Module 1: Just Transition Principles and Implementation Strategies

Learner-facing module content

Module title

Just Transition Principles and Implementation Strategies: From Commitments to Action

Welcome / opening hook

A transition to cleaner energy can create new opportunities, but it can also create real risks for workers, communities, businesses and regions that depend on carbon-intensive sectors. A just transition asks a practical question: how can climate action be implemented in a way that is fair, inclusive, credible and development-oriented? This module helps learners understand the core principles of a just transition and how these principles can guide stakeholder engagement, investment planning, policy alignment, community participation, skills development, financing and monitoring.

Suggested placement: Page 1. Strong visual showing a bridge from a high-carbon economy to a low-carbon, inclusive economy. AI-generated example for instructional design review.

Module purpose

This module introduces learners to the principles and practical implementation requirements of a just transition. It focuses on how energy and climate transitions can be designed and implemented in ways that protect livelihoods, support affected communities, create new economic opportunities, strengthen social dialogue and build public trust. Using South Africa's just energy transition as a core case, the module explains how commitments such as the JET IP are translated into implementation choices, financing needs, stakeholder processes, policy reforms, community participation and monitoring systems. The module is designed to help learners move from understanding the idea of a just transition to applying it in business, finance, policy and community contexts.

Who this module is for

This module is for SMEs, SMMEs, local lenders, sustainability officers, project developers, development finance practitioners, public-sector officials, community-facing teams, labour and skills-development actors, energy-sector businesses, municipal actors, consultants, business development intermediaries and organisations involved in climate, energy, infrastructure or regional economic transition.

What learners will learn

- Explain the meaning and core principles of a just transition.
- Understand why social justice, jobs, communities and inclusion matter in energy transitions.
- Identify key stakeholder groups and design more inclusive engagement processes.
- Understand the role of South Africa's JET IP and implementation planning in guiding transition investment.
- Recognise the links between policy reform, energy security, climate goals and development outcomes.
- Identify financing, skills, community participation and monitoring requirements for credible implementation.
- Apply a simple just transition checklist to a project, business decision or local transition challenge.

Why this matters for your business

A just transition is not only a government or policy issue. It affects businesses, lenders, suppliers, workers and communities. Businesses may face changing energy costs, new procurement expectations, carbon-related risks, community concerns, labour transitions, infrastructure changes and new opportunities in renewable energy, manufacturing, services and local supply chains. A business that understands just transition principles can manage risk more carefully and identify opportunities more responsibly. This includes engaging affected stakeholders early, considering employment and skills impacts, designing projects that benefit local communities, strengthening transparency, and preparing credible investment proposals. For lenders and development finance actors, just transition principles can help assess whether projects create shared value or shift burdens onto vulnerable groups. For enterprises, they can strengthen social licence, improve implementation, and reduce reputational and operational risk.

Key concepts

- **Just transition:** A transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy that is fair, inclusive and attentive to workers, communities, regions and groups that may be negatively affected.
- **Procedural justice:** Fairness in decision-making processes, including participation, transparency, consultation and accountability.
- **Distributive justice:** Fair distribution of costs, benefits, risks and opportunities across society.
- **Restorative justice:** Addressing historic harms and supporting communities or groups that have carried environmental, social or economic burdens.
- **Social dialogue:** Structured engagement between government, employers, workers, communities and other stakeholders.
- **JET IP:** South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan for 2023-2027, which sets out investment needs and priorities for the energy transition.
- **Implementation plan:** A practical plan that translates transition commitments into activities, responsibilities, financing, timelines, governance and monitoring.
- **Energy security:** Reliable, affordable and sufficient energy supply to support households, businesses and economic activity.
- **Transition risk:** The risk that policy, market, technology or social changes linked to decarbonisation affect businesses, workers, assets or regions.
- **Social licence:** The trust and acceptance that communities and stakeholders give to a project or organisation when they believe it acts responsibly.

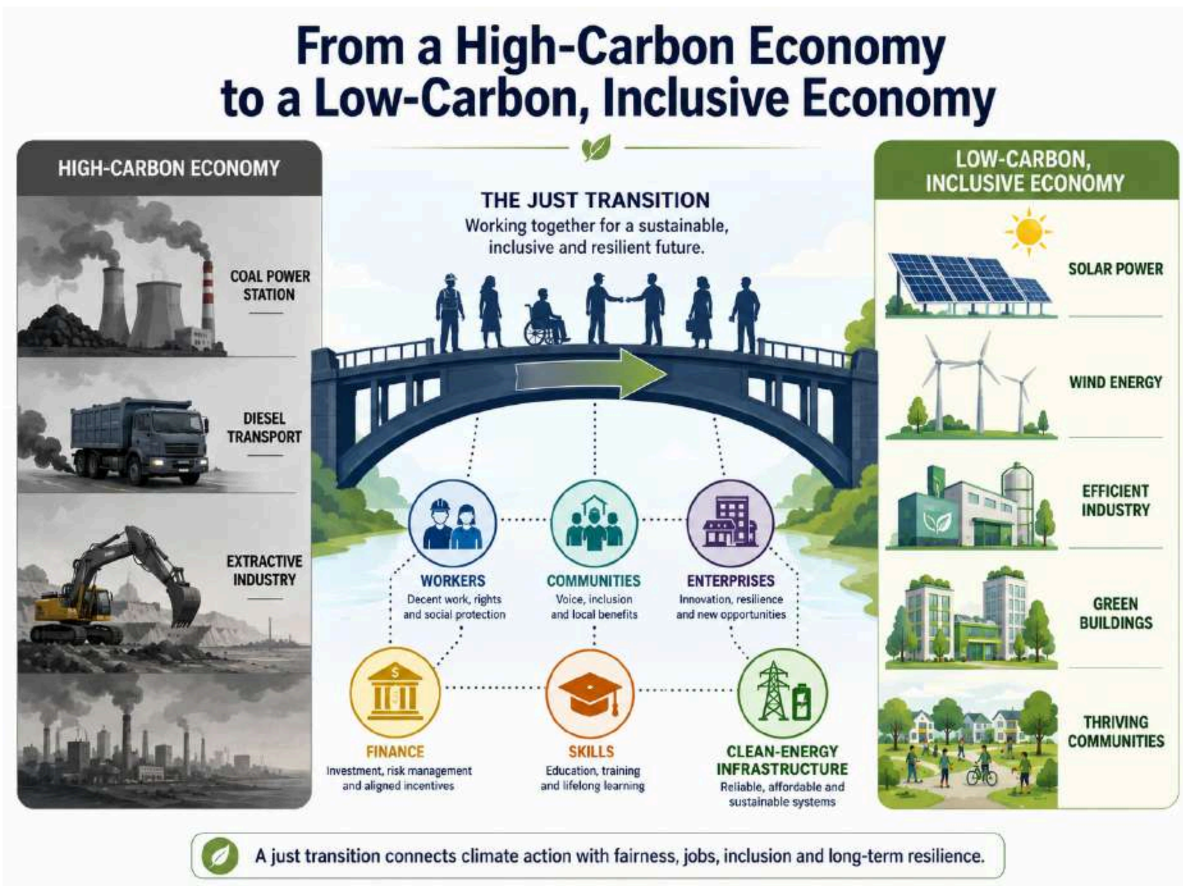
Learning sections

Section 1: What is a Just Transition?

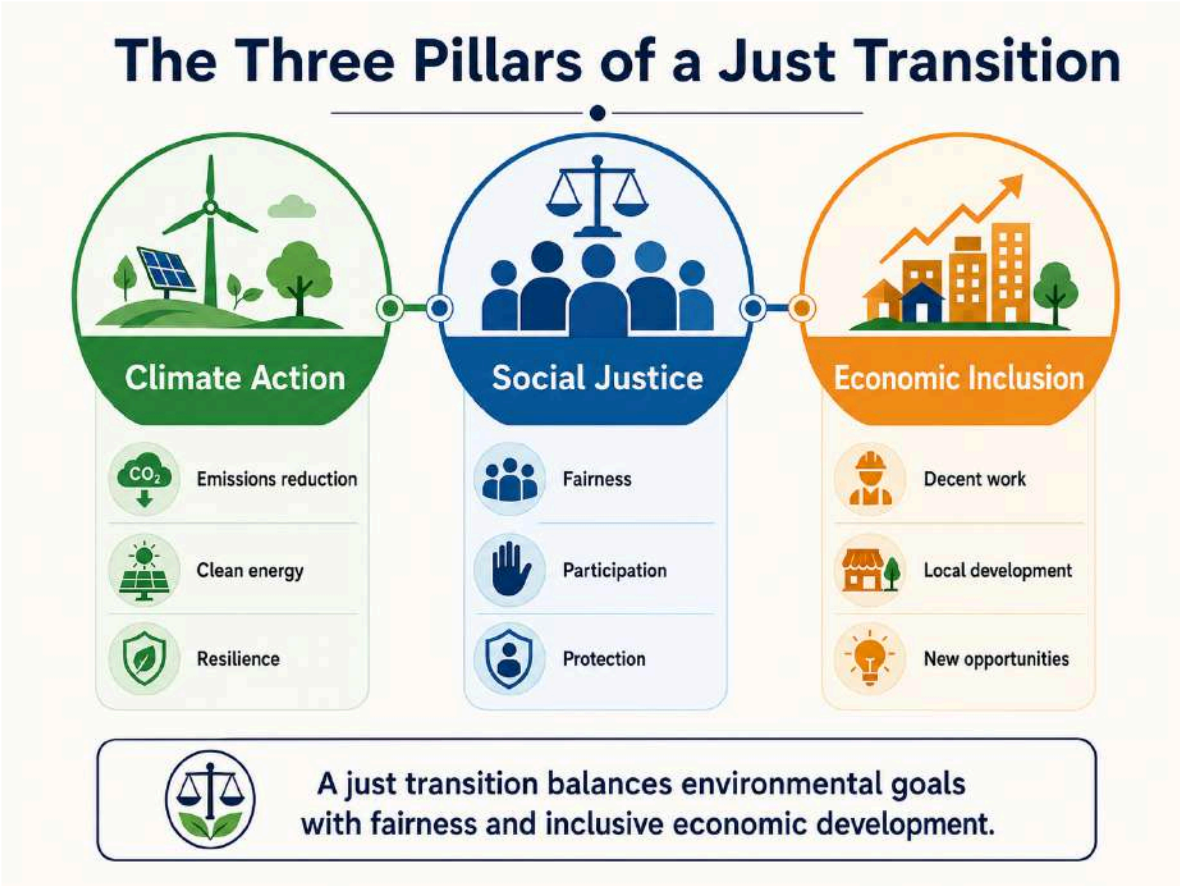
A just transition recognises that climate action and energy-system change are necessary, but that the process of change must be fair. A transition that reduces emissions while increasing unemployment, deepening inequality, excluding affected communities or weakening local economies will not be socially sustainable. Just transition thinking therefore connects climate action with social justice, economic inclusion and development.

The idea is often expressed through three practical justice principles. Procedural justice means that affected people should have a meaningful voice in decisions. Distributive justice means that costs, benefits and opportunities should be shared fairly. Restorative justice means that transition planning should pay attention to historic harm, environmental burdens and places that have been left behind.

In business and project terms, a just transition means asking who may be affected by a decision, who benefits, who carries risk, what jobs or livelihoods may change, and how local people can participate in shaping outcomes. It is not a once-off consultation exercise. It is a way of planning, financing, implementing and monitoring change.



Suggested visual for Section 1: Transition bridge showing how climate action, fairness, jobs, inclusion and resilience need to be connected.



Suggested visual for Section 1: The three pillars of a just transition: climate action, social justice and economic inclusion.

Reflection question: In your sector or community, who could benefit from the transition, and who could be negatively affected if the transition is poorly managed?

Suggested media and reading for this section

Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use
International labour framework	ILO: Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all	Open resource	Use to connect just transition principles to decent work, social dialogue, rights at work, labour-market policy and inclusive economic transformation.
South African anchor framework	PCC: Just Transition Framework	Open resource	Use as the core South African framework for defining a just transition and explaining procedural, distributive and restorative justice.
Framework PDF	PCC Just Transition Framework PDF	Open resource	Use as the downloadable reference document for learners and instructional designers.
Introductory video	ILO video: Just transitions and the world of work	Open resource	Use as an optional introductory video on why the world of work is central to just transition planning.
Optional podcast	ILO Future of Work Podcast: Just transitions and the world of work	Open resource	Use as optional listening for learners interested in the role of government and labour-market institutions.

Section 2: Stakeholder consultation, inclusivity and trust

A just transition depends on trust. Trust is built when stakeholders believe that they have been heard, that information is shared honestly, and that decisions are not already final before consultation begins. Stakeholders may include workers, unions, community organisations, small businesses, municipalities, traditional authorities, women's groups, youth organisations, lenders, project developers, regulators, customers and affected households.

Consultation should not be treated as a box-ticking exercise. A credible process starts by identifying who is affected, what they may gain or lose, what information they need, and how they can influence decisions. It also requires accessible language, appropriate venues, time for feedback, and clear communication about what can and cannot be changed.

For businesses and project developers, early stakeholder engagement can reduce implementation risk. It can surface local concerns before they become conflict, identify partnership opportunities, strengthen social licence and improve project design. In the South African context, the PCC consultation processes around the JET IP illustrate the importance of listening to concerns about jobs, communities, affordability, corruption, implementation capacity and local development.

Suggested visual for Section 2: Stakeholder map showing who needs to be included in a just transition.

Reflection question: Which stakeholders would need to be consulted before implementing a transition-related project in your business, sector or local area?

Suggested media and reading for this section

Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use

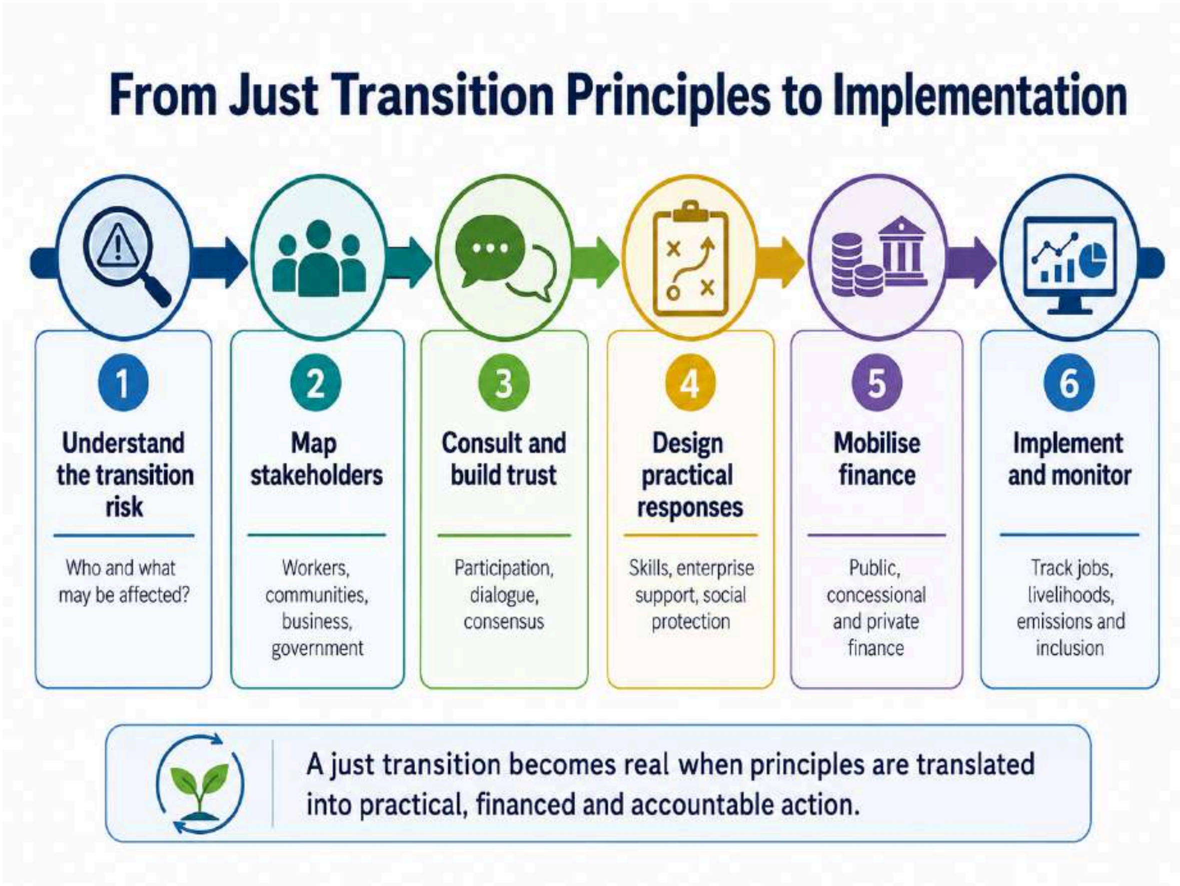
Video channel	Presidential Climate Commission YouTube channel	Open resource	Use to source PCC webinars, public consultations and roundtables on South Africa's transition debates.
South African JET resource	PCC: South Africa's JET IP	Open resource	Use to connect stakeholder consultation and public engagement to the JET IP process and its implementation context.
Planning toolbox	CIF Toolbox: Principles in South Africa's Just Transition Framework	Open resource	Use as a concise example of how South Africa's just transition principles are framed for planning and implementation.

Section 3: From the JET IP to implementation

South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan, or JET IP, sets out major investment priorities for the 2023-2027 period. It identifies the scale of investment required and highlights priority areas such as electricity, new energy vehicles and green hydrogen, as well as skills, municipalities and social investment. The JET IP is important because it translates broad climate and energy commitments into an investment agenda.

However, an investment plan is not the same as implementation. Implementation requires project pipelines, governance, institutional coordination, funding instruments, procurement processes, stakeholder engagement, monitoring systems and delivery capacity. It also requires attention to the justice dimensions of each investment: who benefits, who is affected, where jobs are created or lost, and whether communities have meaningful roles in decision-making.

For learners, the key point is that just transition implementation is both technical and social. Technical decisions about grids, renewables, industrial policy, transport or skills are also social decisions because they shape employment, affordability, place-based development and local opportunity. Implementation must therefore link planning, finance, project preparation and accountability.



Suggested visual for Section 3: From just transition principles to practical, financed and accountable implementation.

Reflection question: What is one transition-related investment or project in your context that would need both technical planning and social-justice planning?

Suggested media and reading for this section

Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use
Core investment plan	South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan 2023-2027	Open resource	Use as the core investment plan setting out the scale of need and priority sectors for the 2023-2027 period.
Implementation plan	JET Implementation Plan 2023-2027	Open resource	Use to explain how the investment plan is translated into implementation activities, governance, reporting and delivery responsibilities.
Implementation platform	Just Energy Transition South Africa platform	Open resource	Use as the learner-facing platform for current JET information, implementation updates and funding-related materials.

Section 4: Policy, regulation and energy security

Just transition implementation must balance climate mitigation, energy security, affordability and economic development. For businesses, this balance matters because the pace and reliability of energy reform affects operating costs, investment decisions, supply-chain resilience and opportunities in new sectors.

South Africa's Energy Action Plan focuses on ending load shedding, improving Eskom performance, enabling private investment in generation, accelerating procurement of new energy capacity, supporting rooftop solar and transforming the electricity sector. These actions are relevant to just transition implementation because energy security is a practical condition for inclusive economic transition. If energy is unreliable or unaffordable, businesses and communities may struggle to support climate-aligned change.

Policy and regulatory reforms can open new opportunities for embedded generation, renewable energy procurement, grid investment, local manufacturing, energy services and municipal energy planning. However, reforms can also create uneven outcomes if smaller firms, workers and affected communities are not supported. Learners should therefore understand policy reform not only as a technical issue, but as a transition-governance issue.

Reflection question: How could energy policy or regulatory reform affect your business, customers, workers or local community?

Suggested media and reading for this section

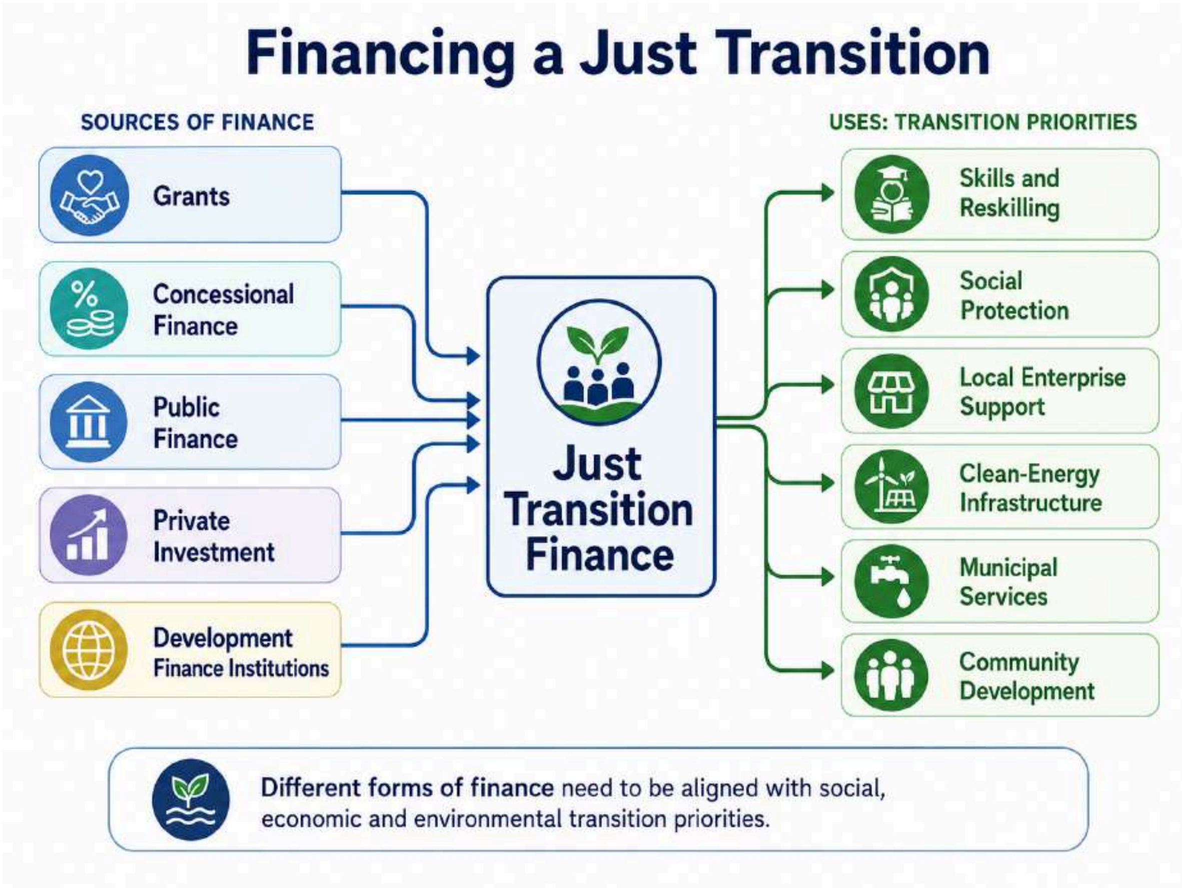
Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use
Energy policy resource	South Africa Energy Action Plan	Open resource	Use to explain how energy security and energy reform relate to the broader just transition agenda.
Progress report	Energy Action Plan progress report	Open resource	Use to explain the five pillars of the Energy Action Plan and discuss implementation progress.
Government statement	The Presidency: Energy Action Plan 18-month progress report	Open resource	Use as a supporting government communication on progress and energy-security reforms.

Section 5: Financing the Just Transition

A just transition requires finance at significant scale. Funding is needed for renewable energy, grid infrastructure, local economic diversification, skills development, municipal capacity, social support, enterprise development and new industrial opportunities. The challenge is not only how much finance is available, but also whether it is appropriate, accessible, affordable and aligned with justice outcomes.

International pledges and concessional finance can play a role, but they must be translated into implementable projects and programmes. This requires project preparation, clear governance, transparency, credible pipelines and the ability to show expected social, economic and environmental outcomes. Businesses and local lenders should understand how transition finance links to project readiness, risk-sharing, affordability and local benefits.

A finance-ready just transition project should explain the climate or transition rationale, the affected stakeholders, the expected jobs and skills implications, the local economic benefits, the risks, the financing need, the implementation partners and the monitoring plan. This makes the project more credible to lenders, funders and communities.



Suggested visual for Section 5: Finance sources flowing into just transition priorities. This is illustrative and does not represent an actual allocation of funds.

Reflection question: What evidence would a lender or funder need before supporting a transition-related project in your sector?

Suggested media and reading for this section

Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use
International partner statement	European Commission statement on South Africa's JET IP	Open resource	Use to introduce international partner support and the five-year financing requirements identified in the JET IP.
International partnership resource	European Commission: Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa	Open resource	Use as background on the international partnership architecture and donor/investor support for South Africa's JET.
South African JET resource	PCC: South Africa's JET IP and international partner support	Open resource	Use to connect financing commitments to South Africa's own transition priorities and investment framing.
Project resource	World Bank: Eskom Just Energy Transition Project factsheet	Open resource	Use as a concrete project example linked to power-station repurposing, worker/community support and transition finance.

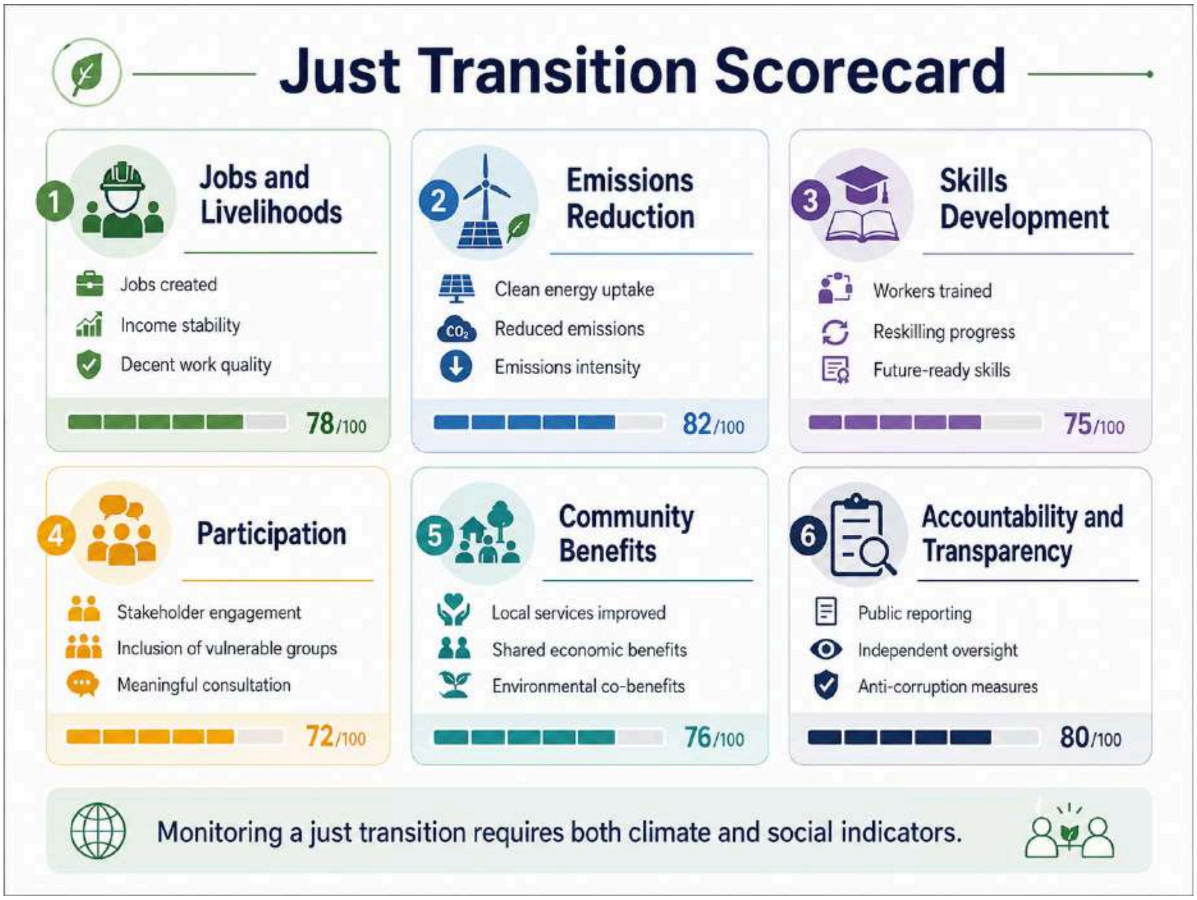
Section 6: Community, labour, skills and implementation challenges

The credibility of a just transition is tested in implementation. Communities want to know whether promises will become real benefits. Workers want to know whether their jobs, rights and livelihoods will be protected. Small businesses want to know whether they can participate in new value chains. Municipalities need capacity to plan and deliver. Project developers need to manage risk, expectations and accountability.

Labour rights and skills development are central. Workers in affected sectors may need reskilling, income support, redeployment pathways, recognition of prior learning, portable skills and access to new opportunities. Communities may need local development plans, enterprise support, infrastructure, social protection and participation in project design. Without these, transition investments may deepen distrust.

Monitoring and evaluation should therefore track more than megawatts or finance committed. It should track who benefits, who is affected, how many jobs are created or lost, whether training leads to work, whether communities participate meaningfully, whether funds are spent transparently, and whether implementation problems are being addressed. Accountability is essential for preventing corruption, elite capture and broken promises.

Suggested visual for Section 6: Skills transition pathway from high-carbon jobs to new opportunities. Illustrative training graphic.



Suggested visual for Section 6: Just Transition Scorecard. Scores are illustrative examples for learning purposes and are not actual monitoring results.

Reflection question: What labour, skills, community or accountability issue would need to be managed in a transition project you know?

Suggested media and reading for this section

Resource type	Resource	Link	Suggested use
Project document	World Bank: South Africa Eskom Just Energy Transition Project document	Open resource	Use to examine project preparation, safeguards, implementation arrangements and monitoring in a South African transition project.
Labour and policy resource	ILO: Just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies	Open resource	Use to reinforce labour rights, decent work, social dialogue and skills development considerations.
Webinar	PCC webinar: Just Transition and the Labour Market in South Africa	Open resource	Use as optional media for labour-market dependence, affected workers, households and coal-region transition risks.
Planning toolbox	Climate Investment Funds: Just Transition Planning Toolbox	Open resource	Use to support practical planning around affected stakeholders, institutional arrangements, implementation risks and monitoring.

African case or scenario

Scenario: Transition planning in a coal-dependent local economy

A local economy has depended for decades on a coal-fired power station and related supply chains. Many households have family members employed directly at the power station, in maintenance, transport, catering, security, informal services or local small businesses that depend on worker spending. As the energy system changes, the power station is scheduled for repowering, repurposing or phased transition.

A just transition approach begins by mapping who is affected. This includes workers, contractors, small suppliers, nearby communities, local schools, municipalities, youth, women-owned businesses, informal traders and households affected by pollution. The project team then identifies possible transition opportunities: renewable energy generation, grid services, training centres, local manufacturing, land rehabilitation, small-enterprise support and community infrastructure.

The team creates a stakeholder forum, shares information in accessible language, and works with labour, community representatives, local government, lenders and project developers. It also identifies skills gaps and designs a training pathway linked to real opportunities, not generic courses. A monitoring system tracks job outcomes, enterprise participation, social risks, grievance resolution, procurement opportunities and community benefits.

This scenario shows that just transition implementation is not only about replacing one technology with another. It requires planning for people, places, finance, skills, institutions and trust.

Suggested resource for the scenario

Case-study source: World Bank: Eskom Just Energy Transition Project — Use to inform discussion on power-station repurposing, worker and community opportunities, safeguards and implementation risks.

Tools and templates

The following tools should be provided as downloadable templates or interactive worksheets. They are designed to help learners apply just transition principles to their own business, project, organisation or sector.

Tool 1: Just Transition Impact Screening Worksheet

Field	Learner prompt
Affected group	Who could be affected by the project or transition decision?
Potential benefit	What benefit could this group receive?
Potential harm or risk	What could this group lose or be exposed to?
Engagement need	How should this group be consulted or involved?
Mitigation or support action	What action could reduce harm or increase benefit?
Evidence needed	What information should be collected before implementation?

Tool 2: Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement Plan

Field	Learner prompt
Stakeholder group	Who needs to be engaged?
Interest or concern	What do they care about?
Influence level	High, medium or low?
Affected level	High, medium or low?
Engagement method	Meeting, workshop, survey, community forum, interview or other?
Feedback loop	How will the project report back to them?

Tool 3: Justice Principles Checklist

Field	Learner prompt

Procedural justice	Have affected stakeholders had a meaningful voice?
Distributive justice	Are benefits and costs shared fairly?
Restorative justice	Does the project address historic or existing harms?
Labour justice	Are workers, skills and livelihoods considered?
Community benefit	Are local development outcomes included?
Transparency	Can decisions, funding and outcomes be tracked?

Tool 4: Just Transition Finance Readiness Tool

Field	Learner prompt
Project idea	What transition project is being proposed?
Climate or transition rationale	Why does this support the transition?
Affected stakeholders	Who is affected and how?
Expected benefits	What jobs, skills, local value or resilience outcomes are expected?
Financing need	What funding is required?
Main risks	What implementation, social, labour or governance risks must be managed?

Tool 5: Community and Labour Action Plan

Field	Learner prompt
Community or worker issue	What concern must be addressed?
Required action	What should be done?
Responsible actor	Who should lead?
Partner support	Who else is needed?
Timeline	When should it happen?
Indicator	How will progress be measured?

Tool 6: Monitoring and Accountability Indicator Sheet

Field	Learner prompt
Outcome area	Jobs, skills, community benefit, finance, procurement, participation, grievance resolution or emissions.
Indicator	What will be measured?
Data source	Where will the information come from?
Frequency	How often will it be reviewed?
Responsible person	Who will track it?
Corrective action	What happens if progress is poor?

Knowledge check

The knowledge check can be set up as an automated quiz. The suggested correct answers are included for instructional design purposes and should not be visible to learners until after submission.

1. What is a just transition?

- A. A transition that focuses only on technology
- B. A transition that is fair, inclusive and attentive to workers, communities and affected groups
- C. A transition with no costs
- D. A transition that excludes consultation

Correct answer: B

2. What does procedural justice focus on?

- A. Fairness in participation, consultation and decision-making
- B. Only the final cost of a project
- C. Technical engineering design only
- D. Avoiding all stakeholder engagement

Correct answer: A

3. Which group should be considered in a just transition process?

- A. Workers only
- B. Investors only
- C. Communities only
- D. Workers, communities, businesses, local institutions and other affected stakeholders

Correct answer: D

4. True or false: A just transition process should include social dialogue and stakeholder consultation.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct answer: A

5. Why is the JET IP important?

- A. It sets out investment priorities and financing needs for South Africa's just energy transition
- B. It replaces all local consultation
- C. It is only a technical engineering document
- D. It applies only to private households

Correct answer: A

6. Which of the following should a finance-ready just transition project include?

- A. Only a budget
- B. Only a technology description
- C. Climate rationale, stakeholder impacts, benefits, risks, financing need and monitoring plan
- D. No implementation partners

Correct answer: C

7. Why is monitoring and evaluation important?

- A. It helps track outcomes, transparency, risks and whether benefits reach affected groups
- B. It is only needed after ten years
- C. It replaces community engagement
- D. It prevents the need for project planning

Correct answer: A

Scenario question

A renewable energy project is planned in a community that has historically depended on coal-related employment. Community members are worried about job losses, local procurement, training opportunities and whether they will be consulted. What should the project team do before implementation?

Suggested answer: The project team should map affected stakeholders, hold meaningful consultations, identify potential job and livelihood impacts, create a skills and local procurement plan, define community benefits, establish grievance mechanisms, and create indicators to track whether commitments are implemented.

Take-action activity

My Just Transition Implementation Plan

Learners complete a short action plan before finishing the module. The completed plan should be downloadable and can also be used as the entry point into the Just Transition Cafe in the learning hub.

Step	Learner response prompt
1. Identify one transition decision or project	What project, investment, policy change or business decision could have just transition implications?
2. Identify affected stakeholders	Who could benefit, lose, be disrupted or need to be consulted?
3. Apply the justice lens	What procedural, distributive or restorative justice issue must be considered?
4. Identify one labour or skills issue	What worker, contractor, livelihood or skills-development issue must be addressed?
5. Identify one community benefit or risk	What local benefit should be created or what risk must be managed?
6. Identify one financing or implementation need	What evidence, funding, partner or capacity is needed to move forward?
7. Define one next action	What practical step can you take in the next 30 days?

Example next action: I will map the stakeholders affected by our proposed energy project and schedule an internal discussion on jobs, skills, community risks and local procurement before finalising the project plan.

Completion and next steps

To complete this module and qualify for a certificate of completion, learners should complete all six learning sections, respond to the reflection prompts, complete the knowledge check, and complete or download the My Just Transition Implementation Plan. Learners should also confirm one practical next step they can take in their own business, organisation, project or sector.

After completing the module, learners can be invited to join the Just Transition Cafe, where they can share implementation plans, discuss stakeholder and community challenges, compare project risks, identify possible partners, and contribute insights that can inform future Academy content.

Instructional design notes

Suggested diagrams and visual assets

Placement	Visual	Purpose	Status
Welcome / Page 1	Just transition bridge diagram	High-carbon economy to low-carbon inclusive economy, with workers, communities, finance, skills and clean-energy infrastructure represented.	AI-generated image included above.
Section 1	Three pillars diagram	Climate action, social justice and economic inclusion.	AI-generated image included above.
Section 2	Stakeholder map	Affected groups, influence, interest and engagement method.	AI-generated image included above.
Section 3	Implementation pathway	Understand risk, map stakeholders, consult, design responses, mobilise finance, implement and monitor.	AI-generated image included above.
Section 5	Finance-flow diagram	Sources of finance to transition priorities.	AI-generated image included above.

Section 6	Skills transition pathway	Current jobs, skills audit, reskilling, placement and enterprise support.	AI-generated image included above.
Section 6	Monitoring scorecard	Jobs, emissions, skills, participation, community benefits and accountability.	AI-generated image included above; scores are illustrative only.

Resource bank and further learning

The resources below have already been placed under their related sections. They are repeated here only as a consolidated instructional-design checklist. Final selection should depend on Standard Bank internal licensing, accessibility, platform compatibility and content-use requirements.

Section	Type	Resource	URL	Suggested use
Section 1	International labour framework	ILO: Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all	Open	Use to connect just transition principles to decent work, social dialogue, rights at work, labour-market policy and inclusive economic transformation.
Section 1	South African anchor framework	PCC: Just Transition Framework	Open	Use as the core South African framework for defining a just transition and explaining procedural, distributive and restorative justice.
Section 1	Framework PDF	PCC Just Transition Framework PDF	Open	Use as the downloadable reference document for learners and instructional designers.
Section 1	Introductory video	ILO video: Just transitions and the world of work	Open	Use as an optional introductory video on why the world of work is central to just transition planning.
Section 1	Optional podcast	ILO Future of Work Podcast: Just transitions and the world of work	Open	Use as optional listening for learners interested in the role of government and labour-market institutions.
Section 2	Video channel	Presidential Climate Commission YouTube channel	Open	Use to source PCC webinars, public consultations and roundtables on South Africa's transition debates.
Section 2	South African JET resource	PCC: South Africa's JET IP	Open	Use to connect stakeholder consultation and public engagement to the JET IP process and its implementation context.
Section 2	Planning toolbox	CIF Toolbox: Principles in South Africa's Just Transition Framework	Open	Use as a concise example of how South Africa's just transition principles are framed for planning and implementation.
Section 3	Core investment plan	South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan 2023-2027	Open	Use as the core investment plan setting out the scale of need and priority sectors for the 2023-2027 period.
Section 3	Implementation plan	JET Implementation Plan 2023-2027	Open	Use to explain how the investment plan is translated into implementation activities, governance, reporting and delivery responsibilities.
Section 3	Implementation platform	Just Energy Transition South Africa platform	Open	Use as the learner-facing platform for current JET information, implementation updates and funding-related materials.
Section 4	Energy policy resource	South Africa Energy Action Plan	Open	Use to explain how energy security and energy reform relate to the broader just transition agenda.

Section 4	Progress report	Energy Action Plan progress report	Open	Use to explain the five pillars of the Energy Action Plan and discuss implementation progress.
Section 4	Government statement	The Presidency: Energy Action Plan 18-month progress report	Open	Use as a supporting government communication on progress and energy-security reforms.
Section 5	International partner statement	European Commission statement on South Africa's JET IP	Open	Use to introduce international partner support and the five-year financing requirements identified in the JET IP.
Section 5	International partnership resource	European Commission: Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa	Open	Use as background on the international partnership architecture and donor/investor support for South Africa's JET.
Section 5	South African JET resource	PCC: South Africa's JET IP and international partner support	Open	Use to connect financing commitments to South Africa's own transition priorities and investment framing.
Section 5	Project resource	World Bank: Eskom Just Energy Transition Project factsheet	Open	Use as a concrete project example linked to power-station repurposing, worker/community support and transition finance.
Section 6	Project document	World Bank: South Africa Eskom Just Energy Transition Project document	Open	Use to examine project preparation, safeguards, implementation arrangements and monitoring in a South African transition project.
Section 6	Labour and policy resource	ILO: Just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies	Open	Use to reinforce labour rights, decent work, social dialogue and skills development considerations.
Section 6	Webinar	PCC webinar: Just Transition and the Labour Market in South Africa	Open	Use as optional media for labour-market dependence, affected workers, households and coal-region transition risks.
Section 6	Planning toolbox	Climate Investment Funds: Just Transition Planning Toolbox	Open	Use to support practical planning around affected stakeholders, institutional arrangements, implementation risks and monitoring.

Suggested learner-facing further learning text

To deepen your understanding of just transition principles and implementation strategies, explore the resources below. They include policy frameworks, investment plans, implementation documents, videos, webinars and practical planning toolboxes. You do not need to read or watch everything to complete this module, but these resources can help you apply just transition thinking in your own project, business, sector or community context.

1. Read the PCC Just Transition Framework to understand South Africa's core justice principles.
2. Review the JET IP and JET Implementation Plan to see how commitments are translated into investment priorities and implementation pathways.
3. Use the CIF Just Transition Planning Toolbox to explore practical planning tools.
4. Watch the ILO video or listen to the podcast if you want to understand the labour and decent-work dimensions of just transitions.
5. Use the stakeholder mapping and finance readiness tools to apply the module to your own context.