

#30 EEAP Webinar

Results-Based Inclusive and Just Energy Transitions

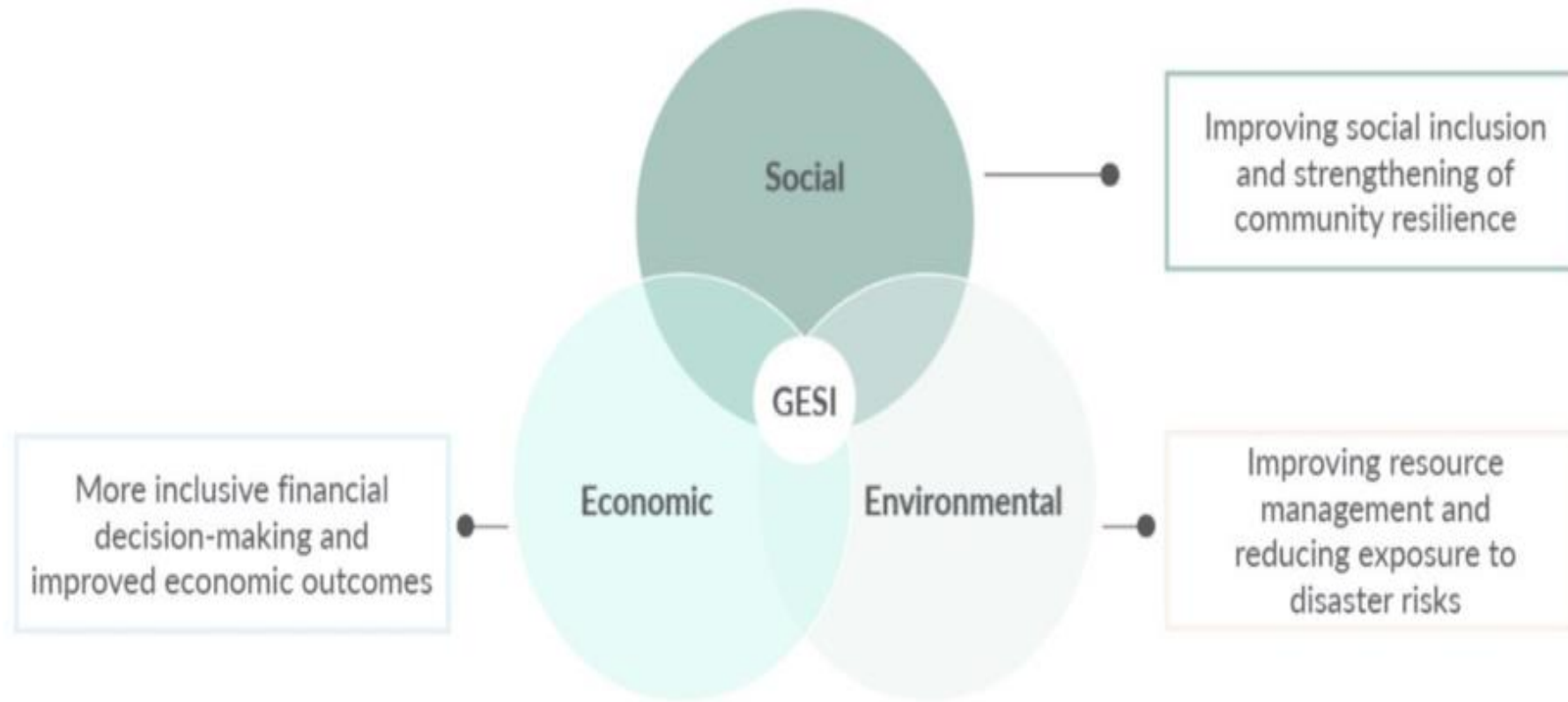
Evaluation for Just and Inclusive
Energy Transitions



Inclusive and Just Energy Transitions

: Key Concepts

Sustainable Development



Energy Justice and Energy Transition

Energy Justice

Energy justice adopts a bottom-up approach centered on the social questions inherent to energy politics (eg.access, affordability, distribution) and people's needs to expand both energy access and access to newly emerging economic opportunities, while contributing to poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement.

Energy Transition

Energy transition is the process of decarbonizing energy systems in order to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C and achieve universal access to basic services, encompassing the closure of persistent gaps in clean cooking and electricity access affecting billions of people worldwide. This process is multidimensional.

Just Transition

Just Transition is an evolving concept with **no universally accepted definition**. While organizations share similar objectives, scope and interpretation of the concept vary across institutions.

ILO

A process towards an environmentally sustainable economy, which needs to be well managed and contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion and poverty eradication.

UNFCCC

Integrating social justice and equity principles, processes and practices in climate action. A just transition can take place when countries shift to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways in a way that is equitable, socially inclusive and economically viable, ensuring that the benefits of the transition are shared widely while minimizing negative impacts on workers, vulnerable groups, and communities.

World Bank

A 'Just Transition for All' initiative puts people and communities at the center of the transition. It works with stakeholders to create the plans, policies, and reforms needed to mitigate environmental impacts, support impacted people, and build a new clean energy future.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI

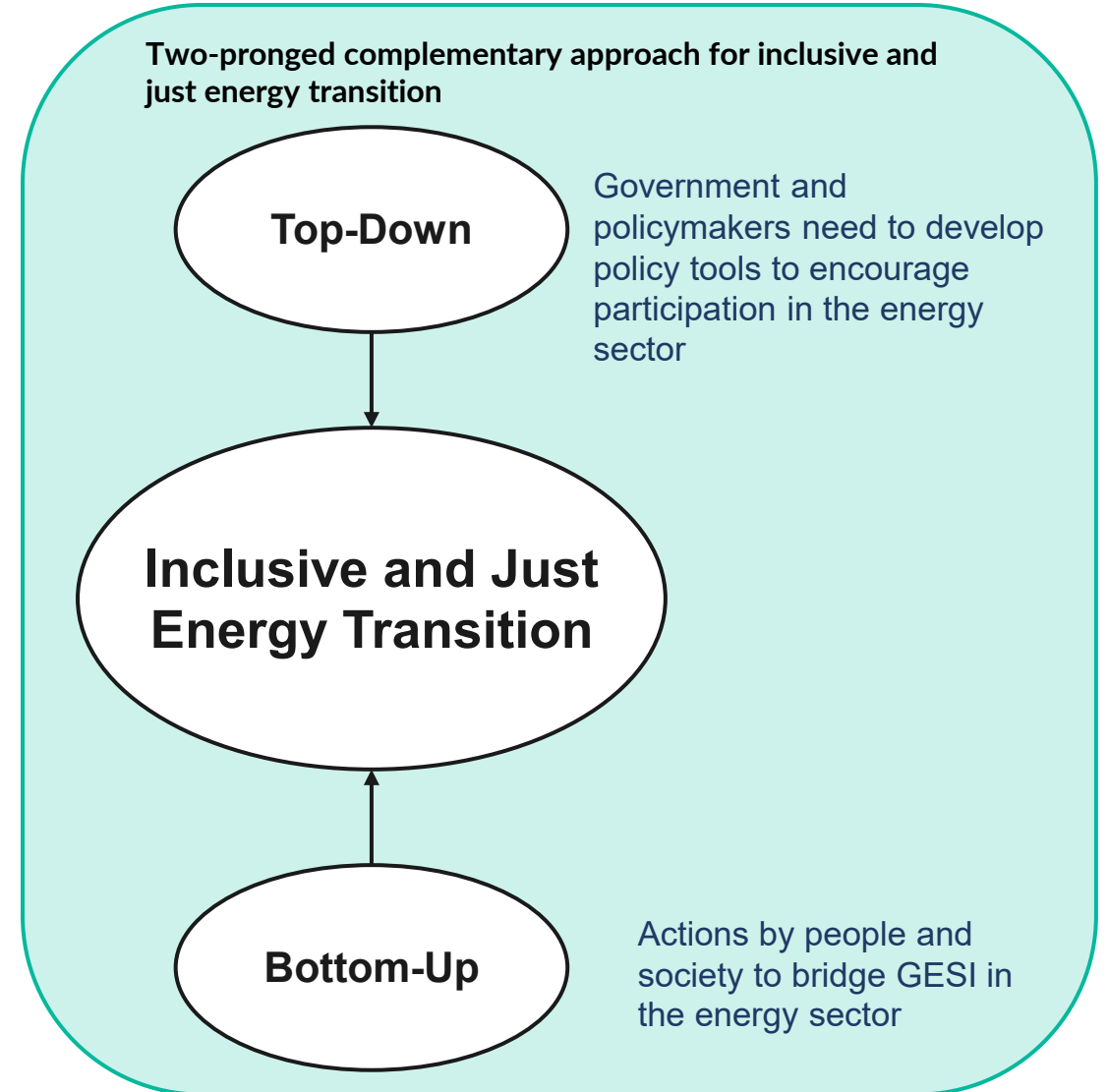
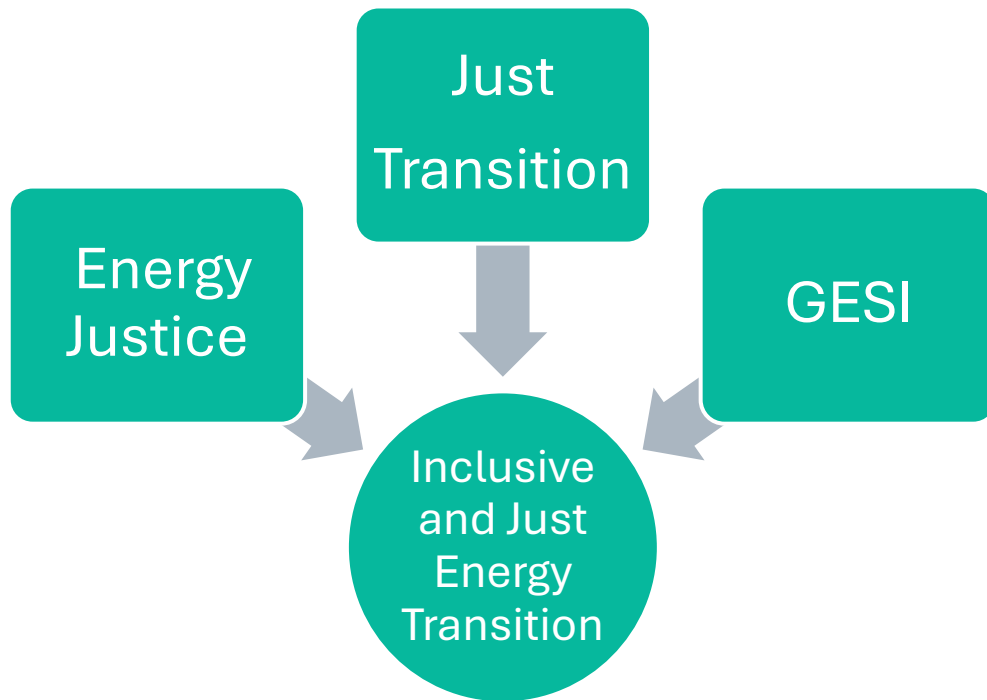
Gender Equality

: refers to the equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities, as well as equal access to material and non-material resources, for all genders.

Social inclusion

: refers to the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society, including the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those who are disadvantaged on the basis of their social and physical traits, such as their gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age and whether or not they live with disabilities.

Inclusive and Just Energy Transition

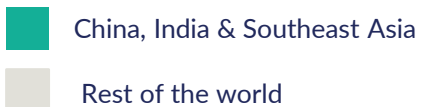
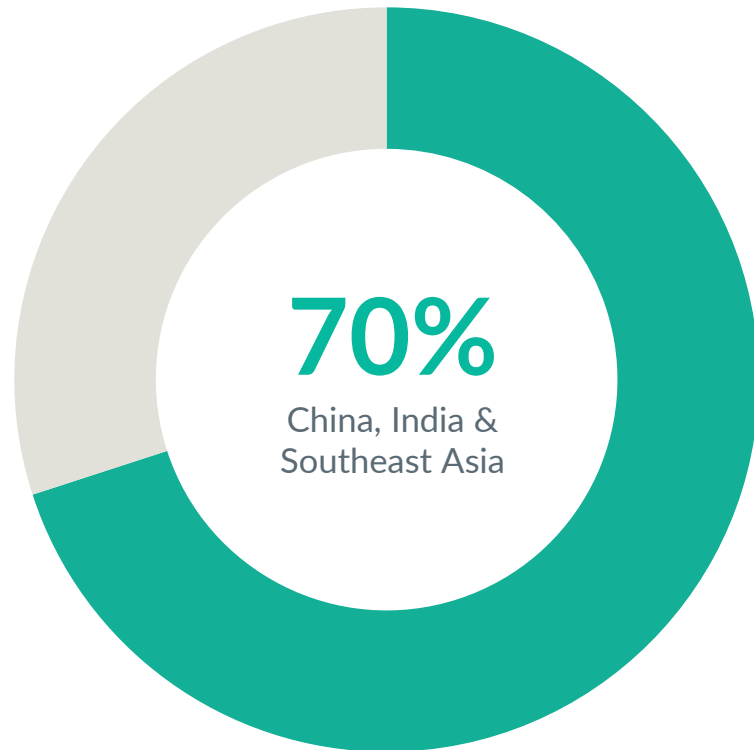




| Inclusive and Just Energy Transition in Asia-Pacific

Energy

Asia-Pacific at the centre of global electricity demand growth



The transition is happening at scale

72%

of global renewable capacity additions in 2024 were in Asia

IRENA, 2025

50.7%

of the world's total installed renewable capacity (1,961 GW) is in Asia

IRENA, 2025

Yet clean energy access still lags

62M

people in Asia-Pacific still lack access to electricity

UNESCAP

1.1B

people in Asia-Pacific still lack access to clean cooking fuels

UNESCAP

Gender-Energy Nexus

Figure 1. Gender Gap by region

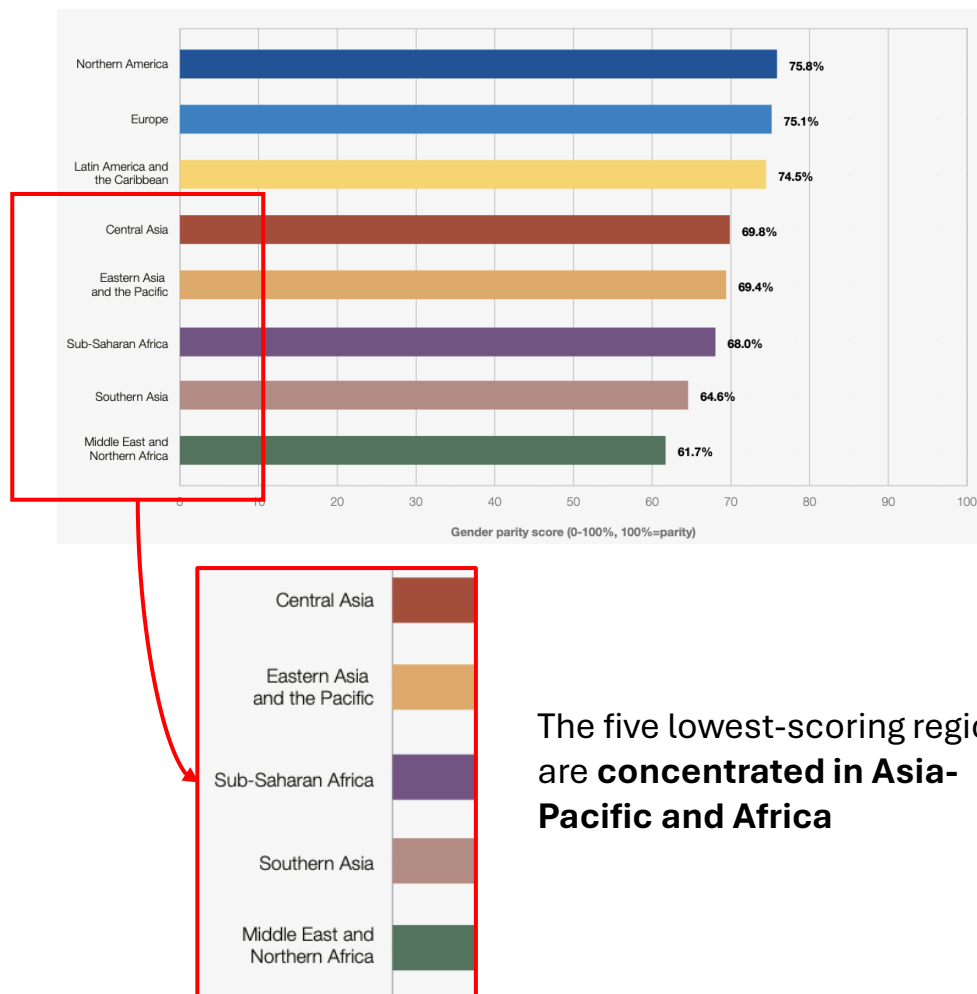
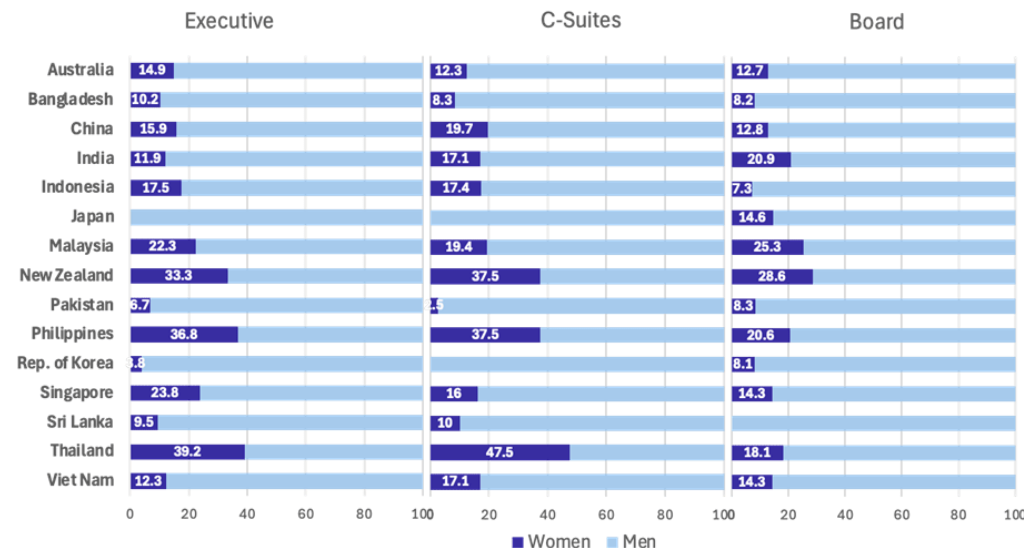


Figure 2. Women are highly underrepresented in corporate roles within the energy sector



This structural **inequality is reproduced within the energy sector**, where women remain sharply underrepresented in executive, C-suite, and board roles.

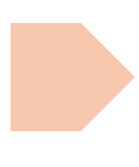
GESI-Energy Nexus in Asia-Pacific

Asia-Pacific is undergoing the biggest, fastest energy transition.



The region already faces deep, structural gaps in income, access, and opportunity.

The energy sector risks contributing to the inequality gap

 Inclusive and Just Energy Transition can support in closing gaps



| Results-Based Inclusive and Just Energy Transitions

Why GESI in Evaluation?

1. Energy Systems Are Not Neutral

Left unaddressed, energy transitions tend to reproduce existing gender and social inequalities rather than resolve them.

2. GESI Turns "Inclusive & Just" into a Measurable Standard

"Inclusive and just" is an abstract aspiration on its own. GESI is an established framework that translates it into concrete, verifiable indicators.

3. GESI Is a Core Metric for Tracking Transition Success

Alongside emissions and economic growth, GESI is a results-based indicator of whether a transition is truly sustainable.

GESI Integration Continuum

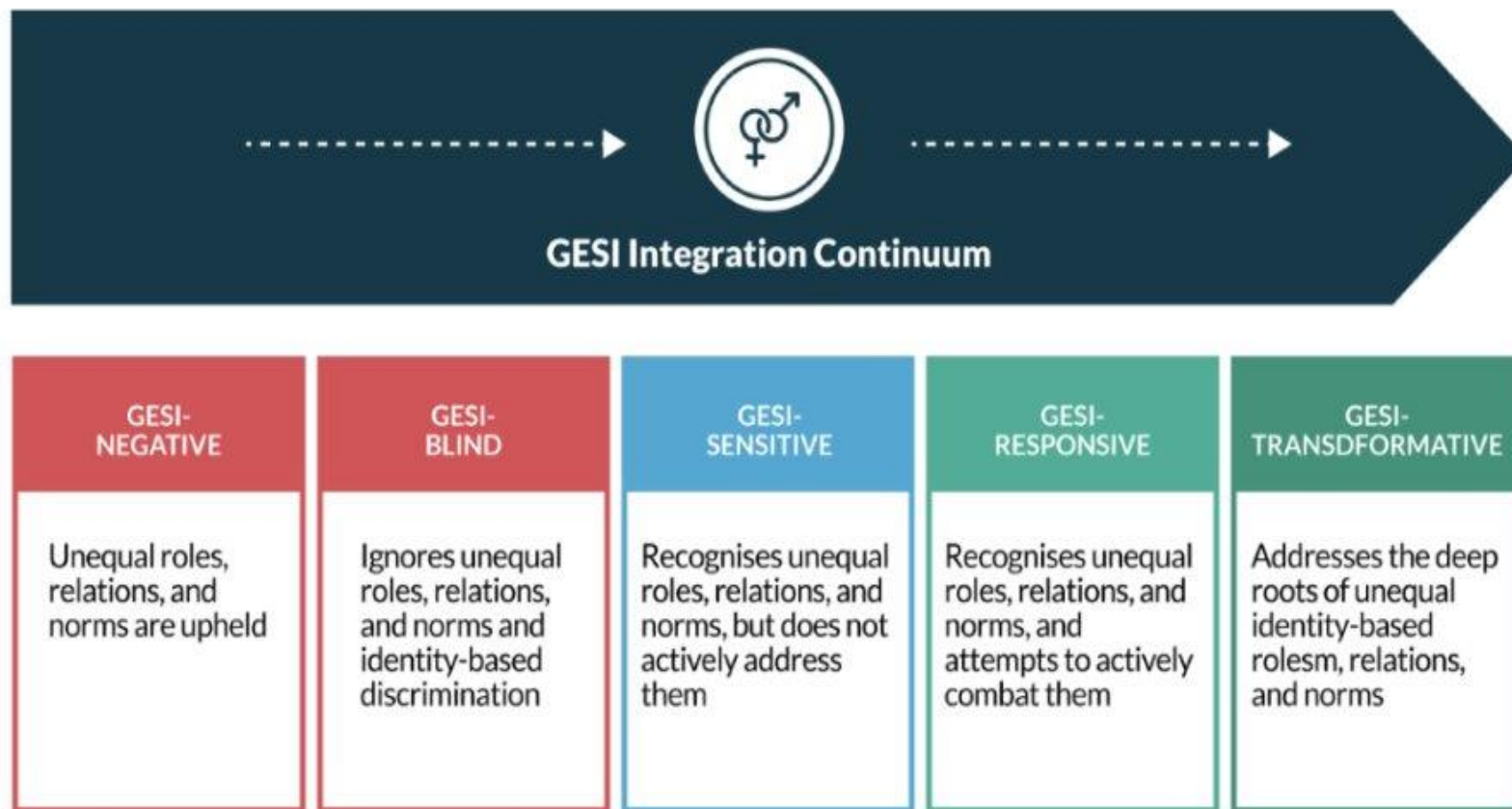
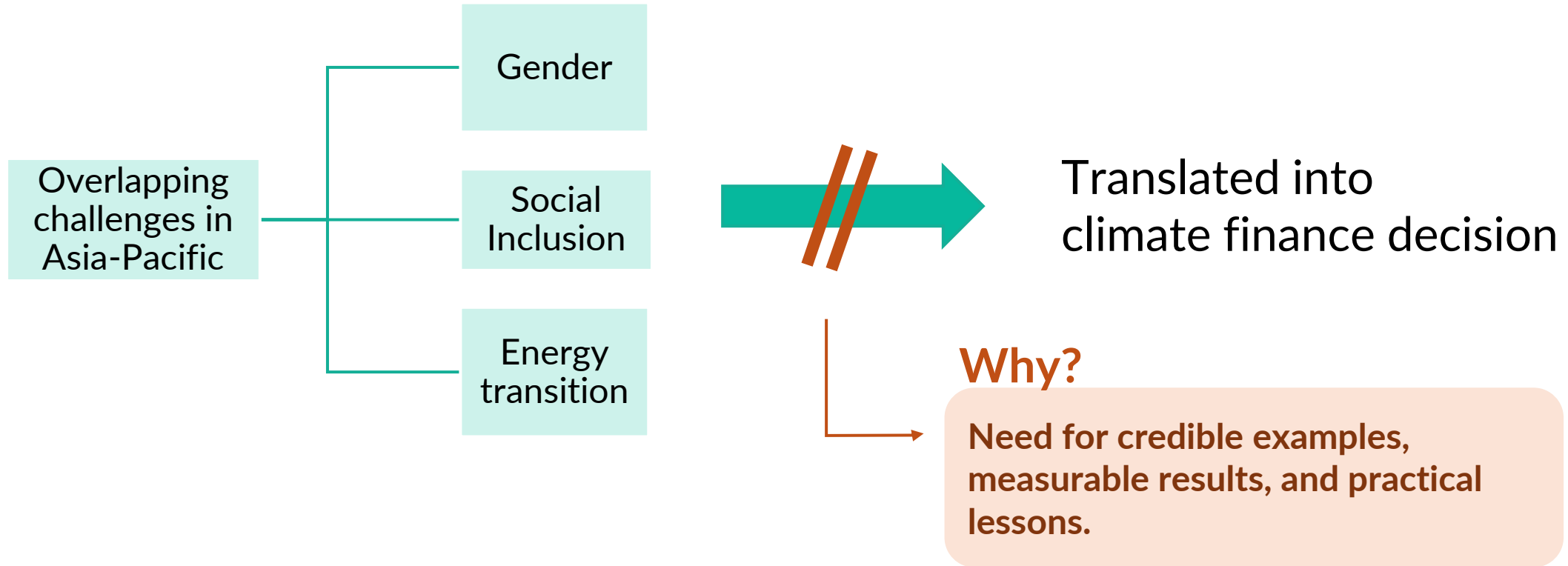


Figure 7: GESI Ambition Continuum¹⁵

What is RBA?

A Results-Based Approach (RBA) is a management approach in which an organization's **processes, outputs, and services are designed and managed to contribute to the achievement of intended results** underpinned by clearly defined accountability and continuous monitoring and self-assessment.

Overlapping Challenges



What is Missing in Energy Evaluation?

Limited GESI-specific indicators

Limited concrete examples of GESI-integrated energy transition in evaluation reports, **creating weak evidence base.**

GESI usually approached as

Compliance/Safeguard/
Do no harm



Transformative Changes

**Challenges in
mobilizing
finance**

Entry Points to Close Gaps

A. Evaluation level

1

Identify **clearer indicators for GESI**-integrated energy transition

2

Capture both process and outcome-level changes

3

Document examples that show how Integration affects project design, implementation, access, benefits, and sustainability

4

Generate lessons that climate finance actors can use for future programming

B. Systemic level

Strengthen Multi-Level Partnerships

: needed to pool resources, avoid siloed efforts, and generate the political commitment

From Compliance to Transformation

: transformative viewpoint positions GESI as a driver of impact

How Does RBA Support Inclusive and Just Energy Transitions?

RBA structures change along a results chain rather than tracking activities alone. This structure creates the conditions to fill each gap identified earlier:

- **Indicators:** Each stage of the results chain requires its own baseline and target, giving GESI indicators a concrete place to sit.
- **Partnerships:** Outcomes and impacts are rarely achieved by a single actor. RBA requires identifying who contributes to which result, turning loose collaboration into structured, multi-level partnerships.
- **Transformation:** Because RBA tracks outcomes and impacts, it shifts the question from "did we act?" (compliance) to "did change happen?" (transformative).



| Q&A



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