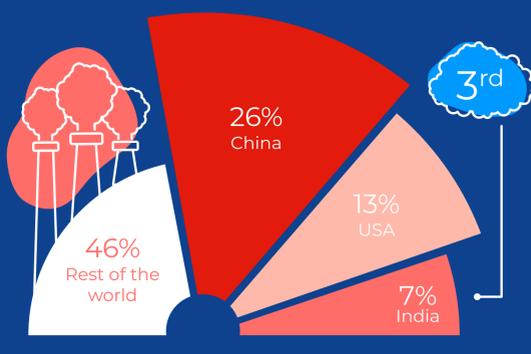


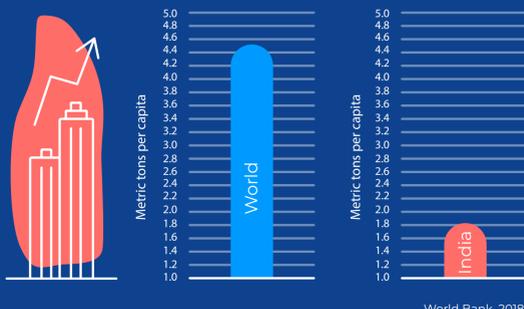
## India is uniquely positioned in the climate crisis

75% of Indian districts & half of India's population are vulnerable to extreme climate events.

But we are also the third largest GHG-emitting country in the world.

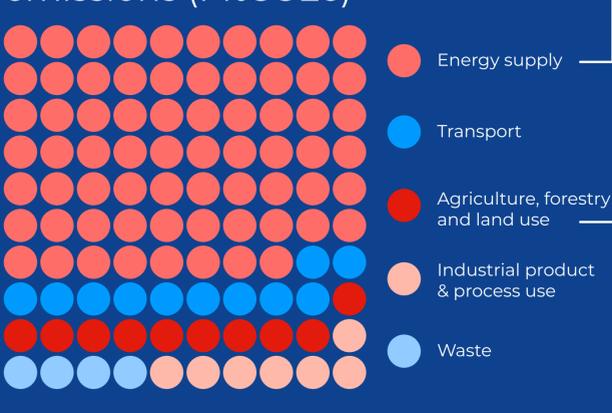


Our average per capita emissions are less than half of the world average, but as India grows and develops, they will increase - unless we de-link development and GHG emissions.



While India has to overcome several developmental challenges in the coming decades, it also has to find ways to rapidly cut down its carbon emissions.

## Break-up of India's emissions (MtCO2e)



In many cases, communities working in these sectors may not have the resources to adapt to rapid changes in their local economy. So, just transitions play an important role in ensuring that the benefits of India's low-carbon transition are shared equitably.

There are several regions, economic microcosms, and livelihoods across the country - such as coal mining & industrial belts - that are currently dependent on fossil fuels.

While renewable energy is growing rapidly and creating new jobs across the country, these projects are often not located in the same geographies, or even the same states, as coal mines.

The agriculture and land use sector constitutes about 15% of India's total emissions, primarily because of fertiliser use, livestock rearing, and paddy cultivation. At the same time, this sector employs about 700 million people.

## What is a just transition?

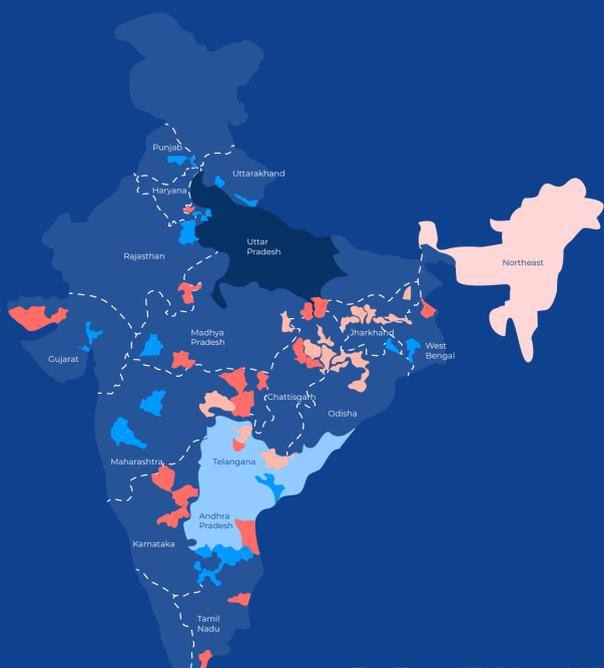
1 The advent of cheaper, renewable energy-based technologies is driving India's clean energy transition. But the shift to cleaner energy sectors requires an understanding of its impacts on lives & livelihoods dependant on fossil fuels & allied sectors.



2 Planning for a 'just' transition will ensure that communities engaged in emissions-intensive sectors like coal mining, thermal power generation, automobile manufacturing, and heavy industry, amongst others, can tap into the socio-economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition, and are adequately protected and rehabilitated during the transition.

## What does a just transition look like for India?

### Priority sectors and geographies for a just transition



#### Coal



Coal dominates India's energy mix, especially in electricity generation and industrial use, which accounts for 75% of India's GHG emissions. Poor development and sustainability indicators are common in coal mining districts with informal and unskilled workers.

As India's economy reduces its dependence on coal, over 15 million people dependent on the coal ecosystem - across mining, port handling, and power supply - will be adversely affected.

#### Transport



With over 20 million formal jobs in India's transport services and around 19 million automotive sector-linked livelihoods, the transport sector is considered the backbone of the Indian economy.

As India moves toward electrification and alternate fuels, it will be critical to prioritise affordable mobility, as well as minimal impact on government revenues and associated livelihoods.

#### Land Use



58% of India's population is employed in agriculture & allied sectors. Agricultural & forest economies sustain the largest share of unskilled & semi-skilled workers in the country.

A just transition in the land use sector would mean promoting and adapting climate-friendly agricultural systems and practices, restoring degraded ecosystems, and supporting the growth of nature along with the socio-economic resilience of local communities.

## What can philanthropy do?



Fill existing knowledge and data gaps, like regional priorities and the full range of impacts of ongoing transitions, through research and outreach.



Develop evidence-based just transition roadmaps, regional plans, and protocols to ensure well-planned transitions.



Support the development of evidence-based narratives to inform public opinion on just transitions.



Co-create participatory, scalable solutions through active engagement with impacted communities and empower them to tackle transition impacts.



Build capacity of local governments and organisations to plan for and implement just transitions.



Map and mobilise the funding required to enable a just transition.

## Sources

Industry 4.0 & Just Transition for Workers in the Automotive Industry in India, Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
Preparing India for Extreme Climate Events, Council on Energy, Environment, and Water  
India profile, Carbon Brief  
State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16, Government of India  
Third Biennale Update Report, Government of India  
Employment in transport: a case study of India, M. Q. Dalvi & M. C. Verma  
Peaking and Net-Zero for India's Energy Sector CO2 Emissions, Council on Energy, Environment, and Water  
The case for US cooperation with India on a just transition away from coal, Brookings

