



JUSTEM

D3.2

Knowledge sharing report

KAPE, IEECP, BSERC, NTUA, CAC, AISVJ, FAEN, IRENA



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ABOUT

Energy transition plans may challenge the social ecosystem of the regions where coal is still king: if energy transition plans don't consider local factors, they may cause higher unemployment rates, aggravated energy poverty, and economic migration. Energy poverty is already a big challenge today in the EU, with coal-dependent regions generally being more affected by the issue.

In the spirit of the EU principle to "leave no one behind" in the transition, JUSTEM addresses the energy transition planning through a double-sided approach: (1) it helps regional authorities to develop 'just' energy transition plans that are sensitive to regional impacts such as job losses and energy poverty; and (2) it helps citizens build their capacity and find their place in a greener economy.

The project has received funding from the European Union's LIFE research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101075785.

JUST EM

PROJECT PARTNERS

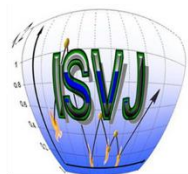


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ABBREVIATIONS

TJTP	Territorial Just Transition Plan
EC	European Commission
JTF	Just Transition Fund
NECP	National Energy and Climate Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the specific objectives of the JUSTEM project is to generate practical solutions for strengthening citizens' capacities and citizens' involvement in the topic of just transition. One of the ways in which this will be achieved is through workshops to raise awareness among local residents of their role in the transition process and in the development of just transition plans, based also on the results from discussions about their needs and concerns.

The report describes the organisation, proceedings and conclusions of the region-to-region learning workshop and the first citizens' workshops held in the pilot regions. The descriptions contain a lot of practical information that can be useful for replicating events in other regions.

The first cross-regional learning workshop of the JUSTEM project aimed to bring together different experts from the national level and the European Union to reflect and learn from each other on how involve citizens in the development of Territorial Just Transition Plans. The purpose of the region-to-region learning workshop was also to exchange information between coal regions in the process of energy transition on the challenges they face in developing and implementing just transition plans. Although each region is at a different stage of JTP implementation, the challenges they face are similar. Inviting panellists representing pilot regions provided an opportunity to learn more about the status of the process in each region and to discuss challenges, barriers and solutions in different areas.

The workshop enabled JUSTEM partners to identify the main areas to be addressed in the workshops planned in each region with the citizens of these regions, and in particular the specific topics where the voice of the citizens is particularly important in adapting local strategies and projects to the needs.

All the national workshops with citizens took place after the region-to-region learning event. During the meeting preparation, some of the partners found out that getting citizens to actively support the transition process is a major challenge. Just getting them to come and talk about the transition and the future of their region required a lot of work in the event preparation stage as well as wide and proper promotion.

At the same time, in each case the participating citizens were very active in the discussion and expressed a great need to be listened to. At least one workshop with citizens took place in each pilot region in the period between June and December 2023.

During the first of two scheduled workshops in the pilot regions, citizens had the opportunity to learn about what a just transition is and what their role is in the process of developing the TJTP. The aim of this workshop was also to learn about the needs and key issues and concerns of citizens in these regions face and which could be discussed at the second workshop.

1. INTRODUCTION

Inclusion is one of the fundamental objectives that the European Commission sets for the Member States. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, stakeholder dialogue should allow for a high degree of relevance of the actions taken, by giving stakeholders the opportunity to communicate their needs. Secondly, this should have a positive impact on the respective stakeholders' and local communities' identify with the actions implemented, and thus increase their cooperation and involvement.

Article 7(3) of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund states that all stakeholders must be involved in the drafting and implementation of the Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP). The JUSTEM project supports six coal regions in 6 countries (Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Spain) with the involvement of citizens in the just transition process.

A JUSTEM preliminary analysis (D 2.1 Current status of the regions) of the TJTPs shows that although each region had different forms of stakeholder consultation as reported by their TJTP, the level of engagement varied. In many cases, this was limited to 'ticking the box' of holding public consultations without seriously considering the results of these consultations. It is clear from this report that public authorities need to increase the dialogue with citizens and adopt more transparent procedures so that the impact of consultations is visible.

It is crucial to understand that it is only through a process of dialogue and mutual understanding that a coherent vision for the future of the regions can be developed.

Therefore, one of the key tasks of the JUSTEM project is to organise capacity building events in the pilot regions, focusing on mutual learning, exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and knowledge transfer.

This report presents the results of the region-to-region learning workshop and the first citizens' workshops that have been conducted in each pilot region.

2. REGION TO REGION LEARNING WORKSHOP

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organiser:s KAPE&IEECP

Location: online

Date: 24th April, 2023

Time: 14:00 – 16:00 CET

No. of attendees: 47



2.1. SUMMARY OF THE EVENT

PREPARATION

As mentioned above, the region-to-region learning workshop was the first to be planned and organised in the project.

In order to make this meeting as effective and useful as possible for each region, in preparation for organising this workshop, each partner discussed internally and proposed topics to be addressed that were of particular interest to their regions.

Each partner directly invited representatives from their regions and other interested stakeholder groups. Every effort was made to ensure the participation of those who were most committed and knowledgeable about the challenges facing their mining regions.

After the region-to-region learning workshop, a summary of the event was produced and distributed to event participants.

BACKGROUND

Territorial Just Transition Plans (TJTP) are critical to facilitate sustainable and socially accepted transitions from coal. Member States develop or have developed plans (almost all have been approved by the EC) and will implement them. However, plans that do not take local needs into account threaten to increase inequalities as thousands of European citizens still rely on coal to survive. That is starting point for the EU Life project Just Transitions and Empowerment against energy poverty (JUSTEM).

JUSTEM aims to build regional capacity about just transitions and involve citizens in the development and/or implementation of the regions' energy and climate plans to adapt those plans to their needs.

OBJECTIVE OF THE WORKSHOP

On 24 April, JUSTEM held its first cross-regional learning workshop. Around 50 stakeholders from different European coal regions attended the event.

The workshop had the aim to bring together different experts from the national level and the European Union to reflect and enable a mutual learning about ways to effectively involve citizens in the development of territorial just transition plans (TJTP).

Figure 1 shows the agenda of the day. The workshop was divided into three parts: an introduction to JUSTEM, the presentation of preliminary results from the JUSTEM analysis of the TJTP, and a panel discussion with European and national just transition experts.

14:00 – 14:15	Welcome, introduction of participants, and brief introduction to JUSTEM, Diana Süsser, IEECP & Anna Mazur, KAPE
14:15 – 14:30	Current status of the JUSTEM coal regions, BSREC
14:30 – 15:50	Knowledge exchange/ Panel Discussion: I. Why should and how have citizens been involved in the just transition plan development II. Learnings for how citizens can be involved in the just transition plan implementation
Panellists:	Myriam Boveda – DG REGIO, Unit G1 “Smart and Sustainable Growth” Anna Sobczak – DG ENER, Just Transitions and EUI Florence School of Regulation Rumyana Grozeva – Stara Zagora Regional Economic Development Agency, Bulgaria; Dariusz Stankiewicz – Marshal Office of the Silesian Voivodeship, Poland; Anamarija Škopac Pamić – AURORA - Regional coordinator of the County of Istria for European programs and funds, Croatia Alexandru Kelemen - Associates for Integrated Territorial Development Valea Jiului, Romania; Maria Belarmina Diaz Aguado - Energy, Mining and Reactivation of the Government of the Principality of Asturias Anastasios Sidiropoulos - ANKO Western Macedonia S.A. - Organization for Local Development, Secretary General of CluBE's Board, Greece Moderation, Diana Süsser, IEECP
15:50 – 16:00	Wrap up & next steps Diana Süsser, IEECP

Figure 1 Workshop agenda.

OPENING AND INTRODUCTION TO JUSTEM

Diana Süsser from the Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy (IEECP) welcomed the workshop participants and explained the main objectives of the workshop. Anna Mazur from the Polish Energy Conservation Agency (KAPE) presented the JUSTEM project and its main objectives.

Following the presentations, a live survey was conducted among all participants. As shown in Figure 2, participants associated different aspects with just transitions, from the process itself to the solutions that need to be implemented. Most participants agreed that citizens were not sufficiently involved in the development of the TJTP (Figure 3).



Figure 2 Results from the live poll what a just transition means to the workshop participants.

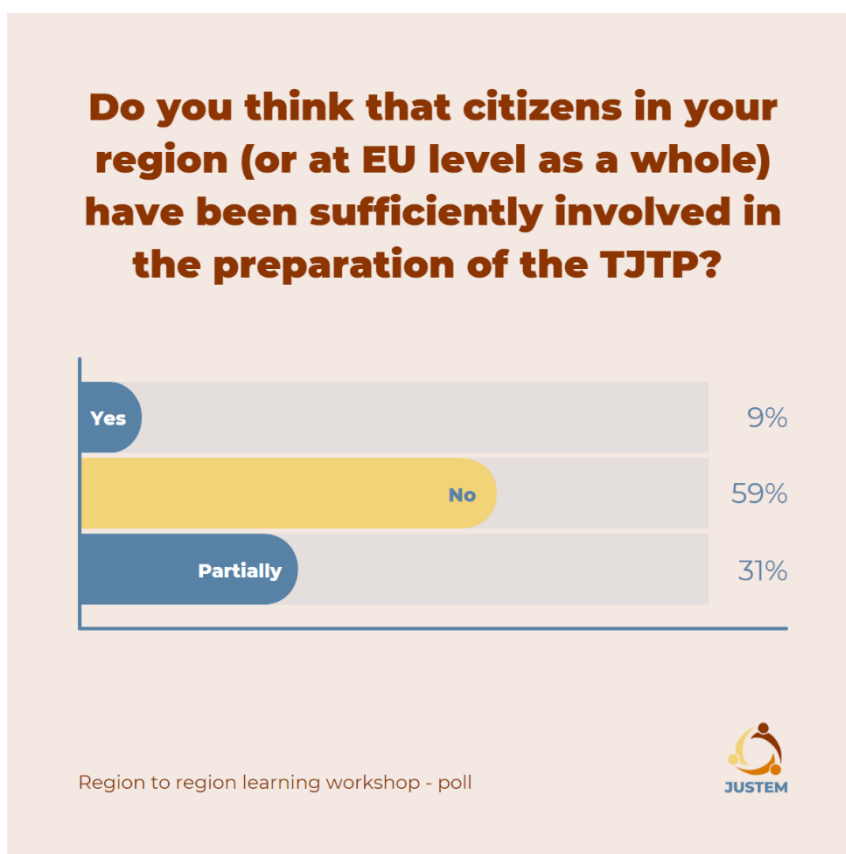


Figure 3 Results from the live poll on the engagement of citizens in the development of TJTPs.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE JUSTEM PROJECT

Angel Nikolaev from the Baltic Sea Energy Research Centre (BSERC) presented the analysis of the territorial transition plans of six European coal regions: Stara Zagora (Bulgaria), Jiu Valley (Romania), Silesian Voivodeship (Poland), Western Macedonia (Greece), Istria (Croatia), Asturias (Spain), which was carried out in the framework of the JUSTEM project.

One of the main findings was that in all countries, stakeholder consultations took place as part of the preparation of the TJTPs and other relevant plans, but citizens were not really involved. In each country, the authorities responsible for the plans are clearly defined. As far as the content of the plans is concerned, most of them are aligned with the objectives of the just transition, especially as far as increasing energy efficiency in buildings and industry is concerned. All plans include measures for the energy transition, but many plans lack targets for a specific year. All countries plan to develop RES-E; Bulgaria and Greece - energy from hydrogen; Bulgaria and Poland - new large NPPs; Bulgaria - production of batteries. Among transition impacts, mainly unemployment and energy poverty are mentioned, but usually only generally without clear measures how to tackle negative impacts.

Most of the projects in the plans are eligible for JTF support. Many projects rely on other sources of funding. Some plans address the needs of vulnerable groups and gender issues, e.g. programmes for energy renovation of houses of the energy-poor population and retraining measures for vulnerable groups.

The countries studied are planning to phase out coal - between 2028 (Greece) and 2040 (Poland) - and most countries have specific plans for the rehabilitation of coal mines.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Afterwards Diana Süsser moderated a panel discussion among the eight discussants (see Figure 4).

Discussants



Anna Sobczak

DG ENER, Just Transitions and EU Florence School of Regulation



Patricia Bosich

AURORA - Department for preparation and implementation of programs and projects, Istria, Croatia



Myriam Boveda

DG REGIO, Unit G1 "Smart and Sustainable Growth"



Alexandru Kelemen

Associates for Integrated Territorial Development Valea Jiului, Romania



Romyana Grozeva

Stara Zagora Regional Economic Development Agency, Bulgaria



Maria Belarmina Diaz Aguado

Energy, Mining and Reactivation of the Government of the Principality of Asturias, Spain



Dariusz Stankiewicz

Marshal Office of the Silesian Voivodeship, Poland



Anastasios Sidiropoulos

ANKO Western Macedonia S.A. - Organization for Local Development, Secretary General of CluBE's Board, Greece

Figure 4 Discussants of the workshop.

The discussion started with the European Union (EU) perspective.

Anna Sobczak (DG ENER, Just Transitions and EU Florence School of Regulation), highlighted the essence of just transition in the EU context. She referred to the three key elements of the definition cited in the Paris Agreement: justice; inclusiveness in terms of partnership, dialogue and engagement; and creating opportunities for decent work to ensure that no one is left behind.

She stressed the importance of aligning the regional transition with national energy and climate goals. In particular, she stressed that regional stakeholders should participate in the update of the NECP.

Myriam Boveda (DG REGIO, Unit G1 "Smart and Sustainable Growth") explained where EU countries stand in the preparation and adoption of Territorial Just Transition (TJTP) plans and the specific priority areas covered by funding.

She showed the participants two slides summarising the state of adoption of TJTPs and the priority areas supported (see Figures 5 and 6). Myriam Boveda emphasised that the priority is now the implementation of the plans.

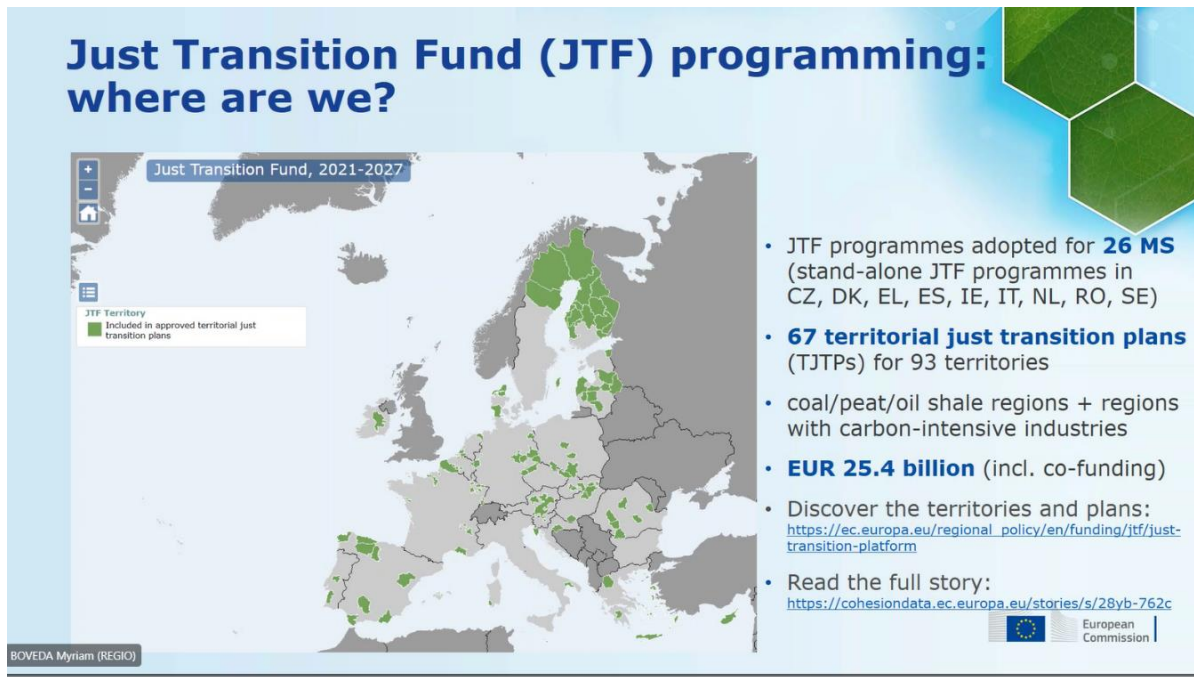


Figure 5 Overview of the JTF programme.



Figure 6 Planned investments from the JTF.

Afterwards, Romyana Grozeva, Patrica Bosich, Maria Belarmina Diaz Aguado, Dariusz Stankiewicz and Anastasios Sidiropoulos shared their perspectives, experiences and good practices in a discussion.

Four key common challenges in just transition processes were identified in the discussion.

KEY CHALLENGES

1) Just transition communication

All discussants stressed the need to change the way of communicating about the reasons and impacts of the transition. Negative communication that focuses on problems such as job losses and costs for local businesses leads to negative thinking among citizens in coal-mining regions. More emphasis should be placed on gaining people's trust and communicating the benefits of the transition and the new opportunities for citizens and their children.

There is a need to communicate the transition in simple, easy-to-understand language. The use of technical jargon makes it very difficult to involve citizens in decision-making.

New visions for regions should be developed together with citizens and communicated in a positive and attractive way.

2) Levels of governance

Another obstacle to the smooth implementation of the just transition process is often the centralised approach to its management. In some cases, regional authorities were invited to participate in the preparation of a TJTP quite late or not at all. This in turn meant that element of citizen involvement was often ignored. Citizens in these regions often did not have the opportunity to voice their needs and concerns about significant changes in their region.

Participants consistently pointed to the need to decentralise the management of the process to meet the definition of a just transition in terms of 'inclusion' and 'justice'. Plans cannot be divorced from the real needs and expectations of regional citizens.

Moreover, centralised decision-making risks bypassing important regional stakeholders, not just local citizens. In some coal mining regions, communication between the central and regional levels has also been a problem, often leading to confusion about the division of tasks and the extent of involvement of local actors.

This underlined the importance of regional and local decision-making powers to ensure that transition processes are embedded in broader socio-economic and energy policy transformations.

Some countries received external support for the plan development. For example, the World Bank and the European Commission provided dedicated advisory support to Greece and Poland to prepare the TJTPs.

3) Stakeholder engagement

To ensure that the plans are tailored to the needs of all people in the coal regions, the consultation process must be universal and include the voices of those who will be directly affected by the energy transition.

In the different regions, citizens were involved to varying degrees and in different forms. Often it was through public consultations and social dialogue. An excellent example is

the Silesia region in Poland, where three series of consultations were held with 2,000 participants.

Unfortunately, in most regions the preparation of the plan took place during the COVID 19 pandemic and the process was partly conducted online, which was a major challenge for the regions.

The participants emphasised the importance to engage different actors, also “smaller players” such as citizens and small and medium size companies in the TJTP implementation phase. People must be empowered and entrepreneurial spirits used.

4) Long-lasting transition process

Transitions are a challenge of the times and there will be winners and losers. Depending on their age, citizens have different needs, expectations and desires for change.

Some participants stressed the importance of focusing on the future. However, visions for the future are often lacking. Therefore, it is important to develop common visions and goals for a greener future and to involve citizens in this process.

3. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOP IN POLAND

PRACTICAL DETAILS

Organiser: KAPE&CRIS

Location: Rydułtowy, Silesia Region

Date: 8th November 2023

Time: 17:00-19:00

No. of attendees: 8

3.1 SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP IN POLAND

The workshop was organised in cooperation with a local NGO, the Association Centre for the Development of Social Initiatives CRIS (<https://cris.org.pl/>). The organisation was very supportive in promoting the event locally and provided a room for the meeting.

KAPE designed a poster inviting people to the event, which was placed in different spots in the town of Rydułtowy.

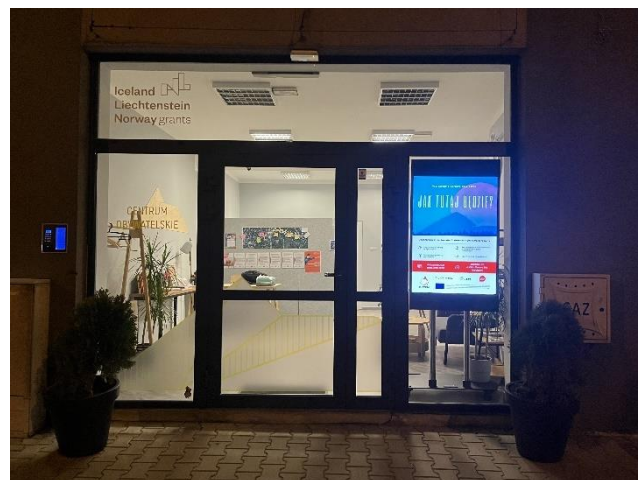


Figure 7 the poster inviting for the workshop.

The invitation to the workshop, together with a poster, was posted on the social media channels of CRIS and other local organisations such as Szarlota Lab (<https://www.facebook.com/centrumobywatelskierydułtowy/>) and "Wyjście Smoga" ("Smog Out") (<https://www.facebook.com/WyjścieSmoga/>). In addition, an advertisement on fb was purchased.

The task of inviting residents was largely taken on by the CRIS Association, as an organisation that works with residents in its day-to-day activities. The Association's building hosts various daily meetings of residents: senior citizens, young people playing games, various interest groups. CRIS representatives disseminated information about the event to the participants of these meetings.

Before organising the workshop, KAPE held several meetings/discussions with CRIS representatives in order to find out more about specific current issues in the city and region, topics that might be interesting for citizens, to encourage them to attend the meeting.

From the discussions, a main topic was identified, which is extremely urgent and also quite controversial, but it was considered that this topic has the potential to attract residents to the meeting. This is the heap, which has recently become very dusty and thus causes a lot of air pollution.

Therefore, the first proposed topic for the meeting was "What about the heap?" and this was also the first version of the poster. Unfortunately, the local authorities were against a discussion on this topic. Consequently, the topic of the meeting was changed to "What will it be like here?".

In order to attract residents to the meeting, it was decided that one of the items on the agenda would be the funding for residents under the Clean Air Programme, as the state of air quality in the city is a very important topic for residents, due to very high exceeded air quality standards.

The following agenda items were agreed:

- about the JUSTEM project; what is a just transition?
- The Clean Air Programme
- Status quo and challenges of Rydułtowy city (phasing out of mining - role of the mine in the life of the city as the main workplace and change of the city's nature, post-mining areas - use for new purposes, air quality - coal as fuel, anti-smog resolution, fuel poverty)

An infographic was prepared and distributed at the meeting:



Figure 8 Commercial advertisement on Facebook.

SPRAWIEDLIWA TRANSFORMACJA

Co to znaczy?

To proces odchodzenia od wydobycia węgla z uwzględnieniem głosu i potrzeb mieszkańców regionów węglowych.

DIALOG SPOŁECZNY

ZIELONA ENERGIA/OZE

SZANSA NA ROZWÓJ REGIONU

NOWE MIEJSCA PRACY

ZRÓWNOWAŻONY TRANSPORT

OCHRONA PRACOWNIKÓW SEKTORA GÓRNICZEGO

CZYM JEST PLAN SPRAWIEDLIWEJ TRANSFORMACJI?

To dokument, który określa potrzeby i wyzwania regionu oraz główne obszary i zakres koniecznego wsparcia ze środków Funduszu Sprawiedliwej Transformacji i innych źródeł.

JAKA JEST TWOJA ROLA?

Zaangażuj się w konsultacje społeczne!

Twój głos jest bardzo ważny!

ELEMENTY SPRAWIEDLIWEJ TRANSFORMACJI

	Wspólna wizja przyszłości		Przeciwdziałanie nierównościom
	Jasne cele dekarbonizacji		Przystępna i czysta energia dla wszystkich
	Pomoc i zasoby dostosowane do potrzeb		Zdywersyfikowana gospodarka
	Wspierani i przekwalifikowani i pracownicy		Wzmocnione społeczności
	Zaangażowani obywatele		Dialog i partycypacja

BĄDŹ CZĘŚCIĄ PRZYSZŁOŚCI

Podziel się z nami Twoimi oczekiwaniami w zakresie transformacji Śląska

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Figure 9 Training infographic for the workshop.

At the meeting, the JUSTEM project, the essence of the Just Transition, the aims of the Just Transition Fund and the Territorial Just Transition Plan for Silesia were presented.

The opportunities for citizens to benefit from the Clean Air Programme were also introduced. Afterwards, a CRIS representative (a resident of Rydułtowy) presented the 3 main problems of the city in the view of energy transition changes.

Unfortunately, only 8 people attended the meeting. There were representatives of senior citizens, local business, a representative of young people and a representative of the "Moje Miasto" Association, who is also vice-chairman of the Town Council and who works at the Rydułtowy mine. Therefore, despite the small number of participants, the discussion was very interesting and many topics were raised.

Main discussion topics after presentations:

- Just Transition – what it means? – the participants were not familiar with the term "just transition"; they were very interested in the Just Transition Plan for Silesia and the allocation of resources from the Just Transition Fund.
- Current problems of Rydułtowy city:
 - closing of the KWK Rydułtowy mine in 2043 - more than 600 Rydułtowy residents work in the mine. One in three of these 600 has a dependent family spouse. One in three workers is the sole provider for their family;
 - Huge unemployment among women caused, among other things, by the decision not to take up employment due to the husband's sufficient previous earnings in mining. Due to their lack of work experience, it will be

very difficult for these women to find employment if the family income is reduced;

- State energy policy assumes that coal is to be phased out as an acceptable fuel by 2035; residents are concerned whether the 2043 deadline is then realistic and will be met;
- Post-mining areas - the city took over for long-term use; previously it had an income of several hundred thousand a year from property tax, now it is the city that bears the cost of long-term use; no idea of a new use for the area; how to use the area so that it no longer generates costs. There is a lack of discussion with residents about what should be there;
- Local citizens hope for business development; according to citizens the economic zones are underutilised, they think there is more happening in other municipalities; at the meeting a representative of the city council explained that the economic zones are fully utilised and will even be expanded because there are needs however, even the zones used in this way will not compensate for employment in the mines; there is lack of communication to citizens in this topic;
- residents do not understand and do not believe in the need to close mines, they believe that mining in Poland is on a micro scale, while in other countries there is still large mining, e.g., as they claim, lignite mines are still opening in Germany; they believe that the coal deposits in their mines are still very large and easily accessible, which means that they are profitable to extract;
- residents mentioned various projects which, under the banner of "green energy", were aimed at implementing various interests that were unclear to residents;
- residents want to know what vision the local authorities have for the region;
- huge problem with air pollution; participants used the expression "the air is eaten here"; air standard parameters are significantly exceeded, and yet there are no air quality measurement stations in the city; the city once lent a mobile station, but feedback on air quality was never provided to residents; there are still coal stoves in multi-family buildings; there are still many single-family houses that require deep thermal modernization and replacement of the heat source;
- heap – the city's hallmark. Residents are aware that it is a mountain of toxic waste that creates dust and heavily pollutes the air in the city, but at the same time they are sentimental about it. They called it Charlotta (currently it is the Polish name Szarlota) and they cannot imagine Rydułtowy without the heap. Many residents do not agree that Szarlota should be described as a large mountain of waste. This is not the only dump in the city, which further increases the problem of air pollution;
- low interest of residents in participating in discussions about the situation in the city and the future of the city; those gathered explained it by the mentality of miners and people employed in the mining industry. They were always very well taken care of by the state, they had very high salaries, allowances, privileges, the mine sponsored everything that was

created in the region; someone was always taking care of things for them; they are not taught that their voice is important, that they must take care of their own affairs, their region;

- there are many dissatisfied people who deny and criticize all social and city activities, but do not come to the meetings;
- participants expressed concerns that the city was afraid to discuss with residents a topic as controversial as the heap;
- residents emphasize the problem of air quality as the most important for them;
- energy poverty - no analysis, but there are many lonely elderly women in the city with a low pension because they did not work, they live in large houses requiring modernization; residents suggested co-housing - a solution from nearby Rybnik;
- Rydułtowy is depopulating, within a year the population decreased by 300 inhabitants;

In the feedback questionnaires, participants were asked how useful the meeting was on a scale from 1 to 5. They were asked 3 specific questions:

1. Do you feel better informed about what a just transition is? (2 out of 8 marked 5; 4 marked 4; 2 participants marked 3)
2. Do you have a better understanding of the situation in your region? (3 out of 8 marked 5; 4 out of 8 marked 4, and 1 out of 8 marked 3)
3. Do you think you can influence how your region implements the energy transition? (2 out of 8 marked 5; 1 marked 4; 3 out of 8 marked 3; 1 out of 8 marked 2, and 1 out of 8 marked 1)

People were also asked to prioritise on a scale of 1 to 5 the most important themes:

- the state of air quality
- supporting workers in acquiring new skills and adapting to the new labour market
- implementation of social policies to support families in transition
- ensuring that the transition does not deepen energy poverty
- helping citizens to produce their own green energy.

At the end of the meeting, they were asked to write in one main topic that they would like to address at the second workshop. The main response indicated the need to talk about the future of the city, ideas for its development.

4. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOP IN ROMANIA

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: AISVJ and University of Petrosani

Location: Petrosani, Conference Hall of the University of Petrosani

Date: 20th September, 2023

Time: 16:30 – 19:30

No. of attendees: 36

4.1 SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP IN ROMANIA

PREPARATION AND INVITATIONS

The first citizen workshop was organized by AISVJ, on September 20, 2023, in collaboration with the University of Petrosani – academic partner of AISVJ, one of the local institutions most interested and involved in everything that the just transition process means. The workshop was held in Petrosani, the largest city in the Jiului Valley, in the Conference Hall of the University Library of Petrosani. The location was chosen due to the prestige of the University of Petrosani, the trust that the population of Petrosani, respectively from the entire Jiu Valley region, has in this institution.

The event was called "Transition, energy poverty and projects". The workshop was an interactive one, with presentations and free discussions, in which the participants, all citizens from various backgrounds and occupations, were encouraged to express their opinions regarding the just transition. The workshop was approached according to the extended or restricted understanding of the participants, regarding the understanding of the just transition process, the purpose, the objectives, the terminology of this process, etc., the discussions proceeding in an easy and constructive way.

The citizens were informed about the workshop, first of all, through the invitation flyer (Figure 10), distributed in the Jiu Valley region.

JUSTEM

Dear Sir,

The European Institute for Energy and Climate Policy (IEECP) in Amsterdam, NL coordinates within the LIFE program the project "JUSTICE IN TRANSITION AND ACCOUNTABILITY AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY" (JUSTEM). The JUSTEM consortium consists of 8 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and the Netherlands.

The overall objective of the project is to build regional capacity and to include citizens in the development of the energy and climate plans of the regions, tailoring them to their needs. Moreover, JUSTEM aims to facilitate the development of policies and, in particular, the planning of a fair transition by increasing the degree of adoption of sustainable energy solutions. This will be achieved by highlighting and bringing to the attention of a wider public the multiple benefits they bring.

The targeted regions are those with the most workers in the coal sector and which primarily depend on coal, from six pilot microregions - heavily affected by the transition, with a total of 6.5 million citizens:

- POLAND: Silesian Voivodeship
- ROMANIA: Jiu Valley
- SPAIN: Asturias
- BULGARIA: Stara Zagora region
- GREECE: Western Macedonia (and Greece, Megalopolis Arcadia)
- CROATIA: Istria region

Considering your activity, the interest in improving the quality of life of the local community in the Jiu Valley and the possibility of your future involvement in the activities related to the Just Transition Fund, we have the honor to invite you to our next event "Transition, energy poverty, and projects".

THE SOCIAL INSTITUTE JIU VALLEY ASSOCIATION (AISVJ) - the Romanian partner in the JUSTEM consortium will organize an interactive Workshop, which will take place tomorrow, September 20, 2023, at 17:00 at the University of Petroșani Library hall.

The special guests of the event are: Prof. MARIA LAZĂR - Vice-Rector for Scientific Research and International Relations, ALEXANDRU KELEMEN - Executive Director of the Integrated Territorial Development Association Jiu Valley (ADTIVJ), Arch. MIHAI DANCIU - Urban Lab Association Jiu Valley and Eng. ADRIAN PAL - team member of the project.

For questions, do not hesitate to contact me! We look forward to welcoming you!

With special consideration,
Prof. Sabina Irimie, Eng., Ph.D. (0723718829)
President of AISVJ

Figure 10 The invitation flyer distributed in the Jiu Valley region (English version).

The second way in which citizens were informed was through email several hundred invitations were sent in this way, to citizens who have collaborated with AISVJ and whose contact details the association has.



Figure 11 The invitation distributed by email (Romanian version).

The citizens were also informed about the workshop, thirdly, through the social media platforms that our association has, through a post (Figure 12) with the content of the invitation flyer (Figure 10) and accompanied by a image.

D 3.2 Knowledge sharing report



Figure 12 The invitation distributed on a social media platform (English version).

Last but not least, several people were invited to the workshop in person by the hosts of the workshop.

AGENDA

The agenda of the event is presented in the below (Figure 13). As previously mentioned, the workshop took place on September 20th, Wednesday afternoon and lasted over 3 hours.

16:30	17:00	<i>The reception of the guests</i>	Sabina Irimie, AISVJ
17:00	17:20	<i>Welcome speech on behalf of the University of Petrosani, the academic partner of the event</i>	Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Maria Lazar - Vice-Rector for Scientific Research and International Relations
17:20	17:45	<i>Presentation of the JUSTEM project in the context of the transition</i>	Sabina Irimie, AISVJ
17:45	18:00	<i>Energy Poverty</i>	Adrian Pal, AISVJ
18:00	18:15	<i>Association for Integrated Territorial Development Valea Jiului – Presentation, Responsibilities, Projects</i>	Alexandru Kelemen – Executive Director of ADTIVJ
18:15	18:30	<i>Attractive Jiu Valley: Opportunities for All-Season Integrated Tourism</i>	Architect Mihai Danciu – Urban Lab Jiu Valley Association
		<i>Coffee break</i>	
18:30	19:30	<i>Debates and Conclusions</i>	Sabina Irimie, AISVJ Moderator

Figure 13 Agenda of the event (English version).

PARTICIPANTS, PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

The workshop participants were citizens of Valea Jiului, according to the participants table (Annex III) summing up to a total of 36 participants.

After the welcome speech (Figure 14), held by Maria Lazar, Vice-Rector for Scientific Research and International Relations at the University of Petrosani, in which reference was made to the vision, the degree of cooperation and involvement, the way in which the University of Petrosani relates to the just transition, Sabina Irimie, AISVJ Moderator, challenged the participants to say, from their point of view, what is the stage of the just transition in the Jiului Valley and then, through a small exercise of imagination, what would be the pessimistic scenarios – if nothing is done, and the optimistic scenario what the Valley will look like in 10-30 years, in the vision of each participant.



Figure 14 Welcome speech Romania.

Thus, the dialogue became more and more interactive and engaging, the discussions proceeding constructively. During the discussions, it was necessary to explain and define some terms and aspects related to the just transition (e.g. green economy, social inclusion, sustainable development, energy poverty), the citizens being receptive and understanding the notions and familiarizing themselves with the respective terminology.

After this introductory period in which citizens were encouraged to intervene, ask questions, say what uncertainties they have, what they don't understand, etc. the presentations began as scheduled. The first presentation of the JUSTEM project was made by Sabina Irimie AISVJ (Figure 15), where the objectives of the project were presented, who are the partners, respectively the pilot regions, what are the real benefits for the area in the context of the just transition.



Figure 15 Presentation of JUSTEM project.

The second presentation was made by Pal Adrian Lucian, Energy Poverty and Vulnerable Consumer, where a comparison was made between Romania and Europe regarding energy poverty, the definitions of energy poverty and the vulnerable consumer from Romanian legislation were discussed, statistical data were presented regarding these aspects, reported at the national level.

Alexandru Kelemen, Executive Director of Association for Integrated Territorial Development Valea Jiului (ADTIVJ), presented the fund of the Just Transition Program, he spoke about the activities of strategy development, coordination and assistance, implementation support, project initiation and other specific related activities in local development, which his association initiates. Alexandru Kelemen also spoke about the implementation of the Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) mechanism in the Jiu Valley region.

The invited architect Mihai Danciu, Asociația Urban Lab Valea Jiului, presented the first integrated Masterplan for tourism in Valea Jiului (Figure 16), drawn up by ADTIVJ, which is under public debate. Mihai Danciu spoke about the perspectives of the economic reconfiguration of the Jiului Valley, in which the local community can exploit to its true potential the opportunities opened up by the tourism sector, which is one of the development pillars of the Jiului Valley in the 2030 socio-economic development strategy, supported by the European funding programs dedicated to this region.



Figure 16 Presentation of the Masterplan for tourism in Valea Jiului.

After the round of presentations, in which there were also discussions, the participants being encouraged to ask questions after each individual presentation, there was a small coffee break, and last but not least, the part of debates and conclusions. At this stage, after the conclusions in the room, the participants were reminded that in the map they received at the beginning, there is a feedback questionnaire, an aspect that was addressed and explained, where necessary, to each participant.

TRAINING MATERIALS

In addition to the presentations mentioned above, in the map offered to the participants at the beginning, which included the agenda, a welcome address, the feedback questionnaire, a sheet for notes and a pen, there was also a flyer with the INFOGRAPHIC "4 Challenges to a Just Transitions - Learnings from the regional workshop", sent in the WP5 Communication package from May, which was translated into Romanian and can be found in the annex III.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING AND THE NEXT STEPS

The main conclusion resulting from the workshop activity was that the citizens are very receptive to everything that transition means, and eager to get involved in this complex

process. Although among some of the participants there was disappointment and frustration at the fact that they have to slowly give up the mining industry, the largest industry in the Jiu Valley, they still managed to understand what are the long-term benefits of such a process for everything that it means sustainability, inclusion, professional reconversion, new jobs, impact on the environment, renewable energy and energy communities, etc.

The next steps were the preparation of the second workshop, in an interactive way to succeed in fruitful interaction with the citizens, to give them the chance, after in the first workshop they understood different aspects related to the transition process, the hall expresses the needs, opportunities and blockages regarding this process.

THE RESULTS OF THE FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

At the end, participants were guided and assisted to complete (Figure 17) the feedback questionnaire. The questionnaire included 10 open-ended questions, to which the participants had to circle or tick the answer, giving a score from 1 to 5 (1 strongly disagree/very bad/least important... .. 5 strongly agree /very good/most important) according to their opinions, and an open question to which they had to formulate the answer.



Figure 17 Feedback questionnaire.

After centralizing the answers to the questionnaires and processing them, the following findings resulted. We mention that the response rate is 100%. For question 1. "How useful was this workshop?", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, seven of the citizens (19%) gave a rating of 4, and twenty-eight of the citizens (78%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 18).

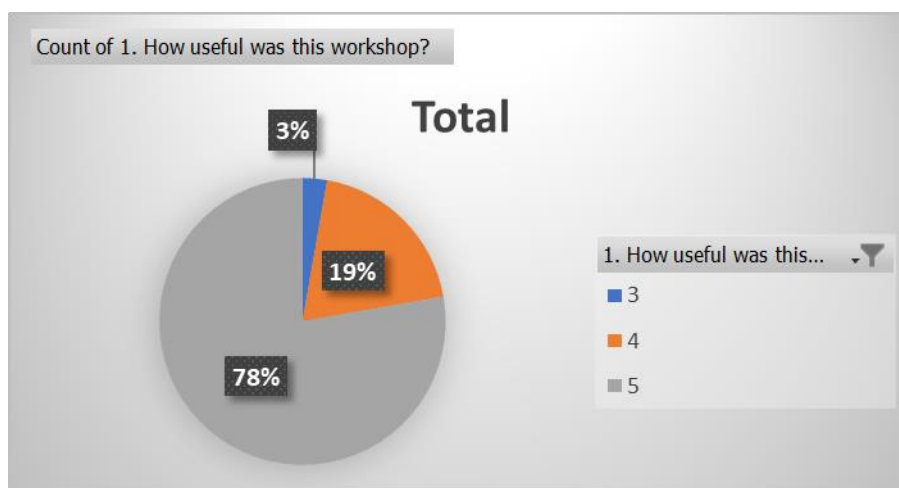


Figure 18 How useful was this workshop (percentages).

For question series 2 "How much do you agree with the following statements: "we obtained the following results.

For question 2.1. "I feel better informed about what a just transition is.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, eleven of the citizens (30%) gave a rating of 4, and twenty-four of the citizens (67%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 19).

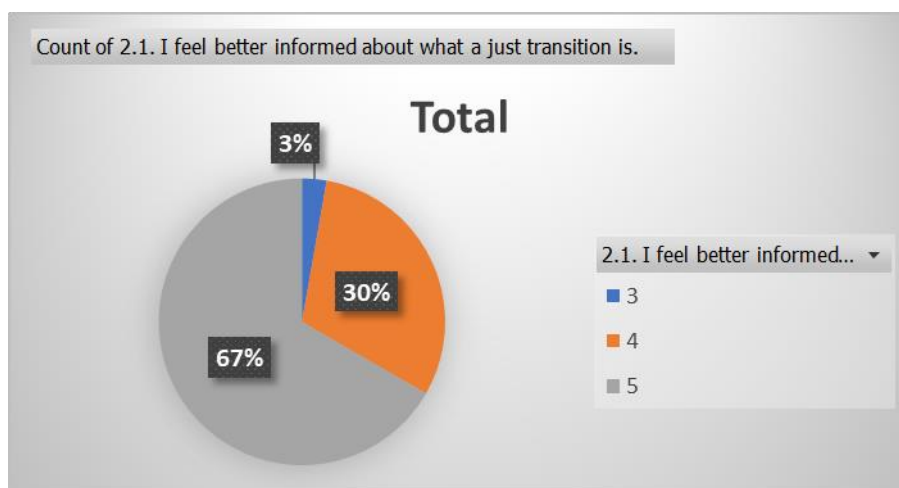


Figure 19 I feel better informed about what a just transition is (percentages).

For question 2.2. "I better understand what is being done in my region to make the energy transition just.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, twelve of the citizens (33%) gave a rating of 4, and twenty three of the citizens (64%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 20).

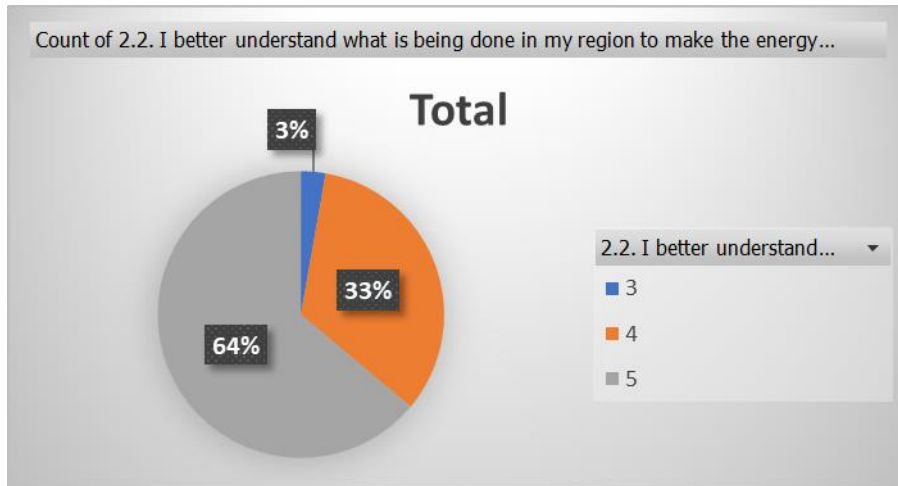


Figure 20 I better understand what is being done in my region to make the energy transition just (percentages).

For question 2.3. "I can have an influence on how my region implements the energy transition.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 1, two of the citizens (5%) gave a rating of 3, twenty three of the citizens (64%) gave a rating of 4, and ten of the citizens (28%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 21).

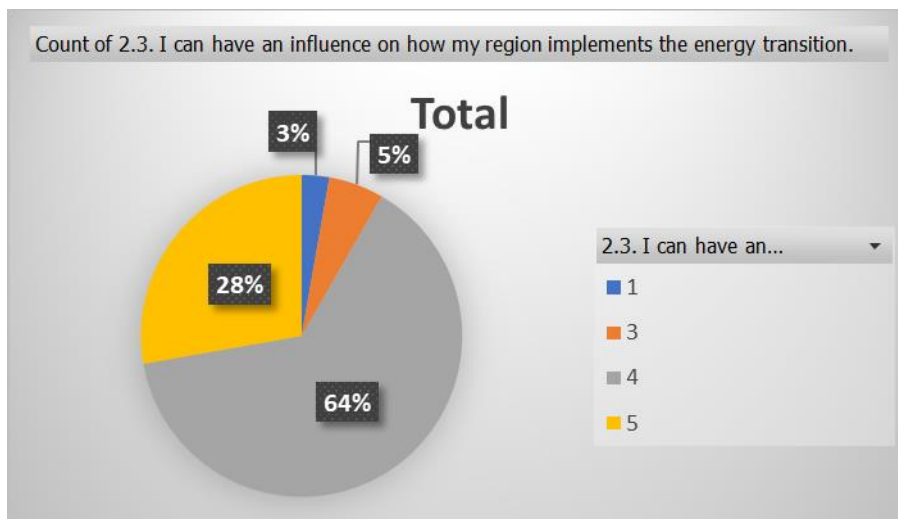


Figure 21 I can have an influence on how my region implements the energy transition (percentages).

For question series 3 " How important are the following topics of an energy transition to you?" are the following results.

For question 3.1. "Ensure the new green economy has opportunities for all.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 2, one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, and thirty four of the citizens (94%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure22).

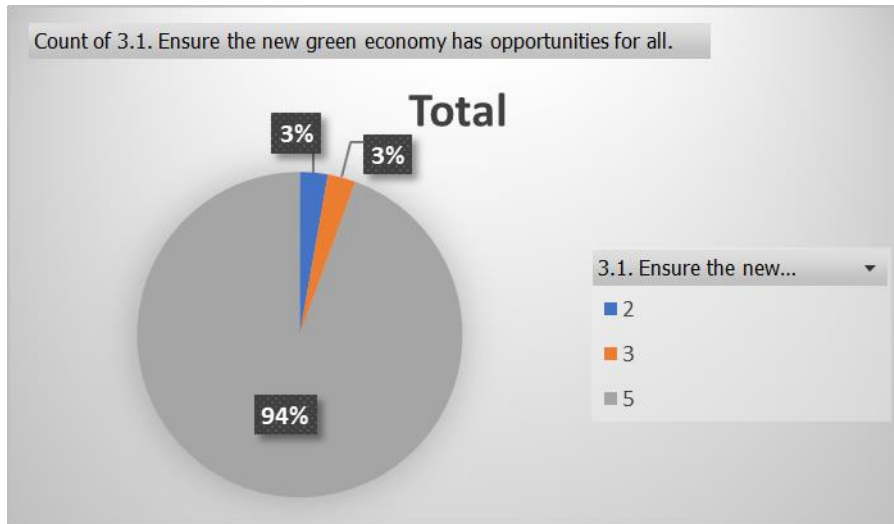


Figure 22 Ensure the new green economy has opportunities for all (percentages).

For question 3.2. "It supports workers to learn new skills and adapt to the new labor market", nine of the citizens (25%) gave a rating of 4, and twenty-seven of the citizens (75%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 23).

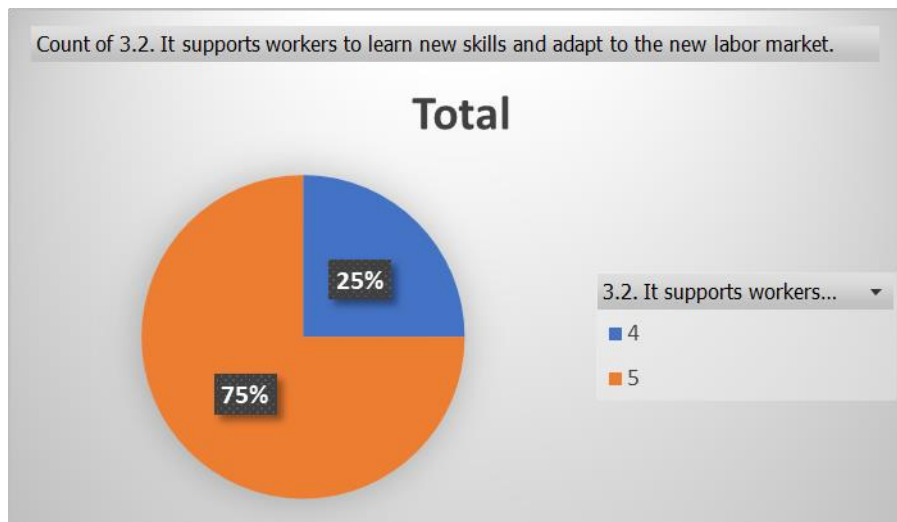


Figure 23 It supports workers to learn new skills and adapt to the new labor market (percentages).

For question 3.3. "Implementing social policies that support families in transition.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, twenty three of the citizens (64%) gave a rating of 4, and twelve of the citizens (33%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 24).

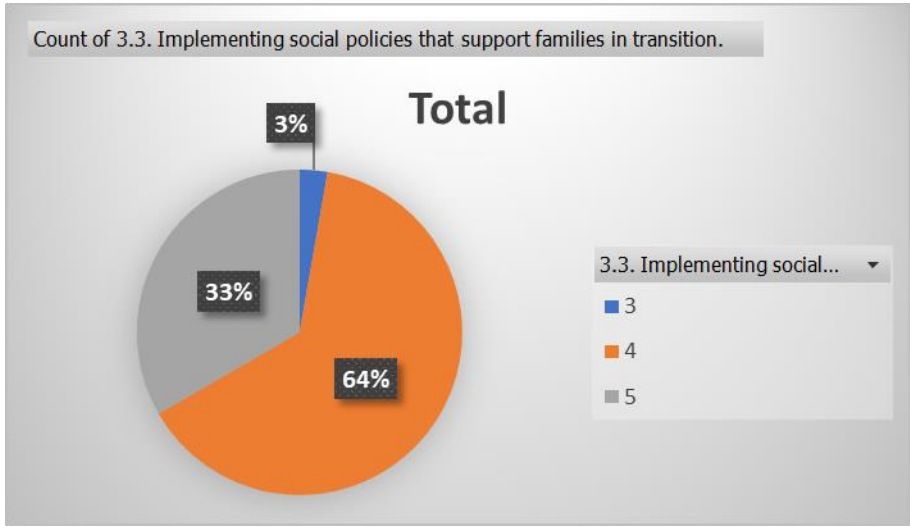


Figure 24 Implementing social policies that support families in transition (percentages).

For question 3.4. "Ensure that the transition does not jeopardize access to energy.", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 3, eleven of the citizens (30%) gave a rating of 4, and twenty-four of the citizens (67%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 25).

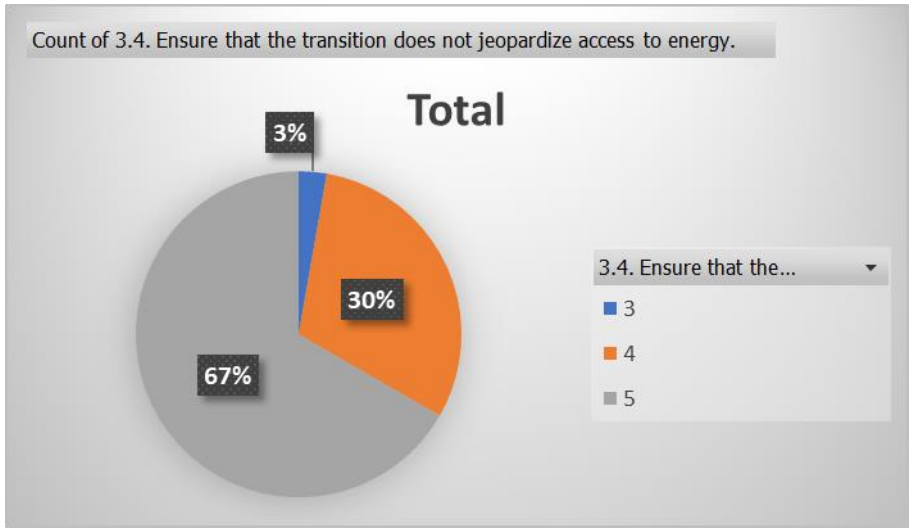


Figure 25 Ensure that the transition does not jeopardize access to energy (percentages).

For question 3.5. "Providing effective solutions to replace legacy services (e.g. more and better public transport, etc.).", one citizen (3%) gave a rating of 4, and thirty-five of the citizens (97%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 26).

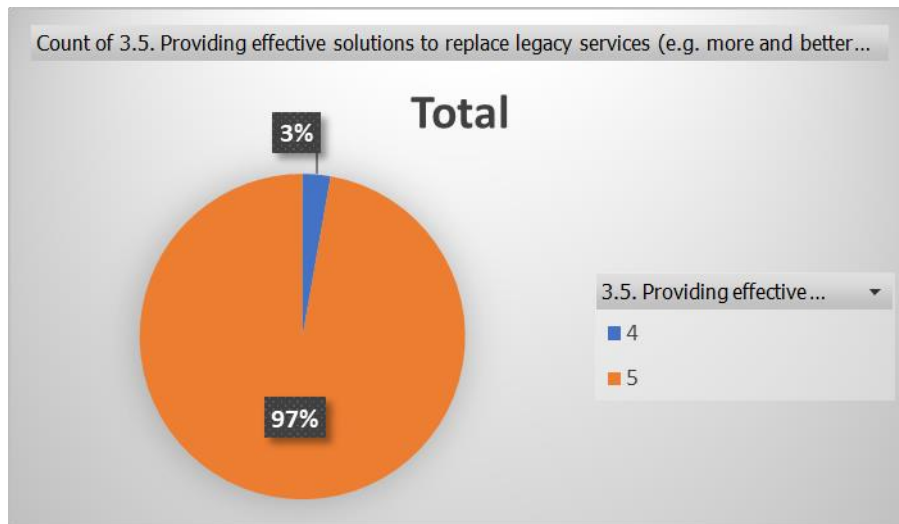


Figure 26 Providing effective solutions to replace legacy services (e.g. more and better public transport, etc.) (percentages).

For question 3.6. "It helps citizens produce their own green energy.", ten of the citizens (28%) gave a rating of 3, eleven of the citizens (30%) gave a rating of 4, and fifteen of the citizens (42%) gave a rating of 5, (Figure 27).

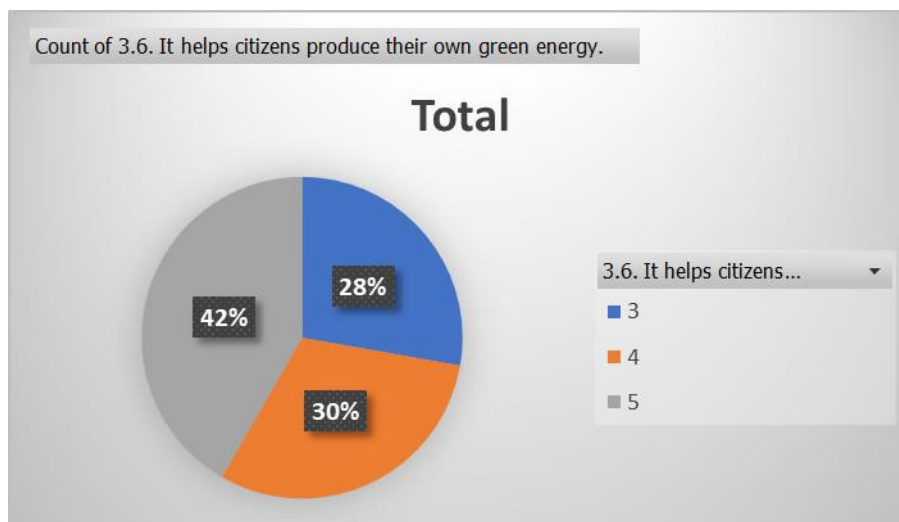


Figure 27 It helps citizens produce their own green energy (percentages).

For the open question 4. "What topics/challenges/needs would you like to discuss in the next workshop?", citizens were asked to formulate the answers and the following resulted:

- Detailed programs;
- Successfully implemented projects;
- How we can combat energy poverty in our area;
- How will those who work and will work in renewable energies will prepare/train;
- The transition to other counties of Romania; what project guides are coming out in 2023 and 2024;
- Possibilities for the development of tourism in the Jiu Valley. Energy transition in the Jiu Valley;

- Involvement of local authorities in the just transition;
- How prepared is the school to support the new approach. Estimate that these areas/opportunities will lead to decreased migration/demographics;
- Examples of social policies to support pensioners and single-parent families.

The workshop had an impact on the participants (the vast majority rated it positively - values 4 and 5), the topics, the dialogue and the proactive attitude aroused the interest of the participants and their future involvement.

5. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOPS IN SPAIN

REGIONAL CONTEXT TO INITIATE THE IDEATION OF WORKSHOPS

Asturias is situated in north-west Spain and has a population of 1.02 million. The region's coal mining industry was concentrated in the south-west and central areas of the region, where the region's coal power plants were also located. The region is composed of 78 municipalities, of which 57 are severely or directly affected by coal mine closures and the phase out of coal power plants. 28 of this municipalities are attached to any of the three Just Transition Asturian Agreements which have been released at Asturias, one at South-west, the second at the valley of the river Caudal and last but not least at the Valley of the river Nalón, one agreement by former coal basin, where also coal fired thermal power plant were closed or are in the phasing out process, the three has been incorporated to the Spanish Territorial Just Transition Plan. The territorial area of **the Just Transition Agreement of the Southwest** includes 6 municipalities: Degaña, Tineo, Cangas del Narcea, Salas, Allande and Ibias; 7 municipalities are included at **the Just Transition Agreement of Nalón**: Langreo, Laviana, San Martín del Rey Aurelio, Bimenes, Caso, Piloña y Sobrescobio; and 14 municipalities attached at **Just Transition Agreement of Caudal and Aboño**: Aller, Lena, Mieres, Morcín, Quirós, Ribera de Arriba, Riosa, Teverga, Gozón, Carreño, Corvera de Asturias, Llanera, Gijón y Villaviciosa.

Taking this context into account, in order to obtain particularities of each area, it was decided to organize one citizen workshop by coal basin, it means, one by just transition agreement, and specifically in the municipalities of: **1) Tineo** as representative municipality of the Just Transition Agreement of the Southwest, **2) Moreda (Aller)** as representative municipality of the Just Transition Agreement of Caudal Valley and Aboño and **3) Ciaño (Langreo)** as representative municipality of the Just Transition Agreement of Nalón Valley

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)

Location: Casa de la Cultura, Tineo (Asturias)

Date: 22/11/2023

Time: 10h00 -13h00

No. of attendees: 44



Figure 28 The 1st citizens workshop in Tineo

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)

Location: Casa de la Cultura de Moreda (Aller, Asturias)

Date: 29/11/2023

Time: 10h00 -13h00

No. of attendees: 54



Figure 29 The 1st citizens workshop in Moreda

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)

Location: Casa de la Buelga, Ciaño (Langreo, Asturias)

Date: 13/12/2023

Time: 10h00 -13h00

No. of attendees: 52



Figure 30 The 1st citizens workshop in Ciaño

5.1. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP IN SPAIN

PREPARATION AND INVITATIONS

The main objective searched by this workshop was always twofold: firstly, try to become closer the green transition process and the just transition instrument to citizen, but also, and not less important, bringing the main regional and national responsible of such policy instruments and process closer to people, letting to the first to receive

feedback from citizen, and to the second ones express their feeling and opinion. Thus, in the preparation, the first step was to involve to the regional government, regional ministry on ecological transition, in particular the DG ENERGY AND MINING, in charge of both policy instruments, the just energy transition strategy, and the territorial just transition plan, and secondly, the Spanish Just Transition Institute, national institute attached to the central government of Spain. Once, we receive their interest to participate as speakers, and the locations were decided as Tineo, Aller and Langreo we moved forward toward the municipalities.

Mayors of the three councils were invited to: 1) provide the premises to host the workshops, 2) participate in the opening session of the respective workshops, 3) provide a list of main local peoples and commerce associations, 4) support the dissemination of the events, especially among the other municipalities of the basin, 5) select the proper dates.

Once the premises and dates, and having confirmed all the speakers the three agendas were prepared and released.



Figure 31 Agenda 1: Tineo.



Figure 32 Agenda 2: Moreda (Aller).



Figure 33 Agenda 3: Ciaño (Langreo).

In close collaborations to the ITJ and municipalities, main stakeholders were identified and selected as the most relevant people or citizen representatives to be invited to the workshops, in such sense, were invited relevant local associations, especially citizen association but also association for rural development, such as, LEADERS groups, Local Action Groups (LAGs), or Community-Led Local Development (CLLD). Additionally, workers representatives and social agents, were also invited as they represent people who was most directly affected by losing their jobs, such as trade unions, industrial and general unions, or federations, including the ones attached to the closed thermal power plants. In total more than 25 entities by location were invited and asked for supporting the dissemination of the workshop by social networks or posters and advertisements in its most emblematic buildings. Some reminders were sent with a new released agenda:

JORNADA DE TRABAJO

EL PAPEL DEL CIUDADANO EN EL PROCESO DE TRANSICIÓN JUSTA

Miércoles 22 de noviembre de 2023 | Casa de la Cultura, Tineo

10h00 – Bienvenida y Apertura Institucional

Dña. Montserrat Fernández Álvarez Alcaldesa del Ayuntamiento de Tineo

Dña. María Belarmina Díaz Aguado, Directora General de Energía y Minería; Consejería de Transición Ecológica, Industria y Economía del Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

10h30 – La Transición Justa en Asturias, por y para el Ciudadano

La Transición Energética en Asturias: el Plan Territorial de Transición Justa
Dña. María Belarmina Díaz Aguado, Directora General de Energía y Minería; Consejería de Transición Ecológica, Industria y Economía del Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

Convenios de Transición Justa en Asturias, proyectos locales y participación ciudadana, un repaso desde 2019 hasta hoy
Dña. Patricia Zapico, Agente del Territorio en Asturias de los Convenios de Transición Justa. Instituto para la Transición Justa (ITJ), MITERD

Transición Justa y el ciudadano (JUSTEM)
D. Cesar Valmaseda, Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)

11h30 – Taller de participación ciudadana

13h00 – Cierre de la Jornada y Café








Figure 34 New Release of the Agenda.

More than 150 people was attending and participating directly the citizen workshops, around 50 people by workshop.

PARTICIPANTS, PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

The three workshop follows the same structure:

10h00 – (1.-) Welcome and opening session:

- D. Carlos García Sanchez. General Director of Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)
- Majors of the corresponding municipality; Dña. Montserrat Fernández Álvarez. Alcaldesa del Ayuntamiento de Tineo; D. Juan Carlos Iglesias. Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de Aller; and D. Roberto García Rodríguez. Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de Langreo;
- Dña. María Belarmina Díaz Aguado. General Director, DG Energy and Mining, Regional Ministry of Ecological Transition of the Asturias Government.

10h30 – (2.- Expositive session) The Just Transition in Asturias; by and for the citizens.

The Energy Transition in Asturias and the Territorial Just Transition Plan

- Dña. María Belarmina Díaz Aguado. General Director, DG Energy and Mining, Regional Ministry of Ecological Transition of the Asturias Government.

Just Transition Agreements in Asturias, from 2019 to Today,

- Dña. Patricia Zapico, Territorial Agent in Asturias for the Just transition Agreements. Just Transition Institute (ITJ), MITERD

11h30 – Coffee Break

12h00 - (3-. Workshop Session) Just Transition Process and citizens (JUSTEM)

- D. Cesar Valmaseda, Fundación Asturiana de la Energía (FAEN)

13h00 – Closure of the workshop

D 3.2 Knowledge sharing report

During the second session two presentations were prepared and presented, adjusted to the peculiarities of each region and basin, presenting the main ideas, projects, funding related the energy strategy and agreements. Some shots are showed below.



Figure 35 Training materials

During the workshop session, the attendees are invited, one by one, all people were invited personally to introduce their selves and indicate their main concerns, doubts, or ideas. Also, they were asked to fulfil the questionnaires and dive back before leaving the workshop and it was indicated that the organization will contact them again to release a personal interview and will be invited to a second workshop.

TRAINING MATERIALS AND QUESTIONARIES

Apart from the previous presentation, perhaps more expositive, one additional presentation and infographics were prepared as training material to be used during the third session – workshop session.

TRANSICIÓN JUSTA

¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA?

Se creó para luchar por los derechos de los trabajadores, si bien la Transición Justa se ha convertido en el referente que vigila que el camino a seguir en la transición hacia una economía climáticamente neutra sea justo.

<p>CON MEJORES TRABAJOS</p>	<p>UNA VIDA MEJOR</p>	<p>¿QUÉ ES EL PLAN TERRITORIAL DE TRANSICIÓN JUSTA?</p> <p>Los planes territoriales de Transición Justa (TJTP) nacen para guiar a las regiones del carbón en su transición hacia la neutralidad climática. Estos planes territoriales han de servir para involucrar a las personas y a las comunidades en los retos y oportunidades sociales y económicos de un futuro más sostenible.</p>
<p>QUE SE NOS ESCUCHE MÁS ALTO</p>	<p>APOYO SOCIAL</p>	

¡CUÁL ES TU PAPEL!

¿Vives o trabajas en una región del carbón? díles a tus gobernantes cuáles son tus necesidades reales, ayúdalas a conseguir unos planes de región más cercanos, realistas y que impacten de verdad en tu vida. propón ideas y alternativas para emplear los fondos existentes, en los ciudadanos, en mi barrio, en mi comunidad.



¡¡Que te tengan en cuenta!!

ELEMENTOS PARA UNA TRANSICIÓN JUSTA

- Una visión de futuro común
- Abordar las desigualdades
- Objetivos de descarbonización claros
- Energía limpia y asequible para todos
- Asistencia y recursos a medida
- Diversificar la economía
- Recapitación y apoyo a los trabajadores
- Empoderamiento de las comunidades
- Participación y empoderamiento de la ciudadanía

¡¡PARTICIPA EN EL CAMBIO!!

Cuéntanos que esperas del proceso de transición en tu región



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¿SABÍAS?

48,2%
of power generation in Asturias comes from coal.

There are over **21.000** citizens in the region who work directly or indirectly for the coal sector.

20,4%
of citizens in Asturias live in risk of poverty.

¿SABÍAS?

0%
El 75% de la generación eléctrica en Asturias procedía del carbón en el año 2017, en 2025 será el 0%

Más de **500.000** ciudadanos, vecinos de los 28 municipios directamente afectados, potencialmente beneficiarios de proyectos y fondos destinados a Transición Justa

Más de **400 M€** serán destinados en Asturias para apoyar el cese de las actividades relacionadas con el carbón y su proceso de transición

Figure 36 infographics and training materials.

Additionally, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed among the attendees, to compile information from participants during the workshop.

JORNADA DE TRABAJO
EL PAPEL DEL CIUDADANO EN EL PROCESO DE TRANSICIÓN JUSTA

Miércoles 29 de noviembre de 2023 / Casa de la Cultura de Moreda, Aller

ENCUESTA

¿Le ha resultado útil esta jornada?

(siendo 1 muy poco útil, siendo 5 muy útil)

1	2	3	4	5

¿Estás de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones?

(desde 1 si estás totalmente en desacuerdo a 5 si estas totalmente de acuerdo)

	1	2	3	4	5
Me siento mejor informado sobre lo que es una transición justa.					
Entiendo mejor lo que se está haciendo en Asturias para que la transición energética sea justa.					
Percibo que puedo influir en cómo Asturias implementa la transición energética.					

¿Qué importancia tienen para usted los siguientes aspectos de la transición energética?

Ordene por preferencia (siendo 1 el más importante, siendo 6 el menos importante):

1	Garantizar que la nueva economía verde tenga oportunidades para todos.
2	Apoyar a los trabajadores para que aprendan nuevas habilidades y se adapten al nuevo mercado laboral.
3	Implementar políticas sociales que apoyen a las familias durante la transición.
4	Garantizar que la transición no ponga en peligro el acceso a la energía (doméstica, industrias).
5	Garantizar soluciones eficientes para reemplazar servicios antiguos (por ejemplo, más y mejor transporte público).
6	Ayudar a los ciudadanos a producir su propia energía verde.



JORNADA DE TRABAJO
EL PAPEL DEL CIUDADANO EN EL PROCESO DE TRANSICIÓN JUSTA

Miércoles 29 de noviembre de 2023 / Casa de la Cultura de Moreda, Aller

ENCUESTA

¿Qué tema/desafío/necesidad le gustaría que se discutiera en el segundo taller?

Incluimos algunos temas a modo de ejemplo, tacha los que no consideres, añade otros nuevos:

1. Recapitación y apoyo a los trabajadores
2. Medidas dirigidas a los hogares
3. Pobreza energética
4. Transporte eficiente
5. Comunidades energéticas locales
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

¡Gracias!



Figure 37 Questionaries.

23, 16 and 17 questionaries fulfilled were collected at Tineo, Moreda and Ciaño, respectively, 56 in total.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORKSHOPS AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The three workshops were quite interactive and interesting, all people were contributing and discussing, especially relevant during the expositions and speech of trade unions participants and direct affected citizens.



Figure 38 Some pictures from Tineo

JUSTEM



Figure 39 Some pictures from Moreda, Aller



Figure 40 Some pictures from Ciaño, Langreo

During the workshops, some questions such as the ones used in the questionnaires were introduced to dynamize the discussions. The main comments or more reiterative comments ideas were directly collected in the slides while it was shared in the screen. Below the three slides, once by location are included.

¿Qué tema / desafío / necesidad le gustaría que se discutiera en el segundo taller?

1. Recapacitación y apoyo a los trabajadores
2. Medidas dirigidas a los hogares
3. Pobreza energética;
4. Transporte eficiente;=> primero: mejora de **infraestructuras de comunicación (tb comunicación digital – servicios digitales – teleasistencia,)**
5. Comunidades energéticas locales
6. Oferta Formativa para los jovenes
7. **Dificultades Administrativas (ejecución de inversión, gestión ayudas,)**
 1. Gestión horizontal
8. Consenso social proyectos renovables
9. proyectos industriales – empresariales – económicos – motivar iniciativa empresarial Facilitar suelo industrial
10. Desmotivación población - escepticismo, población envejecido, información – incluir la componente social en el proceso. Enseñar resultados (i.e.: empleos). Revisar histórico.
11. Mas información, charlas - talleres específicas (i.e. Ayudas) para ciudadanos.
12. Mas información, charlas - talleres específicas (i.e. Ayudas) para aytos. Técnicos de apoyo a los aytos para gestión de ayudas.
13. Resolver la cuestión de la calefacción de hogares – basada en el carbón – energía autóctona,
14. responsabilidad social corporativa -
15. (9) proyectos empresariales para generar energía local – descentralizar la generación.
16. conservacion patrimonio (historico, natural). Forestal.
17. Revisar pasos anteriores aún no resueltos.
18. Reto demografico – ruralidad – i.e moal.

Figure 41 Ideas and feedback collector from citizen at Tineo

¿Qué tema / desafío / necesidad le gustaría que se discutiera en el segundo taller?

1. Recapacitación y apoyo a los trabajadores
2. Medidas dirigidas a los hogares
3. Pobreza energética
4. Transporte eficiente
5. Comunidades energéticas locales
6. Formación (nuevas profesiones, nuevas tecnologías). Acceso cercano a la formación (i.e.: FP forestal en Aller). (online)(i.e.: UNED → en concejos).
7. Confluir instrumentos (transiciones) hacia el reto Demográfico. Tratamiento horizontal.
8. **Revertir el discurso** social. Identificar ejemplos, referentes, patrones que nos ayuden a crear expectativas.
9. Re-abastecimiento de servicios/equipamiento públicos en los territorios.
10. Apoyo a la preparación/gestión de proyectos para acceder a estos fondos.
11. Apoyo local – cercano –a los vecinos – (asociaciones) para desarrollar proyectos energéticos en las viviendas
12. Proyectos Digitales, nomadas.
13. proyectos turismo sostenible
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

Figure 42 Ideas and feedback collector from citizen at Tineo.

1. Recapacitación y apoyo a los trabajadores
2. Medidas dirigidas a los hogares
3. Pobreza energética
4. Transporte eficiente –transporte público (mala conexión con mieres, siero..)
5. Comunidades energéticas locales
6. reducir gasto energético en edificios publicos.
7. Gestión espacios/reservas naturales
8. vincular las ayudas a la estabilización/mantenimiento de empleos, (exigir)
9. apoyar el emprendimiento, a las personas que tienen la iniciativa de emprender,
10. mejorar la difusión y conocimiento de los nuevos proyectos de la zona
10. Proyecto para: Escuchar para alinear narrativas, narrativa para entidad propia, no entidad heredada,
11. Cambiar el Relato del territorio (narrativa). Para que sea atractivo para los jóvenes. Crear servicios y espacios, similares a Oviedo, unir mancomunidad para promocionar espacios, servicios.
12. analizar de donde venimos para conocer el punto de partida. Aprovechar el arraigo de las comarcas mineras.
13. reforzar mas el desarrollo económico.
14. ser agiles en la gestión de las ayudas, ayudar en la preparación de las ayudas (para no perder oportunidades-€)
15. cambiar las reglas de juego, bases reguladoras-
16. Analizar que sucedió con los miner, y cierre de minas para aprender de cara a los cierres de las térmicas,
17. Re-skilling, adaptacion de os trabajadores. Formación – FP energías renovables

Figure 43 Ideas and feedback collector from citizen at Tineo.

Thus, after these three interesting events, **main conclusions of the three workshops** could be summarized as follow, mostly the whole community of these areas was affected by the closure of mining activity and the phasing out process of thermal power plants. One “narrative” has been established in the region, turning around the idea the transition is not being so just and fair as should be. As far as some of the coal fired thermal power plants was abruptly closed without having prepared proper and fair worker relocation planes.

Despite the local and regional efforts enabling actions planes and programs to incentivise new business developments or improvement of municipal services, also supported also by the national Just Transition Institute, (ITJ), this narrative is also penetrating young people, becoming the situation even more worrying, especially because mostly this municipalities also are affected by a continued demographic leaking, thus becoming this situation even more alarming.

Thus, in conclusion, main actions to be proposed are suggested to be oriented and centred on people, trying to better understand and improve the environmental conditions before new mechanisms for funding are put in place. Main actions could be oriented to helping citizen to mitigate and reorientate the existing narrative, specially working by and for kids and young people (less than 16-year-old).

MEDIA AND APPEARANCES IN REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS

The workshop has a huge impact in the three basins, was attended by the media and four articles were published in the most popular regional newspapers.

Contenido exclusivo para suscriptores digitales

LA NUEVA ESPAÑA + CUENCAS LAS CUENCAS OPINIÓN



En la mesa, Mauro Rodríguez y Patricia Zapico, durante su exposición, con el alcalde de Aller, Juan Carlos Iglesias, y el director de FAEN, Carlos García, en primera fila. | A. Velasco

PUBLICIDAD

La transición energética quiere hacerse hueco en el mercado laboral: "Hay grandes oportunidades de empleo y falta personal cualificado"

Los expertos subrayan, durante una jornada en Moreda, que hay "grandes oportunidades" para titulados en FP y universitarios

Caudal

Jueves, 30 de noviembre de 2023

La transición energética tiene «falta de personal cualificado»

Los expertos subrayan, durante una jornada en Moreda, que hay «grandes oportunidades» para titulados en FP y universitarios

Andrés Velasco Moreda (Aber) que vocales se celebran. Así, durante la jornada sobre Transición Energética Justa organizada en Moreda por la Fundación Asturias de la Energía (FAEN), en el marco del programa JUSTEM de la Unión Europea, se ha debatido la necesidad de formar a los jóvenes en el sector energético y a los técnicos de FP y universitarios en el mercado laboral. «Hay grandes oportunidades de empleo y falta de personal cualificado», señala el director general de FAEN, Carlos García Sánchez.

El responsable de la fundación ha sido en el pasado Barredo...

Dando la lata Ventanas

Ricardo V. Moreda (Aber) Hace otro mundo que las ventanas de la casa de su madre tienen de renovar. No se abre ni cierra y los persianas ya no funcionan. Sin embargo, cuando se trata de renovarlas, se enfrenta a un mundo de la que hoy se habla mucho pero que en realidad está muy lejos de ser un concepto dinámico en el que estamos...

Las ventanas de su primera casa también necesitan renovarse, y por la posibilidad de que se dañen al ser movidas, se han ido renovando una a una. Pero no se puede renovar una ventana sin renovar la pared que la rodea y el marco que la soporta. Así, se ha ido renovando todo el exterior de la casa, desde el tejado hasta el jardín. «Hay que renovar todo», dice García Sánchez.

Es la ley de vida, si, pero no se puede renovar todo. Así, durante la jornada sobre Transición Energética Justa organizada en Moreda por la Fundación Asturias de la Energía (FAEN), en el marco del programa JUSTEM de la Unión Europea, se ha debatido la necesidad de formar a los jóvenes en el sector energético y a los técnicos de FP y universitarios en el mercado laboral. «Hay grandes oportunidades de empleo y falta de personal cualificado», señala el director general de FAEN, Carlos García Sánchez.

El responsable de la fundación ha sido en el pasado Barredo...

Figure 44 Breaking news! from Tineo.

Tineo debate sobre el papel del ciudadano en el proceso de transición justa

La Fundación Asturiana de la Energía abre en la capital tineonesa un ciclo de tres jornadas que buscan recabar las necesidades reales de los tineoneses



T. Cascudo
Tineo | 22-11-23 | 17:10



Un momento de la jornada celebrada este miércoles en Tineo. | DEMELSA ALVAREZ

La transición energética tiene «falta de personal cualificado»

Los expertos subrayan, durante una jornada en Moreda, que hay «grandes oportunidades» para titulados en FP y universitarios

Andrés Velasco Moreda (Aber) Cuando los ciudadanos de las Cuencas escuchan el término «transición justa», muchos de ellos se echan las manos a la cabeza para criticar que ese cambio en el modelo energético y económico con la descarbonización y todo lo que conlleva, es cualquier cosa menos justa. Sin embargo, los expertos apuntan a que, al calor de la introducción de estos cambios, surgen oportunidades de empleo y generación de negocio que...

Los expertos subrayan, durante una jornada en Moreda, que hay «grandes oportunidades» para titulados en FP y universitarios

Andrés Velasco Moreda (Aber) Cuando los ciudadanos de las Cuencas escuchan el término «transición justa», muchos de ellos se echan las manos a la cabeza para criticar que ese cambio en el modelo energético y económico con la descarbonización y todo lo que conlleva, es cualquier cosa menos justa. Sin embargo, los expertos apuntan a que, al calor de la introducción de estos cambios, surgen oportunidades de empleo y generación de negocio que...

Figure 45 Breaking news! from Aller.

Nalón

Jueves, 14 de diciembre de 2023

El Principado premia a Iberdrola a ceder el suelo para la macrolavandería sanitaria

«Las Cuencas han dado mucho y es el momento de que reciban algo de quienes obtuvieron grandes beneficios», afirma Belarmína Díaz, directora general de Minas

David Ordoñez, Langreo

«Iberdrola debe avanzar en el proyecto para el desarrollo de la gran lavandería central de ropa sanitaria de Asturias. En la publicación que hizo este miércoles Belarmína Díaz, directora general de Minas y Energía del Principado, la beneficiaria es la empresa Langreo, que a través de la Administración regional, el Principado de Asturias y el Ayuntamiento de Langreo, propiedad de Iberdrola, ha iniciado el proceso de licitación energética para construir la central de lavandería. El proyecto está en fase de licitación y se espera que se adjudique en el primer trimestre de 2024», afirma Díaz.

La licitación se realizará a través de un concurso de licitación pública. El precio de la obra será de 10 millones de euros. El contrato tendrá una duración de 10 años.

«Este es un momento de dar las gracias a Iberdrola por todo lo que ha hecho por las Cuencas», afirma Díaz.

GUIA SECTORIAL DE LAS CUENCAS

Alber celebra el fin de semana una nueva edición de la Feria de la Albuja y el Monte

EL COMERCIO

«Los cierres de empresas están siendo más rápidos que los proyectos de Transición Justa»

La directora general de Minería pide a Iberdrola que agilice los trámites para poder desarrollar la obra de la gran lavandería sanitaria en Langreo



Pantera bíblica de grandes cables de Bialo, en la que se están realizando obras de mejora en su bochorno. | M. V.

Figure 46 Breaking news! from Langreo.

6. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOP IN BULGARIA

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizers: CAC and BSERC

Location: Stara Zagora, Bulgaria

Date: 9th November 2023

Time: 11:00 – 14:00 h

No. of attendees: 44

6.1 SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP IN BULGARIA

The workshop targeted citizens from Stara Zagora region. The objectives of the event were as follows:

1. To inform citizens about the Just Transition process, how it affects their lives and their region, why their engagement is important, and how they can be engaged.
2. To understand how citizens envision their region in the future and what are their concerns, wishes, and needs related to the transition.

A local organization – SZREDA – supported the project team in reaching the citizens. The invitations were sent by e-mail both by the project team (to their local contacts) and SZREDA and additionally the event was announced at LinkedIn and Stara Zagora Radio.

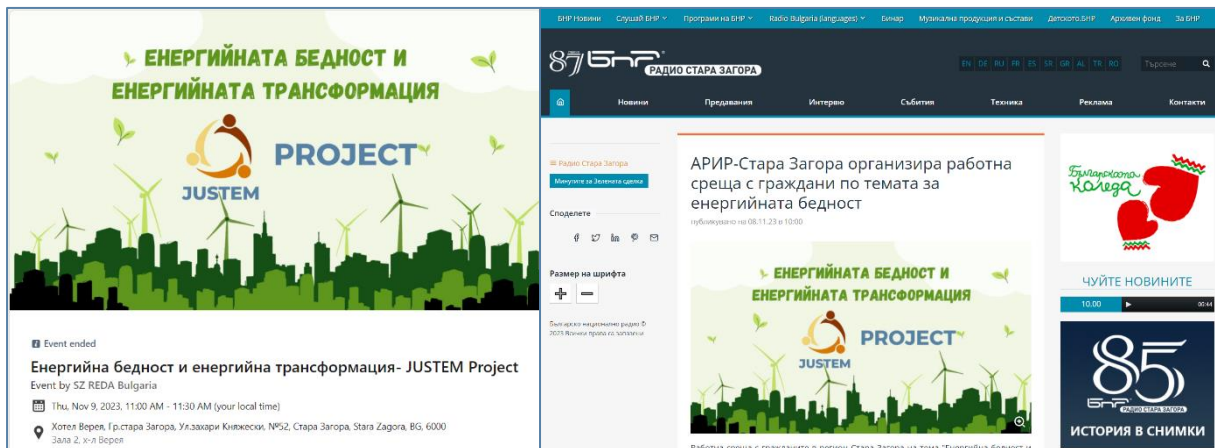


Figure 47 Invitations to the First Citizen Workshop in Stara Zagora region.

The workshop took place in Vereya hotel in Stara Zagora and had the following agenda:

- Stara Zagora – opportunities for development and the role of citizens in this process. Todor Todorov, BSERC
- How the energy transformation processes would affect the energy poverty in Stara Zagora region. Eleonora Gaydarova, CAC
- Discussion with participants about their ideas for the future of the region, the important challenges, and how citizens can actively participate in the transformation

- Lunch and continued discussion

The participants received the project training kit and a questionnaire, which they were asked to fill-in at the end of the event. An identical questionnaire will be distributed also to citizens who did not participate at the workshop, aiming to collect at least 100 responses. A summary of the responses will be reported in the beginning of 2024.



Figure 48 JUSTEM Training kit infographic in Bulgarian.

The workshop was organised in two parts immediately related to the main objectives of the event. In the first part, the development opportunities that the energy transformation offers to the region and in particular to its citizens were presented. In addition, a risk assessment of energy poverty increase in case of inadequate implementation of energy transformation processes in the region was presented. Key messages addressed the potential impact of these processes on the lives of citizens and the paramount importance of involving citizens in decision-making.



Figure 49 Presentations by BSERC and CAC.

In the second part and following the presentations by BSERC and CAC, the participants were asked to share their vision about the region, needs, concerns, and suggestions. Here are the main discussion topics:

- Nobody explains to citizens what is going to happen in the region and how this would affect them. They expect loss of jobs and income but are not aware of the transition timeframe and opportunities offered to them. Citizens are ignored, their entrepreneurship is not encouraged, they remain passive.
- The approaching deadline for the utilisation of the TJTP funding imposes risks for the utilisation of the funds, considering that TJTP of the region has not been approved yet.
- Attracting investments in the region is crucial, but hindered by the lack of infrastructure, passive municipal administration, and lack of available workforce.
- Increasing risk of energy poverty, without clear perspective how energy consumers could be supported in the longer term.

During this panel, it was reiterated by participants that throughout the process of developing the TJTP for the region, citizens and many other local stakeholders were not included and their views and concerns about the future were not considered. Particular attention was drawn to the fact that there is still no clarity on the timeframes of the whole energy transformation process, which includes the predictability of the current employment in the region and plans for its restructuring in order to achieve the objectives in the plan. The participants highlighted their concerns about the lack of predictability, which reflects negatively on people's plans, their intentions to retrain in view of the new industries planned in the region. They also expressed their concerns about the lack of clarity for investors as well, which would potentially delay their investment intentions and actual actions. This delay, combined with the passivity of local authorities, is creating anxiety and growing tension, which is linked to the impossibility to plan realistically the behaviour of each one, and of the community as a whole. Participants expressed a clear understanding that the TJTP for the region is not just a plan with development opportunities, but also a programming for a profound social change with serious implications for the well-being and social status of the citizens in the region.

The discussion clearly showed that concerns still outweigh the motivation to actively engage in the planned energy transformation process. A number of questions were raised about the economic restructuring and the new employment opportunities. It was emphasised that local authorities need to become more active in providing an optimal environment to attract and support the planned investments aiming to timely create job opportunities with accompanying re-skilling programmes.

The participants drew attention in their discussions to the analysis presented in the first panel on the risk of aggravation of energy poverty situation in the region. The discussion focused on one of the proposed areas for urgent intervention to reduce this risk, namely the implementation of the programme for the renovation of the existing housing stock under the National Recovery and Sustainability Plan. Questions were raised about the expected timeline for announcing the results of the applications of homeowners' associations in the first phase of the programme with 100% subsidy. A special discussion was initiated on the expected, but still unclear, new financial instruments that will support homeowners' associations to participate in the second phase of the programme with 80% subsidy. Participants also supported the presented opportunities for the creation of energy communities specifically to address the risk of aggravating energy poverty in the region.

7. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOP IN GREECE

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: NTUA

Location: Western Macedonia

Date: 23 October, 2023

Time: 17:30 – 20:00

No. of attendees: 45

7.1 SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP IN GREECE

PREPARATION AND INVITATIONS

The first Greek workshop in the context of JUSTEM took place in Western Macedonia the most prominent coal-dependent region in the country, as outlined in D2.1, and in particular at the Koventareios Municipal Library in the city of Kozani, the largest city and capital of the region. The workshop was organised by the Energy Policy Unit of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the National Technical University of Athens with the contribution of local contacts of EPU-NTUA.

The event was titled “Just transition in the hands of citizens: local community needs and the value of inclusivity” and a key goal was to introduce participants to the concept of the just transition, including core transformations that this transition entails as well as matters arising within the local context, and shed light on the contribution of inclusivity and its necessity in designing a truly just transition. An additional aim of the workshop was to provide a space for participants to express their needs and viewpoints, ensuring that they are an active part of the transition as well as that outcomes produced by the project (including the second workshop) are truly co-created.

The workshop was mainly promoted through an online communication campaign, with an invitation being sent to many national and local news media, associations, and relevant stakeholders identified, informing them about the event. The flyer of the official invitation sent is presented in Figure 14, while an extensive invitation was drafted and sent along with the flyer.



Figure 50 English version of the invitation flyer sent to news media and relevant associations to promote the event.

We chose to run an online media campaign rather than alternatively approaching citizens (e.g. distributing flyers) in order to achieve the highest visibility possible, since Kozani hosts more than 40,000 people and Ptolemaida (a close-by town with many lignite plants) more than 30,000 people; hence distributing promotional material would have required a lot of resources without being that effective.

The invitation was met with high interest, with many news media reporting on the event to inform citizens and urged participation. Notably, apart from local media, the invitation to the workshop was also featured in the website of the Greek National Broadcaster (ERT) as well as on the website of the Western Macedonia branch of the Technical Chamber of Greece, increasing the event’s publicity to local stakeholders, as well as drawing nation-wide attention. Moreover, many news media also published articles on the aftermath of the workshop including interesting insights as well as some photos and videos from the event’s speakers uploaded onto YouTube gaining many views. Below we present a list of media outlets that reported on the workshop (Table 1)

Media	Type of article
ERT News	Link
Kovintareios Municipal Library	Link 1 , Link 2 , Calendar Invitation
Technical Chamber of Greece, Western Macedonia	Link
Prlogos.gr	Link 1 , Link 2 , Youtube: Video 1 , Video 2 , Video 3 , Video 4
kozan.gr	Link 1 , Link 2 , Youtube Video
KozaniMedia	Link 1 , Link 2 , Link 3 , Youtube Video
b2green.gr	Link
energymag.gr	Link

neaptolemaidas.gr	Link
xronos-kozanis.gr	Link
e-ptolemeos.gr	Link
sierafm.gr	Link
KastoriaNews	Link
ptolemaidanews.gr	Link
truestoryradio.gr	Link
enimerosou.gr	Link

Table 1 Reporting on the event by news media and other associations

WORKSHOP

The agenda of the event is presented in Figure 15. As already mentioned, the workshop was hosted in the Koventareios Municipal Library of Kozani on the 23rd of October 2023 and started at 17:30 with a duration of two and a half hours.



JUST TRANSITION IN THE HANDS OF CITIZENS: LOCAL COMMUNITY NEEDS AND THE VALUE OF INCLUSIVITY

Date: Monday, 23.10.2023

Location: "Koventarios" Municipal Library of Kozani, 9 Davaki Str., Kozani

Agenda	
17:30 -17:35	Welcome Representative of the "Koventarios" Municipal Library
17:35 -18:35	Speakers panel Coordination: Dr Alexandros Nikas, Researcher EPU-NTUA
	The duality of the Just Transition and the mitigation of Climate Change Konstantinos Koasidis, EPU-NTUA
	The role and value of inclusivity in the Just Transition: Best practices from Europe Dr Georgios Xexakis, Researcher HOLISTIC
	How just is the Just Transition? The legal dimension of the Territorial Just Transition Plan Theodora (Dora) Tsikardani, Lawyer
	The impact of the Just Transition on the culture and the social identity of Kozani Michalis Pitenis, Journalist and writer
18:35 -18:45	Coffee Break
18:45 -19:45	Interactive Discussion
19:45 -20:00	Closing statement

Figure 51 Agenda of the event (English version).

JUSTEM

The workshop was divided into two sections. During the first half, a panel discussion took place, introducing a wide variety of contemporary aspects of the just transition in the region. For this reason, panellists represented a wide range of expertise from academia, the business world, the legal profession and journalism. The second section featured an interactive discussion between the panellists and participants attending the workshop.

During the workshop, 45 citizens and regional stakeholders actively participated in the workshop and notably the interactive session. Participating stakeholders—apart from citizens—originated from diverse backgrounds, representing inter alia regional developmental agencies, policymakers, research institutes and universities, coal mine unions, and local news media (Figure 16). Notably, students and their teachers from a local high school also participated in the workshop. With the registration to the event (in the start of the workshop), participants were provided with training material produced by the project on the just transition, a factsheet on the Greek transition, and a second one with identified stakeholder needs.



Figure 52 Audience in the first Greek workshop in Kozani.

In detail, during the first session (Figure 17) 4 topics were discussed: i) the duality of just transition and climate change; ii) the importance of inclusivity; iii) the legal dimension of the just transition; and iv) its impact on the region's culture and society. The selection of the four topics was based on the goal of the workshop to educate and expand the knowledge of participants around the just transition. Notably, after brief introductions and welcoming of the participants, Mr Koasidis started by presenting the JUSTEM project and its goals. He then discussed aspects related to climate change

and how the battle against which—notably the decarbonization efforts in the country that have been pursued since 2006—may affect the socio-economic development of specific coal-dependent regions, thus introducing the concept of the just transition. He also discussed findings from the project arising from the region-to-region workshop and the stakeholder needs identification. Dr Xexakis focused on the role of inclusivity in the Just Transition, showcasing lessons learnt from the EU and notably Germany and France. In particular he focused on the German Coal Regions Investment Act (InvKG) and the evaluation of current investments on R&D and training and reskilling. He stressed the important role on engagement in this process, evident in the rising dynamic of grassroots movements across the EU and other initiatives such as The Citizens Convention for Climate, its structure and notable suggestions produced—a significant share of which has already passed into the French law. Next, Ms Dora Tsikardani, focused on legal aspects of the transition, stressing that the process of delignitisation has already started, notably after the introduction of the European Directive for the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), yet the region remains unprepared against the socio-economic challenges of delignitisation. In particular, Western Macedonia's economy is highly dependent on lignite activity, shirking all the other traditional professional skills (e.g., agriculture, livestock). On the other hand, she stressed that fast permits and construction of clean energy mega-projects take up large areas of pastureland (instead of restored areas of mines), causing opposition from residents, while she noted the importance of energy projects following environmental law and no permits allowed within forest areas and high productivity zones. The last panel speaker, Mr. Michalis Pitenis, focused on the importance of restarting local economies based on individual ecosystems and promoting a shift on the region's economy towards smart agricultural production, sustainable tourism through research, innovation, technology and education. He stressed that during the recent election cycle, the topic of Just Transition was not in the centre of attention, while citizens of Kozani have limited knowledge on the planned investments, with local public debate focusing mostly on efforts to extend the operation of the lignite plants instead of suggestions towards other economic activities (such as winery and viticulture, agri-food).



Figure 53 Panel Discussion in the first Greek workshop in Kozani.

After a short coffee break, we proceeded to the workshop’s second part, i.e., the interactive discussion with local and regional stakeholders. To moderate the discussion (Figure 18) we used a mentimeter slideshow with indicative polls (detailed results of the polls will be presented in D3.3) to trigger the participants contributions. Notably, we focused on four dimensions: i) aspects of climate action and the timeline of the transition; ii) consultation and deliberation within the development of the TJTP; iii) local stakeholder needs; and iv) actions and investments specified in the TJTP.

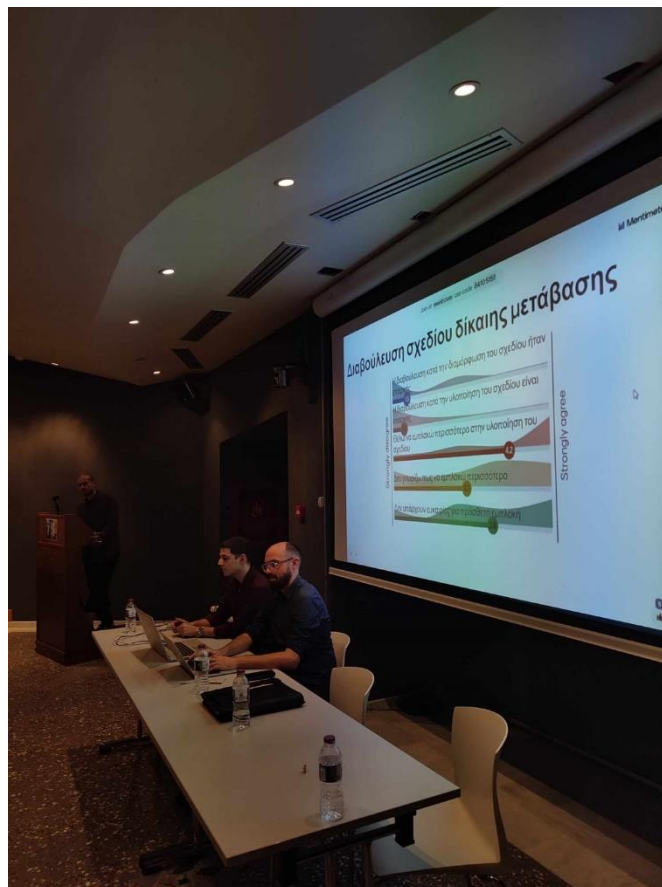


Figure 54 Interactive session during the first Greek workshop in Kozani.

In the discussions, during the first aspect, most participants acknowledged the importance of battling climate change and the threat it poses for their local community, and also supported the long-term decarbonisation vision. However, there was significant disagreement regarding the target to achieve total delignitisation by 2028. Notably, both viewpoints were represented by participants, with one discussant mentioning that delignitisation will happen and that the local community must be prepared, while on the other hand other discussants mentioned that the plan for delignitisation is abrupt and the 2028 target could be revisited. However, even within these disagreements there was overall agreement that the discussion on the timeline, especially as expressed in the recent election debate in the region could be misleading. Notably, points raised on that regards included that:

- ways to ensure the maximum absorption capacity of €1 billion funds are currently lagging;
- the development of the roadmap for the region as well as overall planning was prepared centrally, and lacked a place-based approach, including coordinated solutions and proposals at the local level;
- arguably these communities should have been the first to be included;
- RES projects are being constructed with fast-track permits, again excluding local communities;
- it remains unclear whether clean, secure, and affordable energy will be provided to citizens.

These are in line with the discussions on deliberation, during which participants mentioned that there was no sufficient involvement of local stakeholders, despite them wanting to, and in some cases it is not clear how they could actively participate, or even whether there are such opportunities. One person mentioned that there was an open call for working groups to submit proposals for the delignification bill, and proposals were put forward by a limited number of initiatives including the younger generation, which however were neither extensive nor sufficient, and without a clear impact on the bill, but still highlight there is willingness which could potentially materialise. It was stressed that the Just Transition Plan is not a just development plan but requires radical social change for which co-creation instead of consultation is necessary. A notable highlight on this was the question by students of the participating high school on tangible actions that the younger generation could pursue to assist in the process and actively engage. On top of the comments already mentioned, the panel suggested a potential but not an exclusive list of actions including the creation of energy communities in schools as well as participatory modes of action through the promotion of engagement, and information provision, especially on new job opportunities and fields arising that the younger generation could be trained on. The participants preference for investments related to the establishment of a research and development valley, and the support of smart agriculture attest to these potential future opportunities.

AFTER THE WORKSHOP

Participants were asked to fill in a feedback survey with many of them (15 participants) responding to this call. Notably in the first set of questions participants were asked to evaluate whether they feel more informed about the just transition in their regions, whether they have a better understanding of the regional developments, and whether they feel they can influence the process. Answers were rated from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high). Results indicated that the workshop assisted the participants to gain more information (an average of 4.1 out of 5 with no responses lower than 3; and most from 4 and above), while similar patterns were also identified at the level of understanding. Contrary, responders indicated that they do not find it yet easy to contribute, with the results of this question being much lower (2.7 out of 5) and a much higher distribution of results (leaning towards the lower scale). This is in line with the abovementioned discussions. The fourth question asked responders to prioritise relevant aspects to the just transition. Due to confusions, we opted to convert the question to an evaluation one like the previous questions. Most responses received high evaluations, with the aspects related to reskilling and adapting to the new labour market, and the need for social policies to protect citizens receiving the highest attention.

Contacts have been exchanged with some participants to further engage with them and schedule interviews and follow-up discussions.

8. FIRST CITIZENS WORKSHOPS IN CROATIA

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: IRENA

Location: Kršan Municipality City Hall

Date: 04th July 2023

Time: 18:00

No. of attendees: 32

8.1 SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP#1 IN CROATIA

PREPARATION AND INVITATIONS

The preparation for the first citizen workshop was organized in cooperation between IRENA - Istrian Regional Energy Agency and Kršan Municipality which also provided the venue for the event.

The workshop was planned to include two topics – application procedure and information about the public call for co-financing measures of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in family houses in Kršan Municipality area, and Just transition introduction and relevant information, as well as the current status in the region.

Initially the workshop was planned only for the public call topic, however since Kršan Municipality is designated as one of the main interest areas in the Territorial Just Transition Plan for Croatia and the last operational coal power plant in Croatia, TE Plomin, is located in this Municipality, the topic of Just transition was of particular interest for the local authority and these topics were combined. The topic of the public call was also then decided to be presented in the context of energy poverty.

The workshop was promoted by both Kršan Municipality and IRENA through social media, official website publications, radio announcements, phone calls and invitation flyer distribution and bulletin board announcements. IRENA produced 490 invitation flyers with basic information about the workshop. These flyers were distributed in various settlements located across Kršan Municipality by IRENA staff according to a flyer distribution itinerary also made by IRENA.

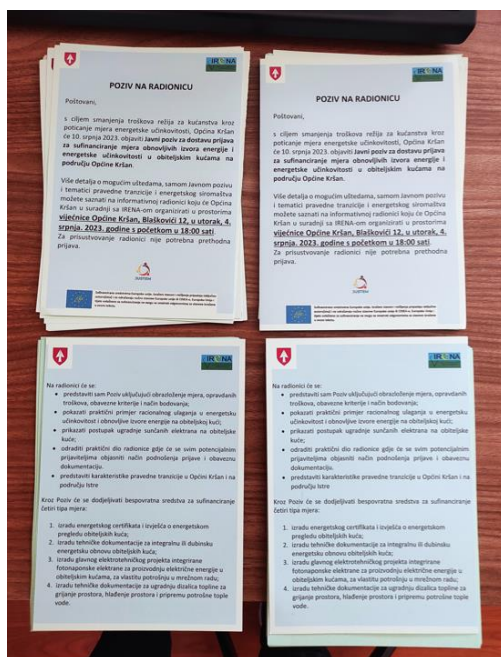


Figure 55 Invitation flyers.

Kršan Municipality consists of 2.951 residents, while Kršan settlement consists of 735 residents (24,91% of total), Vozilići-Šušnjeвица settlements consist of 744 residents (25,21% of total) and Čepić settlement consists of 407 residents (13,79% of total). These are the largest settlements in the Municipality as seen in Table 1 below and were therefore selected as best for flyer distribution.

Popis stanovnika po naseljima	Broj	%		Prijedlog tura	Broj stanovnika	Udio u ukupnom broju st.
Blaškovići	149	5,05%	149	KRŠAN	735	24,91%
Boljevići	86	2,91%	86			
Čambarelići	154	5,22%	154	VOZILIĆI-ŠUŠNJEVIĆA	744	25,21%
Jesenovik	57	1,93%	57			
Kostrčani	30	1,02%		ČEPIĆ	407	13,79%
Kožljak	160	5,42%	160			
Kršan	238	8,07%	238			
Lanišće	74	2,51%				
Lazarići	96	3,25%	96			
Letaj	43	1,46%				
Nova vas	69	2,34%	69			
Plomin	113	3,83%	113			
Plomin Luka	173	5,86%				
Polje Čepić	148	5,02%	148			
Potpican	513	17,38%				
Purgarija Čepić	228	7,73%	228			
Stepčić	40	1,36%	40			
Šušnjeвица	69	2,34%	69			
Veljaki	120	4,07%	12			
Vozilići	236	8,00%	236			
Zagorje	116	3,93%				
Zankovci	8	0,27%				
Zatka Čepić	31	1,05%	31			
UKUPNO	2951					

Table 2 Kršan Municipality settlement number of residents.

The itinerary consisted of three tours, with two people on each tour:

Tour 1 (orange): Settlements Stepčići-Vozilići-Plomin-Kožljak-Šušnjeвица

Tour 2 (green): Settlements Kršan Pristav-Kršan Blaškovići-Čambarelići-Lazarići-Veljaki-Boljevići

D 3.2 Knowledge sharing report

JUST EM

Tour 3 (blue): Settlement Čepić

IRENA staff distributed 490 invitation flyers to residents' PO boxes or directly to residents if possible, and announcements were placed on approximately 20 local bulletin boards.



Figure 56 Bulletin boards.

WORKSHOP

Agenda:

18:00 – 18:15	Participants reception and welcome speech Lucian Mrzlić, president of Kršan Municipal council
18:15 – 18:35	Rational investment in energy efficiency on the example of a family house Dalibor Jovanović, IRENA
18:35 – 18:55	Photovoltaic power plant installation steps for family houses Andrea Poldrugovac, IRENA
18:55 – 19:10	Public Call application demonstration Doris Pajković, IRENA
19:10 – 19:30	Just transition introduction and status in the region Antonio Franković, IRENA
19:30 – 20:30	Open discussion and Q&A All involved participants

The workshop was organised in Kršan Municipality City Hall on Tuesday, 4th July 2023 at 18:00 PM. A total of 32 participants were reported, consisting of Kršan Municipality members, IRENA members, Kršan Municipality residents, a representative from Istrian

County, a representative from LAG 'East Istria', and a representative from 'Mate Blažina' high school.

The workshop was divided into two parts – the first part was the preparation for the application for the Public call for co-financing measures of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in family houses in the area of the Municipality of Kršan. In order to increase the use of renewable energy sources and reduce overhead costs for households, as well as to reduce CO₂ emissions in the building sector, the Municipality of Kršan will publish a public call for submission of applications for co-financing measures of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in family homes in the municipality on July 10th, 2023. Therefore, the workshop was intended to provide to the residents basic information and conditions of the public call and to also explain the topic of energy poverty in this context. Members of IRENA are responsible for providing technical assistance to the Municipality and citizens during the duration of this Call and therefore participated as presenters. Participants were presented with practical examples and the process of investing in renewable energy sources, provided advice related to investment and installation of new or replacement of old heating and cooling systems, and demonstrated the application submission process for the upcoming call and possible obstacles during application. Energy poverty was discussed during this part since the mentioned upcoming call is linked to ENU-4 - Energy refurbishment program for family houses in 2021-2030 period as defined in the National Action Plan of Energy Efficiency for 2022-2024 period published in August 2022, a program also aimed at energy poverty alleviation.

The second part was an introduction to Just transition topic and current status of Just transition in the Municipality and Istrian County, as well as the possibilities of citizen involvement.

The participants were first introduced to the topic of Just transition through basic information, planning process and general strategy of Just transition in Croatia. The basic premise, definition and goals of Just transition were explained to the participants. Importance of Territorial Just Transition Plan for Croatia was briefly elaborated along with the planning timeline and implementation of the Plan. Current coal sector status and trends in Croatia, as well as energy poverty definition, terminology and status were also presented, and the participants were informed of future trends relating to closure of coal related industries and the need to adapt to new business opportunities, on local, regional and national level. This was followed by information on main economic operators in Istrian region and number of workers affected by the transition from coal to cleaner energy sources. Participants were also informed of the coal phase out date planned in 2023 and the urgency for adaptation to new conditions. A brief overview of Territorial Just Transitional Plan status in JUSTEM partnership based on T.2.1. Report analysis of TJTP plans in each partner country was presented next. Characteristics and main focus of Just Transition Fund was presented at the end, as well as a short recapitulation of the presentation with possible challenges and expected activities in the next time period.

Infographic flyers and questionnaires were distributed to the participants during the Just transition presentation, and filled-out questionnaires were collected at the end of the discussion part.

Results of the questionnaires were as following:

For the question rating the usefulness of the workshop, 9 persons (33,33%) rated the workshop as very helpful, 13 persons (48,15%) as somewhat helpful, 4 persons (14,81%) as neutral, and 1 person (3,70%) as somewhat not helpful. Based on the answers, we can rate the workshop as moderately to highly useful to the participants.

For the question rating the participants' level of being informed about Just transition, 6 persons (22,22%) rated the level of being informed as very high, 13 persons (48,15%) as somewhat high, 7 persons (25,93%) as neutral, and 1 person (3,70%) as somewhat not high. Based on the answers, we can rate the workshop as moderately to highly informative to the participants regarding the Just transition topic.

The answers to these two questions signify that the participants generally understood the basic concept of Just transition, are better informed about its goals and can possibly apply them in the future.

For the question rating the participants' level of understanding of Just transition process activities in their Municipality, 8 persons (29,63%) rated the level of understanding as very high, 12 persons (44,44%) as somewhat high, 5 persons (18,52%) as neutral, and 2 persons (7,41%) as somewhat not high. Based on the answers, we can rate the workshop as providing a moderate to high level of understanding of current Just transition activities to the participants.

For the question rating the participants' opinion on the significance of their influence on municipal policies of their Municipality, 1 person (3,70%) rated the level of understanding as very high, 11 persons (40,74%) as somewhat high, 5 persons (18,52%) as neutral, 8 persons (29,63%) as somewhat not high, and 2 persons (7,41%) as not high at all. Based on the answers, we can rate the workshop as providing a neutral to moderate level of participants' overall positive belief in the significance of their influence on municipal policies.

From the answers to these two questions, we can conclude that the participants have been informed and equipped to keep track of ongoing activities related to Just transition in their local area of interest and are aware of their possible influence on these activities.

The following question in the questionnaire asked the participants to rank six topics within Just transition suggested by JUSTEM based on significance, 1 being least important and 6 being most important. The initial goal of the question was for participants to rank all six suggested topics as a whole, ranking them from least to most important. However, probably due to the question being structured without offering all necessary information, most participants filled out the survey differently – by ranking each individual topic from 1 to 6, stating their rating of importance for each topic separately. Therefore, the results of these questions are analysed for both methods according to the methodology used.

Method of ranking all topics as a whole: The highest rated topic with 32 points is the offered topic of implementing social policies enabling financial support to families during transition to clean energy, followed by the topic of ensuring employment to each person in new green economy with 25 points. Next topic by significance is the topic of supporting workers in learning new skills in order to adapt to the new labour market with 24 points, followed by the topic of assistance to citizens in making their own 'green'

energy with 20 points. Two lowest rated and least significant topics according to participants' ratings are the topic of minimizing the risk of inaccessibility of energy during transition to clean energy and the topic of enabling more efficient solutions for replacement of outdated services, both with 16 points.

Method of ranking each individual topic from 1 to 6: the offered topic of ensuring employment to each person in new green economy was rated by 10 persons (50%) as highly important, 6 persons (30%) as important, 3 persons (15%) as neutral, and 1 person (5%) as not very important. The offered topic of supporting workers in learning new skills in order to adapt to the new labour market was rated by 6 persons (30%) as highly important, 11 persons (55%) as important, and 3 persons (15%) as neutral. The offered topic of implementing social policies enabling financial support to families during transition to clean energy was rated by 4 persons (20%) as highly important, 10 persons (50%) as important, 4 persons (20%) as neutral, and 2 persons (10%) as not very important. The offered topic of minimizing the risk of inaccessibility of energy during transition to clean energy was rated by 7 persons (35%) as highly important, 9 persons (45%) as important, and 4 persons (20%) as neutral. The offered topic of enabling more efficient solutions for replacement of outdated services was rated by 7 persons (35%) as highly important, 10 persons (50%) as important, 1 person (5%) as neutral, and 2 persons (10%) as not very important. Lastly, the offered topic of assistance to citizens in making their own 'green' energy was rated by 11 persons (55%) as highly important, 4 persons (20%) as important, 4 persons (20%) as neutral, and 1 person (5%) as not very important.

Combining the ratings from both methodologies and using a basic calculation of rating numbers to determine the final results, according to workshop participants the topic of ensuring employment to each person in new green economy is considered as the most important topic with 110 points. The next most important topic is the topic of implementing social policies enabling financial support to families during transition to clean energy with 108 points, followed by the topic of supporting workers in learning new skills in order to adapt to the new labour market with 107 points. The topic of assistance to citizens in making their own 'green' energy is next with 105 points. Two topics deemed as least important are the topic of minimizing the risk of inaccessibility of energy during transition to clean energy with 99 points and the topic of enabling more efficient solutions for replacement of outdated services with 98 points.

The responses provided by the participants to the last question, asking which problem or need in Kršan Municipality is most important to address on the next workshop, were the following: recognizing opportunities for new employment, defining useful social policies, analysing the need for energy communities, focus on renewable energy sources, financial support for parents, and enhancing local infrastructure.



Figure 57 Infographic.

Open discussion was held after the Just transition presentation and was divided into two separate groups whose members interchanged at times – one group discussed the public call, while the other discussed Just transition issues, concerns regarding the transition process and individual needs in this context.

Concerns were raised by several residents in regard to the possibility of involvement in the Just transition process, stating that they are very sceptical if citizens voices are heard on municipal, and particularly on regional level. This was further supported by the fact that the TJTP process for Croatia was done almost entirely without citizen involvement or feedback. However, interest in the process was expressed and feedback opportunity was viewed as positive.

Kršan Municipality expressed their support for the Just transition process and involvement of both IRENA and local residents. It was stated that further support will be necessary to promote the project of entrepreneurial and innovation incubator approved by European Commission for JTF financing under Kršan Municipality jurisdiction to interested residents in the following months. The incubator will serve to develop new technologies and products and will aim to position Kršan Municipality as one of the technologically more developed local government units in Croatia, offering new jobs and reskilling and upskilling opportunities. It was mentioned that a potential program of refurbishment, reconstruction and conversion study was developed for a building in Potpićan settlement formerly used for coal separation. This building will be converted to be used for entrepreneurial and innovation incubator utilities.

It was also mentioned that a conceptual solution project for the incubator is being developed and that the next phase for the project is also solving legal property relations since the building in question is in possession of Croatian government. Since the Municipality will be providing financial incentives in the form of subsidies to new potential investors and accelerating the business zone plot distribution to stimulate employment and production, local residents will be necessary for the successful start

and implementation of the mentioned JTF project, and the Municipality will have to define interested parties beforehand for promotional and co-financing purposes. Additionally, non-refundable grants are also envisioned for young and new entrepreneurs and StartUps.

Additional concerns were raised by residents regarding the upcoming incubator project, stating that it will be difficult to attract new entrepreneurs to the area mainly due to the positioning of the business zone which is in a slightly distant location and due to the current business climate, where businesses are being shut down due to increasingly difficult economic conditions. Concerns were addressed by Kršan Municipality members stating that financial incentives and additional promotional steps will be undertaken in order to enable the successful implementation of the project.

Reskilling opportunities in the context of the incubator project were deemed as positive, but residents were slightly concerned how these opportunities will be able to involve older residents, which are less flexible and less open to business environment changes.

Potential for regional development was recognized in enhancing the Municipalities' infrastructure, mainly the roads and water grid, in order to repair damaged roads and bring water to settlements without steady water service and to improve connection efficiency to the incubator and the surrounding area. Other development opportunities were recognized through Municipality policies targeting the stimulation of new businesses and increasing existing grants as well as introducing new grants for deficient occupations.

Energy poverty was discussed and some residents mentioned spending a third or half of their monthly salary on utilities. However, almost all residents reported spending increasingly more on utilities each year, meaning that the percentage spent on utilities has a rising trend and the risk of energy poverty is increasing.

Importance of residents' engagement in the Just transition process was mentioned by IRENA, stating that Kršan Municipality needs their feedback and support in order to better plan and conduct their JTF project and other activities related to the project and that the following project phase is very difficult, if not impossible without citizen participation.

The open discussion was extended until 21:15 PM, after which the workshop was finished. At the end of the discussion, all participants were invited to participate in the second workshop and were told that they will be informed in time about the event.



Figure 58 Workshop venue and participants.

AFTER THE WORKSHOP

JUSTEM Interviews were discussed with several selected participants and IRENA agreed to follow up and distribute them in the days following the workshop.

A discussion was also held with Kršan Municipality representatives for organising another citizen workshop some time in Autumn.

The venue for the workshop unfortunately proved to be slightly insufficient space wise, since several participants had to stand and follow the presentations from the hallway. The second workshop will therefore probably be organized in a different location to support all the participants.

8.2. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP#2 IN CROATIA

PRACTICAL DETAILS:

Organizer: IRENA

Location: Buzet high school, Antuna Cerovca-Tončića 7, 52420 Buzet, Croatia

Date: 05th December 2023

Time: 9::40

No. of attendees: 19

PREPARATION AND INVITATIONS

The preparation for the second citizen workshop was organized in cooperation between IRENA - Istrian Regional Energy Agency and Buzet high school which also provided the

venue for the event. Since IRENA has previous connections and experience working with the mentioned high school on other projects, and since the high school in question has educational programmes focused on electrical engineering, computer sciences, electromechanics and heating and air conditioning instalment, it was deemed suitable to host an event with students attending the school. The event was organized over the phone and IRENA staff was given two school hours to present their selected theme. The aim of the event was to present an overview of climate change issues, their effect on the economy and current and future job trends and opportunities to students and to connect this issue to Just transition goals and initiatives. This was connected to another activity that the students will have to perform as field work – installation of a hybrid geothermal/air-to-water heat pump in Motovun health centre.

WORKSHOP

Agenda:

09:40 – 09:50	Opening speech Andrea Poldrugovac, IRENA
09:50 – 10:20	Climate change influence on economic transition and job opportunities in Croatia Antonio Franković, IRENA
10:20 – 10:25	Short break
10:25 – 10:50	Energy renewal of Motovun health centre – heat pump installation Dalibor Jovanović, IRENA
10:50 – 11:05	Open discussion and Q&A; All participants

The workshop was organised in Buzet high school on Tuesday, 5th December 2023 at 09:40 AM with second year high school students attending an educational course as electrical machines technicians with applied computing. The workshop was organized in one of the school's classrooms. A total of 19 participants were reported, consisting of 14 high school students, 2 high school teachers, and 3 IRENA members.

The event duration was two school hours with a short break between the first and second presentation. Andrea Poldrugovac from IRENA had a short opening speech, followed by presentations by Antonio Franković and Dalibor Jovanović, also both from IRENA.

Questionnaires and infographics used for the first workshop were distributed during the opening speech, but also before and after the workshop (during the school break) to various students and teachers in the hallway and teacher's assembly hall. The students were also given additional questionnaires and instructed to give them to their household members to fill out. Teachers were instructed to gather these additional filled-out questionnaires (if filled-out), and IRENA members will collect them from the school at a later time in agreement with high school staff. Questionnaires also contained IRENA e-mail address and may be sent directly to IRENA.

The first presentation, presented by Antonio Franković, focused on introducing students to main climate change issues, showing them how negative aspects of climate change negatively influence economy in Croatia and the world. It was explained how EU operates, why it invests in RES and energy efficiency, and what are the main goals that are planned to be achieved on the European level in the future. Investments in RES and EE were linked to new rising global trends, demonstrating that 'old' jobs are being either replaced or terminated due to automatization, digitalization, increased focus on sustainable economy etc., and new jobs linked to RES are being created. European jobs most at risk from these trends were presented. Coal phase out of the last Croatian coal power plant in Plomin (Kršan municipality, Istria) was presented as an example, showing how existing jobs will have to be re-skilled in order to satisfy the new business model orientated around a new energy source. JUSTEM and Just transition were presented, showing why JT is important and what is its goal in the current global trends. The basic premise, definition and goals of Just transition were explained to the students and teachers. Expected employment trends in Europe in the 2022-2035 period were presented, showing predictions by country and job sector. Since the students on the event are studying electrical machines technics with applied computing, it was explained how studies predicting the rise of certain related sectors (such as the ICT professional sector), might be a good focus point and opportunity for students. This was also linked to the second presentation, which provided an introductory course for heat pump installation and is useful knowledge for potential re-skilling or up-skilling of future workers in this field.

After a short break, Dalibor Jovanović presented the project of energy renewal of a health centre in Motovun (Motovun-Montona municipality, Istria), heat pump system components, and the basic heat pump installation process. Students were invited to attend a field work day in Motovun, where they will install a hybrid geothermal/air-to-water heat pump in Motovun health centre. A short open discussion and Q&A was held in the end.

Results of the questionnaires gathered before, during, and after the workshop were as following:

A total of 43 questionnaires was gathered, consisting of 35 (81,39%) male subjects and 8 (18,61%) female subjects. The average age of all gathered subjects is 21,30 years.

In the first section, subjects were asked to rank the following measures from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), considering their contribution to a successful economic and green transition of their region. By analysing all responses, we can rank all measures offered from highest to lowest based on an average calculated score:

Investments in energy efficiency (ex. building energy refurbishment)	4,44
Investments in RES, hydrogen and storage	4,09
Education and clean energy R&D	4,02
Digitalisation and innovation	3,91
Investments in green traffic infrastructure	3,72
Investments in sustainable tourism (ex. fields after mining)	3,28

Based on the gathered scores, we can assess that subjects consider investments in energy efficiency as the most important focus point for achieving a successful economic and green transition. Interestingly, retraining of workers in coal industry received the lowest general score, showing that subjects consider this measure as the lowest priority in regard to other offered options. However, we have to keep in mind that most of the subjects that filled out the questionnaires are between 15 and 18 years old and are not familiar with Just transition. We can conclude that general knowledge about Just transition is very low in this age group and is an opportunity for future awareness raising.

In the second section, five questions regarding Just transition were offered, with possible answers ranging from 'Completely agree', 'Agree', 'Neither agree nor disagree', 'Do not agree', 'Completely do not agree'.

The first question was 'Do you agree with the statement that you are familiar with coal phase out plans in your region?' Responses gathered were: 5 (11,63%) for 'Completely agree', 16 (37,21%) for 'Agree', 11 (25,58%) for 'Neither agree nor disagree', 9 (20,93%) for 'Do not agree', 2 (4,65%) for 'Completely do not agree'.

The second question was 'Do you agree with the statement that transition to cleaner energy sources will positively influence the quality of life in your region?' Responses gathered were: 12 (27,91%) for 'Completely agree', 20 (46,51%) for 'Agree', 11 (25,58%) for 'Neither agree nor disagree', 0 (0,00%) for 'Do not agree', 0 (0,00%) for 'Completely do not agree'.

The third question was 'Do you agree with the statement that terminating coal related industries will influence the capacity of your household to manage electricity and heating expenses?' Responses gathered were: 0 (0,00%) for 'Completely agree', 21 (48,84%) for 'Agree', 17 (39,53%) for 'Neither agree nor disagree', 5 (11,63%) for 'Do not agree', 0 (0,00%) for 'Completely do not agree'.

The fourth question was 'Do you agree with the statement that your household home is in a sufficiently good state to provide a healthy and pleasant life considering electricity and heating expenses being acceptable (in regard to your income)?' Responses gathered were: 5 (11,63%) for 'Completely agree', 23 (53,49%) for 'Agree', 6 (13,95%) for 'Neither agree nor disagree', 8 (18,60%) for 'Do not agree', 1 (2,33%) for 'Completely do not agree'.

The fifth question was 'Do you agree with the statement that there are programs that you can rely on as a financial aid in case of inability to pay electricity and heating expenses?' Responses gathered were: 2 (4,65%) for 'Completely agree', 10 (23,26%) for 'Agree', 18 (41,86%) for 'Neither agree nor disagree', 10 (20,26%) for 'Do not agree', 3 (6,98%) for 'Completely do not agree'.

Based on responses gathered, we can conclude that subjects are generally familiar with the plan to eliminate coal in their region, the majority believe that transition to cleaner energy sources will positively influence the quality of life in their region and that terminating coal related industries will influence the capacity of their household to manage electricity and heating expenses. A large portion of subjects also agree that their household home is in a sufficiently good state to provide a healthy and pleasant

life considering electricity and heating expenses being acceptable. Responses to the last question are mixed and there is no general consensus among tested subjects.



Figure 59 Workshop venue and participants.

AFTER THE WORKSHOP

IRENA staff will collect and analyse additional questionnaires, if provided by the high school staff. IRENA also discussed additional potential activities with high school staff, and there is a possibility to include them and students in later events organized by JUSTEM.

CONCLUSIONS

In Poland, the workshop was organised in the western sub-region of the Silesian Voivodeship, which is the most coal-dependent. The workshop venue was chosen as a place where citizens meet on a daily basis for various thematic activities. A local NGO was invited to co-organise, which in its daily activities organises various events to activate local citizens. It also works closely with other organisations working on air quality, regional change, etc. It was therefore surprising to see a very low turnout. Nevertheless, the discussion was very interesting and gave a good insight into the needs and concerns of the inhabitants of the region and especially of the town of Rydułtowy, where the workshop took place.

In terms of the number of people who attended the meetings, the other partners in the project were much more successful. One of the factors behind this success in terms of attendance was the co-organisation of the event with universities or secondary schools, as in the case of Croatia, Greece and Romania. In addition, in Romania, the invitation of important guests for the region was a factor that increased the importance of the workshop. In Spain, local associations, representatives of miners, trade unions, etc. were invited to the meetings. These organisations were also asked to help promote the events, which undoubtedly increased the number of participants. In Croatia, on the other hand, an additional incentive for meeting participants was the inclusion on the agenda of another issue that was important to the local community at the time.

Regardless of the number of participants, the meetings proved to be much needed and certainly contributed to raising the awareness of the local community about just transition. In each of these workshops, after the presentations, which provided a capacity building element and increased the knowledge of the participants, an extremely important part of these meetings was the discussion part. In each of these meetings, the residents were very engaged in the discussion and the time allotted in the agenda for this part of the meeting, in fact in all of the meetings, proved to be insufficient.

This confirms that such meetings are very much needed and expected by the residents of these regions.

Each of the workshops held developed an agenda item to be discussed with the local authorities during the next series of workshops.

A second round of workshops will be implemented in the same regions in 2024.

Annexes

ANNEX I: ATTACHEMENTS TO THE REGION TO REGION LEARNING WORKSHOP REPORT

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Participants list
- Presentations

ANNEX II: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP IN POLAND

- Invitation
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Polish
- Presentations
- Feedback questionnaire

ANNEX III: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP IN ROMANIA

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Romanian
- Presentations
- Feedback questionnaire

ANNEX IV: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOPS IN SPAIN

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Spanish
- Feedback questionnaire
- News
- Pictures

ANNEX V: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP IN BULGARIA

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Bulgarian
- Presentations

ANNEX VI: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP IN GREECE

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Greek

ANNEX VII: ATTACHMENTS TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKSHOPS IN CROATIA

- Invitation
- Agenda
- Signed presence list
- Training materials in Croatian
- Presentations
- Feedback questionnaire
- Pictures