Just Energy Transition Partnership grants and country platforms

Lessons from Indonesia and South Africa

Sangeeth Selvaraju, Anisa Indah Pratiwi, Laura Sabogal and Viktor Ahlgren

Policy report

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Contents

List of abbreviations

ACT-IP – Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Plan

ADB – Asian Development Bank

AfD – Agence Française de Développement

AfDB – African Development Bank

BCDP – Bangladesh Climate and Development Partnership

BFDM – Blended Finance Delivery Mechanism

BIP – Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform

BMWK – Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

BMZ – Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development

BNDES – Brazilian Development Bank

CBO – community-based organisation

CEFIM – Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation

CEIF – Clean Energy Innovation Facility

CFA – Climate Finance Accelerator

CFPP – coal-fired power plant

CIF – Climate Investment Fund

CIF-ACT – Climate Investment Fund Accelerating Coal Transition

CIPP – Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan

COP – Conference of the Parties

CPD4E – Career Path Development for Employment

CREA – Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air

CSO – civil society organisation

DBSA – Development Bank of Southern Africa

DFI – development finance institution

DSIF – Danida Sustainable Investment Funding

EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EIB – European Investment Bank

EJF – Environmental Justice Fund

EM – energy management

ENTRI – Renewable Energy Mini-Grids Triangular Cooperation

ESMAP – Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

ETM – Energy Transition Mechanism

ETMPTF – Energy Transition Mechanism Partnership Trust Fund

ETP – Energy Transition Partnership

GCF – Green Climate Fund

GESIT – Green Jobs for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Transformation

GFANZ – Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero

GH_2 – green hydrogen

GIZ – German Corporation for International Cooperation

GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute

IEA – International Energy Agency

IEEFA – Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis

IFC – International Finance Corporation

IIF – Indonesia Infrastructure Facility

IIPSA – Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa

IKI – International Climate Initiative

ILO – International Labour Organization

IMF – International Monetary Fund

INFF – Integrated National Financing Framework

IPG – International Partners Group

IPP – independent power producer

JETP – Just Energy Transition Partnership

JET – Just Energy Transition

JET IP – Just Energy Transition Investment Plan

JET-IP – Just Energy Transition Investment Platform

JETP IP – Just Energy Transition Partnership Investment Plan

JUST SA – Just Transition to a Decarbonised Economy for South Africa

KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

MAGC – Market Accelerator for Green Construction

MCC – Millennium Challenge Corporation

MDB – multilateral development bank

MEMR – Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

MGCA – Mpumalanga Green Cluster Agency

MoF – Ministry of Finance

MoIC – Ministry of International Cooperation

MRV – monitoring, reporting and verification

MW – Megawatt

NBI – National Business Initiative

NDB – National Development Bank

NDC – Nationally Determined Contribution

NERSA – National Energy Regulator of South Africa

NEV – new energy vehicle

NWFE – Nexus of Water, Food, and Energy

ODA – overseas development assistance

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OJK – Financial Services Authority

PBI – performance-based incentive

PCC – Presidential Climate Commission

PIC – Public Investment Corporation

PLN – National Electricity Company (Indonesia's state-owned utility company)

PMU – project management unit

PPA – power purchase agreement

PSET – Public and Private Sector Engagement and Transition

PT SMI – PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur

PtX – Power-to-X

REEP2 – Renewable Energy for Electrification Programme Phase II

RMP – Resource Mobilization Plan

RUEN – National Energy General Plan

S4I – Support for Infrastructure Investments in Indonesia

SAGEN – South African-German Energy Programme

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SETI – Sustainable Energy Transition in Indonesia

SIO – SDG Indonesia One

SME – small and medium enterprise

SMME – small, medium and micro enterprise

SOE – state-owned enterprise

SPV – special purpose vehicle

TA – technical assistance

TFSA – Trade Forward Southern Africa

TIPS – Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies

UCAP – Urban Climate Action Programme

UCT – University of Cape Town

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNOPS – United Nations Office for Project Services

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

USTDA – United States Trade and Development Agency

WOLCOT – Women-Led Coal Transition Mechanism

WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature

Summary

Country platforms build on the ambitions of Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) in mobilising and coordinating public and private finance to support a just energy transition while placing greater emphasis on country ownership, coherence, and integration into long-term development and climate objectives. This report analyses the grant distribution of JETPs in Indonesia and South Africa to support future country platform design.

A brief introduction to JETP

Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) are political agreements between a group of donor countries and an emerging economy partner country to mobilise and coordinate public and private finance to support a just energy transition. When they were initially launched in 2021 they represented a turning point in international climate finance towards a more comprehensive, country-led approach linking emissions mitigation with social equity in coal-dependent economies. However, their disproportionate reliance on loans has been suggested to have put the 'just' component of the transition at risk, particularly in countries already grappling with mounting debt and fiscal constraints.

The JETP framework intends to offer strategic alignment between donor priorities and national transition pathways but it also risks overburdening domestic systems through donor-driven mandates and technocratic oversight, with analysts warning that the current deal-by-deal approach places significant political and administrative strain on recipient countries. Country platforms build on the ambitions of JETPs by placing greater emphasis on country ownership, coherence, and integration into long-term development and climate objectives.

Existing JETPs offer vital lessons for country platforms

This report analyses grant use in two JETP countries — Indonesia and South Africa — in order to understand how a country can operationalise large-scale domestic and international transition finance in the form of grants within its own governance and institutional frameworks, translating broad climate and investment objectives into a coordinated, actionable national strategy.

In both Indonesia and South Africa, grants represent a small proportion of total pledges made and are often divided among short-term projects that emphasise feasibility studies and training. As many of the projects are due to end between 2026 and 2028 there is a risk that the preparatory work undertaken will not result in completed investments, institutional change or sustained support for affected workers and communities.

In Indonesia, progress has been made in the early stages of analysis and feasibility work but the use of grants remains fragmented and offers limited support for restructuring the power sector or preparing projects within the national utility company (PLN).

In South Africa, although there are larger programme initiatives, spending on the 'just transition' remains modest — around one-tenth of the total grant volume — so the benefits for workers, municipalities and communities are uncertain unless long-term social investment scales up beyond 2027.

Three key findings emerge:

1. The absence of a clear organising framework for grants results in a shift towards activities that are easy to initiate but difficult to conclude.
2. Insufficient resources are allocated to the social dimension, leaving the political basis for transition fragile.
3. Institutional durability is uncertain when core functions rely on donor cycles rather than domestic budgets.

However, a practical response is available.

Recommendations

- Future country platforms could benefit from adopting a government-led framework that delineates how grants will be deployed across four key functions: regulatory and institutional reform; project preparation; risk reduction; and social investment. Such a framework could be subject to periodic, evidence-based review.
- Implementation should follow a time bound delivery schedule, factoring in co-design activity with national and local authorities, regulators, utilities, organised labour, community groups and local firms, and setting delivery milestones, to mitigate against short termism inherent in isolated projects, and focusing on the system transformation as the impact goal.
- Disbursement mechanisms could be linked to observable milestones, such as the issuance of standardised power-purchase contracts, the enactment of market rules, the commissioning of grid upgrades, the retirement of coal units, and the enrolment and placement of workers, thereby ensuring that momentum is maintained across political and budgetary cycles.
- Given that many transition activities extend beyond national borders, a designated proportion of grant funding could also facilitate cross-border power and supply chain initiatives where such initiatives demonstrably reduce costs.
- Institutional arrangements are central to delivery: national development banks are well positioned to originate pipelines and provide local currency lending, whilst multilateral development banks could focus on guarantees and other balance-sheet instruments that align with country-specific priorities.
- Transparency measures, which comprise public grant registers, explicit selection criteria, beneficiary reporting at the municipal level, and independent monitoring, are advisable for maintaining stakeholder confidence and enabling timely adjustments.

Over time, functions initially supported through grant financing could be integrated into domestic budgets to ensure long-term continuity.

1. Introduction

This report investigates the allocation of the grant components of two Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) countries (Indonesia and South Africa), highlighting trends and patterns in grant disbursement to inform the future design of country platforms amidst increasingly scarce public resources.

JETPs' role in mobilising finance for the just transition

JETPs were heralded as breakthrough political agreements between a group of donor countries (i.e. the International Partners Group [IPG]) and a partner country to mobilise and coordinate public and private finance to support the energy transition in emerging economies.

Launched in 2021 at the 26th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) with an initial US$8.5 billion commitment for South Africa, the JETP model has since been replicated in Indonesia (November 2022), Vietnam (December 2022) and Senegal (June 2023). While all JETPs aim to accelerate coal phase-out, scale up clean energy and support a just transition, each agreement is tailored to national circumstances, including different priorities, implementation pathways and financing mixes. The packages mobilise a mix of concessional finance, grants and, in some cases, such as Indonesia and Vietnam, pledges of commercial finance. The JETPs represented a turning point in international climate finance towards a more comprehensive, country-led approach that links emissions mitigation with social equity in coal-dependent economies.

The IPG has emerged as a pivotal actor within the evolving architecture of JETPs. Initially formed as a coalition of donor governments and institutions to coordinate large-scale climate finance for coal-dependent economies, the IPG has played a key role in advancing JETP deals. In Indonesia, for instance, co-leadership by the US and Japan supported the development of the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP). In Vietnam, the IPG mobilised pledges of US$15.5 billion in commercial and sub-commercial finance to back ambitious targets for coal reduction and renewable energy expansion.

In contrast to Vietnam, the US$2.7 billion JETP in Senegal focuses on expanding energy access and transitioning towards a cleaner energy mix, aiming to increase the share of renewable energy installed capacity in Senegal to 40% by 2030, with a view to large-scale renewables deployment over the long term.

JETPs have their limitations

JETPs are not a panacea. While the partnerships represent a breakthrough in aligning international finance with just transition goals, their implementation has revealed persistent asymmetries, particularly in the structure of financial commitments. Notably, the disproportionate reliance on loans has put the 'just' component of the transition at risk, particularly in countries already grappling with mounting debt and fiscal constraints (Blos and Hirsch, 2024).

The low proportion of grants has been a central critique of the JETP model. In South Africa, only 4% of the initial US$8.5 billion commitment was in the form of grants, with the vast majority provided as concessional loans and other debt instruments. Over 60% was in the form of commercial loans, raising concerns about adding to the country's debt burden rather than providing the necessary support for a just transition. Indonesia followed a similar pattern: of the US$10 billion public funding package, only around US$153.18 million (as of August 2025, the amount of approved grants was US$196.9 million) — or roughly 1.5% — were grants. The rest of the funding came in the form of debt/equity instruments. Meanwhile, the rest of the US$10 billion private finance pledged also comes in the form of debt/equity, without any grants component. In Vietnam, less than 3% of the US$15.5–15.8 billion pledged under the JETP is provided as grants. The vast majority of financing consists of loans — both concessional and at market rates.

Beyond financing terms, the JETP model has also been criticised for its limited focus on the quality and conditions of support provided, the capacity of domestic institutions and the legitimacy of stakeholder participation (Simpson et al., 2023; Seiler et al., 2023a; Fünfgeld and Wischermann, 2024; Tan et al., 2023). Although each JETP outlines ambitious goals such as accelerating coal retirement, expanding

renewables and grid investments, and promoting inclusive development, implementation has been inconsistent: South Africa has encountered significant delivery bottlenecks; Indonesia's CIPP, while far-reaching, continues to navigate its complex institutional setup within a political economy that is heavily reliant on coal; Vietnam's progress depends on regulatory reform and investor confidence; and Senegal's market-oriented approach prioritises capital returns, often exacerbating public debt with limited benefits for the population (Blos and Hirsch, 2024).

India has chosen not to adopt the JETP approach, demonstrating that for large-scale complexity, bespoke institutional solutions will be necessary and one size does not fit all. The arrangement fails to capture the complexities of transitioning a coal-dependent economy where fossil fuel sectors support the livelihoods of 10 to 15 million people across at least five coal-dependent states (Anand and Narayanaswamy, 2021). For India, the energy transition must balance phasing out coal with energy security, economic growth and poverty reduction for a population exceeding 1.4 billion. The current JETP model was not designed to accommodate such a vast and multifaceted transition challenge (Saran, 2023).

While the JETP framework intends to offer strategic alignment between donor priorities and national transition pathways, it also risks overburdening domestic systems through donor-driven mandates and oversight. Analysts have warned that the current deal-by-deal approach places significant political and administrative strain on recipient countries, underscoring the need for greater country-owned and country-led platforms (Curtin, 2024). Beyond fulfilling financial commitments, the IPG must also focus on structural reforms such as streamlining donor coordination, enhancing civil society participation and embedding JETPs within coherent, nationally driven strategies rather than fragmented donor pipelines.

Lessons for building the next generation of country platforms

The lessons that can be learned from JETPs provide a key input for the evolution of the next generation of country platforms emerging in recognition of the institutional, organisational, financial and asymmetric power challenges that JETPs have faced. JETPs were originally intended to move beyond traditional, project-based climate finance towards more holistic, country-led approaches (Kramer, 2022). Country platforms build on this ambition by placing greater emphasis on country ownership, coherence, and integration into long-term development and climate objectives.

In practice, JETPs have also emphasised multi-stakeholder coordination, not only involving governments and donors, but also civil society, labour groups and the private sector. The aim has been to align private capital with catalytic sectors that can advance national goals. This is reflected in the establishment of JETP Secretariats in Indonesia and South Africa as apex coordinating bodies with strong domestic participation. These experiences provide important insights into how nationally anchored coordination structures can evolve into 'country platforms' capable of mobilising larger sums on case-by-case bases and engaging a wider range of actors for systemic change (Imelda et al., 2023).

This report focuses on the allocation of the grant components of two JETP countries: Indonesia and South Africa (see Table 1.1). It draws lessons from the limited but strategic use of grants in these contexts, highlighting trends and patterns in grant disbursement to inform the future design of country platforms amidst increasingly scarce public resources.

The JETP countries

South Africa's JETP, announced at COP26 in 2021, was the inaugural deal under this emerging climate finance architecture. With an initial US$8.5 billion pledged by the founding IPG members — the UK, EU, US, France and Germany — it was envisioned as a demonstration case for aligning climate finance with coal phase-out, energy security and socioeconomic justice. The South African Government released its Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP) in December 2022, and institutional mechanisms were established, including a Project Management Unit and a JET Funding Platform (RSA JETP IP, 2023).

Table 1.1. Financial allocation within the JETPs of Indonesia and South Africa as of June 2025 (US$ million)

Instruments	Indonesia	South Africa
Grants/TA	186,969,841.00	785,000,000
Concessional loans	6,946.50	940,000,000
Non-concessional loans	138,000,000.00	—
Commercial loans	60,000,000.00	238,000,000
Equity	30,000,000.00	—
Others	828,146,437.00	3,011,000,000
Total	1,243,123,224.50	4,974,000,000

Source: Authors' analysis based on data from the JETP Indonesia dashboard (2025) and Republic of South Africa JET IP Quarterly Report (2025)

However, despite robust institutional arrangements, implementation has moved slowly. Only one coal plant (Komati) has been decommissioned[1]; decommissioning of the remaining coal plants has been delayed due to persistent energy security concerns (Myllyvirta and Kelly, 2023). Civil society and labour groups have expressed their concerns over delayed disbursements and minimal grant allocation (only 4%), and insufficient participatory planning withdrawal in 2024 leaves JETP financing increasingly vulnerable to a volatile political landscape. To fulfil the promise of the JETP, implementation will require more stable funding flows and strengthened inclusive governance and participation.

The second JETP deal, for **Indonesia**, was announced in November 2022 during the G20 Leaders' Summit in Bali, under Indonesia's presidency (UNDP, 2022). Indonesia garnered commitment from the US, Japan, Canada, Denmark, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and the UK, plus seven member banks of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) to mobilise an initial US$20 billion in public and private financing for its energy transition over a three- to five-year period.

The financing package combines a mix of grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans, guarantees and private investments. Of the total, US$10 billion was pledged by IPG members — co-led by Japan and the US — while the remaining US$10 billion is expected to be mobilised by seven private financial institutions coordinated by the GFANZ.

Following Indonesia, **Vietnam** announced its JETP in December 2022, with a total commitment of US$15.5 billion (US$8.08 billion from the IPG and US$7.75 billion from the GFANZ), to be delivered over a three- to five-year period. The IPG members in Vietnam's JETP are the EU, the UK, France, Germany, the US, Italy, Canada, Japan, Norway and Denmark, with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2023).

At COP28 in 2023, Vietnam presented its Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP), accounting for US$15.5 billion pledged by the IPG, outlining priority investments, policy measures and regulatory reforms to facilitate the transition to renewables and reduce coal dependency (Larasati and Fajrian, 2024). Vietnam's plan advances the peak date for greenhouse gas emissions from 2035 to 2030, limits peak coal-fired generation capacity to 30.2 gigawatts, and targets at least 47% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030. To support implementation, Vietnam established a JETP Secretariat and four working groups, with a framework to monitor the 'just' aspect of the transition and ensure an inclusive transition (Larasati and Fajrian, 2024).

Senegal's JETP was launched in June 2023, with US$2.7 billion in new and additional financing pledged by the IPG (France, Germany, the EU, the UK and Canada) over an initial three- to five-year period (Government of Senegal, 2023). The partnership aims to support Senegal's efforts to achieve universal access to energy, consolidate a low-carbon, resilient and sustainable energy system, and increase the

[1] Komati was decommissioned before the JETP due to poor performance, high costs and generally being past end of life (Smith, 2022). In terms of the JETP, three plans should have been decommissioned in 2027 which has been postponed to 2030. Diversifying local economies before shutting down plants is central to the idea of a just energy transition.

share of renewables to 40% of installed electricity capacity by 2030. Senegal, with IPG support, pledged to develop an investment plan within 12 months, starting in June 2023, identifying the required investments and opportunities to realise its vision for a just and equitable energy transition (Gaba, 2023). However, the detail of the investment plan appears to still be under development as of early 2025, with ongoing stakeholder consultation and planning processes taking place.

Existing country platforms

Country platforms are nationally led, multi-stakeholder mechanisms designed to align and coordinate international public and private finance in support of strategic development and climate goals. The platforms offer a crucial opportunity to improve development effectiveness by deploying concessional finance catalytically to achieve national investment priorities, address systemic barriers to implementation, and accelerate delivery of the national climate and development outcomes that underpin the realisation of global goals. Their effectiveness depends on three key elements: (i) **a credible political agreement** between governments and partners; (ii) **a programmatic approach** to financing well-defined challenges; and (iii) **institutional capacity** to identify and overcome investment bottlenecks (Hadley et al., 2022).

Indonesia's **SDG Indonesia One (SIO)**, launched in 2018, exemplifies an early form of such a country platform. Coordinated by PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI), a state-owned enterprise with a strong track record in blended finance, SIO mobilises resources from donor agencies, philanthropic foundations, multilateral banks and private investors to finance sustainable infrastructure aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The platform adopts a comprehensive end-to-end financing model through four integrated facilities: (1) project preparation funding, (2) de-risking instruments to enhance bankability, (3) commercial financing channels, and (4) equity investment to crowd in private capital (Hadley et al., 2022). SIO's structure demonstrates the potential for national entities to coordinate concessional and commercial finance while addressing long-term infrastructure gaps.

In Egypt, the **Nexus of Water, Food, and Energy (NWFE)** initiative, launched in 2022, mirrors the ambitions of JETPs but follows a more nationally embedded architecture (Gilmour et al., 2024). While lacking a formal IPG, NWFE is anchored in Egypt's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and climate strategy, as well as the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). It receives financial commitments from Germany, the US, the EU and other bilateral partners. The platform is coordinated by the Ministry of International Cooperation (MoIC) and has recently expanded to include a transport pillar (NWFE+). Unlike the Indonesian or South African JETP models, the NWFE does not operate under a consolidated investment plan; instead, transition plans are administered through line ministries (Gilmour et al., 2024). The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has a key role in the NWFE to serve as the lead development partner for the energy pillar. The EBRD provides technical support and financing, helps coordinate various stakeholders and works to de-risk projects to attract private sector investment, all to facilitate the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy (Gilmour et al., 2024).

In 2023, North Macedonia launched a **Just Energy Transition Investment Platform (JET-IP)**, signalling a major policy shift in a coal-dependent economy. Supported by the EBRD, the platform aims to coordinate partner support for decarbonising the power sector, with the overarching target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 82% by 2030 relative to 1990 levels (Bennett, 2023). The platform represents a structured pathway for channelling investments into low-carbon infrastructure while promoting social inclusion in the transition (Nicholls, 2025). Clearly, capital from multilateral development banks (MDBs), development finance institutions (DFIs), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), are crucial as startup capital to set up country platforms. In this case, the GCF and CIF can enable vertical climate funds, which provide end-to-end support for country platforms, by assisting in project pipeline development and mobilising catalytic concessional financing to implement projects and mobilise other funding sources.

In October 2024, Brazil launched the **Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP)**. Led by the Ministry of Finance with support from other economic and climate ministries, and operated by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), the platform aims to align investment flows with national strategies for decarbonisation, sustainable resource use, and social wellbeing. Covering nature-based solutions and bioeconomy, industry and mobility, and energy, BIP distinguishes itself through its

multisectoral scope, public-led governance, and ambition to mobilise both international and private capital. The Brazilian Government has flagged key challenges to address through readiness measures, including strengthening the Secretariat, consolidating pipelines, diversifying funding instruments and expanding private sector participation.

In January 2025, Colombia launched its **Country Platform for Climate and Development**, presenting a portfolio of investments in energy transition, sustainable transport and ecosystem protection. The platform was introduced in Washington DC by a high-level delegation led by the Ministers of Finance, Environment, and Energy, together with the president's chief of staff, signaling strong political commitment at the highest levels. It aims to align climate and development priorities through a programmatic framework that mobilises concessional resources and private capital. Early features include a curated portfolio and structured private sector engagement, though details on governance, concessional finance deployment and the role of subnational actors are still emerging.

More recently, in 2025, Bangladesh introduced the **Bangladesh Climate and Development Partnership (BCDP)**. It consolidates efforts by multilateral institutions (including the International Monetary Fund's [IMF] US$1.4 billion Resilience and Sustainability Facility and the World Bank's US$1 billion in climate development policy credits), bilateral donors and private actors to scale up climate finance. The BCDP integrates project preparation, risk mitigation and pipeline development to attract additional private capital and deliver climate resilience, particularly for vulnerable communities (Georgieva, 2023). It reflects a more comprehensive, resilience-oriented focus to platform design and implementation.

Altogether, these examples highlight an evolving landscape of country platforms, each adapted to national contexts but underpinned by shared objectives to strengthen institutional coordination and accelerate progress towards climate and development goals. Drawing on the lessons from these regional platforms, the authors analyse Indonesia and South Africa as case studies to understand how a country can utilise grants from international donors to strengthen governance and institutional frameworks, and translate broad climate and investment objectives into a coordinated, actionable national strategy. Indonesia and South Africa were selected as they each provided a transparent grant and projects database.

Methodology for data and charts: Indonesia and South Africa

To analyse the sectoral distribution of JETP grant funding, we applied a structured classification framework based on project descriptions, objectives and implementing partners, as disclosed by the Indonesian and South African JETP platforms (2023–24). Each grant was assigned to a primary thematic sector — for example, energy transition mechanisms and JETP implementation, renewable energy and power sector, climate finance mobilisation, just transition, green hydrogen, skills and capacity development, industrial decarbonisation, new energy vehicles, or municipal infrastructure reform — based on the dominant focus of the intervention. Where projects had cross-cutting aims, categorisation was based on the funding emphasis or institutional lead. We then aggregated the funding amounts and number of projects per sector to assess the weight of financial attention across thematic priorities. This was complemented by a qualitative review of project documentation to identify overlaps, gaps and alignment with each country's investment plan. The approach allows us to assess where the grants have been deployed and by whom. The method naturally has certain limitations as it interprets grant documents and in instances uses incomplete information to make an assessment. Therefore, you will find our categorisation and all grants that we considered outlined in greater detail in the Appendix.

Structure of the report

Section 2 presents a case study of grant use in Indonesia.

Section 3 presents a case study of grant use in South Africa.

Section 4 details the important lessons to be learned from JETPs for the design of future country platforms.

Section 5 provides the key findings and offers recommendations for future country platform design.

2. Case study: JETP grants in Indonesia

This section presents the case of the grants in Indonesia. The JETP in Indonesia represents one of the largest climate finance commitments in Southeast Asia, with US$20 billion pledged to support the country's shift away from coal-dependent energy systems. It examines how grant funding totalling approximately US$285 million from the International Partners Group has been allocated across various initiatives, revealing important patterns in the strategic deployment of scarce public resources and highlighting both progress made and gaps that remain in supporting Indonesia's ambitious energy transition goals.

Understanding the Indonesian JETP

As a pre-requisite for the transition financing package committed for Indonesia, a Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP) was developed, a process led by the JETP Secretariat, which was set up to coordinate JETP-related activities in the country. The goal of the CIPP was to create an implementable roadmap for Indonesia's on-grid power system decarbonisation, as a basis for the transition finance package to be mobilised. The CIPP was deemed to be a living document and was created to monitor and update progress as and when needed.

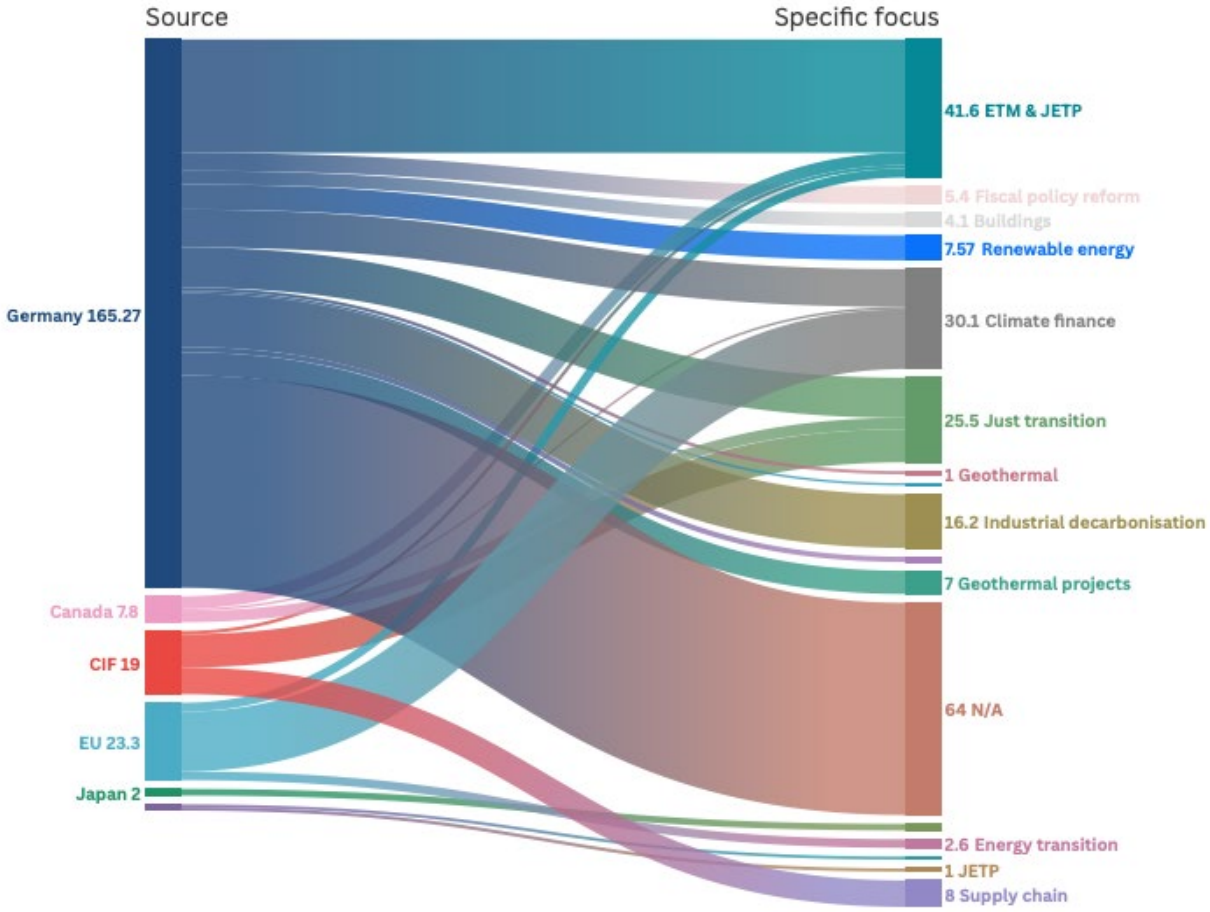
The IPG pledged US$10 billion, which was allocated as follows: approximately US$285 million in technical assistance and grant funding, US$6.9 billion in concessional loans, US$2.1 billion in MDB guarantees, US$1.6 billion in non-concessional loans, US$385 million in equity, and US$0.3 billion in other/to be defined modalities (Imelda et al., 2023). This funding will be critical to mobilising the more than US$10 billion required from the private sector to finance Indonesia's energy transition in the coming decade. The CIPP priced the decarbonisation of Indonesia's power sector by 2030 at US$97.3 billion (JETP Secretariat, 2024). There has been extensive debate about whether the grant component of the IPG funding is too small, relies too heavily on debt, or can realistically unlock the billions needed from the private sector for the requisite transition (Fünfgeld, 2024). However, to move ahead, it is important to assess the progress made in disbursing grants under the IPG over recent years.[2]

This report builds on the JETP Secretariat's mapping of all the grant and technical assistance-related activities undertaken to explore what money has been paid and how it has been allocated.

The grant-based technical assistance component of the funding totalled approximately US$285 million. As of November 2024, close to US$208 million of this amount has already been allocated to projects that are underway, while the remaining US$77 million is still under negotiation. Of the remaining US$77 million, Germany accounts for US$64 million, channelled through grants from both the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This report analyses the 32 projects that have been finalised and are currently in the implementation phase (see Figure 2.1).

[2] Our analysis was based on a figure from November 2024; however, the amount is dynamic and continues to progress.

Figure 2.1. Source and specific focus of grant spending already underway in Indonesia (US$ million)[3]



Note: Information on US$32 million of grants from Germany is incomplete and labelled N/A in the figure.

Source: Authors

Grant distribution by theme and sector

The existing grant projects can be grouped into several key thematic areas:

- **Energy transition mechanisms and JETP implementation (ETM & JETP; US$41.6 million):** There are 15 projects, led by Germany, Canada, the EU, and the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), that cover policy advice, project development and technical assistance. Grant mobilisation is primarily directed towards enabling activities, particularly capacity building, policy support and project preparation. A prominent initiative is the Energy Transition Mechanism Partnership Trust Fund (ETMPTF), managed by the ADB and supported by Germany through the IKI, which contributes US$32.1 million. The ETMPTF supports project preparation, regulatory frameworks and knowledge generation linked to early retirement of coal-fired power plants and clean energy replacement, with a pilot project focused on the early retirement of Cirebon-1 (Hasan, 2024).[4] The programme also includes advisory support for PLN's Just Transition Roadmap, labour impact assessments, and broader capacity development in project screening and procurement processes. According to the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), this aligns with the ADB's '2-for-1' model, in which coal plant retirement is linked to an equivalent or greater amount of clean energy replacement, positioning the ETMPTF as a preparatory mechanism for bankable transactions (IKI and ETMPTF, 2025). Similarly, the Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP),

[3] Classifications shown in Figures 2.1 and 3.1 are solely the authors' interpretation of the grant documents made available on the JETP Secretariat's website. The documents provide information on funder country, funding entity, implementation partner, specific sectors and project objectives.

[4] Cirebon-1, a 660 megawatt (MW) coal power plant located in West Java, is set to be retired in 2035, seven years earlier than its original scheduled retirement year of 2042. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources has stated that supply will be completely replaced with renewable energy systems — a mix of solar systems (700 MW and 346 MW low-power), wind power (1,000 MW), and waste-to-energy (12 MW) (CREA, 2025).

led by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and supported by Canada, plays a key role in providing policy advice and technical guidance, including support for the development of Indonesia's Net Zero Roadmap and fuel economy standards. The Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP), coordinated by UNOPS (the United Nations Office for Project Services), supports project development and capacity building, including upgrades to the Java-Madura-Bali electricity control centre, mapping of renewable energy potential, and policy alignment with net zero emissions targets. The ETP is distinctive in its multidimensional design, addressing technical infrastructure, institutional readiness and investment de-risking, while integrating public–private collaboration under a multilateral framework. This positions ETP as a critical enabler of project pipeline development and strategic coordination across sectors. In addition, the Early Retirement Program, supported by the CIF, the ADB and the World Bank focuses on enhancing institutional capacity to design and coordinate a national just transition framework, reinforcing the role of domestic financial institutions in managing coal phase-out and transition planning. Collectively, these initiatives reflect use of grant financing to prepare the institutional, technical and policy foundations required for the implementation of large-scale concessional and commercial investments under the JETP. The focus on upstream interventions such as project screening, roadmap development, policy alignment and institutional readiness is consistent with efforts to reduce transaction costs, address regulatory uncertainty and build the pipeline of investible projects needed for energy transition implementation.

- **Climate finance mobilisation (US$30.1 million):** Comprising initiatives such as Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation (CEFIM), the Green Bond Development Facility (currently under development) and the Indonesia Development Bank Project (currently under development; JETP Indonesia, 2023b), these programmes focus on strengthening domestic enabling conditions for clean energy investment. CEFIM, implemented by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with support from Canada, has provided policy diagnostics, capacity building and technical assistance through the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Review of Indonesia. It engages stakeholders across government and finance, including the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), and delivers recurring training for financial institutions and project developers. The Green Bond Development Facility and the EU-supported European Investment Bank (EIB) initiative[5] aim to build the institutional capacity of PT SMI and other actors to expand green bond issuance and sustainable finance tools. While these programmes do not directly aggregate capital or provide de-risking instruments, they endeavour to improve the underlying policy and institutional bottlenecks that prevent projects from taking off.
- **Just transition (US$25.5 million):** This portfolio includes support for social dialogue, women's empowerment and regional economic diversification in coal-dependent areas. Key initiatives include the Women-Led Coal Transition Mechanism (WOLCOT), which mobilised funding towards increasing women's participation in transition planning, and Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition (IKI JET), which conducted stakeholder engagement and regional transformation planning in South Sumatra and East Kalimantan. The CIF Accelerating Coal Transition (CIF-ACT) programmes, Just Transition in Coal Regions and Coal-Fired Power Plant Site Repurposing, focus on technical assistance for early coal-fired power plant (CFPP) retirement, site remediation and economic regeneration, including the development of a just transition framework for PT SMI. These projects are designed to address governance reform, infrastructure repurposing for renewable energy and sustained income for affected workers. Additional support through German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)-led programmes and Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)-managed initiatives (e.g. Green Jobs for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Transformation [GESIT]) aim to build institutional capacity and enable local economic alternatives. As noted by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2023), the effectiveness of such initiatives relies on their integration with broader development planning, the capacity of

[5] EIB Global is committed to supporting JETP with Indonesia by providing up to €1 billion in loans. This commitment is subject to agreement on key policy aspects and the identification of a suitable range of eligible investments. These investments could span a range of sectors including renewable energy, infrastructure, transport, housing, and waste and water management, alongside initiatives aimed at reducing marine litter and plastics.

labour market institutions and the availability of social protection systems. The current portfolio contributes to upstream planning and institutional coordination, but its long-term impact will depend on its alignment with national policy, cross-sectoral integration and the consistency of financial and political support.

- **Industrial decarbonisation (US$16.2 million):** These grants support early-stage activities, including technical assessments, emissions baseline mapping and feasibility studies, particularly in industrial parks and captive power plants. The Sustainable Energy Transition in Indonesia (SETI) project, funded through the IKI and implemented by GIZ with partners such as the MEMR and Fraunhofer ISI, illustrates this approach. It focuses on strengthening Indonesia's regulatory and institutional framework for industrial energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment. SETI has initiated subnational pilots in Batam and Surabaya, and facilitated interministerial coordination among the MEMR, the Ministry of Industry, and the Ministry of Finance. Additionally, SETI facilitated focus group discussions and public hearings that contribute to the issuance of New Government Regulation No. 33 Derivatives on Energy Management (EM), establishing mandatory requirements for energy management and energy efficiency measures in Indonesia. While the programme does not directly finance project implementation, it has mapped over 40 sustainable financing modalities and conducted matchmaking events to link project developers with financial institutions (IKI, 2025). Robust diagnostics and policy-alignment activities are foundational to identifying viable decarbonisation pathways and designing financeable project structures, providing the groundwork for investment readiness, especially in sectors with high technical complexity and limited standardisation. SETI's outputs are thus intended to inform future investment pipelines and lower barriers to entry for private capital in industrial decarbonisation.
- **Renewable energy and power sector pathway (US$18.27 million):** This specific focus sector receives comparatively limited funding, despite the centrality of power sector reform in the JETP framework. The portfolio covers preparatory activities such as feasibility studies, technical assistance and capacity building. Hybrid mini-grid assessments for five frontier regions focus on project-level diagnostics, including resource mapping, grid integration analysis and Power Purchase Agreement structuring. A portion of the grant from Germany is allocated to finance institutional support programmes such as Renewable Energy for Electrification Program Phase 2 (REEP2). According to the JETP portfolio (GIZ Indonesia and ASEAN, 2024), REEP2 supports the enabling environment for decentralised renewable energy through three core interventions: (1) improving the regulatory framework, (2) enhancing the MEMR's capacity to coordinate renewable energy expansion and planning, and (3) developing replicable pilot projects for decentralised energy systems in underserved areas. REEP2 also promotes south–south knowledge exchange and regional pilot replication through Renewable Energy Mini Grids for South-South Triangular Cooperation (ENTRI).

  Direct project grants have proven critical in advancing Indonesia's renewable energy deployment, though with varying sectoral focus. The EU's Support for Infrastructure Investments in Indonesia (S4I) programme provided €16 million through PT SMI for project development in municipal infrastructure and renewable energies, particularly geothermal JETP Indonesia, funding feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) that reduce pre-development risk (KfW, 2020). Most impactful for the power sector was the UK's Making Energy Investments Reach Indonesia's Rural Areas (MENTARI) programme, which provided £2.7 million in dedicated capital expenditure (CAPEX) grants for small- to medium-scale renewable energy projects (JETP Indonesia Secretariat, 2022). These CAPEX grants directly lower project costs, improving tariff affordability and bankability for commercial lenders — addressing Indonesia's most critical financing gap. However, CAPEX grants remain exceptionally scarce as donors typically favour loans or guarantees over non-reimbursable grants. The combination of early-stage study grants and capital cost reduction creates a blended finance structure that tackles both pre-development and viability gaps constraining Indonesia's renewable energy scale-up.

  On the other hand, only a limited number of projects directly support project development, such as the Candi Umbul Geothermal Project, which undertakes technical and financial risk assessments to prepare for future implementation (JETP Indonesia, 2024). The collective efforts

under this specific focus form the technical and institutional foundations needed to attract investment. However, the support remains limited to early-stage project development, such as conducting feasibility studies, capacity building and enabling frameworks, required to advance projects into large-scale execution.

Role of grants in Indonesia's energy transition

As the OECD (2025) highlights, the role of grants should be to absorb early-stage risks, prepare investable pipelines and support institutional transformations. This is particularly vital where private sector participation is constrained by currency risks, governance opacity and limited project readiness.

This distribution raises questions about strategic alignment with the CIPP. With over US$97.3 billion required to achieve the transition of the power sector, the current allocation of less than US$20 million towards actual power infrastructure is something the Indonesian Government should consider (CIPP, 2023). While individual projects may provide value in building capacity or improving regulatory readiness, it is unclear whether the cumulative effect falls short of supporting the power sector transformation envisioned in the CIPP. This is a strategic discussion that the Indonesian Government should have with the IPG. However, it could be argued, particularly within the emerging discourse on next-generation country platforms, that grant-based finance should be strategically directed towards enabling conditions rather than direct infrastructure investment. This includes strengthening governance and inter-agency coordination, adapting policy and regulatory frameworks, and funding pre-feasibility and planning studies, as part of direct infrastructure investment, that are essential to crowd in private capital. From this perspective, the current allocation pattern may reflect a deliberate effort to lay the institutional and technical groundwork needed for larger-scale investments to follow. Still, the cumulative effect of these enabling activities must be assessed in terms of their ability to accelerate bankable project pipelines and trigger the scale of power sector transformation envisioned under the JETP framework.

Indonesia's energy landscape is characterised by a highly centralised structure, with the state utility company PLN holding a near-monopoly over generation and distribution. Without engaging or reforming PLN's role, transition efforts risk institutional inertia (Diwakar et al., 2025).

The structure of loan financing creates fiscal vulnerabilities through currency risk allocation. Indonesia's renewable energy PPAs allocate currency convertibility risk to IPPs while exchange rate volatility is borne by PLN (Mentari, 2023). While IPPs receive Indonesian rupiah (IDR) payments indexed to dollar tariffs, PLN pays higher IDR amounts when the rupiah depreciates while collecting revenues in local currency at regulated rates. As private sector-led power projects predominantly borrow in US dollars, currency volatility concentrates fiscal pressure on PLN's balance sheet and creates contingent liabilities for government (PT SMI, 2023). This has prompted reforms in climate finance partnerships. Indonesia's membership in the New Development Bank, which allocates 40% of its portfolio to clean-energy projects, enables access to diversified financial sources for renewable energy, while partnerships between multilateral and national development banks increasingly explore local currency lending to mitigate forex-related fiscal pressures (Mentari, 2022).

In response to such risks, recent developments in the design of next-generation country platforms have placed increasing emphasis on the role of national development banks (NDBs) as project originators and providers of local currency instruments. This institutional shift is intended to address structural financing constraints while aligning with broader efforts to improve coordination, policy coherence and the translation of upstream planning into viable investment pipelines. In Indonesia, ongoing discussions have highlighted the potential for entities such as PT SMI and other domestic financial intermediaries to contribute to this evolving architecture, particularly in supporting blended finance models and managing foreign exchange exposure in long-term energy transition projects.

These institutional shifts are beginning to materialise through targeted grant support, with development partners directing resources not only to blended finance mechanisms but also to strengthening the role of domestic financial intermediaries such as PT SMI in Indonesia's energy transition architecture. In the case of Indonesia, three large grants illustrate this trend: Germany contributed US$165.27 million, with a large portion of the grant (US$41.6 million) mobilised for the ETM, while US$64 million is listed as N/A, which may still be under planning. The EU contributed US$28.6 million, of which US$18 million was

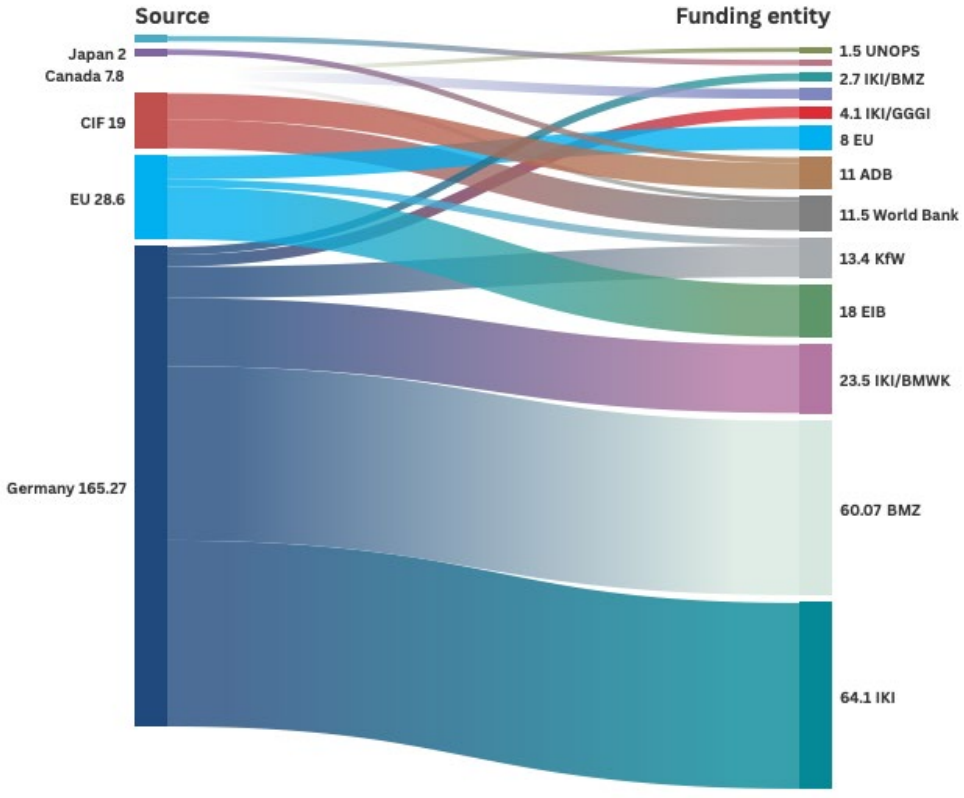
channelled through PT SMI for the Support for Infrastructure Investment in Indonesia (S4I) project — designed to lay the foundations for a national development bank. In addition, US$18 million from the CIF was distributed through the ADB and the World Bank (JETP Indonesia, 2023a).

Prior to the US withdrawal from the Indonesian JETP in March 2025, the MCC grant was earmarked to support the Financial Markets Development Project (FMD Project) under Indonesia Infrastructure Facility (IIF), a blended finance facility designed to crowd in commercial capital through strategic de-risking of infrastructure investments (JETP Indonesia, 2023a). In line with the core logic of blended finance, this initiative sought to enhance private sector engagement in high-risk, low-return sectors — namely transport, logistics and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) — by combining grant financing with technical assistance to reduce market entry barriers (Demertzis et al., 2024).

However, the withdrawal of US support exposed a broader fragility in the JETP architecture: its overreliance on externally led donor financing with limited institutional anchoring in domestic reform agendas. With the US exit, Germany has become the dominant grant provider, deploying funds through five main channels (see Figure 2.2): IKI (US$32.1 million), BMZ (US$28.07 million), IKI/BMWK (US$23.5 million), KfW (US$ 10.8 million) and IKI/GGGI (US$4.1 million). A large portion of the funding was allocated to capacity building, technical assistance, and studies on industrial decarbonisation and bioenergy — with US$1 million channelled to project development for a geothermal power project.

Figure 2.2 highlights the fragmented nature of implementation: over a dozen donors and funding entities channel resources to more than 10 distinct implementing partners often with overlapping mandates. As argued by the Steadman et al. (2024), this distribution reinforces concerns that the grant architecture of JETPs lacks a coherent strategy for building institutional capacity or driving state-led reform. The absence of explicit grant deployment to implement the project within the electricity sector may limit the platform's catalytic impact.

Figure 2.2. Funding entities and implementing partners in Indonesia (US$ millions)



Notes: Danida Sustainable Investment Funding (DSIF), International Climate Initiative (IKI), European Union (EU), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), European Investment Bank (EIB), Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The US has withdrawn from the JETP, but we show what their allocation would have been.

Source: Authors

Instead of fostering a coordinated investment delivery mechanism, the current portfolio risks reproducing legacy challenges: donor fragmentation, implementation silos, and weak state ownership. For blended finance mechanisms to be effective in Indonesia's investment landscape, they must be embedded within robust domestic institutions, supported by instruments and aligned with reform mandates set by national actors such as PLN, the MEMR and Bappenas. Unless future JETP financing structures prioritise institutional transformation of the state-owned utility company, like PLN, and strengthen local execution capacity, Indonesia's energy transition will remain technically ambitious but operationally constrained.

While this study cannot determine the efficacy or effectiveness of the grant-funded activities, it can draw on the nature of the activities that the grants have funded. Figure 2.3 shows the types of activities that were funded, with capacity building, studies and project finance and deals being some of the largest allocations. With the US withdrawal, the project finance and deals have shrunk significantly to US$10 million, making private finance mobilisation even more challenging (see Box 2.1). While capacity building and studies can be vital early-stage components of either finance mobilisation or other priorities, their outsized allocation indicates that partner countries should be focused on whether the outputs of these studies, capacity building workshops or other activities are achieving whatever strategic goals they were intended to achieve.

Box 2.1. Case study: blended finance mechanism and project preparation grants

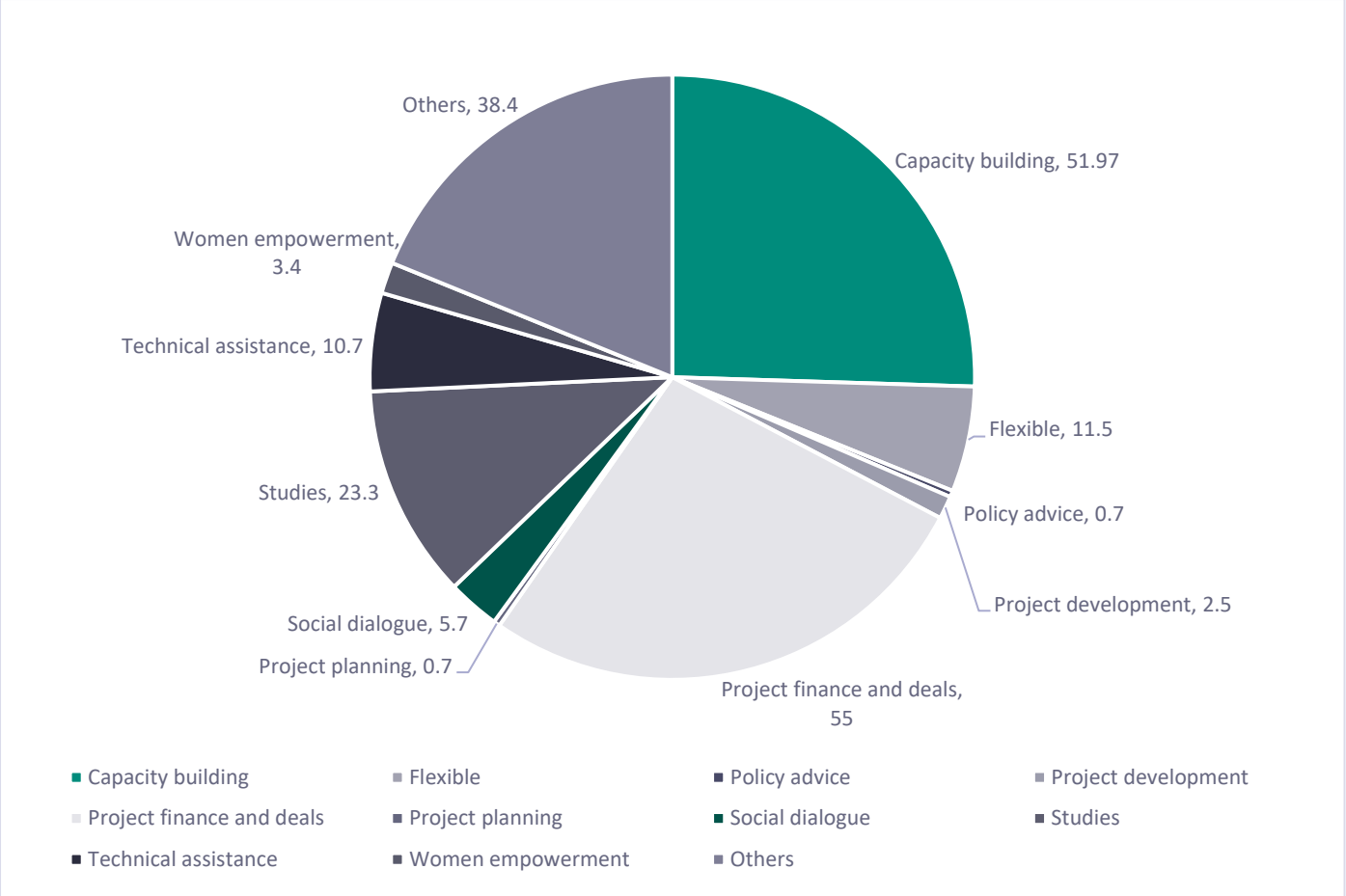
Initially, the US provided financing to Indonesia's energy transition through two distinct mechanisms: the US$45 million MCC Blended Finance Delivery Mechanism (BFDM) and US$2.76 million in United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)-funded feasibility studies. The MCC, functioning as a sovereign grant provider rather than a traditional platform, structured the BFDM to mobilise private capital in high-risk sectors like logistics and MSMEs through blended instruments designed to absorb early-stage risks. However, its institutional fragility — being externally led rather than embedded within Indonesia's sovereign financing architecture — left it vulnerable to political reversals.

The three USTDA-funded feasibility studies present mixed outcomes: two grants have been fully disbursed — one for PLN's hybrid renewable energy grids in Eastern Indonesia and another for Mass Rapid Transportation (MRT) Jakarta's decarbonisation study — while the 111-megawatt onshore wind farm project for Medco Power in West Sumbawa has been halted with no confirmation on whether funding will be reinstated or withdrawn entirely. The completed studies have generated valuable institutional spillovers by building technical capacity within PLN and MRT Jakarta, including wind resource mapping, renewable energy integration models, and grid decarbonisation pathways that can inform future procurement and planning processes.

Potential consultation for replication

To address financing gaps in early-stage project development, Indonesia could consider adapting the BFDM's design logic through domestic sovereign financing platforms. This would involve: (1) establishing project preparation facilities within PT SMI that bundle concessional tools and technical assistance to crowd in commercial finance; (2) integrating guarantee and subordinated debt instruments through MDBs, using concessional grant components as first-loss cushions; and (3) leveraging the technical outputs from completed USTDA studies, such as wind resource assessments and renewable energy integration models, by embedding them into PLN and MEMR's procurement frameworks and regulatory planning processes. These approaches remain under consultation.

Figure 2.3. Types of activities funded by grants in Indonesia (US$ million)



Note: Others refers to the grants and programmes that had no further information outside of the title and the amount on the JETP Secretariat website.

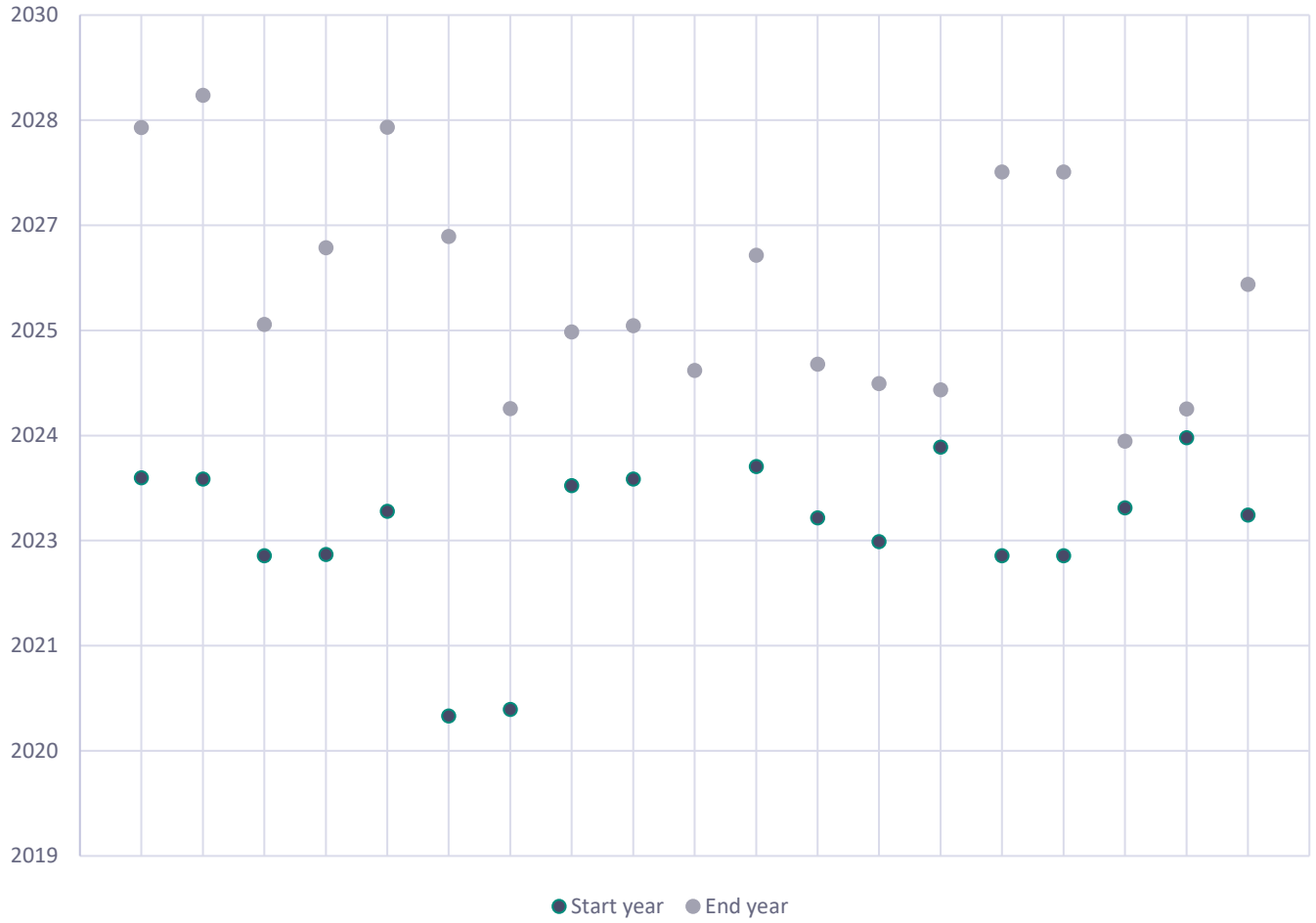
Source: Authors' analysis

Most projects commenced between 2021 and 2024 as shown in Figure 2.4, with many programmed to conclude by 2026–28, aligning broadly with Indonesia's CIPP horizon. The grant portfolio primarily focuses on 'enablers' — policy development, capacity building and institutional strengthening — which establish the technical and regulatory foundations necessary for implementation. These technical-related grants are often linked to debt agreements channelled through MDBs and DFIs, creating a sequential financing pathway where grants derisk early-stage activities and prepare projects for commercial or concessional debt financing. However, the relatively short duration of many capacity-building projects risks creating gaps in continuity, particularly for institutional reforms that require sustained engagement beyond initial donor funding cycles. To strengthen sustainability, grant-funded capacity building could be more explicitly linked to domestic institutional mechanisms, such as embedding technical assistance outputs within PLN's planning processes, MEMR's regulatory frameworks, or PT SMI's project development facilities, ensuring that reforms become integrated into Indonesia's long-term energy strategy, including the National Energy General Plan (RUEN) and sectoral investment frameworks, rather than remaining dependent on external support cycles.

Moreover, the time-constrained nature of donor-driven technical support often lacks the institutional durability necessary for embedding reforms within national planning systems. Without institutionalisation, these reforms risk halting the progress of energy transition. Current trends in the JETP's grant portfolio reflect both momentum and limitations: progress has been made in mobilising upstream activities and engaging in high-level policy dialogues, particularly regarding energy transition mechanisms, climate finance and just transition planning. However, the portfolio remains structurally fragmented and thematically imbalanced, with an overemphasis on short-term capacity building

interventions that insufficiently address the deeper institutional reforms essential for long-term success. This thematic imbalance echoes concerns raised in the literature (Hadley, 2022; GFANZ, 2022), which highlights how many climate finance platforms prioritise thematic spending over strengthening the institutional delivery systems needed to sustain such reforms.

Figure 2.4. Start and end years of the grant projects underway in Indonesia



Notes: Only 19 projects had start and end dates when analysing the data in 2024. Each column represents a different project.
Source: Authors

To move from planning to delivery, JETP Indonesia and donor countries must recalibrate the logic of the deployment of its financing package. This includes prioritising outcome-based support, deepening public de-risking mechanisms and strengthening sovereign regulatory institutions particularly within the MEMR, PLN, Bappenas, and the Ministry of Finance and PT SMI. As Carney (2021) has noted, private investors remain structurally conservative: they price in climate risk, but not the upsides of development. In a high-risk environment like Indonesia, private capital will not be mobilised at scale without first-loss public capital, deep concessionality and predictability in the evolution of the policy framework. Avoiding overreliance on private finance mobilisation and instead focusing on platform design, institutional coherence and MDB-aligned disbursement strategies will be critical. MDBs and development partners must anchor their support not in siloed technical programmes but within a sovereign, outcome-driven investment platform. Only then can the JETP in Indonesia evolve from a fragmented coordination mechanism into a credible and transformative one.

3. Case study: JETP grants in South Africa

This section presents the case of the grants in South Africa. It examines the distribution of grant funding totalling US$764 million pledged as of March 2025, revealing how resources have been allocated across sectors, the scale of investments in just transition components, and critical questions about long-term sustainability beyond initial donor funding cycles.

Understanding South Africa's just energy transition

South Africa has a large energy sector that has been historically dominated by coal, which accounts for roughly 80–88% of electricity production (Hanto et al., 2022). Consequently, the coal mining sector has been a major employer, with around 108,000 workers directly involved and up to 200,000 people dependent on the sector for their livelihoods (Bhorat et al., 2024). Against this backdrop, the country has set ambitious targets to transition towards renewable energy, aiming to decommission 34 gigawatts of coal-fired power by 2050 and build at least 20 gigawatts of renewable capacity by 2030 (RSA JETP IP, 2023). South Africa's JETP was announced at COP26 in 2021, with an initial US$8.5 billion pledged by the IPG to support the country in transitioning towards cleaner energy.

An investment plan (the Just Energy Transition Partnership Investment Plan, JETP IP) was then developed and published in December 2022, outlining a five-year roadmap (2023–27) for the country's energy transition. To support this, the Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) set up a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee JETP IP implementation. In 2023, the president reconstituted the JET Inter-Ministerial Committee, comprising 10 cabinet ministers and chaired by the Minister of Energy and Electricity, to provide political leadership and oversight. Following that, the PMU established a JET Funding Platform to match eligible JET projects with grants and concessional finance. A grant register is also administered to track all financial flows into JET projects (RSA JETP IP, 2023). As of March 2025, US$764 million equivalent in grants had been pledged, of which US$583 million of funding is reflected in the current JET grants register (RSA JET IP, 2025).

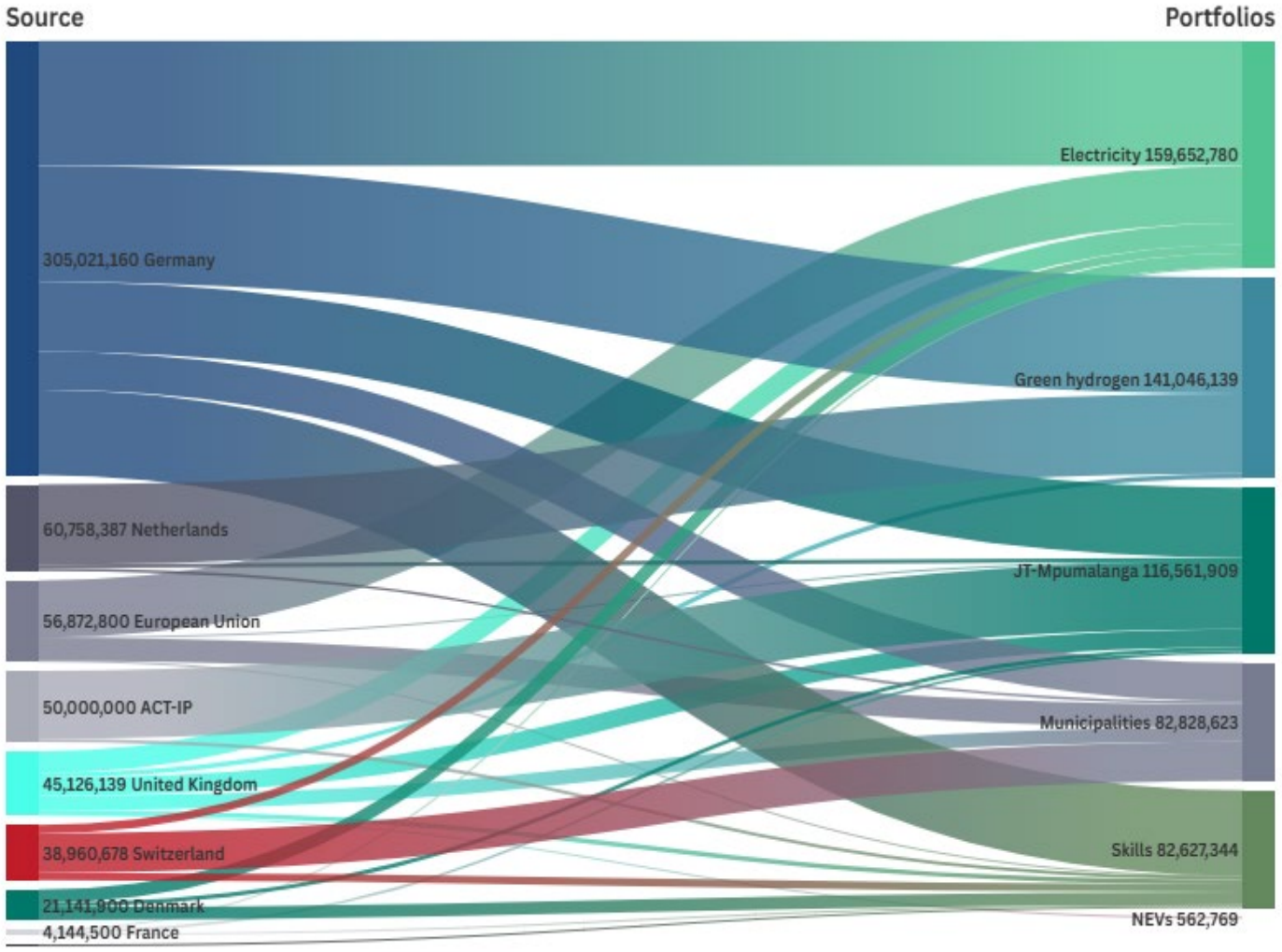
As articulated in its investment plan, South Africa has committed to decommission hard coal-fired power plants, finance alternative employment opportunities in coal mining areas and lay out the foundation for decarbonised economic diversification. This plan is expected to achieve a reduction on emission levels from 420 to 350 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) by 2030 in support of the updated NDC (RSA JETP IP, 2023). Transition costs for the power sector alone are estimated at US$145 billion between 2023 and 2035. Identified needs for phase 1 (2023–27) of the JETP IP are estimated at US$99 billion (Seiler et al., 2023b). As of 2025, South Africa has not yet achieved its targeted emissions reduction from 420 $MtCO_2e$ to 350 $MtCO_2e$, with current estimates remaining within the broader NDC range of 398–510 $MtCO_2e$. While progress has been made in mobilising JET financing and planning renewable projects, implementation delays and continued coal reliance indicate the country is behind schedule towards its 2030 goal (Climate Action Tracker, 2025).

The IPG has committed US$8.5 billion over the next three to five years, with the following structure: US$329.7 million of grants, US$5.3 billion of concessional loans, US$1.5 billion of commercial loans, and US$1.3 billion of guarantees (RSA JETP IP, 2023). The offers contribute approximately 12% of the financing needed as outlined in the investment plan. These contributions are allocated for the decommissioning of coal plants, the funding of alternative job opportunities in coal mining areas, and the deployment of renewable energy. The first tranche of offers from the IPG will be prioritised for catalytic sectors such as the electricity sector, the new energy vehicle (NEV) sector, the green hydrogen sector, skills development, and municipal capacity to be implemented in 2023–27, which costs ZAR 1.4 billion (US$80 million) (RSA JETP IP, 2023).

Based on the data from South Africa's JET IP, Figure 3.1 captures an overview of the financial landscape underpinning South Africa's JETP, mapping how international contributions flow into specific thematic priorities. As shown in the figure, Germany plays a significant role as a major financial contributor, committing US$285.24 million across a wide array of sectors, particularly just transition, renewable energy and blended finance. Other IPG contributors such as the Netherlands (US$60.76 million), the EU

(US$56.87 million) and the US (US$54.34 million) also channel substantial resources, notably into clean energy and strategic planning. Contributions from the Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Plan (ACT-IP, US$50 million) and the UK (US$42.01 million) follow closely, while Switzerland (US$38.61 million), Denmark (US$20.95 million) and Canada (US$1.25 million) offer more focused, albeit smaller, allocations.

Figure 3.1. Source and specific focus of grant spending already underway in South Africa (US$)



Note: Grants mobilisation from IPG countries to prioritised sectors as outlined in the investment plans.
Source: Authors' compilation based on data in RSA JETP IP (2023)

Grant distribution by theme and sector

- **Electricity** is the largest sector to receive funding by number of projects (36), totalling US$159.65 million, with a modest ticket size (an average of US$4.41 million per project). A substantial portion of this investment supports capacity building (8 projects), project finance and deals (6), technical assistance (3), project planning (2), as well as pilot initiatives like the Energy Storage Partnership via the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and a study on an Energy One Stop Shop under UK PACT Skill-Share (World Bank, 2023). The largest share is directed towards innovative financing of green infrastructure, intended to refinance the equity shares of South African community trusts. While these investments cover diverse objectives, there is limited evidence of consolidation through pooled mechanisms such as structured funds[6] or special

[6] South Africa's National Treasury has established a Credit Guarantee Vehicle (CGV), committing an initial R1.8 billion (approx. US$104 million; potentially escalating to R9 billion/approx. US$520 million), to address the country's infrastructure financing gap. The CGV's purpose is to mobilise private capital and mitigate offtake risk for investors in key projects. It will initially focus on enabling investments in Independent Transmission Projects (ITPs) under the JETP and is expected to be operational by July 2026 (Ginindza, 2025).

purpose vehicles (SPVs), which may affect the ability to achieve just transition objectives at scale, particularly in terms of risk-sharing, community ownership and access to long-term, patient capital.

- **Green hydrogen** commands a disproportionately large allocation of US$95.8 million, despite there being only three projects, averaging US$31.93 million per project. The three projects are facilitating infrastructure investment for municipalities, a catalytic grant fund using first-loss capital, and the grant component of the SA-H2 Fund aimed at advancing a green hydrogen sector and circular economy development (RSA JET IP, 2022a). These grants act as first-mover concessional capital, marking a critical step in de-risking green hydrogen. To optimise its potential, the platform can consider anchoring the grants to mobilise private capital through hybrid instruments.
- **Municipalities** feature prominently, with 26 projects, the highest count overall, indicating a strong emphasis on institutional reform, policy modelling and roadmap development. However, per project funding remains modest at US$3.13 million, with an average duration of 35 months.
- **Skills** had allocations across 25 projects, totalling US$76.31 million. Germany is the principal donor, contributing over US$32.4 million for technical assistance to support JET implementation, and US$16.2 million towards social dialogues under the JUST SA initiative (RSA JET IP, 2022b). The latter involves a consortium of partners: GIZ, Green Cape, the National Business Initiative (NBI), Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), targeting multi-stakeholder capacity building and social dialogue. Investing in skills and capacity building is critical to enable the transition, however they may lack outcome-linked scaling.[7] To avoid this they should be tied to capital deployment readiness metrics, such as preparing communities for equity participation or streamlining licensing for independent power producers (IPPs).
- **JT-Mpumalanga** accounts for US$54.05 million across nine projects. While not broken down into standard sector categories, this cluster likely addresses cross-cutting themes such as climate finance governance, stakeholder knowledge exchange and the establishment of monitoring systems (RSA JET IP, 2022c).
- **New energy vehicles (NEVs)** receive US$0.56 million, with a narrow scope likely aimed at feasibility studies or early-stage technology adoption pilots, suggesting this area remains nascent within the broader JETP framework.

From the outset, the portfolio's emphasis on institutional capacity (energy transition planning) and equity (just transition) reflects the understanding that infrastructure alone will not enable a fair or feasible transition. This is essential to assist South Africa in transitioning from its ageing coal fleet, and its commitment to retire nine CFPPs by 2035. Sectors like electricity distribution, water and buildings, though visible in Figure 3.1, are nearly absent in the granular project-level dataset, pointing to a potential risk of infrastructure bottlenecks in the later stages of transition if not addressed.[8]

This distribution reveals a strategically diversified portfolio. It balances immediate socio-technical challenges with long-term systemic transformation. The emphasis on blended finance signals efforts to attract private investment alongside public funding (see Box 3.1 for a discussion of blended finance in South Africa). Nevertheless, smaller allocations to infrastructure-oriented areas such as power transmission or water raise concerns about the comprehensiveness of the transition.

[7] Programmes like the CDP4E (Capacity Development Program for Energy) are a good start to address this skilling gap.

[8] The South African-German Energy Programme (SAGEN), implemented by GIZ and partners, is a technical cooperation mechanism supporting South Africa's JET and power sector reform. Its municipal support is substantial: the programme has provided capacity building (training, technical advice and peer exchange) to 132 municipalities for the safe integration of embedded generation into their networks. Furthermore, SAGEN has assisted 140 licensed municipal distribution utilities with model development, training and quality assurance to submit their crucial Cost of Supply (CoS) studies to the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) (GIZ, 2024).

Box 3.1. Blended finance in the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa

South Africa's JETP demonstrates a strategic deployment of blended finance to mobilise capital for climate-related infrastructure and inclusive development. A notable example is the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA), backed by a US$37.8 million grant from the EU. Implemented in collaboration with development finance institutions (DFIs) such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Agence Française de Développement (AfD), and EIB, this initiative blends EU grants with concessional loans to fund municipal-level projects in energy, transport, water and green hydrogen. By leveraging the EU's financial commitment with MDB support, IIPSA exemplifies how public funds can de-risk infrastructure investment and catalyse broader climate finance flows.

Previously, the US intended to allocate a US$4 million grant targeting small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) support in Mpumalanga — one of South Africa's most coal-dependent regions (The Presidency Republic of South Africa, 2023). Initially, this intervention adopted a catalytic financing approach, using first-loss capital to attract private investment into small enterprises that are key to local economic diversification. By focusing on SMEs, the initiative aligns with the JETP's broader just transition goals, emphasising not only decarbonisation but also inclusive economic restructuring and risk mitigation in vulnerable regions.

The largest of the three South African blended finance projects, is the SA-H2 Fund, a US$1 billion blended finance vehicle launched with backing from the Netherlands, Denmark, and local institutions like the DBSA and Sanlam. By mid-2025, the fund had made its first major investment: a US$20 million concessional commitment to the Hive Hydrogen green ammonia project in Coega (Infrastructure News, 2025). This early-stage funding de-risks project development and has attracted commercial co-investors, including Japan's Itochu and South Africa's Public Investment Corporation (PIC), for a potential US$200+ million construction phase. The fund uses a tiered capital structure — public capital absorbs early-stage risk, enabling private investors to participate with lower exposure and aligned return expectations.

This structure exemplifies the JETP's broader blended finance model, which combines grants, concessional loans and guarantees to improve the bankability of green hydrogen (GH_2) projects. Grants support feasibility studies and policy work, while concessional equity and debt absorb early-stage risks. Instruments like tiered equity tranches, public–private fund management and proposed contracts-for-difference (CfD) schemes further mitigate pricing and project risks. Donor governments, including Germany and the UK, have also provided technical assistance and pilot project support, while development banks like KfW and the DBSA help co-implement large-scale projects, ensuring that public funds strategically unlock larger pools of private capital.

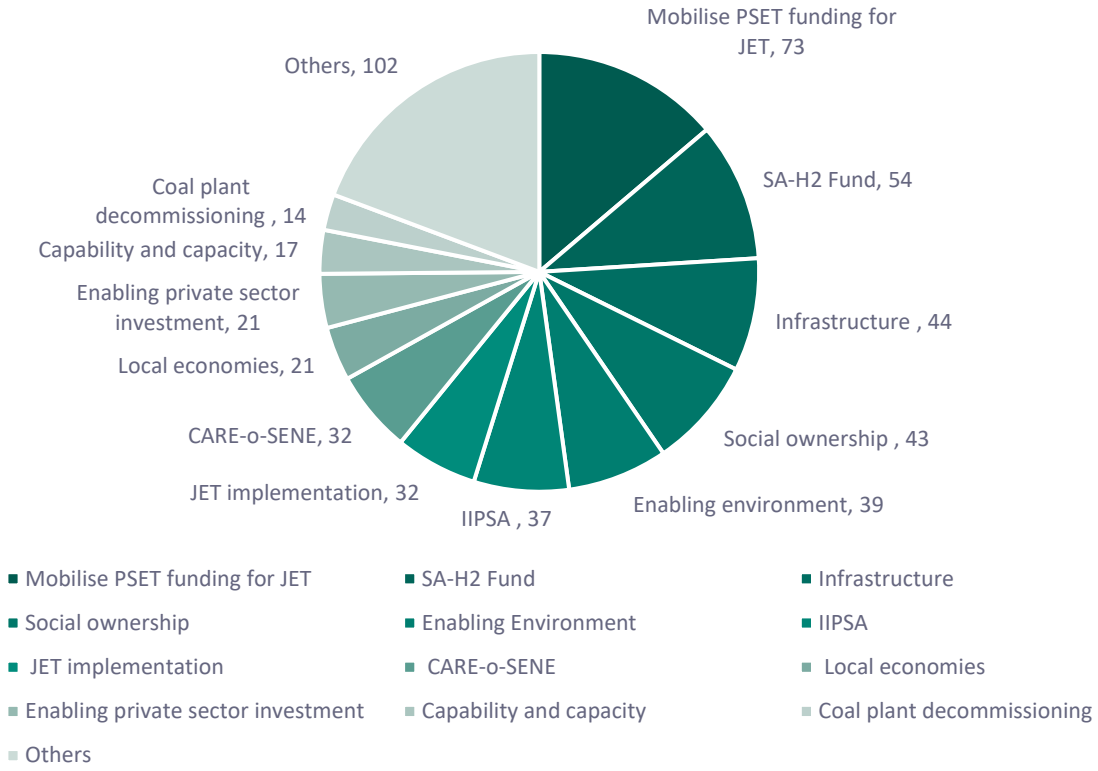
Together, these cases illustrate multiple blended finance pipelines within the JETP framework. They show how strategic grant deployment, when paired with risk-sharing instruments and targeted sectoral priorities, can help bridge the financing gap for South Africa's energy transition. However, long project horizons and the need for stronger coordination underscore the importance of robust governance and timely execution to fully realise the transformative potential of these investments.

The current configuration of South Africa's JETP grant allocations reveals an emphasis on three large projects. As Figure 3.2 shows, the three projects are Mobilise PSET Funding for JET (US$73.2 million), the SA-H2 Fund (US$54 million) and Infrastructure (US$44.6 million). Collectively, these three allocations alone account for over 40% of total grant commitments. Infrastructure includes mostly green hydrogen projects and one on electricity; therefore, both the SA-H2 Fund and most of the infrastructure allocation have gone to green hydrogen. The PSET funding is for skills development and youth employment in the field of installation, repair and maintenance, with a focus on township economics and SMEs.

Initiatives such as enabling environment (US$39.6 million) and JET implementation (US$32.4 million) exist, but they are diluted across diverse delivery actors. This fragmentation could pose risks for longer-term implementation, regulatory coherence and local project pipelines. Without sufficient investment in institutional capacity, the platform risks overreliance on stand-alone blended finance vehicles — like the

SA-H2 Fund and IIPSA — without building the systemic infrastructure required for replication or national ownership (Tan et al., 2023).

Figure 3.2. Types of activities funded by grants in South Africa (US$ million)



Notes: Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA); South Africa Green Hydrogen Fund (SA H2 Fund); Public and Private Sector Engagement and Transition (PSET); Just Energy Transition (JET); Catalyst Research for Sustainable Kerosene (CARE-o-SENE)

Source: Authors' analysis

More critically, the 'just' component of South Africa's energy transition remains underfunded and peripheral (see Box 3.2). Projects such as Piloting Social Ownership Models (US$43.2 million) and Diversifying Local Economies (US$21.8 million) represent steps towards inclusion but remain insufficient in scale relative to the broader needs. Support for reskilling, community compensation, or women's empowerment is scattered and marginal, reflected in the low funding for 'skilling', 'public financial management', and 'coal plant decommissioning' (US$15 million or less each). As noted by the PCC (2023), a credible just transition requires direct, sustained investment in affected workers, communities and institutional transformation, not only financial engineering.

Box 3.2 Just transition spending in South Africa

South Africa's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) makes explicit commitments to a socially inclusive transition, particularly in coal-dependent regions such as Mpumalanga. However, an analysis of the grant portfolio reveals a persistent gap between stated ambitions and actual financial allocation. Of the US$764 million in total pledged grants as of March 2025, less than 10% — approximately US$70 million — is directed towards just transition objectives. This includes the US$54.05 million cluster for Mpumalanga-focused initiatives and around US$16.2 million allocated to the flagship JUST SA programme (The Presidency Republic of South Africa, 2023).

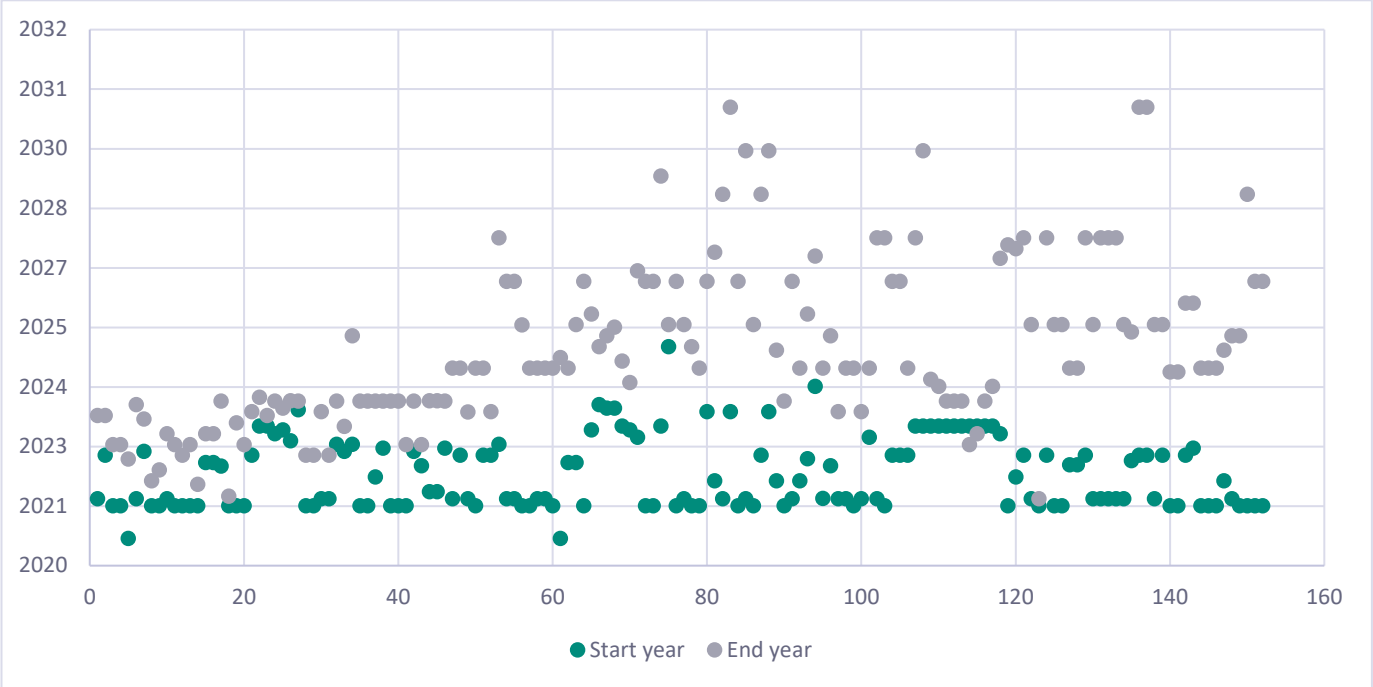
Thematically, just transition grants in South Africa emphasise capacity building, social dialogue and multi-stakeholder coordination. Programmes such as JUST SA and various Mpumalanga-focused projects aim to strengthen procedural justice through community engagement, policy co-design and localised planning. While these efforts are valuable in laying the foundation for inclusive governance, they remain largely divorced from material interventions such as worker reskilling, SME development,

or equity participation in clean energy assets. The focus on 'soft' activities, dialogue, policy advice and training without parallel investments in tangible economic restructuring risks rendering these initiatives symbolic. Moreover, many of these programmes are time-bound, with durations ranging between 24 and 36 months, suggesting a high likelihood of discontinuity once donor funding cycles lapse.

A closer examination of JUST SA illustrates this pattern. Funded by Germany and implemented by a consortium including GIZ, WWF, NBI, and TIPS, JUST SA is positioned as the central platform for just transition engagement in South Africa (RSA JET IP, 2022b). It supports the development of inclusive dialogue models and capacity-building programmes for affected communities and institutions. Its key strength lies in its facilitation of multi-actor participation and alignment with the Presidential Climate Commission's vision of participatory governance. However, the initiative lacks a clear fiscal transition pathway; there is no guarantee that its models or outputs will be adopted or funded by national or municipal budgets. Furthermore, while it enables coordination, it does not finance or scale economic alternatives for coal-affected regions. This externalised, donor-driven structure limits the institutional durability of the programme to go beyond pilot programmes and ad hoc platforms.

The temporal distribution of South Africa's JETP-funded projects, as can be seen in Figure 3.3, shows most projects starting between 2021 and 2024 and concluding by 2025–27. This aligns with the five-year time horizon of the country's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP). This front-loading reflects a strategic focus on rapid deployment of enabling measures such as technical assistance, planning and policy reform, core pillars of the JET IP's initial implementation phase. However, while this structure supports short-term readiness, it exposes a deeper misalignment with the JET IP's broader ambition for long-term, structural transformation. The majority of projects are short-duration and heavily concentrated in advisory or diagnostic functions, with limited evidence of multi-phase or infrastructure-oriented programming. Critically, the JET IP's commitment to a just transition — particularly its call for R131 billion (~US$7 billion) in social investments for workers, communities and economic diversification — is not reflected in the project timelines or focus areas, which underrepresent long-term investments in skills, social protection or regional development. This imbalance risks creating an implementation gap beyond 2027, where early-stage studies and frameworks are not followed by sustained investment or on-the-ground transformation.

Figure 3.3. Start and end years of grant projects underway in South Africa



Source: Authors

Scientific reviews highlight that a lack of multi-phase, infrastructure-oriented and social investment programming risks an implementation gap after 2027, where early-stage frameworks are not followed by sustained transformation (JET PMU, 2024). To address this, the literature recommends a sequenced pipeline of multi-year, equity-centred programmes, backed by transparent guarantees, grant-based financing and institutional continuity (PCC, 2023). To truly operationalise the JET IP, South Africa's JETP portfolio must evolve towards a sequenced pipeline of multi-year, equity-centred programmes that extend beyond the current funding cycle and are backed by transparent guarantees, grant-based financing and institutional continuity.

Just transition spending in South Africa

South Africa's JETP makes explicit commitments to a socially inclusive transition, particularly in coal-dependent regions such as Mpumalanga. However, an analysis of the grant portfolio reveals a persistent gap between stated ambitions and actual financial allocation. Of the US$764 million in total pledged grants as of March 2025, less than 10% — approximately US$70 million — is directed towards just transition objectives. This includes the US$54.05 million cluster for Mpumalanga-focused initiatives and around US$16.2 million allocated to the flagship JUST SA programme (The Presidency Republic of South Africa, 2023). Thematically, just transition grants in South Africa emphasise capacity building, social dialogue and multi-stakeholder coordination. Programmes such as JUST SA and various Mpumalanga-focused projects aim to strengthen procedural justice through community engagement, policy co-design and localised planning.

Overall, the JETP's grant structure reflects a few big bets, like, for example, on green hydrogen and other energy transition infrastructure, in the hopes of attracting private capital. Whether this private capital will be mobilised or if this was the ideal technology to support and for which South Africa has the competitive advantage is yet to be determined. While this structuring of the grants into a few larger projects and many smaller ones might be by design, the efficacy and whether it is achieving South Africa's stated objectives is something only South Africa can determine.

4. Lessons for country platform design

This section outlines key lessons that stakeholders scoping the establishment of next generation country platforms should draw from the JETP experience, in particular as relates to the deployment of ever-scarcer grant finance. The importance of starting grant capital is also discussed (see Box 4.1).

Country platforms have been defined by the G20 as "voluntary country-level mechanisms, set out by governments and designed to foster collaboration among development partners, based on a shared strategic vision and priorities" (G20, 2020). Country-led and country-owned platforms in principle provide a vehicle for coalescing the full set of national, international, public, private and third-sector actors around a clear and common development vision and objectives. As climate and development challenges persist (and in some cases, worsen) without a credible pathway for closing the funding gap, it is imperative for the resources available to be used as effectively as possible. The country platform model provides tantalising promise for overcoming fragmentation and duplication, reducing transaction costs, leveraging comparative advantages, and ultimately delivering investment that drives green growth.

While previous iterations such as the JETPs revealed significant shortcomings, there is nonetheless renewed momentum behind efforts to design the next generation of country platforms as a framework for coordinating climate and development finance. At the same time, grant finance — already the scarcest resource in the climate and development finance architecture — is under even greater strain due to reduced overseas development assistance budgets and tighter fiscal conditions. This makes it even more important for grants to be deployed in a disciplined and strategic manner. Yet experience from the JETPs shows that grant funding has often been fragmented across technical assistance and studies, with limited catalytic impact. A more deliberate approach is therefore essential to maximise the effectiveness of every grant dollar.

Clarity of purpose and strategic use of grants and concessional finance

Building on the lessons of the JETP experience, next generation country platforms should establish explicit frameworks for the allocation of grants and concessional finance, for example to support enabling conditions, institutional reform, social investments or catalytic de-risking. The balance across these functions will depend on country context and the sectoral focus of the platform.

What matters is that grant finance is not scattered across donor-driven studies with unclear linkages to implementation, but tied to nationally agreed priorities. In some contexts, the most effective use of grants may be in absorbing early-stage risk to unlock blended finance, while in others it may be funding just transition investments that private investors will not finance. Flexibility should be a defining feature of the grant component, allowing resources to pivot across different functions as country priorities evolve, while still remaining anchored in the overall country platform objectives.

Stakeholder participation, legitimacy and trust

To be effective, country platforms must also maximise stakeholder participation in design and implementation. Co-creation with governments, subnational authorities, labour and communities using mechanisms such as participatory budgeting can enable the fair allocation of grant finance to reflect local priorities. Furthermore, stakeholder participation may contribute to more effective implementation and widen social acceptance. This will vary by context: for example, an energy transition platform in a middle-income country may allocate grants differently from an adaptation platform in a least-developed country.

Ultimately, country platforms need to be anchored in a shared and detailed implementation plan that links financing decisions to national development and climate goals. Such plans enable donor coordination, deliberate mobilisation of resources and targeted deployment. A programmatic, rather than project-by-project, approach is central to this value proposition.

Grants can be strategically deployed to build trust: financing participatory processes, compensating affected workers and supporting local diversification. This is crucial to overcoming political economy barriers and entrenched fossil fuel interests.

From projects to programmes: sequencing and long-term planning

The core value of country platforms lies in a programmatic approach that sequences investments, institutional reforms and policies towards systemic transformation. For grants, this means avoiding dispersion across isolated, short-term projects and instead using them to underpin broader programmes — for example by funding project preparation, capacity building and enabling reforms that allow larger investments to flow.

Many JETP grants were short-term, donor cycle-driven, creating cliff effects. Country platforms should design sequenced, multi-phase pipelines that link early-stage grants (studies, technical assistance) to mid- and long-term investment. The grant component must be structured with maximum flexibility, so it can shift between functions — from project preparation to enabling reforms, or from de-risking to social investments — as country needs evolve. Multi-year commitments should replace fragmented projects so reforms and pipelines don't stall when donor cycles end.

High-level political agreement as well as stakeholder participation are key to ensuring credibility and continuity across election cycles, enabling country platforms to orient the full capital stack — including grants, concessional loans, domestic and foreign private finance — around country-led priorities.

Social and just transition investments

JETPs underfunded the 'just' element, with less than 10% of grants reaching workers or communities. Grant finance should be prioritised for reskilling and upskilling,[9] SME development, and community equity models that private investors will not fund but are essential for legitimacy, smooth implementation and social acceptance.

Transitions often cross borders (power pools, supply chains, renewable trade), but JETPs overlooked this. A portion of grants should support regional initiatives, which can unlock economies of scale and reduce duplication across neighbouring countries.

Transparency, accountability and monitoring

JETPs revealed challenges with fragmented donor flows and opaque disbursement. Country platforms should introduce transparent grant registers, with clear criteria, public reporting and independent monitoring — ideally linked to parliaments, auditors or trusted third parties. This is critical for building public trust, which in turn is essential for mobilising domestic and private capital. Country platforms can be different from JETPs as the sector or sectors of choice can be nationally driven. In addition, the priorities for country platforms, such as donor coordination or private finance mobilsation or any other priority, can be determined by the recipient country and thereby create local buy-in for the country platform.

Institutional reform and durability

Grants complemented with policy-based lending[10] are uniquely suited to financing politically sensitive but essential reforms (e.g. restructuring utilities, building planning capacity). To avoid reforms collapsing once donor projects end, country platforms should embed grant-funded activities into domestic budgets and systems over time. This requires flexible grant design, so resources can adapt to shifting reform priorities while ensuring continuity of core institutional functions.

Institutional reform is most durable when it is supported by broad-based cooperation agreements. These should not only align national governments and international partners on priorities over the medium to long term, but also bring in regional and local authorities, communities and other local organisations. By going beyond a narrow 'traditional' social dialogue framework, country platforms can integrate bottom-up projects and approaches, ensuring that reforms reflect local realities and enjoy wider legitimacy.

[9] Reskilling refers to the process of acquiring new skills to perform a different job while upskilling means improving existing skills to optimise the job a person is already doing.

[10] Grants can be designed to be complementary to policy-based lending, the concessional loan instrument developed by MDBs and DFIs, which links financing to key performance indicators (KPIs) and embeds them within domestic budgets and policy measures.

Adaptability and durability must go hand in hand. As country platforms move through implementation, contextual conditions, objectives and stakeholders will inevitably change. Country platforms should therefore establish transparent monitoring and evaluation loops that provide a mechanism for reasonable adjustments without inviting mission drift or disruptive pivots. At the same time, reforms need to be anchored in sustained high-level political commitment at the head-of-state level, ensuring continuity beyond donor cycles and political transitions. Together, these elements require careful governance design that balances country and community ownership with alignment to international support, so that institutional change is both resilient and responsive over time.

The role of NDBs, MDBs and mobilising private finance

NDBs are pivotal but underutilised: they can originate projects, provide local currency lending and manage blended finance instruments. Grants should strengthen NDB capacity so they can anchor country platforms. MDBs, meanwhile, should be more than financiers — they should act as convenors, providers of guarantees and champions of systemic reform — in support of national priorities. Country platforms can use grant finance to co-develop instruments with MDBs that address risk and crowd in private capital.

Together, MDBs and NDBs can create the conditions for private investment to enter at scale — but concessional and grant finance must then be deliberately applied to tackle the barriers faced by private actors.

Mobilising and harnessing private investment will, in many cases, be considered an important use-case for (highly) concessional and/or grant finance. Scaling up private investment will be a critical component for many platforms to have large-scale, long-term impact, while it may be less of a central objective for others.

For platforms where concessional and/or grant finance is envisioned to drive catalysation of private investment, this should be established as a clear priority and objective at the design stage. A robust understanding of barriers facing private actors should inform how public finance is allocated. Private sector representatives should be engaged in country platform design to build out strategies for crowding in sustained and transformative levels of investment.

Irrespective of the role private finance is anticipated to play, country platforms design should explicitly identify activities that require majority or full public funding, and cost them. Public (especially concessional and grant) finance should be prioritised for activities that are instrumental to country platform objectives but lack prospects of attracting private investment.

Engagement with civil society organisations

Many donor country-funded activities have limited engagement with civil society organisations (CSOs). However, CSOs play a critical role in the push (and pushback) for the just energy transition. Although CSOs take many forms, from activist groups to think tanks, there are opportunities to build bridges between CSOs and donors. While many CSOs approach the transition from a justice-centred perspective, there is a real benefit for donors who involve themselves with these organisations to build capacity in technical subjects. In emerging markets, CSOs would benefit from donor support to gain a more holistic understanding of the energy transition on a technical basis, but also in terms of defining their own aspirations for a more focused output. It is imperative, therefore, that donors consider involvement with this often under-appreciated, yet critical, stakeholder group.

Box 4.1. The importance of starting grant capital

The role of country platforms in supporting developing nations to address the financing needs of climate goals is increasingly evident. These platforms serve as critical instruments for facilitating climate action by channelling investments where they are needed most. However, many of these initiatives face significant challenges in their early stages due to insufficient institutional capacity, difficulties in coordinating stakeholders and the lack of bankable projects.

In this context, the importance of starting grant capital cannot be overstated. Vertical climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), play a pivotal role in addressing these challenges. By providing grants, these funds enable countries to overcome initial hurdles in establishing and operationalising their country platforms. Specifically, grant funding can be leveraged to build institutional capacity, strengthen coordination among stakeholders and ensure effective engagement, all of which are critical during the early setup of a platform's secretariat.

A compelling example is the GCF's Readiness funding, which was instrumental in supporting Brazil's Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP). The funding facilitated the establishment of a fully operational secretariat, enabling Brazil to make substantial progress in its climate commitments (Green Climate Fund, 2025). Similarly, in the case of Indonesia and South Africa, the presence of Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) grants has played a vital role in setting up their respective country platforms. These grants have helped both countries to not only establish their secretariats but also to formulate investment plans, enabling them to operationalise their platforms and mobilise the financing necessary to meet their climate goals.

Starting grant capital is essential for building the foundational infrastructure of country platforms, enabling developing nations to overcome the initial challenges of climate finance mobilisation and ensuring they are well-positioned to meet their long-term climate goals.

5. Conclusion

This report analysed grant use in two JETP countries — Indonesia and South Africa — in order to understand how a country can operationalise large-scale domestic and international transition finance in the form of grants within its own governance and institutional frameworks, translating broad climate and investment objectives into a coordinated, actionable national strategy.

As grants are likely to form a central part of most country platforms going forwards, how they are used, allocated and strategically deployed is crucial information for enabling all stakeholders to achieve their objectives. Through our examination of Indonesia and South Africa, we have identified patterns in the use of grants to date and drawn lessons for countries exploring or designing country platforms, enabling them to make more informed design choices. We have also clarified the key roles that grants should play in the design of platforms, from regulatory and institutional reform to project preparation, risk reduction and the social investments required for a just transition. As new forms of country platforms continue to emerge, they have the potential to transform the way developing countries access finance for decarbonisation. Lessons from existing iterations should be incorporated into future designs.

Funding has all too often been dispersed across short-term projects focused on studies and training and many of these projects are scheduled to end between 2026 and 2028. This pattern weakens the link between planning and delivery, with preparatory work often failing to result in completed investments, lasting institutional change or ongoing support for workers and communities.

Three key findings have emerged from JETPs:

1. The absence of a clear organising framework for grants results in a shift towards activities that are easy to initiate but difficult to conclude.
2. Insufficient resources are allocated to the social dimension, leaving the political basis for transition fragile.
3. Institutional durability is uncertain when core functions rely on donor cycles rather than domestic budgets.

However, a practical response is available and we make a number of recommendations for the design of future country platforms.

Recommendations

- **Next-generation platforms could adopt a government-led framework** that specifies how grants will be used for four functions: regulatory and institutional reform; project preparation; risk reduction; and social investment. This framework could be subject to periodic, evidence-based review.
- **Implementation should follow a time bound delivery schedule,** factoring in co-design activity with national and local authorities, regulators, utilities, organised labour, community groups and local firms, and setting delivery milestones, to mitigate against short termism inherent in isolated projects, and focusing on the system transformation as the impact goal.
- **Disbursements could be tied to observable milestones**, such as standard power-purchase contracts being issued, market rules being enacted, grid upgrades being commissioned, coal units being retired, and workers being enrolled and placed, so that momentum is sustained across election and budget cycles.
- As many transition activities are regional in nature, a defined proportion of **grants could also support cross-border power and supply chain initiatives** where these initiatives lower costs.
- **Institutional roles are central to delivery:** national development banks are well placed to originate pipelines and lend in local currency, while multilateral development banks could prioritise guarantees and other balance-sheet tools that are aligned with the priorities of individual countries.

- To maintain trust and enable timely course correction, **public grant registers, clear selection criteria, beneficiary reporting to the municipal level and independent monitoring are advisable**.
- Over time, **functions that are initially funded by grants could be incorporated into domestic budgets to ensure continuity**.

In short, grants are most effective when they are treated as a scarce public resource with a clear purpose, such as completing rules and institutions, preparing and financing investment, and protecting and enabling communities. Once these elements are in place — including clarity of function, credible sequencing, social investment on a large scale, capable domestic institutions and transparent oversight — country platforms can transition from coordination to delivery, supporting an energy transition that is financially viable and socially legitimate.

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Appendix

Methodology

This methodology involves a structured classification of grant-funded projects under the Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) in Indonesia and South Africa. Each project was coded along two dimensions: (1) **Thematic Sector**, which reflects the domain of transition targeted (e.g. energy, equity, finance), and (2) **Functional Activity**, which indicates the type of intervention (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance). Below we detail each classification logic.

1. Data sources and compilation

Project-level data were obtained from:

- Official JETP portals and secretariat websites in Indonesia and South Africa (2023–24)
- Country Investment Plans (e.g. Indonesia's CIPP; South Africa's JET-IP)
- Secondary literature and datasets from relevant literatures
- Publicly disclosed documents on funding pledges, implementation arrangements and progress updates.

For each project, we extracted:

- Funder and implementing entity
- Committed funding amount (US$)
- Project title and narrative description
- Implementation timeframe (start and end years)
- Any stated sectoral or functional focus

2. Thematic sector classification

Each grant was assigned by the authors to one **primary sector** based on the dominant focus of its objectives, target beneficiaries and implementing institutions (see Table A1). Cross-sectoral projects were categorised by the leading funder intention or implementation anchor.

Table A1. Thematic sector classification

Sector	Inclusion criteria/example activities
Renewable energy and power sector	– Feasibility studies for solar, wind, geothermal projects – Renewable energy grid integration pilots – Power sector planning (excluding broader policy dialogue) – Renewable energy project support under PLN, MEMR, or subnational SOEs
Energy transition mechanisms and **JETP implementation** (ETM & JTP)	– JETP governance support – Secretariat staffing, coordination, MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification) systems – Investment planning frameworks or legal-regulatory support directly tied to JETP goals
Climate finance mobilisation	– Green bond development – Blended finance vehicles (e.g. MCC Facility, SA-H2 Fund) – Technical assistance for de-risking private capital – Financial market reform linked to low-carbon investments
Just transition	– Social dialogue programmes – Gender-focused transition (e.g. WOLCOT) – Community resettlement, economic diversification in coal regions – Worker protection/reskilling (esp. in Mpumalanga or Java)

Industrial decarbonisation	– Energy audits for industries or industrial parks – Decarbonisation roadmaps for cement, steel – Emission benchmarking for captive plants
Municipal infrastructure reform	– Local-level renewable energy or transport planning – Support for municipal governance capacity – Urban infrastructure pilots (e.g. e-bus planning)
Green hydrogen	– Pre-feasibility or planning of GH_2 corridors – Funding of GH_2 pilots (e.g. Hive Hydrogen in South Africa) – Public–private partnership facilities for GH_2
New energy vehicles **(NEVs)**	– Early-stage feasibility or pilot projects – Battery/charging infrastructure planning – Policy support for vehicle standards
Skills and capacity building	– Technical training for just transition actors – Government and utility staff upskilling – Workshops, toolkits, stakeholder education (e.g. JUST SA initiative)

3. Functional activity classification

Projects were also coded based on the **type of intervention** they represent, regardless of sector (see Table A2). This highlights how funds are used — whether to prepare, implement or support activities.

Table A2. Functional activity classification

Function	Inclusion criteria/example activities
Capacity building	– Training programmes for ministries, SOEs, community groups – Institutional skill development – On-the-job learning, peer exchange
Technical assistance	– Expert advisory missions – Legal and regulatory framework design – Technical assistance for market reforms or project structuring
Feasibility studies	– Site-specific technical evaluations – Grid studies, wind resource maps, renewable energy integration modelling – Environmental and social due diligence
Policy and **planning**	– Development of investment plans (e.g. CIPP, JET-IP) – National transition frameworks – JETP governance support
Project development	– Design of renewable energy/transport infrastructure – Pre-investment documentation – Early-stage procurement support
Project finance and deals	– Blended finance vehicles – Catalytic grant facilities – Risk-sharing instruments (e.g. guarantees, subordinated loans)
Social dialogue and community support	– Engagement with workers/unions – Equity-focused participation programmes – Compensation, relocation mechanisms

4. Analytical procedures

- **Aggregation:** Total funding and project counts were aggregated by sector and function to assess the distribution of financial attention.
- **Alignment assessment:** Sectoral funding shares were compared against national investment priorities (e.g. Indonesia's US$91.6 billion power sector needs, South Africa's ZAR 131 billion social investment commitment).
- **Temporal mapping:** Start and end years were plotted to identify short-duration clustering and gaps in continuity or follow-up financing.

- **Actor mapping:** Funder-to-implementer flows were visualised using Sankey diagrams to assess concentration, overlap or fragmentation.
- **Case study integration:** Strategic grants (e.g. MCC BFDM, SA-H2 Fund) were analysed qualitatively to illustrate sectoral logic, gaps and institutional impact.

Grants in the Indonesia and South Africa JETP included in the analysis and classifications

The grants included in the analysis are listed with their sector(s) and function(s) in Table A3 for Indonesia and Table A4 for South Africa.

Table A3. Indonesia

Project	Sector	Function
Energy Transition Mechanism Partnership Trust Fund (ETMPTF)	ETM & JETP	Capacity building
Performing Energy Transition through Fiscal Reform in Indonesia	Fiscal policy reform	Capacity building
Asia Low Carbon Building Transition	Buildings	Capacity building
Renewable Energy for Electrification Programme Phase II (REEP2)	Renewable energy	Capacity building
Renewable Energy Mini-Grids Triangular Cooperation (ENTRI) Project	Renewable energy	Capacity building
Facilitating Financing for Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership	ETM & JETP	Capacity building
Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation (CEFIM) Programme	Climate finance	Capacity building
Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	ETM & JETP	Flexible
Coal-Fired Power Plant Site Repurposing	Just transition	Flexible
Just Transition in Coal Regions	Just transition	Flexible
Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP)	ETM & JETP	Policy advice
Candi Umbul Geothermal Project	Geothermal	Project development
South East Asia Energy Transition Partner (ETP)	ETM & JETP	Project development
Grant for Blended Finance Delivery Mechanism Activity	Blended finance	Project finance and deals
Technical Assistance for Blended Finance Delivery Mechanism Activity	Blended finance	Project finance and deals
Accompanying Measure: Sustainable Hydropower	Hydropower	Project planning
IKI JET	Just transition	Social dialogue
Sustainable Energy Transition in Indonesia (SETI)	Industrial decarbonisation	Studies
Feasibility Study to Advance the Decarbonization of Jakarta's MRT system through Renewable Energy	Transportation	Studies
Feasibility Study for the Development of Onshore Wind Farm	Renewable energy	Studies

Feasibility study on the development of new renewable energy infrastructure run by PLN in five outermost, frontier and disadvantaged areas in Eastern Indonesia	Renewable energy	Studies
EU-Indonesia Cooperation Facility	ETM & JETP	Studies
Strategic Exploration of Economic Mitigation Potentials through Renewables (ExploRE) Project	Bioenergy	Studies
Energy Transition Acceleration Programme	Geothermal projects	Technical assistance
Clean Affordable and Secure Energy for SE Asia	Just transition	Technical assistance
PT SMI Early Retirement Program	ETM & JETP	Technical assistance
Women-Led Coal Transition Mechanism	Just transition	Women empowerment
Green Bond Development Facility	Climate finance	N/A
Green Jobs for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Transformation (GESIT) — additional budget for GESIT	Just transition	N/A
Green Energy — continuation of REEP 2	Renewable energy	Capacity building
SDG Indonesia One	N/A	N/A
Indonesia's Development Bank Project	Climate finance	N/A
Institutional and Capacity Building Support for the JETP Secretariat	N/A	1. JETP Secretariat established 2. Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP) prepared, implemented, updated and monitored 3. Delivery of agreed JETP Secretariat workplan
Indonesia Policy Dialogue Fund (IPDF)	Energy transition	Technical assistance
Feasibility study pertaining to the preparation of a specific agricultural biomass project on Lombok	Biomass	Studies
Sulawesi Grid Study	JETP	Studies
Promoting Research and Innovation through Modern and Efficient Science and Technology Parks Project (PRIME STeP) Additional Financing	Supply chain	Technical assistance

Table A4. South Africa

Project	Sector	Function
Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) Energy Modelling	Electricity	Transmission
The Climate Change Champions	Electricity	Manufacturing and localising clean energy value chain
PCC Stakeholder and Community Engagement	JT-Mpumalanga	Manufacturing and localising clean energy value chain
PCC Communication	Electricity	Manufacturing and localising clean energy value chain

Bridging Inequalities through Greening of Municipal Services	Municipalities	Capability and capacity
Response of the Earth System to overshoot, Climate Neutrality and Negative Emissions under Horizon Europe	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Circular Economy Industrial Symbiosis under Horizon Europe	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Grant to Facilitate Infrastructure Investment of Municipalities	Electricity	IIPSA Infrastructure Investment Programme for SA
ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program)	Electricity	Coal plant decommissioning
South Africa Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics (supported through ESMAP)	Electricity	Coal plant decommissioning
City of Cape Town Grid Regulation Skill-Share (UK PACT)	Electricity	Distribution
Energy One Stop Shop Skill-Share (UK PACT)	Electricity	Building capacity for success
Mapping Mitigation and Adaptation Pathways for a JET – Support for Sector Job Resilience Planning (UK PACT)	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Just Transition Pathways Project (UK PACT)	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
The UK funded Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA)	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Development of a Green Economy Cluster Organisation to Support Mpumalanga	JT-Mpumalanga	Policies for post-mining redevelopment
Distilling the Just Energy Transition in South Africa	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Trade Forward Southern Africa (TFSA)	Electricity	Capacity building for renewable and greentech small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs)
Northern Cape Sustainable Energy Sector Support (Northern Cape SESS) (UK PACT)	Electricity	Diversifying local economies
Alternative Financing Models for Embedded Generation of Renewable Energy in South African Municipalities (UK PACT)	Municipalities	Operational: energy access design
eThekwini Regional Hydrogen Economy Study (UK PACT)	Municipalities	Capability and capacity
City of Johannesburg Climate Action Plan Implementation Tracking (UK PACT)	Municipalities	Capability and capacity
Urban Climate Action Programme (UCAP)	Municipalities	Collective planning

Supporting the Effective Integration of Resilience Building, Alternative Service Delivery Approaches and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation into the Implementation of the City of Cape Town	Municipalities	Collective planning
Shifting the Transport Paradigm Electric Vehicles (UK PACT)	NEVs	Capability and capacity
Electric Vehicle Readiness in City of Johannesburg (UK PACT)	NEVs	Capability and capacity
Clean Energy Innovation Facility (CEIF 1.0) Phase 1	Green hydrogen	Green hydrogen and green ammonia
Building the Green Hydrogen Economy Just Energy Transition (UK PACT)	Skills	Skills hub for JET
High Gear	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Green Skills in IRM	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Energy Sector Decarbonisation Pathways to Meet a Net-Zero Emissions Target by 2050 (UK PACT)	Electricity	Energy sector decarbonisation pathways
UK PACT Secondment - Part 1 (2021/2022)	Skills	UK PACT Secondment
Energy Secretariat Skill-Share (UK PACT)	Skills	Energy Secretariat — UK PACT Skill-Share
Operationalising Energy Performance Certificates (UK PACT)	Skills	Operationalising Energy Performance Certificates
Support to PCC on key projects for JETP including UK–SA institutions (University of Cape Town (UCT) with Imperial, Oxford, Cambridge, Loughborough)	Skills	Climate Compatible Growth Facility
UK-IFC Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) Programme	Skills	UK-IFC Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) Programme Advisory Services (Technical Assistance)
Support to UCT	Skills	Emissions and energy data modelling improvements — support to UCT
Project Pipeline Development	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Enabling Municipal Energy Generation and Procurement (UK PACT)	Municipalities	Independent power producer procurement
Policy research and support for Energy Pricing Reform and Municipal Energy Procurement (UK PACT)	Municipalities	Municipal revenue modelling
Eastern Cape Green Hydrogen Production and Export Infrastructure Feasibility Study (UK PACT)	Green hydrogen	Infrastructure
Energy Secretariat Part 2 (UK PACT)	Green hydrogen	Energy Secretariat — UK PACT Skill-Share Part 2
To document the literature on the health impacts of coal-fired power stations globally	JT-Mpumalanga	Estimating the health impacts from coal-fired power stations in South Africa

Mobilise and Stimulate Private Investment for SMEs in Mpumalanga to Support Economic Diversification Priorities in the JETP	JT-Mpumalanga	Early-stage pipeline scoping in Mpumalanga for JETP SME investment
Agribusiness Investment Falls under the UK Commitment to JETP	JT-Mpumalanga	Agribusiness investment support for JETP in Mpumalanga
Developing Guidelines for Responsible Land-Based Investment Governance Using Municipal Prototypes	JT-Mpumalanga	Responsible land use
Implementation of Local Economic Development Strategies and Plans Including Support for JET through Economic Diversification — in Mpumalanga — Steve Tshwete and Mbombela (Urban Programme)	Municipalities	Infrastructure project preparation and local economic development capacity building
UK PACT Secondment — Year 2	Skills	UK PACT Secondment
MAGC Will Provide a Performance Based Incentive (PBI), for Pre-Agreed Eligibility Criteria, that Will Partly Offset Greening and EDGE Certification Costs for Developers	Electricity	UK-IFC Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) Programme — Capital Investment
IFC Will Provide Advisory Services in South Africa in line with the aims of the MAGC Programme	Electricity	UK-IFC Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) Programme — Capital Investment
Strategy report and an initiative and market structure detailing for an Energy Transition Roadmap (ETR)	Electricity	Energy Transition Roadmap
Creating infrastructure pipeline and implementing projects in JETP sectors — particularly water and energy	JT-Mpumalanga	Investment project preparation
This project seeks to develop investable, implementable climate action plans, bolstered by business cases and the identification of appropriate funding mechanisms (including existing funding sources and new funding models), in collaboration with 6 of the 26 public universities	Electricity	Infrastructure
Energy Council to provide support for Necom Markets Workstream around the next stages for implementing the South Africa Wholesale Energy Market	Electricity	Electricity markets and tariffs
TEA@SUNRISE	Electricity	Solar generation
Investments in the Power Sector Reform Programme	Electricity	Coal plant decommissioning
SAGEN-CET (Capacities for the Energy Transition)	Electricity	Enabling environment
South African-German Energy Programme 4 (SAGEN 4)	Electricity	Enabling environment

Enabling Long-Term De-fossilisation Pathways through Power-to-X (PtX Pathways) South African Component: TA on supporting the build up of a sustainable PtX economy	Green hydrogen	Enabling environment
South African – German Energy Partnership	Electricity	Enabling environment
SAGEN-CET2 (Capacities for the Energy Transition2): funds only available once project is commissioned	Electricity	Enabling environment
Just Transition to a Decarbonised Economy (JUST SA)	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Innovative Financing of Green Infrastructure	Electricity	Piloting social ownership models
Innovative Financing of Green Infrastructure II: Expansion of the Refinancing Facility under Phase I.	Electricity	Piloting social ownership models
Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings and Infrastructure Programme (EEPBIP)	Municipalities	Preparing a conducive environment for private sector investment
Promotion of Green Hydrogen	Green hydrogen	Infrastructure
Promoting a Green Hydrogen Economy in South Africa (H2.SA): all funds already committed	Green hydrogen	Infrastructure
Skills & Employment Program (IRM)	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Skills4JET	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Career Path Development for Employment (CPD4E) – BMZ: all funds already committed	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Support to the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention – S2PYEI	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Policy advisory and other support to DFFE and other institutions on climate mitigation and adaptation issues – biodiversity: all funds already committed	Municipalities	Climate Support Programme (CSP4)
Development of catalysts in the Fischer-Tropsch process (FT)	Green hydrogen	Catalyst Research for Sustainable Kerosene, CARE-o-SENE
Developing Green-LFG value chain	Green hydrogen	Greening the production and use of liquefied fuel gas in Southern Africa, GreenQUEST
Consultant support to implement GR026	Electricity	Infrastructure
Refinement of Eskom JET Office Strategy	Electricity	Coal plant decommissioning
Support to CSIR	Electricity	Coal plant decommissioning
Economic diversification support to Steve Tshwete Municipality	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Community Explorer: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Participatory co-design of equitable energy transition interventions	JT-Mpumalanga	Participatory identification and implementation of just energy transition interventions

Study on Energy Poverty	JT-Mpumalanga	Piloting social ownership models
Cross Sectoral	Electricity	Green bond
Contribution on the debate on a just transition in South Africa by mapping the entrenched historical implications of coal use, overlaying these with a description of some of the policies developed to address energy and climate change	JT-Mpumalanga	The role of social policies in the framework for the just transition (focusing on Steve Tshwete Local Municipality)
Analysis of the revitalisation of South African Mining Ghost Towns, focus on Phalaborwa and Carolina	JT-Mpumalanga	Revitalisation of mining ghost towns
Develop a just transition partnering implementation model to guide the work of the PCC and its partners, with a focus on Mpumalanga	JT-Mpumalanga	Implementation of the Just Transitions Framework
This project responds to a need for a research centre to assist trade unions with technical expertise	Skills	JET Labour Center
Support the Public Employment Programmes	Skills	Public employment programmes, just transition and inequality
Funding to the Environmental Justice Fund (EJF) to provide financial, capacity-building and networking support to community-based organisations (CBOs) and community networks working to advance environmental and climate justice in South Africa	Skills	Strengthening the environmental justice movement in South Africa
Social Protection and the Just Transition in South Africa — Examining the Financial Requirements of the Just Transition: this project aims to make two primary high-level contributions	JT-Mpumalanga	Social protection
Skills ecosystem mapping in the Nkangala district: this project aims to make two primary high-level contributions	JT-Mpumalanga	Skills and economic diversification
The impact of the green transition on jobs in South Africa	Skills	Skills and economic diversification
Eskom Mini-grids	Electricity	Mini-grids
Technical assistant to support the coordination of the public policy dialogue and the following up on the objectives related to the indicators of the Just PBL	Skills	Technical assistance for NT/ALM
Analyst to support the operationalisation of the JET-FP (coordination, registering grant funders onto the JET-FP)	JT-Mpumalanga	JT-Funding Platform

JET jobs first project: gender and social inclusion in the Mpumalanga province: supporting MGCA (green cluster agency) in mainstreaming gender in the project with AfDB	JT-Mpumalanga	Gender mainstreaming
The Women-Led Coal Transition Mechanism (WOLCOT)	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Capacity building with ESKOM and relevant government ministries and agencies	Electricity	Transmission
Capacity building with ESKOM and relevant government ministries and agencies	Electricity	Distribution
Mining Rights Mapping and Planning in Mpumalanga	JT-Mpumalanga	Improving infrastructure for development
Alternative Basic Service Delivery	JT-Mpumalanga	Improving infrastructure for development
Wind Atlas South Africa (WASA)	JT-Mpumalanga	Improving infrastructure for development
Just transition and labour market arrangements within green transition and climate	Electricity	Piloting social ownership models Labor Market Consortium
Master scholarships for South African partner institutions, focusing on green and climate-related topics	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Short courses on cross-thematic areas for South African programme partners	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Research grants for green research consortia South Africa	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Skills Development in Mpumalanga to ensure a just energy transition	JT-Mpumalanga	Entrepreneurship and innovation
Positioning wind energy as a contributor to global decarbonisation strategies	Electricity	Capacity building in the energy sector
Grootvlei Just Transition	JT-Mpumalanga	Diversifying local economies
Youth in Action: youth-driven project to support participation of youth in climate debates and decision-making	JT-Mpumalanga	Investing in youth
Blue Deal – partnership between the Netherlands and South Africa on water management	Municipalities	Supporting local water authorities/municipalities on water management
Grant component of the SA-H2 Fund	Green hydrogen	SA-H2 Fund
Budget for studies/technical assistance/seminars etc., to accelerate the green hydrogen economy	Green hydrogen	Accelerating the green hydrogen economy
Enabling local unions to push for improved working conditions in the mining sector and a fair transition	JT-Mpumalanga	Strengthening social dialogue in the mining sector
A just energy transition	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Enhancing access to renewable energy: a dividend for a just transition to low-carbon economies	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET

Unlocking Inclusive Policymaking in Priority Areas for Clean Energy Transition	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
Operationalising a just transition in Africa	Skills	Mobilise PSET funding for JET
INCA Capacity Building Fund	Municipalities	Municipal revenue modelling
iLembe Local Economic Development Programme	Municipalities	Local economic development
PINK (Procurement, Infrastructure Development and Knowledge Management)	Municipalities	Public financial management
Career Path Development for Employment (CPD4E) – SECO	Skills	Skills development for a green economy
South African German Energy Programme 4	Electricity	Municipal energy management systems
Just Urban Transition and Resilience focus for Cities Support Programme	Municipalities	Cities Support Programme
Resource efficiency in industrial parks	Electricity	Eco-Industrial Parks Programme
Phase II to look into supporting IPP funding mechanisms	Electricity	Multi-Country Investment Climate Programme
Sustainable Cities – Africa Platform	Municipalities	Sustainable cities