IWDA INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



RESEARCH REPORT

Building feminist climate realities through just transitions

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GENDER EQUALITY FOR ALL

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Executive Summary

At COP30 in Belém, Brazil in 2025, world leaders made the historic agreement to develop a mechanism that would support countries to undertake just transitions. At COP31 world leaders will once again come together – this time to shape the process for making that mechanism a reality. As President of Negotiations, Australia has the opportunity to champion this outcome and help ensure countries and communities across the world have the support they need to put just transitions into practice.

This research set out to find what matters to Australians in the transition to a greener economy in order to inform the outcome at COP31, as well as practical action on just transitions in Australia. Conducted as part of IWDA's Building Feminist Climate Realities campaign – and in the lead up to COP31 where Australia holds the role of President of Negotiations – we surveyed over 200 people to determine what values they think should guide the transition, and the kind of action they want to see from Government and other stakeholders.

We used the open-source platform Polis, which is designed to facilitate participation of large groups around a set of critical questions. We developed 44 'seed statements' based on the themes included in the Just Transition Principles that were agreed at COP30 in 2025. Participants were invited to agree, disagree or pass on each statement, and to add their own, with 129 statements added by participants.

Findings show that **participants value equity** for marginalised groups in Australia, and in terms of Australia's responsibility in the world, **participation** of diverse stakeholders, especially First Nations and other marginalised groups, **and intergenerational justice** to ensure that future generations can live on a safe planet.

Participants want to see urgent accountability and action from both government and private sector actors. This includes accountability for what they viewed as a failure by the Australian Government to take sufficient action on the climate crisis, and action to reorient the benefits of our economy more fairly as part of a **whole-of-economy, whole-of-society transition**.

Opportunities for further awareness and discussion emerged in terms of the ways that the impact of climate and energy transitions are experienced by different groups of people. This included the link between gender equality and climate change, and the benefits of investing in the care economy – pillars of a feminist approach to just transitions, which received support from participants, but which are not widely discussed in the Australian context.

The responses to our survey indicate that Australians value equity, participation and intergenerational justice, and want to see urgent accountability and action from government and the private sector as part of whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions.

COP31 presents a significant opportunity to move this agenda forward at the international level through a mechanism that can provide meaningful, practical support to governments worldwide about how to incorporate justice in their transition to greener economies and societies. The COP Co-Presidency arrangement also creates opportunities for Australia to champion participation of diverse stakeholders in COP processes.

Together, the responses to this research paint a bold, caring and courageous picture of what our economy and communities could be. They also make one thing clear – Australians want more meaningful, equitable and ambitious climate action that builds communities where people and planet can thrive.

Summary of recommendations

As COP31 President of Negotiations, we recommend that the Australian Government:

- Demonstrate global leadership on just transitions by stewarding agreement for operationalisation of the Belém-Antalya Mechanism for just transitions at COP31.
- Use the *High-Level Event on engaging all women, girls, men and boys as agents of change for socially just transitions* to advance discussions on the role of gender in just transitions.
- Protect, enable and strengthen the safety and participation of all civil society groups – especially LBGTQIA+ people, First Nations people and women environmental human rights defenders – at COP31.

To advance just transitions in Australia, the Australian Government should:

- Take urgent action to facilitate a just transition away from fossil fuels, decoupling Australia's economy from the extraction, use and export of fossil fuels, while ensuring just outcomes for communities most affected by the transition.
- Ensure diverse stakeholders are able to participate in and meaningfully impact decisions made about Australia's energy and economic transitions. At minimum this should include the groups named in Paragraph 12 of 2/CMA.7.
- Support initiatives to increase awareness and understanding of different people's needs in the transition, including women, First Nations communities, People with Disabilities, refugees and migrants, older and younger people.
- Establish a Commissioner for Future Generations and explore legislative and policy hooks to strengthen the integration of intergenerational justice across Australian policy-making.
- Redirect fossil fuel subsidies – currently $16 billion per year – towards whole-of-society just transitions.
- Establish a Climate Pollution Levy on coal, gas and oil corporations to finance the establishment of a Climate Compensation Fund.
- Strengthen the gender lens across all areas of just transitions and climate policy, including by developing a comprehensive national strategy on gender equality and climate change.
- Invest in the care economy, treating care as climate infrastructure and investing in critical sectors such as healthcare, aged care, early childhood and ongoing education, care for older people and People with Disabilities, and social protection systems.
- Move towards transformation of the economic systems that have caused the climate crisis, beginning with annual reporting on Australia's economy using measurements that go beyond GDP to capture environmental and gendered externalities.

Introduction

The concept of just transitions emerged from labour movements in the 1970s who argued that workers should not be left to bear the costs to livelihoods and economies during periods of industrial change, particularly in response to environmental regulations.[1]

Perspectives on the elements and scope of just transitions range from interpretations that focus primarily on energy sector workers to those which encompass broader changes in energy systems, transport, manufacturing, housing, land use, public services and household costs.[2] Following dedicated advocacy from union movements and civil society, the preamble text of the Paris Agreement acknowledges the "just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs" as "imperatives" in action on climate change.[3] Over the last decade, the concept has been further expanded through dialogues under the UNFCCC's just transition work program, with the COP30 decision emphasising the need for "whole-of-society and whole-of-economy" transitions.[4]

Feminist perspectives

Feminist perspectives on just transitions identify the need to transform the "limitless economic growth-centred and extractive models" that have created the climate crisis and "brought us to the brink of ecological collapse."[5] Feminist approaches position gender justice, human rights and care at the centre of how transitions are planned and delivered, with a focus on transforming the power structures that reproduce inequality during climate action.[6] A feminist approach asks not only how workers can move into new jobs, but also how existing inequalities shape who participates in decisions, who benefits from investment, whose work is recognised and who carries the costs of transition,[7] and crucially, how gender and other factors such as indigeneity, class, disability and age intersect to shape these conditions.[8] Feminists also highlight the importance of investing in the care economy, and valuing both paid and unpaid care work – which is largely done by women – as an alternative to extractive economic models.

The Australian context

Decoupling Australia's economy from the extraction, consumption and export of fossil fuels is an urgent priority. Australia ranks in the top 10 countries for domestic, per capita carbon emissions.[9] But Australia is the world's third largest exporter of fossil fuels, and when emissions from these exports are taken into

[1] Just Transition Portal Belgium, *Just Transition*; "Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies | International Labour Organization."

[2] Stambe et al., "Jobs Aren't Enough."

[3] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Paris Agreement."

[4] Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), "Decision 2/CMA.7: United Arab Emirates Just Transitions Work Programme."

[5] Women and Gender Constituency, "Demands: Just Transition: SB64."

[6] Cerise et al., "Towards a Gender Just Transition: Principles and Perspectives from the Global South."

[7] Gudal, "Climate Action."

[8] Krishnapillai and Mutha-Merennege, *Feminist Just Transitions Workshop Report*.

[9] Grant and Hare, "Australia's Global Fossil Fuel Carbon Footprint."

consideration, it becomes the second largest carbon emitting country in the world.[10] These fossil fuel exports made up one-third of Australia's total exports in 2024, meaning that the nation's economy is highly dependent on revenue from fossil fuels.[11] Given this, the global shift towards decarbonisation will affect Australia's export markets, investment, jobs and public revenue.

Just transitions need to be understood in their local and political context. Research in coal communities in Australia found that the term "just transition" can provoke concern among some workers and communities, particularly where coal is closely tied to well-paid work, regional identity and local economic security.[12] The report recommends listening to affected communities, involving workers and other local stakeholders, and protecting livelihoods across the wider regional economy. Research in Victoria's Latrobe Valley by The Next Economy – an organisation supporting communities through climate and energy transitions – found that communities identified opportunities extending beyond job creation and decarbonisation, including addressing socioeconomic disadvantage, strengthening First Nations leadership and supporting environmental restoration and rehabilitation.[13]

First Nations-led organisations such as the First Nations Clean Energy Network have highlighted the importance of self-determination, community ownership and equitable benefit-sharing in Australia's energy transition to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities have meaningful decision-making power over renewable energy developments on Country[14]. Women's Environmental Leadership Australia (WELA) has also emphasised First Nations women's leadership, and called for recognition and resourcing of women's community contributions, investment in care as critical climate infrastructure, and an equitable share of transition funding and benefits.[15] The importance of understanding climate impacts on care work is also reflected in research led by Uniting Care Australia, whose 2026 survey of 829 frontline workers, of which approximately 80% were women, found that 91% had experienced the impacts extreme weather events with consequences for workers' wellbeing.[16]

The opportunity at COP31

At COP30 in 2025, governments decided to develop a mechanism - termed the Belém-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) by civil society – to support countries in implementing just transitions. The COP30 decision includes a list of principles developed through workshops held under the Just Transitions Work Program, which lay out some of the strongest language on human rights, gender and First Nations rights that have ever been seen in the UNFCCC.[17]

COP31 is a critical moment to capture momentum and ensure the BAM is delivered. With Australia holding the Presidency of Negotiations, the Government has a critical responsibility to steward a decision that operationalises a BAM, and to ensure that it is rights-based, resourced and participatory.

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[10] UNSW Sydney and UNSW Australian Human Rights Institute, *Escalation: The Destructive Force of Australia's Fossil Fuel Exports on Our Climate*; Hare, "Dug up in Australia, Burned around the World – Exporting Fossil Fuels Undermines Climate Targets."

[11] Treasury, *Australia's Net Zero Transformation: Treasury Modelling and Analysis*; Kemp et al., "Towards Net Zero."

[12] Edwards et al., *A Just Transition Away from Coal in Australia?*

[13] Lumsden et al., *What next? Community Perspectives on the Energy Transition in the Latrobe Valley*.

[14] First Nations Clean Energy Network, "What We Stand For."

[15] Krishnapillai and Mutha-Merennege, *Feminist Just Transitions Workshop Report*.

[16] 89 Degrees East, *Extreme Weather Impacts Research Report Exploring the Impacts of Extreme Weather Events on Frontline Staff across Care and Community Services*.

[17] Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), "Decision 2/CMA.7: United Arab Emirates Just Transitions Work Programme."

Methodology

This research was conducted using Polis, an open-source platform designed to support conversation and engagement of large groups around critical questions.[18] This participatory and engaging method supported the research purpose – to understand what Australians value when it comes to just transitions, and to expand the conversation about how just transitions could be enacted in Australia.

The Polis survey interface was embedded to a page on IWDA's website as part of our campaign on *Building Feminist Climate Realities*. Participants were then invited to "agree", "disagree" or "pass" on a series of statements shown to them "semi-randomly",[19] with the help of Polis' algorithm which is designed to maximise engagement and find areas of consensus. Participants were also invited to contribute to the conversation by submitting their own statements which (if accepted by the moderator) then become part of the bank of statements shown to future voters. Polis aims to find areas of broad consensus through an algorithm that identifies unifying or divisive statements, and shows participants questions that they are more likely to engage with based on voting patterns.

Participants do not need to answer every question to be included in the dataset; this is also a limitation as the level of engagement differs across questions. We chose to accept this limitation because the platform provided a low barrier to entry and greater opportunity for people to participate in the research in an interactive and compelling way. Participants responded to an average of 43 statements each.

Seed statements

IWDA developed "seed statements" (the initial statements that participants see in Polis) using themes identified in the principles contained in Para 12 of Decision 2/CMA.7 of COP30, which emerged from dialogues held under the Just Transitions Work Program of the UNFCCC. We coded these principles thematically (see Annex A), and the identified five principles we felt were most relevant to feminist climate justice in the Australian context (see Table 1). We then developed simple statements aligned to these themes, focusing on issues that affect ordinary Australians, describing them in simple terms to support inclusive participation (see Table 1). We tested and refined the seed statements in consultation with experts and organisations working in the just transitions field in Australia.

Participant statements

Participant-submitted statements were moderated by IWDA staff before being added to the set for others to vote on. This was important to screen out statements that were off-topic, offensive, or nonsense (e.g. people typing random letters into the field). Some statements were left unmoderated, meaning that they weren't shown to other participants for voting, but were included in the thematic analysis. This included duplicative statements that held significant overlap with statements already in the data set, and statements containing more than one idea (which don't work in a binary agree-disagree format).[20]

Once the survey was complete, participant statements were coded alongside seed statements (see Annex B for total statements by thematic code). Where multiple participant statements touched on themes outside of

[18] The Computational Democracy Project, "Polis."

[19] The Computational Democracy Project, "Semi Randomly."

[20] This approach aligns with the "strict moderation" protocol recommended for surveys embedded on websites: The Computational Democracy Project, "Moderation."

the thematic codes already identified, new themes were added to reflect this – a total of four new themes being: consumption, government accountability, economic system change, urgency.

Table 1: Coding of Just Transition principles

JT principle	Thematic coding	Examples of seed statements
The importance of ensuring broad and meaningful participation involving all relevant stakeholders, including workers affected by transitions, informal workers, people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and internally displaced persons, people of African descent, women, children, youth, elderly people and persons with disabilities, to enable effective, inclusive and participatory just transition pathways;	Participation; stakeholders; workers; Indigenous people; migrants; women; youth; elderly; intergenerational; people with disabilities	"In making any decision, it is important that the government meaningfully considers the voices of people directly impacted by the decision." "Different groups of people (e.g. women, people with disabilities, migrants, young people) have different needs in the energy transition."
The importance of education systems and skills development, including through upskilling and reskilling that respond to labour market needs, of labour rights and social protection systems, and of consideration of the informal sector, the care economy, unemployed people and future workers for ensuring just transitions;	Education and skills; labour rights; care economy; unemployed people; intergenerational	People working in the fossil fuel industry should be supported to re-train and learn other skills One way we could create more green jobs is by investing in the 'care economy' (e.g. healthcare, aged care, social assistance services, and early childhood education)
The importance of just transition pathways that respect, promote and fulfil all human rights and labour rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;	Labour rights; human rights; workers; Indigenous people; migrants; women; youth; intergenerational; people with disabilities	Protecting people's ability to work and earn a fair wage should be central in how we choose to address the climate crisis Policies to address the climate crisis should increase wellbeing and reduce wealth inequality
The importance of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and of obtaining their free, prior and informed consent in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the importance of ensuring that all just transition pathways respect and promote the internationally recognized collective and individual rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the rights to self-determination, and acknowledge the rights and protections for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact, in accordance with relevant international human rights instruments and principles;	Indigenous people	The Government should do more to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the power to veto energy and mining projects on their Traditional lands Climate action is important to protect First Nations culture and connection to Country
That universal, affordable and reliable energy access can be central to nationally defined just transition pathways, particularly in addressing energy poverty;	Energy access; affordability	The transition to renewables is an opportunity to make sure everyone has access to cheap, reliable energy

Who participated?

Participants were invited through social media and direct email as part of IWDA's *Building Feminist Climate Realities* campaign during September 2026. Allied organisations also disseminated the survey through their own networks. This assumes a level of self-selection towards those agreeing with the premise that Australia should engage in action on climate change, and for a level of understanding and agreement on gender issues.

12 demographic questions were included in the Pol.is survey covering 6 categories – gender identity, location in a major city, regional town or rural area, Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander status, disability status, age, and residence in Australia. However, the nature of the Pol.is algorithm means not every participant answered every demographic question, making disaggregated analysis of findings difficult. It is also not possible to go back and change previous answers, increasing the likelihood of double positives. For example, a person who agreed that they live in a major city, but then later saw the option to say they live in a regional town or city, may have answered 'agree' to both framings of the question. For this reason, demographic data should be interpreted cautiously, and disaggregated analysis of findings is limited.

An example of what can be ascertained about demographics from this survey is outlined here:

Overall number of participants: 201 (N)

- Number who were served the question "I am a girl/woman": 136 participants (n)
- Number who answered the question affirmatively: 104 participants

In this case 77% of those who were served and answered the question confirmed their identity as girl/woman.

Table 2: Participants who agreed with the following demographic statements:

Question	# of participants who were served the question (n)	% of those served the question who agreed	Question	# of participants who were served the question (n)	% of those served the question who agreed
I am a girl/woman	136	77%	**I am under 34**	130	9%
I am a boy/man	129	8%	**I am 35–54**	129	75%
I am gender diverse	125	17%	**I am 55+**	132	17%
I live in a major city	124	63%	**I am Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander**	131	6%
I live in a regional town or city	130	38%	**I identify as a Person with Disability/ies**	133	16%
I live in a rural area	132	23%	**I live in Australia**	133	81%

* Totals do not equal 100% due to some participants passing, or in some cases, participants providing multiple positive answers to different questions in the same category.

Findings and discussion

Findings are arranged in four sections: what participants value, what they want to see, where there are gaps or opportunities for greater awareness, and what government should do in response.

The following sections combine **thematic analysis** of the issues raised in participant-submitted statements (including unmoderated statements that were not voted on by others, but which speak to the common themes raised by participants), and **quantitative analysis** of support for seed and participant statements.

As with demographic data above, percentages are calculated using the number of participants who were served the question, as not every participant was served every question.

What did participants value?

When it comes to just transitions, participants value equity, participation and intergenerational justice. Equity was strongly supported both within Australia, in terms of ensuring equity for marginalised groups, as well as in the global transition away from fossil fuels where countries like Australia that have contributed most to the climate crisis bear additional responsibility. Participation was also valued by participants, with recognition of the need to consult with and act on the priorities of diverse voices, and of the importance of upholding rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the transition. Intergenerational justice also emerged strongly, with participants emphasising the need to safeguard the planet for future generations.

Equity

98% agree	98% agree	91% agree
Sustainability and equity must go hand in hand. A greener future should benefit everyone, not just a few.	A just transition means no one is left behind. Invest in people, communities and equitable opportunities.	Climate policy that benefits the most marginalised will ultimately benefit everyone
95 voted	*94 voted*	*97 voted*
Participant statement	*Participant statement*	*Seed statement*

Equity was clearly valued by participants, with 16 participant-written statements on this theme in addition to 10 seed statements included in the original survey. Leaving no one behind and ensuring that transitions benefit the many, not just the few, were strongly represented and received high agreement across the board. This included equity between groups in Australia, particularly in terms of income, as well as global justice, with 90% of people agreeing that “Countries (and corporations) who have contributed most to the climate crisis must address climate impacts and support frontline communities.” Participants also valued equity in process, with many raising the importance of equitable participation in policy- and decision-making.

Participation of diverse stakeholders

91% agree	91% agree	89% agree
Transitioning to a greener economy also means removing barriers that prevent marginalised groups to participate in public decision making	Action is needed - consultation is important, and then we need decisions that have follow through	In making any decision, it is important that the government meaningfully considers the voices of people directly impacted by the decision
91 votes	*98 votes*	*93 votes*
Participant statement	*Participant statement*	*Seed statement*

The importance of participation and the need to engage diverse stakeholder groups – particularly those most marginalised and impacted by the climate crisis – was a strong theme in both the seed statements and the participant-submitted statements.

Participants rejected the idea that it is “too hard to include the voices of all people affected by energy transitions” (75% disagree) or that “governments should be able to make quick decisions about how to address the climate crisis without consulting people who might be impacted” (77% disagree), instead agreeing that diverse stakeholders including women, young people, older people, workers, people with disabilities and people from migrant communities people have valuable perspectives and should be consulted. This indicates that despite the strong theme of urgency in the participant submitted statements (discussed below), efficiency was not seen as a reasonable trade-off, with the implication that people believe both participation and urgency can, and should, work together.

In particular, 86% of participants agreed that “more should be done to uphold the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in climate policy” and 87% agreed that “The Government should do more to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the power to veto energy and mining projects on their Traditional lands”, indicating strong support for greater action to ensure the rights of First Nations people in Australia’s transition.

Intergenerational justice

97% agree	94% agree	91% agree
Addressing climate change now is important to safeguard the rights of future generations	Making moderate sacrifices now is worth it if my children and grandchildren can live on a safer planet	We need to make huge changes on so many levels so our young people have a world they can proudly live in
99 votes	*96 votes*	*67 votes*
Seed statement	*Seed statement*	*Participant statement*

Intergenerational justice emerged as a theme with strong agreement across both the seed statements and participant statements, indicating that the value people place on equity extends beyond the present moment. Many statements included a sense of responsibility towards young people and future generations, emphasising the urgency of acting on the climate crisis to safeguard rights.

The need to transform our relationship to consumption and economic growth for the benefit of future generations was not abstract. Participants overwhelmingly indicated a willingness to make "moderate sacrifices" (94% agreed) and to accept a drop in their own living standards (88% agreement) in order to ensure a better life on a safe planet for future generations. While statements on intergenerational justice were more likely to include references to the need for individual-level change, participants also identified the need for government and private sector action and accountability and for a broader transformation of our economic system (see next section), indicating that their analysis of the responses required to address the climate crisis are multifaceted.

Where do participants want to see action?

Participants want to see accountability and action from both government and private sector actors as part of whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions. From the Australian Government, this looks like accountability for what is viewed as a failure to act on the climate crisis over decades, and action to redirect tax income and subsidies from fossil fuels towards sustainable energy and women-led solutions. From the private sector, this looks like breaking the chokehold of fossil fuel companies on decision making processes and making polluters pay.

Underpinning all of this is a recognition that we need whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions that address the underlying economic models that have caused the climate crisis, and act with a sense of urgency commensurate to the crisis.

Accountability

98% agree	90% agree	80% agree
Individual action matters, but the systemic change we need requires bold action from governments and corporations.	Countries (and corporations) who have contributed most to the climate crisis must address climate impacts and support frontline communities	Sadly governments are mostly about power & must be reformed to better reflect climate change priorities & the realities of a warming planet.
51 votes	*59 votes*	*64 votes*
Seed statement	*Participant statement*	*Participant statement*

Government accountability was a strong theme for participants, with 17 of 18 statements on this theme coming from participants themselves. Participant statements reflected a view that the Australian Government has failed to take sufficient action over past decades and needs to take responsibility now for addressing the climate crisis – both in terms of its responsibility to Australians and the rest of the world. Corporate capture was also a strong theme, with the influence of fossil fuel companies on decision makers identified as a barrier to action.

When it comes to private sector actors, the tone of participant statements indicated a sense of frustration and affront. Statements described “obscene” wealth being accrued by private companies and billionaires from fossil fuels and conveyed a perspective that the continued accumulation of wealth at this level represented “greed” and “selfishness.” The response that participants sharing these sentiments was looking for was government policy that would “make polluters pay.”

Action

97% agree	**92% agree**	**81% agree**
Taxing billionaires and oil & gas companies fairly would be a good start in getting gender and environmental issues to the fore	The government should subsidise renewable energy to make sure it is affordable for all people	Government must collaborate with and invest in grassroots women-led enterprises that contribute to a greener economy
93 votes	*90 votes*	*90 votes*
Seed statement	*Seed statement*	*Participant statement*

Participants want action, and they have plenty of ideas about where government and private sector actors can start. Some solutions focused on financial reform, including several participant-submitted statements on the need for fairer tax systems to redistribute wealth from large companies and individuals, redirection of subsidies from fossil fuels to sustainable energy (90% agree) and linking of superannuation to green investments (91% agree). The idea of government investment specifically in "grassroots women-led enterprises that contribute to a greener economy" received 81% agreement.

Other solutions were framed around social protection, with a strong lens on equity and affordability. For example, 92% of people agreed that "the government should subsidise renewable energy to make sure it is affordable for all people" and "our government should be building more energy-efficient social housing for those who need it". The need for government action to support workers also had strong support, with 87% of participants rejecting the ideas that "the government should keep subsidising the coal and gas sector to ensure people don't lose their jobs" or that "workers impacted by energy transitions should be left to find new jobs on their own."

Whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions

100% agree	99% agree	86% agree
We need move away from an economic model the encourages overconsumption and waste	Our future economy needs to be green, fair and circular where we eliminate waste & pollution by design, reuse, repair & recycling.	One way we could create more green jobs is by investing in the 'care economy' (e.g.: healthcare, aged care, social assistance services, and early childhood education)
57 votes	*94 votes*	*98 votes*
Participant statement	*Participant statement*	*Seed statement*

The need for action was not limited to fossil fuels or even the energy sector itself – participants were clear in their vision for whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions with 23 of the 24 statements on this theme emerging from participants. The need to go beyond energy was specifically raised by participants, with 97% agreeing that "sustainable transition policy needs to address more than energy – we need strategies to address transition of all infrastructure systems."

Participants were united in the need to move away from existing economic models that are based on unfettered growth and overconsumption, and in the vision for a future economy that is "green, fair and circular where we eliminate waste & pollution by design, reuse, repair & recycling" (99% agree). Participants also supported investment in the "care economy" (86% agree) as a source of green jobs.

Urgency

89% agree	90% agree	96% agree
Nepal has shown what 1° change means – the difference between melting and freezing. We MUST limit temperature rises. Stop Fossil fuels.	Australia's clean energy transition must be driven by urgency, justice, and inclusion.	Protecting biodiversity, preserving ecosystems and protecting what wilderness remains must be a priority in our approach to climate justice.
66 votes	*41 votes*	*51 votes*
Participant statement	*Participant statement*	*Participant statement*

Underlying the calls for accountability and action was the overwhelming theme from participant statements of a sense of urgency, which received the highest number of participant statements of any single theme (34). The connection between fossil fuels and the recent flooding in Nepal – as one example of the catastrophic effects of climate-induced disasters – was clear. The tone of participant statements conveyed their frustration and indignation at the lack of action to date, with many putting it in existential terms, using phrases like "our house is on fire", "[fossil fuels are] killing us" and the need to act on climate "if we are to have a future" and "before it is too late for us all".

Where are the opportunities to learn more?

In addition to the areas of consensus that emerged from participants engagement in the Polis survey, there were some gaps in terms of issues that weren't featured, as well as opportunities to increase knowledge and understanding of just transitions.

While participants strongly valued equity and diversity in participation, responses indicated differing understandings of the way climate impacts are felt by different groups of people. The statement "different groups of people (e.g. women, people with disabilities, migrants, young people) have different needs in the energy transition" had a relatively high pass rate of 19% and a disagree rate of 5%, indicating that there is an opportunity to educate people in this area.

When it came to the links between gender equality and climate change, there were also gaps in participants' knowledge. The seed statement "addressing gender equality will also help solve the climate crisis" received 74% agreement but a 21% pass rate and 5% disagree (out of 100 votes), indicating a low understanding even amongst what can be assumed to be a relatively supportive cohort on both issues.

"One way we could create more green jobs is by investing in the 'care economy' (e.g. healthcare, aged care, social assistance services, and early childhood education)."	98 votes Seed	86% agree	13% pass	1% disagree
"Subsidising training for jobs in health, aged care, child care or education would be good for the climate."	97 votes Seed	66% agree	29% pass	5% disagree
"The government should support universal free education from early childhood to the first bachelor degree."	64 votes Participant	83% agree	13% pass	5% disagree

The health impacts of climate change were only referenced in two participant-submitted statements, despite being a well-documented – and gendered – phenomenon in Australia. The link between gender-based violence (GBV) and climate change was completely absent, despite evidence that GBV increases with climate emergencies, and in communities undergoing economic transitions. Investment in the care economy – a key pillar of feminist solutions to the climate crisis – received general support, although a higher pass rate on some framings of the issue indicates an opportunity for greater discussion and awareness.

This is consistent with other findings which show that in the Australian context, the gendered impacts of climate change are rarely discussed in mainstream conversations about climate change, and understanding of the connection between gender and climate is low.[21] While GBV does not feature in the principles of Just Transitions established by the COP30 decision, health and the care economy are both included several times. However, all three are featured in another COP30 decision – the Belém Gender Action Plan – which invites Parties and observers to make submissions on the findings of national assessments on health, care and violence against women in the context of gender and climate change.[22] These submissions provide an important opportunity for the Australian government, as well as feminist, women's rights and climate

[21] Women's Environmental Leadership Australia (WELA), *Gender, Climate and Environmental Justice in Australia*.

[22] Activity A.3.9 of Conference of the Parties, "Decision 7/CP.30. Belém Gender Action Plan."

organisations, to increase the evidence base and public awareness on these intersections in the Australian context.

What should the Australian Government do?

The responses to our survey indicate that Australians value equity, participation and intergenerational justice, and want to see urgent accountability and action from government and the private sector as part of whole-of-society, whole-of-economy transitions.

COP31 presents a significant opportunity to move this agenda forward at the international level through a mechanism that can provide meaningful, practical support to governments worldwide about how to incorporate justice in their transition to greener economies and societies. The COP Co-Presidency arrangement also creates opportunities for Australia to champion participation of diverse stakeholders in COP processes.

As COP31 President of Negotiations, we recommend that the Australian Government:

- **Demonstrate global leadership on Just Transitions by stewarding agreement for operationalisation of the Belém-Antalya Mechanism for just transitions at COP31.** The mechanism's purpose, functions and governance should operationalise the principles agreed in Para 12 of 2/CMA.7 at COP30, mobilise the means of implementation to support just transition work and projects on the ground, and guarantee full participation of rights-holders and respective constituencies. The mechanism should be a constituted body under the CMA, and could be structured around the intersecting functions of Coordination and Coherence, Action and Support, and Knowledge Building.
- **Use the *High-Level Event on engaging all women, girls, men and boys as agents of change for socially just transitions* to advance discussions on the role of gender in just transitions**, including meaningful discussion on the role of patriarchal masculinities in the climate crisis; the gendered risks of un-just transitions including gender-based violence; and the role of paid and unpaid care in building greener economies.
- **Protect, enable and strengthen the safety and participation of all civil society groups – especially LBGTQIA+ people, First Nations people and women environmental human rights defenders – at COP31.** As President of Negotiations, Australia should publicly commit to championing safety and rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association for all participants before, during and after COP31 and work with the COP President and UNFCCC Secretariat to uphold this safety in practice.

The findings of this research also point to things the Australian Government should be doing at home to advance whole-of-economy, whole-of-society transitions.

To advance just transitions in Australia, the Australian Government should:

- **Take urgent action to facilitate a just transition away from fossil fuels**, decoupling Australia's economy from the extraction, use and export of fossil fuels while ensuring just outcomes for communities most affected by the transition.
- **Ensure diverse stakeholders are able to participate in and meaningfully impact decisions made about Australia's energy and economic transitions**. At minimum, this should include the groups named in Para 12 of 2/CMA.7: workers affected by transitions, informal workers, people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and internally displaced persons, people of African descent, women, children, youth, elderly people and persons with disabilities.
- **Support initiatives to increase awareness and understanding of different people's needs in the transition,** including women, First Nations communities, people with disabilities, refugees and migrants, older and younger people.

- **Establish a Commissioner for Future Generations and explore legislative and policy hooks to strengthen the integration of intergenerational justice across Australian policy-making.** This could include passing legislation on the wellbeing of future generations,[23] a dedicated Budget Statement, and guidelines for assessment and reporting of intergenerational impacts in policy and programming processes.
- **Redirect fossil fuel subsidies – currently $16 billion per year – towards whole-of-society just transitions.** This should include funding to support just transitions in Australia, and the tripling of Australia's climate finance to $11bn over five years, in line with the global goal. Climate finance should be grant-based and give priority to those most impacted by the transition, including women's rights organisations, Indigenous organisations, workers and grassroots communities.
- **Establish a Climate Pollution Levy on coal, gas and oil corporations to finance the establishment of a Climate Compensation Fund**. This fund could support communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis – especially Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities – and support just transitions at the community level.[24]
- **Strengthen the gender lens across all areas of just transitions and climate policy, including by developing a comprehensive national strategy on gender equality and climate change**. This strategy should be developed through consultation with women and gender diverse people around Australia, and informed by a national assessment of the intersecting impacts of gender and climate change on health, Violence Against Women and care, in line with reporting under the Belém Gender Action Plan due in March 2027.
- **Invest in the care economy, treating care as climate infrastructure** and investing in critical sectors such as healthcare, aged care, early childhood and ongoing education, care for older people and people with disabilities, and social protection systems.
- **Move towards transformation of the economic systems that have caused the climate crisis, beginning with annual reporting on Australia's economy using measurements that go beyond GDP to capture environmental and gendered externalities.** This could draw from the existing Measure What Matters Framework[25] and the Beyond GDP indicator dashboard developed by the UN High-Level Expert Group, which includes indicators covering well-being, equity and inclusion, sustainability and resilience, along with foundational principles of peace, human rights and respect for the planet.[26]

[23] Global Institute for Women's Leadership, "A Step towards Intergenerational Justice | The Global Institute for Women's Leadership."

[24] Make Big Polluters Pay Alliance, *Making Coal, Oil and Gas Corporations in Australia Pay Their Fair Share for the Costs of Climate Change*.

[25] Treasury, "Measuring What Matters."

[26] Secretary General's Independent High-Level Expert Group on Beyond GDP, *Counting What Counts: A Compass of Progress for People and Planet*.

Conclusion

While COP31 presents a significant moment for Australia to demonstrate leadership on just transitions on the global stage, the true test of commitment will be at home. Taking urgent, equitable, and participatory action to move away from fossil fuels towards a greener, care-based economy for Australia will require bold leadership and a firm commitment to the principles of justice – including for those who are marginalised in our society today, and for generations to come.

There is a potential tension between urgency and justice in action on the climate crisis. Urgency can be a weapon wielded by those who don't see, or don't care, about the need for justice. At the same time, the importance of ensuring "justice" can be used – whether in good faith or not – to delay climate action. This was most recently illustrated by the NSW Independent Planning Commission's approval of an extended licence for the Hunter Valley Operations coalmine until 2045, with the justification that this would "provide economic stability for the Hunter region and support a more orderly transition for workers, businesses and communities as the coal industry changes over time."[27]

When urgency and justice are played off against each other, no one wins. A truly just transition must be implemented on a timescale that accounts for the irreversible harms and impacts on people and planet. And accounting for justice will enable greater ambition in climate action by ensuring equity, creating broad community support, and ensuring that all people can enjoy the benefits of a greener future.

The findings of our research show that Australians believe action on climate change can create a more just society. The Australian Government should heed their call.

[27] Readfearn, "Approval of Biggest Coal Project in NSW Planning Commission's History Described as 'Infamous Betrayal.'"

Annexes

Annex A: Coding of Just Transition Principles

	Text[28]	Thematic coding
12	Welcomes that the dialogues enabled Parties, and observers and other non-Party stakeholders to share information on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers related to the dialogue topics and recognizes the following, on a non-exhaustive basis:	n/a
(a)	That nationally determined just transition pathways are implemented at the national level through national climate plans, policies and strategies, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and long-term low-emission development strategies, in the context of the objective and goals, as well as the principles, of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;	Intuitional capacity; locally-led
(b)	That the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities should guide just transition efforts;	Equity
(c)	That multi-stakeholder, people-centric, bottom-up, whole-of-society approaches are required to achieve just transitions;	Participation; stakeholders; locally-led
(d)	The importance of ensuring broad and meaningful participation involving all relevant stakeholders, including workers affected by transitions, informal workers, people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and internally displaced persons, people of African descent, women, children, youth, elderly people and persons with disabilities, to enable effective, inclusive and participatory just transition pathways;	Participation; stakeholders; workers; Indigenous people; migrants; women; youth; elderly; intergenerational; people with disabilities
(e)	The importance of meaningful and effective social dialogue with all social partners, respect for labour rights, and decent work and quality jobs for just transitions;	Participation; labour rights
(f)	The multisectoral and multidimensional nature of just transitions and the resultant need for whole-of-economy approaches to just transitions that engage the private sector, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and rural economy actors, especially smallholder farmers, and that contribute to the creation of decent work and quality jobs and food production;	Stakeholders; private sector; food
(g)	The importance of education systems and skills development, including through upskilling and reskilling that respond to labour market needs, of labour rights and social protection systems, and of consideration of the informal sector, the care economy, unemployed people and future workers for ensuring just transitions;	Education and skills; labour rights; care economy; unemployed people; intergenerational
(h)	The importance of just transition pathways that respect, promote and fulfil all human rights and labour rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;	Labour rights; human rights; workers; Indigenous people; migrants; women; youth; intergenerational; people with disabilities
(i)	The importance of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and of obtaining their free, prior and informed consent in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the importance of ensuring that all just transition pathways respect and promote the internationally recognized collective and individual rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the rights to self-determination, and acknowledge the rights and protections for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary	Indigenous people

[28] Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), "Decision 2/CMA.7: United Arab Emirates Just Transitions Work Programme." Para 12.

	isolation and initial contact, in accordance with relevant international human rights instruments and principles;	
(j)	That adaptation and climate resilience are integral to just transitions and should be inclusive and empower Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and people in vulnerable situations;	Adaptation; resilience; indigenous people; women
(k)	The importance of social protection and locally led adaptation in the context of enhancing adaptation and climate resilience as part of just transition pathways;	Social protection; adaptation; locally-led
(l)	The importance of participatory approaches and of involving affected communities in the development of adaptation measures, noting that affected communities must also be central to the design and implementation of adaptation and climate resilience measures in the context of just transition pathways and that one-size-fits-all solutions should be avoided;	Participation; locally-led
(m)	The connection between just transition pathways and ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, including through the use of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches;	Ecosystems; biodiversity
(n)	That universal, affordable and reliable energy access can be central to nationally defined just transition pathways, particularly in addressing energy poverty;	Energy access; affordability
(o)	The importance of facilitating universal access to clean, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy for all, including through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy and access to clean cooking, and that such efforts may promote energy security, while acknowledging that pathways to energy transitions will vary by country in accordance with national circumstances	Energy access; affordability; clean cooking; energy security
(p)	The need for scaling up access to clean cooking, highlighting the many co-benefits of clean cooking in terms of, inter alia, health, gender equality, the environment and livelihoods;	Energy access; clean cooking; women; health
(q)	That energy transitions towards low-carbon economies may include socioeconomic risks and opportunities, noting the role of nationally determined just energy transition pathways in minimizing risks and maximizing opportunities associated with these transitions;	Socioeconomic risk
(r)	That an increasing number of zero- and low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy technologies, and energy efficiency measures are increasingly cost-effective, scalable and rapidly deployable, including in remote and underserved areas, thereby contributing to just energy transitions, with associated gains in energy security, as well as health and environmental benefits, including reduced air pollution, and that accelerated development of secure, flexible and resilient grid infrastructure and grid interconnections supports system security and increases energy access;	Technology; infrastructure; energy security; health
(s)	The essential role of innovation and technology transfer as critical levers for enabling just transitions in a holistic, multisectoral manner and across sectors, and that access to affordable and context-appropriate technologies can accelerate progress on just transition pathways while maximizing the creation of jobs and opportunities and ensuring that no one is left behind;	Technology
(t)	The need to address barriers, including limited institutional capacity, implementation gaps, and financial and technical constraints faced by developing country Parties in the context of just transitions;	Finance; institutional capacity
(u)	The importance of strengthening international cooperation on mobilizing finance, technology and capacity-building support for facilitating the implementation of nationally determined just transitions in a socially inclusive and equitable manner;	Finance; institutional capacity
(v)	The importance of continued efforts to support just transitions through measures that avoid exacerbating debt burdens and create fiscal space for countries to advance on pathways towards low emissions and climate-resilient development;	Finance; debt

Annex B: Number of statements by theme

	Thematic code	Seed statements	Participant statements	Total
What	Government accountability	1	17	18
	Consumption	2	12	14
	Social protection	7	4	11
	Ecosystems	1	10	11
	Finance	0	10	10
	Technology	2	6	8
	Education and skills	2	5	7
	Care economy	2	3	5
	Biodiversity	0	5	5
	Socioeconomic risk	2	2	4
	Infrastructure	2	2	4
	Health	1	2	3
	Institutional capacity	0	2	2
	Food	0	2	2
	Adaptation	0	1	1
	Resilience	0	0	0
	Clean cooking	0	0	0
	Debt	0	0	0
How	Urgency	0	34	34
	Equity	10	16	26
	Economic system change	1	23	24
	Participation	11	9	20
	Intergenerational	6	12	18
	Human rights	9	5	14
	Energy access	7	5	12
	Affordability	8	3	11
	Locally-led	1	7	8
	Labour rights	2	0	2
	Energy security	2	0	2
Who	Stakeholders	14	12	26
	Private sector	2	14	16
	Women	2	12	14
	Workers	6	3	9
	Youth	2	6	8
	Indigenous people	4	3	7
	Elderly	0	2	2
	Migrants	1	0	1
	People with disabilities	1	0	1
	Unemployed people	1	0	1

Annex C: Participant voting data

Question	Seed/participant	Moderation[29]	n[30]	% agree	% pass	% disagree
In making any decision, it is important that the government meaningfully considers the voices of people directly impacted by the decision	seed	Approved	93	89%	10%	1%
Workers should be consulted about how the transition to a greener future will affect their jobs	seed	Approved	100	83%	12%	5%
Women should be consulted on their priorities for the transition to a greener economy	seed	Approved	98	86%	13%	1%
Young people should be consulted on their priorities for the transition to a greener economy	seed	Approved	98	91%	9%	0%
People with disabilities should be consulted on their priorities for the transition to a greener economy	seed	Approved	100	82%	15%	3%
Migrant communities should be consulted on their priorities for the transition to a greener economy	seed	Approved	109	72%	20%	8%
Different groups of people (eg women, people with disabilities, migrants, young people) have different needs in the energy transition	seed	Approved	102	76%	19%	5%
Future energy projects should be assessed by a representative committee tasked with considering possible impacts on different parts of the community	seed	Approved	102	78%	18%	4%
It is too hard to include the voices of all people affected by energy transitions	seed	Approved	97	8%	16%	75%
Companies should have a bigger say in how we address climate change than everyday people	seed	Approved	92	4%	7%	89%
Governments should be able to make quick decisions about how to address the climate crisis without consulting people who might be impacted	seed	Approved	90	6%	18%	77%
Consulting people on their unique needs in our transition to a greener economy will reduce our ability to address climate change	seed	Approved	109	27%	17%	56%
People working in the fossil fuel industry should be supported to re-train and learn other skills	seed	Approved	103	93%	5%	2%
We should try to ensure future generations have access to well-paid, safe, green jobs	seed	Approved	99	91%	9%	0%
One way we could create more green jobs is by investing in the 'care economy' (eg: healthcare, aged care, social assistance services, and early childhood education)	seed	Approved	98	86%	13%	1%
Subsidising training for jobs in health, aged care, child care or education would be good for the climate	seed	Approved	97	66%	29%	5%
Making moderate sacrifices now is worth it if my children and grandchildren can live on a safer planet	seed	Approved	96	94%	5%	1%
People should reduce consumption and live more simply for the sake of future generations	seed	Approved	97	93%	7%	0%

[29] Moderation status: approved=included in both polis survey and thematic analysis; not moderated=not included in polis survey, included in thematic analysis. 6 participant generated statements were excluded from thematic analysis as their content contained harmful or offensive language, was unrelated to the topic at hand, and/or was clearly related to people testing the function with nonsensical words or text

[30] n=number of participants who were served, and answered, the question

Workers affected by closing down mines or power stations should be left to find new jobs on their own	seed	Approved	95	4%	8%	87%
The government should keep subsidising the coal and gas sector to ensure people don't lose their jobs	seed	Approved	95	1%	12%	87%
It is not our job to worry about future generations	seed	Approved	89	1%	3%	96%
I am not willing to see a drop in my standard of living to ensure a better life for future generations	seed	Approved	90	3%	9%	88%
Protecting people's ability to work and earn a fair wage should be central in how we choose to address the climate crisis	seed	Approved	103	67%	22%	11%
Policies to address the climate crisis should increase wellbeing and reduce wealth inequality	seed	Approved	102	90%	7%	3%
Addressing gender equality will also help solve the climate crisis	seed	Approved	100	74%	21%	5%
The decisions we make to address climate change should not undermine people's human rights	seed	Approved	97	94%	6%	0%
Addressing climate change now is important to safeguard the rights of future generations	seed	Approved	99	97%	2%	1%
Our government should develop policies to ensure everyone has access to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	seed	Approved	98	97%	3%	0%
When climate policy addresses the needs of those most excluded it will serve everyone	seed	Approved	96	79%	19%	2%
We should not worry about social justice in the energy transition	seed	Approved	88	1%	8%	91%
Social justice can come later - addressing the climate crisis is more important	seed	Approved	115	19%	22%	59%
The Government should do more to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the power to veto energy and mining projects on their Traditional lands	seed	Approved	104	87%	11%	3%
Climate action is important to protect First Nations culture and connection to Country	seed	Approved	101	87%	12%	1%
The transition to renewables is an opportunity to make sure everyone has access to cheap, reliable energy	seed	Approved	102	94%	6%	0%
The government should subsidise renewable energy to make sure it is affordable for all people	seed	Approved	98	92%	7%	1%
Australia is a rich enough country to ensure that every household has access to affordable renewable energy	seed	Approved	98	93%	7%	0%
The government should ensure all new and upgraded infrastructure (including residential, community, commercial and government projects) is powered by renewable energy	seed	Approved	95	92%	6%	2%
Our government should make owning an electric car more affordable and accessible to all	seed	Approved	104	76%	18%	6%
Our government should be building more energy-efficient social housing for those who need it	seed	Approved	101	92%	8%	0%
Transitioning to renewables is going to make energy too expensive for everyday Australians	seed	Approved	91	7%	11%	82%
The government should not subsidise renewable energy	seed	Approved	93	6%	11%	83%
It is more important to make sure Australia's economy is strong than it is to address climate change	seed	Approved	87	2%	8%	90%
I am a girl/woman	Demographic	Approved	136	76%	16%	7%
I am a boy/man	Demographic	Approved	129	8%	17%	75%
I am gender diverse	Demographic	Approved	125	11%	22%	66%
I live in a major city	Demographic	Approved	124	63%	15%	23%

I live in a regional town or city	Demographic	Approved	130	38%	15%	47%
I live in a rural area	Demographic	Approved	132	23%	17%	61%
I am Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Demographic	Approved	133	6%	23%	71%
I identify as a Person with Disability/ies	Demographic	Approved	131	16%	19%	65%
I am under 34	Demographic	Approved	130	8%	18%	74%
I am between 35-54	Demographic	Approved	129	24%	17%	59%
I am 55+	Demographic	Approved	132	52%	14%	35%
I live in Australia	Demographic	Approved	133	81%	14%	5%
More should be done to uphold the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in climate policy	seed	Approved	106	86%	11%	3%
Climate policy that benefits the most marginalised will ultimately benefit everyone	seed	Approved	97	91%	7%	2%
We need adaptation solutions centred on decolonisation equity and justice prioritising the needs, rights & interests of ppl most affected	seed	Approved	100	76%	22%	2%
When nations choose armies over renewable energy, humanity loses twice. Let us choose clean energy for a safer, greener, peaceful world.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We need to hear from leaders the tough messages about climate breakdown - we can't keep consuming like we have in the past	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Action is needed - consultation is important, and then we need decisions that have follow through	participant	Approved	97	91%	8%	1%
Polluters pay must be increased	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
A greener economy can be slowing down. We need to reset our relationship with growth and scale up	participant	Approved	94	52%	37%	11%
Superannuation funds should be better linked to green economy investments	participant	Approved	96	91%	7%	2%
Climate change is a feminist issue!	participant	Approved	104	64%	13%	22%
Our future economy needs to be green, fair and circular where we eliminate waste & pollution by design, reuse, repair & recycling.	participant	Approved	94	99%	1%	0%
A just transition means no one is left behind. Invest in people, communities and equitable opportunities.	participant	Approved	94	98%	1%	1%
Build a greener future by empowering women to lead, innovate and thrive in emerging industries.	participant	Approved	96	90%	9%	1%
Sustainability and equity must go hand in hand. A greener future should benefit everyone, not just a few.	participant	Approved	95	98%	1%	1%
Taxing billionaires and oil & gas companies fairly would be a good start in getting gender and environmental issues to the fore	participant	Approved	93	97%	3%	0%
Climate change is a natural response to the destruction of our natural environment by a thrust for power and status initiated by patriarchy!	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Sustainable transition policy needs to address more than energy - we need strategies to address transition of all infrastructure systems	participant	Approved	93	97%	2%	1%

Government must collaborate with and invest in grassroots women-led enterprises that contribute to a greener economy	participant	Approved	90	81%	16%	3%
Transitioning to a greener economy also means removing barriers that prevent marginalised groups to participate in public decision making	participant	Approved	91	91%	8%	1%
People's safety and Health-especially communities most exposed to floods ,cyclones, heat, and rising sea levels.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Addressing Climate Change has never been more urgent. Itâ€™s been urgent for decades and we are already seeing the catastrophic effects.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
It has never been more urgent for the whole world to unite and slow the effects of global warming. We are seeing the catastrophic effects.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Address poverty as part of sustainability. Being poor is expensive & hygiene is harder. It is more wasteful because cheap things don't last.	participant	Approved	67	90%	9%	1%
Older women can offer useful statements based on their longer life experience.	participant	Approved	64	80%	19%	2%
Nepal has shown what 1Â° change means - the difference between melting and freezing. We MUST limit temperature rises. Stop Fossil fuels.	participant	Approved	66	89%	9%	2%
I want everyone to benefit from the transition to greener, environmentally friendly power, not just those who can afford the upfront costs.	participant	Approved	67	97%	3%	0%
Women tend to be carer's and in helping roles in society. Often reliant on part-time or casual employment to subsidise their income.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Women tend to be carer's, often reliant on casual and part-time employment to support their families. Women are often unsupported.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The world's governments have been captured by the powerful fossil fuel industry, lobby groups & others benefitting from polluting the world	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Sadly governments are mostly about power & must be reformed to better reflect climate change priorities & the realities of a warming planet.	participant	Approved	64	80%	16%	5%
We need to make huge changes for a better world for our young people..	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We need to make huge changes on so many levels so our young people have a world they can proudly live in...	participant	Approved	67	91%	6%	3%
You have been blathering now for 50 years along with the corrupt government of australia that represents the petroleum, gas and mining indus	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I wish that The global meeting advocates a climate future that will truly reflect the principles of JUSTICE,EQUITY and RESPECT for all.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
An effective and impactful transition means a global participation of all stakeholders at all levels with compassion to the creation!!!	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
An education system designed and run by women could create a more harmonised caring society.	participant	Approved	61	59%	26%	15%
Current fossil fuel subsidies should be redirected to sustainable energy projects.	participant	Approved	63	90%	8%	2%
Its very important to be using renewables and clean energy like solar, wind, water etc and give more incentives for electric cars	participant	Approved	62	85%	11%	3%

You don't believe the statement I made about my situation because you are not there, you don't live there, I lived that experience	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The government should support universal free education from early childhood to the first bachelor degree.	participant	Approved	64	83%	13%	5%
Both science and First Nations perspectives are critical in helping us to understand our interdependence with one another & with our planet.	participant	Approved	63	90%	8%	2%
I am over 80 and our generation has taken far too much and allowed foreign nations to dictate our policies , Pine Gap, Aukus, NuclearSubs.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Create shared community gardens with fruit and vegetables	participant	Approved	6	100%	0%	0%
We need move away from an economic model the encourages overconsumption and waste	participant	Approved	57	100%	0%	0%
Countries (and corporations) who have contributed most to the climate crisis must address climate impacts and support frontline communities	participant	Approved	59	90%	7%	3%
Australia needs to address fossil fuel production and export as well as energy use in Australia	participant	Approved	56	93%	5%	2%
Transitioning away from Fossil fuels needs to include a whole-of-economy approach to pivot away from exporting fossil fuels.	participant	Approved	59	86%	10%	3%
Effective transition way from fossil fuels requires multiparty, multistakeholder diallogue.	participant	Approved	54	81%	17%	2%
Individual action matters, but the systemic change we need requires bold action from governments and corporations.	participant	Approved	51	98%	0%	2%
We should all remember, good planets are hard to find.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
All open air car parks should be roofed with solar panels feeding a community battery.	participant	Approved	48	75%	21%	4%
A statement that is clear, concise and environment & social justice oriented	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Protecting biodiversity, preserving ecosystems and protecting what wilderness remains must be a priority in our approach to climate justice.	participant	Approved	51	96%	0%	4%
women deserve everything in this world because they are special and play a very important role in the society. not going to compete with men	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
To reduce the effects of coal mining make sure coal miners pay a decent royalty for removing our country's resources from the ground.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
A Royal Commission into the femicide and then there needs to be action. Too many women are being murdered by men known to them.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Fund Regional Coordinating Groups build local circular economies, reducing supply chains, producing, consuming locally improving wellbeing.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Shut down the gas exports in the NT.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Our house is on fire Please act now No more fossil fuels	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
If we don't address the climate change problem quickly, it will be too late for us all.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Australia has the ability to become leaders in sustainability via redirecting the obscene wealth of large companies/individuals to fund it	participant	Approved	46	74%	20%	7%

We should know the carbon cycle, water tables, soil microbiology, food webs, and how GDP growth relies on exploiting natural resources.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Climate change affects us all. We all have a responsibility and we all should be consulted about changes	participant	Approved	45	91%	7%	2%
Working towards stopping climate change is most important and fair taxation on coal, oil and gas extraction & production must be implemented	participant	Approved	42	79%	19%	2%
Patriarchy is a slaughterhouse.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Women are always in danger of being overlooked.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Genocide of women must be stopped.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Australia’s clean energy transition must be driven by urgency, justice, and inclusion.	participant	Approved	41	90%	7%	2%
How can we shift our educational focus towards sustainability in climate change, pollution, poverty and waste issues for betterment of all?	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Climate action is already 30 years late. Now it's the time to implement policies to protect our future.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
30 years too late. We must act on climate change now if we are to have a future.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
No one in our communities gets left behind, but we gotta ditch the billionaires.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The earth has been saying it in thunder and in rain: Nothing beautiful is built by looking away from pain.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I think that some on here need to understand the workings of green energy and the contribution fossil fuels make in order for this to happen	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
In every vote, every voice, every door we open wide, There’s a different kind of wealth waiting on the other side.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I feel strongly that the issue of climate change is something that affects everyone now and in the future.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
A greener world isn't about politics, it's about protecting our collective future!	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Save our children @grandchildren`s future from future chaos in a troubled world.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Stopped being so dam selfish and greedy shareholders	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
It's time to go green before it's too late and we destroy our planet. Abuse by industry must be ceased.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We live in a moden world where focus is on technology and we need to voice out our feelings without fear.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I like to be one of those strong women - strong women strong world	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%

I believe product waste could be drastically reduced at source by going back to reusable or renewable paper based products.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Government support & legislative infrastructure is important, but we all need to make an effort to become more sustainable in the process.	participant	Approved	29	83%	10%	7%
We all need to contribute to making this planet we inhabit, cleaner and greener. We can all live simply so that others can also simply live.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
it's time to have a national conversation on toxic waste incinerators. they emit more CO2 than coal facilities & undermine circular economy	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
No data centre/s in Australia to be paid for by any tax paying Australian.	participant	Approved	30	70%	17%	13%
The world is changing & we have to respond accordingly.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Make polluters pay - A LOT. Make new coal and gas economically unviable.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The Corruption within our political systems at all levels must be stopped and punishable by law . Whistle blowers must be protected	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
THe rampant corruption within our political systems needs to be addressed	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The situation is too dire for complacency. Our government must act now to ensure our kids have a future.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I want an end to fossil fuels its killing us all	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Caring Sharing Communication and Respect are four basic principles of our culture and we can apply same to our environment, our mother.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
I am a dreamer, intrinsically motivated. So for me, i always wished our society was gentler, more communal with village industries.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
the time to start a transition was 1980's. Now we need to act quickly by following the science and many solutions that already exist	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
For farmers, climate risk = financial risk. Who will feed all of us when farmers can't make a living on the land	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The billions saved and earned by taxing the mining and energy sector instead of subsidising them would pay for free education & all medical	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Why are established Fossil Fuel industries get sibsidised by us taxpayers?	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We need to be urgently stopping the use of fossil fuels & switching to energy from renewable & non-polluting sources to stop air pollution.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Defund police/defence and invest in gov-subsidised education programs about climate change and First Nations methods of caring for country	participant	Approved	17	35%	47%	18%
Restoring Nature should be central to an energy transition otherwise our choices may further destroy the biodiversity needed for life	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
An energy transition that exploits nature is just swapping one problem for another	participant	Approved	6	83%	0%	17%

We must focus on the restoration of nature alongside reductions in atmospheric carbon	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Renewables need to contribute to thriving nature, not destroy it further	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Young people should be consulted on the future they will own	participant	Approved	7	100%	0%	0%
Donate to your local op shops and charities .	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We need to pull out all stops, and disrupt profits if necessary because the green transition is an emergency.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
We need leaders who will say this is urgent and lead from integrity.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
The profits of renewable infrastructure should go to the local community, not shareholders.	participant	Approved	7	43%	43%	14%
Coal producing communities need to be supported to prepare for the low carbon economy.	participant	Approved	7	100%	0%	0%
Green groups should band together for a huge campaign, so as to be a bigger force to protect the environment and support climate action.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Consider a universal income and free child care as part of a program to a more sustainable future.	participant	Approved	6	100%	0%	0%
Ensuring safe planet is everyone's business. Policy makers must be true to the policies put in place for climate actions without compromise	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Ensuring a safe planet is everyone's business. Policy makers must be firm and transparent on climate action policies without compromise	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
because I know there will be nothing left for our upcoming young people but broken country	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Fossil fuels, Felling native forests are wrong for our economy and long term future	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Reversing climate change requires lowering the population, our material and personal ambitions and moving past capitalism.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Reversing climate change requires lowering our population count and our material and personal ambitions. We should also move past capitalism	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Reversing climate change requires wholesale changes to how we live, our personal ambitions, and our economic system.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0%
Support for First Nations to pursue economic sovereignty through climate action. This includes support to set up community owned energy.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0
That the transition is just and equitable in that it leaves no-one behind.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0%	0
That all groups benefit from the transition to net zero - workers, women, Indigenous people and low-income households.	participant	Not moderated	1	100%	0	0

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