Advocacy Research Network

Climate Justice Report A

A review of community resources charting pathways to climate justice across Oceania

This landscape analysis report was prepared for 350 Australia's Climate Justice Visioning 2025 consultation. The research directly supports 350 Australia's overall consultation goal: to develop a vision to guide their work on climate justice towards 2050, and to identify the pathways people think they need to take to get there.

This report summarises findings from a review of 107 resources to address the following key questions:

1. How do community organisations define 'climate justice'?
2. What pathways to climate justice do they propose?
3. Are there geographic and time trends in how they conceptualise climate?
4. What are the key themes and community variations in climate justice pathways?
5. What are the gaps and recommendations for pathways to climate justice?

This resource review (Part A) complements Climate Academic Literature Review Report B (a review of academic research on climate justice) and supplementary spreadsheets that provide summaries of all resources identified for the consultation.

Prepared for: 350 Australia Climate Justice Visioning 2025
Research Team: Advocacy Research Network (ARN)
Report Date: January 2026

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Advocacy Research Network (2026). Climate Justice Landscape Analysis for 350 Australia’s Climate Justice Visioning Project.



1.Executive Summary

This landscape analysis identified **107 resources** from **86 unique organisations** working on climate justice across Oceania. The review reveals strong Indigenous leadership, diverse pathways to justice, and mature definitional discourse, whilst also highlighting critical gaps and opportunities for 350 Australia's consultation.

What Actors have Developed Climate Justice Plans and Pathways?

Geographic Distribution: The landscape is Australia-centred (**81%** of resources), with Aotearoa/New Zealand at **19%** and Pacific Islands appearing in **34%** of resources (though often underrepresented as standalone Pacific-led initiatives at 17%). This reflects both genuine concentration of documented work and research team limitations around language barriers and networks.

Indigenous Leadership is Central: 79% of resources (85 of 107) explicitly centre Indigenous communities and perspectives, making this the most prominent voice across the landscape. This includes 19 explicitly First Nations-led organisations plus Indigenous perspectives embedded throughout government, advocacy, legal, and community work.

We found a diverse ecosystem of actors:

- First Nations Organisations: 19 resources (18%)
- Advocacy/Campaign: 19 resources (18%)
- Government Processes: 15 resources (14%)
- Legal Organisations: 14 resources (13%)
- Community Organisations: 12 resources (11%)
- Academic/Research: 10 resources (9%)

Community Perspectives: Beyond Indigenous focus, significant attention to disaster-affected communities (22%), workers/just transition (21%), youth (30%), women/gender (30%), and low-income communities (22%). Critical gap: disability/vulnerable communities only 5% despite heightened vulnerability.

Mature Definitional Discourse: All 107 resources (100%) provide climate justice definitions, demonstrating sophisticated understanding. Seven main themes emerge: Indigenous rights and sovereignty (most prominent at 79%), disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities, human rights lens, just transition for workers (21%), frontline community protection, addressing root causes and systems change, and procedural justice/participation.

Explicit Pathways: 54% of resources (58 organisations) articulate explicit pathways to climate justice. Ten main pathway approaches identified: community-led and participatory (most common), Indigenous-led solutions and sovereignty, policy reform and government action, legal reform and rights-based approaches, just transition for workers, building organisational capacity, regional advocacy and movement building, knowledge integration, place-based adaptation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

How Other Climate Justice Pathways have been Developed

The landscape review identified 23 resources with some similarity to 350 Australia's consultation approach, though most differ in scale, scope, or purpose. Five projects demonstrate substantial similarity: ELCA's Australian Bushfire and Climate Plan (hundreds of participants in online roundtables producing 165 recommendations), National First Peoples Gathering (Indigenous-led co-design at national scale), ACOSS Blueprint (extensive multi-stakeholder consultation), Ihirangi-Rauora (Māori-led hui and iwi consultation), and Taranaki 2050 (1,000+ participants in community co-design). These projects employed diverse methods—roundtables, yarning circles, hui, workshops, doorknocking, listening posts—demonstrating different strengths for reaching and engaging communities. Notably, no existing consultation spans Australia, Aotearoa, and Pacific Islands together, making 350's Oceania-wide scope genuinely novel.

What Makes This Landscape Distinctive

Strong Areas of Consensus provide a foundation for 350 Australia's consultation:

- Those most impacted must lead responses
- Historical responsibility for emissions matters
- Fossil fuel expansion must stop
- Climate action must address existing inequalities
- Both Indigenous knowledge and Western science essential
- Mitigation and adaptation both necessary
- Just transition must protect workers
- Participatory processes essential (though consultation alone insufficient)

Innovative Approaches demonstrate what's possible: Iwi climate strategies show Indigenous governance leadership, cultural burning programmes revive traditional fire management, legal innovations like "right to equitable adaptation" create new accountability mechanisms, youth-led Pacific organising models intergenerational climate justice, and cross-sector collaboration produces comprehensive recommendations no single sector could develop alone.

Productive Tensions require navigation: immediate adaptation needs versus long-term transformation goals, working within versus transforming systems, place-based organising versus coordinated action at scale, and different community priorities with limited resources.

Critical Gaps and Opportunities

- **Pacific Islands perspectives** were underrepresented (17% standalone initiatives) despite being a climate justice frontline. This provides an opportunity for intentional, resourced outreach.
- **Worker and union voices** were underrepresented in grassroots discourse (21%) compared to formal plans, giving an opportunity to bridge environmental and labour movements.
- **Disability justice** was severely underrepresented (5%). Overcoming this gap requires targeted engagement and accessible consultation processes.
- **Rural and agricultural communities, explicit gender analysis, and technology justice dimensions** were also underemphasised, suggesting opportunities for a comprehensive vision that includes these viewpoints.
- **Implementation gap**. Many rich plans have been developed but there appears to be limited evaluation of actual justice outcomes. This shows the need for accountability frameworks from the start and built in evaluation to understand what is working and what needs attention.

Implications for 350 Australia's Consultation

The consultation enters a rich ecosystem with 86 organisations offering decades of experience, strong consensus on principles, and concrete pathways to learn from. The opportunity is not starting from scratch but bringing together diverse perspectives into Oceania-wide vision, something that is largely absent to date.

Unique contributions 350 can make: The consultation can provide a truly Oceania-wide perspective bridging Australia, Aotearoa, and Pacific contexts. It can meaningfully integrate worker and union voices into grassroots climate justice discourse. It can facilitate cross-community dialogue and solidarity-building across Indigenous communities, workers, disaster survivors, Pacific Islanders, disabled people, and youth. It can develop concrete actionable pathways with accountability mechanisms. It can centre underrepresented perspectives including disability, rural, gender, and technology justice. Finally, it can create space for honest dialogue about productive tensions and trade-offs.

Critical success factors include genuine Indigenous leadership is essential through co-design and decision-making power, not just consultation. Accessibility and inclusion must be prioritised throughout the process. Adequate resourcing is essential, including travel

support, compensation for participation, translation services, and childcare. Long-term commitment beyond a one-off consultation is required. Power-sharing through advisory groups with decision-making authority is necessary. A clear connection to action must be established from the beginning.

Priority communities for engagement include First Nations and Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander peoples must be foundational (not just included). Disaster-affected communities including bushfire survivors, flood-affected communities, and heat-vulnerable urban populations require engagement. Pacific Islands communities need intentional outreach that addresses access barriers. Workers in fossil fuel industries and regions including the Hunter Valley, Collie, and Queensland coal regions must be centred. Disability and health-vulnerable communities require targeted engagement to correct critical underrepresentation. Community sector organisations should be engaged as implementation partners.

Key Learnings for 350 Australia

These key learnings were constructed through a collaborative review process involving volunteers and Advocacy Research Network (ARN) organisers, who analysed the documents to identify common themes and distinct approaches. Given the diverse nature of these resources, ranging from community blueprints to high-level strategy documents, interpretations of 'climate justice' and strategic goals naturally varied. In assessing the value of these consultations, our team prioritised those that produced specific, implementable outcomes over those offering only high-level aspirations. While the qualitative and distinct nature of these documents allows for many interpretations, the following seven learnings represent the insights our team identified as most useful for informing 350 Australia's future direction.

1. Scale and Diversity Matter: The largest consultations (ELCA, Taranaki 2050, Hunter Renewal) engaged hundreds to thousands of people across diverse sectors, not just environmental advocates. ELCA's inclusion of emergency leaders, farmers, health professionals, and survivors alongside climate scientists produced more implementable recommendations.

2. Method Diversity Increases Reach: Projects used multiple engagement methods such as online roundtables (ELCA), doorknocking (Hunter Renewal), listening posts (Sea Change), workshops (Taranaki), hui (Ihirangi), yarning circles (First Peoples Gathering). This diversity recognises that different communities need different approaches.

3. Indigenous-Led Approaches Require Distinct Processes: The National First Peoples Gathering, Ihirangi-Rauora, and Climate Justice Taranaki demonstrate that Indigenous consultation requires culturally appropriate methods (yarning circles, hui), adequate time, and recognition of sovereignty rather than stakeholder status.

4. Community Co-Design Produces Ownership: Taranaki 2050's explicit rejection of the "expert develops, then consults" model in favour of a "blank sheet" co-design approach created strong community ownership. Hunter Renewal's doorknocking helped build grassroots engagement. These approaches take longer but produce more legitimate, implementable outcomes.

5. Lived Experience Alongside Expertise: ELCA's success came from balancing emergency service expertise with bushfire survivor lived experience and Indigenous fire practitioner knowledge. ACOSS integrated people with lived experience of disadvantage alongside researchers and sector leaders.

6. Concrete Outputs Are Essential: The most valuable consultations produced specific, actionable recommendations (ELCA's 165 recommendations, Taranaki's roadmap, Hunter's blueprint) rather than vague principles. 350's consultation should similarly aim for concrete pathways with clear accountability.

7. Few Oceania-Wide Efforts Exist: Notably, we found no existing consultation which spanned Australia, Aotearoa, and Pacific Islands together. Most are national (Australia or Aotearoa) or regional. This makes 350's Oceania-wide scope genuinely novel and fills a gap, though it also presents coordination challenges.

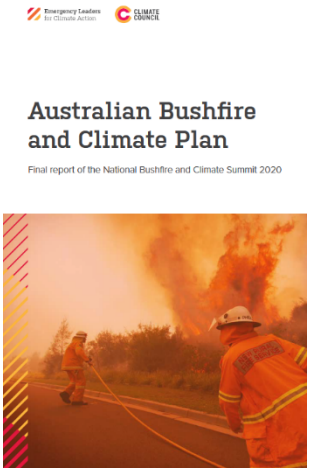
Looking Forward

The consultation represents a rare opportunity to bring together diverse voices for participatory visioning at Oceania-wide scale, learning from proven methods (roundtables, workshops, hui, listening posts, doorknocking, co-design) whilst building something distinctive in its scope and justice-centred approach. Success requires honouring the 79% Indigenous centrality in existing work through genuine leadership, addressing underrepresentation through resourced outreach, building on strong consensus whilst navigating tensions, and committing to long-term implementation beyond initial consultation.

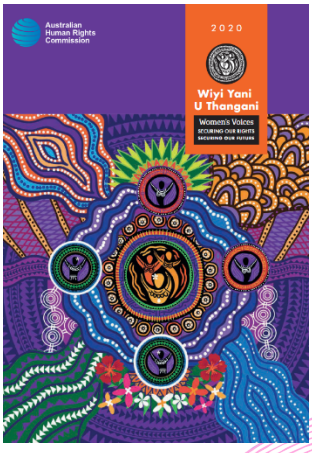
2. Similar Projects to 350 Australia's Consultation

The landscape review identified very few directly comparable large-scale climate justice visioning consultations in Oceania. Most climate justice work in the region takes the form of advocacy campaigns, research outputs, or policy submissions rather than broad-based visioning consultations. This makes the 350 Australia approach relatively novel in its scale and participatory design, particularly in seeking to engage 5,000 people across diverse communities in co-creating both a vision and pathways for climate justice. The detailed analysis revealed a small number of projects with substantial similarities, though each differs from 350 Australia's approach in important ways.

Most Similar



Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA) & Climate Councils' **Australian Bushfire and Climate Plan** represents one of the most directly comparable initiatives to 350 Australia's consultation approach. This project brought together hundreds of participants from across the country in online roundtables to formulate 165 comprehensive recommendations. What makes ELCA particularly relevant is its methodology of engaging diverse stakeholder groups. This included emergency leaders, Indigenous fire practitioners, health professionals, farmers, community leaders, social service providers, economists, mayors, climate scientists, and bushfire survivors. The plan synthesised their perspectives into actionable recommendations. The resulting 165 recommendations span emergency management reform, Indigenous fire management expansion, building code updates, climate adaptation strategy, and health system preparedness. This demonstrates how large-scale consultation can produce concrete, implementable pathways while maintaining climate justice principles.

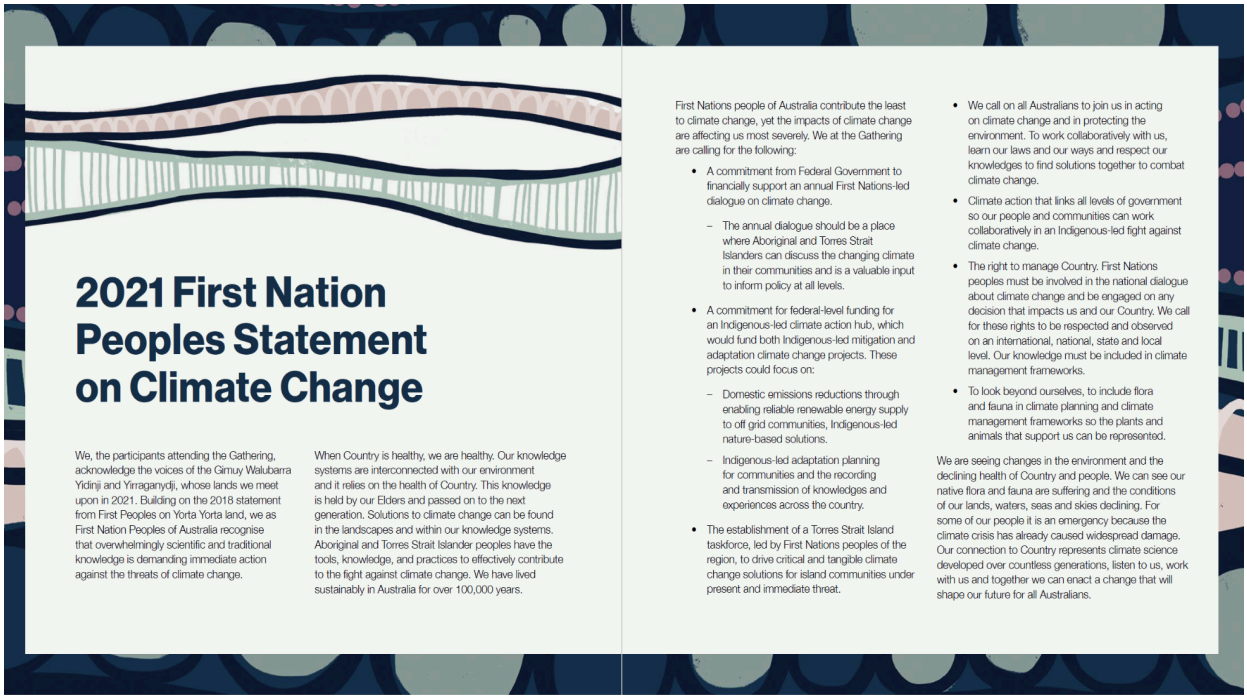


The **Wiyi Yani U Thangani Report** by the Australian Human Rights Commission, while broader in scope than climate-specific work, demonstrates relevant consultation methodology. This extensive project used comprehensive consultation processes to centre Indigenous women's voices and could inform climate justice organising approaches, particularly around meaningful engagement with diverse communities.

ACOSS Blueprint Framework - The Australian Council of Social Service conducted extensive consultation with the community sector, climate movement, unions, researchers, and people with lived experience of

disadvantage to develop their comprehensive "Blueprint Framework for Fair, Fast and Inclusive Climate Change Action." This demonstrates consultation methodology relevant to 35 Australia's approach, particularly around engaging diverse communities and integrating social justice perspectives. The Blueprint's emphasis on centring disadvantaged communities and ensuring climate action reduces rather than reinforces inequality provides a model for justice-centred consultation processes.

The **National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change Report** is also broadly comparable. Like the 350 Australia consultation, this project involves gathering Indigenous perspectives through comprehensive consultation processes, though with a specific focus on First Nations voices at a national level. The gathering employed multiple engagement methods to centre Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives on climate action.



2021 First Nation Peoples Statement on Climate Change

We, the participants attending the Gathering, acknowledge the voices of the Gimuy Walubarra Yidinji and Yirraganydji, whose lands we meet upon in 2021. Building on the 2018 statement from First Peoples on Yorta Yorta land, we as First Nation Peoples of Australia recognise that overwhelmingly scientific and traditional knowledge is demanding immediate action against the threats of climate change.

When Country is healthy, we are healthy. Our knowledge systems are interconnected with our environment and it relies on the health of Country. This knowledge is held by our Elders and passed on to the next generation. Solutions to climate change can be found in the landscapes and within our knowledge systems. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the tools, knowledge, and practices to effectively contribute to the fight against climate change. We have lived sustainably in Australia for over 100,000 years.

First Nations people of Australia contribute the least to climate change, yet the impacts of climate change are affecting us most severely. We at the Gathering are calling for the following:

- A commitment from Federal Government to financially support an annual First Nations-led dialogue on climate change.
  - The annual dialogue should be a place where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders can discuss the changing climate in their communities and is a valuable input to inform policy at all levels.
- A commitment for federal-level funding for an Indigenous-led climate action hub, which would fund both Indigenous-led mitigation and adaptation climate change projects. These projects could focus on:
  - Domestic emissions reductions through enabling reliable renewable energy supply to off grid communities, Indigenous-led nature-based solutions.
  - Indigenous-led adaptation planning for communities and the recording and transmission of knowledges and experiences across the country.
- The establishment of a Torres Strait Island taskforce, led by First Nations peoples of the region, to drive critical and tangible climate change solutions for island communities under present and immediate threat.
- We call on all Australians to join us in acting on climate change and in protecting the environment. To work collaboratively with us, learn our laws and our ways and respect our knowledges to find solutions together to combat climate change.
- Climate action that links all levels of government so our people and communities can work collaboratively in an Indigenous-led fight against climate change.
- The right to manage Country. First Nations peoples must be involved in the national dialogue about climate change and be engaged on any decision that impacts us and our Country. We call for these rights to be respected and observed on an international, national, state and local level. Our knowledge must be included in climate management frameworks.
- To look beyond ourselves, to include flora and fauna in climate planning and climate management frameworks so the plants and animals that support us can be represented.

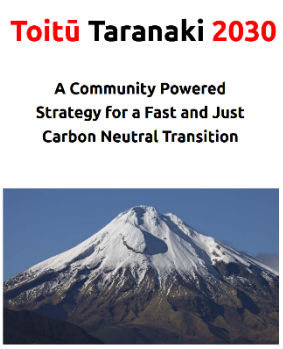
We are seeing changes in the environment and the declining health of Country and people. We can see our native flora and fauna are suffering and the conditions of our lands, waters, seas and skies declining. For some of our people it is an emergency because the climate crisis has already caused widespread damage. Our connection to Country represents climate science developed over countless generations, listen to us, work with us and together we can enact a change that will shape our future for all Australians.

Ihirangi - Rauora Indigenous Worldview Framework - While focused specifically on Indigenous perspectives, this project employed consultation with iwi leadership and national Māori bodies, testing concepts through hui and seeking input from diverse Indigenous communities. The methodology of iterative consultation and refinement could inform 350 Australia's engagement with First Nations peoples, demonstrating the importance of adequate time, culturally appropriate processes, and centring Indigenous sovereignty rather than treating Indigenous peoples as merely one stakeholder group among many.

Moderately Similar

Venture Taranaki - "Taranaki 2050 Roadmap" This regional project engaged over 1,000 participants across 29 workshops through community co-design. Notably, Venture Taranaki explicitly rejected the "conventional approach" of small groups developing strategy then consulting, instead starting with a "blank sheet of paper" and having "people of Taranaki create the content through co-design process." This demonstrates successful large-scale community visioning producing a regional transformation strategy, offering valuable lessons about genuine co-design versus tokenistic consultation.

Climate Justice Taranaki - "Toitu Taranaki: 2030 Just Transition Community Strategy" This represents an independent community-powered process that sought to amplify voices feeling unheard in official processes. The project involved community-run consultation meetings gathering input from diverse groups including tangata whenua, workers, farmers, and health specialists, developed through collaborative workshops and hui in 2019. This demonstrates how community organisations can lead their own visioning processes outside government frameworks.



Hunter Renewal - "A community blueprint to restore the Hunter" This regional Just Transition project employed phased, collective community-based processes. They conducted door-knocking of over 4,000 homes in 2016-17, hosted community dinners and workshops, and in 2021-22 engaged 130 Hunter residents including eight Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the technical drafting and review of the Blueprint report. Prior to this community review, an expert panel was used to refine the initial principles. The approach emphasises meaningful community engagement and local empowerment in decision-making, demonstrating how intensive grassroots engagement can build legitimacy for transition planning.



Others with Similar Elements

Several other initiatives employed consultation-style approaches but with narrower scope or different purposes:

- **Climate Justice Union** - Uses community consultation approaches with lived experience voices and co-design methodology, but focussed on specific campaigns rather than broad visioning

- **Collaboration for Impact** - Conducted community consultation through interviews to understand community perspectives on climate justice, but as research rather than participatory action planning
- **Various iwi climate strategies** - Several iwi including Te Arawa and Ngāi Tahu have undertaken community consultations for climate adaptation plans, demonstrating Indigenous-led consultation models within specific iwi contexts

Other approaches to consultation

To better understand how these diverse consultation approaches compare, the table below synthesises key methodological elements across the most and moderately similar projects. This comparison highlights the variety of consultation processes that have been used, from online roundtables to doorknocking, from hui to listening posts, each with different strengths for reaching and engaging communities. Understanding these approaches and their outcomes can directly inform 350 Australia's consultation design decisions around scale, methods, participant engagement, and expected outputs.

Table 1: Example approaches to consultation (note a full list is available in Section 10)

Project	Scale	Method	Participants	Duration	Outputs
ELCA Bushfire Plan	National (Australia)	Online roundtables	Hundreds across sectors	Multi-month	165 recommendations
National First Peoples Gathering	National (Australia)	Yarning circles, co-design	Traditional Owners nationwide	Ongoing process	Policy recommendations
ACOSS Blueprint	National (Australia)	Consultations with sectors	Community sector, unions, people with lived experience	Extended consultation	Comprehensive framework
Ihirangi-Rauora	National (Aotearoa)	Hui, iwi consultation	Iwi leadership, Māori bodies	Iterative refinement	Indigenous worldview framework
Taranaki 2050	Regional	29 workshops, co-design	1,000+ community members	2018-2019	Regional roadmap
Climate Justice Taranaki	Regional	Community	Tangata whenua, workers, farmers	2019 workshops	Community strategy

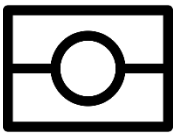
		meetings, hui			
Hunter Renewal	Regional	Door-knocking, workshops	4,000 homes surveyed (2016-17), 130 participating in workshops (2021-2022)	Phased process	Regional blueprint
Gladstone Transition	Regional	Forums, surveys	Multi-sector stakeholders	Consultation phase	Transition roadmap
Sea Change Tai Timu Tai Pari	Regional (Aotearoa)	25 listening posts	250+ participants	Extended engagement	Adaptation strategy

Key Insights

A key insight from this landscape scan is that most climate justice work in Oceania takes the form of advocacy campaigns, research outputs, or policy submissions rather than broad-based visioning consultations. Organisations are busy responding to immediate crises, advocating for policy change, or serving affected communities. Few have had the capacity or mandate to step back and engage thousands of people in co-creating long-term visions and pathways. The 350 Australia consultation therefore represents a relatively rare opportunity to bring together diverse voices for participatory visioning at scale, building on but distinct from existing work in the landscape.

3. Who are the leading actors working on these topics?

First Nations Organisations



First Nations Organisations (19 resources, 18%) emerge as a distinct and vital category. While representing 18% of analysed resources as standalone First Nations organisations, Indigenous perspectives and leadership appear throughout **79% of all resources** (85 of 107), making this the most prominent voice in the landscape. This includes multiple iwi climate strategies (Te Arawa, Ngāi Tahu), Aboriginal-led research embedded within other organisations, Indigenous fire management programmes through ELCA, and trans-Pacific Indigenous frameworks like the Yidinji Proposition spanning

Australia and Pacific contexts. Explicitly First Nations-led organisations identified include:

- Bundjalung Nation
- Gunaikurnai
- Ngāi Tahu
- National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change
- Lowitja Institute
- Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
- Guringai Aboriginal Corporation
- First Nations Clean Energy Network
- Ropa Woda Governance Council (Northern Territory - Roper River catchment)
- Yidinji Traditional Owners (through EAROPH Australia)
- Te Arawa

Government Processes



Government Processes (15 resources, 14%) represent government-facilitated processes that explicitly incorporate justice frameworks or meaningfully partner with affected communities, particularly First Nations peoples. It's important to note that most government climate action was excluded from this analysis because it lacks explicit justice orientation. The included resources demonstrate what becomes possible when governments do centre justice

- Auckland Council - "Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan"
- WA Government - Collie's Just Transition Plan
- Kimberley Floods Plan
- Gladstone Economic Transition Roadmap
- Fiji - Planned Relocation Guidelines
- Kiribati - Climate plans
- Latrobe Valley Authority
- Don Dunstan Foundation (South Australia)
- Australian Government - First Nations Clean Energy Strategy
- Australian Human Rights Commission - Wiyi Yani U Thangani

These government processes show attempts to address worker and community impacts of climate change and energy transition, integrate Te Ao Māori perspectives, and grapple with existential climate threats through justice frameworks.

Advocacy Organisations



Advocacy Organisations (19 resources, 18%) focus on campaigns, policy change, public mobilisation, and systems transformation. Please note there is much cross-over with community organisations, as some of these also engage in advocacy. These organisations use various strategies to advance climate justice, from specific policy targets like fossil fuel phase-out to building broad social movements. Examples of these actors include:

- Friends of the Earth (national and branches)
- Climate Justice Union (Western Australia)
- Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation (ANTAR)
- Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA)
- Hunter Jobs Alliance
- Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN)
- Australian Youth Climate Coalition
- Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change

Legal Organisations



Legal Organisations (14 resources, 13%) represent a significant and growing force in the climate justice landscape, employing strategies ranging from strategic litigation to rights-based advocacy and legal education. The Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria has developed sophisticated frameworks for "climate-informed legal services" that integrate climate considerations into everyday legal work on housing, employment, social security, and consumer issues. This represents a recognition that climate change affects all areas of legal practice.

- Environmental Justice Australia - Climate Justice Legal Project
- Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria
- Community Legal Centres across jurisdictions
- Lowitja Institute - Litigation work on Indigenous climate justice
- Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change

Community Organisations



Community Organisations (12 resources, 11%) emphasise grassroots organising, local action, and community-led responses (note there is substantial crossover between this category and advocacy organisations). What distinguishes community organisations is their grounding in local contexts and relationships. They work directly with affected communities rather than primarily engaging with policymakers or courts. Many have deep roots in their regions and bring long-term commitment to community organising:

- East Gippsland Resilience
- Gippsland Climate Change Network
- Plan C
- Environment Centre NT (Northern Territory)
- MacKillop Family Services (disaster recovery programmes)

Academic Partnerships



Academic Partnerships (10 resources, 9%) contribute frameworks for understanding climate justice in Oceania contexts, case studies of community-led adaptation, and critical analysis of approaches. While academic papers are considered in a separate report (Climate Justice Report Part B), some academic outputs have been undertaken in collaboration or partnerships with non-academic groups to develop climate justice pathways. These include:

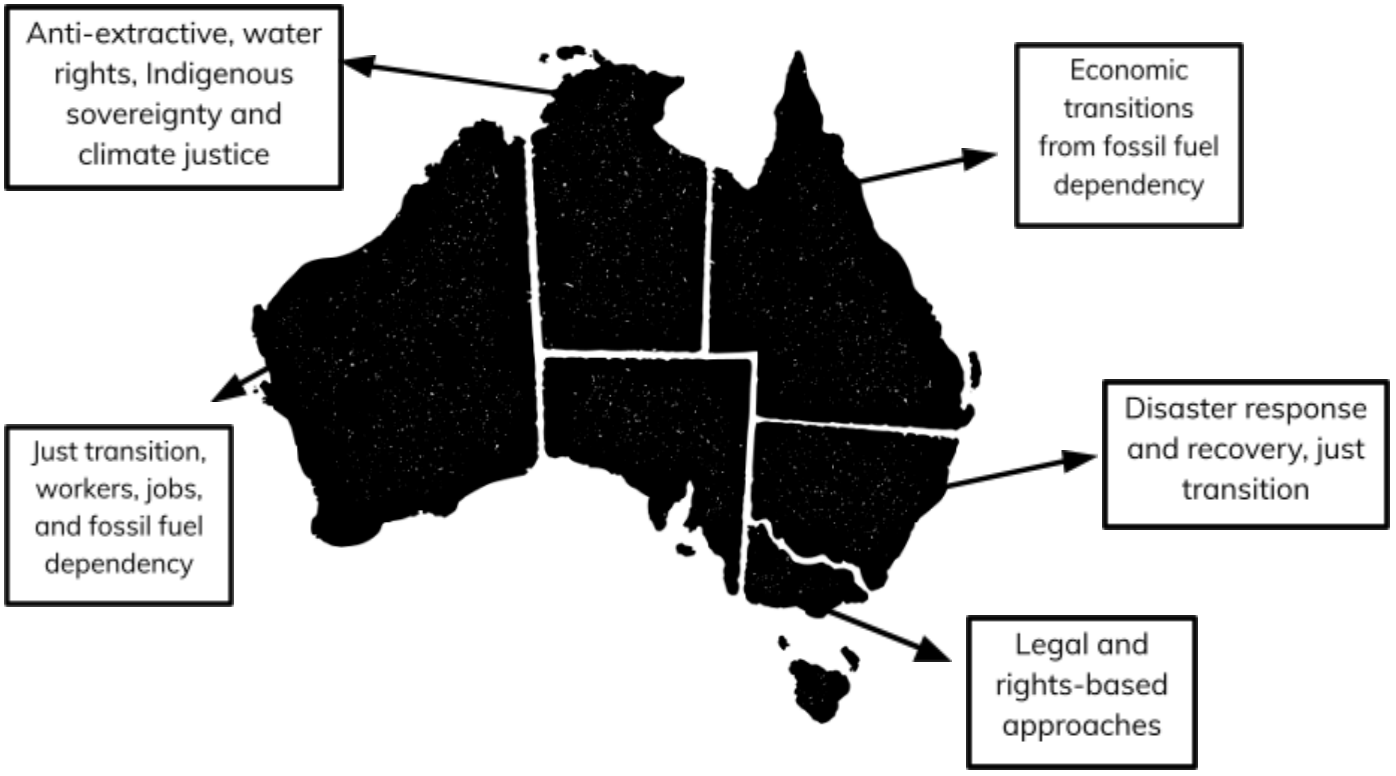
- Griffith University Climate Justice Observatory
- Edith Cowan University - Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit
- Future Earth - National strategy documents
- Don Dunstan Foundation (University of Adelaide affiliated)
- Lowitja Institute (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health research)

These academic contributors provide theoretical frameworks, evidence-based analysis, and critical perspectives, though the landscape also reveals tensions around whether research extracts from communities or genuinely serves community-defined needs.

Geographic Distribution

The geographic distribution of resources reveals both the reach of climate justice work across Oceania and significant gaps requiring attention.

Australia (87 resources, 81%) dominates the landscape, reflecting both extensive climate justice organising in Australia and the research team's greater access to Australian networks and English-language resources. Within Australia, clear state-level patterns emerge that reflect different regional contexts and priorities:



Victoria shows strong emphasis on legal and rights-based approaches, with the Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria leading sophisticated development of climate justice legal frameworks including the concept of "right to equitable adaptation." Multiple universities contribute academic research, and Melbourne provides focus on urban climate justice alongside rural disaster response in regions like East Gippsland. Victoria's experience of devastating bushfires in 2019-2020 has shaped significant attention to disaster preparedness and community resilience.

Northern Territory demonstrates strong anti-extractive focus through Environment Centre NT's advocacy for ending fossil fuel extraction and implementing strong environmental laws, particularly the water trigger. The Ropa

Woda Governance Council's water rights declaration for the Roper River catchment exemplifies hyper-local Indigenous-led climate justice work demanding bans on water extraction licences and mandatory Indigenous governance in water decision-making. These NT-based initiatives emphasise the interconnection between water rights, Indigenous sovereignty, and climate justice in Australia's tropical north.

Western Australia centres just transition in the coal-dependent town of Collie, where comprehensive government-led planning attempts to support workers and communities through energy transition. The Climate Justice Union WA emphasises Indigenous-led organising and brings worker perspectives to broader climate justice organising, refusing false choice between jobs and environment. Western Australia's economy remains heavily dependent on mining and gas extraction, making just transition particularly urgent and politically contentious.

New South Wales prioritises disaster response and recovery following catastrophic 2019-2020 bushfires and repeated flooding events, with particular attention to the Bundjalung Nation's response to 2022 floods demonstrating Indigenous-led recovery. The Hunter Valley, as one of Australia's major coal mining regions, features prominently in just transition discussions, with the Hunter Jobs Alliance advocating for worker-led transition planning. NSW's oscillation between progressive and conservative state governments creates an uncertain policy environment for climate justice work.

South Australia demonstrates network-based approaches through the Climate Justice Network SA and Don Dunstan Foundation, with emphasis on collaboration and coalition building across movements. South Australia's longer history with renewable energy (wind farms established earlier than other states) may enable more collaborative approaches and provide experience that informs current organising.

Queensland features in discussions around Gladstone's economic transition from LNG and coal dependency, with government-led roadmaps attempting to navigate regional economic change.

Beyond Australia



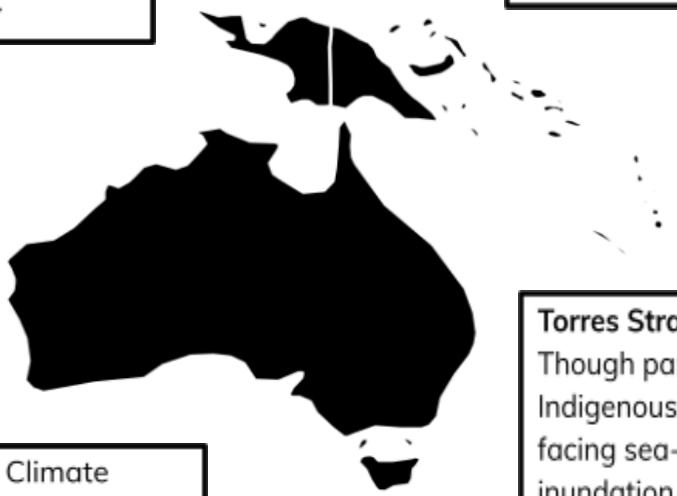
Aotearoa/New Zealand (20 resources, 19%): Aotearoa presents distinct patterns shaped by Te Tiriti o Waitangi, with iwi-led initiatives predominating throughout the landscape. Multiple iwi have developed comprehensive climate strategies grounded in mātauranga Māori, positioning climate action within frameworks of kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and whakapapa (genealogical connections to tupuna

and mokopuna). Regional coalitions demonstrate community organising outside government frameworks, whilst Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland exemplifies bilingual, bicultural approaches to climate governance. Te Tiriti-based approaches are increasingly embedded in government processes, with iwi-council partnership models more developed than equivalent arrangements in Australia. However, significant tensions persist between Treaty rhetoric and practice, with research revealing how policies can fail when they misrecognise Māori as "stakeholders" rather than Treaty partners with inherent authority.

Pacific Islands (36 resources, 34%): Pacific Islands contexts appear across multiple documents but remain underrepresented as standalone Pacific-led initiatives, likely reflecting research team limitations rather than absence of climate justice work. Youth-led movements like Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change demonstrate prominent Pacific youth leadership in international climate advocacy, given existential threats to homelands. Torres Strait Islander perspectives appear within Australian resources, highlighting connections between Australian First Nations and Pacific contexts. Trans-pacific work is available as well. The Yidinji Proposition represents an Indigenous-led trans-Pacific framework spanning Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands, proposing specific loss and damage funding mechanisms ($4B annually from Australia, $800M from New Zealand), demonstrating how Indigenous-led frameworks can translate principles into concrete accountability measures.

Vanuatu (8 resources): Government policies addressing loss and damage and climate-induced displacement, demonstrating Pacific leadership in developing frameworks for existential climate threats.

Fiji (5 resources): Government Planned Relocation Guidelines providing justice frameworks for community relocation and cultural continuity.



Torres Strait Islands (12 resources): Though part of Australia, distinct Indigenous Pacific Islander context facing sea-level rise and coastal inundation, frequently referenced in Australian First Nations climate work.

Kiribati (5 resources): Climate plans addressing atoll nation challenges of sea-level rise across Gilbert, Phoenix, and Line Islands.

4. Climate Justice Plans and Frameworks

A substantial majority of organisations articulate pathways, plans, or frameworks for achieving climate justice. The detailed analysis identified **57 organisations (53%) with explicit climate justice plans**. These plans range from comprehensive government strategies to advocacy frameworks and practical toolkits, providing concrete examples of how climate justice moves from concept to implementation.

→ Comprehensive Government Plans

Auckland Council - "Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan": Auckland Council's climate plan represents one of the most comprehensive government climate justice plans in the region. The plan integrates Te Ao Māori perspectives throughout rather than treating Indigenous perspectives as an add-on or separate section. It includes explicit climate justice commitments and emphasises community-led climate action projects with iwi partnership models embedded in governance structures. The plan demonstrates how local governments can operationalise climate justice through participatory processes, resource allocation to support community initiatives, and Treaty-based partnership arrangements with mana whenua. Auckland's approach shows that climate justice at local government level requires both policy frameworks and practical mechanisms for sharing power and resources.

Australian Government - "First Nations Clean Energy Strategy 2024-2030": This strategy focuses on Indigenous self-determination in clean energy transition, economic opportunities for First Nations communities, and cultural protocol adherence in energy projects. The strategy recognises that energy transition presents both risks and opportunities for First Nations peoples—risks of exclusion from benefits and of projects imposed without consent, and opportunities for economic development, energy sovereignty, and application of traditional knowledge. By centring self-determination, the strategy acknowledges that climate justice for First Nations peoples requires control over energy futures on Country, not just consultation about others' plans.

WA Government - "Collie Just Transition Plan": This plan addresses economic transition in Western Australia's coal-dependent town of Collie. The plan includes worker retraining and economic support packages, regional economic diversification strategies to move beyond coal dependency, and democratic participation mechanisms in transition planning. Collie's just transition demonstrates government recognition that phasing out coal requires supporting affected workers and communities, not just shutting down mines and power stations. The plan's effectiveness remains to be fully evaluated, but it represents an explicit

attempt to operationalise just transition principles through government-funded programmes and stakeholder engagement processes.

Gladstone Economic Transition Roadmap: This roadmap provides a pathway for the LNG and coal-dependent Queensland region, emphasising new industry development and worker protection as the region navigates away from fossil fuel dependence. Like Collie, Gladstone's roadmap recognises that economic transition requires active planning and support, not just market forces. The emphasis on worker protection and new industry development reflects understanding that just transition must provide real alternatives, not just promises.

Fiji - Planned Relocation Guidelines: These guidelines address climate-induced displacement with justice frameworks for community relocation and cultural continuity in adaptation planning. As a Pacific Island nation facing sea-level rise and increasingly severe cyclones, Fiji confronts difficult decisions about planned relocation of coastal communities. The Guidelines attempt to ensure relocation processes respect community autonomy, maintain cultural connections, and don't compound existing vulnerabilities. They represent Pacific leadership in developing frameworks for one of climate change's most difficult justice challenges.

→ Advocacy Frameworks and Toolkits

ACOSS - "Blueprint Framework for Fair, Fast and Inclusive Climate Change Action": Developed through extensive consultation with the community sector, climate movement, unions, and people with lived experience of disadvantage, the Blueprint provides a comprehensive framework addressing intersecting vulnerabilities and ensuring transition benefits flow to disadvantaged communities. It emphasises that climate action must reduce rather than reinforce existing inequalities—that energy transition, for example, must ensure affordable energy access for low-income households while phasing out fossil fuels. The Blueprint demonstrates how peak bodies representing the social service sector can bring a social justice lens to climate policy, insisting that climate action and social justice are inseparable rather than competing priorities.

Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria - "Climate Justice Field Guide" and Theory of Change: This sophisticated legal and rights-based approach to climate justice includes the concept of "right to equitable adaptation"—the idea that communities have legal rights to adaptation support proportionate to their vulnerability, with corresponding government obligations. It provides frameworks for climate-informed legal services that integrate climate considerations across areas like housing law (addressing mould, energy

efficiency, extreme heat), employment law (worker safety in extreme weather), social security (accessing support after disasters), and consumer law (renewable energy contracts).

The Field Guide outlines a **"Continuum of Climate and Disaster Justice Maturity"** that progresses through three stages: Early stages → Developing → Transformative. This pathway covers four main areas: CLC General, Service Delivery, Advocacy and Law Reform, and Operations. Their Theory of Change maps how legal services, community legal education, law reform advocacy, and strategic litigation can advance climate justice. This represents innovation in thinking about legal strategies for climate justice beyond environmental law to encompass all areas of law that affect vulnerable communities.

Edith Cowan University - "Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit": This toolkit provides practical resources for community sector organisations to build organisational adaptive capacity, develop place-based approaches to climate resilience, implement trauma-informed service delivery during climate disasters, and address intersecting vulnerabilities. The toolkit recognises that community service organisations—homeless services, family support, disability services, aged care—need tools and frameworks to respond to climate impacts affecting the communities they serve. The toolkit sets out a specific process through four main stages: 1) Building Relationships, 2) Collective Learning, 2) Collectively Assessing, and 4) Collective Integration. Details are available through their Process Hub and Resource Hub, with specific tools for each stage. It translates climate justice concepts into practical guidance for frontline service organisations.

City of Melbourne - "A Community-Led Approach to Climate Justice": This collaborative process guide was developed in partnership with Jesuit Social Services' Centre for Just Places, Kensington Neighbourhood House, Living Learning Australia, Transition Town Kensington, Unison and The Venny Inc. The plan outlines a two-phase collaborative process: **Phase 1** - Strengthening literacy and shared understanding of climate justice; **Phase 2** - Translating local insights into action with 5 steps: Plan, Engage, Prepare, Deliver, Iterate. This framework demonstrates how local government can partner with community organisations to implement climate justice at neighbourhood level, with detailed guidance on pages 9-29 of their resource.

Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) - Climate Justice Demands: PICAN's framework emphasises loss and damage accountability, international climate finance, and protection of climate refugees. PICAN's framework centres Pacific Island perspectives in international climate negotiations, demanding that high-emitting nations acknowledge responsibility for climate damage to Pacific communities who contributed minimally to global emissions. The demands include financial support, pathways to migration with dignity for climate-displaced peoples, and recognition of Pacific sovereignty and self-determination in climate responses.

Climate Justice Resource Pack: This pack provides organising frameworks and action plans for civil society, with focus on community mobilisation and campaign development. It offers practical tools for activists and organisers working on climate justice campaigns at grassroots level.

Indigenous-Led Strategies

First Nations Clean Energy Strategy: This demonstrates Indigenous-led approach to comprehensive climate planning, integrating cultural values, traditional knowledge, and sovereignty principles. The strategy focuses on First Nations control over energy projects on Country, ensuring cultural protocols are respected in energy development, directing economic benefits to First Nations communities, and building capacity for First Nations energy enterprises. It represents a vision of energy transition led by and benefiting First Nations peoples, not merely consulting them about others' plans.

Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy and Te Arawa Climate Change Strategy: These iwi-led strategies integrate mātauranga Māori, whakapapa responsibilities, and connection to whenua into climate responses. Te Arawa's strategy places kaitiakitanga (guardianship) at the centre of climate action with emphasis on intergenerational responsibility expressed through whakapapa concepts. These strategies demonstrate how iwi governance can lead climate planning, developing approaches grounded in Māori worldviews while engaging with Western climate science. They show climate justice in Aotearoa context requiring Treaty-based partnership where iwi exercise authority over climate responses affecting their rohe (territories), not just consultation.

Ihirangi - Rauora Indigenous Worldview Framework: This comprehensive framework emphasises decolonisation as essential to climate justice, Indigenous sovereignty and self-determination as non-negotiable foundations, traditional ecological knowledge integration into all planning, and community economic control. The framework argues that climate justice cannot be achieved without addressing colonial capitalism as the root cause of the climate crisis and centring Indigenous ways of knowing and being.

Regional Advocacy Declarations

Environment Centre NT - "Australia's Great North Conference Declaration 2025": This comprehensive advocacy agenda for Northern Australia (Northern Territory, Kimberley, Far North Queensland) emerged from a regional conference gathering. The Declaration emphasises:

- Ending fossil fuel extraction
- Implementing strong environmental laws including a water trigger for all developments
- Investing in locally-driven culturally-informed solutions
- Building solidarity across movements

The pathway includes recognising and protecting natural and cultural values with Indigenous and Western science at the heart of decision-making, enacting reforms including strong environmental laws and permanent protections, and investing in locally-driven solutions. Unlike government-led plans, this declaration represents grassroots advocacy demands emerging from conference deliberations, providing a model for regional organising that connects climate justice with anti-extractive politics and Indigenous sovereignty.

Trans-Pacific Indigenous-Led Frameworks

EAROPH Australia - "The Yidinji Proposition for Climate Justice in the Pacific Region": This detailed technical policy framework developed under Yidinji Traditional Owner leadership advances five core elements: place-based traditional knowledge integration, blue carbon sequestration strategies, community-controlled adaptation funding mechanisms, climate displacement planning, and loss and damages compensation. Notably, the framework proposes specific funding targets—$4B annually from Australia and $800M from New Zealand—for a Loss and Damages Fund. It uses the standard definition of Loss and Damage relating to climate impacts. While there is a wider movement calling for 'Total Ecological Reparations' that would include compensation for historical land displacement caused by mining or agriculture and the direct harm of extraction, we did not locate any plans or pathways discussing that which met the criteria for including in this review. However, the Yidinji Proposition demonstrates how applying even standard definitions of

Loss and Damage into climate justice pathways can provide concrete resource redistribution demands in tandem with clear accountability mechanisms.

Academic Strategy Documents

Future Earth - National Strategy Documents: These provide research frameworks and action plans for climate justice research with emphasis on knowledge co-production and community engagement. These documents demonstrate how research institutions can support climate justice through collaborative research approaches that serve community-defined needs rather than extracting knowledge from communities for academic purposes.

Climate Justice Observatory Project (Griffith University): This provides a research framework for ongoing monitoring and analysis of climate justice issues in Australian context, tracking how climate policies affect different communities and whether climate action is advancing or hindering justice.

Additional Pathway-Focussed Resources

Beyond these explicit plans, the broader analysis identified numerous resources that articulate pathways without necessarily being formal "plans":

Policy Frameworks and Submissions:

- Environmental Justice Australia's policy frameworks and submissions to government processes
- Legal advocacy for climate accountability
- Rights-based frameworks for climate action

Campaign and Advocacy Roadmaps:

- 350 Australia’s affiliates' fossil fuel phase-out strategies
- Renewable energy transition campaigns
- Community organising guides

Community Guides and Toolkits:

- Climate Justice Toolkit for engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- Disaster recovery and resilience guides
- Community adaptation planning resources

These resources collectively show that pathways to climate justice exist on a spectrum from comprehensive multi-year strategies to campaign-specific roadmaps to practical tools for specific contexts.

Table 2: Indicative variety of plan approaches and examples

Plan Type	Count	Primary Author Type	Geographic Scope	Time Horizon	Key Examples
Comprehensive Government Strategy	8	Government	Regional to National	5-30 years	Auckland Climate Plan, First Nations Clean Energy Strategy, Collie Just Transition
Advocacy Framework	12	NGO/ Advocacy	National to International	Ongoing	ACOSS Blueprint, PICAN Demands, Climate Justice Resource Pack
Legal/Rights Framework	6	Legal Organisations	State to National	Ongoing	Federation CLCs Field Guide, Environmental Justice Australia frameworks
Indigenous-Led Strategy	9	First Nations Orgs	Iwi rohe to Trans-Pacific	Multi-generational	Te Arawa Strategy, Ihirangi-Rauora, Yidinji Proposition
Community Toolkit	8	Academic/ Community	Local to State	Immediate	ECU Toolkit, City of Melbourne Community-Led Approach
Regional Declaration	4	Advocacy/ Community	Regional	Immediate to 5 years	Australia's Great North Declaration
Academic Strategy Documents	3	Universities	National	Ongoing	Climate Justice Observatory, Future Earth strategies
Sectoral Transition Roadmap	7	Government /Multi-stakeholder	Regional	5-20 years	Gladstone Transition, Hunter Valley planning

5. How Do Actors Define Climate Justice?

All 107 resources (100%) provide explicit or indirect definitions of climate justice, demonstrating the maturity of climate justice discourse in the region. The detailed analysis revealed seven main themes in how climate justice is defined, with specific examples from key organisations showing both the diversity of framings and common threads across the landscape. What emerges from this analysis is an understanding of climate justice as fundamentally multidimensional (a concept that encompasses human rights, equity, participation, Indigenous sovereignty, and systemic change) rather than any single definition. Organisations across the landscape weave together multiple dimensions of justice, recognising that distributive concerns (who bears climate impacts and benefits), procedural questions (who decides and how), recognition issues (whose voices and knowledge count), and restorative demands (addressing historical harms) must all be addressed together for genuine climate justice.

01 Indigenous Rights & Sovereignty

Indigenous definitions of climate justice are the most prominent theme amongst the resource collection, appearing in 85 resources (79%). This theme fundamentally centre sovereignty, self-determination, and connection to Country, framing climate justice as inseparable from decolonisation and Indigenous rights. This represents the most prominent theme across the entire landscape, appearing in nearly four-fifths of analysed resources. Indigenous framings reject approaches that treat climate change as an isolated environmental problem requiring technical solutions, instead understanding the climate crisis as a symptom and continuation of colonialism—the same systems that dispossessed Indigenous peoples of their lands are the systems extracting resources unsustainably and driving climate change.

The Ihirangi - Rauora Indigenous Worldview Framework argues that climate justice requires addressing colonial capitalism as root cause of climate crisis, centring Indigenous sovereignty and self-determination, revitalising traditional ecological knowledge and land management practices, and ensuring Free Prior and Informed Consent in all climate decisions affecting Indigenous peoples. This Māori-led framework explicitly identifies colonial capitalism as creating both Indigenous dispossession and climate crisis. For Ihirangi, climate justice is impossible without addressing colonialism as the root cause.

The First Nations Clean Energy Strategy 2024-2030 frames justice as Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination over energy futures on Country, economic opportunities that flow to First Nations communities, and cultural protocol adherence in energy transition. The strategy recognises that energy transition presents both risks and opportunities for First

Nations peoples. The strategy positions First Nations as leaders and rights-holders, not stakeholders to be consulted.

02 Disproportionate Impacts on Vulnerable Communities

This framing focuses on unequal distribution of climate impacts and the fundamental injustice of those least responsible for causing climate change suffering most severely from its effects. This framing emphasises that climate change is not a universal threat affecting everyone equally, but rather a justice issue where existing inequalities determine vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Organisations using this framing draw attention to how structural inequalities—poverty, racism, colonialism, ableism, geographic marginalisation—create differential exposure to climate hazards and differential capacity to respond.

Edith Cowan University in their Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit defines climate justice as highlighting how climate change disproportionately impacts people and groups who may already experience structural inequalities including people experiencing poverty or homelessness, people with disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, older people, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities. This definition names specific vulnerable populations and directly connects climate vulnerability to existing structural inequalities. The toolkit's emphasis is that climate responses must address these pre-existing vulnerabilities, not ignore or worsen them.

The ACOSS Blueprint Framework emphasises: Climate justice recognises that the impacts of climate change fall disproportionately on those who have contributed least to the problem and who have the least resources to adapt. This formulation captures both the injustice of disproportionate impacts and the inequity of differential adaptive capacity. ACOSS's Blueprint insists climate policy must address this double injustice: unequal impacts and unequal capacity to respond.

03 Human Rights Lens

This framing centres human rights as fundamental to understanding climate justice, treating climate change as a human rights issue requiring rights-based responses and protections. Organisations using this framing argue that climate change violates basic human rights—rights to life, health, housing, food, water, and cultural survival—and therefore climate action is not merely environmental policy but fulfilment of human rights obligations.

The human rights lens provides both ethical frameworks and legal frameworks for climate accountability and redress.

The City of Melbourne articulates: Climate justice looks at the climate crisis through a human rights lens and centres the voices of those most impacted or at risk, because they have the most at stake and know what's needed. It creates a better future for present and future generations. This definition combines human rights framing with participatory principles and intergenerational equity. Melbourne's approach shows how human rights framing connects multiple justice dimensions.

Jesuit Social Services states: Climate justice brings a human rights lens to the interactions of climate change and social justice, recognising that people who face disadvantage and discrimination have contributed the least to the climate crisis but suffer the earliest and most severe impacts. This definition explicitly connects climate justice to existing social inequalities and human rights violations. The human rights lens provides frameworks for accountability and redress, positioning climate action as a matter of rights and justice not charity or goodwill.

04 Just Transition for Workers

This framing appears in 21 resources (20%) and emphasises economic security and worker protection during energy transition away from fossil fuels, arguing that climate justice requires ensuring workers and communities dependent on fossil fuel industries aren't abandoned or impoverished during transition to renewable energy. Just transition framings reject false choice between jobs and environment, arguing good jobs and climate action are both necessary and achievable through deliberate planning, worker support, and democratic participation.

Climate Justice Union articulates: Our transition and actions must be fair and must result in better outcomes for ordinary people. Climate justice means workers aren't abandoned in transition from fossil fuels, quality jobs are created in the renewable economy, and worker protections and union rights are maintained through transition. This Western Australian union explicitly centres working-class perspectives in climate justice. Climate Justice Union's organising brings together environmental and labour movements, demonstrating these can be allies when workers lead.

Hunter Jobs Alliance emphasises just transition means no worker left behind, with retraining and economic support programmes, community economic development in fossil fuel-dependent regions, and democratic participation of workers in transition planning. This Hunter Valley organisation operationalises just transition through specific mechanisms

rather than treating it as abstract principle. Hunter Jobs Alliance argues workers know their communities better than external experts, so worker leadership is essential.

Collie Just Transition Plan from Western Australian Government articulates justice as economic security during transition as a justice issue, with support for workers and families, regional economic diversification, and ensuring transition benefits flow to affected communities. This government plan for the coal-dependent town of Collie acknowledges that phasing out coal threatens hundreds of jobs and community identity. The plan represents governments' attempts to operationalise just transition principles, though workers and unions remain critical of its adequacy.

05 Frontline & Vulnerable Community Protection

This theme centres those most affected by climate impacts—communities on the frontlines of climate change experiencing devastating effects now, not theoretical future impacts. This framing emphasises recognising disproportionate vulnerability of frontline communities (Pacific Islands facing sea-level rise, Indigenous communities experiencing impacts on Country, disaster-affected communities surviving bushfires and floods, low-income communities in urban heat islands). Organisations using this framing insist that climate justice requires centring frontline communities' voices, needs, and leadership, not treating them as victims requiring rescue but as experts on climate impacts and solutions based on lived experience.

06 Addressing Root Causes & Systemic Issues

This theme calls for transformation of systems that create climate injustice rather than merely treating symptoms or making incremental adjustments within existing systems. Organisations using this framing argue that the climate crisis is not accidental or merely a technical problem, but the outcome of specific economic and political systems: capitalism prioritising profit and growth over sustainability, colonialism extracting resources through dispossession. Climate justice therefore requires not just policy reforms within these systems but fundamental transformation.

Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria defines climate justice as needing to address the intersecting crises of climate change, ecological degradation, and widening inequalities through systemic change rather than incremental reform. This definition

recognises climate change doesn't exist in isolation but intersects with biodiversity collapse, pollution, soil degradation, and growing economic inequality..

Climate Justice Union emphasises moving beyond fossil fuel capitalism, decolonising economic systems, and pursuing structural transformation of systems that create climate injustice. This definition explicitly identifies capitalism and colonialism as systems requiring transformation, not just regulation or reform. Transformation means fundamental restructuring: from extraction to regeneration, from growth to wellbeing, from profit to sustainability, from colonial to decolonised relationships.

07 Procedural Justice & Participation

This definition centres questions of who has voice and power in climate decision-making, treating participation not as tokenistic consultation but as substantive power-sharing. Organisations using this framing argue that climate injustice is not just about unequal distribution of impacts but also about exclusion of affected communities from decisions shaping climate responses. Climate justice therefore requires participatory processes where those most affected have genuine influence over decisions, not just opportunity to comment on predetermined plans.

Federation of Community Legal Centres emphasises that climate justice centres those most impacted or at risk, because they have the most at stake and know what's needed through meaningful community participation in decisions affecting them. This definition recognises that those experiencing climate impacts have knowledge and perspectives essential for effective responses. Top-down solutions designed by experts without community input often fail to address actual community needs or create new harms.

Auckland Council demonstrates procedural justice through commitment to community-led climate action projects and participatory planning processes that centre affected communities in decision-making rather than treating communities as passive recipients of government plans. This operationalises procedural justice through resource allocation and governance structures that enable community leadership. Auckland's approach shows procedural justice requires not just consultation but sharing power and resources.

08 Additional Definition Themes from Broader Analysis

Intergenerational Justice

This theme explicitly considers obligations to future generations and long-term consequences of current decisions. **The City of Melbourne** includes in their definition the goal to create a better future for present and future generations. **The Arawa Climate Change Strategy** frames intergenerational responsibility through the concept of whakapapa, emphasising obligations to tupuna (ancestors) and mokopuna (descendants).

Rights-Based Approaches

This framing uses human rights frameworks for climate action, arguing climate change violates fundamental human rights. **Climate Justice Observatory** (Griffith University) employs a comprehensive human rights framework to track and analyse climate impacts across health equity, decent work, housing, and energy poverty. Their Observatory approach makes rights violations visible through data collection, demonstrating how human rights frameworks can shift climate action from discretionary charity to enforceable obligations.

Recognition Justice

This theme focuses on acknowledging different identities, experiences, and ways of knowing. **Parsons and Crease's research on Aotearoa New Zealand climate policymaking** demonstrates the critical importance of recognition justice, revealing how climate policies can fail even when they include Indigenous participation if they misrecognise Māori as stakeholders rather than Treaty partners. This goes far beyond stakeholder engagement, requiring fundamental restructuring of who has authority and whose knowledge systems shape policy frameworks.

Distributive Justice

This theme emphasises inequitable distribution of climate impacts. **Friends of the Earth Australia** articulates distributive justice as requiring all people have the right to an equitable share of the world's natural resources within ecological limits and redressing inequalities of wealth, power and access to the earth's resources. **The Yidinji Proposition** provides one of the most detailed resource redistribution frameworks, proposing a $4B annual Loss and Damages Fund from Australia and $800M from New Zealand flowing to Pacific communities.

Systems Transformation

Jones et al.'s Indigenous Climate Justice Policy Analysis Tool articulates perhaps the most comprehensive systems transformation framework in the landscape, arguing that climate justice requires dismantling colonial, capitalist, patriarchal systems and restoration of Indigenous sovereignty and decision-making institutions. This transformational approach recognises that climate change is not a technical problem requiring better policies within existing systems, but a symptom of colonial, capitalist systems that must be fundamentally transformed.

Integrated Definitions

Some organisations weave multiple justice dimensions together in their definitions rather than treating them as separate concepts, recognising that genuine climate justice requires addressing multiple dimensions simultaneously. An example of this is **Friends of the Earth**, which integrates distributive justice, procedural justice, recognition justice, Indigenous sovereignty, and systems change in their comprehensive climate justice framework. Their integrated approach recognises that distributive inequity cannot be addressed without procedural changes giving affected communities power, that procedural inclusion is meaningless without recognising diverse knowledge systems, that recognition requires respecting Indigenous sovereignty, and that all of this requires transforming systems perpetuating injustice.

This diversity of framings suggests climate justice is understood as a multidimensional concept requiring attention to multiple interconnected dimensions. The presence of multiple frameworks across the landscape indicates that climate justice work benefits from multiple lenses rather than a single definition, with different framings highlighting different aspects of justice all necessary for comprehensive understanding.

No single framework captures the full complexity of climate justice: distributive concerns about who bears impacts and benefits, procedural questions about who decides and how, recognition issues about whose voices and knowledge count, rights-based obligations for accountability, care ethics emphasising responsibilities to vulnerable others and ecosystems, and restorative demands for addressing historical harms must all be woven together. The richness of definitions across Oceania demonstrates a maturing discourse where climate justice is not reduced to a slogan but understood as requiring simultaneous attention to multiple dimensions of injustice.

6. Community-Specific Perspectives on Climate Justice

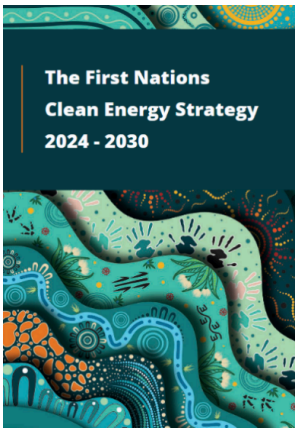
The landscape analysis reveals significant variation in how different communities articulate and pursue climate justice, with implications for 350.org Australia's visioning consultation. All 107 resources provide community perspective data, demonstrating explicit attention to whose voices and needs are centred in climate justice work.

First Nations & Indigenous Perspectives (85 resources, 79%)

First Nations and Indigenous perspectives dominate the landscape, appearing in nearly four-fifths of analysed resources. This prominence is appropriate given Indigenous peoples' position as First Peoples with inherent rights, disproportionate vulnerability to climate impacts, traditional ecological knowledge essential for responses, and minimal responsibility for causing climate change.

How Indigenous Communities Define Climate Justice: Indigenous definitions consistently centre sovereignty and self-determination as foundational—climate justice is impossible without addressing Indigenous rights. Connection to Country/whenua frames climate action as inseparable from caring for land, water, and all relations. Whakapapa and intergenerational responsibility emphasise obligations to tupuna (ancestors) and mokopuna (descendants). Mātauranga Māori and Traditional Ecological Knowledge position multiple knowledge systems as essential. Cultural continuity and survival treat climate action as cultural preservation, not just environmental response. Decolonisation frames climate justice as requiring challenges to colonial structures that created both dispossession and climate crisis.

Pathways: Indigenous pathways emphasise Indigenous-led governance and decision-making—not consultation but leadership and authority. Revival and application of traditional land management including cultural burning demonstrates practical application of knowledge maintained across millennia. Treaty implementation in climate policy, particularly visible in Aotearoa, establishes legal foundations for partnership. Free Prior and Informed Consent respects Indigenous decision-making authority—the right to say no, not just be consulted. Systems transformation challenges colonial structures at their roots. Economic self-determination ensures benefits flow to Indigenous communities, not external corporations or governments.



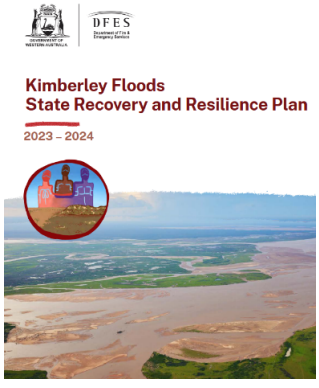
Examples: Te Arawa's Climate Change Strategy places kaitiakitanga at centre of climate action with explicit integration of mātauranga Māori. First Nations Clean Energy Strategy focuses on Indigenous control of energy futures on Country, with community ownership requirements. Bundjalung Nation's flood response demonstrated Indigenous-led disaster recovery centring cultural protocols and community knowledge. ELCA's Bushfire Plan integrates Indigenous fire practitioners as leaders and decision-makers, not consultants.

Disaster-Affected Communities (23 resources, 22%)

Communities affected by bushfires, floods, cyclones, and extreme weather events bring lived experience of climate impacts that grounds climate justice in immediate reality rather than future projections. This includes communities across Australia experiencing intensifying bushfires and floods, Pacific Island communities facing cyclones and sea-level rise, and Torres Strait Islander communities dealing with coastal inundation.

How Disaster-Affected Communities Define Climate Justice: Definitions emphasise recognition of disproportionate impacts and trauma experienced, support for long-term recovery and resilience-building (not just emergency response), community-centred adaptation designed for actual affected people's needs, ensuring vulnerable members aren't left behind in evacuation and recovery, and accountability for failures in disaster preparedness and response that put lives at risk.

Pathways: Community-led recovery rejecting top-down emergency management that ignores local knowledge and priorities. Disaster preparedness systems that actually protect vulnerable populations through accessible warnings, evacuation support, and culturally appropriate shelters. Resilience building before disasters strike through community networks, infrastructure improvements, and resource pre-positioning. Adaptation infrastructure designed for climate reality, not outdated assumptions. Planned relocation when necessary, with justice frameworks protecting community cohesion and cultural sites. Long-term relationship building recognising recovery takes years, not weeks.



Examples: East Gippsland Resilience emphasises community-led bushfire recovery and preparedness grounded in local knowledge. Kimberley Floods Plan addresses remote Indigenous community needs during monsoon flooding. Bundjalung Nation's response to 2022 floods demonstrated Indigenous-led recovery centring cultural protocols. ELCA's Bushfire Plan was developed BY emergency leaders and bushfire survivors, not just FOR them.

Workers & Labour (22 resources, 21%)

Worker perspectives concentrate on economic justice dimensions of climate transition, particularly in fossil fuel-dependent regions facing mine and power station closures. This includes coal miners in Hunter Valley, Collie, and Queensland; power station workers; oil and gas workers; and related industries like transport and manufacturing.



How Workers Define Climate Justice: Economic security during transition as fundamental justice concern, not optional consideration. "No worker left behind" principles ensures comprehensive support for all affected workers regardless of age or circumstances. Quality job creation emphasising decent wages, safe conditions, and union rights—not just any jobs. Democratic participation gives workers a voice in transition planning through unions and community forums. Regional economic justice ensures benefits and new opportunities flow to affected regions, not just capital cities.



Pathways: Just transition policies with specific programmes and dedicated funding, not vague commitments. Worker retraining and income support enabling genuine transitions without impoverishment. Union engagement in climate planning as equal partners, not afterthoughts. Community economic development creating diverse local employment. Democratic worker participation in energy governance. Regional identity transformation supporting communities through difficult change.

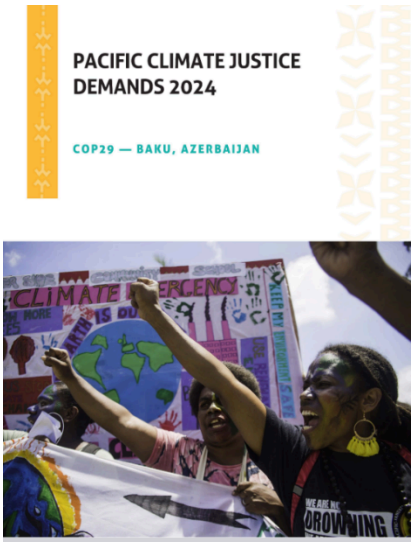
Examples: Hunter Jobs Alliance advocates worker-led just transition with comprehensive support programmes. Collie Just Transition Plan provides a government framework for the coal-dependent town. Gladstone Economic Transition Roadmap addresses LNG and coal-dependent Queensland region. Climate Justice Union integrates worker perspectives throughout climate justice organising, refusing false choice between jobs and environment.

> ***Critical Gap:*** *Worker perspectives' relative underrepresentation in broader discourse (21%) compared to their prominence in formal planning documents suggests unions and workers need stronger presence in grassroots climate justice organising. This presents an opportunity for 350 Australia's consultation to build bridges between environmental and labour movements.*

Youth (32 resources, 30%)

Youth perspectives bring urgency about inheriting climate consequences of today's decisions, with particularly strong presence in Pacific Island contexts where youth lead climate advocacy given existential threats to their homelands and futures.

How Youth Define Climate Justice: Intergenerational justice emphasising rights of those who will inherit climate consequences. Urgent action now reflecting that delays compound harms they'll face. Meaningful youth participation in decision-making, not tokenistic youth advisory committees. Education and capacity building for youth climate leadership. Connection to broader social justice movements recognising climate intersects with all justice struggles.



Examples: Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change leads international advocacy for loss and damage. Australian Youth Climate Coalition mobilises young people for climate action. Various iwi strategies explicitly include rangatahi Māori (Māori youth) perspectives. Youth-led organisations appear across advocacy, legal, and community organising spaces.

Women & Gender (32 resources, 30%)

Women and gender perspectives highlight how climate impacts and responses intersect with gender inequalities, with particular attention to Indigenous women's leadership and knowledge.

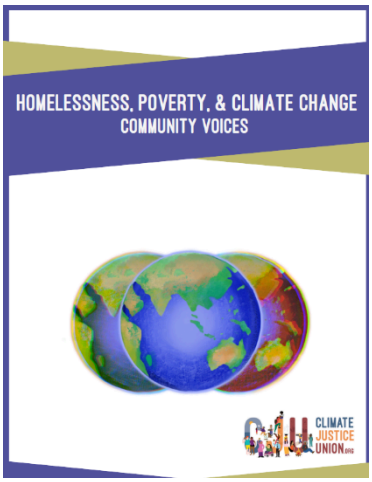
How Women Define Climate Justice: Recognition of gendered climate vulnerabilities including care responsibilities limiting evacuation, heightened violence during disasters, and exclusion from decision-making. Indigenous women's leadership and knowledge as essential, not supplementary. Intersection of climate justice with gender justice, economic justice, and racial justice. Care work valuation in climate responses recognising who bears adaptation burdens.



Examples: Wiyi Yani U Thangani Report centres Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women's perspectives across issues including climate. Multiple iwi strategies explicitly include wāhine Māori (Māori women) leadership. Various resources attend to gendered dimensions of climate vulnerability and adaptation.

Disability, Health & Vulnerable Communities (5 resources, 5%)

Though significantly underrepresented, these communities emphasise distinct justice concerns often overlooked in climate planning. This includes people with disabilities, elderly people, people with chronic health conditions, and people experiencing homelessness.



Definitions: Accessibility of climate responses including evacuation, emergency shelters, and adaptation measures. Recognition of heightened vulnerability to heat, extreme weather, and service disruptions. Inclusion in emergency preparedness with disability-informed planning. Health equity in climate adaptation ensuring medical needs met during disasters.

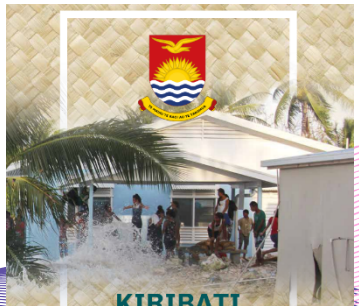
Pathways: Trauma-informed approaches recognising climate impacts compound existing trauma. Accessible emergency services with disability training and appropriate facilities. Climate-informed health and social services integrating climate considerations. Addressing intersecting vulnerabilities through coordinated support.

> ***Critical Gap:*** *Only 5% of resources explicitly address disability despite heightened vulnerability to climate impacts. This represents significant oversight requiring intentional correction in 350 Australia's consultation through targeted outreach to disability organisations and ensuring accessibility of consultation processes themselves.*

Pacific Islander Communities (18 resources, 17%)

Pacific Islander perspectives emphasise existential threats from sea-level rise and intensifying cyclones, with strong focus on loss and damage beyond what adaptation can address.

Definitions: Recognition of existential threats to island nations and cultures. Loss and damage frameworks for irreversible impacts. International accountability for high-emitting nations' responsibility. Climate refugee protection and migration with dignity. Pacific sovereignty and self-determination in climate responses.



Pathways: International climate finance as compensation, not charity. Planned relocation guidelines protecting cultural continuity. Youth-led advocacy in international forums. Blue carbon and nature-based solutions. Community-controlled adaptation funding.

Examples: Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change lead advocacy. Fiji Planned Relocation Guidelines address displacement. Kiribati climate plans confront existential threats. Yidinji Proposition proposes specific loss and damage funding from Australia and New Zealand.

> ***Critical Gap:*** *Pacific perspectives appear in 17% of resources but remain underrepresented as standalone Pacific-led initiatives, likely reflecting research team limitations rather than absence of climate justice work.*

Low-Income & Disadvantaged Communities (23 resources, 22%)

Low-income and disadvantaged community perspectives emphasise how climate change compounds existing poverty and inequality through energy costs, housing quality, and access to services.

Definitions: Energy affordability as climate justice issue, not separate concern. Housing quality determines climate vulnerability through insulation, cooling, and disaster resilience. Access to services during extreme weather including transport, medical care, and emergency support. Economic impacts of climate policies on those already struggling.

Pathways: Energy bill assistance and renewable energy subsidies for low-income households. Social housing climate retrofits improve efficiency and liveability. Protection from disconnection during extreme weather. Accessible public cooling centres and transport during heatwaves.

Examples: ACOSS Blueprint comprehensively addresses poverty and disadvantage in climate policy. Climate Justice Union advocates for climate resilient social housing. Various legal centres address housing, energy, and consumer issues affecting disadvantaged clients.

Key Distinctions Across Communities

The analysis reveals that different communities articulate fundamentally different framings of climate justice, reflecting distinct priorities, experiences, and relationships to power. These

variations are not simply matters of emphasis but represent different theories about what climate justice means and how it should be achieved. Understanding these distinctions is crucial because 350 Australia's consultation will bring together participants from these diverse communities, each with legitimate but potentially conflicting perspectives. Rather than viewing these differences as obstacles to overcome, the consultation can treat them as productive tensions that, when navigated thoughtfully, can lead to more comprehensive and just outcomes.

Fundamental Differences in Framing:

- Indigenous communities centre sovereignty, cultural values, and connection to land as non-negotiable foundations, viewing climate justice as inseparable from decolonisation.
- Worker communities focus on economic security and ensuring working-class communities aren't sacrificed for environmental goals through just transition.
- Disaster-affected communities prioritise immediate adaptation and ensuring preparedness systems serve vulnerable populations, drawing on lived experience of catastrophic events.
- Pacific Islander communities face existential threats requiring transformational international responses beyond adaptation.
- Youth emphasise intergenerational justice and urgency given they'll inherit consequences.
- Women highlight gendered vulnerabilities and care work dimensions.
- Disabled and vulnerable populations need climate responses that don't create new barriers or compound existing exclusion.

Productive Tensions to Navigate: The consultation must create space for these different framings while seeking common ground. Tensions include immediate needs versus long-term transformation (disaster recovery funding now vs. systems change later), place-based versus coordinated action (local autonomy vs. national planning), working within versus outside systems (policy reform vs. opposition), different community priorities with limited resources (worker support vs. Indigenous programmes vs. disaster recovery), and balancing competing needs when communities' interests conflict (e.g., renewable energy projects creating jobs but affecting Country).

Critical Insight for 350 Australia Consultation: The higher proportion of worker-focussed resources in formal planning documents compared to broader climate justice discourse reveals just transition is more prominent in government policy than grassroots organising. This presents an opportunity for 350 Australia's consultation to build bridges between environmental and labour organising by meaningfully engaging workers as leaders, not just subjects of transition planning. Similarly, significant gaps in disability perspectives and

Pacific voices indicate need for intentional, resourced outreach ensuring these communities can participate meaningfully.

7. What Pathways to Climate Justice Have Been Proposed?

Just over half of the resources (58 resources, 54%) articulate explicit pathways or processes to climate justice within their documents. These pathways range from comprehensive multi-year strategies to specific campaign roadmaps to practical implementation frameworks, providing concrete examples of how climate justice moves from concept to action. Understanding these pathways reveals not just what organisations want to achieve, but how they propose getting there—the specific strategies, mechanisms, and interventions they advocate for transforming current unjust systems into climate-just futures.

Comparing Approaches: How Different Actors Develop Climate Justice Pathways

The three most prominent actor types in the landscape (Indigenous-led organisations (19 resources), government processes (15 resources), and advocacy/campaign organisations (19 resources)) take fundamentally different approaches to developing and pursuing climate justice pathways. These differences reflect distinct theories of change, decision-making structures, and relationships to power. Table 3 compares these approaches across key dimensions, revealing both the diversity of pathways in the landscape and the strategic choices organisations make about how to advance climate justice. Understanding these differences is crucial for 350 Australia's consultation, as it will need to create space for participants coming from these different orientations whilst finding common ground.

Table 3: Comparison between different approaches to development of climate justice pathways

Dimension	Indigenous-led (19 resources)	Government Process (15 resources)	Advocacy/Campaign (19 resources)
Primary Focus	Sovereignty, self-determination, connection to Country/whenua	Policy implementation, service delivery, stakeholder consultation	Systems change, public mobilisation, policy reform
Theory of Change	Decolonisation and Indigenous leadership as prerequisite for climate justice	Working within existing systems to implement justice frameworks	Building grassroots power to transform or pressure systems

Decision-making	Indigenous-led governance, Free Prior and Informed Consent	Participatory processes with government authority	Community-controlled campaigns, democratic membership
Knowledge Systems	Centring mātauranga Māori, Traditional Ecological Knowledge	Integration of Indigenous and scientific knowledge	Diverse - from lived experience to scientific evidence
Geographic Scope	Often place-based (specific iwi rohe, Country, territories)	Regional or national jurisdiction boundaries	Variable - local campaigns to national/international
Key Strengths	Deep cultural legitimacy, long-term commitment, holistic worldview	Resources and formal authority, capacity for systemic change	Agility, independence from government constraints, movement-building
Key Challenges	Under-resourcing, colonial system constraints, consultation fatigue	Bureaucratic limitations, political cycles, tendency toward tokenism	Limited resources, sustaining momentum, translating pressure to change
Examples	Te Arawa Climate Strategy, First Nations Clean Energy Network, Yidinji Proposition	Auckland Council Climate Plan, Collie Just Transition, First Nations Clean Energy Strategy	Climate Justice Union, ELCA Bushfire Plan, Friends of the Earth

These three approaches are not mutually exclusive—indeed, the most sophisticated climate justice work often combines elements of all three. For example, the First Nations Clean Energy Strategy represents a government process informed by Indigenous leadership, while Climate Justice Union bridges advocacy and Indigenous-led organising. The diversity of approaches across the landscape demonstrates that there is no single "correct" pathway to climate justice, but rather multiple strategies that can work in concert, each with distinct strengths and limitations.

Community-Led & Participatory Approaches



Community-led and participatory approaches emphasise bottom-up, community-controlled responses to climate change, positioning affected communities as leaders rather than subjects of climate action. This pathway rejects traditional models where governments or experts design

solutions and impose them on communities, instead building community power to define problems and create solutions on their own terms.

City of Melbourne outlines a two-phase collaborative process: Phase 1 focuses on strengthening literacy and shared understanding of climate justice; Phase 2 translates local insights into action with 5 steps: Plan, Engage, Prepare, Deliver, Iterate. This framework demonstrates how local governments can partner with community organisations to implement climate justice at neighbourhood level.

Collaboration for Impact (in partnership with Jesuit Social Services and Menzies Foundation) proposes collective learning systems across multiple scales and sectors, new models of sustainable and flexible community-controlled funding, collaborative governance structures that share decision-making, and recognition and compensation of community leaders. Their pathway emphasises that transformative change requires shifting from extractive consultation to genuine community leadership.

MacKillop Family Services implements disaster recovery programmes using community-led approaches in bushfire-affected regions. Their pathway demonstrates place-based recovery that centres affected communities' knowledge and priorities rather than imposing external recovery frameworks.

Indigenous-Led Solutions & Sovereignty



Indigenous-led pathways position First Nations peoples as leaders rather than stakeholders in climate responses, centring sovereignty and self-determination. This pathway argues that climate justice in Oceania is impossible without Indigenous leadership given First Peoples' inherent rights and responsibilities for Country.

First Nations Clean Energy Network advocates for collective organising and strong representation in negotiations, community ownership and co-ownership of clean energy projects with at least 51% equity, leveraging company values and government approvals processes, and using legal rights and cultural heritage protections as negotiating tools. Their pathway emphasises that First Nations communities must control energy projects on Country, not merely benefit from them.

National Native Title Council (co-hosted with First Nations Clean Energy Network and Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation) proposes community-owned renewable energy projects, co-designed engagement and negotiation processes, a national framework guaranteeing First Nations participation, capacity building and training programmes, and

strategic partnerships between communities. This represents a comprehensive framework for Indigenous energy sovereignty.

Te Arawa Climate Strategy integrates kaitiakitanga and mātauranga Māori into climate planning processes. Their pathway demonstrates how iwi governance can lead comprehensive climate action grounded in Māori worldviews.

Policy Reform & Government Action



Policy reform pathways work through government processes to achieve climate justice through legislation, regulation, and public programmes. Organisations using this pathway argue that while grassroots action is essential, achieving climate justice at scale requires government action backed by legal authority and public resources.

ACOSS Blueprint Framework proposes climate legislation with explicit justice provisions, emissions reduction targets aligned with equity principles, just transition policies protecting workers, social safety net strengthening, energy affordability measures, and climate-informed disaster preparedness. Their comprehensive policy pathway spans multiple dimensions of government action required for justice-centred climate response.

Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA) and Climate Council set out five specific priorities: equipping everyone with climate risk information they need, prioritising protection of people and places at greatest risk, supporting community-led climate change adaptation, managing natural hazards with Indigenous knowledge and practices, and ensuring post-disaster support reaches those who need it most. This represents 165 detailed recommendations emerging from multi-stakeholder consultation.

Gladstone Regional Council (with Australian Government funding) developed an economic transition roadmap for the LNG and coal-dependent Queensland region. The pathway includes new industry development strategies and worker protection as the region navigates away from fossil fuel dependence.

Legal Reform & Rights-Based Approaches



Legal and rights-based pathways use courts and legal frameworks to advance climate justice through litigation, rights advocacy, and legal education. Organisations using this pathway argue that legal systems provide alternative mechanisms for accountability when political processes fail.

Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria articulates a pathway through their "Continuum of Climate and Disaster Justice Maturity" that progresses through three stages: Early stages → Developing → Transformative. This pathway covers four main areas: CLC General, Service Delivery, Advocacy and Law Reform, and Operations. Their framework shows how legal centres can integrate climate justice across all their work, from frontline services to systemic advocacy.

Federation of CLCs also proposes community legal education and targeted outreach to at-risk communities, collaborative partnerships with health and emergency management organisations, integration of climate justice into CLC governance and operations, strategic advocacy through networks and peak bodies, and piloting new service delivery models. This demonstrates how legal services can be transformed to address climate justice.

Environmental Justice Australia employs climate litigation targeting major fossil fuel companies and projects, rights-based advocacy frameworks, and legal challenges to new fossil fuel projects. Their pathway uses courts to establish legal precedents when political processes captured by fossil fuel interests fail to deliver adequate climate action.

Just Transition for Workers & Communities



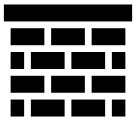
Just transition pathways focus on ensuring workers and communities dependent on fossil fuel industries aren't abandoned during energy transition. This pathway argues that climate justice requires protecting working-class communities from bearing costs of transition they didn't create.

Climate Justice Union advocates for community-led policy making with redistributed decision-making power, significant increase in climate resilient social housing, 'no wrong door' policies and peer workers in all frontline services, systemic reforms to residential tenancy and taxation systems, and ensuring no one lives below poverty line. Their pathway explicitly connects climate justice to economic justice and housing justice.

Hunter Jobs Alliance proposes worker retraining programmes in renewable energy, union engagement in energy transition planning, regional economic diversification beyond coal, and democratic worker participation in transition governance. Their pathway operationalises "no worker left behind" principles through specific support mechanisms.

Collie Just Transition Plan includes economic support packages for affected workers, new industry development strategies, community economic development initiatives, skills development and retraining programmes, and regional identity transformation. This government plan attempts to operationalise just transition in practice.

Building Organisational Capacity & Resilience



This pathway focuses on strengthening community service organisations to respond to climate impacts affecting the communities they serve. Organisations providing housing assistance, legal services, family support, and disability services increasingly recognise climate change affects their work.

Edith Cowan University's Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit sets out a specific process through four main stages: Building Relationships, Collective Learning, Collectively Assessing, and Collective Integration. The toolkit provides practical tools for each stage, helping frontline organisations integrate climate justice into their operations.

Federation of CLCs provides frameworks for building organisational literacy and leadership capacity, incorporating climate risks into governance and planning processes, developing disaster preparedness and response procedures, establishing networks with emergency services, and advocating for vulnerable community members' disaster planning needs. This pathway recognises that organisational adaptation is prerequisite for serving climate-affected communities.

Jesuit Social Services implements community lawyering and place-based approaches, collaborative partnerships across sectors, organisational transformation and adaptive capacity building, and trauma-informed and culturally responsive practice. Their pathway shows how social services organisations can integrate climate lens across all programmes.

Regional Advocacy & Movement Building



This pathway emphasises connecting local struggles to broader movements and building solidarity across regions and issues.

Environment Centre NT (with Environs Kimberley, Arid Lands Environment Centre, and Cairns and Far North Queensland Environment Centre) proposes recognising and protecting natural and cultural values with Indigenous and western science at the heart of decision making, enacting reforms including strong environmental laws and water trigger for all developments, investing in locally driven culturally-informed solutions, and building solidarity across movements. This declaration from the Australia's Great North Conference 2025 represents regional organising connecting climate justice with anti-extractive politics.

Plan C (community organisation) advocates for grassroots organising, building people power through campaigns, and connecting climate justice to other social justice struggles. Their pathway emphasises that climate justice requires movement building, not just policy change.

Knowledge Integration & Co-Production



Knowledge integration pathways combine Indigenous and Western knowledge systems for more effective climate responses, recognising both traditional ecological knowledge and Western climate science as necessary and valuable.

Multiple iwi strategies demonstrate integration of mātauranga Māori and Western science in climate planning. They use Māori concepts and values to understand climate change while engaging with climate science, co-produce knowledge through collaborative research, and apply traditional ecological knowledge to contemporary challenges.

ELCA's approach combines Indigenous fire management knowledge with emergency management expertise, climate science, and community lived experience. The integration produces more comprehensive and culturally appropriate responses than any single knowledge system alone.

Place-Based Adaptation



Place-based pathways develop locally-specific climate responses accounting for geographic, cultural, and community differences. This approach recognises that generic national adaptation frameworks fail to address local realities.

East Gippsland Resilience focuses on community-level adaptation planning specific to East Gippsland's bushfire risks. Their work demonstrates that effective adaptation requires understanding local contexts—which roads flood blocking evacuation, which community members need assistance, and what local resources exist.

Fiji's Planned Relocation Guidelines provide frameworks for climate-induced community relocation addressing Pacific-specific challenges where entire coastal villages face displacement. The guidelines emphasise community-led planning, cultural site protection, and maintaining social networks during moves.

Kimberley Floods Plan addresses region-specific flooding in remote tropical contexts with vast distances, monsoonal rains, and Indigenous communities. The plan responds to needs generic disaster planning ignores.

Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration & Networks



Multi-stakeholder pathways bring together diverse actors to develop comprehensive responses no single group could create alone. This pathway recognises climate change affects multiple interconnected systems requiring integrated responses.

ELCA's roundtable process brought together emergency leaders, Indigenous fire practitioners, health professionals, farmers, climate scientists, bushfire survivors, economists, and local government over multiple online roundtables. This deliberate cross-sector collaboration produced 165 comprehensive recommendations integrating diverse expertise.

Climate Justice Network SA builds coalitions across environmental and social justice movements, recognising that climate justice, racial justice, economic justice, and housing justice are interconnected struggles. Their pathway includes shared analysis and strategy development, cross-organisational campaigns, and resource sharing.

Hunter Jobs Alliance demonstrates how union and environmental movement partnerships can advance both worker and climate justice. Their model includes community and worker collaboration ensuring both affected coal workers and community members shape transition planning.

Pathway Patterns and Synthesis

The ten pathways represent fundamentally different theories of change for achieving climate justice, reflecting distinct assumptions about power, change, and justice. Community-led approaches centre grassroots power and affected communities' knowledge; policy reform works within existing government systems; and legal strategies use courts to establish enforceable obligations. Indigenous-led approaches uniquely position decolonisation and Indigenous sovereignty as prerequisites for climate justice, while Just Transition pathways insist that environmental protection and worker well-being can be achieved simultaneously through democratic planning.

These pathways embody productive tensions that require navigation rather than resolution. For instance, immediate adaptation needs often compete with long-term transformation goals that take generations to achieve. Similarly, the choice between working within existing systems for incremental gains versus demanding total system transformation creates

strategic dilemmas. Furthermore, limited resources force difficult trade-offs between worker support, disaster recovery, Indigenous initiatives, and services for vulnerable populations, all of which require simultaneous investment.

Critically, these pathways are not mutually exclusive, and the most sophisticated approaches effectively combine multiple strategies. Examples like the Auckland Council integrating community action with Indigenous partnership, or the Hunter Jobs Alliance employing worker organising and policy advocacy, show that successful efforts use a combination of methods. The many different examples reflect the mature understanding that climate justice demands action at multiple levels and that no single pathway is sufficient. The diversity of approaches across Oceania presents both a challenge in bridging different theories of change and an opportunity for learning from this rich ecosystem of strategies.

Table 4: Comparison of different pathways to climate justice

Pathway Type	# of Resources	Primary Actor Types	Geographic Spread	Key Examples	Time Horizon
Community-Led & Participatory	15+	Community Orgs, Local Govt	Local to regional	City of Melbourne, Collaboration for Impact	Immediate-5 years
Indigenous-Led & Sovereignty	11+	First Nations Orgs	Iwi rohe to national	First Nations Clean Energy Network, Te Arawa	Multi-generational
Policy Reform	10+	Government, Advocacy	Regional to national	ACOSS Blueprint, ELCA Plan	5-20 years
Legal & Rights-Based	8+	Legal Orgs	State to national	Federation CLCs, Environmental Justice Australia	Ongoing
Just Transition	9+	Unions, Government	Regional	Climate Justice Union, Collie Plan	5-15 years
Organisational Capacity	9+	Community Services, Academic	Local to state	ECU Toolkit, Jesuit Social Services	Immediate-5 years
Regional Advocacy	6+	Advocacy, Community	Regional	Environment Centre NT, Plan C	Immediate-10 years

Knowledge Integration	5+	First Nations, Academic	Iwi rohe to national	Iwi strategies, ELCA	Ongoing
Place-Based Adaptation	6+	Community, Local Govt	Local	East Gippsland Resilience, Fiji Guidelines	Immediate-10 years
Multi-Stakeholder	8+	Various	Regional to national	ELCA roundtables, Climate Justice Network SA	5-15 years

8.Implications for 350 Australia's Visioning Consultation

What This Landscape Means for the Consultation

- **A rich foundation to build on**

Rich foundation to build upon: The ecosystem of 107 resources analysed representing decades of thinking, organising, and lived experience provides a strong foundation rather than requiring starting from scratch. The consultation can learn from 58 organisations (54%) with explicit pathways, 86 unique organisations offering diverse perspectives, and mature climate justice discourse with all resources providing definitions and frameworks.

- **Prioritise an inclusive approach**

Diversity requires an inclusive approach: The range of perspectives—from 19 First Nations organisations to 19 advocacy groups, 15 government processes, 14 legal organisations, 12 community organisations, and 10 academic institutions—demonstrates consultation must engage across actor types and communities rather than focussing narrowly on traditional environmental movement. The 79% of resources centring Indigenous perspectives signals that meaningful Indigenous leadership isn't optional but foundational.

- **Fill the gaps**

Gaps present opportunities for 350 Australia's approach: Several significant gaps in existing work point to where 350 Australia's consultation can make unique contributions:

- **Pacific Islands perspectives** remain underrepresented (17% despite being climate justice frontline), likely reflecting research team limitations and access barriers rather

than absence of climate justice work. Intentional outreach with adequate resources for Pacific participation is essential.

- **Worker and union voices** are underrepresented in broader climate justice discourse (21%) compared to their prominence in formal planning documents, suggesting unions and workers need stronger presence in grassroots organising. This presents an opportunity to build bridges between environmental and labour movements.
- **Disability justice** receives limited attention (only 5% of resources) despite heightened vulnerability to climate impacts. This oversight requires correction through targeted engagement with disabled people's organisations and ensuring consultation accessibility.
- **Rural and agricultural adaptation** is underemphasised relative to urban and industrial focus, despite significant climate impacts on farming communities and regional areas.
- **Gender and feminist perspectives** appear in 30% of resources but aren't prominent as standalone analysis. More explicit attention to gendered dimensions of climate justice could strengthen the consultation.
- **Technology dimensions** receive little engagement from justice perspectives—questions about who controls renewable energy technology, digital divides in climate information access, and tech sector accountability are largely absent.

These gaps aren't failures of existing work but reflect resource constraints and access barriers, pointing to where 350 Australia can add value through intentional, resourced outreach.

- Navigate tensions

Navigate the tensions experienced by others: While the landscape reveals rich diversity of approaches, it also highlights inherent tensions that make developing comprehensive climate justice plans challenging. These tensions are not problems to be solved but rather productive contradictions that require thoughtful navigation. Different communities face different urgencies, operate with different theories of change, and hold different relationships to power and existing systems. The consultation will need to create space for honest dialogue about these tensions rather than papering over them, recognising that addressing climate justice comprehensively means grappling with difficult trade-offs and strategic choices:

- **Immediate adaptation needs versus long-term transformational goals:** Communities facing bushfires, floods, heat need immediate support, yet root causes require fundamental systems change.
- **Working within versus transforming systems:** Policy reform approaches work within existing systems, while decolonisation and systems transformation approaches call for fundamental restructuring.

- **Place-based organising versus coordinated action at scale:** Community-led approaches are essential, yet climate change requires coordinated response across regions and scales.
- **Indigenous sovereignty versus multicultural democracy:** How does Indigenous sovereignty as First Peoples relate to democratic governance including diverse non-Indigenous communities?
- **Different community needs with limited resources:** How to balance worker retraining versus disaster recovery versus Indigenous sovereignty programs versus vulnerable population support?

- Build on existing strong consensus

Build on strong consensus: Despite these tensions and the diversity of approaches across the landscape, the analysis reveals remarkable consensus on fundamental principles. This consensus provides crucial common ground that can serve as foundation for 350 Australia's consultation, enabling diverse participants to work together even where they differ on specific pathways and priorities. These shared principles demonstrate that whilst communities may frame climate justice differently and prioritise different strategies, there is widespread agreement on core values and essential directions:

- **Those most impacted must lead responses** - consistent across all actor types and communities
- **Historical responsibility for emissions matters** - high per-capita emitters like Australia have greater obligations
- **Fossil fuel expansion must stop** - unified opposition to new coal, oil, and gas projects
- **Climate action must address existing inequalities** - not just avoid worsening them but actively reduce disparities
- Indigenous knowledge and Western science should both inform responses - complementary not competing
- **Both mitigation and adaptation necessary** - Oceania context requires equal attention to both
- **Just transition must protect workers and communities** - not sacrificing working-class people for environmental goals
- **Participatory processes essential** - though consultation alone insufficient without power-sharing

This consensus provides common ground for diverse participants to build upon, even where they differ on pathways and priorities.

- **Focus on implementation and evaluation**

A focus on implementation is critical: The landscape reveals implementation gaps, with a range of rich theoretical frameworks and comprehensive plans but limited evaluation of actual justice outcomes. 350 Australia's consultation should emphasise concrete, actionable pathways with clear indicators, learning from the 54% of resources with explicit pathways whilst pushing beyond aspiration to accountability. Questions like "how will we know if this pathway advances justice?" and "who benefits and who bears costs?" must feature prominently.

Gaps This Consultation Could Address

01 Truly Oceania-Wide Perspective

This could bridge the primarily single-nation focus on existing research (Australia (81%), Aotearoa (19%), and Pacific Islands (17% in documents, but higher in lived experience)). Most existing work is nationally-focused, whereas 350 Australia can create a rare cross-regional dialogue that allows learning from different contexts and connecting struggles.

02 Meaningful Integration of Worker/Union Perspectives

Integrate worker and union perspectives into the broader climate justice discourse. The gap between worker prominence in formal plans versus grassroots discourse (21%) signals opportunity to build environmental-labour alliances essential for just transition. This means workers as co-leaders of consultation, not afterthoughts.

03 Cross-Community Dialogue and Solidarity-Building

Use consultation to build communication pathways across different affected communities. Most existing work focuses on single communities—350 Australia can facilitate dialogue between Indigenous communities, workers, disaster survivors, Pacific Islanders, disabled people, and youth finding common ground whilst respecting distinct needs. Navigation of productive tensions (immediate needs vs. transformation, place-based vs. coordinated action) requires cross-community conversation.

04 Translation of Academic Frameworks

Turn inaccessible and sometimes opaque ideas and pathways into accessible community resources. Significant academic work on climate justice (recognition, procedural, distributive, restorative justice) exists but is often inaccessible to communities. 350 Australia can bridge this gap, making frameworks useful for organising.

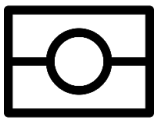
05 Concrete, Actionable Pathways

There is a huge opportunity to create concrete steps that connect a climate justice vision to implementation. Many existing resources articulate visions or identify problems, but fewer specify concrete steps with accountability mechanisms. 350 Australia's consultation should push beyond "what do we want?" to "how do we get there?" with specificity about who does what, by when, with what resources, and how we'll know if it's working.

06 Addressing Productive Tensions

There is an important role to be played to bring together different approaches. The landscape reveals tensions requiring navigation: working within vs. transforming systems, immediate adaptation vs. long-term change, place-based organising vs. coordinated action, different community priorities with limited resources. Most existing work avoids these tensions, whereas 350 Australia can create space for honest dialogue about trade-offs and strategic choices.

Communities and Perspectives to Prioritise



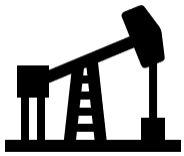
1. First Nations and Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Peoples must be meaningfully centred with appropriate consultation protocols (adequate time, cultural protocols, proper compensation), recognition of sovereignty and self-determination (not stakeholder status but Treaty partners and rights-holders), engagement with multiple Indigenous voices (recognising diversity across nations, language groups, and regions), Treaty implications considered seriously (particularly in Victoria and nationally), and Free Prior and Informed Consent principles applied (right to say no, not just be consulted). Given that 79% of landscape resources centre Indigenous perspectives, this isn't inclusion but foundational orientation.



2. Disaster-Affected Communities bring lived experience grounding theoretical frameworks. Consultation should engage bushfire survivors (particularly from 2019-2020 Black Summer and subsequent fires), flood-affected communities (including recent NSW and Queensland flooding), heat-affected urban communities (Western Sydney, outer suburbs with minimal tree cover), and coastal communities facing sea-level rise (Torres Strait, Pacific Islands, low-lying areas). Their knowledge of what actually works—and what fails—during disasters is irreplaceable.



3. Pacific Islands Communities are critical frontline perspectives requiring intentional engagement addressing access and language barriers (translation, travel support, technology access), partnering with Pacific networks (PICAN, Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change, national networks), considering separate consultation streams if needed (Pacific-specific sessions respecting distinct contexts), addressing power dynamics (Australian organisation consulting Pacific peoples requires careful attention to colonial patterns), and centring Pacific youth voices (noting 30% youth focus across landscape and Pacific youth leadership). The 17% representation in landscape likely reflects research limitations, not absence of work—350 Australia can help bridge this gap.



4. Workers in Fossil Fuel Industries and Regions essential for just transition authenticity. Consultation should meaningfully engage Hunter Valley coal miners and communities, Queensland coal regions (Bowen Basin, Darling Downs), Western Australian gas and mining workers, Collie and Latrobe Valley communities facing closures, and union members and organised labour across industries. The gap between worker focus in formal plans (prominent) versus broader discourse (21%) signals opportunity for 350 Australia to bridge environmental and labour movements. Workers must be engaged as leaders and decision-makers, not subjects of transition planning.



5. Disability and Health-Vulnerable Communities are often absent, and experience critical underrepresentation. Only 5% of landscape resources explicitly address disability despite heightened vulnerability—this must be corrected through targeted outreach to disabled people's organisations (ensuring they lead, not just participate), elderly and aged care sector (recognising specific vulnerabilities to heat and disasters), people experiencing homelessness (extreme vulnerability with minimal resources), and chronic health condition communities (medication access, medical equipment needs during disasters). Critically, consultation processes themselves must be accessible (physical access, Auslan interpretation, easy read materials, flexible participation options).



6. Community Sector Organisations as implementation partners. Legal centres (climate-informed services across housing, employment, social

security), social services (family support, mental health, housing, youth services), health organisations (understanding climate health impacts), and housing and homelessness services (addressing climate vulnerability of housing-insecure people) must be engaged as they'll operationalise climate justice in daily practice.

Critical Success Factors

✓ **1. Genuine Indigenous Leadership:** Not consultation but co-design and decision-making power. Treaty-based partnerships in Victoria an11. d nationally. Adequate resourcing and time respecting Indigenous protocols. Multiple Indigenous voices recognising diversity. FPIC principles throughout. This aligns with landscape consensus that those most impacted must lead and that Indigenous knowledge must inform responses.

✓ **2. Accessibility and Inclusion:** Physical accessibility, Auslan interpretation, easy read materials. Translation for non-English speakers. Childcare, transport, and meals provided. Compensation for participation time. Flexible formats (online, in-person, written submissions). Trauma-informed approaches. This addresses the disability justice gap (5%) by ensuring consultation itself models justice.

✓ **3. Adequate Resourcing:** Communities can't participate meaningfully without resources. Budget for travel (particularly Pacific communities), compensation for community leaders' time, translation and interpretation, accessible venues and materials, childcare and support needs, and capacity building for less-resourced communities. This recognises that participatory processes require investment, not just invitation.

✓ **4. Long-Term Commitment:** Consultation isn't a one-off event but relationship-building over time. Multiple engagement opportunities allowing participation when it works for communities. Follow-through on commitments made. Transparency about how input shapes outcomes. Ongoing relationships beyond initial consultation. This addresses the implementation gap by building accountability from the start.

✓ **5. Power-Sharing:** Not extractive consultation but genuine power-sharing in shaping consultation process, deciding priorities, determining how findings are used, and holding 350 Australia accountable to commitments. Advisory groups need decision-making power, not just advisory status. This operationalises the consensus that those most impacted must lead responses.

✓ **6. Connection to Action:** Clear pathways from consultation to implementation. Specificity about how findings will shape 350 Australia's work. Accountability

mechanisms for following through. Support for community-led initiatives emerging from consultation. Resources committed to implementation, not just consultation. This addresses the gap between rich plans and limited evaluation of justice outcomes.

Conclusion

The consultation can build a unique contribution by bringing diverse perspectives together in a participatory visioning process that has been largely absent from Oceania climate justice work to date. Success requires genuine power-sharing, adequate resourcing, Indigenous leadership, accessibility, cross-community dialogue, and long-term commitment beyond initial consultation to implementation and accountability. The landscape reveals what's possible, with 58 organisations providing some sort of clear pathway to climate justice, and 86 unique organisations offering wisdom as well as decades of experience to learn from. 350 Australia's opportunity is in taking the best from insights and approaches from this rich ecosystem, and constructing a shared vision and concrete pathways that advance climate justice for all communities across Oceania.

9.Notes on Method

This landscape analysis was conducted between August and October 2025 as part of 350 Australia's 5,000-person consultation on climate justice visioning. The review focused on identifying resources, actors, definitions, and pathways related to climate justice in Oceania. This landscape analysis was conducted through three primary steps undertaken between August and October 2025: 1) database creation through online searching, 2) volunteer research and analysis, and automated thematic analysis using Claude API.

Inclusion Criteria: The review focused on resources with geographic scope covering Oceania (Australia, Aotearoa/New Zealand, Pacific Islands), with explicit or implicit focus on climate justice. Resources were included if produced by communities, advocacy groups, academic institutions, legal bodies, or government processes that incorporate justice frameworks, with emphasis on work from the last 5-10 years.

Limitations: The landscape analysis has several important limitations that should be considered when interpreting findings. Australia-heavy representation reflects the research team's capacity and network access, while Pacific Islands voices are likely underrepresented due to language barriers, access constraints, and documentation challenges. Many Pacific climate justice initiatives may exist in oral traditions, community practices, or non-English languages that this review could not capture. The research team's networks and linguistic capacities shaped what was accessible, meaning this should be understood as a partial rather than comprehensive view of Oceanian climate justice work.

Database Access

The complete database of all resources with detailed information about each organisation is available here. This database includes organisation names, website links, descriptions, geographic and community focus, climate issues addressed, presence of definitions and pathways, and key takeaways from each resource.

Accessing additional materials:

- All resources reviewed in this report are available in the following google drive (click on this link to request access).
- The analysis results database is available by clicking here. Alternatively email advocacyresearch@protonmail.org to be shared into the folder and/or database.

10. Climate Justice Resources, Tables, and Organisations

Full List of Consultation Approaches found across Resources

Resource name	Type of consultation	Number consulted	Quote from resource on consultation undertaken	Region or area where consultation took place
A Bundjalung Nation Response NSW Flood Inquiry July 2022	Interviews/ Conversations / Observations	Not stated	The survey teams spoke with residents, business owners and volunteers in impacted areas and recorded the observations of impacted residents and business owners, and we have added Aboriginal voices, experiences, and observations as an overlay to inform the government.	Northern Rivers and Far North Coast regions of New South Wales
	Collaboration/ Engagement	4 organisations	This submission is made by Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council situated in Buluna LGA; Bogal Local Aboriginal Land Council and Bandjalang Aboriginal Corporation (RNTBC) situated in Richmond Valley LGA; and Currie Country Social Change a registered charity situated in the Tweed LGA and all of these organisations have Traditional Owners as part of their constituency.	Northern Rivers and Far North Coast regions of New South Wales
A community blueprint to restore the Hunter	Door-knocking	Over 4,000	Initial door-knocking in 2016-17 of over 4,000 homes in Singleton and Muswellbrook found that 90 per cent of people surveyed wanted a plan for the future of the region after coal mining.	Hunter region
	Community dinners and workshops	Several	In 2017-18 Hunter Renewal hosted several community dinners and workshops to start discussing what a plan for the future might look like.	Hunter region
	Summit	Large	Following a large summit held in February 2019, the Hunter Renewal Roadmap was created, setting out community priorities for transition.	Hunter region
	Workshops	A series	In 2021 Hunter Renewal hosted a series of workshops in partnership with the Hunter Jobs Alliance. These were aimed at gathering community priorities and perspectives to inform decisions about the Royalties for Rejuvenation Fund and the Hunter Expert Panel	Hunter region

	Expert Panel Review/Advice	8 + Elders	From this a first draft of principles and recommendations for action was created and put to a panel of ecological, social, and technical experts from the University of Newcastle for review and amendment... Wanaruah/Wonnorua Elders also advised on the content of this first draft.	University of Newcastle (implied)
	Workshops	130 (across multiple consultation activities)	The second draft was then reviewed and further amended by Hunter community members through a series of workshops, interviews and an online survey. ... In all, 130 Hunter residents took part	Hunter region
	Interviews	130 (across multiple consultation activities)	The second draft was then reviewed and further amended by Hunter community members through a series of workshops, interviews and an online survey. ... In all, 130 Hunter residents took part	Hunter region
	Online Survey	130 (across multiple consultation activities)	The second draft was then reviewed and further amended by Hunter community members through a series of workshops, interviews and an online survey. ... In all, 130 Hunter residents took part	Online
A Community-Led Approach to Climate Justice	Workshop Series	30+	In 2022, the City of Melbourne and Jesuit Social Services' Centre for Just Places brought together 20 community health and service organisations, 10 council departments, as well as state government representatives and community groups for a workshop series, Building a climate resilient community sector in the City of Melbourne.	City of Melbourne
	Community Consultation	Almost 900	This passion for re-localising food production was reflected in two phases of consultation recently undertaken by the City of Melbourne in Kensington[17].	Kensington
	Information Sessions	More than 100	Engaged more than 100 people directly through information sessions delivered via our existing learning and social support programs	Kensington Housing Estate
	Community Market 'Conversation Table'	More than 420	Connected with more than 420 market attendees. . . Our approach... was to facilitate a conversation table that supported market attendees to share their ideas of what a just and resilient food system looks like in Kensington	Kensington Community Local Fresh Food Market
A National Strategy for Just Adaptation	Roundtable	4	four virtual roundtables of adaptation leaders from governments at all levels, industry, NGOs and research nationwide during 13-16 July 2020	Australia (Nationwide)
	Summit	475	the online Reimagining Climate Adaptation Summit during 19-22 Apr 2021.	Australia

	Expert Working Group	Over 35	A National Strategy for Just Adaptation has been developed by a team of experts in climate adaptation, with wide-ranging skills, cultural knowledge, and qualifications, drawing on over 35 experts, from 13 university, government, and private partners in a truly transdisciplinary collaboration.	Australia
Accelerating Sustainability Through Science, Impact and Engagement 2022-2025	Consultation	Not stated	The document was based on consultations with a range of stakeholders from around Australia representing government, business, academia and the arts, nongovernment organisations and civil society, including a national forum held in Canberra in April 2016.	Australia
	National Forum	Not stated	The document was based on consultations with a range of stakeholders from around Australia representing government, business, academia and the arts, nongovernment organisations and civil society, including a national forum held in Canberra in April 2016.	Canberra, Australia
An Indigenous Climate Justice Policy Analysis Tool	Advisory Group Review/Workshops	4	The tool was reviewed by an advisory group, comprising four members with expertise in Indigenous health, relationships between human and ecosystem health, biophysical and cultural indicators, the integration of Māori knowledge and values into environmental planning and sustainable resource management, climate change, justice, policy evaluation and Māori research methodologies. The review process included two workshops in August 2021 and March 2022, followed by feedback on subsequent drafts of the tool.	Aotearoa New Zealand
ANTAR Annual Report 2024	Workshop	3	and three 'Allies In Discussion' workshops, exploring topics such as building internal and external engagement for the Voice, engaging culturally and linguistically diverse communities, and deepening allyship.	not stated
	Town Hall style meetings	Several	We also supported the delivery of several online Town Hall style meetings to help increase public awareness and build support for the Voice, with speakers such as Rachel Perkins and Kirstie Parker.	Online
	Forum	Several	We also hosted several forums for member CEOs and executive leadership with keynotes by Yes23 Campaign Director Dean Parkin and Thomas Mayo, and First Nations Justice Director at Australian Progress, Amelia Telford.	not stated

	Consultation	Not stated	Post the Referendum, the Allies network took time to consult with First Nations leadership and communities, strategise on the way forward, and regroup with those partner organisations still willing and able to be involved.	Not stated
	Meetings	Not stated	We consulted key First Nations organisations and the United Ngunnawal Elders Council on the campaign priorities, then had meetings with relevant Ministers and the Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs, as well as the ACT Human Rights Commissioner.	ACT
	Community Talks/ Discussion Sessions	Not stated	Leading up to the Voice Referendum, ANTAR Queensland held community talks, discussion sessions, Sea of Hands displays and information stalls around the Greater Brisbane area,	Greater Brisbane area
	Yarning Sessions	Many	Mob23 led many yarning sessions with First Nations mob and various groups who wanted information. The yarning sessions were to give First Nations communities enough information on the First Nations Voice to Parliament so they could make an informed decision at the Referendum.	Not stated
	Online event series	1	Post the Referendum, the Allies network took time to consult with First Nations leadership and communities, strategise on the way forward, and regroup with those partner organisations still willing and able to be involved. In 2024, we organised and hosted the 'Continuing Allyship – Voice, Treaty, Truth' online event series for member organisations and groups. Guest speakers were Thomas Mayo (Voice), Ngarra Murray of the First People's Assembly of Victoria (Treaty), and Karen Mundine, Reconciliation Australia (Truth).	Not stated
ANTAR Climate Justice Hub Website	Gathering/ Workshop/ Meeting	More than 120	In 2021, more than 120 Traditional Owners met with scientists to share knowledge and co-design and develop climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, in a five day gathering led by CSIRO, Australia's national science agency.	Australia
Australian Bushfire and Climate Plan	Online Roundtables (National Bushfire and Climate Summit 2020)	Hundreds	Over June and July 2020, ELCA brought together leading climate scientists, former and current emergency leaders, Indigenous fire practitioners, doctors, veterinarians, farmers, community leaders, social service providers, economists, mayors, bushfire survivors, and many other members of the community for the National	Global/National

			Bushfire and Climate Summit 2020. This report documents key findings and recommendations.	
Blueprint Framework for Fair, Fast and Inclusive Climate Change Action	Collaborative Development	Not stated	The Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS) has worked with the community sector, climate movement, unions, researchers, and people with lived experience of disadvantage to develop a Blueprint Framework for Fair, Fast and Inclusive Climate Change Action.	Not stated
Carbon Inequality Kills	Stories/Testimonies	1	'I lost all my animals to the drought. I fled on foot with my children and it took me three days to get to Baidoa. It was a difficult journey as I had no food or water for my children. Some got sick along the way.' (An internally displaced person in Baidoa)	Somalia
	Stories/Testimonies	5	Stories collected from five rural communities in southern Honduras and northern Colombia show that communities already experience drastic crop losses due to the changing climate, rising temperatures, and changes in rainfall periods and intensity.	Honduras and Colombia
Climate Adaptation Strategy Building WA's climate resilient future	Targeted Consultation	Not stated	This strategy has been developed through targeted consultation in 2022 and 2023 with the State Government, local governments, Aboriginal and environmental groups, and peak industry bodies.	Western Australia
Climate Change and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health	Roundtable Event	Not stated	On 20 October 2021, Lowitja Institute, in partnership with the National Health Leadership Forum (NHLF) and the Climate and Health Alliance (CAHA), held a roundtable event to discuss climate justice and the health and wellbeing impacts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.	Australia
	Advisory Group	13	We thank the following members of the HEAL & CRE-STRIDE Advisory Group that informed the development and content of this paper:	Australia
	Expert Request for Literature	Not stated	Experts in the field were also directly asked to provide any additional relevant publications or reports known to them.	Not stated
Climate Change Impacts on Access to Justice	Focus Group	Not stated	conducting focus group research into each stream and reporting on the outcomes	Not stated
	Focus Group	13	SMLS engaged with four questions at the policy level related to the rights of community members around adaptation to climate change	South-Eastern Victoria

Climate Equality A Planet for the 99%	Expert Contribution/ Review	8	Oxfam is grateful to a range of experts who contributed to this paper	Global
	Case Study/ Personal Account Interviews	Multiple	When asked about her favorite food, Diyaara, a pastoralist from Kenya, responded: 'My favorite food? It's whatever I can get.'... Imam remembers: 'The wind was so strong that our rooftops were blown away and all our thatched huts fell down.'... Marinel Ubaldo, a climate activist from the Philippines, interviewed by Oxfam for the Make Rich Polluters Pay Campaign	Global South (Kenya, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru)
	Activist Group Collaboration	Not stated	Oxfam in the Pacific continues to support PISFCC and the ICJ advisory opinion campaign through its flagship climate justice project	Pacific Islands
Climate Hotbeds Extreme heat in social housing	Interviews	2	The following case studies are deidentified examples of the experiences of people EJA spoke to as part of our advocacy work under the Climate Justice Legal Project.	Melbourne, Victoria
	Discussions/ Meetings	Various lawyers	EJA met with various lawyers working across Victorian CLCs, including place-based and specialist CLCs, to hear generally about the experiences of their clients in relation to extreme heat.	Victoria
	Advisory Group	Not stated	EJA convened an advisory group to provide lived experience guidance and advice to support the Climate Justice Legal Project's advocacy activities.	Victoria (including regional/rural areas)
Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit	Co-production / Collaboration	Not stated	The Climate Justice and Resilience Toolkit is co-produced by People with Lived Experience, Aboriginal Traditional Owners, community service organisations and climate justice researchers at Edith Cowan University's Centre for People, Place and Planet.	Not stated
Climate Justice Field Guide for Community Legal Centres	Working Group	Not stated	Special thanks to Dr Monica Taylor and the individual members of the Disaster and Climate Justice Working Group for their expert insights and guidance.	Victoria
	Community of Practice	Not stated	The Disaster and Climate Justice working group convened by the Federation is a community of practice that provides opportunities for co-creation, relationship building and collaboration to be nurtured, and collective understanding of climate justice to be deepened.	Victoria
	Survey	Not stated	To ensure strategies are grounded in real life community needs, SMLS is gathering data through surveys, focus groups, and social media callouts.	South-Eastern Melbourne

	Focus Group	Not stated	To ensure strategies are grounded in real life community needs, SMLS is gathering data through surveys, focus groups, and social media callouts.	South-Eastern Melbourne
	Social Media Callout	Not stated	To ensure strategies are grounded in real life community needs, SMLS is gathering data through surveys, focus groups, and social media callouts.	South-Eastern Melbourne
Climate Justice Primer	Interview	1	In 2004, Stephanie Long interviewed Annie Homasi, the Coordinator of the Tuvalu Association of Non-Government Organisations (TANGO), about climate change and what it is like to live on a small island:	Tuvalu
	Field Interviews/ Investigation	2	Pip Starr recently visited to investigate. 'When I was a small boy this island was big', explains Jacob Tsomi, chief of the Dog Clan... Bernard Galie who lives on Piul... when we spoke, his anger was palpable.	Carteret Islands, Papua New Guinea
Climate Justice Project Website	Community Hearings	Not stated	In March 2024 the Elected Body presented on community hearings conducted in 2023.	ACT
Climate Justice Resource Pack 2024 - referring to others' work included in the pack	Interviews	Not stated	The list, from the Northern Alliance for Greenhouse Action's (NAGA) Exploring Vulnerabilities Desktop Review (2021), is based on groups listed in the Heat Health Plan for Victoria 2021 with the inclusion of further groups from interviews and surveys undertake by NAGA.	Not stated
	Survey	Not stated	The list, from the Northern Alliance for Greenhouse Action's (NAGA) Exploring Vulnerabilities Desktop Review (2021), is based on groups listed in the Heat Health Plan for Victoria 2021 with the inclusion of further groups from interviews and surveys undertake by NAGA.	Not stated
	Consultation	36	The Victorian Council of Social Services consulted 36 community services organisations in flood-affected areas to learn about their relief and recovery programs and find out what they need to continue helping their communities cope with future extreme weather events.	Flood-affected areas (Victoria)
	Survey	138	2019 survey distributed through Victorian Council of Social Service (VCOSS), to 138 people within Victorian community service organisations (CSOs) about their views, expectations and strategies related to climate change.	Victoria

	Survey	1,165	It is based on a survey of 1,165 workers and points to many climate-significant aspects of workplaces and workers' wider systems, including supply chains, homes and daily commutes.	Not stated
	Collaborative Planning Process	44	It is the result of a 12 month planning process that brought together 44 community service and community health organisations, as well as policymakers, and sector networks, to identify needs, opportunities, and a strategic direction for action and advocacy in this region.	Melbourne's west
Climate Justice Union Homelessness and Poverty and Climate Change	Community Yarns	Small group	This document comes from community yarns in 2023 and 2024 which were co-designed with colleagues who themselves had experienced homelessness and who provide support to those currently on the streets.	Not stated
	Resilience Workshops	Over 40	Ballardong Elders and community members who participated in the resilience workshops	Western Australia / Regional Australia
Climate Justice Union Website	Community input (Report Basis)	More than 200	This report shares the experiences and perspectives of more than 200 Collie community members about economic, social, cultural, and environmental changes due to the transition from coal-fired energy production and climate change.	Collie, Western Australia
	Survey (for project A just transition for Collie)	134	Over the last 6 months the project team have been working with Collie community members to develop and distribute a community survey...	Collie, Western Australia
	Workshop	3	In May we ran 3 workshops with community members from a range of backgrounds.	Collie, Western Australia
Collie's Just Transition Plan	Survey	Not stated	A workforce survey was also undertaken by the JTWG to better understand the profile and career priorities of the workforce and inform the work being undertaken.	Collie
	Workshop	Not stated	The assistance offering included a series of workshops and information sessions for Muja employees and their families to guide them through transition and help them make informed choices in planning their futures.	Muja
	Dialogue/Working Group	Not stated	In 2018, Collie took the early steps to bring together industry, community, unions and government to commence a dialogue on a Just Transition. The group identified a pressing need... Subsequently, the Just Transition Working Group (JTWG) was formed, and the group has	Collie

			worked together to develop a Just Transition Plan	
Community-led Responses to Climate Change Discovering conditions for equity and social justice	Interviews	15	The second phase involved conducting semi-structured interviews with research participants to understand the issues in-depth.	Melbourne's west, regional Victoria, and regional New South Wales, Australia
Cruel Summer Climate Injustice in Australia	Deep listening tour	Not stated	According to a recent deep listening tour undertaken by Griffith University's Policy Innovation Hub and the Climate Justice Observatory	Northern Queensland
Don Dunstan Foundation Climate Justice Website	Dialogue	People from across the community	In April, the Foundation hosted its first revamped Dunstan Dialogue on climate justice	South Australia
East Gippsland Resilience Project Evaluation Report	Reflective Practice Session	2	Three x 1.5-hour reflective practice sessions facilitated by a research evaluator with the CRO and Project Lead – Natural Disaster Response, in August 2023, November 2023 and February 2024	Not stated
	Interview	Not stated	Stakeholder interviews condutcted by the CRO and Project Lead during site visits in East Gippsland	East Gippsland
	Survey	22	Quantitative and qualitative surveys of children and young people gathered by the Companions who co-facilitated programs in schools with the CRO. Feedback is routinely gathered during Stormbirds and Seasons for Growth...	East Gippsland
	Workshop	18	School staff workshop: All staff participants (n=18) reported an improved understanding of children's grief and loss...	East Gippsland
	Education Session	7	Parent and carer session: Seven parents and carers participated in an education session to improve their knowledge and capabilities to support children and young people's resilience and wellbeing now, and in future disasters.	East Gippsland
	Workshop	Not stated	Greitje and Rosie delivered Flourishing Families to explore adults' experiences of change and uncertainty in the context of disasters with emergency services workers and contractors (Figure 2).	East Gippsland

Embedding equality in the new loss and damage fund Part 2	Expert/ Stakeholder Input	14	Thanks to Julie-Anne Richards, Melissa Bungcaras, Sunil Acharya, Jale Samuwai, Lucia Goldsmith, Rod Goodbun, Wayne Gum, Deirdre Smith, Maddison Kraus, Chiara Putaturo, Christian Hallum, Lucy Brown, Pacific Climate Action Network (PICAN) and Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) for their contributions to the report.	Global/Pacific Region
	Talanoa/ Interviews	Not stated	In a 2020 Oxfam in the Pacific study in Weno, in the Chuuk State of the Federal States of Micronesia, women, especially those who work in formal community-based groups, pointed out the resource constraints they face... Individual talanoa excerpts were translated as follows: [Quotes provided]	Micronesia
	Dialogue/ Forum	Not stated	In February 2023, WARA organised the Are'are Chiefly Leadership Forum, where community and regional leaders came together to discuss challenges and develop coordinated responses to logging and climate change...	Solomon Islands
	Workshop	Not stated	In 2022, grant proposal writing workshops for SICAN members focused on climate change and climate finance. This allowed members to gain a broader understanding of finance architecture...	Solomon Islands
Extreme Heat and Human Rights Research Report	Focus Group	Not stated	The focus group was comprised of third- and fourth-year law students.	Melbourne, Australia (Southeastern suburbs)
First Nations Clean Energy Strategy 2024-2030	Engagement/ Discussions	Over 1,200	Since March 2023, we have engaged with over 1,200 people in Strategy development activities. We have talked with First Nations communities and organisations, federal, state and territory government agencies, industry, academics, and other experts. These discussions focused on identifying the opportunities and barriers for First Nations peoples to share in the benefits of the clean energy transition.	Australia
	Roundtable	9	Nine roundtables in each jurisdiction, supported by the First Nations Clean Energy Network.	Australia
	Public Consultation /Comment Process	90	A public consultation paper, including the draft Strategy Framework, open for comment from mid-November 2023 to mid-February 2024... Of the 90 responses received through the public 'Have your Say' process, 89% expressed strong support for the draft Strategy Framework.	Australia

	Webinar	Not stated	A public consultation paper... and a series of virtual public webinars to support this process.	Not stated
	Focus Group	Not stated	A series of virtual focus groups with First Nations organisations, research bodies and industry.	Not stated
First Nations Clean Energy Symposium	Symposium	Over 450	The First Nations Clean Energy Network supported by the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation hosted our third First Nations Clean Energy Symposium - Powering On! in Kabi Kabi country from 13-15 August 2025.	Kabi Kabi country
First Nations Climate Justice Panel	Panel Discussion	4	Written summary of the online public panel	Online
Future-proofing the Hunter Voices from our community	Workshop	111	Hunter Renewal and the Hunter Jobs Alliance convened five workshops	Hunter region
	Online Survey	203	five workshops complemented by an online survey	Hunter region
Gippsland 2035 Transition Plan	General Consultation	Over 1000	The LVA engaged directly with more than 1000 individuals, communities and industry representatives from across the region.	Gippsland
	Face-to-face meetings	Not stated	Engagement included face-to-face meetings, interviews, surveys and focus groups.	Gippsland
	Interviews	Not stated	Engagement included face-to-face meetings, interviews, surveys and focus groups.	Gippsland
	Surveys	Not stated	Engagement included face-to-face meetings, interviews, surveys and focus groups.	Gippsland
	Focus groups	Not stated	Engagement included face-to-face meetings, interviews, surveys and focus groups.	Gippsland
	Public Feedback	Not stated	A discussion paper was released for public feedback on 4 January 2023. It provided a summary of the process to date and summarised the key messages heard during engagement.	Not stated
	Public Feedback	Not stated	A draft of the Plan was released for public feedback on 25 January 2023.	Not stated
	Community Conversations	More than 200	More than 200 members of the community joined these and other conversations over two years.	Gippsland
Gladstone Economic Transition Roadmap	Survey	39	A community survey that was open to all members of the public.	Gladstone Region
	Workshop	5	Five industry stakeholder workshops with representatives from the energy, hydrogen, manufacturing, logistics and education and training sectors.	Gladstone Region
	First Nations Forum/ Community Forum/	13, 38, 13	Table 1.1: List of engagement activities, March–April 2022	Gladstone Region

	Worker's Forum			
	Workshop	23	Council workshop (for staff and Councillors)	Gladstone Regional Council
Guide to Working with People with Lived Experience	Discussions and Conversations	Not stated	This document is part of broader body of work and came from series of discussions and conversations that have taken place online and in person, using mouth words, pictures, text and stories.	Not stated
Gunaikurnai Whole of Country Plan	Workshop	Not stated	Their contributions at the Country Planning workshops have brought a multi-generational perspective to our aspirations, and have put us on a strong footing for the future.	Across our Country
	Workshop/ Meeting Series	Not stated	The Gunaikurnai's Statement of Aspirations - a key input into this plan - is based on aspirations identified and discussed at the following meetings: Full group meeting in Sale... Further clarified by the Instructing Committee... Incorporation workshops in Melbourne... Elders Camp at Cape Conran... Aspirations workshop in Lakes Entrance...	Regional Victoria and Melbourne
	Community Meeting	Not stated	It was also discussed at an Elders' Council meeting and three community meetings that were held in Bairnsdale, Traralgon and Melbourne.	Bairnsdale, Traralgon, and Melbourne
	Feedback on Draft Document	Not stated	The draft framework was published in the GLaWAC newsletter and the mob was provided an opportunity to have input.	Not stated
How Northern Rivers Living Lab is breathing new life into flood resilience	Collaboration/ Community Engagement	Not stated	The only way forward for this approach was a fundamental collaboration between those two types of knowledge. [...] It's built on a necessity of local knowledge and lived experience working hand in hand with technical expertise to develop the way forward. [...] if you don't design a specific program to make sure people can sit at that table, then it just doesn't happen.	Northern Rivers region, NSW
Ihirangi Rauora Exploring an Indigenous Worldview Framework for the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Meeting	Not stated	On 3 June the Pou Take Ahuarangi, Climate Iwi Chairs Mike Smith and Lisa Tumahai, hosted an urgent meeting with national iwi chairs to discuss the two significant planning programmes	Aotearoa
	Testing/ Engagement	Not stated	This was to be based on Ihirangi's expertise and testing with Maori whanau/hapu and iwi.	Aotearoa

Indigenous Climate Justice in Aotearoa New Zealand The Dangers of Mis-recognition within Climate Policymaking	Interviews	7	The interviews are drawn from 2 separate research projects, both of which involved interviewing Māori professionals about their participation in creating and implementing the country's climate change policies.	Aotearoa New Zealand
Indigenous-Led, Rights-Based Approaches to Climate Litigation A Discussion Paper	Expert Input/ Contribution	5	The authors would also like to thank the valuable input to the design and drafts of this paper by Professor Sandra Creamer (Waanyi Kalkadoon), Professor Rowena Maguire, Dr Sakshi Sakshi, Dr Britta Wigginton, and Mina Kinghorn.	Not stated
Kimberley Floods State Recovery and Resilience Plan 2023-2024	Extensive Engagement	Not stated	This recovery plan has been developed after extensive engagement with affected communities, businesses and industry sector groups.	Kimberley Region
	Working Group Meetings	Representatives from 5 Aboriginal Prescribed Bodies Corporate	On 4 and 7 February 2023, members of the Aboriginal Prescribed Bodies Corporate from the central Fitzroy catchment—Bunuba, Yanunijarra, Yungngora, Gooniyandi and Tiyatiya — came together in Fitzroy Crossing to talk about the impact of the floods on their communities.	Fitzroy Crossing
Kiribati Climate Change Policy	Consultation	Not stated	The priorities for action set out in this policy are the product of extensive consultations with our people. . . The Government of Kiribati has also undertaken national consultations and integrated vulnerability assessments to identify the critical sectors and related objectives that are outlined in this policy.	Kiribati
Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2019-2028	National Consultations	Not stated	Several rounds of national consultations which included government ministries, FBOs, local non-governmental organisations and development partners.	Kiribati
	Expert Convening	Not stated	The convening of local gender experts to inform specific enhancements to the KJIP and ongoing implementation governance structures.	Kiribati
	Consultation	Not stated	National approval process for the KJIP, including consultation on Kiritimati island	Kiritimati Island, Kiribati
	Community Consultations	six	Conduct public consultation of the draft policy (six community consultations meetings – three in	Outer Gilbert Island, Line and

			Outer Gilbert Island, one in Line and Phoenix, two in Tarawa).	Phoenix, Tarawa, Kiribati
Kotahitanga mo te Taiao Strategy	Working Group	17	Design Working Group	Top of the South Island, New Zealand
	Workshop	9	Science Workshop	New Zealand
Leading Practice Principles First Nations and Renewable Energy Projects	Interviews	Not stated	The content of this Guide was informed by a series of interviews held with personnel from more than 20 renewable energy companies, including First Nations employees, with First Nations leaders and experts, and via direct engagement with First Nations communities.	Not stated
	Community Roundtables	Not stated	Insights were leveraged from community roundtables held across the country by the Network and the Federal Government as part of the national First Nations Clean Energy Strategy.	Across the country
	Co-design/ Steering Committee	Not stated	The development of the Guide was led and codelivered by KPMG Indigenous Services, an Indigenous-led specialist team, and KPMG Banarra, a specialist human rights and social impact team. This ensured a commitment to cultural competency, an understanding of cultural context, a human rights lens, and adherence to leading practice standards....Our community engagement approach was co-designed with First Nations leaders and experts. This included developing criteria for selecting First Nations communities to ensure diversity of lived experience and perspective and aligning on an approach for continued engagement with experts and leaders to validate findings. The design and delivery of the Guide was overseen by a Steering Committee with First Nations and industry representatives, bringing key stakeholders together and ensuring the Guide meets the needs of both.	Across the country
Making coal, oil and gas corporations in Australia pay their fair share	Expert Input	11	This report was written with the input of many. We particularly note input from Josie Lee, Oxfam Australia; David Tran, Oxfam Australia; Angela Frimberger, Bushfire Survivors for Climate Action; Julie-Anne Richards, Make Big Polluters Pay; Mahealani Delaney, Greenpeace Australia Pacific; Jason Field, GetUp!; Mark Zirnsak, Tax Justice Network Australia; Sophie Hardefeldt, Action Aid Australia; Damian Sullivan, Brotherhood of St Laurence; Cathy Eatock, Indigenous Peoples Organisation Australia.	Australia and Pacific

	Polling	Not stated	Polling conducted by Essential Media in June 2025 found that 70 percent of Australians acknowledge that the increasing frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and bushfires are caused by climate change.	Australia
	Polling	Not stated	In global polling recently conducted by Oxfam and Greenpeace, 8 out of 10 people support taxing oil and gas corporations to pay for climate damages.	Global
	Report Findings Reference	Not stated	The Australia Institute's Climate of the Nation Report has consistently found that a majority of Australians support some kind of mechanism that makes big polluters pay; the 2024 edition found that 70 percent of Australians support a polluter-pays mechanism.	Australia
National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change Report	Workshop/ Gathering	110	This report is based on information shared at the National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change held in Cairns 22–26 March 2021.	Australia
	Dialogue/ Gathering	Not stated	National Indigenous Dialogue on Climate Change (NIDCC or the Dialogue) held on Yorta Yorta Country at Barmah in 2018.	Australia
National Health and Climate Strategy	Expert/ Organisational Input	4	NACCHO would like to acknowledge the valuable input received from Dr Alana Gall, Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Southern Cross University, the Aboriginal Health Council of Western Australia (AHCWA) and the HEAL Network in this submission.	Australia
Ngai Tahu Climate Change Strategy	Survey	Not stated	Whānau survey to assess awareness and determine whānau priorities and needs.	Not stated
	Hui	Not stated	Communications and hui.	Not stated
	Workshop	Not stated	Hui wānanga workshop.	Not stated
	Symposium	Not stated	Rangatahi Symposium.	Not stated
Pacific Girls in a Changing Climate	Co-design Workshop	12	Through workshops, 12 Pacific young women in Kiribati and Fiji participated in training on FPAR and climate justice, and co-designed data collection methods for the project.	Kiribati and Fiji
	Survey	319	A regional survey was conducted with 319 girls aged 10-18 in six Pacific countries - Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.	Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu
	Arts-based Storytelling	34	Arts-based storytelling involved 34 girls aged 10-18 from Fiji and Kiribati. Girls created a drawing, video or presentation about the impacts of climate change in their lives...	Fiji and Kiribati

	Participatory Workshop	14	14 climate advocates from KiriCAN, including young women, attended a participatory workshop in Kiribati to collectively analyse the data, produce recommendations, and inform the research report writing.	Kiribati
	Training	14	14 climate advocates in KiriCAN participated in training on climate advocacy and campaign planning.	Kiribati
Place-Based Approaches Part 1 A Review of the Literature	Expert Advice/ Collaboration	Not stated	We would particularly like to thank the Oversight Committee, the Advisory Group and the DJPR team (Seuwandi Wickramasinghe, Shannon Fox, Georgie Enright and Carolyn Atkins) for their support and advice over the course of this project.	Victoria
Place-Based Approaches Part 2 A Review of Practice	Semi-structured interviews	Between 2-4 individuals per initiative plus others	The case study research used both desktop analysis and semi-structured interviews to provide insights into the selected initiatives. Semi-structured interviews took place with individuals who held a professional role in the design, delivery, or evaluation of the selected case studies.	Victoria, Australia
	Conversations /Deep Listening	1,000	In 2015, through their 1000 Conversations initiative... Lighthouse asked one thousand local community members what young people in Greater Shepparton need in order to thrive. This was repeated in 2018, where 1000 conversations were had...	Greater Shepparton
	Drawing and Verbal Responses	Not stated	A separate process called Children's Voices was designed to capture the voices of children under the age of 14 years where questions were modified to suit this cohort and their responses were captured through drawing and verbal responses.	Greater Shepparton
	Co-design Groups/ Meetings	Approximately 20	Flemington Works is centred around a co-design process through which community members shape the initiative. Two co-design groups (a women's co-design group and a young people's co-design group) composed of residents who live on the Flemington Housing Estate are employed as Program Support Workers.	Flemington Housing Estate, Melbourne
Planned Relocation Guidelines A Framework to Undertake Climate Change	Consultation	Not stated	The Ministry of Economy would like to acknowledge and show appreciation for the active participation and contribution of national, regional, and international level stakeholders in all activities of information gathering, discussions, and consultations for the	Fiji and Pacific Region

Related Relocation			development of the Planned Relocation Guidelines.	
Policy Matters Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation	Community Meeting	Not stated	Fingerboards Community Meeting Presentation – March 2019; Fingerboards Community Meeting Q&A – March 2019	Near Bairnsdale, Gippsland region
	Reference Group/ Knowledge Holder Group involvement	Not stated	Bushfire Recovery Aboriginal Reference Group; Water Knowledge Holder Group; getting involved in one of our Board sub-committees or reference groups	Gunaikurnai Country
	Yarning Sessions/Informal Discussion	Not stated	GLAWAC has been yarning a fair bit over the last couple of years about water and we want to hear your ideas. ... we're starting to yarn about ways to heal Country and community.	Gunaikurnai Country
Powering Up Potential	Interviews	Not stated	To inform this mapping, we conducted a literature review and engaged in interviews with experts from the energy and climate sectors.	not stated
	Assessment/ Review	4	Special thanks go to the assessors of the report: Melissa Bungcaras, David Tran and Kimberly Goh. Each document was reviewed by four independent assessors to ensure diverse perspectives were considered and reduce individual bias.	Not stated
Principles for Businesses and Investors	Input Gathering	Various	Various stakeholders across the First Nations, business and investor environment provided input into the development of this guide.	Not stated
	Review and Feedback	15 named individuals/roles	Review and feedback for the investor content of this guide were coordinated by: Mel Sutton (Director, KPMG Banarra), Sofia Anagnostaras (Manager, KPMG Banarrra), and Amy Coney (Consultant, KPMG Banarra). The following people also contributed to the investor content...	Not stated
	Review	3 named reviewers	Thanks to the following reviewers who provided valuable feedback: Cath Brokenborough (Executive Lead, First Nations engagement and reconciliation, Lendlease), Romy Faulkner (ESG Senior Analyst, Australian Council Superannuation Investors), Adam Davids (First Nations Equity Partners).	Not stated
	Engagement	Not stated	Engagement with First Nations groups in the development of this Guide raised several material issues for First Nations groups to consider when partnering with companies.	Not stated
Right to Equitable Adaptation Briefing Paper	Focus Group	Not stated	Focus groups and research were undertaken by South-East Monash Legal Service on behalf of the Federation of Community Legal Centres.	Victoria, Australia

Rights to Equitable Adaptation Research Report	Focus Group	13	Two sessions were held to allow participants to choose a time which suited them better. One session was held to coincide with the work lunch break – from 1pm to 2:30pm and another session after work – from 6pm to 7:30pm. Sessions were 90 minutes long and were convened online over Zoom with a 5- minute break in between. They were moderated by a facilitator who led the discussion with PowerPoint presentation slides, prompting questions which were divided over 5 broader topics:	Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Sea Change Tai Timu Tai Pari Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan	Group Discussions	More than 250	From January to June 2014 SWG members attended many of the twenty-five group discussions, or 'listening posts', which were held up and down the coast, on islands, and in catchments of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.	Hauraki Gulf Marine Park
	Online Survey	Not stated	Many were also asked to contribute thoughts and ideas more formally through on-line surveys.	Not stated
	Roundtables	7	To inform the work required, the SWG established seven issues-based 'Roundtables' to explore different pressures on the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.	Hauraki Gulf Marine Park
	Hui (Meetings)	not stated	This group [Mātauranga Māori Round Table] also ran the programme of engagement with Māori, holding a series of hui (meetings) on Marae and at public venues across the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.	Hauraki Gulf Marine Park
	Online Survey	not stated	Additionally an online survey of mana whenua was conducted.	Not stated
	Survey	not stated	A survey completed in the summer of 2015 found that the following are very important:...	Not stated
	Survey	not stated	A parallel result came from an Auckland Council People's Panel survey published in 2014 which showed that 39% of respondents had visited a marine reserve in Auckland, whereas only 24% had fished in the ocean.	Auckland Council area
Seizing the moment A new climate finance goal that delivers for the Pacific	Input Gathering/ Synthesis	55+ organisations	This report brings together the voices, experiences and demands of civil society from across the Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand.	Pacific region, Australia, and New Zealand
Systemic Advocacy And Collective Care Youth	Co-design Workshop/ Process	5	The program was co-designed by CJU and 5 young people and delivered online over 7 weeks.	Noongar Boodja

Program Report	Expert Training/ Panel Discussion	32-38	Training sessions content: 1. Connections... Yarns with Elders. [...] 4. Advocacy skills (with Social Reinvestment WA) & youth advocates panel. 5. Creating change (with Youth Affairs Council WA). & decision makers panel 6. Union power & organising actions (with Health Services Union). / People involved: 2 Noongar Elders, 7 trainers from 4 organisations, 4 youth advocates/leaders, 2 decision makers	Noongar Boodja
	Feedback Gathering / Program Evaluation	13	Prior to the program young people shared the barriers and opportunities they face in creating change for climate justice. [...] An evaluation and feedback mechanism in the middle and end of the program	Noongar Boodja
Taranaki 2050 Roadmap	Workshop	700	The draft was the culmination of 29 workshops on 12 transition topics	Taranaki region
	Community Workshop	not stated	five community workshops were held during the evening around the region	Taranaki region
	Specialised Youth Workshop	60	Sixty students from 11 high schools around Taranaki took part in a day-long exploration	Taranaki region
	Creative Competition	140+	More than 140 children entered a creative competition to describe their vision for 2050.	Not stated
	Survey	360+	Over 360 people completed a short survey, either online, at a community workshop, or via a street or event survey.	Taranaki region / Online
	Online Submission	135	as well as 135 submissions via our online interactive tool.	Online
	Email Submission	25	Twenty-five separate email submissions were received from individuals and organisations	Not stated
	Public Engagement Visit	over 1,000	public consultation included visits to more than 40 locations with over 1,000 people.	Taranaki region
Te Arawa Climate Change Strategy	Partnership/Working Group Collaboration	3 entities	Developed by Te Urunga o Kea: Te Arawa Climate Change Working Group in partnership with Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Scion	Te Arawa Rohe
Te Kounga Paparangi Climate Action Plan	Collaborative Development	Not stated	Supported Papatipu Rūnanga and hapū in developing local interpretations of Te Mana o te Wai.	Takiwā
	Learning Sessions	Not stated	Developed quarterly climate change learning sessions for kaimahi and Ngāi Tahu whānau.	Not stated
Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy	Meetings with Elected Reps	Not stated	In meetings with elected members, opportunities such as the following were identified:	Northland
	Public Consultation	Not stated	Public feedback through Long-Term Plan consultation processes has supported all four	Te Tai Tokerau (Northland)

			councils to significantly increase climate change adaptation funding in their 2021–2031 Long-Term Plans.	
	Workshop	Not stated	Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau Risk Assessment Workshops with Māori, Feb 2020.	Te Tai Tokerau
Te Taruke-a-Tawhiri Auckland's Climate Plan Progress Snapshot 2024	Submissions	10,083	A new Future Development Strategy was adopted after receiving 10,083 submissions, which aims at managing the City's growth over the next 30 years.	Not stated
	Community Engagement Activities (local board projects, online tools, grants, and community-led activities)	74,795	Council engaged 74,795 Aucklanders through events, local board projects, online tools, grants, and community-led activities that focused on climate action.	Auckland
	Online Engagement (Tool Use)	Over 100,000	Futurefit achieved the milestone of engaging over 100,000 people to calculate their carbon footprint.	Not stated
	Hui (Māori Gathering/ Workshop)	115	In June 2024, Climate Connect Aotearoa hosted a Mātauranga Māori and Climate Innovation Hui at Te Māhurehure Marae in Pt Chevalier to bring these discussions to life. Over 115 people attended the hui.	Auckland
	Wānanga (Workshops)	19	A kāhui of 19 rangatahi have participated in a series of wānanga focussed on the preservation and application of traditional Māori knowledge systems and practices in Taiao.	Not stated
Toitu Taranaki 2030 A Community Powered Strategy for a Fast and Just Carbon Neutral Transition	Community Conference and Hui	Not stated	This 2030 strategy plan is a collaboration of research, experience, writing and ideas from several community groups and concerned residents of Taranaki, who met and discussed paths forward in two community-run just transition meetings in New Plymouth in 2019: a Just Transition Community Conference in June 2019, New Plymouth and a 2030 Just Transition Community Strategy Hui in Nov. 2019.	New Plymouth, Taranaki, Aotearoa
Too Close to Home Australian Bushfire and Climate Plan	Input /Expertise	38	Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA) is a cohort of former senior Australian fire and emergency service leaders from every state and territory, with deep expertise in disaster planning, preparedness, response and recovery. The content of this report reflects this first-hand experience along with inputs from experts and practitioners in climate change adaptation.	Australia

	Input/ Consultation	Not stated	The content of this report reflects this first-hand experience along with inputs from experts and practitioners in climate change adaptation.	Not stated
	Co-design/Trial (of Resilient Building Council app)	1,200+	More than 1,200 households from bushfire impacted areas helped design and trial the app, which was developed in response to a recommendation from the Royal Commission into National Disaster Arrangements.	Australia
Vanuatu National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement	Consultations	Not stated	Wide-ranging consultations have been held with communities affected by displacement, government and non-government agencies at national, provincial and local levels, the private sector and academia.	Vanuatu
Warm, Cool and Energy Affordable Housing Policy Solutions	Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews	Not stated	Addressing research questions 3 and 4, a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews were completed during September and October 2019.	Australia
	Project Panel Discussions	Not stated	Two Project Panel meetings were held to facilitate direct contact and discussion with primary stakeholders from government and non-government sectors.	Melbourne, Australia
	In-depth Interviews	10	The AHCD analysis was complemented by analysis of a series of in-depth interviews with low-income social and private tenants in the rental sector, collected as part of the HEET project.	Victoria, Australia
Wiyi Yani U Thangani What Women Say Securing Our Rights, Securing Our Future Report 2020	Face-to-face Engagements	2,294	Ultimately, my team and I travelled to 50 communities across every state and territory in Australia. We conducted 106 engagements and met with 2,294 women and girls to hear from them about their communities' strengths, challenges, aspirations and solutions.	Australia (across every state and territory)
	Online Submissions	109	Included on the website was an online submission and survey process. The Commission received over 100 submissions and over 300 survey responses.	Online
	Online Surveys	313	Included on the website was an online submission and survey process. The Commission received over 100 submissions and over 300 survey responses.	Online
	Evaluation Survey	660	We created a survey for women and girls to complete regarding their experience of the engagements.	Australia

	Targeted Consultations	not stated	Additional consultation on critical elements of Law, knowledge and language which represent key strengths identified by women throughout the national consultations. Targeted consultations with senior women in selected locations took place at the end of 2019 and early 2020.	Australia (selected locations)

Existing Resources That Could Inform 350 Australia's process

Consultation Methodology Models:

- ELCA Australian Bushfire and Climate Plan (multi-stakeholder roundtables bringing together diverse expertise)
- ACOSS Blueprint Framework (consultation with community sector and people with lived experience)
- Ihirangi Rauora Framework (Indigenous consultation methodology centring mātauranga Māori)
- National First Peoples Gathering (national-scale Indigenous climate consultation)
- City of Melbourne's community-led approach (two-phase process with iterative engagement)

Frameworks and Toolkits:

- Federation CLCs Climate Justice Field Guide (practical frameworks for climate-informed work)
- Edith Cowan University Toolkit (four-stage process adaptable for consultation)
- Climate Justice Toolkit for Engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples
- ACOSS materials on engaging people with lived experience of disadvantage

Academic Analysis:

- Research by Meg Parsons and Rhys Jones (recognition justice and Treaty partnerships)
- Friends of the Earth climate justice framework (integrated justice dimensions)
- Commons Social Change Library (six framings of climate justice)
- Climate Justice Observatory approaches (tracking justice outcomes)

Existing Plans to Learn From:

- Auckland Council's participatory planning and iwi partnerships
- Multiple iwi climate strategies (Te Arawa, Ngāi Tahu demonstrating Indigenous-led approaches)

- Just transition experiences from Collie, Gladstone, Hunter Valley (what works and what doesn't)
- ELCA's 165 recommendations (showing how consultation produces concrete outputs)

Potential Collaborators or Advisors

Indigenous Organisations and Iwi:

- First Nations Clean Energy Network
- Te Arawa, Ngāi Tahu, and other iwi with climate strategies
- National Native Title Council
- Lowitja Institute
- Regional Indigenous organisations (Yamatji Marlpa, Guringai, Bundjalung Nation)

Environmental Justice Organisations:

- Federation of Community Legal Centres Victoria
- Environmental Justice Australia
- Friends of the Earth (national and branches)
- Climate Justice Union
- Plan C and other grassroots groups

Academic Researchers:

- Meg Parsons and Rhys Jones (recognition justice, Treaty partnerships)
- Griffith Climate Justice Observatory
- Edith Cowan University (toolkit developers)
- Future Earth networks

Legal Organisations:

- Federation CLCs (climate-informed legal services expertise)
- Environmental Justice Australia (litigation strategies)
- State-based community legal centres

Worker and Union Organisations:

- Hunter Jobs Alliance (worker-led just transition model)
- Climate Justice Union (environmental-labour alliance)
- Unions in fossil fuel industries (CFMEU, unions representing power workers)
- ACTU (if engaging at national level)

Pacific Networks:

- Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN)
- Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change
- National Pacific Island networks in Australia
- Fiji, Kiribati, and other Pacific Island government climate units

Community Sector Peak Bodies:

- ACOSS (social services sector expertise)
- State-level peak bodies (VCOSS, NCOSS, etc.)
- Sector-specific networks (homelessness, disability, aged care)
- Jesuit Social Services and similar organisations bridging climate and social justice

Disaster and Emergency Networks:

- Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA)
- East Gippsland Resilience and similar community organisations
- SES and emergency services engaging on climate adaptation

Full list of resources

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