

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP) bagi transisi energi di Afrika Selatan pada periode 2021–2023. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi literatur dan dokumen resmi, meliputi laporan *International Energy Agency* (IEA), dokumen kebijakan pemerintah Afrika Selatan, *Just Energy Transition Implementation Plan* (JET IP), serta publikasi ilmiah terkait. Kerangka analisis yang digunakan adalah konsep just transition dari McCauley & Heffron (2018) yang mencakup tiga dimensi keadilan, yaitu prosedural, distributif, dan restoratif sebagai dasar untuk mengevaluasi sejauh mana prinsip keadilan diterapkan dalam implementasi JETP di Afrika Selatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Implementasi JETP di Afrika Selatan pada 2021–2023 masih belum maksimal karena dominasi batu bara tetap tinggi, kapasitas pembangkit menurun, pembangunan infrastruktur transmisi jauh dari target, dan tarif listrik terus naik. Selain itu, penutupan pembangkit listrik batu bara tanpa program pelatihan dan kompensasi memicu resistensi sosial dari serikat pekerja. Kesenjangan antara rencana dan realisasi menunjukkan pentingnya reformasi desain kemitraan iklim internasional yang lebih adaptif terhadap kebutuhan jangka pendek negara berkembang serta penguatan prinsip *just transition* yang partisipatif. Temuan ini diharapkan menjadi referensi strategis bagi pengembangan kebijakan transisi energi yang berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan di negara berkembang lainnya.

Kata kunci: JETP, transisi energi, Afrika Selatan, keadilan prosedural, keadilan distributif, keadilan restoratif, *just transition*, *load shedding*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) for energy transition in South Africa during the 2021–2023 period. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing data collection techniques through literature reviews and official documents, including reports from the International Energy Agency (IEA), policy documents of the South African government, the Just Energy Transition Implementation Plan (JET IP), and related scholarly publications. The analytical framework used is the concept of just transition from McCauley & Heffron (2018), which encompasses three dimensions of justice—procedural, distributive, and restorative—as the basis for evaluating the extent to which justice principles are applied in the implementation of JETP in South Africa. The findings indicate that the implementation of JETP in South Africa during 2021–2023 has not been optimal, as coal dominance remains high, generation capacity declines, transmission infrastructure development remains far from targets, and electricity tariffs continue to rise. Furthermore, the closure of coal-fired power plants without adequate training and compensation programs has triggered social resistance from trade unions. The gap between planning and realization highlights the importance of reforming the design of international climate partnerships to be more adaptive to the short-term needs of developing countries, alongside strengthening participatory just transition principles. These findings are expected to serve as a strategic reference for developing equitable and sustainable energy transition policies in other developing countries.

Keywords: JETP, procedural justice, distributive justice, restorative justice, South Africa, energy transition, just transition, 4A, load shedding