



From Policy to People: Inclusive Just Transition Pathways Across the Life Course in Asia-Pacific

1. Name of proposing Party or organization.

HelpAge International

2. Brief description of the proposed study:

This case study of Asia-Pacific countries will examine the process by which just-transition and climate-response policies move from national commitments and plans to implementation, and assess whether the resulting opportunities, benefits, and costs are fairly distributed among different groups of workers and communities. By concentrating on India, Vietnam and Thailand, the study will use a life-course and intersectional approach to examine how factors such as age, gender, disability, Indigenous or local-community status, type of livelihood, and informality affect people's ability to take part in and gain benefits from the transition processes. The study will look at certain subnational and sectoral transition situations in which climate-response measures, changes in livelihood systems, energy or economic transitions, and the growth of green sectors are having an impact on employment, skills, incomes, social protection and community life; instead of viewing the just transition mainly in terms of replacing jobs, it will examine the entire process from policy intention to actual outcomes. Special attention will be paid to older workers, those in informal livelihoods, women with unpaid or low-value activities, and people with disabilities facing barriers in training, employment, transport, and information. Indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and local communities will also be considered, as measures could impact their livelihoods, land relations, and knowledge systems. The research will explore how older people and Indigenous or local knowledge contribute to skills transfer, livelihood diversification, environmental stewardship, and community resilience. The analysis should be based on five practical dimensions: who takes part in making decisions about transition; who has access to the opportunities involving skills, decent work and enterprise; how social protection and income security assist those who find it difficult to move into new forms of employment; whether local knowledge, rights and livelihood identities are recognised; and whether the monitoring systems take into account the different effects on age, gender,



disability and other relevant factors. In terms of methodology, the study will involve a comparative examination of national and sectoral policies and the relevant climate-response measures, together with stakeholder mapping, key-informant interviews carried out specifically for this purpose, and participatory consultations with the affected workers and communities, including older people, women, people with disabilities and representatives of Indigenous and local communities, as well as with the government, civil society, employers and other appropriate institutions. The study will determine the practical enabling factors, identify gaps in implementation, draw transferable lessons, and suggest an inclusive just-transition framework that links implementation to decent work and skills, social protection, participation, accessible services, recognition of local knowledge, and disaggregated monitoring. Its main contribution will be to evaluate the just transition not just in terms of the number of new green jobs it creates, but also in relation to who has access to them, who is protected when their livelihoods change, whose knowledge and rights are recognised, and whether the transition outcomes are equitable across generations.

3. United Nations region to be covered by the case study:

Asia-Pacific;

4. Country or countries to be covered by the case study

India, Vietnam and Thailand, with specific subnational and sectoral case-study locations to be agreed during inception in consultation with the KCI and relevant national/local partners

5. Area of the case study:

Policy planning to implementation pathways ;Managing workforce transitions ;

6. Expected duration for completion of the case study (in months):

Six Months

7. Contribution of the submitting organization

Financial contribution;Technical inputs;Data;Authorship;

8. Can the study be developed without financial support from the UNFCCC?



No

9. If no, please provide the estimated range of required financial support in USD (Please note that the UNFCCC is not a donor organization and has limited funding):

15000

10. Please provide the status of any preliminary work undertaken that could serve as a basis for the study, including a link to any available reports, if available.

HelpAge International has already carried out a great deal of analytical, policy and programme work at the point where climate change, population ageing, livelihoods, social protection and inclusive adaptation meet, and this can form the basis for the proposed case study. This covers the 'Climate Justice in an Ageing World' discussion paper, which looked at the connection between population ageing, climate mitigation and adaptation and pointed out the structural gaps regarding the inclusion of older people in climate policy. HelpAge has since produced additional evidence on ageing and climate change in Asia, including analyses of older people's participation, livelihood resilience, local knowledge, and inclusive climate action. More recent studies have documented practical experience in India, Vietnam, and Thailand, covering the role of older women in adaptation and in achieving resilient livelihoods in India, as well as adaptation and mitigation initiatives led by older people in Vietnam and Thailand. The organisation HelpAge and its Network Members/partners – such as GRAVIS in India, VIOBA in Vietnam and FOPDEV in Thailand – already have the necessary relationships and an understanding of the local context which can aid in the selection of the appropriate communities and stakeholders for the proposed case study. The studies and programmes have already shown how important it is to have data that is responsive to age, gender and disability, to have planning that is led at the local level, to provide social protection, to preserve intergenerational knowledge and to ensure meaningful participation in climate action. The proposed KCI case study would build on this current body of evidence by looking at the issue of just-transition implementation and investigating the impact of climate response measures and changes to the workforce and economy on different groups of the population, as well as turning the evidence gathered at the community level into practical lessons for national and regional policy.



Framework Convention on
Climate Change