

The logo features a stylized square frame with a yellow border. Inside the frame, there are two curved lines: a purple one on the left and a blue one on the right, both curving from the bottom towards the top right corner.

# JUST TRANSITION FORUM ASIA 2025

## SUMMARY REPORT

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*Co-hosted by:*



PUBLISHED BY



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# 1. OVERVIEW

Since the Paris Agreement was signed at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties (COP21) in 2015, countries are required to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years with the next update (NDC 3.0) due in 2025. These NDCs serve as national pledges and high-level roadmaps for climate action, outlining emissions reduction targets over the next decade. Given current rapid progress in manufacturing and deployment of clean energy technologies with existing policy support and commitments, the next round of NDCs is seen as an opportunity to push for ambitious commitments, calling on governments to deliver high-ambition NDCs that provide policy certainty, attract investment, and accelerate technologies for transitioning to low-carbon economies.

Against this background, the Just Transition Forum Asia 2025 (JTFA 2025) focused on connecting global frameworks, particularly NDC 3.0, with regional, national and local actions, with the aim of ensuring social equity and environmental sustainability are embedded in climate strategies. Held on 3-4 September 2025, this year's forum featured representatives of governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), youth, trade unions, academia and private sector discussing multi-stakeholder engagements for escalating just transition at COP30, and translating commitments into actions, in two plenary panel sessions. These were complemented by eight transformational labs hosted by various organizations to explore regional and country-specific dimensions on just transition, climate and energy policies, and gender justice. The forum provided the platform for exchanging knowledge, advancing integration of just transition in NDC 3.0 and at COP30, and fostering networks that explore energy pathways towards decarbonization and renewable energy acceleration in the region.

Since its inception in 2021 by the Regional Climate and Energy Project of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Asia, and Climate Action Network Southeast Asia (CANSEA), JTFA has been serving as an annual springboard for leading experts from governments, climate funds, businesses, think tanks, trade unions, youth and women organizations, CSOs and communities in Asia and beyond, to reflect, exchange, and make policy and practice-focused recommendations on shaping a socially inclusive and climate-resilient future, based on an active transition to renewable energy.

## 2. JTFA 2025 IN NUMBERS

Seven hundred sixty-six individuals registered as participants and speakers for JTFA 2025 with a breakdown of 50.48% female, 46.05% male, and 3.47% other. This was an increase of 12.15% over JTFA 2024. The turnout rate during the two-day forum was 75.3%, equivalent to 577 attendees.

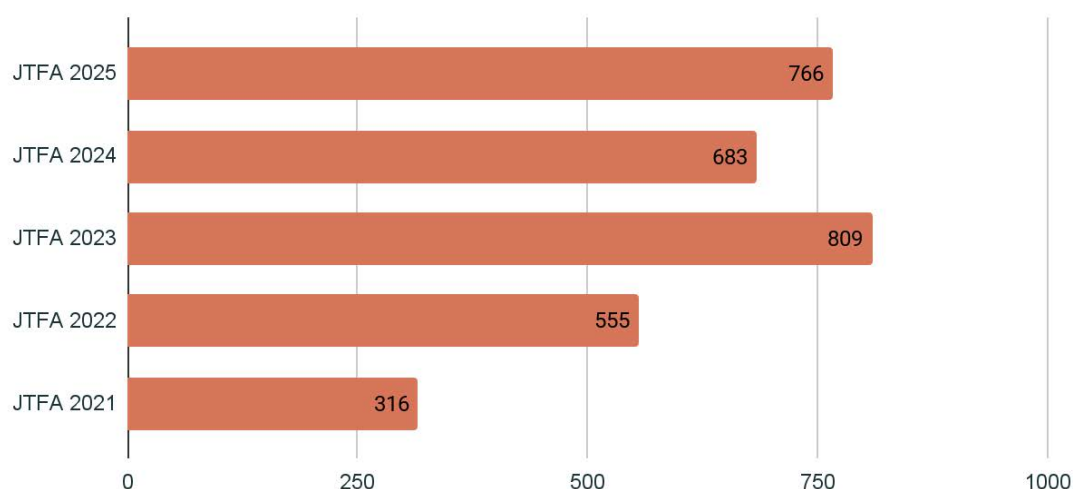


Figure 1. Number of registrations for JTFA: 2021-2025

JTFA 2025 registrants represented 64 countries with the majority of them from Bangladesh (92), the Philippines (83), India (80), Vietnam (75), and Indonesia (59).

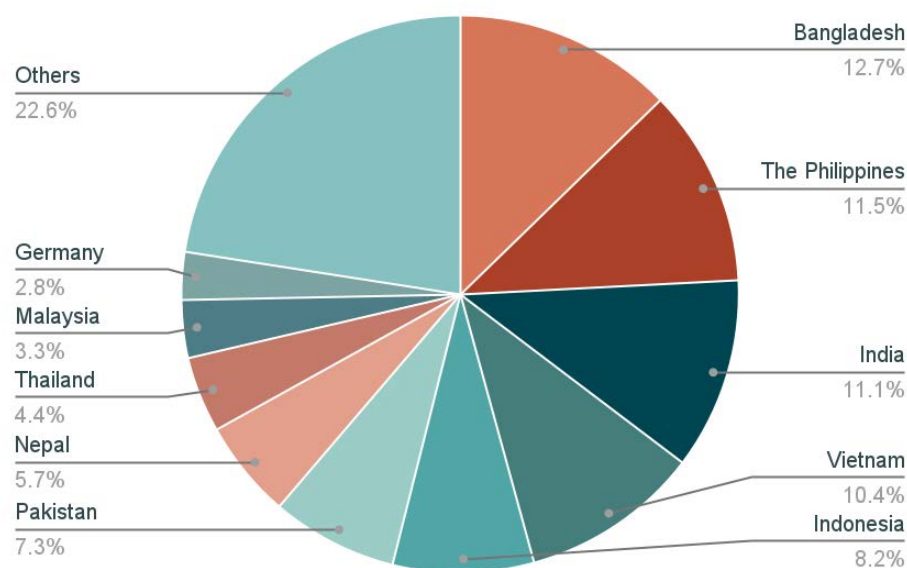


Figure 2. JTFA 2025 registrants by countries

Among registrants, 277 (38.4%) were from international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 172 (23.8%) from civil society, 107 (14.8%) from academia, and 60 (8.3%) from the private sector. The remainder were from the government, media and other sectors.

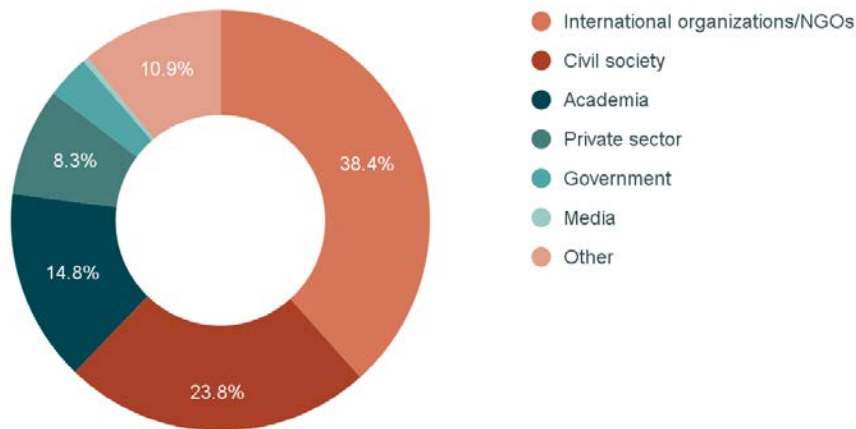


Figure 3. JTFA 2025 registrants by sectors

From the start of the forum, there were 3,008 visits to the Zoom event lobby. The top three visited sessions were “Opening Panel: Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Progressive Outcomes on Just Transition at COP30” with 230 attendees. This was followed by “Transformational Lab 1: Power, Money, and Justice: Thailand’s Climate and Energy Policies” hosted by FES Thailand, and “Transformational Lab 3: Exploring International Sustainability Policies to Support Just Transition in Asia” hosted by FES Philippines, with 123 and 87 participants respectively.

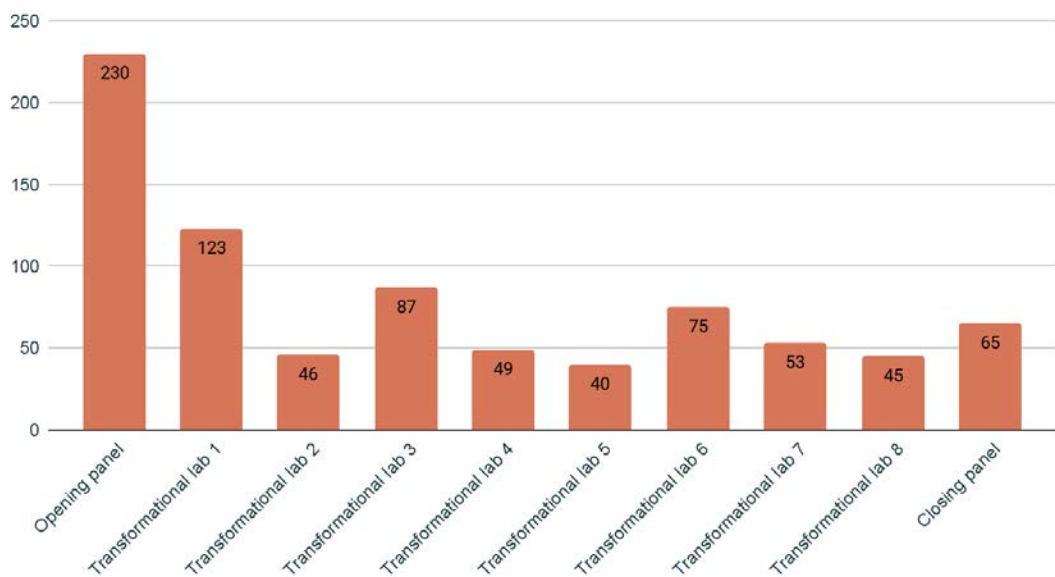
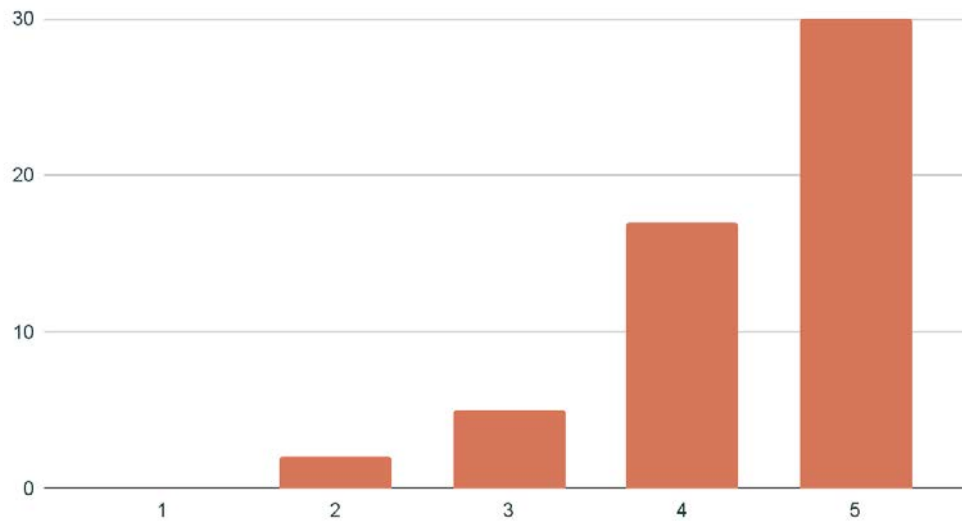


Figure 4. Number of attendees per session

Fifty-four participants responded to the evaluation survey conducted after JTFA 2025. About 56% gave the highest level of satisfaction for the event and 63% said the topics of discussions were very relevant to their work and/or study. The vast majority (94.4%) said they would come back for next year's forum.



*Figure 5. Participants' level of satisfaction with JTFA 2025 (1 - not satisfied at all; 5 - very satisfied)*

### 3. OPENING AND CLOSING PANEL SESSIONS - HIGHLIGHTS

#### OPENING PANEL: Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Progressive Outcomes on Just Transition at COP30



In his opening remarks, Timo Rinke of FES Vietnam emphasized that the upcoming round of NDCs will define global emissions pathways for the coming decade. He reminded participants that social and economic equality must remain central to energy transition strategies, and positioned JTFA as a vital platform to connect local, national, regional, and global initiatives.

Delivering her keynote address, Tariye Gbadegesin, CEO of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), emphasized that the transition to a green economy is happening amidst significant global inequality, noting that the wealthiest 1% emit as much greenhouse gases as two-thirds of humanity combined. She listed three points to take into the following deliberations: (i) acknowledging different experiences of the people in the transition; (ii) listening to the most affected as climate plans rarely account for their futures or include their input; and (iii) investing in new opportunities and rethinking how change is delivered so that it works for all. She referred to CIF's Accelerating Coal Transition program, and the newly launched CIF Capital Markets Mechanism, which mobilized USD 500 million in private capital, as examples of climate

finance that can and should be structured to unlock opportunities for the many—not just the few—while driving transformational change.

Representing the Philippines, Jeanette T. Damo, Executive Director III from the Institute for Labor Studies, Department of Labor and Employment, stressed the urgency of just transition in one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. She emphasized that the most vulnerable sectors—workers, youth, women, and indigenous groups—must be at the heart of climate action planning and implementation. Damo called for international cooperation to combat unilateral trade measures while arguing that the transition away from a fossil fuel-dependent economy must be time-bound and guided by clear, measurable milestones. She concluded by advocating for tangible mechanisms and a new international structure that ensures the voices of those most affected are institutionalized in decision-making processes, from planning to monitoring.

Tasneem Essop, Executive Director of Climate Action Network International, expressed that a just transition must prioritize the “justice” element by incorporating both inclusivity (procedural justice) and equity (distributive justice). She linked climate action to wider struggles against inequality, poverty, and conflict, and argued that equity and common but differentiated responsibilities must guide fossil fuel phase-outs. She also called for a global mechanism to ensure fair international cooperation, where developed nations lead the transition, acknowledging their greater historical responsibility. Since the Global South is already bearing the financial burden of climate impacts, Essop emphasised that without adequate public finance from the Global North, a just transition is impossible, as climate funding is fundamentally a matter of justice, and not just investment.

From the perspective of Germany, Dr. Eva Kracht, Director General for International and European Policy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, emphasized that the just transition is a critical component of addressing the world's multiple crises. She described the challenges of phasing out coal and stressed that well-designed climate policies can offer co-benefits and create new economic opportunities to both developed and developing countries. Looking ahead to COP30, she expressed hope for substantial progress despite the lack of a substantive agreement last year. She advocated for the Just Transition Work Programme to become more operational and actionable by creating clear key messages and avoiding duplication of efforts from other organizations like the International Labour Organization and the NDC Partnership. Dr. Kracht highlighted a German initiative, the Hamburg Sustainability Conference Call to Action, a partnership with various stakeholders including trade unions and employers. Calling for the international community to join this initiative to foster greater social dialogue in the just transition process, she reiterated that Germany remains a reliable partner in climate finance.

Satoshi Tamai, Director of Planning and Coordination for the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Asia Pacific, stated that the goal of a just transition is to secure the future and livelihoods of workers



and their communities during the shift to a low-carbon economy. He outlined five key demands from the global trade union movement for COP30 to ensure an ideal outcome: making COP30 an implementation COP; establishing a "Belem Action Mechanism" as a permanent UNFCCC platform to integrate just transition policies into all national climate plans and long-term strategies; mainstreaming workers' demands through social dialogue; prioritizing the Gender Action Plan to address the unequal impact of climate change on women and children; and defending Democracy and Rights.

Representing the host country of COP30, Daniella Ortega Menezes, Ambassador-Designate of Brazil to Malaysia and Brunei, explained that COP30 reflects Brazil's vision for a "global Mutirão", a term from Brazil's indigenous language meaning "collective work", to fight climate change and ensure no one is left behind. She emphasized that COP30 must be a "turning point" that moves beyond pledges to concrete, inclusive, and transformative actions that connect with people's daily lives. The goal is to create an actionable framework that aligns equity, social justice, renewable energy expansion, bioeconomy opportunities, and deforestation reduction, and ensures that vulnerable groups are not left behind. She invited Asia's contributions and experiences to enrich the global dialogue.

#### **CLOSING PANEL: From Commitment to Action: Reclaiming the Just in Transition**



Richie Merzian, CEO of the Clean Energy Investor Group based in Australia, underscored that climate finance is the glue of the Paris Agreement, linking mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage pledges

into reality. How finance is deployed is as crucial as the amount, he added. While capital flows to renewables now outpace fossil fuel investments, he cautioned that finance must be deployed equitably to support workers, communities, and marginalized groups. Merzian outlined four imperatives for investors: aligning finance with climate goals and human rights; applying strict accountability to avoid greenwashing; investing in reskilling and social protection; and ensuring access and inclusion. While progress has been made in transparency and disclosure, especially through the Task Force on Climate Disclosure, significant gaps remain in aligning finance with the Paris Agreement's objectives. Without stronger regulation and safeguards, he warned that finance risks deepening inequality instead of advancing justice.

Amuda Mishra, Coordinator of the Asian Feminist Coalition and Founder of the Ujyalo Foundation in Nepal, offered a crucial feminist perspective on the just energy transition by shifting the focus from a technical focus to a human-centered one. She highlighted how women and marginalized groups disproportionately carry the burdens of climate impacts and energy shifts, yet remain excluded from decision-making. A just transition, she said, must redistribute not only burdens but also opportunities, thereby empowering local communities to shape context-specific solutions. She stressed the close link between climate and care, noting that women's heavy caregiving responsibilities limit their participation. She called for investments in childcare, eldercare, disability care, and safe mobility to enable inclusion. Mishra introduced the feminist "5Rs" framework – Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute, Represent, and Reward – as a guide to equity in transitions. Justice, in her words, is not only about transitioning energy systems but transforming unequal structures.

Speaking as an Indigenous youth leader, Mamilmar Mandalao Dubria, Chairperson of the Ugnayin National Indigenous Youth Network Philippines, emphasized that just transition for Indigenous Peoples is about dignity, survival, and stewardship. He recounted experiences in Palawan, where Indigenous youth have resisted mining projects and even achieved a moratorium on new mining. Yet, they continue to face threats and harassment. He said that a just transition is more than just a shift in energy sources; it is about justice, inclusion, and the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights, particularly the right to Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). Dubria underscored the value of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP). He placed youth at the heart of climate action, noting that they will inherit both the crisis and the solutions. He also highlighted the importance of regional solidarity among Indigenous youth across Asia, who share common struggles and strengths. He concluded with the powerful message that we are not inheriting the land, but borrowing it from future generations.

Adding a perspective beyond Asia, Sena Alouka introduced the Africa Climate Justice Caravan, which has mobilized youth and activists across 28 countries. He explained that Africa contributes only 4% of global emissions yet bears disproportionate climate impacts, while still facing extractivism for the benefit of others. He issued a strong call for a "decolonization of climate action" and a transcontinental alliance with Asia, rooted in the historical Afro-Asian solidarity of the 1955 Bandung Conference. Alouka concluded that this alliance between Africa and Asia, which together represent 70% of humanity, can redefine the rules

of the global climate agenda and create an unstoppable force. Justice, he concluded, must be global, because justice in one region cannot come at the expense of another.

With the conclusion of the closing panel, Nithi Nesadurai, Director and Regional Coordinator of CANSEA, delivered the closing remarks for JTFA 2025. He said that JTFA 2025 had been a whirlwind of 10 activities – two plenary sessions and eight labs over two days – with multi-stakeholder representation and participation. Issues on just transition ranging from the global to regional levels had been covered with evidence and data. A special additional feature this year was the involvement of the Africa Climate Justice Caravan, creating the bridge between Asia and Africa. In this regard, the organizers – FES Climate and Energy Project in Asia and CANSEA – had met their objectives of exchanging perspectives on advancing climate justice and a Just Transition in Asia as well as providing a platform to share insights from across the region, highlight innovative practices, and foster inclusive dialogue on how to achieve a socially just, climate-resilient, and renewable energy-driven future.

Nithi thanked the participants; speakers and moderators; the support and logistics team from FES; the JTFA 2025 technical support team; and his colleagues on the organizing team. He ended with See You at JTFA 2026.

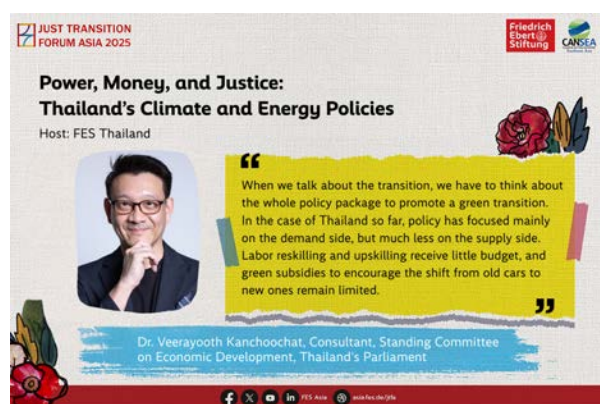
## 4. TRANSFORMATIONAL LABS – HIGHLIGHTS

### TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 1 – Power, Money, and Justice: Thailand's Climate and Energy Policies

Host: FES Thailand

***Energy transition must be governed by principles of justice, fairness, and inclusivity.***

The lab convened experts to discuss the interplay between power, money, and justice in Thailand's climate and energy policies. Sarinee Achavanuntakul, Director of Climate Finance Network Thailand, opened the discussion by mapping out Thailand's climate, finance, and energy policy landscape, emphasizing that political will, technological advancements, and public engagement are equally crucial in shaping climate finance. She stressed the needs for decentralized energy and transparency in how funds are sourced and distributed. Dr. Veerayooth Kanchoochat highlighted the industrial and economic implications of shifting away from an economy reliant on internal combustion and fossil fuels. He underlined the need for industrial policies that protect workers and promote labor reskilling while supporting new green industries. Dr. Nattaphorn Buayam from Thailand Development Research Institute addressed sustainable mobility, end-of-life management of electric vehicles (EV) batteries and solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, and the importance of circular economy strategies and science-based policymaking in managing the risks and opportunities of new technologies. Participant exchanges reinforced the demand for inclusiveness and accountability in climate policymaking.



### TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 2 – China's Green Transition Efforts in the Geopolitical Era

Host: FES Shanghai

***Green transition is a safer and more sustainable earning system. Resources will be more reliable, more affordable, self-sufficient, and higher quality.***

FES Shanghai and its associates brought to the forum insights on China's energy transition in the geopolitical arena, in the context that China is the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The overall discussion highlighted that China's green transition is a complex but manageable process driven by strong political will. China's climate strategy is guided by the "1+N" policy framework and aims for a carbon emissions peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. The economic cost of this transition is considered "bearable" with a compelling benefit-to-cost ratio as high as 26, when accounting for co-benefits like improved air quality.

While coal consumption remains dominant in the domestic energy market, experts said that a green transition, particularly to renewable energy, is the most effective pathway to a more reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy future for China, as it reduces reliance on volatile fossil fuel markets. The speakers emphasized that the upcoming 15th Five-Year Plan is critical for this transition, as it will determine the final shape of policies. With the ongoing expansion of power grids and advancements in storage technologies, China has the potential to fully transition away from fossil fuels, even during periods of extreme weather, ensuring higher energy security and sustainability.



## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 3 – Exploring International Sustainability Policies to Support Just Transition in Asia

Host: FES Philippines

*There needs to be open discussions on objectives of international trade rules to ensure not only trade but every aspect of international cooperation is oriented towards public good.*

The discussion, hosted by FES Philippines and its associates, centered on the European Union's (EU) Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) and its implications for a just energy transition



in Asia. From the EU perspective, CSDDD was presented as a groundbreaking law designed to stop exploitation by holding European companies accountable for their entire supply chains, and enforcing globally agreed-upon human rights and environmental standards.

Representatives expressed skepticism toward the directive, arguing that despite its good intentions, it exists within a larger, imbalanced global system. Speakers cautioned that the CSDDD and related trade policies could serve as a new form of protectionism, hindering the economic development of resource-rich countries. They also highlighted the challenges faced by local civil societies and communities in using the directive due to legal complexities, lack of financial resources, and the difficulty of proving a direct link between a company's actions and local harm. The consensus was that while the CSDDD is a useful tool, a truly just transition requires a more comprehensive, multilateral approach that prioritizes a collective pathway to prosperity for all nations, and not just the Global North.



## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 4 – India’s NDC as a Framework for Climate Justice: Broadening Scope, Deepening Impact

Host: FES India

*India's climate policy must shift to a more holistic framework that explicitly integrates principles of climate justice and equity.*

This lab, featuring a panel discussion with four speakers from diverse backgrounds, explored the socio-economic complexities surrounding the implementation of India’s NDC and examined how they can be expanded into a robust framework for enabling a just transition. Moderator Akash Sharma opened the discussion by highlighting India’s progress in renewable energy and sustainable mobility. He stressed the need to balance climate ambitions with socio-economic realities.

Anumita Roy Choudhary, Executive Director of Centre for Science and Environment, set the stage by emphasizing health as a critical, binding factor that has not been adequately addressed, and needs to be a core part of a multi-sectoral approach for mitigation and adaptation. She advocated for integrating the principles of a just transition into the NDC to address health, livelihoods, and social resilience, particularly for marginalized communities. Miniya Chatterjee, Chief Executive Officer of Sustain Labs Paris, discussed

the critical role of industries in achieving carbon neutrality. Citing the mainstreaming of "green cement" as a major success story, she advised companies to scientifically map out their emission sources and empower employees to engage in the process, thereby making implementation smoother and more meaningful. Rajshri Shukla from Just Transition Research Centre discussed challenges such as community displacement due to large-scale renewable projects and the need for an Indian-specific framework as well as more robust community participation in decision-making. Abhishek Acharya, Director of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, highlighted that India is preparing its first national adaptation plan. He suggested a market-oriented approach where the private sector can participate, and reap the profits while also benefiting people.



## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 5 – Climate Justice and the Role of Youth in Driving Localized Just Transition Pathways in Pakistan

Host: FES Pakistan

*A bottom-to-top approach can help identify what the real issues are, and what you really need to focus on.*

Hosted by FES Pakistan, the session provided a comprehensive look at the challenges and opportunities for a just transition in the South Asian country from various perspectives. From the climate and youth engagement lens, representatives highlighted the significant barriers young people face, including a lack of jobs, funding, and public data, as well as a social and political system that excludes most of the population. From the viewpoint of political economy, the Independent Power Producers (IPP) policy was identified as a primary obstacle to a low-carbon transition. The policy, which guarantees profits for carbon-based power plants, has created a major economic crisis, is protected by external institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and is subject to "elite capture" by powerful Pakistani business

interests. Experts presented that strengthening the labor movement is the key to overcoming these challenges, with international solidarity and the use of social media being crucial tools. On the issue of the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and other gender minorities, speakers highlighted that existing patriarchal systems make these groups more vulnerable to climate shocks like floods and heatwaves. They pointed out that while legal rights exist on paper, policies are not effectively implemented due to corruption and a lack of inclusive policymaking. All speakers agreed that a top-down approach is insufficient and called for a "bottom-to-top" strategy that empowers youth, strengthens local institutions, and ensures marginalized communities are at the center of a truly just and equitable transition.



## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 6 – Just Energy Transition Lab for Energy Cooperation in ASEAN

Host: CANSEA

***For the first time, APAEC will explicitly include a just and inclusive energy transition. This is a milestone for ASEAN and an opportunity to make our energy future truly people-centered.***

The session, hosted by Climate Action Network Southeast Asia (CANSEA), provided a comprehensive overview of the path to a just energy transition in the ASEAN region, viewed from multiple perspectives. The ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) is entering its new phase for 2026 to 2030 with a key blueprint that, for the first time, explicitly includes a just and inclusive energy transition as a core theme. This presentation was complemented with details on Cambodia's ambitious NCD 3.0, which aims for a 72% renewable energy share, and includes a broad range of measures for mitigation and adaptation.

Meanwhile, civil society representatives advocated for a "feminist just energy transition," emphasizing that a just transition must be transformational and place marginalized groups at its center. From an external viewpoint, experts challenged the region to abandon its "dangerous paradox" of continued fossil fuel investment despite vast renewable potential. Harjeet Singh representing the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty (FFNPT) Initiative, argued that the green transition is not a costly burden, and is a strategic move that can solve issues of import dependency, fiscal drain, and human health. He advocated for the adoption of the FFNPT to manage the transition fairly.





## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 7 – No Just Transition Without Gender Justice

Host: FES Regional Climate and Energy Project in Asia

*A truly just transition must be gender-transformative, moving beyond job inclusion to address systemic inequalities through community-led, democratic processes.*

FES Regional Climate and Energy Project brought together stakeholders from Asia and Latin America to explore the challenges and opportunities of integrating gender-transformative approaches into just transition processes. The session opened with moderator Yvonne Blos framing just and gender justice as linked concepts; both challenge the status quo and address systemic inequalities. Keynote speaker Zoe Brent presented key findings from a new study “No Just Transition Without Gender Justice: Recommendations for International Partnerships” conducted by FES in collaboration with Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). The study contrasted international partnerships like Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) with community-led initiatives from India, Fiji, South Africa, and Colombia. She also introduced the Gender Integration Continuum as an analytical framework to integrate gender into policy programming.

Following the presentation, a panel discussion provided regional perspectives. Melinda Martinus from Singapore’s ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute described economic challenges faced by women in Southeast Asia, giving examples of a transition away from coal threatening women’s jobs and livelihoods in Vietnam and Indonesia. Giovanni Dessy Austriningrum of Dala Institute for Environment and Society in Indonesia presented a case study from the country. She emphasized the importance of community-led action and recognizing women’s roles in energy management. FES Senior Program Adviser Mandvi Kulshreshtha focused on India’s energy transition, emphasizing that a just transition cannot be achieved without addressing historical and structural inequalities that disproportionately affect women and marginalized communities. The lab concluded with an interactive discussion session where participants and panelists discussed strategies for operationalizing gender justice.



## TRANSFORMATIONAL LAB 8 – From Marginalization to Empowerment: Innovative Socioeconomic Strategies for a Just Transition in Indonesia

Host: CANSEA

*A clear vision, rationale, motivation, and inclusive communication with all stakeholders will enable maximizing the opportunities from the transition.*

Hosted by CANSEA, the session explored how Indonesia can move from the concept of a just energy transition to implementation on the ground, ensuring that the process uplifts communities and reduces inequalities. The discussion highlighted the Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition (IKI JET) project in East Kalimantan and South Sumatra in Indonesia, as a real-world model for a just transition, built on the pillars of procedural, distributive, and restorative justice. A critical perspective on the JET Partnership (JET-P) project was raised, with a call for energy democracy that returns energy ownership to the people and prioritizes community needs over large-scale, centralized projects. The session also highlighted the significant gender and labor dynamics in coal regions, noting how a planned transition could create new opportunities for women who currently bear a disproportionate burden of environmental and health impacts. While stressing the need for an integrated approach that addresses both mitigation and adaptation, speakers agreed on the importance of inclusive participation from workers, women, youth, and local governments to ensure the transition is equitable.

The session concluded that Indonesia's just transition is not only about phasing out coal. It is also about building a fairer and more resilient society, urging a focus on institutionalizing stakeholder dialogue, empowering marginalized groups, investing in alternatives, and strengthening political will and finance.



## APPENDIX 1: JTFA 2025 PROGRAM

| Wednesday, 3 September 2025 |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 2:00 - 2:10 PM              | <b>Opening and welcome remarks</b><br>By <b>Timo Rinke</b> - Resident Representative, FES Vietnam   |
| 2:10 - 3:10 PM              | <b>OPENING PANEL: Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Progressive Outcomes on Just Transition at COP30</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keynote address: <b>Tariye Gbadegesin</b> - Chief Executive Officer, Climate Investment Funds</li> <li>• <b>Jeanette T. Damo</b> - Executive Director, Institute for Labor Studies, Department of Labor and Employment, Philippines</li> <li>• <b>Tasneem Essop</b> - Executive Director, Climate Action Network International</li> <li>• <b>Dr. Eva Kracht</b> - Director General, International and European Policy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany</li> <li>• <b>Satoshi Tamai</b> - Director of Planning and Coordination, and Focal Point on Just Transition, International Trade Union Confederation – Asia Pacific</li> <li>• <b>Daniella Ortega Menezes</b> - Ambassador-Designate of Brazil to Malaysia and Brunei</li> </ul> Moderated by <b>Nithi Nesadurai</b> - Director and Regional Coordinator, Climate Action Network Southeast Asia |
| 3:10 - 3:30 PM              | Break and networking  |
| 3:30 - 5:50 PM              | <b>Transformational labs (parallel sessions)</b> <p><b>LAB 1 - Power, Money, and Justice: Thailand's Climate and Energy Policies</b><br/>Host: FES Thailand</p> <p><b>LAB 3 - Exploring International Sustainability Policies to Support Just Transition in Asia</b><br/>Host: FES Philippines</p>  |
| Thursday, 4 September 2025  |   |
| 2:00 - 3:20 PM              | <b>Transformational labs (parallel sessions)</b> <p><b>LAB 4 - India's NDC as a Framework for Climate Justice: Broadening Scope, Deepening Impact</b><br/>Host: FES India</p> <p><b>LAB 5 - Climate Justice and the Role of Youth in Driving Localized Just Transition Pathways in Pakistan</b><br/>Host: FES Pakistan</p> <p><b>LAB 6 - Just Energy Transition Lab for Energy Cooperation in ASEAN</b><br/>Host: Climate Action Network Southeast Asia</p>   |
| 3:20 - 3:40 PM              | Break and networking  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 3:40 - 5:00 PM | <p><b>Transformational labs (parallel sessions)</b></p> <p><b>LAB 2 - China's Green Transition Efforts in the Geopolitical Era</b><br/>Host: FES Shanghai</p> <p><b>LAB 7 - No Just Transition Without Gender Justice</b><br/>Host: FES Regional Climate and Energy Project in Asia</p> <p><b>LAB 8 - From Marginalization to Empowerment: Innovative Socioeconomic Strategies for a Just Transition in Indonesia</b><br/>Host: Climate Action Network Southeast Asia</p>   |
| 5:00 - 6:00 PM | <p><b>CLOSING PANEL: From Commitment to Action: Reclaiming the Just in Transition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Richie Merzian</b> - CEO, Clean Energy Investor Group</li> <li>• <b>Amuda Mishra</b> - Coordinator, Asian Feminist Coalition &amp; Founder, Ujyalo Foundation</li> <li>• <b>Mamilmar Mandalao Dubria</b> - Chairperson, Ugnayin National Indigenous Youth Network, the Philippines</li> </ul> <p>Moderated by <b>Franziska Schmidtke</b> - Policy Adviser, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung</p> |
| 4:40 - 5:00 PM | <p><b>Closing remarks and vote of thanks</b><br/>by <b>Nithi Nesadurai</b> - Director and Regional Coordinator, Climate Action Network Southeast Asia</p>   |