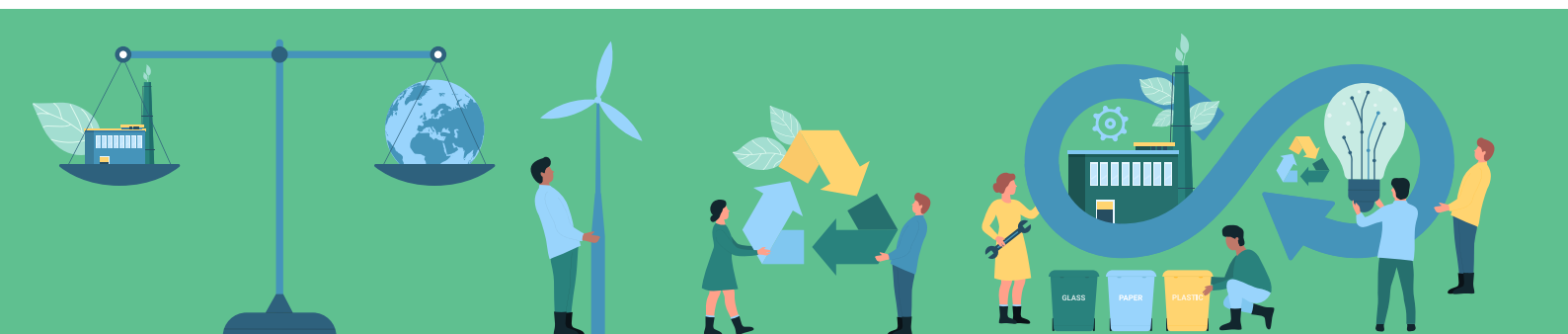


# Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia: Summary of Activities and Achievements United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP

Period : 2019-2024



PAGE's policy support is centered around Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) and the National Medium-term Development Plans (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and 2025-2029.

## 1. Circular Economy in the Agri-Food Sector

### Informing Regional Food Loss and Waste Management Policies

PAGE Indonesia completed a Policy Scoping Assessment on Food Loss and Waste (FLW) in West Java Province. In partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development, a roundtable discussion was held to consult government stakeholders and contribute to the formulation of an FLW strategy. As food waste contributes 7.3% of annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Indonesia, this initiative also supports the national policy process for FLW in Indonesia and its efforts to achieve SDG 12.3.

#### Key recommendations:

- Updating national and regional regulations to include FLW reduction targets
- Allocating resources for improving post-harvest infrastructure, shortening food supply chains, and fostering education on sustainable food systems

### Boosting Private Investment in Circular Economy (CE) in the Agri-Food Sector

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, PAGE Indonesia conducted a rapid assessment on CE for green recovery in the food and beverages sector (with a focus on the palm cooking oil industry). A more targeted assessment was conducted in 2023, focusing on enabling policy environment to encourage private sector investment for CE, in partnership with the Center of Reform on Economics (CORE) Indonesia. The study finds that the regulatory framework offers potential in reducing post-harvest food loss, supply chain inefficiencies, and promoting waste recycling.

#### Key recommendations:

- Strengthen enabling factors, fostering CE principles among producers and consumers, as well as promoting collaboration among stakeholders.
- Expand fiscal incentives like tax deductions and grants for CE investments, clarifying waste management legislation, and strengthening monitoring systems.

### Food Loss and Waste Regional Inventory, Strategy and Action Plan

A regional study, conducted with Waste4Change and the Greeneration Foundation, examined food waste in West Java, Central Java, and Bali. The study used both primary and secondary data to produce the first-ever comprehensive regional inventory of food loss and waste throughout the food supply chain. The data from this study can be used as the basis for relevant stakeholders in their respective regions as a source to enable data-driven decision and policy making.

In Bali, a pilot study goes a step further and proposes a strategy to address the province's FLW generation and align it with national goals of 50% reduction by 2030 and 75% by 2045. The strategy has been developed in collaboration with local stakeholders.

**Key recommendations:**

The study formulates 7 strategies and 18 action plans, with a total of 63 performance indicators, outlining baseline data, milestone stages, and responsible agencies.



*Focus Group  
Discussion on FLW  
in Bali, July 2024.*

## 2. Supporting Green Finance in West Java province

West Java aims in its 2018-2023 subnational action plan on SDGs (RAD TPB) to become a “green province” by 2025. The plan lists high-investment projects on climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience. PAGE Indonesia, in collaboration with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), assessed the enabling policy environment for private investment, mapped 30 of these projects in the renewable energy, waste and transportation sectors in West Java, assessed their financing gap, and proposed financing mechanisms using a “Value for Money” assessment. Following government consultation, alternative financing schemes beyond banking were also added to the study.

**Key recommendation:**

- Prioritise smaller replicable projects such as rooftop solar PV installations on public building and intermediate waste management facilities.
- Co-financing, syndicated loans, and leasing models have been identified as the most promising financing schemes for priority projects.

## 3. Developing the Electric Vehicle Sector

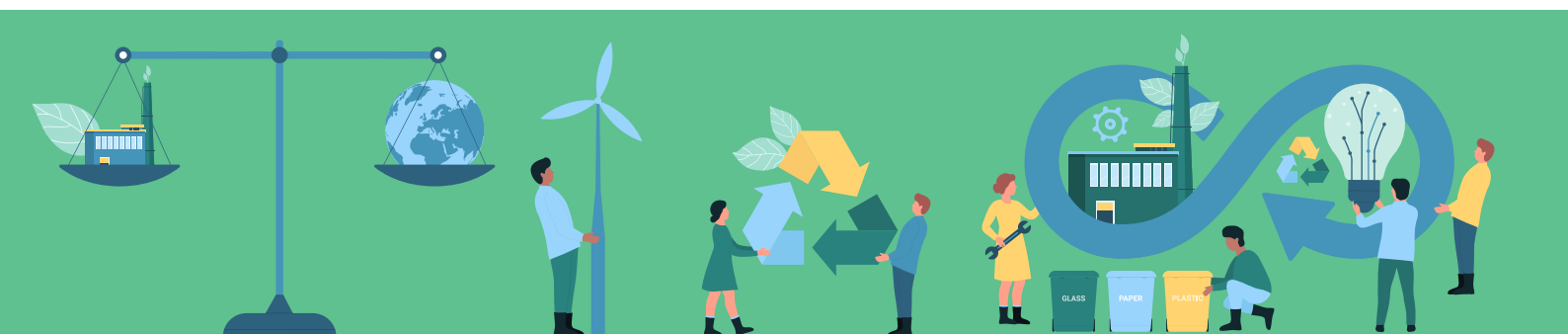
Indonesia's government is developing the RPJPN, a long-term national development plan for 2025-2045. The draft plan aims for 6% economic growth while improving manufacturing productivity, increasing employment, and reducing emissions, and mentions transition to electric vehicles (EVs) as a lever. PAGE Indonesia and CORE Indonesia thus conducted a study in 2024 on the potential impact of electric vehicle (EV) adoption and production on Indonesia's Green Economy Index using the Green Economy Model (GEM). The study projected economic, environmental, and social impacts under different scenarios. The research included policy benchmarking and stakeholder consultation with government officials and local experts, and will also inform the upcoming RPJMN for 2025-2029 and update of the LCDI Phase 2 Framework.

**Key recommendations:**

- Prioritising domestic EV manufacturing could boost GDP by up to 7% by 2060.
- EV adoption can help reduce GHG emissions, but a shift to renewable energy is crucial.
- Provide financial incentives to users, develop charging infrastructure, organise worker reskilling programs, and introduce a supportive regulatory environment to encourage EV industry investments.

# Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia: Summary of Activities and Achievements International Labour Organization - ILO

Period : 2019-2024



## Executive Summary

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) has been assisting the Government of Indonesia to reinforce and integrate inclusive green economy goals into its national development planning and policy making. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has served as a crucial partner in Indonesia's PAGE initiative from 2019 to 2024. Through evidence-based assessments and comprehensive stakeholder engagement, ILO has made substantial contributions to Indonesia's transition toward an inclusive green economy. The organization's work has focused on ensuring this transition creates decent work opportunities while adhering to just transition principles across multiple sectors.

## Key Achievements:

### 1. Advancing Circular Economy in the Food and Beverages Industry

In 2023, ILO completed an assessment titled **"Circular Economy in the Food and Beverages Industry for a Green Recovery: In-depth Assessment of Green Jobs and Skills Needs."** This comprehensive study examined the palm cooking oil industry, revealing significant opportunities for both greening existing jobs and creating new ones across the entire value chain. The assessment process included extensive stakeholder consultations through social dialogue, bringing together government ministries, workers' organizations, and employers' associations. A validation workshop held in Jakarta on July 24, 2023, gathered key stakeholders to refine policy recommendations and confirm findings, ensuring broad-based support for the proposed initiatives.

### 2. Supporting Electric Vehicle Industry Development and of Its Value Chain

Recognizing Indonesia's commitment to reducing emissions and achieving net-zero targets by 2060 or earlier, ILO conducted the **"Assessment of Jobs and Skill Needs in the Electric Vehicle Value Chain"** study. This research provided crucial insights into the employment implications of Indonesia's emerging electric vehicle industry, covering both four and two-wheeler segments. The assessment offered detailed analysis of current and future human resource requirements, presenting practical recommendations for addressing qualification needs. These findings are expected to become valuable references for stakeholders involved in industrial, employment, and education policy development.

### 3. Promoting Green Jobs and Just Transition in the Energy Sector

During 2021-2022, ILO executed the **"Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment,"** focusing particularly on the energy sector. This evaluation identified critical policy gaps between environmental and employment strategies while assessing existing tripartite structures and social dialogue processes. The assessment's recommendations include the establishment of a clear definition for green jobs that incorporates aspects on decent work, the alignment of employment policies with just transition

planning, the integration of skills development plans with energy transition planning, and the promotion of effective social dialogue mechanisms and practices. The results of the ILO's assessment have the potential to contribute and be scaled up at the national and local level. Furthermore, ILO has implemented a local chapter of a global project supporting just transition in two coal-producing regions, funded by the German government through IKI JET and implemented by a consortium that includes GIZ, ILO, Wupertaal Institute, ITUC, CAN South-East Asia, and IISD started in 2023 and will continue until 2026.

#### 4. Quantifying Employment Impact of Renewable Energy Transition

A study commissioned by ILO and conducted by researchers at the University of Indonesia revealed substantial employment potential in the renewable energy sector. The research projected that among three energy transition scenarios namely Business as Usual (adopting the least costly electricity planning without accounting for climate policies), Current Policy (aligning with national energy targets), and Paris Agreement (changing the energy mix to meet the Paris Agreement goals), total direct jobs in the electricity generation sector are cumulatively projected to reach between 3.2 (business as usual) to 5.86 million (Paris agreements) until 2050. In the latter case about 3.12 million jobs will be available through solar projects. The study also identified economy-wide positive spillover effects, suggesting potential creation of up to 12.17 million jobs across various sectors. These findings provide crucial guidance for investment decisions and workforce development strategies.

#### 5. Advancing Biodiversity Conservation and Green Jobs in the Tourism Industry in Indonesia and ASEAN

In September 2023, ILO organized the **“Green Jobs Forum: Transitioning to a Green and Blue Economy - Learning from North Sulawesi.”** This important event introduced the **“Jobs and Biodiversity Initiative”** as a cooperation platform for ASEAN Member States. The forum facilitated knowledge exchange on sustainable tourism practices and led to concrete outcomes, including comprehensive occupation mapping for biodiversity conservation. Following the forum, ILO conducted a [Workshop on Occupation Maps for the Function Area of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management in Sustainable Tourism, funded by ILO/Japan SSN Fund](#) and Training of Trainers program on green and blue economy transition, engaging thirty-two participants from various tourism sector stakeholders.

### Impact and Way Forward

ILO's contributions under PAGE Indonesia have strengthened evidence-based policy making through comprehensive assessments while enhancing stakeholder capacity through training and knowledge sharing. The organization has successfully promoted social dialogue as a key mechanism for just transition and supported the integration of employment considerations in green transition planning. These efforts have also contributed significantly to regional cooperation on green economy initiatives.

Moving forward, several key areas require continued attention to ensure sustainable impact. Priority should be given to strengthening coordination between environmental and employment policies while enhancing social dialogue mechanisms for green economy planning. The development of comprehensive skills development programs aligned with green transition needs remains crucial. Supporting the implementation of just transition principles across sectors and continuing to build capacity of tripartite constituents will be essential for long-term success.

ILO's work under PAGE Indonesia has established a robust foundation for ensuring that Indonesia's transition to a green economy creates decent work opportunities while supporting just transition principles. As Indonesia continues its journey toward a greener economy, the frameworks and partnerships established through ILO's PAGE involvement will hopefully continue to guide policy development and implementation.

# Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia: Summary of Activities and Achievements United Nations Development Programme - UNDP

Period : 2019-2024



## Executive Summary

The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) initiative, a strategic alliance among five UN agencies—UNEP, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, and UNITAR—, 22 partner countries, and funding partners (EU, Germany, Finland, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, and UAE) aims to support countries, including Indonesia, in their transition towards Inclusive Green Economies (IGE). This multifaceted initiative focuses on harmonizing economic growth with environmental sustainability, addressing critical challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and social inequity. By providing a comprehensive framework that encompasses policy advice and technical expertise, capacity-building, and practical tools, PAGE Indonesia facilitates the integration of sustainable practices across various sectors, enhancing resilience and fostering long-term economic viability while promoting social inclusion and environmental integrity. Between 2018 to 2024, PAGE Indonesia's interventions which are implemented/led by UNDP, have contributed to the country's effort to greening its economy and achieved significant milestones aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indonesia's national priorities

## Key Achievements:

### 1. Policy Development and Implementation

- UNDP has facilitated the integration of green economy concepts into national and sub-national policies and programs, enhancing the capacity of government institutions. This includes collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to align PAGE initiatives with Indonesia's Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) documents.
- Supported the integration of IGE principles into national and sub-national policies and programs.
- Through technical advisory, policy dialogues and workshops, as well as its support for the LCDI Secretariat, assisted the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in formulating actionable strategies that promote a green economy, including a focus on sustainable resource management.
- Contributed to the formulation and launching of the circular economy roadmap and action plan 2025-2045.

### 2. Capacity Building Initiatives

- Through targeted workshops and training programs, UNDP has informed and inspired stakeholders, including government officials and community leaders, to integrate green economy into their policy/programs and implement sustainable practices. These workshops/trainings touched upon various strategic sectors such as agriculture, energy, and waste management, promoting circular economy principles.

- Together with BAPPENAS and other relevant development partners, conducted extensive training programs for national and sub-national planners and civil apparatus, fostering systems thinking and system dynamic modeling for integrated planning.

### 3. Sectoral and Thematic Reforms

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- PAGE through UNDP and UNEP has explored innovative financing mechanisms to support green projects. This includes engaging the private sector and facilitating access to green funds or other alternative financing mechanism, which are crucial for funding sustainability initiatives.
- Together with other PAGE Agencies and relevant government partners, promoted green industry practices, facilitating energy transitions, and encouraging better food loss and waste management strategies.
- Together with other PAGE Agencies and relevant government partners, advanced circular economy principles in selected sectors, focusing on resource efficiency and cleaner production methods, leading to enhanced economic and environmental outcomes.
- Facilitated strategic forums, national and sub-national policy dialogues, inter-ministerial consultations, and targeted workshops to disseminate knowledge and lessons learned from PAGE studies/assessments.
- Engage, encourage, and empower young people to gain knowledge and implement green and sustainable initiatives, for instance, through a National Youth *Ideathon* on green and circular economy related issues (e.g., FLW management).
- Collaborated with academia/universities in organizing seminars/public lectures on green and circular economy.

### 4. Public Engagement and Learning

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- UNDP has made efforts to raise awareness about the benefits of a green economy among communities, fostering local participation in sustainable practices.
- In collaboration with sub-national government, assisted the development and launched initiatives like the “Ngupahan” App for local food waste processing in Bogor Regency, showcasing successful public engagement and community-based solutions to waste management.
- Collaborated with various key stakeholders in developing innovative green financing mechanisms, promoting investment in sustainable initiatives.

### 5. Innovative Projects and Collaborations

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- In collaboration with sub-national government, assisted the development and launched initiatives like the “Ngupahan” App for local food waste processing in Bogor Regency, showcasing successful public engagement and community-based solutions to waste management.
- Collaborated with various key stakeholders in developing innovative green financing mechanisms, promoting investment in sustainable initiatives.

## Conclusion

The PAGE initiative in Indonesia exemplifies a comprehensive strategy to foster a green economy through policy reform, capacity building, and community engagement. UNDP's collaborative efforts with various stakeholders, including among PAGE Agencies itself, other UN Agencies, with the Governments, the private sector, CSOs, and academia, have not only advanced sustainable practices but also contributed to the resilience of Indonesia's socio-economic landscape. As the country navigates its development goals within the frame of green economic transformation agenda, the lessons learned from PAGE will serve as a critical foundation for future initiatives aimed at achieving a sustainable and inclusive economy.



# Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia: Summary of Activities and Achievements United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO

Period : 2019-2024



UNIDO, under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) initiative, has spearheaded a series of activities and has been a pivotal partner in Indonesia's shift towards sustainable and low-carbon industrial practices. PAGE Indonesia, supported by UNIDO, has achieved notable milestones across various themes, including industrial benchmarking, sector-specific resource efficiency assessments, circular economy opportunities, policy dialogue, and advancing electric vehicle (EV) readiness. These initiatives foster green industry transformations while supporting Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) and Vision Indonesia 2045.

## 1. Industrial Environmental Assessment: Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) of Indonesia

In 2019, UNIDO developed the Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) report to advance Indonesia's LCDI. This assessment evaluates Indonesia's industrial performance on multiple environmental fronts: air and water pollution, waste generation, and resource efficiency (in energy, water, and materials), in addition to examining clean technology use.

- **Policy Landscape Review:** GITA begins by reviewing policy frameworks, including LCDI and PROPER, identifying their roles in promoting green industry and trade in Indonesia. The report aligns these frameworks with the green industrialization goals of Vision Indonesia 2045.
- **Key Findings:** The GITA assessment reveals that Indonesia's industrial sector is the largest energy consumer nationwide. Energy-intensive industries, particularly non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and petrochemicals, demonstrate high energy losses, notably in heating systems and on-site power plants. Compared to the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia shows higher material efficiency but requires improvement in water efficiency.
- **Case Studies and Recommendations:** GITA includes sector-specific insights from the cement, fertilizer, pulp and paper, and food and beverage industries, advocating for resource efficiency demonstrations to optimize costs and environmental impact. This assessment provides a roadmap to guide industry-level green transformation.

## 2. Industrial Environmental Assessment: Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) of Indonesia

Building on GITA's insights, UNIDO conducted targeted resource efficiency assessments in Indonesia's fertilizer and iron and steel industries, identifying green practices to support LCDI goals.

- **Fertilizer Industry:** In collaboration with the Indonesia Cleaner Production Centre (ICPC) and Bappenas, the resource efficiency scoping assessment identified practices to reduce emissions and increase resource efficiency in the fertilizer sector. Stakeholder engagement sessions with ministries, private sector actors, and fertilizer industries facilitated the sharing of best practices and study findings, helping to craft a policy brief that highlighted key recommendations for policymakers.
- **Iron and Steel Industry:** UNIDO also conducted a Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) assessment in the iron and steel sector with the support of Bappenas and the Ministry of Industry. This effort included a pilot demonstration in two iron and steel plants to explore RECP potential, helping the Ministry of Industry to strengthen green standards for the sector. These standards aim to promote sustainability, competitiveness, and energy efficiency, driving further green adoption within heavy industries in Indonesia.

### 3. Circular Economy Opportunities: Food and Beverage Sector

UNIDO has additionally explored circular economy opportunities, focusing on resource efficiency in Indonesia's food and beverage sector, particularly in the palm oil industry. The assessment evaluates ways to improve the resource efficiency of palm oil production across the plantation, milling, and refining stages.

- **Survey and Fieldwork:** UNIDO, with the support of PT ASH Economic Research and Consulting Indonesia, conducted surveys and fieldwork from various backgrounds in Riau Province. The study covered corporate plantations and smallholders, offering insights into current practices for enhancing materials, energy, water, and waste management efficiency, reducing emissions, and improving competitiveness.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Workshop and Policy Impact:** Findings were shared in a multi-stakeholder workshop in 2023 with representatives from relevant ministries, industry associations, academia, and palm oil enterprises. This assessment provides actionable recommendations, which feed directly into Indonesia's National Circular Economy Roadmap, aligning with the nation's long-term sustainable development goals.

### 4. Policy Dialogue and Engagement: Green Industry Transformation

UNIDO, in collaboration with UNITAR, hosted a Green Industry Policy Dialogue on November 30, 2023, to discuss the scaling of green industry initiatives. This dialogue underscored Indonesia's effort toward circular economy policies, with government and private sector collaboration to address environmental and economic objectives.

**Engagement of Key Stakeholders:** The event gathered participants from the government, academia, industry associations, and international organizations, focusing on the challenges and policy gaps in advancing the green industry in Indonesia. Representatives from sectors like fertilizer, iron, and steel, along with key ministries, discussed strategies to accelerate Indonesia's green transformation.

### 5. Advancing EV Readiness: Comprehensive Impact Assessments

UNIDO is conducting a thorough impact assessment on the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in Indonesia, exploring its influence on industry sectors, technological requirements, and policy needs to support EV value chains. The study examines the technological advancements required to foster the EV sector, identifying research and development (R&D) priorities that can support the transition to electric mobility in Indonesia. Based on the findings, the study will provide policy recommendations for establishing a robust EV value chain, which includes infrastructure development, incentives for EV manufacturers, and initiatives to support the circular economy within the automotive sector.

**In a nutshell,** the assessments provide valuable guidance to key ministries for adopting policies and implementing the Green Industry measures. Additionally, private sector companies benefit from the RECP initiatives, which help them optimize production processes and embrace circular economy principles, boosting environmental and economic performance.

Moreover, UNIDO's ongoing programs, such as the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme for SMEs and the Eco-Industrial Park Programme, are aligned with PAGE's results, providing a cohesive strategy for sustainable industrial development. The next phase of UNIDO's work in Indonesia will continue to build on these insights, cementing a foundation for green industrial growth and a circular, low-carbon economy.





# Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia: Summary of Activities and Achievements United Nations Institute for Training and Research - UNITAR

Period : 2019-2024



## 1. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Integrated Green Economy Modelling Course(s) (IGEM):

PAGE worked with the University of Indonesia (UI), the Indonesia Expert Network on Climate Change and Forestry and Environment Institute Indonesia to launch a semester-long Inclusive Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) course for university students in Indonesia. The course adapted the existing PAGE IGE modelling training material to the Indonesian context and was piloted for one of the UI's graduate programmes at its School of Environmental Sciences in September 2021. This was supported by a virtual exchange organized with the Universidad del Pacifico to share their experience in adapting and implementing the IGE course in Peru, supported by PAGE. The UI also collaborated with Sriwijaya University and the President University to deliver the course to post-graduate students at all three universities during the fall semester.

The 2nd Inclusive Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) Course was officially launched at the University of Indonesia on 25 October 2022, in cooperation with Environment Institute and the Indonesia Expert Network for Climate Change and Forestry (APIK Indonesia). IGEM, is a global knowledge product and methodology, which provided the basis for the course. The course aimed to build competencies amongst university students across Indonesia to share knowledge and raise awareness about the role of IGEM in economic transition at the national and sub-national levels.

The online kick-off for the course was attended by 263 participants from 20 universities in Indonesia, government representatives from different ministries and institutions, both national and sub-national, and the public. Subsequently, the on-line course was attended by 77 master and doctoral students from 19 universities in Western, Central, and Eastern Indonesia till December 2022. It involved peer-to-peer learning for course instructors followed by 25 lecturers from 11 Indonesian 11 universities. Importantly, the course being a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, allowed revision and and tweaking some of the parameters of the original course, such as overall duration, module length etc.

UNITAR is now looking to work with leading Indonesian Universities in the PAGE phase out year (2025) to try and incorporate the training materials from the IGEM courses into regular and ongoing post graduate level economics courses at leading Indonesian Universities.

## 2. LCGE Learning Framework:

**Green Economy Learning Assessment 1.0:** UNITAR through PAGE, conducted the Green Economy Learning Assessment in Indonesia from April to December 2020. Data was collected through a desk review of relevant national policies; an online survey yielding 170 responses from national experts; two focus group discussions with almost 300 participants; 8 individual interviews; as

well as a review of existing programs and initiatives related to a green economy. The three main outcomes of the GELA assessment are as follows:

- An overview of green economy-related learning programs and initiatives offered by government ministries, universities, research institutions and not-for-profit organizations in Indonesia.
- A competency framework for each of the six priority thematic areas identified in the LCDI Phase II Framework (forestry and peat land, agriculture, energy, industry, waste, and blue carbon/mangrove), and mainstreaming LCDI into sub-national levels, allowing for a structured analysis of green economy learning needs and priorities.
- An action plan and training strategy containing concrete priority actions to advance learning and skills development for greening the Indonesian economy in line with the LCDI Phase II Framework.

**National Strategy for Green and Low Carbon Economy Learning Framework (GELA 2.0):** Based on the results of GELA 1.0, the need to increase the capacity and skills of stakeholders, especially the Ministries/Institutions and Regional Government on Green Economy was identified. In order to do so, institutions offering training on sustainability in Indonesia were looked into. The Centre for Development, Education and Training of Planners (Pusbindiklatren), BAPPENAS.

Following up on the same, UNITAR has since worked with BAPPENAS to develop a Low Carbon Green Economy Learning Framework. PUSB INDIKLATREN had already developed Training on Environmental Planning in Development which was aimed to increase the understanding and competency for state apparatus at national and local government on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is one of the key topics is Green Economy and Low Carbon Development. With that backdrop, the work package was designed to assess the existing training modalities and capacity of the PUSBINDIKLATREN and improve the substance of the training including reference module and curriculum. Particularly, this included coming up with a common understanding green economy learning which reflects the needs and aligns with the latest update of Government policies of green economy and low carbon development. This workstream was managed by a steering committee of different organisations (BAPPENAS, LAN, LCDI Secretariat, WRI and GGGI).

The following outputs have already been successfully delivered under this workstream:

- Background research conducted and competency framework developed.
- Data collection strategy prepared
- Institutional Assessment of PUSBINDIKLATREN
- Training outline, training curriculum, and training materials prepared.
- Reference Module prepared
- Training Evaluations developed
- Methodological and Instructional Design Support to Design and Delivery Pilot Training Program
- Focus Group Discussion held with stakeholders and subject matter experts on the final training curriculum and materials.
- Training materials and curriculum aligned with National Long Term Development Planning (RPJPN) 2025-2045 indicators.

A 2 day in person Sub-National pilot for the Training Materials developed under this workstream for Champions selected amongst key stakeholders from all the provinces in Indonesia, is stated to be held in 2024. Subsequently, feedback from the Focus Group Discussions and the Sub-National Pilot will be used to conduct a final revision of the training materials before handing them over to BAPPENAS and PUSBINDIKLATREN.

### 3.

#### **Mainstreaming Circular Economy in the Entire Value Chain of Food and Beverage Sector:**

UNITAR collaborated with UNDP to design, develop and deliver a workshop and training on Circular Economy with a focus on the food and beverage sector. The 2 day hybrid workshop was held on 24-25 August 2023 in West Java, Indonesia. It was attended by almost 361 people across the two days (Day 1: 196: Online 147, Offline 51; Day 2: 163: Online 113, Offline 50). The workshop was divided into 4 segments each discussing a key issue relating to incorporating circularity in the Food and Beverage sector in Indonesia. The topics covered under these different segments and group discussions is as follows:

##### **Talk Shows/Presentations:**

- Moving towards circularity
- Circular Economy Policies in Indonesia
- Circular Economy in Food and Beverage Sector Supply Chain
- Mainstreaming Circular Economy in Food and Beverage in Indonesia

##### **Group Discussions:**

- Circular Economy Definition, Policy Direction, and Governance Strategy
- Circular Economy Action Plan, Indicators, Incentives and Disincentives
- Circular Economy Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy, and Data Management
- Circular Economy Stakeholder Roles and Actions, Funding Strategy and Communication Strategy

The workshop saw attendance from all key stakeholders in Indonesia, including the private sector, and the rich discussions which took place are a testament to its success.

In addition to this, UNITAR also translated its self-paced e-course titled *Sustainable Diet* in Bahasa, which is hosted on the UNCCLearn Platform and has been made available to learners since 20 April 2023. Since its launch 296 learners have enrolled on to the course and 91 learners have successfully completed it.

4.

#### **POLICY DIALOGUE: Accelerating a green industry transformation in Indonesia, from resource efficiency to circularity in key sectors :**

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UNITAR along with UNIDO Indonesia, through PAGE and the Circular economy project in close collaboration with the Directorate of Environmental affairs-Bappenas organized a 1 day in person Policy Dialogue on *Accelerating a Green Industry Transformation in Indonesia* to support government efforts in implementing green and circular economy policies; on 30 November 2023 in Jakarta. The Policy Dialogue was attended by 51 people in person, comprised of a diverse mix of government officials, private sector stakeholders, civil society representatives and international organizations.

The 1 day policy dialogue brought together an expert panel comprising representatives from Government, Academia, Industry Associations and the UN. Spread over 3 sessions, the first two sessions were foundational and dealt with topics like *Accelerating Green and Circular Economy Implementation through green industry approaches: Concept, Methodology, Approaches, and Policy direction and Practices and approaches from the Globe and Indonesia on implementing green industry*. The 3rd session was structured as group exercises, where group discussions were held to elicit the views of the participants on the RECP review studies for the Steel Industry and the Fertilizer industry in Indonesia.

5.

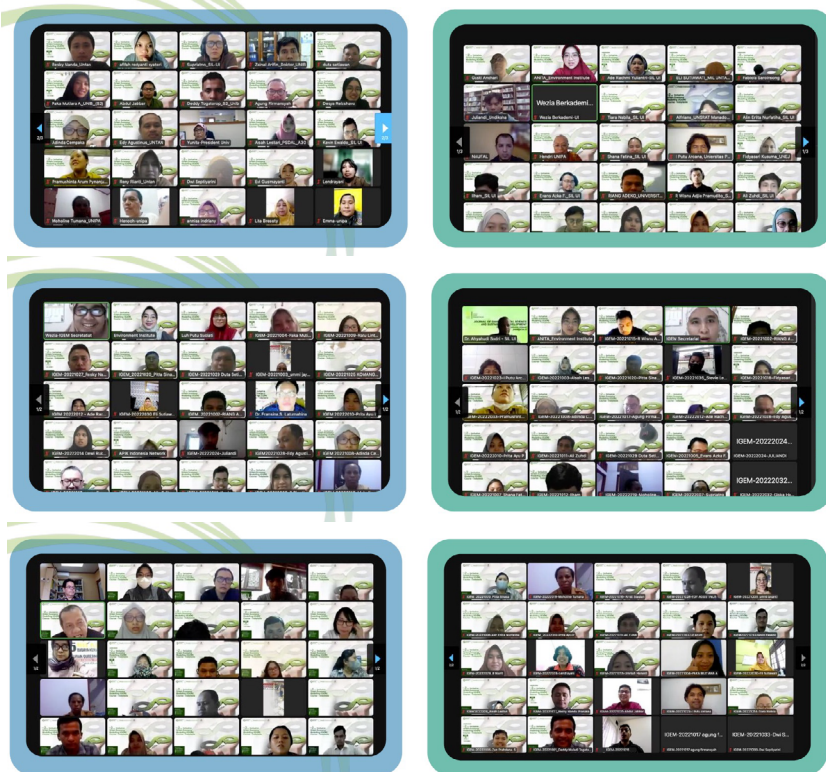
#### **Assessing the Impact of Electric Vehicles on the Advancement of the Green Economy Index and Progress in Indonesia: Policy Dialogue for Capacity Building**

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Indonesia's long term development plan (RPJAN 2025-2045) has a strong central focus on transitioning to an inclusive green economy. One significant aspect of this transition is the adoption and promotion of electric vehicles (EVs) to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, decrease air pollution, and contribute to overall environmental sustainability. As Indonesia endeavors to evaluate the impact of electric vehicles on its economy and environment, there is a growing need for comprehensive research and analysis. Understanding the potential benefits, challenges, and implications of EV adoption is essential for policymakers, stakeholders, and industry players to make informed decisions and formulate effective strategies. In line with this imperative, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) project has initiated comprehensive programme aimed at assessing the impact of electric vehicles on the advancement of the Green Economy Index and overall progress in Indonesia. This programme includes a series of technical assessments by PAGE partner agencies looking at the impact of EV adoption on the economy, jobs and industry. Based on these individual assessments, UNITAR will be conducting a 1 day hybrid policy dialogue in Jakarta in 2024 involving all the necessary stakeholders to disseminate and deliberate on the findings from these studies. The objective behind the policy dialogue will be three fold namely, (i) discussing the key findings from UNEP/ILO/UNIDO study on the adoption and promotion of electric vehicles in Indonesia, including benchmarking with other countries, (ii) possible roadmap for the adoption of EV in Indonesia & impact on Green Economy Index and (ii) identifying broadly the public policy & training needed. The findings and observations from the Policy dialogue will provide crucial inputs to UNDP, which is preparing a consolidated policy paper on the subject for the Government of Indonesia.



1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> IGE Course:



CE Training for F&B Sector:



GELA 2.0: Focus Group Discussion:

