

► **A Just Transition in the Energy,
Textile & Garment Sectors
in Indonesia Technical
Stakeholder Workshop**

24-25 October 2022, Pullman Hotel Thamrin
CBD, Jakarta

Key messages

- The importance of social dialogue in creating decent jobs that are green, while ensuring that workers impacted in the garment / energy sectors can make a substantive contribution in the planning and implementation of a just transition strategy
- Meaningful social dialogue would help policy design, implementation, and evaluation of a just transition
- Emerging economies such as Indonesia contextualize tripartite dialogue to their country's circumstances
- Strengthen policy alignment which will also enhance the interest of investors and lenders to co-finance a just transition
- The critical need for consistent planning for a just transition in the garment sector.



1. Country context

Economic outlook

Indonesia has experienced stable economic growth over the past decade, transforming the country into one of the largest economies in Asia. Indonesia's economic growth has been accompanied by labour market outcomes where the unemployment rate hit a 5-year low in 2019. However, there is a growing concern that the country's progressive development is unsustainable due to its heavy reliance on the vast exploitation of natural resources which results in negative environmental impact and social problems nationwide (BAPPENAS, 2019).

The concern has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis which curtailed Indonesia's economic growth and led it to go from upper-middle to lower-middle-income nation as of July 2021 (World Bank, 2021). This in turn affected the labour market where employment trends have become unfavourable compared to pre-pandemic levels, with the unemployment rate rising to 6.5 percent (by August 2021) and labour income losses remaining prevalent regardless of the economy rebound's signal since early 2021 (World Bank, 2021). The negative effects are weighing disproportionately on marginalized and vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and informal workers. They bear the most significant impact (ILO, 2021), posing greater risks on widening inequality.

Climate action

The current economic and social challenges have not halted the Government of Indonesia (GoI)'s efforts to strengthen its climate commitment and related shift in approach to low carbon and greener economy development. Under the Ministry of National Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia has adopted the Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) agenda, mainstreamed into the Middle-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Moreover, during COP26, GoI submitted the updated NDC with an increased ambition of GHG emission reductions. The target was elaborated on the LTS-LCCR 2050, which aimed in achieving the peak of national GHG emissions in 2030, net-sink of forest and land-use sector by 2050, and net-zero emission (NZE) in 2060 - or sooner (GoI, 2021). To achieve these emission targets, energy transition has become one of the key strategies - making the energy sector became one of the hotspots for green economy effort. Other sectors, such as textiles and garments, are also the key to the agenda, not only as they are at the root of local pollution, but also because they contribute to GHG emission due to energy consumption, transport, etc.

Just transition

To achieve the Indonesian climate ambition, the LTS-LCCR also adheres to implement approach in ensuring a just transition. The strategy is aligned with the previous commitment in which the country had signed the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration in 2018. One of the key strategies to achieve a just transition in Indonesia is to enhance participatory public dialogue to foster high employment rates, adequate social protection, labour standards, and wellbeing of workers and their communities (GoI, 2021). In this effort, the promotion of social dialogue is a centrepiece.

A just transition planning will need to map out how the intended sector and/or region accomplishes decarbonization and achieving the SDGs, and the workers, enterprises, and communities that will be impacted, as well as develop and negotiate a roadmap and investments to help support workers and enterprises make this transition successfully. Actors of the world of work in the related industry and/or region have the potential to tackle the challenges the industry is facing and contribute to fair and inclusive outcomes of adjustments and restructuring processes.

Planning for this transition is a knowledge and resource-intensive process. If undertaken adequately, it can provide green job creation from decarbonization and adaptation activities. It also means that those workers, firms, communities, and sectors affected by the need to decarbonize and adapt to the changes receive the support, information, training, and capacity they need to transition successfully. Timely technical support in the form of information, guidance, and training can greatly enhance the quality and results of the just transition pathways.

The Just Transition workshop is part of the support by the Decent Work in the Garment Supply Chains in Asia (DWGSCA) project funded by the Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA) and Partnership for Action in Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia. The DCWGSA aims to contribute to decent work and environmental sustainability in the garment sector, while PAGE brings together the specialized expertise of five United Nations agencies (UNDP-ILO-UNEP-UNIDO-UNITAR) to accelerate a just transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, nature-friendly, and socially inclusive economy. In Indonesia, one of the key sectors supported by PAGE is energy.

2. Aim and objectives of the workshop

The aim of the workshop is to promote the social dialogue process for a just transition planning while improving the capacity of the social partners to be actively involved in the process. The workshop is focused on the social partners relevant to the sectors supported by both projects, namely the Energy and Textile & Garment sectors.

The specific objectives of the workshop are to:

- Facilitate a social dialogue process for a just transition among the energy and textile and garment industry constituents and other relevant stakeholders to promote further dialogue processes necessary for a just transition planning.
- To strengthen the capacity of relevant social partners in Just Transition planning processes by discussing relevant key concepts and benchmarks from other regions.
- To identify the specific sustainability and Just Transition issues and context for Indonesia and how this could enable and/ or challenge Just Transition planning processes.
- To identify the priority of prospective actions from each social partner and further areas of support from the ILO for promoting a just transition in the energy and textile & garment sectors.

3. Environmental impacts of the sector

The textile and garment sector has significant negative environmental impacts. These impacts are concentrated at certain points in the supply chain, particularly in four areas:

- weaving, dyeing, and finishing processes in textile manufacturing
- energy use throughout the supply chain, but concentrated in textile manufacturing and to a lesser extent in garment assembly
- textile waste associated with garment assembly; and
- transport emissions throughout the supply chain, as materials and then final products are shipped globally.

The most significant impacts, however, are within the first two areas, with the main impacts deriving from the intensity of water resources use, chemical use (including toxic chemicals), waste water discharges and lack of treatment processes, as well as energy use and the carbon intensity of electricity.

Textile manufacturing is very water- and chemical-intensive. The growth and sustainability of the sector is highly dependent on how resources are managed. The textile industry in general has an enormous water footprint ranging from agricultural water consumption for cotton farming, to water consumption in textile printing, dyeing and finishing. The sector is one of the largest users of fresh water in the world, consuming an estimated 79 billion cubic meters of fresh water annually across the entire value chain (United Kingdom 2019). As textile production is prevalent in countries that already have insecure water supplies, water crises are forecast in several textile-producing countries.

The sector is also responsible for severe water pollution by discharging large volumes of wastewater containing hazardous substances into rivers and water courses without appropriate treatment. It is reported that 20 per cent of industrial water pollution globally is attributable to the dyeing and treatment of textiles (EMF 2017).

Moreover, the increase of fast fashion has stimulated demand for fast, cheap, and low-quality goods. Both the growing volume of garment production and how these garments are used and disposed of have resulted in increasing climate change impacts stemming from the garment sector. Between 2005 to 2016, the climate impact of various production stages in the apparel sector increased by 35 per cent and is projected to continue to increase under a business-as-usual scenario (Quantis 2018).

The carbon footprint from the sector is significant, with calculations estimating the sector accounts for more than 8 per cent of total global emissions (Quantis, 2018). The carbon intensity of production is directly related to the carbon intensity of electricity supply in production countries. Over 60 per cent of textiles are used in the garment sector, and a large proportion of garment manufacturing occurs in China and India. India relies heavily on hard coal and natural gas for electricity and heat production, sharply increasing the carbon footprint of each apparel product.

The Paris Agreement sets out to limit global warming to less than 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, with the preferable target of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees. The emission reductions associated with achieving this goal are significant – to reach this target, global emissions will need to decline by about 45 per cent (on 2010 levels) by 2030 and be at net zero by 2050.

Garment sector stakeholders came together in 2018 to commit to climate action through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. Signatories to

the Charter commit to 30 per cent greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by 2030 (from a 2015 baseline) and net-zero emissions by 2050.

This is a significant challenge – realizing this 30 per cent reduction in the sector’s emissions would require a reduction of more than half a billion tonnes of carbon dioxide across the sector per year by 2030. Meeting this challenge will require system-level changes in the production and consumption of textiles and garments and will likely have significant impacts on how and where garments are produced, and the employment associated with this production.

The implications for decarbonization in the sector, and the ambition and timeline for this decarbonization to contribute to the Paris Agreement and commitments in the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter on Climate Action are clear. What is less clear are the adjustments that need to be made to working processes by manufacturers in Asia and to their supply chain to reduce emissions.

Decarbonization of the sector will be closely related to the clean energy transition. Encouraging energy efficiency and switching to renewable energy sources, such as solar, hydro or wind power, can significantly reduce emissions and improve the sustainability of textile production. Although there is growing pressure and scrutiny on major international brands and their decarbonization plans, it is these together with national ambitions and strategies for clean energy transition, including energy efficiency incentives and standards, that will drive energy-related emissions reductions in the sector.

Indonesia has a comprehensive suite of regulation which promotes the environmental management practices in the sector and there are an emerging range of initiatives and support activities from government and development partners in piloting good environmental management practices. These regulations provide a good minimal standard, but performance that goes beyond minimum standards is not encouraged or incentivized. Regulatory compliance (including obtaining relevant environmental impact assessments) is high for accessing permits, but less so for ongoing reporting and monitoring.

The sector in Indonesia includes both textile manufacturing and garment assembly, and there is a strong divide between the two. Environmental impacts are concentrated in textile manufacturing, and as garment assembly work is a labour intensive here sustainability activities are focused more on social sustainability and labour standards activities. However, with the increasing integration of social and environmental performance standards in brand requirements and export standards as part of free trade agreements this separation is becoming less relevant and could become a barrier in increasing the sustainability performance and international competitiveness of Indonesia textile and garment manufacturing.

4. Just transition for the future of work

The realization that climate policies can have decisive distributional impact among different groups of workers as well as between women and men, has generated support for the concept of a “Just Transition”. Originating from earlier efforts in the 1970’s by Trade Unions to protect and support workers in coal mining and fossil fuel industries that came under pressure in countries like Canada, USA, Germany and Poland, the concept has broadened as a result of the growing recognition how climate change itself is affecting vulnerable groups most. Since the inclusion of the notion of a Just Transition of the workforce in the preamble of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, the concept has gained tracking among Governments, social partners and civil society. Increasingly, it is referred to more broadly to enhance equity and greater inclusiveness through the implementation of climate policies.¹ The principal means to achieve this is by limiting job losses and optimizing employment gains and equity across the labour force, whilst ensuring social protection for those affected.

In accordance with their commitments to the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, countries are adopting and implementing national strategies to reduce GHG emissions, to adapt to climate change effects and to protect the environment and natural resources for future generations. These strategies are leading to positive and adverse changes for enterprises and workers (e.g. in sectors like energy, construction, transport, forestry, waste management, etc). Addressing these effects and ensuring social inclusion and equity cannot be an afterthought, but have to be central in designing and monitoring the policy responses. The societal goal of the transition is to have decent work for all in a low-carbon, climate-resilient society.

Promoting a “Just Transition” means creating a fair and inclusive change in society that benefits all, when taking climate change action and implement environmental policies and strategies. A Just Transition can be initiated by companies, trade unions, civil society, and Government. It can be realized at factory level, sector level, provincial level or as a national strategy.

The ILO’s Guidelines for a Just Transition prioritize i) social dialogue, ii) institutional collaboration and iii) policy coherence as prerequisites for realizing effective Just Transition Strategies and Plans at national level. The Guidelines have been formulated and endorsed by a tripartite group of Experts in 2015 and endorsed by the ILO’s global Governing Body, with equal voice for Workers, Employers and Governments from its 187 member states. A “Just Transition for the Workforce” was subsequently included in the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

The Guidelines propose a suite a policy areas where action for a Just Transition can be initiated. They range from macroeconomic and trade policies, sector policies, active labour market and enterprise policies, skills development to occupational and health policies and social protection. The actual resulting policy towards a just transition will differ from country to country, from sector to sector, given national circumstances and conditions. The relevance and strength of a Just Transition strategy will largely depend on effectiveness of social dialogue and strong political leadership.

Increasingly, countries are shaping just transition strategies. Many of them focus on reshaping the energy sector, in particular to enable the phasing down of coal.² Others have taken a whole-of- Government approach, realizing that the vulnerability to climate change and the need to take rigorous adaptation measures, as well as mitigation, will induce economic and social changes across all sectors and localities in the country.³

In response to the demand for guidance on Just Transition, several international agencies have documented best practices and developed tools and guidelines.⁴ In respect to the textile and garment sector the ILO has produced a toolkit for a Just Transition, with many practical applications.⁵

¹ The G7 Development Ministers, for example, announced their support for Just Energy Transition Partnerships in their May, 2022 meeting in Berlin.

² Examples are South Africa, Mexico and India.

³ An example is The Philippines.

⁴ See for example: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---actrav/documents/publication/wcms_826060.pdf

⁵ See https://www.ilo.org/asia/media-centre/news/WCMS_806222/lang--en/index.htm

5. Just Transition planning in action

Through social dialogue and stakeholder consultation, a strategy towards a Just Transition can be developed. For the elaboration of the strategy, the following issues should be taken into consideration:

- What are the issues and the drivers towards higher environmental sustainability in the country?
- What are the expected effects on enterprises, (informal) workers and communities of environmental policies and market changes?
- How can workers and communities be involved to steer the responses and actions?
- How can social inclusion and gender equality be ensured?
- What are the building blocks and who do we need to build a common strategy and shared action plan?

Addressing these questions, the following results emerged from the workshop interactions.

A. Context of a just transition in the energy sector

Indonesia has enacted its intention not to build new coal-fired plants and drive the transition towards clean energy. The Presidential Regulation No. 112 of 2022 on the Acceleration of Renewable Energy Development for the Supply of Power (RE PR) was signed by President Joko Widodo on 13 September 2022. The RE PR creates a broad enabling framework for the clean energy transition and calls for the drafting of detailed roadmaps and implementing guidelines. At COP-26, the Government endorsed the global coal to clean power statement⁶⁶, with reference to the new PR that can provide incentives for industry to develop RE (i.e. better pricing mechanism and incentives) and thus is expected to accelerate energy transition.

As a consequence, employment in and around coal mining and related energy value chains will reduce over time. In contrast, jobs in renewable energy will increase as investment in renewable energy will continue to grow. There may be options to conserve employment through innovation in coal processing and alternative usage downstream (“hilirisasi”), thus contributing to greater sector sustainability. Collaboration with research institutions will be useful in this respect (e.g. BRIN).

Addressing challenges

- Government should commission impact employment assessments of different scenarios of phasing down coal from the national energy mix. Subsequent measures should be put in place to cushion the negative effects and maximize possible alternative employment opportunities in affected regions and communities.
- Workers should be actively engaged in this process through social dialogue. Where required, updated (re-)skilling programmes targeted to the workers and communities affected by the transition should be undertaken as co-investment for job creation. To boost demand for labour, incentives should be provided to mobilize investments in relevant industries.
- Employers must play a key role by investing and changing business models in response to changing conditions in energy markets. Workers, through their organizations, should be continuously involved as they will be most affected by the transition. They should also be involved in bipartite discussions with employers on alternatives for business continuity and/or transformation.
- Efforts should be made to significantly improve the Labour Market Information system, which is currently not equipped to measure and anticipate green jobs and changes due to environmental and energy policies. As a result, the need for skills development and training is not identified adequately nor timely.

⁶⁶ <https://ukcop26.org/global-coal-to-clean-power-transition-statement>

- Policies for the transition should be undertaken across all relevant Ministries (Economic Affairs, Manpower, Industry, Environment) with the Ministry of Energy providing strategic directions jointly with BAPPENAS. Policy coherence, which currently is lacking, is critical to plan and manage a just transition. Overall leadership should come from the President's Office, as the challenge and required response demands an overall, well-coordinated and decisive transition policy.

Specific responsive action

- I. Undertaking targeted investment strategies for employment creation in affected areas/"hotspots". This would include facilitation through a more enabling business environment with accessible permits, tax breaks and other incentives. The related ministries should play an active role such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Ministry of Industry, and Ministry for Cooperative and MSMEs, under the guidance of Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment, and national development plan under BAPPENAS.
- II. Improving the capacity and role of labour market institutions through an improved labour market information system underpinning sound analysis of the workforce, informing demand side measures, and improving employability through skill development.
- III. Reskilling and upskilling workforce with funding from state budget and cooperation with private or development partners, in order to meet competency requirements in new and upcoming jobs, alongside recognition and certification of existing and new skills.
- IV. Promoting gender equality in the transition through sex disaggregated analysis of the employment impact and remediate measures to address imbalances, for example through targeted training programmes for women.

B. Context of a just transition in the garment sector

The textile and garment sector is under pressure to improve its environmental performance and contribute to lowering GHG emissions. As markets in developed countries impose "greener" import criteria, the demand in producing countries with high emission intensity will be reduced. This will erode profits and lead to job losses and poorer communities. As a consequence, tax revenues will diminish. Companies may sacrifice environmental safeguards and outsource to informal enterprises. Clearly, the garment sector needs to adopt more resource-efficient technologies and less polluting work practices. Where possible, renewable energy sources should be used.

Addressing challenges

- A roadmap (or model of change) for the transition of the garments sector should be developed to tackle i) the impact of changing market demand and ii) the effects on companies, workers, government in the national and sub-national level, and the community.
- Policies should be undertaken across sectors in coherence with the impact of the transition, avoiding duplication and realizing synergies. Legal action (e.g. a presidential decree) should anchor such a linked-up policy approach.
- Social dialogue at national level is a prerequisite for a Just Transition, as well as bi/tripartite dialogue at the company level. Workers need also to be involved in dialogue at the company level in responding to market demand to increase productivity and resource efficiency).
- Workers who are affected – including those in the informal economy - should be supported by active labour market measures including (re-) skilling and training. Complementary social protection provisions in the form of cash transfer assistance should be considered.

Specific responsive action

- I. Improving regulations towards higher resource efficiency and renewable energy and improved waste management, including through incentives for companies and enterprises. Regulatory impact assessments (REA) should be undertaken to avoid excessive overburdening companies with the costs of compliance (organization, time and financial).
- II. Encouraging investments and (digital) innovation by Government (local and central), as well as renewables energy resources.
- III. Empowering and supporting SMEs; promoting entrepreneurship, especially for redundant workers, where appropriate in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs.
- IV. Mobilizing financial resources to enable the transition from public sources (national and sub- national Government) complemented by green finance from private sector of international organizations. Trade in carbon emission certificates and returns on investment and innovation could further contribute financing the implementation of policies.
- V. Disseminating information and raising awareness to the general public and the formal educational systems about a Just Transition, among others by involving through Civil Society Organizations, industry associations and academics. Communication mechanisms incl. social medias should be harmonized between the national level, hotspots international brands and domestic enterprises.

Prioritization for a Just Transition strategy across economic sectors

Measurable actions should be initiated to develop the strategy and legal framework for a Just Transition in the context of the further development of energy- and environmental policies and regulations. Some of these actions are:

- i. Measurable actions should be initiated to develop the legal framework for a Just Transition, possibly in the context of the current deliberations on the draft environmental bill and related legislation such as those for conducting environmental protection (PP 22/2021)
- ii. A dedicated Climate and Just Transition tripartite Committee or Commission should be established at the national level, with possible extensions at sub-national, sector and enterprise level. This body should be separate from the current tripartite committee in order to fully focus on climate and just transition. It should include all relevant stakeholders (tripartite+). Related policy developments – e.g. the green jobs policy under BAPPENAS– should be taken in consideration in the work of the Committee with a view to enhance policy coherence and institutional coordination.
- iii. The Committee should be established and coordinated by the President in order to achieve the highest level of effectiveness across policies and sectors concerned.
- iv. The key task of the Committee is developing a road map for a Just Transition for business, workers and communities should be developed. As part of this work, the costs of the transition should be assessed, based on sound analysis.
- v. An operational budget for the Committee should be allocated, possibly through state budget complemented by international development support.
- vi. The Committee should also act as a forum to anticipate and respond to market changes in order to maintain and strengthen the competitiveness of the Indonesian garment industry with environmental sustainability.
- vii. Existing support programme such as ILO's Better Work could be involved, in particular for strengthening the competitiveness of Indonesian factories in export. Other best practices in just transition management should be consulted and adopted as well, where appropriate.

6. Next steps (identified for specific actors)

As organizer of the workshop, the ILO should ensure that a meeting is held among the constituents to determine what steps could be taken towards the establishment of the Committee. Informal consultations with staff advising the President could be held prior to the meeting. If desired, a small working group or task team could be put together under the auspices of the ILO Office.

Once there is agreement on how to set into motion the process of establishing the Committee, tasks should be assigned to develop the Terms of Reference of the Committee. Wider consultations with stakeholders could be undertaken to gauge the interest in participation among Civil Society Organizations, academia and the development partners. Consideration could be given to have the Committee institutionalize these interactions by way of a Partnership forum for a Just Transition, for example.

Other follow up actions could include:

- Consultations with the Better Work programme to consider integrating the promotion of environmental sustainability in their offer
- Including the Just Transition workshop results and initiatives in the final stage of PAGE
- Introduce Just Transition and planning to constituents from Indonesia in other sectors and further strengthen work in this area by expanding its linkage to PAGE activities in the region, for dissemination and advocacy
- Consider the inclusion of support to Just Transition in the revised Decent Work Country Programme.

▶ Acknowledgement

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The document was prepared by Dr Samantha Sharpe, Associate Professor at the Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF), University of Technology Sydney (UTS), under the direction of Dr Cristina Martinez, Senior Specialist Environment and Decent Work of the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and with inputs from the project team including Ms Lailly Prihatiningtyas (ILO National Consultant), Mr Eric Roeder, (Technical Specialist Green Jobs, Climate Change and Resilience through Just Transition, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), and Mr Kees van der Ree (ILO Senior Green Jobs Consultant).

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▶ Annex I. Agenda

MC: Tendy Gunawan, ILO CO Jakarta

Time	Activities
Day 1: Energy Day - Monday 24th October 2022 [13:00-17:30]	
60 minutes (12.00 -13.00)	<p>Registration and Lunch</p> <p>Participants to register their attendance and have networking lunch in the designated venue</p>
20 minutes (13:00 – 13.30)	<p>Welcome and introductions</p> <p>MC: Mr <i>Tendy Gunawan</i> ILO Jakarta</p> <p>Welcome by Ms <i>Michiko Miyamoto</i> ILO Country Director Indonesia (5 mins) Welcome by Ms <i>Cristina Martinez</i>, ILO ROAP (5 mins) Welcome by Ms <i>Diah Ratna Pratiwi</i>, ILO PAGE Indonesia (5 mins)</p> <p>Overview of the aims and objectives of the workshop, plus quick overview of the activities, Associate Professor Dr <i>Samantha Sharpe</i>, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University Technology Sydney (5 mins)</p> <p>Participant introductions</p>
75 minutes (13:30 – 14:45)	<p>Session 1 - Just transition in the energy sector</p> <p>Facilitator: Associate Professor Dr <i>Samantha Sharpe</i>, Research Director, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University Technology Sydney.</p> <p><i>Presentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just Transition for the Future of Work and ILO JT Guidelines: Mr. <i>Kees van der Ree</i>, ILO Senior Expert (10 mins) - A Just Energy Transition in Southeast Asia: the impact of coal-phase-out on jobs - Dr <i>Cristina Martinez</i>, Sr Specialist Environment and Decent Work, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) (10 mins) - Questions and answers (10 mins) <p><i>Group work activity with Kees van der Ree – Mapping for action: main dimensions, opportunities and challenges of a just transition in the energy sector (45 mins).</i></p>
15 minutes (14:45 – 15.00)	Coffee Break

Time	Activities
<p>80 minutes (15.00 – 16:20)</p>	<p>Session 2 – What Makes Just Transition Works - Just transition planning and governance to support energy transition Facilitator: Ms <i>Diah Ratna Pratiwi</i>, ILO PAGE Indonesia</p> <p><i>Plenary report back</i> (15 mins) - Report back from the group work session and raising question on what's next?</p> <p><i>Presentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Jobs energy assessment in Indonesia – key findings (Ms <i>Lailly Prihatiningtyas</i>) (15 mins) - Questions and answers (10 mins) - What is just transition planning – key components (10 mins) (Dr <i>Samantha Sharpe</i> University of Technology Sydney) <p><i>Group work activity with Kees van der Ree</i> – Following the discussion in the first session and presentations, the participants discuss what will be the possible responses or solutions from each partner. What can be done, and who</p>
	<p>may be able to contribute (45 mins).</p> <p>Two sets of coloured cards, two pens, name tags, flip charts, red/colour dots, five stickers and a couple of sheets/participants, post-its, paper tips</p> <p><i>Plenary report back</i> (20 mins) – report back of the result from the group work activity in the previous session.</p>
<p>60 minutes (16:20-17:30pm)</p>	<p>Session 3 – Just transition planning: key action points Facilitator: Mr <i>Kees Van der Ree</i>, ILO</p> <p><i>Plenary discussion</i> – Prioritisation, stakeholder engagement and leadership for creating a Just Transition Action Plan for the Energy sector and green jobs.</p> <p><i>Comments from representatives from each partner</i> (20 mins): Open discussion about follows up action, possibly with prioritization and partners taking up roles.</p> <p><i>Comments from partners:</i> <i>Diah Ratna Pratiwi</i>, PAGE Indonesia <i>Samantha Sharpe</i>, UTS <i>Cristina Martinez</i>, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</p>
<p>10 minutes (17:20 – 17:30)</p>	<p>MC- Mr <i>Tendy Gunawan</i>, ILO CO Jakarta to close day 1 <i>Participants can check in to the provided accommodation room</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 2: Textile & Garments Day - Tuesday 25th October [9:00-12:10]</p>	

Time	Activities
15 minutes (09:00 – 09:15)	<p>Welcome to Day 2 Workshop MC: Mr <i>Tendy Gunawan</i> ILO Jakarta</p> <p>Welcome by Dr. <i>Cristina Martinez</i>, Sr Specialist Environment and Decent Work, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>Overview of the aims and objectives of the workshop day 2 plus quick review of workshop day 1, Associate Professor, Dr <i>Samantha Sharpe</i>, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University Technology Sydney</p>
80 minutes (09:15 – 10:35)	<p>Session 1 – Promoting a Just Transition in the Garment Sector <i>Facilitator: Mr. Kees van der Ree Presentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revisiting Just transition – Mr <i>Kees Van der Ree</i>, ILO Senior Expert (10 mins) - Overview of the global changes and trends on the sustainability practices in the garment and textile sector and implications for a just transition: Key findings from the SIDA-DWCGSA project – Associate Professor <i>Samantha Sharpe</i>, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University Technology Sydney (10 mins) - Questions and answers (10 mins) <p><i>Group work activity with Kees van der Ree – Mapping the main dimensions, opportunities and challenges of environmental sustainability and just transition in the garment and textile sector (30 mins).</i></p> <p><i>Plenary report back (20 mins) - Report back from the group work session</i></p>
20 minutes	<p>Network Coffee Break and Room Check Out</p>
(10.35 – 10.55)	<p><i>[Participants that stayed in the hotel are asked to check out from the room]</i></p>
70 minutes (10:55 – 11:50)	<p>Session 2 – What Makes Just Transition Works - Just transition planning and governance to support change Facilitator: Mr <i>Kees Van der Ree</i></p> <p><i>Presentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is just transition planning recap – components of Just Transition planning/recap from day 1 (5 mins) (Dr. <i>Samantha Sharpe</i> University of Technology Sydney) <p><i>Group work activity – Using the results from the previous session, as a group start creating a just transition plan/strategy? Including identifying the key actions and actors (who takes responsibility for what), timelines, resources needed, how JT plans will be operationalised, what will success look like? What prioritize? (30 mins)</i></p> <p><i>Plenary report back (20 mins) - Report back from the group work session</i></p>

Time	Activities
40 mins (11:50-12:30)	<p>Key take aways and closing Facilitator: Dr <i>Samantha Sharpe</i></p> <p><i>Plenary discussion - Prioritisation, stakeholder engagement and leadership for creating a Just Transition Action Plan for the textile and garment sector and green jobs</i></p> <p><i>Comments from representatives from each partner about follow up actions, possibly with prioritization and partners taking up roles (20 mins).</i></p> <p>Mr <i>Kees Van der Ree</i> Government representative Workers' and Employers' representatives</p> <p><i>Closing (5 mins) Dr Cristina Martinez / Ms Michiko Miyamoto ILO Country Director Indonesia</i></p>
60 mins (12.30 – 13.30)	<p>Networking Lunch</p>

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