



# Aligning Commitments, Empowering People

Policy Pathways for Green Workforce Development

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### **Narrative Map: Clustering Discourse**



#### **CLUSTER 1:**

What **challenge** do we face in aligning stakeholders, and what **lessons** can we **learn** from past transition such as automation and digitalization?

#### **CLUSTER 2:**

What **institutional mechanisms** can ensure that labour market forecasting, training investments, and job placement are aligned across the ecosystem?





#### **CLUSTER 3:**

How can Indonesia shift from short-term, fragmented Profram to a sustainable, adaptive and **systemic model** of workforce development for the energy transition?









# **CURRENT GAPS & LESSONS**



### **Current Gaps – Lost Opportunities**

(1) Fragmented coordination among regulator (ministries), demand side (private sector/ industry, SOEs), supply side (education and training institutions)

(2) Training often mismatched with labor demand

(3) Weak inclusion of vulnerable groups

**Identity-based vulnerabilities** (women, youth, people with disabilities)

**Context- based vulnerabilities** (mining-affected communities, informal sector workers, populations in remote/ rural areas



### **Lessons from Past Transitions**

### Learning from Industrial automation & digitalization

Skills shape who wins

Reskilling came too late

Training often not demand driven

Concentrated displacement

Transition driven by tech, not people caused inequality

#### East Asia & Pacific (including ASEAN): Skills Matter (WB 2025)

- Robot adoption raised overall manufacturing employment via productivity/scale effects,
- but displaced ~1.4 million low-skill formal workers (2018–2022) even as it created
   ~2.0 million jobs for skilled formal workers in five ASEAN countries.
- The *net* can be positive while **distributional losses** are real for certain groups











# MECHANISMS FOR SYNCHRONIZATION

(POLICY OPTIONS)

Alignment (standards, curricula, financing, governance, and data systems)

for Coherent workforce ecosystem



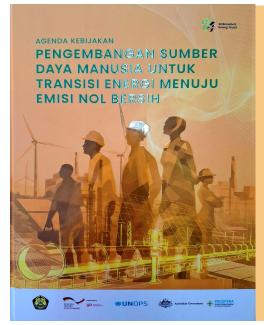
### **Policy Pathways Overview**

RPJMN 2025 – 2029 Green Economy Green Jobs



# The Green Workforce Roadmap (Bappenas, 2025)

- 1<sup>st</sup> National Policy framework to define green jobs
- Provides strategic direction & ensures political commitment



### HRD Policy Agenda for the Energy Transition (MEMR, 2025)

- Builds on the roadmap by outlining five strategic policy options
- form an integrated system to align education, labor, and industry

Strengthening TVET

Transforming
Fossil
Workforce

MSP & Collaborative Governance

Sustainable Financing

Data for labor planning





### **Strengthening TVET**

#### Goal:

- Aligned of competency standards, curricula (Kemendiktisainstek, Kemendikdasmen, Kemnaker) and industry demand
- 2. Future-proofed skills to anticipate emerging green technologies (e.g., hydrogen, carbon capture)

- Green Skills standards embedded into schools & polytechnics
- Co-designing curricula with industry
- Harmonizing competency standards and certification system
- Expanding access to skilling, reskilling and upskilling (including linking Recognition of prior learning/ RPL with portable micro-credentials)





### **Transforming Fossil Workforce**

#### Goal:

- 1. Synchronized short-course providers, certification bodies, and workers transitioning from fossil to renewable sectors
- 2. Valuable technical expertise is retained while reorienting skills

- Ensuring availability of modular training with recognized certification
- Embedding workforce transition strategies into their corporate plans
- Public employment services to bridge displaced workers with green sector opportunities
- Support packages: relocation assistance, entrepreneurship support in renewable value chains.





### MSP & Collaborative Governance

#### Goal:

- 1. A systemic trust-based governance where ministries, industries, and training providers share responsibilities, not just coordinate.
- Strengthened regional-local ownership in skills planning

- Establish *Partnership Forums on Human Resource Development for the Energy* Transition at national and provincial levels.
- Convene ministries, SOEs, private companies, vocational institutions, industry associations, and civil society to co-develop curricula, align certification, and map priority skills.
- Pilot collaborative governance models at the provincial level before scaling to the national system.



### Sustainable Financing Model (for Training)

#### Goal:

- 1. Predictable, long-term funding for continuous green skilling, reskilling and upskilling
- 2. Balance public support with private responsibility.

- Shared responsibility for financing skills development (Public-private cost-sharing for high-cost training e.g., renewable energy technicians)
- 2. Explore blended finance: CSR + donor grants + government matching schemes.
- Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives that encourage companies to invest in their own (green)
  workforce development.
- 4. Earmark a portion of energy transition funds or carbon pricing revenues to support training for vulnerable groups and SMEs.



### **Data-driven Workforce Planning**

#### Goal:

- 1. Forward-looking projections of green job creation and skill needs
- 2. Evidence base for policymaking and investment decisions

- Strengthen and link existing labor market information systems (BPS, Kemnaker, certification bodies, job portals) toward an integrated green workforce data hub
- Gradually build a national Green Workforce Observatory to consolidate data and generate insights for policymaking.
- Pilot use of big data (job portals, company reporting, certification records) to complement official statistics.
- Develop simple monitoring tools as first steps toward early warning for sectors at risk of job decline.











# SYSTEMS-BASED MODEL



### From Programs to Systems

### (1) Build a Living Laboratory

- Select 2–3 regions as testbeds (e.g., solar in Java, geothermal in Sulawesi)
- Use these as "learning zones" for green skills development, job creation models, and community inclusion
- Rapid prototyping: document successes and failures transparently

South Africa's Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs)

## (2) Institutionalize the Pioneers' Alliance

- Formalize a coalition of government, SOEs, and industry that commit to workforce transition targets
- Shared investments in training, apprenticeships, and certification programs
- Become a platform for aligning incentives (policy support, blended financing, and SOE leadership in transition

Spain's 'Just Transition Agreements' where government, utilities, and unions co-signed regional plans

# (3) Make Green Workforce Governance Self-Sustaining

- Transition from project funding to institutionalized financing (levies, green funds, SOE cross-subsidies)
- Establish a permanent "Green Workforce Council" that coordinates across ministries and industry
- Build adaptive monitoring (data hubs, early warning systems) into the 'DNA of planning'. The system runs beyond donor cycles

Germany's BIBB system in TVET governance. Once established, it sustained itself for decades with minimal donor involvement





### **Aligning Commitments for a Just Transition**

**Government :** Champion enabling policies and convene ministries into one voice; embed accountability in national planning

**SOEs:** Set the pace with bold workforce transition strategies and inclusive recruitment — show what is possible at scale.

Private Sector: Co-invest in training, expand apprenticeships, and build direct TVET partnerships

Civil Society: Guard fairness, amplify community voices, and ensure that no group is left behind

The energy transition is a *people transition*, success depends on collective action, not isolated roles!









PYC International Energy Conference 2025

Towards Visi Indonesia Emas 2045: Aligning Energy Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability









