

# The Implementation of the Green Economy in Indonesia and the Impacts on Human Rights

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## **Abstract**

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**Keywords:** *Green Economy, Indonesia, Human Rights, International Environmental Law, Sustainable Development.*

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## **Introduction**

Over the past few decades, growing global concerns about climate change, deforestation, and environmental degradation have challenged the traditional model of economic growth.<sup>2</sup> The concept of a green economy emerged as a response to these crises and aims to promote economic development that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. The concept of a green economy was formalized by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in its 2011 report, "Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication." UNEP defines it as an economy that improves human well-being and social equity while reducing environmental risks and ecological deficits.<sup>3</sup> This approach integrates environmental sustainability, economic productivity, and social inclusion as key pillars of sustainable development. For

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<sup>2</sup> "Future We Want - Outcome Document ∴ Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform," accessed October 8, 2025, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.htm>; "Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication," accessed October 9, 2025, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=126&menu=35>.

<sup>3</sup> "Towards a GREEN Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication A Synthesis for Policy Makers," accessed October 9, 2025, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/126GER\\_synthesis\\_en.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/126GER_synthesis_en.pdf).

developing countries like Indonesia, a green economy is both a challenge and an opportunity – to achieve growth while addressing poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation.<sup>4</sup> The idea was first put forward at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, which popularized the concept of sustainable development as defined in the Brundtland Report in 1987, and was further institutionalized at the Rio+20 conference in 2012, where the outcome document “The Future We Want” emphasized the green economy as a vital tool for achieving sustainable development.<sup>5</sup>

The UNEP report “Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication” was published in 2011. It provided a framework for integrating environmental sustainability into national economic planning and called for a shift towards low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially equitable growth.<sup>6</sup> The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement (2015) further strengthened this agenda by linking the pursuit of economic growth to climate action, environmental protection, and human well-being.<sup>7</sup>

In Indonesia, the concept of a green economy has gradually evolved as a national development strategy aimed at harmonizing economic growth with environmental sustainability and social well-being. The government’s commitment to sustainable development dates back to the 1970s, when environmental management was integrated into national planning through the establishment of the Ministry of Development and Environmental Monitoring (MENLH), which later became the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.<sup>8</sup> Over the years, Indonesia has adopted a number of key policy frameworks to support this transition, including the Green Growth Indonesia Program (2013) in collaboration with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) launched by BAPPENAS in 2017.<sup>9</sup> These initiatives are supported by regulatory measures such as Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of the Economic Value of Carbon and Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.<sup>10</sup> According to Masdar et al. (2022),

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<sup>4</sup> “United Nations, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York: UN, 2015); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), The Paris Agreement (Paris: UNFCCC, 2015).,” accessed October 8, 2025, [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> “United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20.: Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform,” accessed October 9, 2025, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20>.

<sup>6</sup> “Towards a Green Economy.”

<sup>7</sup> “PDF,” n.d.

<sup>8</sup> R Masdar et al., “Implementation of a Sustainable Green Economy in Indonesia: A Literature Review,” *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 1075 (November 2022): 012056, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1075/1/012056>.

<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Saputro and Dian Rahmawati, *Indonesia’s Green Economy Growth Prospects During the Covid-19 Pandemic: An Analytical Review from a Good Governance Perspective* (2022), 416–26, [https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-65-7\\_35](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-65-7_35).

<sup>10</sup> “Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Pricing to Achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the National Development. | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform,” accessed October 9, 2025, <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/id/national-legislation/regulation-president-republic-indonesia-number-98-2021>.

Indonesia's green economy is based on three main pillars: low-carbon development, resource efficiency, and social inclusion, which together aim to ensure environmentally responsible growth and equitable distribution of benefits.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, Saputro and Rahmawati (2022) emphasize that the success of Indonesia's green transition is highly dependent on good governance practices, including transparency, accountability, and active public participation.<sup>12</sup>

Although Indonesia's transition to a green economy is aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, it also has significant implications for human rights. The implementation of green policies is directly related to the realization of fundamental rights such as the right to a healthy environment, the right to work, and the right to public participation in environmental decision-making. As recognized in the Indonesian Constitution (Article 28H) and Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, a healthy and sustainable environment is a fundamental right of every citizen.<sup>13</sup> However, as Masdar et al. (2022) and Saputro and Rahmawati (2022) point out, challenges regarding equity, access to information, and participation of vulnerable groups, including indigenous communities and women, in the country's green transition remain. Therefore, ensuring that Indonesia's green economy policies are based on a human rights-based approach is essential to achieving environmental and social justice.<sup>14</sup>

Therefore, this study aims to analyze how the concept of green economy is implemented within the framework of Indonesia's national policies and international commitments and to assess its impact on human rights. The importance of this study is that in the current situation, developing countries such as Indonesia are facing the simultaneous challenge of economic growth, poverty, and environmental degradation; therefore, examining the relationship between the green economy and human rights can play a fundamental role in ensuring environmental justice and inclusive development. The innovation of this study is in simultaneously applying the Human Rights-Based Approach and the theory of environmental justice to analyze Indonesia's green economy policies; an approach that has received less attention in previous studies. Using a descriptive-analytical method and a library approach, this study focuses on examining national and international documents to clarify the link between green economy policies and the realization of human rights in Indonesia comprehensively and analytically.

## Problem Formulation

- 1) How has Indonesia implemented the Green Economy within its national policies and international commitments?

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<sup>11</sup> Masdar et al., "Implementation of a Sustainable Green Economy in Indonesia."

<sup>12</sup> Saputro and Rahmawati, *Indonesia's Green Economy Growth Prospects During the Covid-19 Pandemic*.

<sup>13</sup> "Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform," accessed October 9, 2025, <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/id/national-legislation/law-no-322009-environmental-protection-and-management>.

<sup>14</sup> Masdar et al., "Implementation of a Sustainable Green Economy in Indonesia"; Saputro and Rahmawati, *Indonesia's Green Economy Growth Prospects During the Covid-19 Pandemic*.

2) What are the impacts of the Green Economy implementation on human rights in Indonesia?

## Methodology

This research uses a normative legal research method with a library study approach. The aim is to examine how the green economy is implemented in national policies and international commitments of Indonesia and analyze its impact on human rights. Data were collected from two types of sources.

Primary sources include international and national documents such as the Paris Agreement (2015), the Rio+20 document entitled “The Future We Want” (2012), Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, and Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021 on the Economic Value of Carbon. These documents form the legal and policy framework for the research.

Secondary sources include books, academic articles, reports on the green economy, and human rights. The data were examined using qualitative content analysis to identify patterns and relationships between Indonesia’s green economy policies and their human rights outcomes. This method is expected to provide a clear picture of how the implementation of the green economy in Indonesia can contribute to or challenge human rights, and to suggest solutions for sustainable and equitable development.

## Discussion and Result

### Implementation of the Green Economy in Indonesia

Impacts on Human Rights

### Challenges and Opportunities

Implementation of the Green Economy in Indonesia

Indonesia has gradually integrated green economy principles into its national development policies to reconcile economic growth with environmental sustainability and social justice. The main foundation of this policy is Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, which emphasizes sustainability, pollution control, and public participation.<sup>15</sup>

At the national level, the Indonesia Green Growth Program (IGGP) was launched in 2013 in collaboration with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The program aims to balance economic growth and environmental protection through investments in renewable energy, sustainable forestry, and resource efficiency.<sup>16</sup> The Low Carbon

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<sup>15</sup> “Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform.”

<sup>16</sup> “GGGI & Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Green Growth Program Report (2013),” accessed October 9, 2025, <https://ggi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/A4-low-Indonesia-oct-1.pdf>.

Development Initiative (LCDI), launched in 2017 by the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), has also integrated emission reduction strategies into national planning.<sup>17</sup>

Another key instrument is Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021, which introduces the carbon pricing and carbon trading mechanism.<sup>18</sup> In addition, policies such as the National Energy Policy (NEP) with a target of 23% renewable energy by 2025 and the National Forestry Program for sustainable forest management are also being implemented in line with the green economy.<sup>19</sup>

Internationally, Indonesia is pursuing its commitments under several global frameworks. As a party to the Paris Agreement (2015), Indonesia has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 29% (without international assistance) and by 41% (with global support) by 2030.<sup>20</sup> The commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 8 and 13, is also aligned with the country's low-carbon agenda.<sup>21</sup> In addition, Indonesia is implementing forest conservation programs through its participation in the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiative, which involves receiving performance-based payments for verified emission reductions.<sup>22</sup> In 2025, Indonesia reinforced its commitment to the green economy by issuing the Ministerial Regulation of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 141 of 2025 (Permen ESDM No. 141/2025) on the Establishment of the National Task Force for Energy Transition and Green Economy. This regulation, coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, aims to accelerate the shift toward a low-carbon economy through the integration of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and inclusive green investment strategies. It mandates inter-ministerial coordination among the Ministries of Energy, Finance, Environment, and Manpower to ensure a just and equitable transition, particularly for workers and communities affected by the gradual reduction of fossil fuel industries. Moreover, the regulation highlights stakeholder participation, transparency, and social inclusion as essential principles of Indonesia's sustainable development

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<sup>17</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), *LCDI Report English FINAL PDF | PDF | Economics Of Climate Change Mitigation | Low Carbon Economy*, Government Report (BAPPENAS (Kementerian PPN/BAPPENAS), 2019), <https://www.scribd.com/document/403171947/LCDI-Report-English-FINAL-pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> "Government of Indonesia, Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021," 2021, accessed October 9, 2025, <https://jdih.maritim.go.id/cfind/source/files/perpres/2021/perpres-nomor-98-tahun-2021-english-version.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> "GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 79 OF 2014 ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY," Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014, <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/Government%20Regulation%20No.%2079%3A2014%20of%202014%20%28EN%29.pdf>; "Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)," accessed October 9, 2025, <https://www.digicomply.com/food-regulatory-bodies-standards-and-authorities/ministry-of-environment-and-forestry-moef>.

<sup>20</sup> "United Nations, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York: UN, 2015); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), The Paris Agreement (Paris: UNFCCC, 2015)."; "Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), 2021," 2021., accessed October 9, 2025, <https://lpr.adb.org/sites/default/files/resource/796/indonesia-national-action-plan-for-climate-change-adaptation.pdf.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> "PDF,".

<sup>22</sup> "UN-REDD Programme, Indonesia Country Report (2022)," 2022, accessed October 9, 2025, [https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-05/2022\\_narrative\\_report\\_un-redd.pdf](https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-05/2022_narrative_report_un-redd.pdf).

pathway. Permen ESDM No. 141/2025 thus marks a new stage in aligning Indonesia's domestic economic transformation with its international climate commitments.<sup>23</sup>

The combination of these policies and commitments demonstrates that Indonesia is taking a multi-layered approach, including national planning, international cooperation, and community participation, to advance the transition to a green economy.

### Impacts on Human Rights

#### Positive impacts

The implementation of the green economy in Indonesia has had significant positive impacts on the realization of human rights, especially the right to health, development, and a sustainable environment. Since the adoption of the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) in 2017, Indonesia's renewable energy capacity has increased by more than 13 percent by 2023, leading to measurable improvements in air quality and reduced carbon emissions that directly support the right to a healthy environment and public health.<sup>24</sup> The Green Growth Plan (2013-2020) has also created approximately 300,000 green jobs nationwide and promotes the right to work and the right to development by expanding employment in the renewable energy and sustainable agriculture sectors.<sup>25</sup> These policies are aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) as they encourage inclusive economic growth while preserving environmental integrity.<sup>26</sup> In addition, sustainable energy initiatives have increased public awareness of environmental responsibility, reflecting the broader realization of environmental rights under Article 28H of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution and Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.<sup>27</sup> In this sense, Indonesia's green transition is a step forward in harmonizing economic progress with the protection of fundamental human rights.

#### Negative impacts

Despite these positive outcomes, the transition to a green economy in Indonesia has also been accompanied by several human rights challenges, particularly in the areas of social equality, job security, and the land rights of indigenous communities. The gradual shift of government policies away from coal and other fossil fuels has led to job losses and reduced incomes among traditional workers, particularly in Kalimantan and Sumatra, where the coal industry has long been a major source of livelihood.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> SSEK Admin, "Indonesia Legal Update: Government Forms Task Force to Drive Energy Transition and Green Economy," *SSEK Law Firm*, April 24, 2025, <https://ssek.com/blog/indonesia-legal-update-government-forms-task-force-to-drive-energy-transition-and-green-economy/>.

<sup>24</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), *LCDI Report English FINAL PDF | PDF | Economics Of Climate Change Mitigation | Low Carbon Economy*.

<sup>25</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS).

<sup>26</sup> "PDF," n.d.

<sup>27</sup> Dinda Keumala et al., "Indonesia's Sustainable Green Economy Policy in the Energy Sector: Challenges and Expectations," *Jurnal Media Hukum* 32, no. 1 (2025): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.18196/jmh.v32i1.24109>.

<sup>28</sup> Masdar et al., "Implementation of a Sustainable Green Economy in Indonesia."

Communities dependent on these industries face a lack of retraining programs and limited access to alternative employment opportunities, which has led to economic vulnerability and regional inequality.<sup>29</sup> The implementation of programs such as REDD+ and other forest-based climate projects has also, in some cases, restricted indigenous communities' access to customary lands and undermined their ownership and participation in environmental decision-making.<sup>30</sup>

Research shows that the lack of effective mechanisms for consultation and redress has increased social tensions and reduced trust between local communities and government institutions.<sup>31</sup> As noted in the Indonesian Environmental Governance Reports, these challenges highlight the need to adopt a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to ensure transparency, accountability, and inclusive participation in the green transition process.<sup>32</sup> Otherwise, there is a risk that implementing green economy policies will exacerbate existing inequalities rather than achieve justice and sustainability.

### Challenges and Opportunities

The transition to a green economy in Indonesia faces a set of structural, financial, and institutional challenges that hinder its full implementation. One of the main obstacles is financial constraints, as many renewable energy and carbon reduction projects are dependent on foreign investment, and there are still no sustainable domestic mechanisms to finance them.<sup>33</sup>

Although Indonesia has established the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDHLH), its performance has been limited by a complex bureaucracy and a lack of coordination between ministries.<sup>34</sup> Another challenge is the country's continued dependence on fossil fuels, particularly coal, which will account for more than 56% of national energy consumption by 2024. This dependence has created a tension between economic growth goals and climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.<sup>35</sup>

Additionally, weak enforcement of environmental laws and corruption at the local level often result in ineffective sustainability policies.<sup>36</sup> In many cases, human rights considerations such as the protection of vulnerable workers and indigenous communities

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<sup>29</sup> Mas Davino Sayaza and Tjahjo Tri Hartono, "Barriers to Green Job Growth in Indonesia: Insights on Economic, Educational, and Social Challenges," *Jurnal Rekayasa Lingkungan Dan Biosistem* 2, no. 2 (2024): 113–20, <https://doi.org/10.32832/relibi.v2i2.1261>.

<sup>30</sup> D A A Sari et al., "Indigenous People's Forest Management to Support REDD Program and Indonesia One Map Policy," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 200, no. 1 (November 2018): 012048, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/200/1/012048>.

<sup>31</sup> Kenny Cetera, "Recognition of Forest Carbon Rights in Indonesia: A Constitutional Approach," *Lentera Hukum* 9, no. 1 (April 2022): 151–76, <https://doi.org/10.19184/ejrh.v9i1.29331>.

<sup>32</sup> UNDP, "The Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Programming."

<sup>33</sup> Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), *LCDI Report English FINAL PDF | PDF | Economics Of Climate Change Mitigation | Low Carbon Economy*.

<sup>34</sup> Olga Lavrinenko et al., "The Role of Green Economy in Sustainable Development (Case Study: The EU States)," *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues* 6, no. 3 (March 2019): 1113–26, [https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2019.6.3\(4\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2019.6.3(4)).

<sup>35</sup> Keumala et al., "Indonesia's Sustainable Green Economy Policy in the Energy Sector."

<sup>36</sup> "OECD Environmental Performance Reviews," OECD, accessed October 15, 2025, [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-environmental-performance-reviews\\_19900090.html](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-environmental-performance-reviews_19900090.html).

are overshadowed by economic priorities.<sup>37</sup> As demonstrated by the “Aceh Green” initiative, Indonesia’s green economy efforts often face political and institutional barriers, where local elites and economic interests dominate the environmental agenda.<sup>38</sup> This indicates that without addressing governance structures and power dynamics at multiple levels, the transition to a green economy may reinforce existing inequalities rather than bring about transformative change.<sup>39</sup>

Despite these challenges, Indonesia has significant opportunities to strengthen its green transition and become a regional leader in sustainable development. International cooperation plays a key role; Indonesia has secured more than \$20 billion in climate finance commitments through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) program, which began in 2022 with the G7 countries. The program aims to reduce coal use and increase renewable energy capacity by 34% by 2030.<sup>40</sup>

The growing interest in green investment and carbon trading—facilitated by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021 on the Economic Value of Carbon—has also attracted domestic and foreign investors to low-carbon industries.<sup>41</sup> Innovation in renewable energy, particularly in the solar, geothermal, and bioenergy sectors, has also grown rapidly, supported by the National Energy Policy (NEP) and the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI).<sup>42</sup>

Beyond the economic and technological benefits, these opportunities strengthen Indonesia’s position in international environmental law and demonstrate the country’s commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.<sup>43</sup> If these policies are accompanied by an approach based on human rights and social justice, Indonesia’s green economy can become a model for sustainable and equitable development in the global South.<sup>44</sup>

## Conclusion

The implementation of green economy policies in Indonesia is an important step forward in integrating environmental sustainability with economic and social development. Over the past decade, Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to

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<sup>37</sup> Masdar et al., “Implementation of a Sustainable Green Economy in Indonesia.”

<sup>38</sup> Luke Swainson and Sango Mahanty, “Green Economy Meets Political Economy: Lessons from the ‘Aceh Green’ Initiative, Indonesia,” *Global Environmental Change* 53 (November 2018): 286–95, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2018.10.009>.

<sup>39</sup> Loso Judijanto, Pramudi Harsono, and Olyvia Rosalia, “The Future of The Green Economy in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities in The Energy Transition,” *Nomico* 2 (April 2025): 12–20, <https://doi.org/10.62872/527bww87>.

<sup>40</sup> “Indonesia’s Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP),” RMI, 6-8, 12., accessed October 15, 2025, <https://rmi.org/insight/indonesias-just-energy-transition-partnership-jetp/>.

<sup>41</sup> “PDF,” n.d.

<sup>42</sup> “GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 79 OF 2014 ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY.”

<sup>43</sup> “PDF,” n.d.

<sup>44</sup> Aulia Sabila Syarifa Qalbie and Rahmaniah Rahmaniah, “The Opportunity to Achieve Net Zero Emissions in Indonesia Through the Implementation of a Green Economy to Address Climate Change,” *Global South Review* 5, no. 1 (September 2023): 80–102, <https://doi.org/10.22146/globalsouth.86381>.

achieving inclusive, low-carbon, and equitable growth through programs such as the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI), the Green Growth Initiative (GGGI), and Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021 on the Economic Value of Carbon. Indonesia's active participation in international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has also strengthened the country's position as a regional role model in the Global South.

However, this research shows that the transition to a green economy has complex human rights implications. While these policies support rights such as the right to health, work, and the environment, challenges such as social inequality, the vulnerability of traditional workers, and the restriction of the rights of indigenous communities persist. Limited financial resources, weak law enforcement, and a lack of institutional coordination hinder the realization of a human rights-based green transition. Therefore, Indonesia's future policies need to balance environmental goals with human rights obligations to achieve equitable and sustainable development.

## Recommendation

**Adopt a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA):** In all green economy policies, the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment, and the rule of law should be explicitly incorporated.

**Strengthen green job training and retraining:** Establish national programs to retrain workers affected by the energy transition, particularly in coal-dependent regions.

**Improve legal and institutional implementation:** Increase coordination between national and local institutions for effective monitoring, transparency, and enforcement of environmental and social standards.

**Increase participation of indigenous and local communities:** Ensure access to information, land rights, and meaningful consultation for indigenous communities in climate projects such as REDD+.

**Expand international cooperation and green finance:** Use initiatives such as JETP and other climate finance mechanisms to leverage sustainable investment and transfer renewable energy technologies.

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