

## THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO) GREEN JOBS THROUGH THE INDONESIA GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM (IGEP) AS AN EFFORT TO OVERCOME URBANIZATION IN INDONESIA

Nadirah NADIRAH<sup>1\*</sup>, Andre ARDI<sup>2</sup>, and Niluh KERTI<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>*Universitas Prof. Dr. Moestopo (Beragama)*  
<sup>\*</sup>*nadirah@dsn.moestopo.ac.id*

### ABSTRACT

Urbanization is a phenomenon of increasing the population in urban areas in line with the level of welfare and economic development of the population in a country. However, urbanization in Indonesia is triggered by various factors, both push factors, which include poverty, lack of facilities in rural areas, low living standards, and limited employment opportunities, as well as pull factors which include adequate urban facilities and high standards of living. The driving and pulling aspects of urbanization are related to factors triggered by natural processes, migration, economic conditions, socio-economic facilities, infrastructure, accessibility, industry, and government policies. One of the critical problems faced in economic development is between fulfilling development needs and efforts to maintain environmental sustainability. Economic growth based on natural resources that do not pay attention to aspects of environmental sustainability will ultimately hurt the environment itself. However, essential natural resources and the environment have a limited carrying capacity. In other words, economic development that does not pay attention to the power of natural resources and the background will cause development problems in the future. The urban population in Indonesia continues to increase. However, urbanization will benefit the national economy if followed by efficient and effective urban management. Urbanization which has implications for increasing the number of urban residents, raises several problems, such as dense housing, slum areas, drinking water supply, etc. In Indonesia, there is the Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP) which focuses on reflecting and ensuring alignment with the Nawa Cita, as well as the country's global commitment to the Paris Agreement—as stated in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)—and the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Keywords:** urbanization, environmental sustainability, economic development, sustainable development, green jobs

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization can become a severe problem if the government cannot regulate and facilitate the urbanites who come to the city in increasing numbers every year. The unequal distribution of population between towns and villages will cause various problems in social life. The results show that urbanization is the result of urban and economic development, which ultimately affects the dynamics of the city, especially concerning the city's ability to attract people to work and live. The impacts of urban development are physical: land vs. green land, distribution of urban facilities, transportation networks, movement patterns to the city center, land use development, environmental issues, and slum areas. *Second*, socially: unemployment, poverty, and crime (Harahap, 2013). However, it can be argued that urbanization always has a negative and positive influence on development in any sector. The impact that has occurred from this process will involve not only the distance aspect but also the social, economic, and cultural aspects. The consequences of the rapid flow of urbanization to urban areas will lead to widespread slum settlements and the micro-informal sector to proliferate.

Indonesia has the fourth largest population in the world after China, India, and the United States. According to the 2015 SUPAS results, Indonesia's total population is 255.18 million people, with a growth rate of 1.43 percent per year. Indonesia's population structure in 2015 still tends to follow the expansion type, where most of the population is still young. The sex ratio is still above 100, which means that the male population is still more than the female population. However, in some provinces, such as West Nusa Tenggara, the sex ratio is below 100, which means that there are more women than men. The population density level in the 2015 SUPAS increased by 134 inhabitants per sq km compared to the population density level in the 2010 SP results (124 inhabitants per sq km). Java Island is still the most populous island in Indonesia, with 57 percent of the population, although its territory only covers 7 percent of the entire territory of Indonesia. The dependency ratio from the 2015 SUPAS results of 49.2 percent indicates that Indonesia has entered the demographic bonus period, which is an excellent opportunity to be utilized because the productive age population dominates Indonesia's population. (BPS, 2015).

The existence of increasingly sophisticated technology in an increasingly developing era has resulted in developments in big cities. The development in these big cities creates an economic gap that results in these big cities becoming a magnet for residents to come looking for work and a place to live. This is commonly referred to as urbanization, where the growth in the concentration of the urban population becomes high.

However, urbanization has caused various problems because there is no control over it. This problem that Indonesia is currently facing is the phenomenon of excessive urbanization. This excessive urbanization has caused various problems in Indonesia. Many studies show that the concentration level of the population in big cities in Indonesia has proliferated. A study conducted by Warner Ruts in 1987 showed that the number of small cities (<100 thousand inhabitants) was huge compared to medium-sized cities (500 thousand to 1 million inhabitants). This condition results in people's movement to big cities becoming uncontrollable. The phenomenon of big cities will always grow and develop, then form a city called a metropolitan city. One of the cities that has experienced this is the city of Jakarta, which was initially a big city, then developed into a metropolitan city and is now heading to become a megapolitan city (Fitri Ramdhani Harahap, 2013).

In 2012 the total population of Indonesia living in urban areas was estimated to have reached 54 percent. If at that time, the population of Indonesia was more than 240 million, it means that there were at least 129.6 million people who crowded the cities. This figure is higher than the 2010 population census. At that time, 49.8 percent of Indonesia's 237.6 million population lived in cities. Urbanization is an Indonesian problem that has occurred since the New Order and has yet to find a solution. Meanwhile, the change from a village to a city is caused by many things, ranging from the increasing number and density of the population, economic activity that no longer relies on the agricultural sector to improving infrastructure (Wahyudi, 2012).

The increase in urban population can positively and negatively impact the city and the area where they come from. However, many city governments do not anticipate this with adequate infrastructure, and then the positive impact of the increasing population becomes a disaster. However, urbanization is common in developing countries in Asia and South America. However, urbanization in Indonesia is more complex because it involves a more diverse culture. This demands better preparedness of the city government because the handling of urbanization involves not only economic aspects but also social, cultural, and environmental aspects. The increase in urban population can have a positive impact on the city well as on the area where they come from. However, many city governments do not anticipate this with adequate infrastructure, and the positive impact of the increasing population becomes a disaster (Widiawaty, 2019).

Table 1. The development of the ten largest cities in Indonesia in 2000 and 2015

Tahun 2000				Tahun 2015			
No	Kota	Lokasi	Penduduk	No	Kota	Lokasi	Penduduk
1	DKI Jakarta ©	Jawa	8,384,853	1	DKI Jakarta ©	Jawa	9,963,129
2	Surabaya ®	Jawa	2,588,816	2	Surabaya ®	Jawa	2,805,906
3	Bandung ®	Jawa	2,141,837	3	Medan ®	Sumatera	2,465,469
4	Bekasi	Jawa	1,639,286	4	Bekasi	Jawa	2,381,053
5	Medan ®	Sumatera	1,899,327	5	Bandung ®	Jawa	2,339,463
6	Tangerang	Jawa	1,311,746	6	Depok	Jawa	1,631,951
7	Depok	Jawa	1,146,055	7	Semarang ®	Jawa	1,621,384
8	Semarang ®	Jawa	1,345,065	8	Tangerang	Jawa	1,566,190
9	Palembang ®	Sumatera	1,441,522	9	Makassar ®	Sulawesi	1,651,146
10	Makassar ®	Sulawesi	1,091,643	10	Palembang ®	Sumatera	1,548,064

Sumber: Diolah dari hasil Sensus Penduduk Tahun 2000 dan Survey Penduduk Antar-Sensus Tahun 2015.

Catatan: © adalah tanda untuk kota yang berperan sebagai ibukota Negara.

® adalah tanda untuk kota yang berperan sebagai ibukota provinsi.

Table 1 shows the ten largest cities in Indonesia, dominated by cities with political and administrative roles and functions, such as state or provincial capitals. This phenomenon is in line with the opinion of Soo (2005), who said that administrative and political factors strongly influence the population size of cities in developing countries so that usually, the largest cities in each region are the capitals of each region (also see Ye and Xie, 2012; Anderson & Ge, 2005).

Some cities are included in the ten largest cities in Indonesia that are not the capital of the state or province, namely Bekasi, Tangerang, and Depok. These cities are new urban areas that were formed and developed around the city of Jakarta, the city's administrative center (the state's capital), and the center of national economic activity. This combination resulted in the formation and growth of new cities around Jakarta, which later became part of the largest cities in Indonesia. This phenomenon is interesting because the three cities are new cities (Tangerang was formed in 1993, Bekasi in 1997, and Depok in 1999) that immediately became cities of millions of residents and are included as part of the largest cities.

Some cities are included in the ten largest cities in Indonesia that are not the capital of the state or province, namely Bekasi, Tangerang, and Depok. These cities are new urban areas that were formed and developed around the city of

Jakarta, the city's administrative center (the state's capital), and the center of national economic activity. This combination resulted in the formation and growth of new cities around Jakarta, which later became part of the largest cities in Indonesia. This phenomenon is interesting because the three cities are new cities (Tangerang was formed in 1993, Bekasi in 1997, and Depok in 1999) that immediately became cities of millions of residents and are included as part of the largest cities.

According to BPS (2010), the increase in the population migrating to urban areas will impact the urban population. In 2018, Indonesia had a total population of 264,679,600 consisting of 147,800,366 urban residents and 116,879,234 rural residents. The urban population in Indonesia has increased rapidly from year to year. The increase in the urban population encourages the process of urbanization and the primacy of cities in Indonesia.

However, Indonesia's rapid pace of urbanization is likely to continue, contributing not only to the growth of the service sector but also to the growth of the urban informal economy. The main challenge is generating decent jobs in urban areas and infrastructure investment. Indonesia must shift to a greener economy and more sustainable consumption and production patterns to avoid the threat of severe environmental damage associated with this rapid urbanization. This, in turn, will result in more opportunities to create green jobs.

For policymakers, this trend indicates the need for a comprehensive and coordinated employment strategy that places decent and productive work at the center of economic and social policy through improved coordination between various ministries. Such a strategy would require identifying appropriate targets and focusing on job creation rather than unemployment reduction.

The population in urban areas continues to increase. Based on data from Bappenas, in 2020, the number of people living in urban areas will reach 56.4 percent. This figure is estimated to increase to 72.8 percent in 2045. However, urbanization will benefit the national economy if followed by efficient and effective urban management (Bappenas, 2020).

Urbanization which has implications for increasing the number of urban residents, raises several problems, such as dense housing, slum areas, drinking water supply, etc. In Indonesia, there is the Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP) which focuses on reflecting and ensuring alignment with the Nawa Cita, as well as the country's global commitment to the Paris Agreement—as stated in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)—and the Sustainable Development Goals. (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs) (Bappenas, 2020).

## 2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is used to describe accurately (what it is) the nature of a condition or symptom or to determine the frequency/spread of a symptom or the frequency of a particular relationship between a symptom and other symptoms. However, urbanization is a process that occurs due to high population growth rates and demographic mobility from rural areas to urban areas, especially those that can cause the physical expansion of urban areas. High population growth causes the need for natural resources to increase, especially the need for land. Land conversion can trigger the development of suburban areas and surrounding rural areas. Changes in social structures and spatial patterns in the suburbs signal the emergence of new service centers. The growth of urban areas is changing agricultural areas and social and economic characteristics. In 1900, the world's population in urban areas was only 15 percent, while in the 20th-century urban population growth accelerated rapidly and is expected to continue to increase. Indonesia is one of the countries experiencing a very rapid population increase; this impacts increasing population mobility. During the last 50 years (1968-2018), the development of urbanization has been quite significant. In 1971 the population of the city had a percentage of 17.2 percent. Until 2018, the number continued to increase. The mobility of rural residents to urban areas is triggered because cities have attractions such as the availability of various educational facilities, heterogeneity of employment opportunities, entertainment, and various other facilities. Meanwhile, rural areas tend to be homogeneous, marked by the difficulty of available employment opportunities and the lack of supporting facilities (Widiawaty, 2019.)

Urbanization in Indonesia is triggered by various factors, both driving factors, which include poverty, lack of facilities in rural areas, low living standards, and limited employment opportunities, as well as pull factors which include adequate urban facilities and high standards of living. Both push and pull factors of urbanization are related to factors triggered by natural processes, migration, economic conditions, socio-economic facilities, infrastructure, accessibility, industry, and government policies. Improving these various aspects' quality can trigger urbanization (Military Agung Widiawaty, 2019).

Some factors cause urbanization which includes push and pull factors. A pull factor is a condition that causes someone to be interested in moving to an urban area because an attraction is offered. Pull factors include adequate health facilities, a high standard of living, education, recreational facilities, job opportunities, better life and property security, and a better social environment. At the same time, the driving factors cause someone to move to urban areas because

rural conditions are no longer supportive. The driving factors include poverty, low standard of living, low security of life, lack of transportation and communication facilities, lack of employment opportunities, lack of health facilities, and low quality of education (Widiawaty, 2019).

The driving factor for rural residents to urbanize is the lack of employment opportunities in the area of origin. Agriculture is the primary sector that is relied on by the population. Meanwhile, the birth rate is increasing, which causes unfulfilled needs. Poverty in the village is a driving factor for villagers to migrate. There is a link between the increase and decrease in a country's GDP and the level of urbanization. From an economic perspective, urbanization can increase productivity and greater efficiency in allocating national resources. Although on the other hand, urbanization can be an additional fiscal burden related to infrastructure improvements (ibid).

Based on data released by BPS, Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2010 to 2019 experienced growth. Since 1961, the Indonesian economy, in general, has experienced growth and has only contracted twice. Indonesia's highest GDP growth occurred in 1968, which reached 10.92 percent. While in the reform era, the highest economic growth was recorded in 2007, which reached 6.35 percent. However, the Indonesian economy has experienced negative growth, namely in 1963 during the Old Order era and 1998 during the Asian financial crisis. Meanwhile, based on the projection results in 2030, Indonesia's GDP will experience a significant increase (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

However, this research used several reviews of the literature studies to strengthen the argument for the Implementation of IGEP to overcome the problems of urbanization in Indonesia. The *first* literature review had been used for this research the book section entitled Green Theory, written by Robyn Eckersley, derived from the book International Relations Theories and edited by Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith. After the world war, non-traditional issues emerged, including environmental issues. This chapter discusses that after the industrial revolution, environmental damage began to spread widely and irregularly, and continued to increase and caused various health problems in people who did not have access to clean water and lived in a dirty environment due to industrial wastes. Green Theory appears to improve environmental conditions for the sake of a better life for the international community and to support the reduction of the use of non-renewable energy so that it can continue to be used for decades to come (Dune, Kurki, Smith, 2013).

The *second* literature review is an international journal entitled "'Green' Growth, 'Green' Jobs and Labor Markets," written by Alex Bowen and published by Policy Research Working paper. The term 'green jobs' can refer to jobs in a narrowly defined set of industries that provide environmental services. However, it is more advantageous for policymakers to focus on the broader issue of the occupational consequences of policies for corrected environmental externalities such as anthropogenic climate change. Most of the literature focuses on direct employment creation, with a more cursory treatment of indirect and induced job creation, particularly those arising from the macroeconomic impacts of policies. The potential adverse effects of green growth policies on labor productivity and job costs tend to be negligible (Bowen, 2012).

The *third* literature review is the 2015 Global Green Growth Institute book, "Realizing Green Growth in Indonesia: A Roadmap for Policy, Planning, and Investment." Indonesia has enjoyed strong and consistent economic growth over the past 15 years. Indonesia's GDP is increasing at around 6 percent per year due to access to abundant natural resources, population growth, rising living standards, and a growing domestic market. Indonesia aspires to be a high-income country in the 2030s. This requires continued rapid economic growth. To President Joko Widodo, economic growth needs to be community-based to provide a high standard of living for all citizens in all regions of the archipelago (Global green growth annual report, 2015).

The *fourth* literature review is from the World Bank Group report entitled "Realizing Indonesia's Urban Potential," published in 2019 by Mark Roberts, Frederico Gil Sander, and Sailesh Tiwari. Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, is becoming increasingly urban. While urbanization in a balanced way has been a positive force in Indonesia, the country can do more to reap its full benefits. For every one percent increase in urbanization, Indonesia's per capita income has increased less than in other developing countries in East Asia and the Pacific. Moreover, even with more than half of the population living in urban areas, Indonesia remains a lower-middle-income country (Roberts, Sander, Tiwari, 2019).

The *fifth* literature review is the report on the ILO Green Jobs international program "IGEP Reports" in 2014. The Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Program (I-GEP) seeks to promote the formation and support of green entrepreneurs in Indonesia by setting an example that aspiring entrepreneurs should follow. Green Indonesia in rural and urban areas. It is anticipated that upon completion of the program, ILO constituents and relevant partners will have knowledge of green entrepreneurship and will acquire the capacity and elements to continue the program in creating new green entrepreneurs in Indonesia in various economic sectors (IGEP Report, 2014).

The *sixth* literature review is the international journal of the ILO entitled "Green Jobs Progress Report 2014-2015," published in 2016. The ILO's Green Jobs Program remains committed to promoting green and decent work for women and men worldwide. Creating green jobs and greening existing jobs, enterprises, and economies are essential to achieving sustainable development and providing decent work for all. Green jobs help increase the climate resilience of countries and communities. If designed and managed correctly, green jobs can promote social inclusion and gender equality and contribute to poverty eradication. Through various activities, the program works to provide opportunities for governments, companies, and workers to build capacity, develop skills and share knowledge for greening policies and practices to support an equitable transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. Thus, the literature review has been used to sharpen the argument of this research (ILO Report, 2016).

A conceptual definition is a branch or part of a theoretical framework but is more concentrated and will be the primary study in the research. At the same time, the operationalization of the concept will explain the specific method used to research and how the author will explain the variables to be studied. Clive Archer continues in his book entitled "International Organizations" that there are three primary roles of international organizations: instruments (tools), arenas, and actors (Archer 2001, pp. 77). In this study, a more functional role is international organizations as instruments (tools) which is where this international organization is an instrument (tool) used by its members to achieve interests. This is the case with IGOs, whose members are sovereign states and have the power to restrict the actions of international organizations.

Therefore, if this instrument is operationalized in this research, the ILO is an instrument used by its member countries to achieve common goals. In this regard, the ILO aims to create long-term capacity and conditions for social dialogue to mainstream green work into social and employment policies, integrate Green Work policies into Decent Work Country Programs (DWCP), contribute actively to address the urbanization, social and employment dimensions of climate and environmental policies at the national level, and facilitate an equitable transition for companies and workers to a low-carbon and eco-friendly economy. For this reason, efforts to overcome the problem of urbanization and its impact on the country require development partners to help with the problem. Where partners who help are UN agencies, namely the ILO. The concept of Sustainable Development is a concept that aims to create stability in development such as economic, environmental, social, educational, and health development. The concept of sustainable development is not something new globally or nationally. However, Environmental Issues have become one of the new studies in the study of Contemporary International Relations. The concept of sustainable development is being debated. After all, it has an abstract value because it is difficult to understand with measurable indicators.

In the problem of urbanization in Indonesia, the ILO provides a solution by making IGEP, where IGEP is part of the Green Jobs Program owned by the ILO. According to the ILO, Green Jobs are decent jobs that contribute to preserving or restoring the environment. Furthermore, the ILO also stated that green jobs would help improve energy and raw material efficiency, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, protect ecosystems, and support adaptation to climate change. In connection with the above, a theory of international relations has the same focus of discussion, namely, global ecology (ILO Report, 2016).

In their book Introduction to International Relations, Jackson & Sorensen (2012) argue that Green Politics emerged to criticize the views of liberalism and see real issues during the cold war, which resulted in excessive environmental damage (Jackson & Sorensen, 2012., pp. 80). The presence of green politics in International Relations is to explain humanity's ecological crisis. After that, focus on efforts to deal with the crisis by making the environment something that must be kept in balance. The ecological crisis is a global issue in the world community (Patterson, 2005., pp. 75).

The existence of green politics increases various kinds of policy tools to address climate change problems and has a vital role in responding to various environmental issues at the national and international levels. Green Politics carried out by state leaders is a tangible manifestation of their concern for environmental problems. The problem of environmental damage that threatens life on earth has resulted in human concern to try to prevent and preserve the environment and human survival. Thus, Green Politics is an answer to seeking a balanced continuity between nature and its living things. However, this research includes theories related to International Organizations and Green Theory which can assist researchers in explaining the ILO's role, mainly related to programs designed to overcome problems caused by urbanization and ecological problems.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In the problem of urbanization in Indonesia, the ILO provides a solution by making IGEP, where IGEP is part of the Green Jobs Program owned by the ILO; according to the ILO, Green Jobs are decent jobs and contribute to preserving or restoring the environment. Furthermore, the ILO also stated that green jobs would help improve energy and raw material efficiency, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, protect ecosystems, and support adaptation to climate change. In connection with the above, a theory of international relations has the same focus of discussion, namely, global ecology. The ILO divides the focus of its achievements according to the situation of a

country, such as the problem of urbanization in Indonesia, which has quite an impact both socially and environmentally. As stated in the green theory by Matthew Patterson with a focus on ecology, namely explaining the phenomenon of natural damage made by human activities and the impact is felt on a large enough scale and ultimately disrupts the country's ecological balance. This is in line with the ecological problems caused by population movement activities or urbanization, affecting the city's ecological balance and environmental planning over time. This has prompted the ILO to act in helping communities that are adversely affected, one of which is through a concept initiated by the ILO called Green Jobs or environmentally friendly jobs so that apart from reducing the unemployment rate, it also helps reduce the negative impact of urbanization on the environment. Therefore, the ILO also pays attention to environmental conditions by presenting a sustainable, eco-friendly entrepreneurship program.

With the dynamic economic growth over the last decade, Indonesia has significantly improved the quality of its people's livelihoods and has become a middle-income country. However, Indonesia still faces the double challenge of further reducing poverty and unemployment and addressing environmental problems such as water and air pollution and depletion of natural resources. To address these challenges, the government has launched a "pro-growth, pro-poor, pro-jobs and pro-environment" development strategy (National Mid-Term Development Plan 2009-2014) and pledged to reduce CO2 equivalents by 41% with international support in 2020. (IGEP Fact Sheet, 2014)

International Organization Theory, proposed by Clive Archer, states that International Organizations are instruments and become the essential actors in international relations other than the state. Therefore, international cooperation activities are no longer only carried out between countries but also between countries and international organizations. Therefore, in this research, to help plan Indonesia's economy and promote entrepreneurship and decent work opportunities, the ILO then launched the Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP), together with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Bank Indonesia, and BAPPENAS as an effort cooperation with Indonesia as an instrument used to achieve common goals.

Under the Korea/ILO Partnership Programme, initially consisting of a 15-month pilot phase (October 2012–December 2013), IGEP aims to support and build the capacity of ILO and national constituents regarding partners in Indonesia to discuss and develop better employment-generating policies which are environmentally friendly and feasible and environmental resistance. IGEP is a set of multi-level activities that help reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth, job creation, and local economic development of micro, small and medium enterprises in Indonesia through green entrepreneurship. Given the achievement of the pilot phase, and as requested by government and national partners, the ILO has extended the program's second phase until December 2014. Meanwhile, the ILO seeks willing and able donors for the third phase of the program (potentially three years). The ILO will also use the IGEP experience for replication and adaptation in other Asia-Pacific countries (IGEP FS, 2014). The "Start Your Green Business Program (SYGB)" is a comprehensive training tool that assists aspiring entrepreneurs in starting their green businesses. This training was developed under the Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP), funded by the ILO/Korea Partnership Program in 2013. The SYGB training kit is based on the highly acclaimed "Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB)" methodology and is integrated with the "Green Business Option" (GBO)" training materials. The SYGB training kit consists of training modules for five green sectors: creative industries, food and agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and waste management, to expand into other sectors, as well as standard trainer modules. GB is based on an advanced adult training methodology and represents the first element in a new green entrepreneur training scheme named "Start and Improve Your Green Business (SIYGB)." This will include the preparation of the "Improve Your Green Business (IYGB)" and "Expand Your Green Business (EYGB)" modules in the proposed continuation of the IGEP Program (2013-2014 pilot and 2014-2016 nationally) (SYGB Fact Sheet, 2014).

However, the development objective of IGEP is eradicating poverty and the adverse effects of urbanization through job creation and support for new green businesses with green jobs and decent work throughout the Indonesian economy. This project will support the development strategy of the Government of Indonesia, namely pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-jobs, and pro-environment. In addition, this program will help realize the national program initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on Entrepreneurship (Inpres Number 04 of 1995) and Presidential Instruction Number 06 of 2007 concerning the Development of Real Sector Growth and Small and Medium Enterprises (IGEP Reports, 2014).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Urbanization has caused various problems because there is no control over it. This problem that Indonesia is currently facing is the phenomenon of excessive urbanization. This excessive urbanization has caused multiple problems in Indonesia. In particular, the negative impacts of urbanization include the lack of green open land, environmental issues, and environmentally friendly jobs. As a result of these problems, it became the main focus of the Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP) is to overcome these problems.

IGEP is a program under the auspices of Green Jobs. At that time, the ILO introduced several environmentally friendly entrepreneurship modules in several sectors, which were agreed upon by the ILO constituents in Indonesia. In addition to sector-specific training modules, IGEP also creates general modules that can be applied in any sector that aims to provide entrepreneurship training that is environmentally friendly to prospective entrepreneurs in Indonesia. Thus entrepreneurship actors can open businesses that pay attention to the environmental impact. The Start Your Green Business (SYGB) module is still used today for ILO's entrepreneurship training.

The “Start Your Green Business Program (SYGB)” is a comprehensive training tool that assists aspiring entrepreneurs in starting their green businesses and is the result of IGEP. This training was developed under the Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program (IGEP), funded by the ILO/Korea Partnership Program in 2013. The SYGB training kit consists of training modules for five green sectors: creative industries, food and agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and management waste, to expand into other sectors, as well as standard trainer modules. In addition, IGEP established the first IGEP forum (May 2013) and found a primary platform for dialogue, sharing experiences, collaboration, building synergies, and mainstreaming IGEP lessons and strategies into national policies and programs. Policy and technical recommendations were agreed upon for an environmentally friendly future of entrepreneurship in Indonesia. The forum is seen as a platform for conducting a process of dialogue and consultation with all relevant stakeholders, setting priorities for national activities related to green entrepreneurship, and coordinating with other parts of the government, especially with technical-related ministries that have their entrepreneurship programs to ensure coherent and inclusive policies and programs. The composition of the IGEP Forum will include ILO constituents, all relevant ministries, academia, and the private sector. As of 2014, IGEP was able to produce and train 180 green entrepreneurs and 40 green entrepreneur trainers, and it is hoped that it will continue to be active and increase.

## REFERENCES

- Archer, Clive. (2001). *International Organizations*. Routledge.
- Anderson, G. & Ge, Y. (2006). The Size Distribution of Chinese Cities. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 35(6), 756-776.
- BPS. (2015). Profil Penduduk Indonesia Hasil Supas. (S. S. Demografi, Ed.) <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2016/11/30/63daa471092bb2cb7c1fada6/profil-penduduk-indonesia-hasil-supas-2015.html>
- BPS (2020) Hasil Sensus Penduduk. <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/01/21/1854/hasil-sensus-penduduk-2020.html>
- Bowen, A. (2012). ‘Green’ Growth, ‘Green’ Jobs and Labor Markets. *Policy Research Working Paper*, 5990, 2 – 34.
- Dunne, T. & Kurki, M. and Smith, S. (2013). *International Relations Theories “Discipline and Diversity” 3rd edition*. (Oxford University Press).
- Global Green Growth Institute Annual Report (2015).
- Harahap, S. 2013. *Dampak Urbanisasi Bagi Perkembangan Kota Di Indonesia*.
- ILO Report. (2014). *Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Program, Project Summary*. [https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/publications/WCMS\\_250668/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/publications/WCMS_250668/lang--en/index.htm)
- ILO Report. (2016). *What is a green job?* Retrieved from [https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/publications/WCMS\\_502730/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/publications/WCMS_502730/lang--en/index.htm)
- Jackson, R., & Sorensen, G. (2012). *Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches 5<sup>th</sup> edition*. (Oxford University Press).
- Robert, M. & Sander, F., and Tiwari, S. (2019). Realizing Indonesia’s Urban Potential, *World Bank Report*.
- Widiawaty, M. A. (2019). *Faktor-Faktor Urbanisasi Di Indonesia*. Pendidikan Geografi. <https://osf.io/vzpsw/download>
- Yoshio, A. (2020). *Green Jobs, Masa Depan Ekonomi dan Lapangan Kerja*. <https://www.katadata.co.id/ariemega/infografik/5fae68d68adb9/green-jobs-masa-depan-ekonomi-dan-lapangan-kerja>