

## Implementation of green economy in efforts to eradicate poverty to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This study aims to examine how the implementation of a green economy in Indonesia can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and reduce poverty. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024, which emphasizes the importance of sustainable development, focuses on policies. This research collects data from various sources through qualitative approaches and literature reviews to illustrate how a green economy can improve access for the poor to their welfare. This study shows that there is a close relationship between the implementation of a green economy and poverty reduction. It also shows that learning from countries that have succeeded in this regard is very important. Therefore, this research offers valuable knowledge to policymakers and practitioners in the process of formulating useful strategies to achieve sustainable development goals in Indonesia. It is hoped that the implementation of a green economy in public policy will enable inclusive and sustainable growth and help address complex issues such as environmental degradation and poverty.

**Keywords:** Implementation, green, economic, SDG's, poverty

### INTRODUCTION

Economic development, social development, and environmental protection are three components of sustainable development because they create cause-and-effect relationships; these three components cannot be separated from each other. One aspect will impact the other aspects. The three components of economic, social, and environmental relationships are expected to produce a fair relationship, the economic and environmental relationships are expected to be sustainable, and the social and environmental relationships are expected to continue. To enhance economic growth, sustainable development is closely related to economic aspects, especially in addressing poverty. Currently, poverty is the main focus in improving the economic conditions of society in Indonesia, and many policies have been made by the government to achieve this goal, particularly to reduce the poverty rate. So, sustainable development can be one way to solve Indonesia's current problems (Hapsoro & Bangun, 2020).

Sustainable economic growth and environmental protection have become top priorities in today's era. One of the main challenges in realizing a "green economy" is transforming the established economic system to align with sustainable principles, as this concept emerges as a way to achieve sustainable development by integrating environmental and economic aspects to address increasingly complex environmental challenges and global economic changes. This transformation includes the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and the protection of natural ecosystems. On the other hand, there is an opportunity to move towards a greener economy, which includes the development of clean and environmentally friendly technologies. Renewable energy, waste management, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly transportation have the ability to drive sustainable economic growth while reducing its negative impacts (Auliya & Nurhadi, 2023).

For the welfare of the Indonesian people now and in the future, a strong economic environment must be maintained. As a result, policymakers must prioritize initiatives that support a dynamic economy that creates goods and jobs. The concept of a green economy is needed to promote welfare and justice for local market players who are given the opportunity to develop the Indonesian economy. The green economy aims to preserve the national economy while maintaining a balance between improving human welfare. As a result, the government must implement the concept of a green economy in detailed micro and macroeconomic development (Sari, 2023).

The green economy is currently the focus, as environmental issues are caused by the conditions of impoverished communities, the weak participation of society, and the commitment of institutions to realize

sustainable development itself. What we must realize together is that the main focus of a green economy is social welfare, while economic welfare is merely an addition to social welfare (Faried, 2020).

Previous research on the green economy discusses the green economy as a model that promotes sustainable economic growth by integrating environmental sustainability into income and job creation, as well as reducing social inequality and poverty worldwide. One way to implement a green economy is by making technological changes that support sustainable environmental plans, utilizing natural resources and waste to reduce pollution. Effective green economy policies include distributing growth across the country and allocating growth throughout. To achieve decarbonization, the renewable energy sector plays a crucial role. However, to achieve this goal, effective governance and minimal policy disparities are required. According to research, implementing a green economy provides benefits both in the short term and the medium term, making it an important tool for addressing economic and environmental issues (Sari, 2023).

This research aims to analyze the implementation of a green economy in efforts to alleviate poverty in Indonesia and its contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By exploring the implementation of a green economy through policies outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 as well as other relevant policies that emphasize the importance of sustainable development to reduce poverty and build a sustainable economy. Therefore, it is hoped that the concept of a green economy can help and support efforts to achieve sustainable development in Indonesia. This research provides important knowledge for policymakers and practitioners in developing useful methods to achieve those goals.

## METHOD

This research is a qualitative study that produces descriptive data. To investigate the formulated problem, a literature review was used. In the literature review to address the research problem, data collection and analysis were conducted from relevant articles, books, and other sources. En el estudio de la literatura, la resolución de problemas en la investigación se lleva a cabo mediante una revisión crítica y profunda de los materiales que respaldan la investigación, de modo que se puedan presentar datos válidos. According to Mestika (2014), there are several stages in conducting library research, namely; 1) listing all the variables that need to be studied, 2) searching for each variable in encyclopedic subjects, 3) selecting the necessary material descriptions from available sources, 4) examining the index that contains the variables and issues being researched. 5) searching for articles, books, and biographies that are very helpful in obtaining materials relevant to the researched problem, 6) reviewing and organizing literature according to its importance and relevance to the research problem, 7) reading, noting, and organizing the obtained information, the final step is to write up the research that has been conducted

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The welfare of the Indonesian people is guaranteed in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which states, "Subsequently, to form a Government of the Indonesian State that protects all Indonesian people and all Indonesian territory and to promote the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in maintaining world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice, the Indonesian National Independence was established in the Constitution of the Indonesian State, which is formed in a structure of the Republic of Indonesia State based on: Belief in the One and Only God, just and civilized humanity, the unity of Indonesia, and democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the deliberation/representation, and to realize social justice for all Indonesian people" (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia, 1945).

The three pillars of sustainable development—economic, environmental, and social—must be integrated to achieve holistic sustainability. Economic sustainability emphasizes growth that does not deplete resources, while environmental sustainability focuses on preserving biodiversity and climate stability. In this context, the green economy emerges as a model of an economy that is low in carbon emissions, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. Investments from the public and private sectors in infrastructure and sustainable economic activities are crucial for reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and protecting biodiversity (Sari, 2023).

Based on the United Nations Environment Programme, 2011, they made predictions and found results in a macroeconomic model about the transition to a green economy. The results showed that there is a direct relationship between poverty alleviation and better maintenance and conservation of natural wealth. The third is that the transition to a green economy creates more jobs than the jobs lost during the brown economy. In addition to the findings and predictions mentioned above, they also discovered other factors that can contribute to the principles of a green economy, such as: (1) Recognizes the value and invests in natural capital; (2) A center for poverty alleviation; (3) Creates jobs and enhances social justice; (4) The Green Economy Replaces renewable energy and low-carbon technologies for fossil fuels; (5) The Green Economy Encourages increased resource and energy efficiency; (6) The Green Economy Provides more sustainable urban living and low-carbon mobility; (7) The Green Economy Grows faster than the brown economy over time, while maintaining and restoring natural capital.

These findings align with the goals of a green economy, which aims to achieve inclusive prosperity while maintaining the planet's ecological balance, with a focus on sustainable well-being, social justice, and environmental protection. The Principle of Welfare emphasizes human and community development, while the Principle of Justice ensures that the transition to a green economy includes all groups, including the marginalized. Additionally, the Planetary Boundaries and Efficiency & Needs Principles highlight the importance of maintaining natural functions and biodiversity. To realize this transformation, a change in government priorities and global collaboration, as well as transparent and accountable governance, is necessary. By integrating these principles, we can create a sustainable and just future, enhance community well-being, and ensure environmental sustainability for future generations (Nurseha et al., 2024).

By looking at the principles and goals of the green economy, we can measure the growth of the green economy as found by GGGI in 2016, which states that in Indonesia, the measurement of green economy growth correlates with various sustainable development goals. Calculating the contribution of natural capital, including ecosystem services, to human well-being and sustainable development, is the main objective here. The experiences of countries help develop and refine the definition of green economic growth. Sustainable economic growth in Indonesia emphasizes the importance of creating strong and diverse growth to support inclusive development, prioritizing the poor and marginalized groups in society. This includes enhancing social, economic, and environmental resilience to maintain stability during shocks and to keep ecosystems healthy and productive. In addition, low-carbon growth is crucial for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy security, and contributing to global efforts against climate change. Therefore, this strategy aims not only to improve the welfare of the community but also to ensure social justice and environmental sustainability for all Indonesian citizens (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016).

They bring a vision of realizing Green Economic Growth for a Prosperous Indonesia, they are designing an economic transformation over the next 35 years with a focus on regional economic development and long-term prosperity. The proposed policies and techniques aim to ensure rapid, equitable, and environmentally friendly growth, as well as the efficient use of resources. This includes the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies, investment in clean technology, and certification of sustainable products, with fifty main plans to achieve green economic growth by 2050. This document also highlights the importance of cross-sector actions to seize new market opportunities and has begun to be implemented in various regions in Indonesia to attract environmentally-based investments (Joint Secretariat of the Indonesian Government's Green Economic Growth Program, 2016).

From the discussion above, if analyzed regarding the goals of a green economy for sustainable development in Indonesia, considering theory and stages of public policy. First, the Indonesian government has found that transitioning to a more sustainable economic model is necessary. This is in accordance with the mandate of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasizes social justice and the general welfare. Issues such as social inequality, environmental degradation, and climate change must be addressed in this context. Moreover, the concept of a green economy has become an important part of national policy. This is demonstrated by Indonesia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and efforts to incorporate green economy principles into development planning. Carbon emission reduction, investment in renewable energy, and environmentally aware poverty alleviation programs are some of the policies that Indonesia has implemented to help transition towards a green economy.

The government has established a vision for Green Economic Growth for a Prosperous Indonesia, which will bring economic changes over the next 35 years, including the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies and investment in clean technology. And this policy involves various sectors and levels of government through capacity development programs and investments in sustainable infrastructure. To conduct policy evaluation, green economic growth is measured in relation to sustainable development goals. The public policy process, which includes problem identification, agenda setting, policy formulation and adoption, and ongoing evaluation, follows the principles of a green economy, which encompass the recognition of natural capital value and job creation. To move towards a green economy, Indonesia needs to change government priorities, collaborate with other countries, and ensure transparent and accountable governance. This goal is achieved through a complex public policy process involving many stakeholders in Indonesia.

#### ***Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and Poverty***

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) play a crucial role in addressing poverty, recognized as a multidimensional issue that requires comprehensive strategies for effective alleviation. The SDGs aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms, emphasizing the need for holistic approaches that integrate various global goals, such as hunger elimination, health, education, and gender equality (Sultanova, 2024; Cantika, 2023). For instance, Colombia's adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index illustrates a method to measure progress towards these goals, highlighting the interconnectedness of poverty and climate change (Santos, 2023). However, challenges persist, particularly in governance and community engagement, as seen in Suci Village, where issues like low public participation hinder effective implementation (Kamila & Buchari, 2024). In Nigeria, despite efforts to combat poverty, systemic barriers remain, necessitating stronger governmental measures and monitoring to

achieve SDG targets. Thus, while the SDGs provide a framework for poverty alleviation, their success hinges on addressing these multifaceted challenges.

The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. The SDGs are a call to action to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, and climate change. The SDGs are directly relevant to the query as they provide a framework for understanding and addressing poverty.

From the discussion above, it can be seen that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have played an important role in determining the public policy agenda worldwide and in certain countries, particularly in addressing poverty. SDGs have encouraged many countries, including Indonesia, to prioritize poverty alleviation as the main goal in their national development planning. This process is similar to the agenda-setting stage in the public policy cycle. In addition, countries like Colombia have used instruments such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index to demonstrate how the SDGs influence national policy formulation, encouraging the development of more comprehensive solutions and strategies. However, in this case, the SDGs face a major challenge, as seen in Suci Village in Indonesia, where low public participation becomes an obstacle. This shows how difficult it is to implement policies and how important community involvement is. Moreover, as demonstrated in Nigeria, continuous evaluation and policy adjustments are crucial. A continuous feedback cycle in the public policy process, which allows for adjustments based on evaluation results and changing conditions, is necessary when it is recognized that there are many phases required to achieve the SDGs. Overall, the experiences related to the implementation of the SDGs show how complex and interdependent the various steps in the public policy process are.

### **Implementation of green economy in efforts to eradicate poverty to achieve sustainable development goals (sdgs) in Indonesia**

The implementation of a green economy has many significant social, economic, and environmental benefits. The green economy has the potential to create new jobs, drive technological advancement, and improve quality of life by reducing pollution and environmental degradation. Additionally, the green economy also has the potential to enhance economic resilience to environmental crises such as climate change. To support the transition to a green economy in the future, the private sector, civil society, and the government must continue to work together. Education and public awareness about the importance of sustainability are crucial for driving behavioral change and the adoption of green practices. We can achieve sustainable development goals and ensure that the green economy becomes the foundation not only for Indonesia's welfare but also globally in the 21st century only with joint commitment and concrete actions (Salong, 2024).

And the same was conveyed by Aqila 2024 that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and poverty alleviation depend on the implementation of a green economy. This concept encompasses not only economic growth but also environmental sustainability and social welfare. The green economy has the potential to create new jobs, especially in the fields of renewable energy, ecotourism, and sustainable agricultural practices. This has the potential to reduce poverty by providing decent job opportunities. Investment in green infrastructure and environmentally friendly technology also improves the quality of life for communities by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preserving biodiversity, which lowers disease risk and increases productivity. Green economy practices enhance the efficiency of resource use such as water and energy, allowing businesses to reduce operational costs and ensure resources are available for future generations. Therefore, the green economy directly contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty alleviation (SDG 1), decent work creation (SDG 8), and climate change mitigation. (SDG 13). Overall, the implementation of a green economy is expected to provide significant benefits for the social and economic welfare of the community when carried out (Aqilla, 2024).

By integrating the green economy, it can drive economic growth by increasing investments in renewable energy and green technology. Foreign direct investment will increase if tariffs and trade barriers are reduced. This will create more green jobs and reduce energy costs for consumers and industries. In addition, environmental benefits include the reduction of carbon emissions and pollution, the preservation of biodiversity and forests, and the improvement of water and air quality. By implementing stricter environmental standards and better green technologies, Indonesia and the European Union can work together to tackle climate change challenges and achieve the net zero emissions target by 2060. This integration has positive social effects in addition to economic and environmental benefits. Because air pollution has decreased and there are more green jobs, public health has improved. Access to clean energy improves the quality of life for local communities, and higher education and environmental awareness make communities more concerned about sustainability. Through joint policies, green investments, and technology transfers, Indonesia and the European Union can ensure economic growth that is economically beneficial while also being socially and environmentally responsible. This will lay the foundation for a greener and more sustainable future for the next generation (Maryanti, 2024)

By integrating this, it is hoped that it can address the problems faced by Indonesia, as inequality is not only seen in terms of income and wealth but also in the carbon footprint produced by various social groups. The wealthiest groups produce a carbon footprint that is much higher than the average population, creating significant

inequality. This issue is exacerbated by the highly uneven concentration of fossil fuel control, where most fossil fuel resources are dominated by a small number of countries. Dependence on fossil fuels can cause energy price instability, especially during global conflicts involving producer countries. Investment in renewable energy can be a solution to reduce income inequality and energy poverty. Research shows that the transition to clean energy can not only drive better economic growth but also help address poverty issues, although the impact may not be immediately felt in developing countries. Good access to electricity plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation by increasing food availability, creating jobs, and improving access to sanitation, clean water, healthcare, and education. Therefore, the development of community-based renewable energy is very important to accelerate the reduction of inequality in the most remote and poorest areas (Green Peace, 2023).

In addition, in implementing Indonesia's green economic growth program carried out by the Indonesian government and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) through the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) with the support of several ministries and local governments. The Green Growth Program aims to reduce poverty and ensure social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and resource efficiency (the government of Indonesia & GGGI, 2024). and proceed through strategic projects that synergize economic growth and environmental quality improvement through green economy programs. The green economy is regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan (Presidential Regulation RPJMN) for the years 2020-2024 (Ginting, 2024).

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, there are three priority programs that include improving environmental quality, disaster and climate change resilience, and low-carbon development, with an average climate change budget reaching 4.1% of the state budget (APBN). Although Indonesia is committed to significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the main challenge faced is the need for large investments for energy transition and preparation for migration to green jobs. Various specific policies, such as peat restoration, mangrove rehabilitation, deforestation prevention, and the mandatory B30 biodiesel program, have been launched to reduce carbon emissions and create green jobs.

Thus, low-carbon development can be key in alleviating poverty and supporting sustainable development in Indonesia. The poverty alleviation program through low-carbon development is an integral strategy in the transition towards a green economy in Indonesia. Low-carbon development not only aims to achieve the vision of Indonesia Maju 2045 and the net zero emission target by 2060, but also to avoid the "middle-income trap" and enhance social welfare while maintaining environmental quality. The implementation of the net zero emission policy will drive economic growth and improve social welfare, supported by budget allocations through the APBN and non-APBN schemes for green economy programs (Limanseto, 2022).

Erwinsyah (2021) emphasizes that the green economy from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) can be used as a reference when countries formulate sustainable development policies. The focus on the green economy is becoming more important in Indonesia, with several policies aligned with UNEP principles. The green economy model is considered an investment in natural capital and helps combat poverty and create jobs. For example, Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024 focuses on enhancing a just economy and environmental protection, and creating 4.4 million jobs by 2030. The principles of UNEP's green economy and Indonesia's development goals focus on sustainable land use and waste management, while the green economy focuses on reducing carbon emissions and energy efficiency. The aim is to create 24 million jobs worldwide through programs that support the transition to a green economy. The government continues to strive to create policies that promote inclusive and environmentally friendly economic growth, despite issues such as dependence on fossil fuels still being present (Erwinsyah, 2021).

And this is in line with the findings from Greenpeace, 2023, which explain that in recent years, the green economy has become one of the new focuses for creating economic activities, investments, jobs, and infrastructure development that can provide positive, fair, and inclusive environmental and social impacts. Several countries such as China, the United States, and the European Union have pioneered green development in various forms such as The European Green Deal, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in the US, and China Green Development. The goal is to make energy and other natural resources more efficient and to pay more attention to environmental and climate change issues. Based on the report from the Institute for Studies in Happiness, Economy, and Society in 2012 titled "Life Beyond Growth," it states that the rise of this green economy paradigm is also accompanied by the awareness that there is a correlation between green growth and the happiness and well-being of the global community. In addition, the World Happiness Report also reports that environmental quality plays an important role in creating happiness. Several factors contributing to feelings of unhappiness or dissatisfaction include air pollution, noise pollution, infrastructure, and natural disasters. Economic growth based on harmony with nature conservation also drives the increase in human life expectancy. For Gen Z and Millennials, a healthy environment will reduce stress triggers and create a level of satisfaction in the workplace (Green Peace, 2023).

## CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the implementation of a green economy is key to achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and addressing social inequality. The goal of a green economy



is to create sustainable economic growth without damaging natural assets, with a focus on improving access for the poor to education, healthcare, and income opportunities. Thus, the implementation of a green economy can mitigate social inequality. To encourage the transition towards a green economy, cooperation between the government, the private sector, and civil society is very important. Education and public awareness about sustainability are also very important to encourage the behavioral changes needed to adopt green practices. By incorporating green economy principles into public policy, policymakers can better address more complex issues such as poverty and environmental degradation. The Indonesian green economy growth program was established by the government (BAPENAS) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) with the aim of reducing poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability and social inclusion. There are a number of strategic projects included in this policy aimed at integrating economic growth with environmental quality improvement. The main challenge faced, however, is the need for significant investment in energy transition and the creation of environmentally friendly jobs. Additionally, the potential investment in green infrastructure and eco-friendly technology that can improve the quality of life for communities demonstrates the connection between a green economy and poverty alleviation, as implemented by several countries such as China, the United States, and the European Union, which have pioneered green development first.

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