



Australian  
National  
University



# SOUTHEAST ASIA ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP ROUNDTABLES

## Final Project Report

Prepared by the Australian National University, 3 April 2024  
Institute for Climate, Energy & Disaster Solutions

The Australian National University  
Canberra ACT 2600 Australia  
[www.anu.edu.au](http://www.anu.edu.au)

## PROJECT INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Project title:	ENERGY TRANSITION ROUND TABLE
Grantee Name	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU)
Prepared by:	ANU
Email Address:	<a href="mailto:thang.do@anu.edu.au">thang.do@anu.edu.au</a>

Project Starting date	Project completion date	
	Originally planned	Actual
6 December 2021	24 October 2023	31 December 2023

Approved Total Budget (US\$)	Latest Signed Amended Budget (US\$)
480,750	N/A

## Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	4
2. Introduction .....	5
Context.....	5
The Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP).....	5
The Energy Transition Partnership Round Table Project (ETP-RT) .....	5
3. Partnerships and Collaborations .....	6
4. Project Overview.....	6
Project objectives.....	8
Project outcomes.....	9
5. Activities and Milestones.....	10
Events .....	10
Outputs.....	20
6. Challenges, Solutions and Lessons Learned.....	21
7. Success Stories and Impact.....	23
8. Sustainability of the project’s impact beyond the grant period.....	23
Sustainability Plan.....	23
Project Feedback.....	24
Other capacity-building possibilities.....	24
9. Evaluation and Monitoring.....	25
10. Conclusion.....	29
Attachment A – Testimonials .....	30
Attachment B – Sample Feedback .....	31
Attachment C – Sample Q & A Report .....	33
Attachment D Gantt Chart – RT Activities* .....	35
Attachment E – Roundtables and Materials.....	36

# 1. Executive Summary

Southeast Asia stands at a crucial juncture in its energy transition, grappling with surging energy demand and the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for its 679 million residents (as of 2023).

There has never been a more important time to address impediments and provide solutions to the urgent energy issues that will become ever-more prevalent throughout Southeast Asia. To this end, the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership Roundtables (ETP-RT) project was developed to provide a tailored professional forum for exchange of information to develop leadership among the region's energy transition stakeholders.

The ETP-RT is designed for policy makers, national government agencies, local governmental units, industry, electric cooperatives, and civil society organizations makers in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, who have a strong interest and commitment to the energy transition. It endows them with the latest research-based context for and tools to address the issues they are challenged with during their daily operations.

The project comprised ten Energy Transition Masterclasses, nine Deep Dives, two COP Policy Dialogues, two Energy Transition Dialogues, and one COP side event. The project was highly successful in meeting its project outcomes by engaging with multitudes of stakeholders with networks of thousands across the partner countries, engaging in thoughtful discussion and thoughtfully mapping energy futures through cross-country collaboration.

The focus of the project on professional development, transnational networking, and a continual availability of energy transition information to the general public meant that the model of the ETP-RT is non-exclusionary and encompassed stakeholders from all strata of society.

There is no overstating the importance of this work. Yet it remains unclear in many respects just how the energy transition will be accelerated, how the necessary investments and resources can be mobilized, what changes are needed to policy and regulatory frameworks, and what governments can do to promote the best possible outcomes for their national and regional economies and populations.

Continued support from the ETP and other international mechanisms is crucial to accelerating the necessary transition to clean energy in Southeast Asia.

## 2. Introduction

### Context

The energy transition has gained momentum in Southeast Asia, with numerous countries in the region adopting net zero emission targets. Transition to low-emissions energy systems is recognized as something that governments and societies cannot avoid. Increasingly not only the challenges but also the inherent opportunities of this shift are recognized by governments and industry stakeholders, and there is rising interest to engage positively with the low emissions transition in energy, industry, and transport.

### The Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP)

Notably, there is a need for international collaboration to enhance local capacity in the energy transition process. To accelerate this transition, the Southeast Asian Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) aligns with the Paris Agreement by supporting national sustainable development goals.

ETP works with government donors, philanthropies, and partner governments to provide technical assistance based on the needs and potential impacts of the energy transition.

### The Energy Transition Partnership Round Table Project (ETP-RT)

Funded by the ETP and delivered by the Australian National University (the ANU) and partners during 2021–2023, the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership Roundtables (ETP-RT) is a capacity building and networking project.

The ETP focusses on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam – the three most populous Southeast Asian countries, with rapidly growing economies and a legacy of dependency on fossil fuels.

The first phase of the ETP-RT has identified numerous knowledge and capacity challenges in Southeast Asian countries, as well as eagerness to overcome them, including by learning from international experiences. Challenges include limited technical expertise, underdeveloped policy and regulatory capacity, insufficient public awareness and engagement, constrained research, and education capacity.

Addressing these knowledge and capacity challenges requires targeted efforts and collaborations between governments, educational institutions, private sector entities, and international organizations. Investing in education and training programs, enhancing policy and regulatory capacity, building local research and education capacity, and raising public awareness will contribute to overcoming these challenges and advancing the energy transition in Southeast Asia.

### 3. Partnerships and Collaborations

The ETP-RT project was led by the ANU and the Australia-Mekong Partnership for Environmental Resources and Energy Systems (AMPERES).

Vital support of the project was provided from national institutions in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Australia:

- Institute for Economic and Social Research – Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (LPEM UI) – Jakarta, Indonesia
- Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonization (IRID) – Jakarta, Indonesia
- Ateneo School of Governance (ASOG) – Quezon City, Philippines
- University of San Carlos (USC) – Cebu City, Philippines
- AMPERES Vietnam – Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- ClimateWorks Centre Australia – Melbourne, Australia
- ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) – Jakarta, Indonesia
- Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE) – Bangkok, Thailand

### 4. Project Overview

The ETP-RT aimed to deliver:

- (i) Professional development for energy transition leaders and stakeholders in Southeast Asia;
- (ii) An effective network amongst energy transition champions and stakeholders in the three countries; and
- (iii) Access to an [online library](#) of valuable resources related to energy transition.

In this way, the ETP-RT were able to contribute to the overarching aims and strategic outcomes of the ETP Program, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 on the next page.

Figure 1 – Contribution of the ETP-RT project to the ETP Program

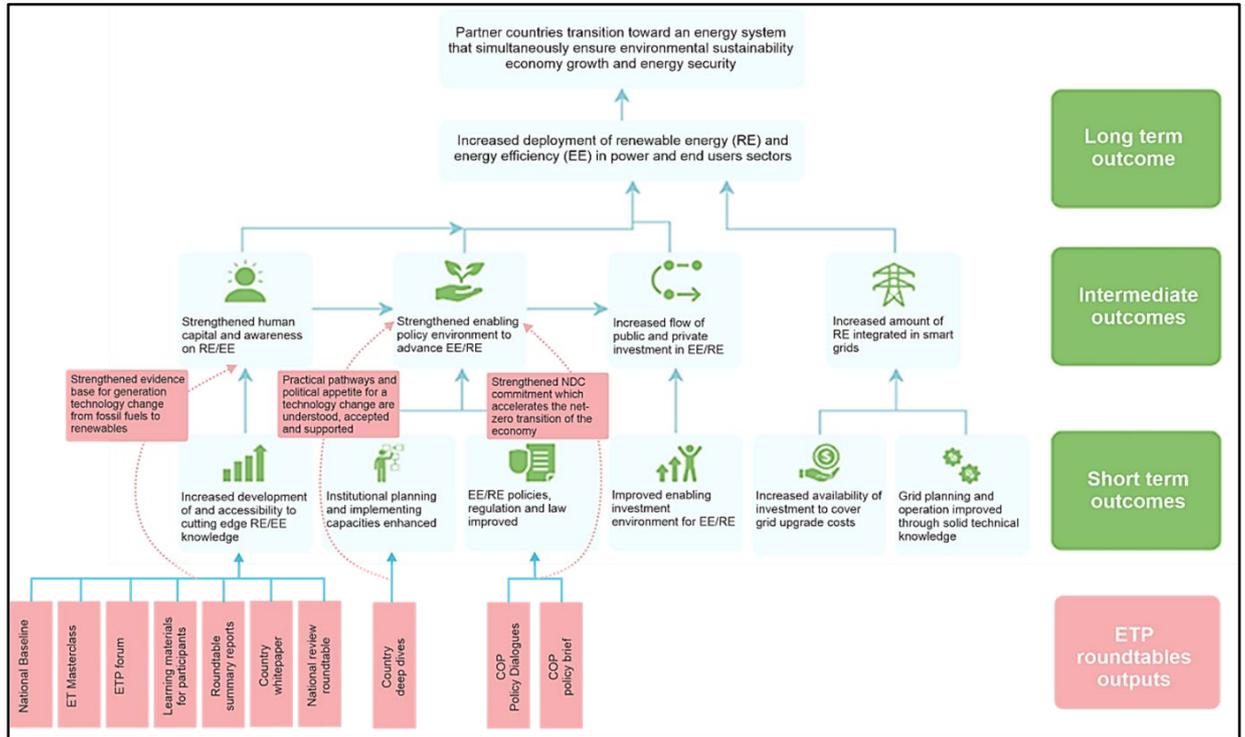


Figure 2 – Measurement of ETP-RT outputs for ETP strategic outcomes

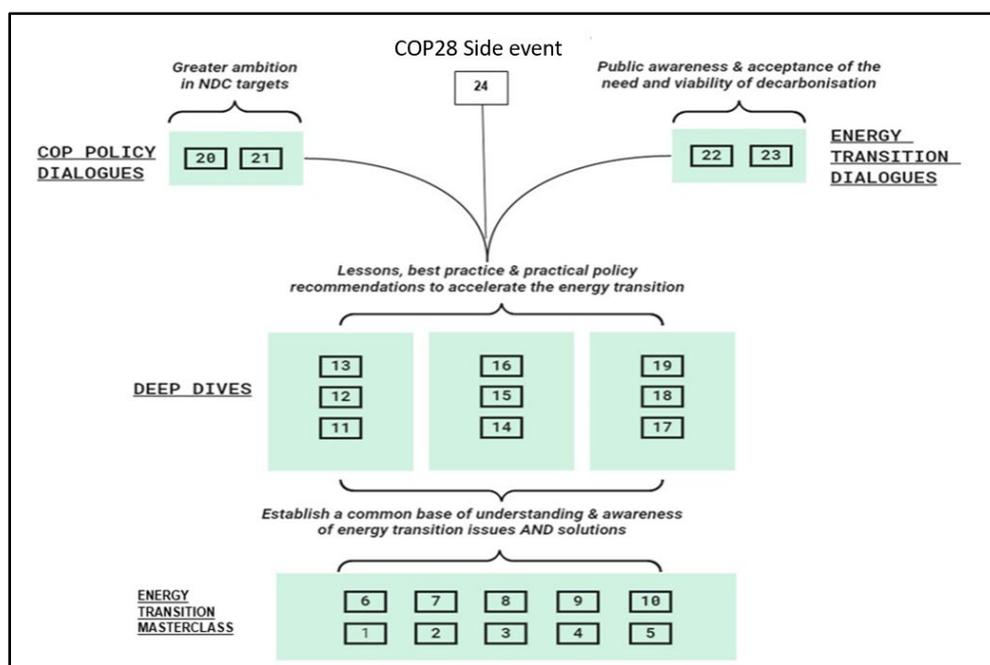
National Baseline	ET masterclass	ETP forum	Learning materials	Roundtable summary reports	Country whitepaper	National review roundtable	Country deep dives	COP policy dialogues	COP policy brief
3 videos, 3 national baseline reports	1 video, 1 summary report	2 events, with a target of 200 attendees	Develop 12 learning packages	2 summary reports	At least 100 downloads of each country white paper	1 video, 1 roundtable with a total of 100 attendees	9 deep dives: 3 sessions / country, 3 videos	Number of COP policy dialogues held and participation summary	2 COP policy briefs available for the public

## Project objectives

The ETP-RT is designed for policy makers, national government agencies, local governmental units, industry, electric cooperatives, and civil society organizations in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam who have a strong interest and commitment to energy transition and decarbonisation.

The project provides a tailored professional forum for high calibre exchange of information to develop leadership among the region's energy transition stakeholders. It endows them with the latest research-based context for and tools to address the issues they are challenged with in their day-to-day activities and to accelerate energy transition for both policy and market contexts. The objectives and structure of the ETP-RT events is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3 – ETP-RT Project Structure (refer to Attachment E for further details)



The overall goal of the ETP-RT is to build awareness and understanding of practical solutions and pathways that can support Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam to accelerate their transition to 100% zero carbon energy.

ETP-RT specific objectives from 2021–2023:

- Strengthen the level of knowledge and awareness in the government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders related to energy transition;
- Develop a community-of-practice among the Southeast Asian energy transition stakeholders for peer-to-peer exchange of information and experience on key concepts and innovative technologies;

- Design and deliver collaborative roundtable sessions on topical subjects under energy transition, which are tailored to and accounting for the specific stages in energy transition prevalent in each country, and;
- Share lessons and practical best-practice approaches for the energy transition, by reviewing and consolidating the experience, success, and challenges of each ETP country's efforts to advance the energy transition.

## Project outcomes

The ETP project was successful in achieving its stated objectives of knowledge strengthening, establishing communities of practice, delivering context-specific training and consolidating experience through sharing lessons learned. A focus on networks and peer-to-peer exchange allowed this project to self-sustain and foster resilience with a view to ever-changing environmental, political, and social parameters.

Key achievements of the project include:

- **Professional development** and strengthened capacity for energy transition leaders and practitioners from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam:
  - 10 lecturers, all with international reputation and subject matter expertise, delivered knowledge about topical themes to 113 participants from governments, industry, and civil society for the Masterclass.
  - Nine national policy deep dives facilitated discussion on strategies for energy transition with 223 participants.
  - Two regional public webinars attracted large audiences, with 748 attendees online.
  - Renowned ANU experts assisted Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam's delegates to prepare for COP27, and COP28.
- **Networks** have been established:
  - Networks established and strengthened among academia and the research sector, government, industry, and civil society in Southeast Asia, linking with Australian experts.
  - The networks in partner countries (Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam) have been engaged strongly through the project.
- **Online platforms** have facilitated dissemination of information to participants:
  - Over 90% of participants in the course frequently accessed online learning platforms.
  - Participants and lecturers enthusiastically engaged in outside-of-lecture discussions.
  - Training materials were synthesized in accessible and easy-to-digest formats and made available to the public via LinkedIn.

## 5. Activities and Milestones

A summary of events is outlined in Table 1 below. These events have been expanded on in the following sections.

### Events

Table 1: Summary of ETP-RT events

Event	No.	Attendees	Topics covered	Knowledge products
<b>1. Energy Transition Dialogues</b>	2	748	<p>The ET Dialogues were the ETP-RT's highest profile multi-stakeholder event, providing regional opportunities for panel discussion and strategic messaging on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status and progress on Net Zero commitments</li> <li>• Governance of the energy transition and the role of markets</li> </ul> <p>They also provided an important opportunity to raise awareness with a wide public audience about ET issues and the activities of the ETP.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conference</li> <li>2. Summary report</li> <li>3. Video.</li> </ol>
<b>2. Energy Transition Masterclass</b>	10	113	<p>The ETM was a certificated course providing a practical, issues-focussed learning format covering the fundamentals of energy transition. The course was over-subscribed due to high interest and sustained a high participation rate (65-88%), with 96% of participants reporting improved knowledge outcomes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ETM lecture materials,</li> <li>2. Video summary,</li> <li>3. Masterclass summary report.</li> </ol>
<b>3. Deep Dives</b>	9	223	<p>The Deep Dives provided opportunities to apply learning from the ETM through a three-part series of structured</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Policy White Papers</li> </ol>

			<p>roundtables aimed at exploring solutions to one strategic ET issue for each focal country, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grid congestion and renewable curtailment (Vietnam)</li> <li>● Enabling an increased share of renewables in the electricity mix (Philippines)</li> <li>● Grid and financing challenges for energy transition (Indonesia)</li> </ul>	
<b>4. COP (Conference of the Parties) Policy Dialogues</b>	2	276	The COP policy dialogue brought representatives of the COP delegations from Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia together to discuss renewable energy financing and prepare key messages ahead of COP27 and COP28.	2 COP Policy Papers
<b>5. COP28 Side Event</b>	1	22	<p>Key topics included (full details below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Upskilling for policymakers to facilitate energy transition</li> <li>● Peer-to-peer learning and exchange</li> <li>● Cross-country interactions</li> <li>● Capacity building for renewable energy projects</li> <li>● Financing capacity building for energy transition</li> </ul>	Post-COP Summary Report

### 1. Energy Transition Dialogues

Energy transition dialogues were held online, annually (total 2 events). These dialogues are venues for sharing lessons in the regional energy transition and drawing public attention to the energy transition. Participants from Government authorities, industry,

research, and civil society organisations joined the Dialogue to hear from the initiators and funders of the project, as well as representatives from the partner countries.

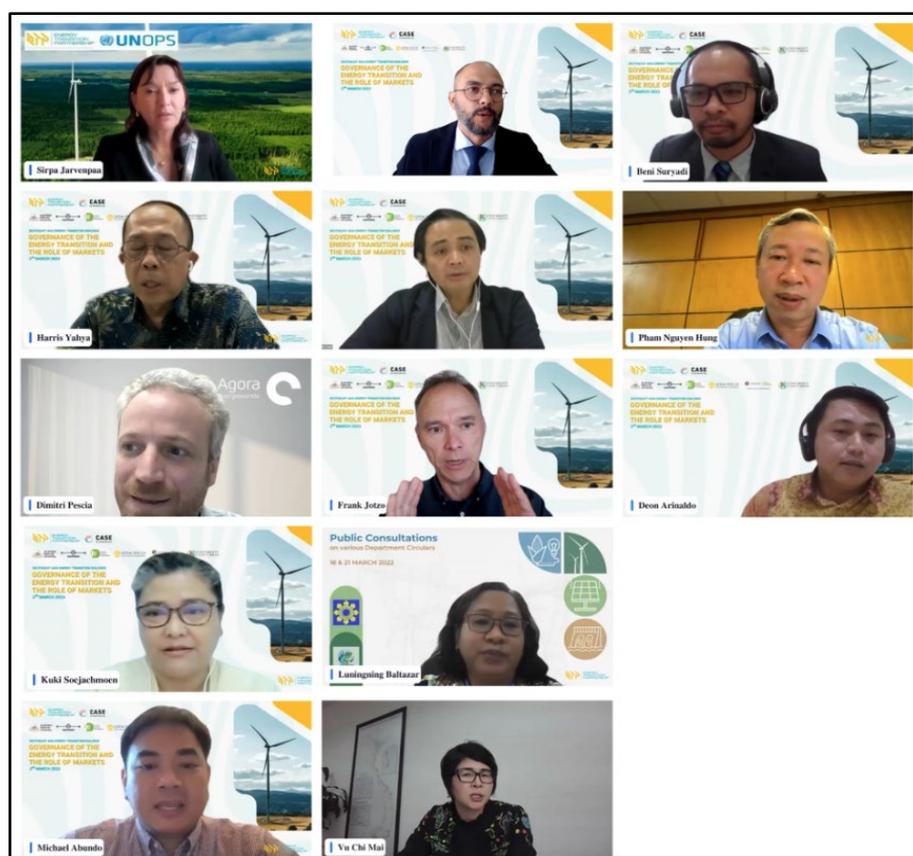
### 2022 Summary

The Energy Transition Dialogue involved high level representation from both ETP and Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE), and highlighted activities from the projects funded by ETP and CASE to a diverse audience of 420 people. Three presentations delivered by governmental representatives from Indonesia and the Philippines, and energy experts from Vietnam and Australia described the status of Energy Transition and barriers faced in 2021. Other regional panellists also joined to discuss the outlook for 2022 and discussions progressed to overcoming 15 key barriers to achieve the Paris Agreement targets.

### 2023 Summary

The Energy Transition Dialogue held online in 2023 contributed to intermediate Outcome 1 (strengthened enabling policy environment) and Outcome 2 (increased development of and accessibility to renewable energy/energy efficiency). The initial target of attracting 100-200 participants was well exceeded, with the final number totalling 272. Levels of participation were also exceeded: the average time of engagement in the online session was 92% of the total duration compared to the target of 45%. After the event, the workshop materials were made available to the public through the [online platform](#). These materials were greatly received with hundreds of people accessing and downloading the materials to date.

Figure 4 – Senior energy experts presenting at the Energy Transition Dialogue 2023



## 2. Energy Transition Masterclass

The Energy Transition Masterclass was a course providing a suite of tailored professional forums to enable the exchange of information, develop leadership among the region's energy transition stakeholders, and endow participants with the latest understanding and tools to accelerate energy transition in the region.

Mid-level policy makers and technical specialists were selected from a competitive process to attend virtual sessions delivered by subject expert speakers from the ANU. The desired target audience was split between Government representatives (target – 48), civil society (target – 27) and industry (target – 30), with candidates chosen equally from Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Participants needed to be proficient in English, have work experience in energy, climate change and policy making, and be endorsed by their employer. Priority was given to those according to their seniority in their organisation. As with all other aspects of the project, gender balance was a key consideration in choosing successful candidates. An impressive 254 people applied however due to course restrictions, only 113 were selected in the end.

The course was delivered in English with simultaneous interpretation into Bahasa Indonesia and Vietnamese. All recordings and materials were made available [online](#) for self-paced learning. Topics included expert discussions on renewable energy generation, carbon pricing, energy storage, trade, investment and green industrial policy and industry workforce planning and transitions.

In addition to the lectures, participants were required to undertake pre-reading ahead of every session, submit questions where needed to the class forum, complete a short reflection essay, and provide feedback on the course at its completion. Students received feedback on their essays along with their certificate of participation, issued by the Australian National University, ETP and AMPERES.

A summary of the learning outcomes is as follows:

- Learning outcome 1: Understand the key technologies that will enable the transition to a zero-emissions energy system.
- Learning outcome 2: Engage with the key technological and technical issues that underpin the integration of renewable energy into the grid.
- Learning outcome 3: Consider the market, regulatory and policy frameworks that underpin the operation and facilitate the transition of the energy sector.
- Learning outcome 4: Consider the socio-economic issues that will need to be addressed in the energy transition, including bringing a gender lens to the transition.
- Learning outcome 5: Understand the barriers, challenges and opportunities presented by international renewable energy trade.

Figure 5 – Energy Transition Masterclass: (Top-Bottom) Mr. Ta Dinh Thi, Prof. Frank Jotzo, Ms Sirpa Jarvenpaa, Prof. Ken Baldwin and Dr Thang Do.



### 3. Deep Dives

Each Deep Dive constituted a connected program of 3 roundtables that identified one key policy issue facing the energy transition of the country and facilitated an interactive exploration, deliberation, and analysis of the policy issue.

#### Vietnam Deep Dive

The Vietnamese Energy Transition Deep Dive was organised in collaboration with the Electricity & Renewable Energy Consulting, Training, and Information Center (ECTIC) of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) Vietnam.

The Vietnam Energy Transition Deep Dive discussed the challenges in operating and developing the transmission grid in Vietnam and explored options from national and international experiences to resolve the challenges. The event brought together experts from Australia and MOIT, and participants from electric companies, local governments of provinces locating a high installed renewable capacity, as well as renewables developers, civil societies, and academia.

Through discussion with the local partner and learning from the Indonesia Deep Dive, it was recommended that the three sessions of the deep dives should be delivered in one day to sustain the participants' interest and commitment. Based on a similar approach as to the Philippines and Indonesia deep dives, the event in Vietnam was structured into identifying the issue, exploring potential solutions and recommendations for policy (equivalent to 3 roundtables). The event also included presentations delivered by diverse speakers from the ANU, central government, and local experts.

There was a total of 142 registered participants: 142 and of the registered participants 22.5% were female, 77.5% were male. 7 participants were from the government, 95 participants were from the private sector and state-owned enterprises, and the remainder were from academia, CSO, and development partners, with 47 organisations in attendance in total.

### The Philippines Deep Dive

The Philippines Energy Transition Deep Dive looked at the strategies employed to increase the renewable energy share in the electricity mix with a focus on those that can be influenced by effective local energy planning. This included net-metering, off-grid electrification, and Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS).

The Deep Dive was structured into three 2-hour sessions over three consecutive weeks. The first session focused on identifying the issue, the second focused on exploring potential solutions and the last session focused on setting pathways and recommendations for policy. The sessions included presentations delivered by diverse speakers from the ANU, local government, and local experts.

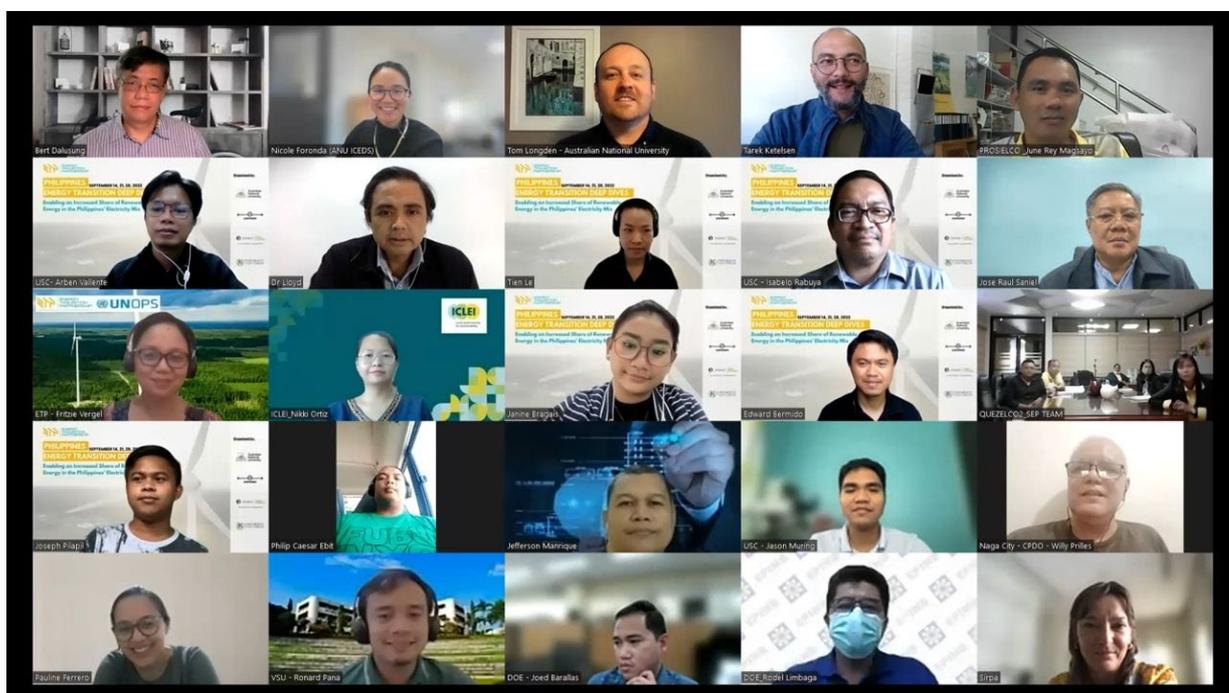
Time was allocated for break-out discussion and reporting back by the participants to stimulate conversation and contributions from the participants. The Deep Dive targeted an attendance of 30-35 participants to ensure there was the opportunity to speak during the event and to achieve an insightful discussion. In the end, 43 participants attending the event series.

Participants were divided into groups representing their sectors, including national governmental agencies, NGO, local government units and industry and electric cooperatives. The discussion outcome reflected diverse groups' perspectives on the relevant issues and stimulated mutual understanding.

Around half of the participants submitted their feedback on the Philippines Deep Dive series. The result showed that in general, the participants highly valued the course content and delivery. The average overall satisfaction of participants was 4.57 on a 5-point scale. Most participants indicated that the workshop deepened their understanding of the Philippines' energy transition challenges, as well as options through the useful presentations.

Participants felt that it was a comprehensive discussion on renewable energy with ample demonstration of real-world examples. The sessions were reported as being well-represented and relevant, with enough opportunities to network with people from other sectors. A common key message relayed back to organisers however was to include more and/or longer break times to enable reflection and rest.

Figure 6 – Participants from the Philippines who attended the first session of the Philippine Energy Transition Deep Dive



### Indonesia Deep Dive

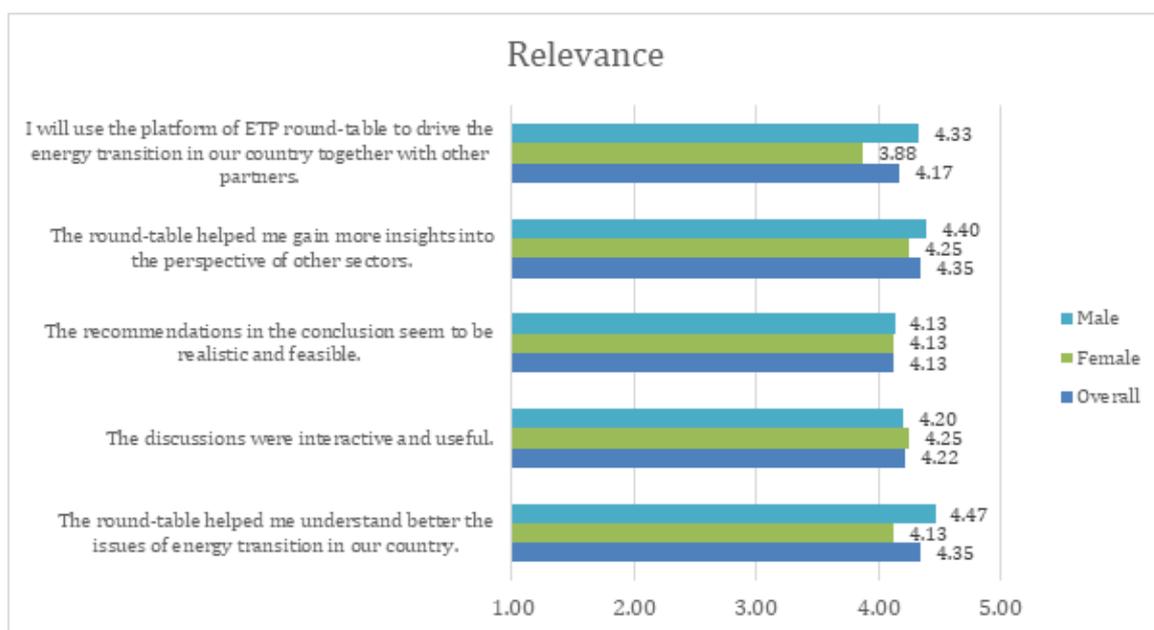
The Indonesia Energy Transition Deep Dives focused on the challenges on Indonesia's energy transition, including financing options as well as solutions for energy transition and grid issues in the energy transition. The focus of Deep Dives is also based on the results of the stakeholder dialogue conducted with relevant Indonesian stakeholders. Financing for energy transition is an issue that is commonly raised by stakeholders due to the fact that if Indonesia is to achieve the Net-Zero emission target in the energy sector, it requires 28 million USD/year and a high amount of funding for investment repayment. The financing needs are considerably above the government budget, therefore support for other funding mechanisms is needed.

Through discussion with the local partners, it was recommended that the Deep Dive should be compacted into one day to sustain the participants' interest and commitment to attend the full event. Based on a similar approach as to the Philippines Deep Dive, the event in Indonesia was structured around identifying the issue, exploring potential solution and recommendations for policy, and spanned over six hours (3 roundtables-equivalent).

The event also included presentations delivered by diverse speakers from the ANU, local government, and local experts. During the break-out discussion, the participants were divided into two groups in accordance with the topics: financing and grid issues. 23 people had submitted their feedback on the Deep Dive (refer sample Figure 7

below). Similarly to the Philippines Deep Dive, the event received overall good feedback from the participants for the active format, although there was a strong indication for the need to improve timing, and to better encourage all participants to engage in the discussion.

Figure 7 – Sample feedback from the participants of the Indonesia Deep Dive



There were 48 registered participants and of the total, 17 were female; 30 were male and 1 preferred not to say. Of the registered participants: 25 participants were from the government, 9 participants were from private sector and state-owned enterprises, and the rest from academia, CSO, development partners, and others.

#### 4. Conference of the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) Policy Dialogues

The COP policy dialogue was a high-level annual event designed to inform COP preparations by national government delegations, including informing about options for enhanced ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A total of 2 dialogues were delivered from 2022-2023.

##### 2022 COP Policy Dialogue

The COP Policy Dialogue is a high-level strategic discussion bringing together COP delegates from Australia, Indonesia, and Vietnam to take stock of progress made on COP 26 commitments, share insights and lessons on decarbonising national electricity systems and identify the strategic issues that frame the agenda for effective negotiations at COP 27.

29 participants from MONRE of Vietnam and a range of ministries of Indonesia joined the event. Although the event initially targeted all three countries, the tight schedule of participants due to preparation and travel to the COP27 event limited options for the

event date. Due to the difference in stakeholders' availability, and the presence of a national holiday in the Philippines the event proceeded as a bilateral Indonesia-Vietnam event. From the participants, 63% were women.

The dialogue was a virtual even delivered over 2 hours. At the event, representatives of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Vietnam presented the background and expectations of the countries. In line with the common interest of the countries and the focus of COP27, the event focussed on the climate finance gap as well as options for investment. The key speakers reflected on Southeast Asia's Energy Transition and strategic issues to advance the energy transition at COP 27.

#### 2023 Pre-COP Policy Dialogue

Approximately 247 participants attended the 2023 online Pre-COP Policy Dialogue. Policy makers, national government agencies, local governmental units and partner university representatives made up the majority of representatives, amongst other entities. Panellists were from the Southeast Asian Energy Transition Partnership, federal government representatives from Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam, Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonisation, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), CASE, ClimateWorks Centre, and the ANU.

Two primary focus areas emerged:

1. Expediting the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) Power Grid (APG) and fortifying local research and education capacity in the energy transition domain. For the APG, optimal progress involves refining the coordination of international support, emphasizing benefits of a bilateral approach for the short-term and integrating a multilateral strategy for the long term. This is exemplified by the recent Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the ETP; the CASE; and the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE).
2. Research and education capabilities of local universities in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam to be bolstered by applied collaborative research, continuation of the networks forged during the ETP-RT project especially with experts from the ANU, and development of energy transition courses in each Southeast Asian partner country.

#### **5. COP28 side event**

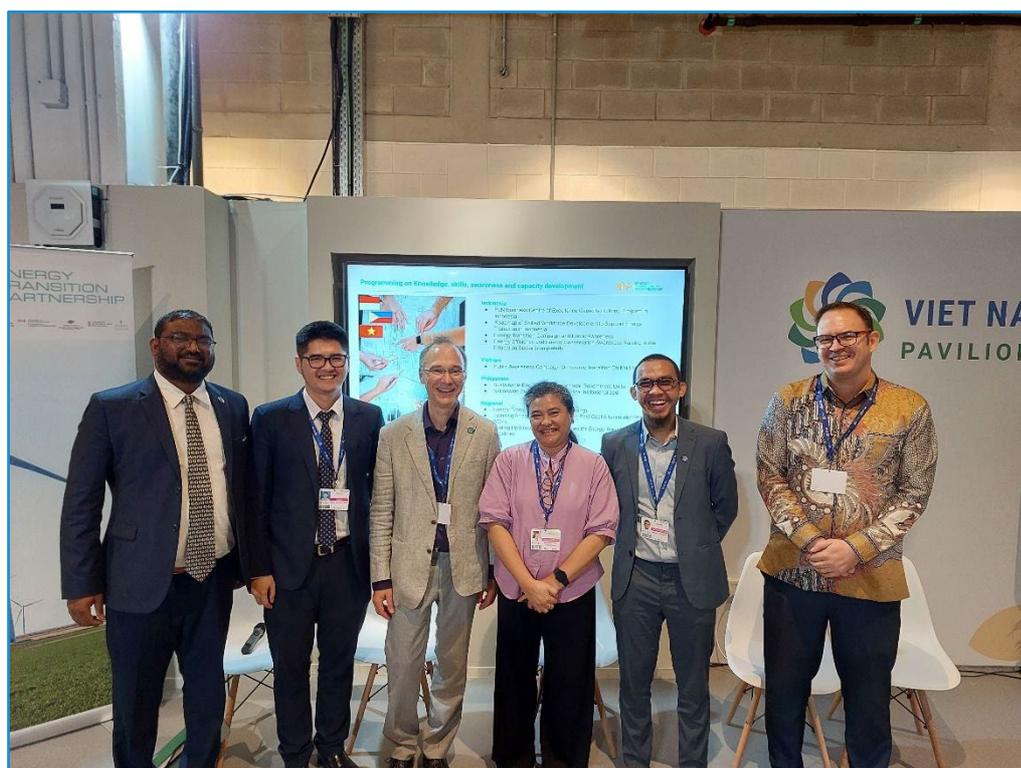
The aim of showcasing the ETP-RT during COP28 in Dubai in 2023 was to bring together stakeholder representatives from the host nations to shed light on the approach and outcomes of the project and highlight its progress. This was the first time the ETP-RT was showcased at a COP event.

Panellists were from the ClimateWorks Centre, ETP, Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonisation, Department of Climate Change (Vietnam) and the ANU. The following five key outcomes that stemmed from ETP-RT project were highlighted:

*a. Upskilling for policymakers to facilitate energy transition*

Mr John Cotton, ETP's Senior Program Manager, emphasized that the project's strength was due to its robust engagement and extensive coverage. He underscored the diverse array of energy professionals and policymakers reached through various engagement and outreach activities. The project's notable utility lies in aiding the upskilling and connection of policymakers in the clean energy sphere, particularly during the transition from coal to renewables.

*Figure 8 – 2023 COP28 Side event expert panel: (L-R) Mr. Jonathan Thalla-Joel, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Cong, Prof. Frank Jotzo, Ms. Moekti H. Soejachmoen, Mr. Jannata Giwangkara, Mr. John Cotton*



*b. Peer-to-peer learning and exchange*

Professor Frank Jotzo, Head of Energy at the ANU Institute for Climate, Energy & Disaster Solutions, highlighted how the ETP-RT is optimized to foster a community of practice among Southeast Asian energy transition stakeholders, facilitating peer-to-peer information exchange and networking. The success of the ETP roundtable series is attributed to its tailored approach, addressing specific energy transition stages in each country, and providing a platform for cross-country collaboration.

*c. Cross-country interactions*

Ms. Moekti H. Soejachmoen, Executive Director of the Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonization, pointed out the project's highly effective interactions across nations. She explained its value as an invaluable resource for engaging in technical discussions and broader just energy transitions. For instance, sharing technical insights on fossil fuel phase-down is complemented by understanding these learnings in a wider social and development context through cross-country engagement with the Just Energy Transition Partnership Program (JETP).

*d. Capacity building for renewable energy projects*

Mr Nguyen Thanh Cong from the Department of Climate Change Vietnam, expanded on the idea of cross-country interactions by emphasizing that despite national, geographical, and governmental differences, issues such as the integration of renewables into the grid can be addressed by comparing lessons learned, particularly through Vietnam's recently announced JETP. Programs like the ETP and JETP play a crucial role in demystifying renewable energy projects by identifying similarities between partners and supporting capacity-building activities essential for a sustainable transition.

*e. Financing capacity building for energy transition:*

Mr Jannata Giwangkara, Senior Project Manager at the ClimateWorks Centre, underscored the importance of reorganizing value and supply chains, emphasizing that a transition to a decarbonized energy system relies on renewed methodologies in production and the adoption of emerging green technologies. Through the ClimateWorks' context, Mr. Giwangkara shared geographically related insights from the Australian experience with neighbours in ASEAN.

## Outputs

Written outputs comprised four formal policy briefs and various supplementary materials and reports, all of which are availability digitally through the Energy Transition Roundtable web portal, integrated into the current ETP website: <https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org/energy-transition-roundtable/>. Specific links to all materials can be found in Attachment E.

The project page is highly resourceful with all roundtables-related information and materials collated. The roundtables were classified by types (Energy Transition Dialogue, Energy Transition Masterclass, National Deep Dive and Energy Policy Dialogue). Each is placed in an accordance where links to the event recording and materials are provided. For example, the energy transition masterclass section included links to access the course summary, recordings of all ten sessions, presentations, suggested readings, and session recaps, through which any visitor can start the course as a self-paced learning process.

## 6. Challenges, Solutions and Lessons Learned

Below is a snapshot of some challenges and solutions learnt from the ETP-RT project.

### **Event preparation**

As with any large-scale, high-profile event, there is always room for logistical challenges. For example, during the pre-COP policy event, the project team faced several challenges to engage government stakeholders due to unforeseen changes in their schedules. These challenges were communicated with ETP prior to the event and measures were taken to ensure that the event progressed smoothly. These measures included effective communication to all parties and finding alternative resources. Another challenge is the accessibility of the COP28 side event that was conducted only in "in-person" mode due to constraints of equipment at the Vietnam pavilion. In the future, we suggest prioritising hybrid mode for events which would allow for a greater influence on a wider range of audience including Southeast Asia energy transition stakeholders.

### **Scheduling**

Due to the requirement of delivering 24 roundtables across the two-year project period, at some stages there was a very limited time window for scheduling events. This was evident during the 2022 COP Policy Dialogue, where difference in stakeholders' availability, and a national holiday in the Philippines, meant that the event proceeded as a bilateral Indonesia-Vietnam event. Learnings from 2022 meant that for 2023 the project team is required to schedule events well in advance of the proposed event date. As reflected upon in the narrative reports, events in 2023 were scheduled at least 2-3 months ahead of time to ensure more flexibility and to make the event useful for all countries' stakeholders.

### **Delivery of written outputs**

Written outputs were planned for most of the roundtables so the roundtables' findings and outcomes could reach a wider audience beyond attendees. However, as the technical and communication outputs were linked and dependent on the delivery of the roundtables, the tight scheduling led to the need for multiple publications being prepared in parallel to the design and organisation of multiple roundtable events. This resulted in some delay for some publications, therefore in future, scheduling activities should take this consideration into account. Also, staff movements in the project teams led to delays as has been communicated to ETP and reported in progress reports.

### **Networking**

Networking outcomes are challenging to achieve with only virtual events. Through implementation, the project has achieved success in terms of capacity building and training but more limited success in terms of networking objectives. This is largely due to the project's virtual nature. As participants originate from different countries, speak different languages, and have not previously met or engaged with each other, online tools like Zoom and Moodle have had limited success in establishing and maintaining dialogue between the networks. More in-country engagement, which decreases

language and geographical barriers, will enable at least the fostering of unilateral cooperation and knowledge sharing.

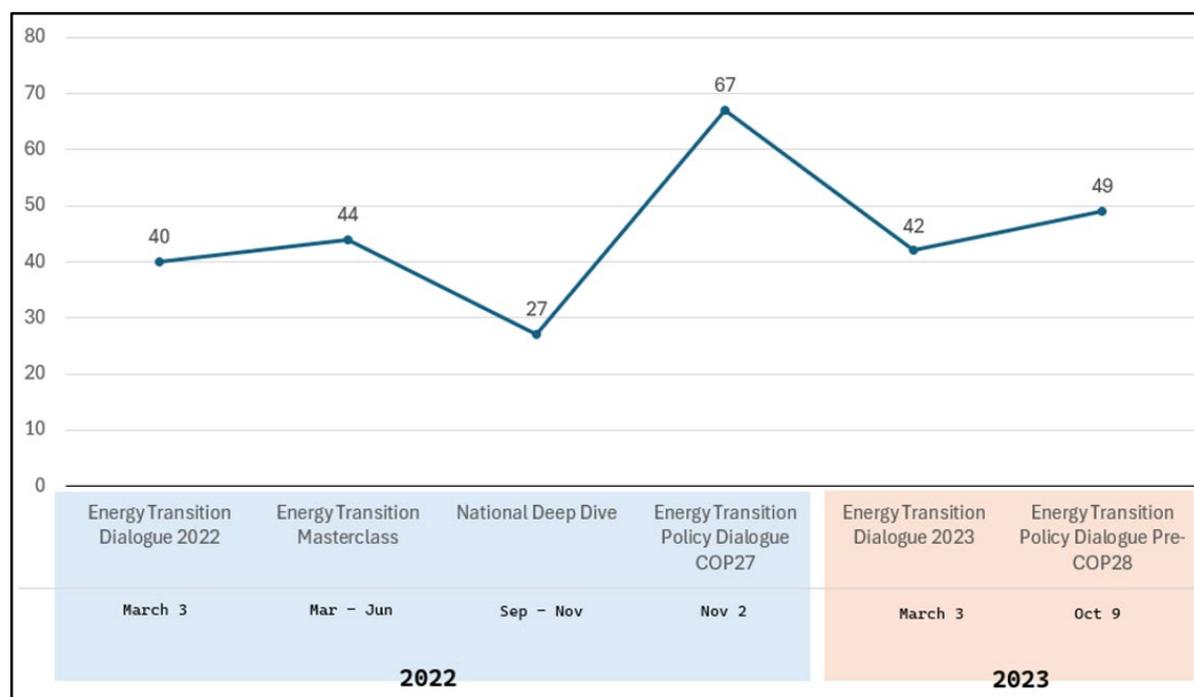
### Gender representation

Ensuring equal female participation was a challenge across the ETP-RT series. For example, throughout the nine deep dives there was a disproportionate male representation, and at some events such as the 2023 COP side event, only a small number (1/6) of speakers were female.

Overall however, a significant proportion of the events had female representation at just under or over half. For example, in the Energy Transition Masterclass, the percentage was at 44%, at the 2022 Pre-COP policy dialogue, the percentage stood at 67%, and at the 2023 Energy Transition Dialogue, 42% made up the female contingent (refer Figure 9).

On the whole, even though the energy sector is characterized as being a male-dominant sector, the entire ETP-RT series was characterised by a constant increase of female participants and speakers. This trend is imperative to ensure continued contribution to the Just dimension of energy transition in Southeast Asia. Figure 9 below indicates female participation during the lifetime of the ETP-RT project.

Figure 9 – Proportion of female participants in ETP-RT’s events for project duration (%)



Though there is no way to directly impact the number of female-identifying energy specialists outside of directly funding scholarships and incentivising organisational focus on this issue, ensuring that organisers of roundtables target female speakers is imperative to tip the balance in the first place.

Additionally, as the energy transition becomes increasingly more connected to other disciplines, particularly through transdisciplinary research, this will bring in researchers from areas which are not predominantly male (e.g., social sciences) and

ensure that female participation is integral to future energy events. Working with JETP partners in each of the project's countries on their stated gender equality targets could also assist in capitalising on existing structures in place to mitigate male-dominated events.

## 7. Success Stories and Impact

One of the core outcomes of the project was that stakeholders increase their understanding of topics relevant to them in their discipline. For the first year of the ETP-RT, 96% of respondents from relevant Government entities, public sector companies, financial institutions and academia reported that they have an improved understanding of renewable energy and energy efficiency value chain topics.

The online events have been successful in building awareness and understanding of the ETP-RT project and ET issues with the project stakeholders, as reflected in the high retention rates between sessions and the active engagement from the majority of stakeholders in online sessions.

Central to the project was providing ongoing access to an up-to-date online library which includes a recorded and a live forum for continuing access to new concepts and technologies under testing and piloting, as well as best practices. This enables the Southeast Asian countries' energy transition leadership to continue their learning and keep themselves abreast with the developments.

Throughout the project, materials have been made available for open access on the ETP website. Thousands of people have viewed, downloaded, or watched the materials via Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube and other websites.

Refer to Attachment A for a sample of participant testimonials.

## 8. Sustainability of the project's impact beyond the grant period

### Sustainability Plan

The Project Team, in consultation with ETP, published a Sustainability Plan which outlines elements of a dynamic, impactful longer-term ETP-RT follow-on project, building on the achievements and experiences of the current ETP-RT. It centres on three key questions:

1. Why do we need the next phase of the ETP-RT?
2. How can the ETP-RT better address the evolving challenges and opportunities arising from Southeast Asia's energy transition?
3. What are the mechanisms to sustain the ETP-RT?

The main objective of the report is to offer a high-level analysis in support of achieving Strategic Outcome 4 of ETP, which places a strong emphasis on knowledge and awareness building. Further details can be found in the ETP Sustainability Plan.

## Project Feedback

Participants in the ETP events have shown strong interest in engaging in any future ETP activities. Suggested broad topics for more in-depth training include carbon pricing and carbon credit markets, renewable energy policy, electricity market reform and design, financing for transition from coal power, and net zero emissions strategies and frameworks.

Interest in energy transition along these lines is also evident in other countries in the region, particularly Thailand, the region's third largest greenhouse gas emitter. Building upon the initial achievements of the current phase will allow creating expanded and longer-term program that ensures sustainability of the activities for long-term impact.

There is strong demand for continuing the ETP roundtables as evident from the requests to enrol into the Energy Transition Masterclass from people who registered in 2022 but did not get a place. Word has also spread about the project, feeding in to growing demand from a wide range of potential future participants. Based on the positive engagement and reputation established in phase 1, it will increasingly be possible to engage very senior policymakers in ETP-RT activities.

## Other capacity-building possibilities

### *Further university engagement*

Local universities in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, the current partner countries of the Energy Transition Partnership, have shown keen interest in collaborating to develop new courses or to enhance their existing curriculum on energy transition. Examples include Ha Noi University of Science and Technology, University of Indonesia, and University of San Carlos. Recognizing the need to build knowledge rapidly, these countries are actively seeking to establish long-term, nationally based education programs.

Strengthening collaboration with local universities will facilitate important partnerships with international world-class research institutions like the ANU. Partnership with the ANU has resulted in important outcomes and the Dialogue strongly recommends and anticipates the continuation of these activities in the future. An approach such as this ensures increased accessibility to a diverse range of training programs, such as demonstrated by the extensive ETP-RT project. Government officials, industry representatives, and civil society stakeholders can benefit from tailored training and research opportunities, fostering knowledge sharing across networks and nations. Such efforts would elevate the exchange of understanding and expertise among regional participants.

### *Applied Collaborative Research*

Implement a long-term initiative for targeted technical advisory support to enhance renewable energy policies in Southeast Asian countries through applied collaborative research. Partnering international experts with local institutions would address key policy questions by engaging policymakers throughout the process.

This research component would complement ongoing technical assistance projects by the ETP, focusing on crucial topics such as pollution reduction, fossil fuel subsidy reform, carbon pricing, projections of coal trade, and the future of cross-border electricity trade. Stakeholder engagement and consultation would be integral, ensuring research outputs are shared through workshops, contributing to evidence-based policy recommendations, and fostering a dynamic international research community.

### *Developing an Energy Transition Course*

Collaborate with international experts to establish an energy transition course at one university in each Southeast Asian partner country. This course should cover policy, technology, economics, finance, and social studies, with the flexibility to tailor content based on individual university goals and capabilities. The initiative aims to build expert capacity within universities, facilitating knowledge dissemination through teaching.

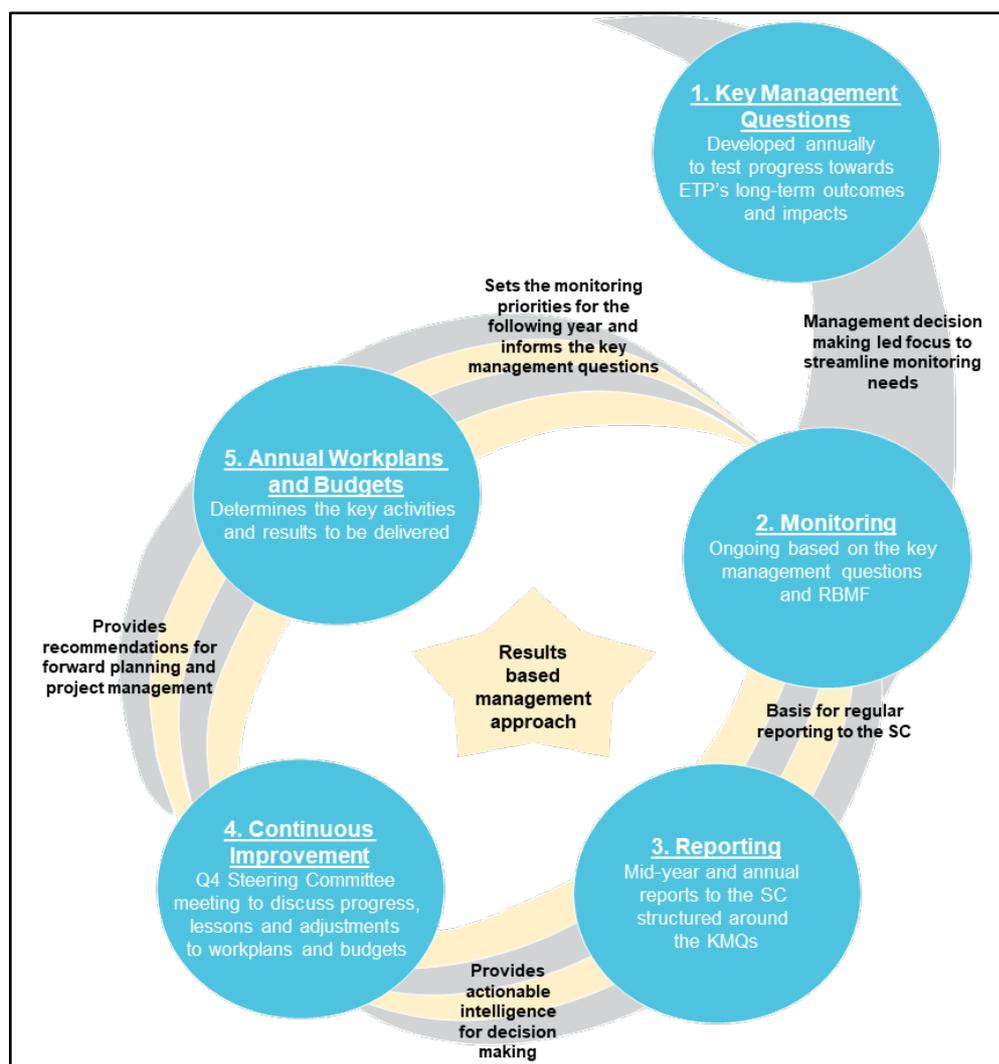
The process includes selecting partner universities, reviewing existing curricula, designing and implementing the course, exploring twinning arrangements between universities, testing the course, and eventually moving towards full-scale teaching.

The expected outputs include an up-to-date, locally tailored energy transition course implemented in four universities across Southeast Asia, with trained local lecturers capable of independently delivering the course post-program conclusion.

## 9. Evaluation and Monitoring

Central to the ETP-RT project was its Results-Based Monitoring Framework (RBMF). The UNOPS detailed reporting plan for the RBMF explores in detail how ETP's results depicted in the form of a theory of change (or outcome pathway) served as the guide to implementing the RBMF. The ETP-RT project involved a series of measures undertaken over time, identifying impact drivers in the short, medium, and long-term, as shown below in Figure 10.

Figure 10 – ETP's RBMF Implementation Framework (Source: UNOPS)



With guidance from the Accenture Development Partnerships, the project's RBMF was refined quarterly by the project's partners. Participant feedback was collected both qualitatively and quantitatively over the lifetime of the project.

The RBMF focussed on the primary strategic outcome of knowledge and awareness building, specifically centred around two components, as summarised below:

### 1. Increased develop of an accessibility to RE/E knowledge

Success for this indicator was determined by whether the targeted audiences indicated improved knowledge about EE/RE (energy efficiency/renewable energy) and the ability to sustain Energy Transition efforts. Results from the Energy Transition Dialogue 2022 indicate that 96% percent (compared to the target of 80%) reported an improved understanding of EE/RE topics relevant to them and their organisation. In 2023, results from the same event held the next year indicated that 87% of participants were satisfied with the dialogue (compared to a target of 80%).

## **2. Stakeholders involved in the RE/EE value chain, are knowledgeable and better informed to advance the energy transition agenda**

Multiple sessions were organised concurrently with highly successful publicity campaigns. For example, a target of 200 participants was set for the Energy Transition Dialogue 2022, and this target was exceeded by 210%. In terms of events organised, impressively, the target of 1 COP-related session was exceeded by a factor of 3, with two COP-related dialogues and attendance at COP28 itself.

Out of these events, targets were exceeded in terms of commitment of the participants from different sectors to tackle energy-related issues on a national level. For example, post-event evaluation from one event in 2022 indicated that 82% of participants from the three countries responded that they would use the ETP-RT platform to drive the energy transition in their countries together with their partners. Video distribution of events to wider audiences was demonstrated by targets being exceeded in terms of views, for example, one event experienced 470 views within its first month, superseding the target of 200 views.

The findings of these sessions were captured in the project's policy briefs which contained recommendations for energy policy and energy transition in the three project countries. These served as an important narrative indicator for the project's success by demonstrating new evidence gathered and published, for raising awareness and improving the overall EE/RE knowledge base of participants and their networks. Despite some minor challenges that presented over the project, according to RBMF, the ETP-RT was successful in hitting its intended outcomes.

This was due to the project team and partners' ability to act flexibly and competently manage risk and in some cases, view barriers as opportunities for a diversified approach. A full list of lessons learned can be found in Section 6.

Overall, these findings indicate that the project was of high quality and any future projects with a view to similar impact should seek to replicate the ETP-RT approach. Samples of overall feedback are included in this report as Attachment B. A snapshot of the data gathered can be seen in Figure 11.



# Australian National University

Figure 11 – ETP's RBMF Tracking Table

Project-level Indicator	Target	Planned Completion Date	FY 22		FY23 Q1		FY23 Q2		FY23 Q3		FY23 Q4	
			Achievement (Numeric input)	Achievement (comment)	Achievement (Numeric input)	Achievement (comment)	Achievement (Numeric input)	Achievement (comment)	Achievement (Numeric input)	Achievement (comment)	Achievement (Numeric input)	Achievement (comment)
Targeted audiences indicate improved knowledge about EE/RE and the ability to sustain Energy Transition efforts (specially for Trainings/Masterclass)	80%	Complete				Energy Transition Dialogue 2023 - Result from the post-event survey showed that 87% of the participants were satisfied with the dialogue.						
Policy brief - Recommendations for energy policy and energy transition in Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia	3 (1 for each country)	Complete			-						3	complete
No. of training sessions conducted for mid-level technical managers and policy makers	10	Complete	10	10 energy transition masterclass session conducted	-							
Number of participants in training sessions	100 participants from 3 countries	Complete	113		-							
Total no. of female attendees	50%	Complete	50 (44%)		-							
Conduct a successful publicity campaign and bring in a significant audience of to each topical session	2	Complete	1	The annual public event - Energy Transition Dialogue 2022 was organised	1	The annual public event - Energy Transition Dialogue 2023 was organised on 3 March 2023						
Number of participants in these webinars	Atleast 200 participants per year	Complete	420 participants		272 live participants	272 attendees						
Total no. of female attendees	50%	Complete	168 (40%)		114 (42%)							
Number of Speakers	-	Complete			10 speakers and panelists	In addition to 10 speakers and panelists, we have the engagement of 3 senior experts as facilitators						
Number of female speakers	50%	Complete			30%							
Sessions to share expectations from COP	3 (2 pre COP event and 1 at COP)	Complete 1 event	-		-						1	
Number of participants in the said roundtables	Atleast 10 per country per event	Complete 1 event	-		-						223	
Total no. of female attendees in the said roundtables	50%	Complete 1 event	29		-						109	109/223 (49%)
No. of round tables organized	9 (3 for each country)	Complete	9	3 for each country	-							
Number of participants in roundtables	Atleast 30 per country per event	Complete	233		-							
Total no. of female attendees in roundtables	50%	Complete	63 (27%)		-							
Number of participants in roundtables	Atleast 30 per country per event	Complete	233		-							
Total no. of female attendees in roundtables	50%	Complete	63 (27%)		-							
Develop an on-line library and recorded and a live forum for continuing access to new concepts and technologies under testing and								1. A project web portal was developed and embedded in ETP current website. The page is successful				



## 10. Conclusion

The successful conclusion of the ETP-RT project marks a significant milestone for all parties involved in energy transition in Southeast Asia. The project not only enhanced awareness and understanding of practical solutions for accelerating the transition to 100% zero-carbon energy in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam but also strengthened network knowledge, fostered a dynamic community of practice, and facilitated collaborative roundtable sessions. The project's impact was prominently showcased during the COP28 side event, highlighting key achievements and garnering attention from stakeholders worldwide.

This impactful initiative has left a lasting impression on various stakeholders, reaching beyond regional borders to influence the global discourse on clean energy transitions. The project's recognized utility in supporting and upskilling policymakers underscores its importance in driving positive change within the clean energy sector. The success of the ETP-RT project can be attributed to its meticulously tailored approach, addressing specific energy transition stages in each country and promoting cross-country collaboration.

The platform it created has proven instrumental in sharing technical insights and broader learnings, all viewed through the lens of a just transition. Despite national differences, the project exemplifies that barriers can be overcome through shared lessons and multilateral capacity building.

The authors express sincere gratitude to the participants of the ETP-RT project, including those engaged in roundtables, the ETP, and regional partners, whose collective efforts have contributed to the success and impact of this transformative initiative.

## Attachment A – Testimonials

---

*I appreciate the most the speaker's knowledge and experience. All the speakers are professionals in their fields. Their understanding is very useful and admirable. I felt really lucky that I had the opportunity to join and learn from them. Through this course, I have a more multidimensional composite view of my working field and the future path for my company, how can we grow and how can we contribute. (A female participant from Vietnam)*

*The topics are handpicked, and discussions are very informative. I recently joined the team handling energy matters in the Department of Finance in the Philippines, and the seminars boost my knowledge not only in the renewable energy industry, but also the whole of energy industry. I also like the manner the discussions were held and the interactions of the lecturers with the participants. (A male participant from Philippines)*

*Very interactive training - user-friendly medium (Moodle) - translator facility both audio and material (this is very important) - participants over various backgrounds in various countries (networking) - very insightful and the topic is a hot issue in this era. I think the presentation can be better and the infographic is complete - the training schedule often clash with the working hour, so sometimes it's inconsistent to follow. Overall, it was good! Thank you all for providing this! (A female participant from Indonesia)*

*It is not easy to participate into the course while still working so this training support me a lot. The lessons are well-organized and full of useful relevant knowledge. They are also recorded so I can study many times for well understanding. (A female participant from Vietnam)*

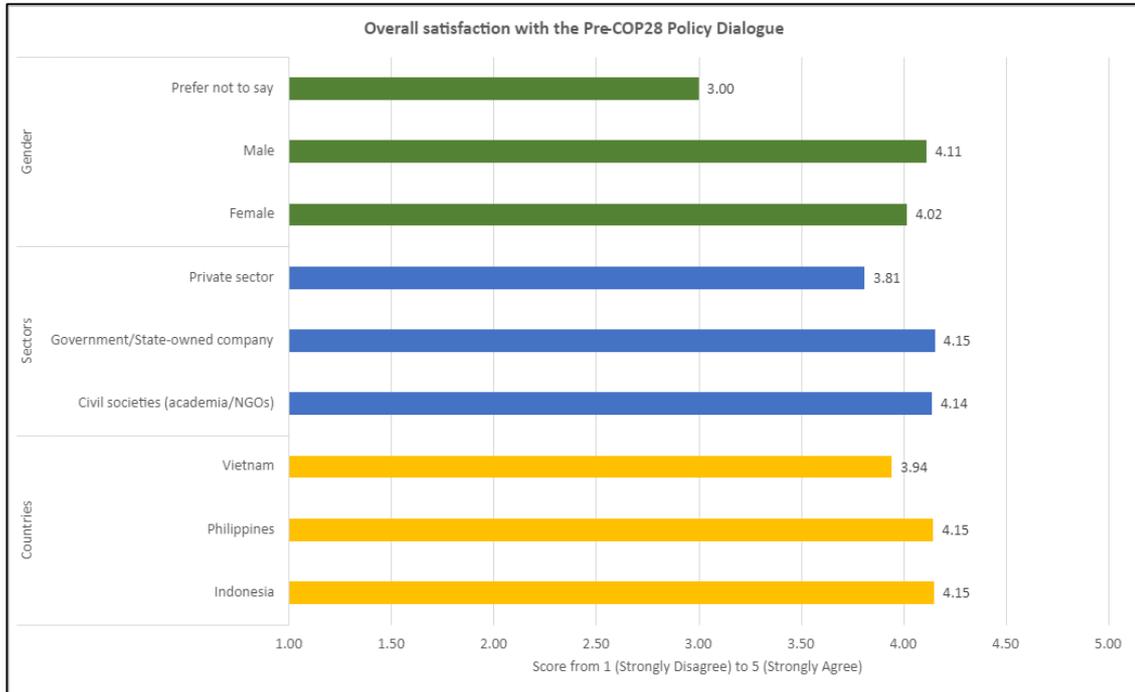
*Perhaps it would be great if we could have some in-country group work activities so that we could also get to know our co-participants from the same country and perhaps collaborate for future work output. (A female participant from Philippines)*

---

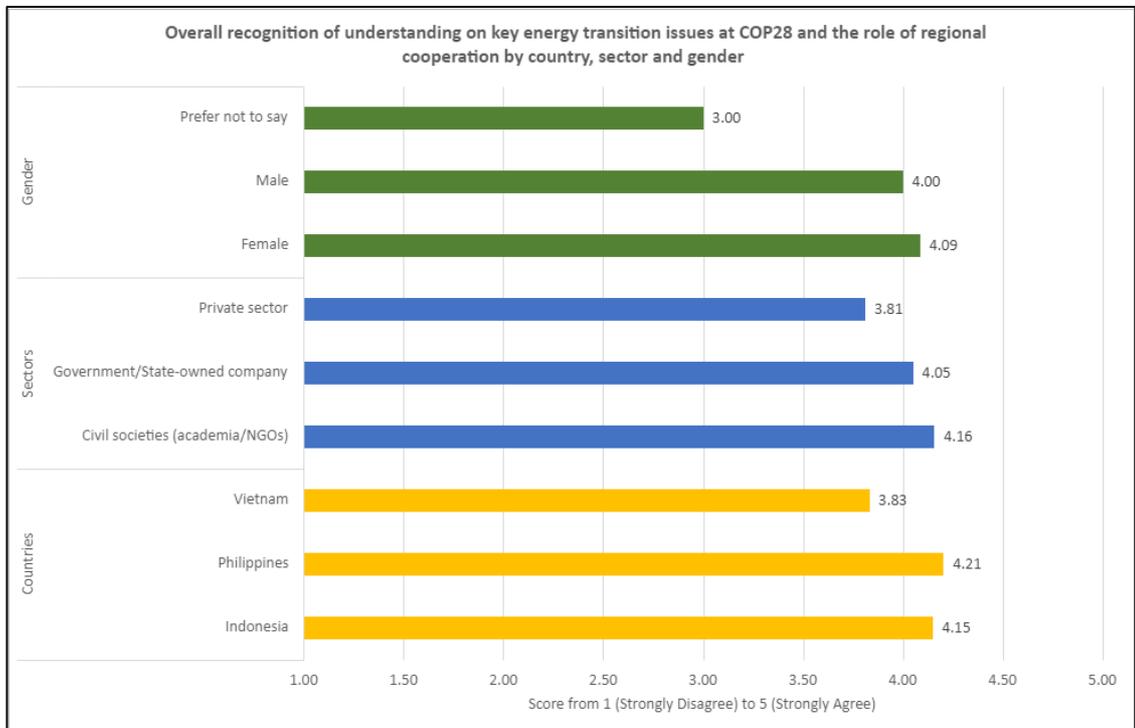
# Attachment B – Sample Feedback

Below is a sample of the forms of feedback gathered following the 2023 Pre-COP Policy Dialogue.

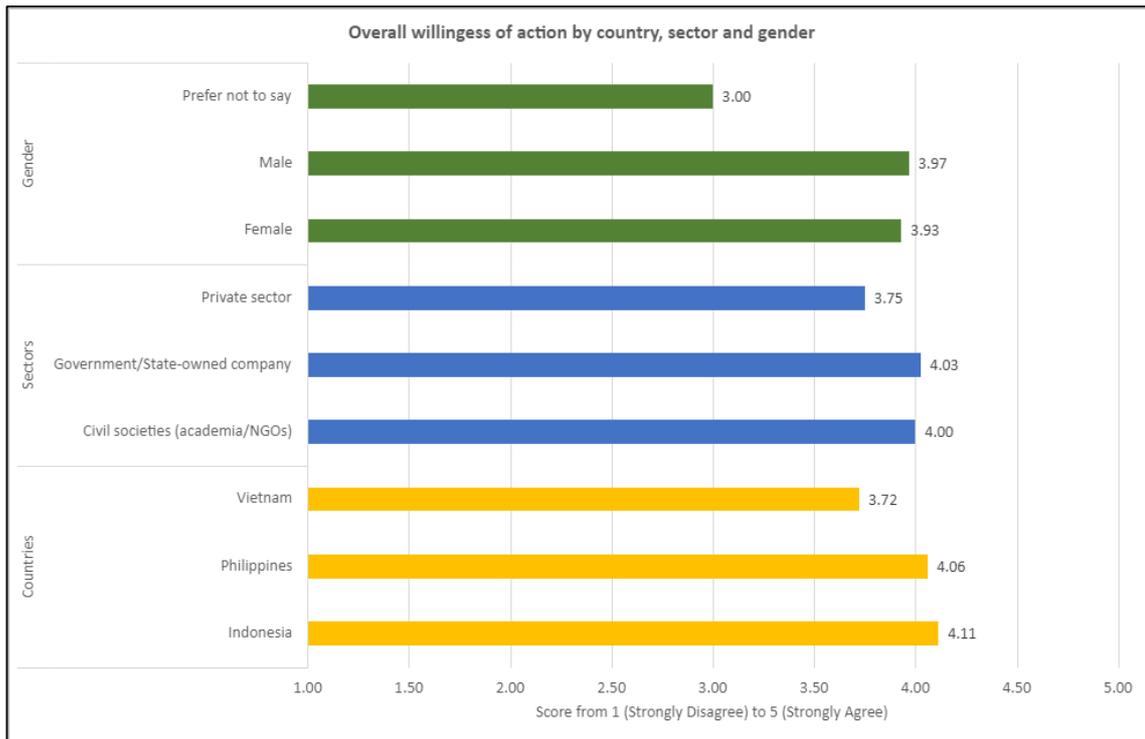
## Overall satisfaction with event



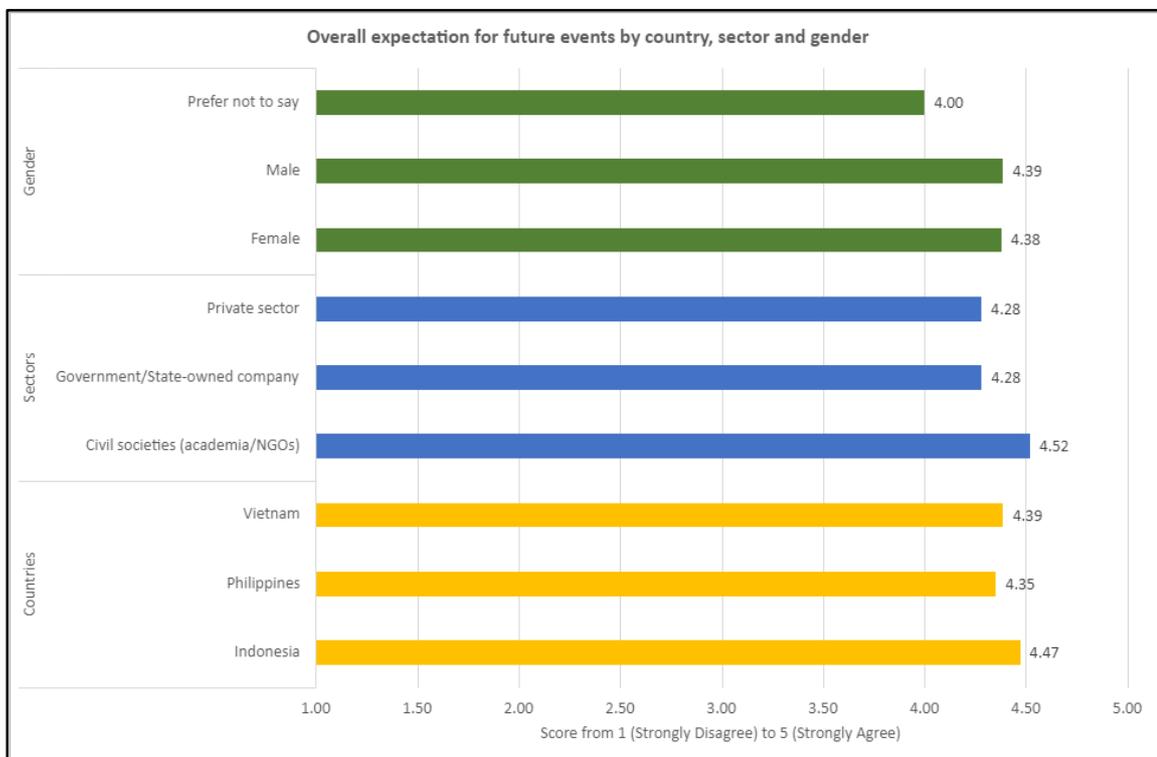
## Overall understanding of key energy transition issues



### Overall willingness to act.



### Overall expectation for future events



## Attachment C – Sample Q & A Report

Below is a sample of the Q&A Report for the Pre-COP28 Policy Dialogue - including questions asked and corresponding person who answered the question.

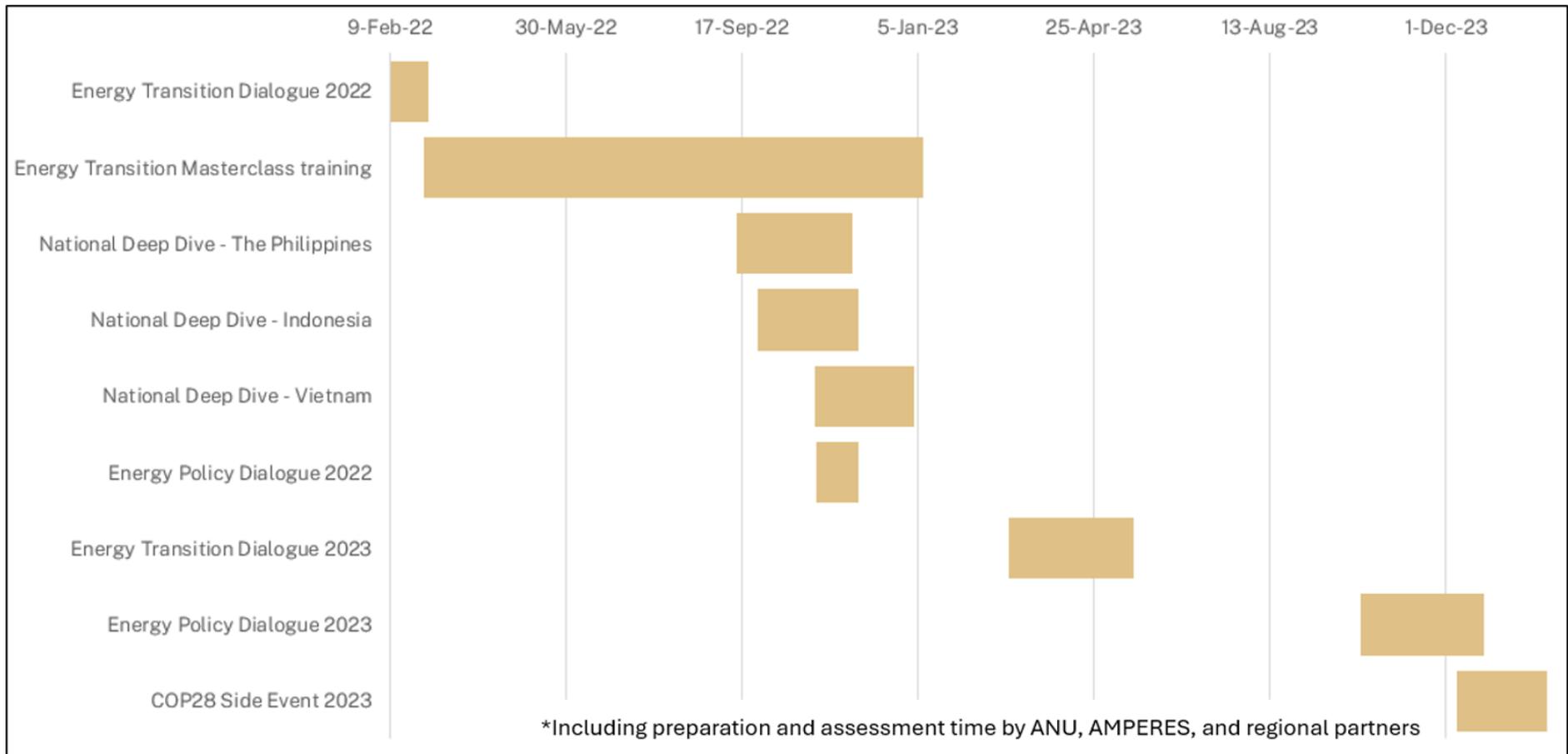
Where possible, live answers were given, however due to the large number of participants (and resulting Chat questions), some questions were answered by the respective expert offline.

Question	Answer Name
For the Philippines, what are clean energy transition plans in Clean Cooking? There are 6 out of 10 Filipinos that are still heavily dependent on primitive fuel such as charcoal and kerosene.	Dr. Sinocruz
transition, we also talk about changing people's behaviour to understand the importance of efficient energy use, using clean energy, etc. How the Philippines and Vietnam's strategies change the behaviour of their people to be more concerned about the energy transition Rastri Indonesia	Dr. Sinocruz
Surprised to hear Prof Frank Jotzo highlighting the NDC as the main opportunity for the region under the COP process. I would have expected that the implementation and strengthening of the “coal phase down and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies phase out” language in COP text would be a higher priority in the region to accelerate energy transition. Current NDCs in the region are not ambitious enough: conditional, relative targets and some not even covering all emissions sectors and gases. Do Gov reps in this webinar agree that updated NDCs are an opportunity and ready to be more ambitious on the 3 points above (conditionality, absolute targets, all sectors and gases)?	Frank Jotzo
I am interested in understanding the current cooperations or partnerships that exist to facilitate energy transition in Southeast Asian countries. As a representative of the Vietnam Petroleum Institute (VPI), we are eager to contribute to any initiatives related to this matter. I am Tung, Truong Nhu from Munich Germany	Pham Xuan Huy
From Julius Relampagos, Department of Economics, University of San Carlos. Question to any of panel discussants, while individual countries pursue their own energy transition pathways, has there been an inter-governmental collaboration or consultation among the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia to pursue a comprehensive integrated framework on energy transition in the Southeast Asian region? If so, what are some of the highlights of accomplishments coming out from this regional collaboration or consultation?	Beni Suryadi
Could you please elaborate in ways to closing the financing gap either in term mitigation or adoption efforts especially given a more uncertainty related to global economy and geopolitics?	Trang Nguyen

<p>Given some ASEAN countries within this region setting their emissions reduction by almost 50% based on their NDCs and reach net-zero emissions target by 2050, 1) what should be a regional financial architecture look like to meet this goal? 2) How ASEAN need to shape this regional financial landscape to address each country and ASEAN huge financial gap from multilateral climate finance, private sector, etc.?</p>	Beni Suryadi
<p>Funding is a pivotal factor in the energy transition, but it's not something we can rely on entirely. Additionally, it often comes with challenging terms and conditions. What do you believe is the most effective approach to ensure that the energy transition can maximize its benefits for everyone?</p>	Trang Nguyen
<p>I have a question for Dr Michael Sinocruz. Under the PEP 20-24, it is anticipated that solar and wind will increase their capacity by over 28th and 25th times, respectively. How will the government encourage this boom through policy &amp; market perspectives? I.e., if I am correct, FiT still follows Resolution No. 6/2015, and it's one of the highest FiT in SEA. Thank you.</p>	Dr. Sinocruz
<p>Traditionally, investment funds for energy projects have tended to flow towards economies with less developed social &amp; environmental policy safeguards. Often such economies also do not have established market mechanisms - let alone integrated exchanges for energy trading. Q: Shouldn't efforts for a just transition then prioritize: 1) preventing investments (especially profit driven private sector financing) from taking advantage of lacking regulatory environments to build generation assets; 2) promoting the establishment of frameworks for cohesion - to support market evolution towards deregulated energy trading (and eventual cross-border market integrations)</p>	Maria Frieze Reyes Vergel
<p>Hi, thank you to all the panellists for the fruitful insights. I am Faisol from Indonesia. After hearing the current condition for each country on energy transition, is there any common agenda for SEA countries which might have to put on the negotiation during coming COP28?</p>	Beni Suryadi
<p>Prof. Jotzo, how about the enablers for energy transition from each country? How to unite as one regional?</p>	Frank Jotzo
<p>May we kindly request the presentations sent to our emails along with the email addresses of the Speakers so that we can reach out to them directly.</p>	AMPERES VIETNAM
<p>Dr. Sinocruz, for the Philippines, what are clean energy transition plans in Clean Cooking? There are 6 out of 10 Filipinos that are still heavily dependent on primitive fuel such as charcoal and kerosene. <a href="https://www.esmap.org/sites/default/files/2022/2023/Reports/InfographicsCooking-030923-rev6-web.pdf">https://www.esmap.org/sites/default/files/2022/2023/Reports/InfographicsCooking-030923-rev6-web.pdf</a></p>	Dr. Sinocruz
<p>Great point by Beni on increasing thermal coal coming online. A significant reason for this is that decision making in investment into generators (renewable or otherwise) have been based on existing transmission infrastructure, and the traditional hub &amp; spoke economics of such</p>	Beni Suryadi



### Attachment D Gantt Chart – RT Activities\*





## Attachment E – Roundtables and Materials

Roundtable/Event	Related output/Session
Energy Transition Masterclass – March to June 2022	<a href="#">Full Recording Playlist</a>
	<a href="#">Energy Transition Masterclass Summary</a>
	<a href="#">All presentations and reading materials</a>
National Deep Dives – September to November 2022	<a href="#">The Philippines - Agenda</a>
	<a href="#">Indonesia – Agenda</a>
	<a href="#">Vietnam – Agenda</a>
	<a href="#">Summary materials and presentations</a>
Energy Policy Dialogues – November 2022 and September 2023	<a href="#">2022 Agenda</a>
	<a href="#">Policy Brief No. 4 Mind the Gap – Exploring Options to Finance Decarbonization of the Energy Sector in Indonesia and Vietnam - August 2023</a>
	<a href="#">2023 Agenda</a>
	<a href="#">2023 Policy Dialogue Report</a>
	<a href="#">Supplementary recordings and presentations</a>
Energy Transition Dialogues – February 2022 and March 2023	<a href="#">Policy Brief No 1. Grid &amp; Financing Challenges for Energy Transition in Indonesia – June 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Policy Brief No 2. Enabling an Increased Share of Renewable Energy in the Philippines Electricity Mix – June 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Policy Brief No 3. Managing Vietnam’s Grid Issues for Effective Energy Transition – June 2023</a>
COP28 side event	<a href="#">Post COP28 Summary Report</a>
Narrative Reports	<a href="#">Q1 &amp; Q2 2022</a>
	<a href="#">Q3 2022</a>
	<a href="#">Q4 2022</a>
	<a href="#">Q1 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Q2 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Q3 2023</a>
Inception	<a href="#">December 2021 Report</a>
Sustainability Plan	<a href="#">Report</a>
White Papers	<a href="#">Indonesia April 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Philippines May 2023</a>
	<a href="#">Vietnam May 2023</a>