Green Jobs Malaysia Project

AT A GLANCE

➜ **Partners**
Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis (ILMIA) of the Ministry of Human Resources (MoHR), Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeT-THA), Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF), Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC)

➜ **Donor**
Government of Malaysia

➜ **Duration**
2012-2014

➜ **Target beneficiaries**
Government officials of the Ministry of Human Resources (MoHR), and the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) of Malaysia, Economic Planning Unit (EPU), social partners (MEF and MTUC), academia

➜ **Geographical focus**
Malaysia

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In an era of climate change, resource scarcity and environmental degradation, promoting green jobs is now part of a wider development agenda driving efforts towards a greener and fairer development path.

Malaysia has pledged a voluntary 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 2020, and committed to pursuing an environmentally sustainable economic development path. This led to the 2010 National Green Technology Policy developed by the Cabinet Committee on Green Technology and KeTTHA to support the growth of new green industries and green jobs.

The transition to a greener economy will trigger shifts in the labour markets, and create demand for new skills and re-skilling programs, while some jobs will be lost. Therefore it is important for the government to analyse where these changes will occur.

In May 2011, enhanced social dialogue in Malaysia with employers' (MEF) and workers' (MTUC) groups, the government and academia set the stage for further discussions and collaboration between the ILO and tripartite partners on the promotion of green jobs.

In 2012, the Green Jobs Malaysia Project was initiated under the agreement between the tripartite partners, and will run until December 2014.

By taking the tripartite approach, the project aims to provide ILO constituents and stakeholders with a clearer understanding of the distribution of green jobs across the economy, promote information exchange and social dialogue on green jobs policies, and identify potential entry points for further green job creation, thus help policy makers to shift to a green economy.
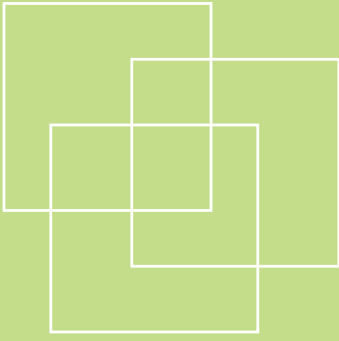
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MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Phase 1 - Gathering data, scoping and mapping green jobs in Malaysia. A green jobs mapping study was finalised in March 2013. It identifies environment-related employment, and profiles different sectors and informal activity, education and skills development needs, gender distribution and potential green jobs opportunities for people with disabilities.

- Phase 2 - Building a Dynamic Social Accounting Matrix (DySAM) that will account for environmental activities (green DySAM). Employment and environmental impacts of environment driven policies in Malaysia will be simulated, and country level socio-economic data on employment, income distribution, and CO2 emissions will be generated.

- Phase 3 - Developing the capacity of future DySAM experts in Malaysia. A capacity building programme is underway — Level 1 Training was conducted in September 2013; Level 2 is scheduled for June 2014; Advanced Level 2, for Summer/Fall 2014. This will be followed by a national workshop with stakeholders and constituents to share the results of the two first phases of the project.

- Phase 4 - Piloting green skills standards development programme by building on the results of the DySAM analysis to pilot test the implementation of national occupational standards on green skills in key sectors — energy, transportation, waste and water management, and building.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

- Through increased information and capacity building activities, ILO constituents in Malaysia will have a clearer understanding of the distribution of green jobs across the economy. They will be able to identify entry points for further green job creation and supply side gaps for climate smart policies and gender responsive green jobs creation. They will have necessary tools to prepare the labour market for a just transition towards a gender sensitive greener economy that promotes job-rich environmentally-friendly economic sectors with a trained labour force.

- The Malaysian government will gain analytical capacity to monitor, evaluate and simulate the environmental and socio-economic impacts, including employment impacts, of low-carbon initiatives, through the design of a green DySAM, a diagnostic tool based on national data.

- The Malaysian government and social partners will be engaged in tripartite social dialogue to develop green policies, by identifying and evaluating strategies for green job creation through increased access to reliable sources of data and information on green jobs and training, and by the simulation of climate smart policies (green DySAM).

- Occupational green skills standard and the government's capacity will be developed to test and certify specialized vocational training for green jobs in specific sectors.