

Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	<i>Skills for Green Jobs in Indonesia</i>
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URL	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_143505.pdf
Summary	The objective of this study is to identify strategies related to skills development in Indonesia that may provide remedial measures to environmental degradation, climate change, and global trends for a green economy. The study concludes that many sectors are already affected by the movement toward a greener economy. Some companies in these sectors, either affected by new environmental regulations or driven by profit motives, have already started to adjust to the new greening trend in the market. Skill development for qualified human resources and skilled personnel are crucially needed to achieve a green economy.
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sectors most affected by climate change due to their high carbon emissions and thus require mitigation efforts are Energy, Forestry, and Transportation. • The government has many programs for greening the economy, but none are really broadly implemented to any great degree. • In developing policies to combat global warming and environmental degradation, the Government of Indonesia (State Ministry of Environment, 1999) has identified three principles as the foundation in developing national response strategy to address in adaptation and mitigation as well as promoting green economy. • The Government of Indonesia has taken policy measures in sectors considered as key challenges in climate change and environmental degradation. • Indonesia's government has not yet listed how green issues will be affecting the labor markets. • Opportunities for new skills will surely increase in conjunction with Indonesia's growing policy response to environmental issues. For example, Indonesia has addressed the need to increase workers' knowledge on environmentally sound technologies through formal, higher-level education and on-the-job training. • As the economy moves toward green production, new sectors have emerged to answer the needs for green technology and materials, such as environmental services, and renewable energy, • The increased public awareness on environmental issues has encouraged the retail sector to add green components in its products to attract more consumers. • Unfortunately, there is no systemic approach to skill improvement programs yet, neither by government, academia, nor non-governmental organizations to monitor the skills needed in the market. However, case studies have shown that updates in skill-focused programs have been implemented within companies themselves. <p>Additional key observations can be found throughout the report.</p>
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Indonesia should develop a clear and transparent policy on energy. • Cooperation must be encouraged between the central and local governments. Vocational training centers at provincial or district level should be developed and supplement those at the national level. • Pursue enhanced collaboration with other Ministries, such as those of Energy, Forestry and Environment, as the task of providing necessary skills cannot be achieved by the Ministry of Labor alone. The coordination will ensure policy implementation at the ground level to build and improve Indonesian green labor skills. • Eliminating fossil fuel subsidies will promote more energy-efficient investment, increase income, promote a green economy, and lead to a better allocation of resources. • Promote the use of renewable energy to raise awareness with the public. The public could then begin to shift demand for using alternative sources of energy to mitigate

	<p>climate change and move toward a greener economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue international collaboration opportunities to benefit technology development in renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation. • Identify country-level labor market information to map the level of existing skills in various sectors and identify training needs. The study should be able to quantify the benefit from skills for green jobs and the impact to economic development. <p>Additional recommendations can be found on pp. 49 – 51.</p>
Definition of “Green”	N/A
Methodology	Case Studies, Interviews (10 respondents), Literature Reviews
Data Sources Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources • Indonesia Second National Communication (SNC 2009) • Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2006) • Central Statistics Bureau (BPS 2009) • Astra International Tbk. <p>These are just a select few of the sources mentioned in the document; please see report for completed list.</p>
Report Geography	Indonesia, Southeast Asia
Green Occupations Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Expert • Biogas Engineer • Biologist • Biomass/Waste Engineer • Electrician • Environmental Officer • Geothermal Engineer • Hydro Engineer • Wind Engineer <p>Additional occupations are found throughout the report.</p>
Green Industries Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Automotive Industry • Energy Efficiency • Environmental Impact Consulting • Forestry • Manufacturing • Recycling • Transportation • Waste Management <p>Additional industries may be cited throughout the report.</p>
Keywords	Clean Technology; Climate Change; Conservation; Ecotourism; Energy Efficiency; Environmental Degradation; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); Geothermal; Green Collar; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Greening; Kyoto Protocol; Land Use Change and Forestry (LUCF); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO); Recycle; Renewable Energy; Sustainable Agriculture
Legislation Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 23 of 1997 • Law No. 25 of 2007 • Law No. 17 of 2006 <p>Additional Legislation may be cited throughout the report.</p>
Bibliography (Y/N)	Y
Reviewer Name/Org	Mario Wong, Labor Market Information Division, EDD

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