



Green Jobs, Decent Work and Sustainable Development

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Green Jobs Programme

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Green Growth Platform Launch

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The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO



International Labour Organization



- The ILO is the international organization responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards.
- It is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes promoting **Decent Work for all**.
- This unique arrangement gives the ILO an edge in incorporating 'real world' knowledge about employment and work



Decent Work Agenda: four strategic objectives

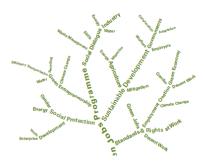
- Creating jobs: an economy that generates opportunities for investment, entrepreneurship, skills development, job creation and sustainable livelihoods.
- Rights at work: to obtain recognition and respect for the rights of workers.
- Extending social protection: to promote both inclusion and productivity by ensuring safe working conditions, provide adequate compensation in case of lost or reduced income and access to adequate healthcare.
- Social dialogue: Involving strong and independent workers' and employers' organizations is central to increasing productivity, and to building cohesive societies.
- With gender equality as a crosscutting objective



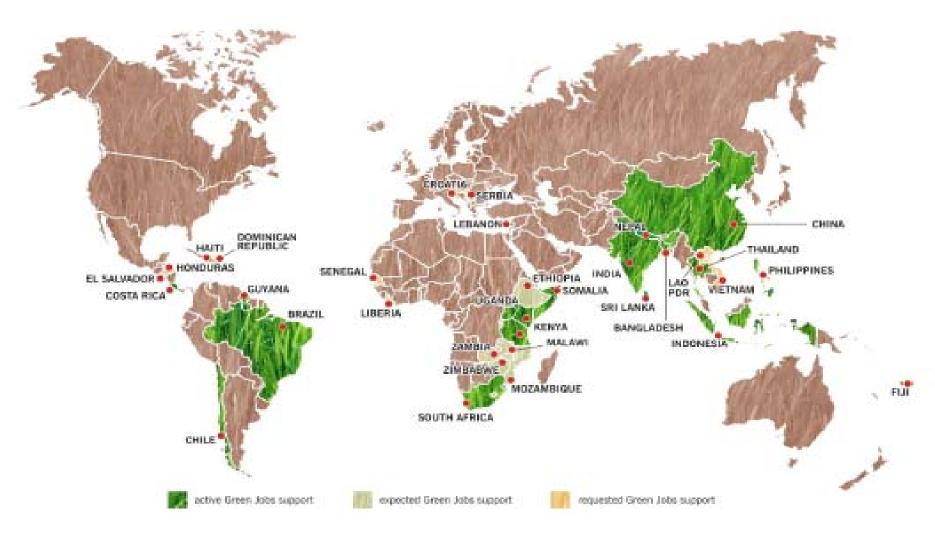
Why the ILO works on environment?



- Main goal: Sustainable development= going greener is the only option.
- This will not be possible without the active engagement of world of work: enterprises (both large, medium and small-sized), workers (both from formal and informal economy) and governments (labour institutions)
- Need to understand better labour+environment interactions and identify those policies & measures that will enhance decent work conditions for all
- Green Jobs Programme



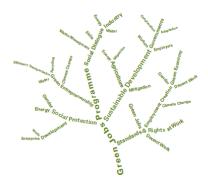
ILO Green Jobs Programme countries





Green jobs = decent jobs which

- ✓ Reduce consumption of energy and raw materials (dematerialize economies)
- ✓ Avoid greenhouse gas emissions (decarbonize economies)
- ✓ Minimize waste and pollution
- ✓ Protect and restore ecosystems and environmental services
- ✓ Adapt to climate change



Green jobs and development

1. Effects on employment:

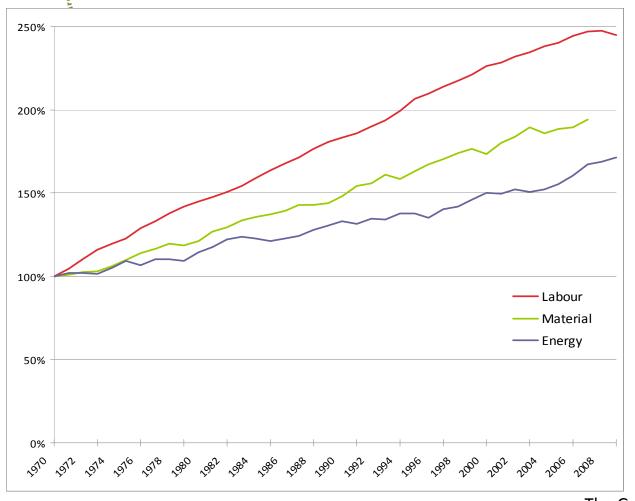
- Net effects economy wide, + and effects by sector
- Job creation: direct + indirect (+ induced)
- Transition: job substitution- energy/resource intensive
- EU ~ 10 % of employment (~80 % of GHG emissions)
- OECD ~ 8 % employment

2. Effects on income:

- Better incomes (some sectors) (Ex. waste management)
- 3. Effects on social in-/exclusion: distribution/access
 - -Issue of equity, social cohesion, inclusion



Labour productivity vs energy and material productivity

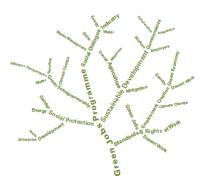


Productivity evolution in 40 years

Labour: 2.5 times

Material: 2 times

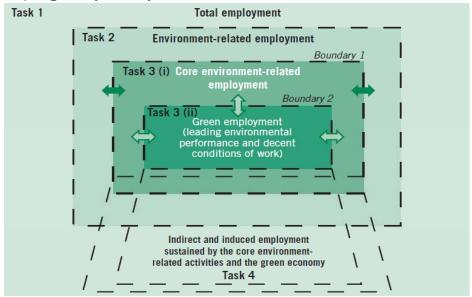
Energy: 1.6 times



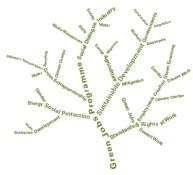
Providing tools: Assessing Green jobs potential

- Assess existing and potential green jobs in a developing country
- Estimates Direct, Indirect & Induced effect
- Allows for 'What if' Scenarios

(E.g. if policy shifts 5% investment into Green







Major publications, training and diagnostic tools



Skills for Green Jobs: A Global View

Training manual for workers "Desarrollo sustentable y trabajo decente"





"Toward a greener economy: the social dimensions"



International level:

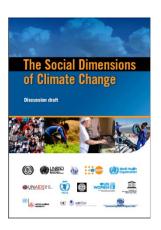
1/ Promoting Decent Work in a Green Economy - ILO Background Note

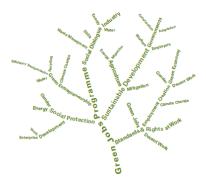
2/ UNDAF: Integrating Green Jobs in the United Nations Joint Programmes: A Guidance Note

3/ Social Dimensions of Climate Change – joint UN publication

4/ Green Jobs Report II (forthcoming)

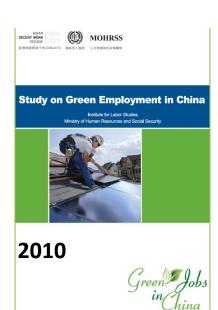






Example China

Assessment of Green Jobs
Potential



2010-2015, China's 12th five year plan:

- Development to green growth
- 'Guiding options on promoting Green jobs'

Policy on Green Jobs

Inter ministerial task force

2010, Experience sharing meetings between government, unions & business

Social Dialogue & Action plan

2011, Green Business
Options China:
Training program to
encourage Green
Entrepreneurship

Pilot Project

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Country assessments as first step

Country	Sectors	NET Green Jobs potential	
China (2010)	Forestry, Energy, Industry	30 million by 2020 (direct & indirect)	
South Africa (2011)	Energy, Natural Resource Management, Mitigation	450,000 by 2025 (direct)	
Brazil (2008)	Energy, Transport, Recycling a.o.	2,6 million in 2008 (existing, direct)	
Bangladesh (2010)	Climate Adaptation, Construction, Transport, Energy, Agriculture & Recycling	7,5 million in 2010 (direct & indirect) of direct ONLY 800,000 DECENT	
Mauritius (2011)	Manufacturing, Tourism, Energy, Agriculture, Finance	55,000 in 2011 (11% of total employment)	
Lebanon (2011)	Construction, Energy, Recycling, Forestry	30,000 by 2020 (direct)	
India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka. Philippines	Planned 2012		



Employment & environmental policies: need for coordination

- **Eco-tax:**
 - tax energy/emissions, reduce cost of work
 - would save jobs in resource intensive sectors
- Skills development:
 - Major bottleneck for growth and restructuring
 - SMEs
- Just transition:
 - Social protection, diversification, skills, intermediation
- Social dialogue
 - Having those in charge of implementing policies
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Incomes and social inclusion

Major opportunities social inclusion:

- Agriculture, forests, waste management, social housing, energy access
- Require targeted policies
 - E.g.: India NREGA; Brazil 'my house, my life', 'bolsa verde'; Chile incl. waste management; Bangladesh Grameen Shakti ...



Country examples

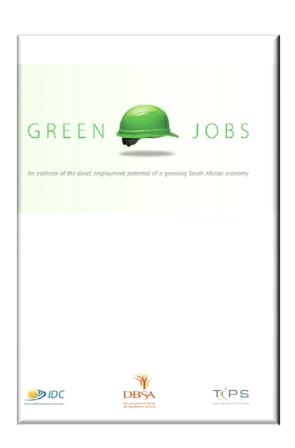
- South Africa: Green jobs in development strategy
- Brazil: Poverty eradication plan 'Brasil sem miséria' – green social housing, formalization waste managers, 'bolsa verde'
- India: National Rural Employment Guarantee
 Act



South Africa's New Growth Path

- Development Strategy
- Component green jobs
- Assessment green jobs potential:

Net direct jobs	Short term (2012)	Medium term (2017)	Long term (2025)
Total	98,000	255,000	462,000
Energy generation	13,565	57,142	130,023
Energy efficiency	31,569	70,193	67,979
Pollution control	8,434	13,189	31,641
Nat. resources	44,512	114,842	232,926





Lessons for policy

- Green growth not equitable and socially inclusive by default
- Green economy necessary condition for sustainable development, but not sufficient
- Policy coherence essential, complementary social policies needed
- Social protection, industrial policies, active labor market policies, social dialogue

Lessons Learned by the ILO: Brazil

Key to success

Ownership

Embed Green jobs assessment and policy into National Development Plan

Plan the entire program cycle from the outset (assessment to policy)

Clear sector selection

Clear national, state or regional focus

Successful Green Jobs assessment, pilot and policy Brazil



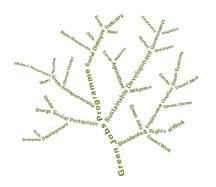
Challenges

Experts with combined knowledge on 'Green' & 'Jobs' scarce

Statistical data & indicators for Green and Decent Jobs is challenge

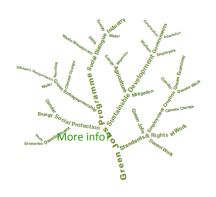
Building Policy coherence proves difficult

Moving assessment results to implementation requires commitment



Risk of social exclusion

- Pre-existing poverty:
 - e.g. agriculture: adaptation climate change, gender-based inequity
- Restructuring:
 - E.g. recovery fish stocks
- Energy/resource/food prices:
 - Subsidy reform, CO2 tax etc.
 - Compensate poor households (transfer payments)



More info:

ILO.org/green-jobs-programme

ILO.org/greenjobs



Brazil: Social housing, sustainable construction

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- 'My house-my life' social housing program (5/2009)
- 350,000 units energy savings measures
- 40% electricity bill
- - 18% peak demand
- + 18,000 jobs

Sustainable construction



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Brazil: Waste management & recycling

- 60,000 workers in formalized recycling industry
- Approx 400,000 informal
- Cooperatives, service contracts, installations, fair wages and OSH
- New law: Tax reductions if recycling via cooperatives
- Brasil sem miséria



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Chile- Inclusive waste management

- 1- New law on waste management and recycling is being discussed now in Chile
- -ILO is helping to integrate the role of waste pickers
- 2- Training for workers on energy and energy policies
- 3- Social dialogue at the workplace to reduce pollution and enhance working conditions





New Growth Plan South Africa: SMEs, social economy, green jobs

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Gender dimension- Kenya and Bangladesh







Greener Business Asia

- The project supports capacity building and bipartite cooperation for greener workplaces and sustainable enterprises in selected sectors.
- Integrated approach- triple-bottom line performance:
 - environmentally-friendly practices to improvements in productivity and overall competitiveness,
 - while advancing the decent work agenda at the workplace.
- Thailand and the Philippines. Tourism and the automotive industry respectively