



Introduction to Green Jobs Concepts (global and regional experiences)

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1. The two challenges of the 21st century

- International Labour Organization
- Green jobs address the two defining challenges of the 21st century
 - Averting dangerous climate change and environmental degradation
 - Pressing need to deliver social development

and decent work for all





The employment and social challenge

- International Labour Organization
- Unemployed: 205 million globally, 83 m in Asia-Pacific
 - Of these, nearly 40 per cent are between 15 and 24 years of age
- One in five workers in extreme poverty (< \$1.25/day)
 - Two-thirds of these workers in A-P
- World's working age population to grow from 4.5 billion in 2010 to 5.2 b in 2025
 - Asia home to 300 m of these 700 m additional workers
- Only one in five working-age population have access to comprehensive social protection systems







The environmental challenge



- Climate change sea level rise, increase in extreme weather events (storms, floods, droughts, water fall patterns, etc)
- (World population 1 bn 1900 9 bn 2050?)
- No access to potable water: nearly 900 million people
- No access to reliable energy: 3 billion households
- Nearly ¾ of world's poorest depend on environment as a significant part of their daily livelihood

Environmental challenges have an far-reaching implications in terms of livelihoods and labour market dynamics





Responding to these challenges



- Responding to these challenges requires a farreaching transformation to the way we produce, consume and earn a living
- Green jobs will be a key element of this shift to a sustainable, low-carbon economy



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2. Green Jobs



Green jobs is defined by the ILO/UNEP as:

"employment created in economic sectors and activities, which reduces their environmental impact and ultimately brings it down to levels that are sustainable"





What do we mean by green?



- Green jobs contribute directly to reducing the environmental impacts of the economy
 - By enhancing green sectors (Green Jobs in renewable energy, pollution control, forestry, mass transport, eco-tourism...)
 - Improving the environmental performance of existing sectors (Greener Jobs in manufacturing, construction, tourism...)
 - Adapting to the effects of climate change (Green Jobs to build climate resilient infrastructure...)





A multi-dimensional dynamic concept



- A Green Job in country A is not necessarily a Green Job in country B
- A green job today will not necessarily be a green job tomorrow







What do we mean by decent work?



The ILO's Decent Work Agenda provides a framework with four strategic objectives:

- 1. Fundamental principles and rights at work and labour standards
- 2. Employment and income opportunities opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income
- 3. Health and Safety and Security in the workplace and social protection for workers
- 4. Social dialogue and tripartism freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in decisions that affect their lives



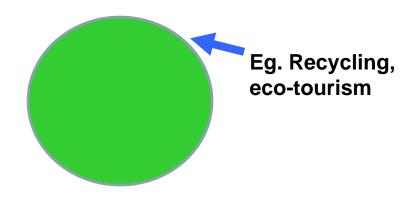




Impact of the transformation to a greener economy on sectors

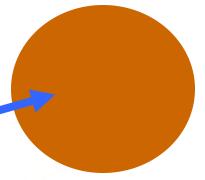


Expansion of green sectors

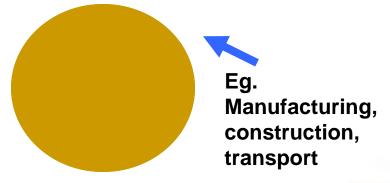


Some sectors will decline

Eg. Some industries that cannot adapt



Most sectors will evolve









Examples of potential green jobs



Need to look at:

environmental impact

decent work element







Examples of potential green jobs



- Mangrove planter
- Mechanic for CNG propelled buses
- Manufacturer of fuel efficient car
- Sustainable farmer (resource management, carbon capture)
- Farmer in agro-forestry
- Workers in certified forestry
- E-Waste collector
- Architects and engineers designing renewable technologies and energy efficiency products

Need to look at:

- environmental impact
- decent work element







4. Estimating green jobs



- Green Dynamic Social Accounting Matrix (Green DySAM)
- Updated input-output tables incorporating green sectors,
- Assess and predict potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate mitigation and adaptation measures on employment and incomes.
- Labour ministries can develop programmes to undertake research on the labour market and track demands for green skills and green jobs.
- Mainstreaming employment targeting and employment impact assessments into economic and environment-related strategies.
- Employment and skills needs forecasting ought to be integrated in to economic planning and integrated with environment-related agendas to anticipate new developments in the labour market.

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4. Estimating green jobs



Bangladesh – 3.5 million existing core env-related jobs

Sectors	Core env- related jobs	Direct 'Green' jobs	Indirect jobs
Sustainable agriculture	41,548	n.a.*	47,482
Sustainable and participatory forestry	28,813	n.a.	28,121
Sustainable energy	18,823	18,823	50,561
Waste management and recycling	189,180	n.a.	212,753
Collection purification/distribution of water	8,441	n.a.	n.a.
Climate adaptation activities	1,726,755	616,052	967,849
Manufacturing and energy efficiency	10,934	10,934	21,472
Sustainable transportation	178,510	178,510	54,049
Sustainable construction	1,340,000	536,000 -	1,416,364
		670,000	
Total	3,543,004	1,427,319	2,798,651

GHK Consulting 2010 *n.a. – not available





4. Estimating green jobs



Bangladesh – 3.5 million existing core env-related jobs

- 800,000 of these jobs can be considered "green jobs" as they meet decent work standards.
- Core environment-related jobs and green jobs account for nearly 7% and 2% respectively of total jobs (49.5 million) in the economy.
- Another 4 million jobs are indirectly supported as a result of these core environment-related and green jobs.
- Climate adaptation activities (62%) and sustainable construction (21%) account for most of the identified environment-related jobs

GHK Consulting 2010 *n.a. – not available







Green jobs are affected by changes at all levels of the economy

National economic plans, social protection and the regulatory environment will create jobs and support decent working conditions

- Micro level changing consumer behaviour, workplace practices.
- Meso level industry and community initiatives eg. corporate social responsibility, green financing, sectoral programmes.
- Macro level national economic plans, skills policies, social protection, regulatory environment.





Brazil

- 2.65 m existing formal green jobs (comprising 6.7% of the formal labour market)
- For example, approx. 60,000 workers recycling industry
- Green Social Housing -upgrading the informal settlements. 3 million affordable homes to be built using principles of green construction, creating green jobs and skills for local people, based on the U.K.'s Sustainable Code Level 6





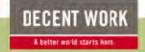
India



- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment— Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) - employment-intensive growth policy focuses on conservation of resource bases in rural areas
- Links policies for poverty alleviation and income security with climate change adaptation and investments in natural capital
- Works are related to water, soil and land conservation activities such as recharging groundwater, reducing soil erosion, conserving biodiversity, reclaiming degraded lands and carbon sequestration
- Provided income security and a social protection floor to approximately 54 million rural households







South Korea



- The Four Major Rivers Restoration Project (2009)
- Part of governments Low Carbon Green Growth agenda
- Goal = water security, improve flood control measures, regenerate ecosystem vitality, new opportunities for rural economic development along the restored river routes.
- Created for 88,400 jobs (US\$ 6.6 billion) for 2 years,
- Investments related to climate adaptation (eg. strengthening old levees, dredging sediment, expanding carbon sinks and flood monitoring technologies) mitigation: Photovoltaic and small hydropower power

Biogas Power Generation in Samoa





Trained villagers to build biogas digesters

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Retrofitting Prefabricated Buildings Mongolia







- Approximately 250,000 people (20% of the urban population) live in prefabricated buildings in Ulaanbaatar.
- 40 % of the heating energy can be saved. A potential 60% or more is also possible with consumptionoriented heating tariffs.







Skyrise Greenery Program Singapore



Organization

- Urban greenery and ecology designed to enhance the urban living environment
- Reduces the need for air conditioners, saving energy and reducing GHG emissions.











China ACFTU: The Role of Trade Unions in Promoting Energy Efficiency



- Reducing emissions in the workplace and in advocating awareness and innovation about energy efficiency among workers.
- Training program to create 670,000 new energy efficiency inspectors.
- Ensuring workplaces and enterprises are compliant with environmental regulations.
- Rewards for innovative energy efficiency ideas; quiz and speech competitions; monthly energy reductions themed events and specific training programs for energy efficiency inspectors.
- ACFTU plans to build 800 new demonstration points and 50 female worker training and demonstration schools for green skill and reskilling programs for laid-off and migrant workers.







Australia National Green Jobs Corp



- Green skills and accredited training to 10,000 young people (aged 17-24 years old) for employment in emerging green sectors.
- Integrated with variety of social protection policies
- Projects include; restoring degraded beaches, dunes, riverbanks, foreshores; land surveys and audits; building and repairing board walks; regeneration and replanting of degraded lands; wildlife and fish habitat protection; refurbishing public parks; building or repairing bikeways; landscaping gardens using native plants and work in recycling and waste management.





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Thank you

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