

ILO/Japan  
Multi-bilateral  
Programme



ILO/Korea  
Partnership  
Programme



International  
Labour  
Organization

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### GREEN JOBS PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



## INTRODUCTION

Green jobs are decent and environmentally friendly jobs. Generically defined as the direct employment created in economic sectors and activities which reduces their environmental impact and ultimately brings it down to levels that are sustainable, green jobs are decent jobs that reduce consumption of energy and raw materials, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, as well as protect and restore ecosystems. “Green jobs” directly respond to three of the defining challenges of the 21st century: averting dangerous climate change and environmental degradation, the need to deliver socially responsible development through decent work, and the effort to eliminate poverty. Creating green jobs and adapting existing occupations are critical in the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient, environmentally friendly economy that is fair to all.

In 2009, the ILO initiated the Green Jobs Global Programme to promote opportunities, equity and a just transition to a green economy and inclusive growth for the world of work. The programme encourages governments, employers and workers to collaborate on generating coherent and effective activities that lead to decent work for all in a greener economy.

The Green Jobs Programme for Asia and the Pacific currently collaborates with ILO constituents in Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The main objectives of the programme are to:

- enhance the capacity of ILO constituents to take part in dialogue on green jobs at local, regional and national levels by giving them access to quality data and information;
- influence national policies and thus contribute to an inclusive growth model that is job-centred, environmentally sustainable and promotes decent work; and
- promote gender sensitive opportunities for green jobs by supporting demonstration activities and national programmes.

### Research on Green jobs in Asia and the Pacific

#### Labour, human health and environmental dimensions of e-waste management in China

The e-waste sector in China is rapidly growing and millions of jobs have emerged in both formal and informal economies. In some provinces and cities of the country, e-waste recycling has become a major economic activity providing employment, particularly to rural migrant workers. However, e-waste recycling is an activity with many decent work deficits, faced with serious occupational safety and health issues, high incidence of child labour and the presence of informal workers and migrant workers.

The ILO Country Office for China and Mongolia, in collaboration with the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific and the Chinese Academy of Safety Science and Technology, concluded in February 2013 the research study “**Labour, human health and environment dimensions of the e-waste management sector in China**”. The study assessed the challenges associated with developing a more integrated approach labour and environmental policies towards progressive formalization of the e-waste sector in the country and the promotion of productive and greener jobs. Consequently, a number of solutions were identified to address these challenges in a socially and environmentally sound manner. These include: (i) developing competence, knowledge and training in human health and environmental risk control and management; (ii) strengthening occupational safety and health in the formal sector to ensure the rights at work and sustainable enterprise development; (iii) taking into account the social implications of transformation during the formalization and industrial development with regard the informal sector; and (iv) developing and implementing environmental, health and safety management guidelines at the enterprise and facility level to avoid new and emerging environmental and human health risks during the scaling up of the e-waste management industry.

## Green jobs mapping study in Indonesia

Indonesia has taken some steps forward in promoting the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally friendly economy. As part of the effort to effectively promote a job-rich economy growth, the **Green Jobs Mapping Study in Indonesia** was undertaken by the ILO Country Office for Indonesia and Timor-Leste in collaboration with the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP). The study identified nine key economic sectors with environment related activities that are creating green jobs in the country and provided policy recommendations for further actions to promote green jobs within these sectors. The report estimated that there were approximately 8.8 million jobs considered as core environment related jobs, of which approximately 4 million jobs were assessed to be green jobs adhering to decent work principles. The sector with highest potential for further green jobs creation is agriculture, followed by transport and manufacturing. The study also reviewed and identified serious decent work deficits in some green segments, namely forestry, fisheries, construction and waste recycling where issues of low occupational health and safety, income insecurity and poor productivity pose significant concerns. These sectors, if supported by appropriate policies, have significant potential for creation of green jobs.

The outcomes of the study were discussed with the ILO constituents and national stakeholders during the **Green Jobs Workshop** held in Jakarta, Indonesia in July 2013. The study has been disseminated to a wider audience through the Asia Pacific Green Jobs Community of Practice. (<http://www.apgreenjobs.ilo.org>)

**Table 1. Estimated core environment related jobs and green jobs in Indonesia**

Key sectors	Core environment related jobs	Green jobs
Agriculture	4,809,584	2,434,667
Forestry	213,620	97,630
Fisheries	549,012	241,739
Mining & energy	6,780	4,820
Manufacturing	1,062,761	331,538
Construction	414,780	187,752
Transportation	1,659 606	603,593
Tourism	21,407	10,665
Waste	73,462	73,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,811,012</b>	<b>3,985,866</b>

*Source: Green jobs mapping study in Indonesia – ILO, 2013*

## Knowledge-sharing and trainings of ILO constituents on Green jobs

### National forums on greener business

Supported by the ILO/Japan Multi-bilateral Programme, the Greener Business Asia (GBA) project aims to promote capacity building of social partners while developing and disseminating practical training and knowledge resources that assist enterprises in becoming more sustainable, and providing greener, safer and more productive workplaces through mechanisms of worker-employer cooperation.

Within the framework of GBA project, the national forums on **“Pathways towards greener and more inclusive economies: The role of sustainable enterprises”** and the **“Greener business forum”** were convened in November 2012 in Thailand and the Philippines respectively. These two events were participated by more than 180 representatives from various governments’ agencies, constituents, business organizations, non-governmental organizations, technical institutions and the academia. The forum provided participants opportunities to discuss various strategies and promising initiatives to promote sustainable enterprises and their roles in the transition towards greener and more equitable economies. The forums drew attention to following major issues:

- Key support elements for enterprise sustainability with a particular focus on skills and training needs of workers and enterprises;
- Model of worker-employer cooperation for achieving greener and more sustainable enterprises developed by GBA;
- Highlighted importance of dialogue and stakeholders’ participation for the transition towards sustainable enterprises and greener jobs; and
- Sustainable issues through a sectoral perspective by looking at tourism sector (Thailand) and automotive industry (the Philippines).

The Greener business forum in the Philippines was also an opportunity to promote key green information partnerships that sustain initial efforts towards sustainable enterprises, namely the web-based Industrial Waste Exchange Platform for companies offered by the Philippine Business for Environment, and the Greener Industries Portal and “Zero Basura” (Zero Waste) workplace challenge.

“Workplace cooperation between employers and workers contributes to stable industrial and employment relations and productive workplaces”

Employers’ spokesperson, Jorgen Ronnest, at the ILC 102nd Session, Geneva, 2013

### Expert group meeting on Green growth and green jobs for youth

**“Green growth and green jobs for youth”** was the focus of the expert group meeting jointly organized in December 2012 by the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The meeting was attended by more than 150 representatives from governments, academia, specialized national and international agencies, workers’ and employers’ organizations, NGOs and the youth movement.



*Ms Thetis Mangahas, Deputy Regional Director, ILO ROAP, delivered key-note speech at the Expert Group Meeting, Bangkok, December 2012*

Through the discussions and presentations at the meeting, it was indicated that youth are most interested and aware of green policies and they are well receptive to obtain green jobs. However, they have not been prepared adequately and lack basic education as well as effective supporting mechanisms for their participation in the job market, particularly for green jobs. Responding to this gap, new skill anticipation, skills development schemes and integrated green youth employment programmes should be developed aligning with specific national context to ensure the transition to a green economy can benefit all, in particular young men and women. Youth should also engage in policy-making process for this transition to maximize the impact on youth employment.

## Training of ILO constituents on green jobs

The International Training Centre (ITC) of the ILO supports the capacity development component of the ILO Green Jobs programme through designing and delivering learning events for ILO constituents and development stakeholders according to their specific training needs, and to increase their awareness, understanding and policy making capacity in the promotion of green and decent jobs.

Fifteen tripartite delegates from the Asia and Pacific region (approximately 20% of the participants globally) attended a number of training events at the ILO ITC between September 2012 and the first half of 2013. The **Inter-regional Trade Union training on Decent work, sustainable development and green jobs** taken place from 3 to 14 September 2012 responded to specific needs of workers' organizations and provided a platform of dialogue and exchange on the role of Trade Unions in the global, regional and national debates on sustainable development. Following that, the **Green jobs learning forum** in December 2012 equipped the attendants with knowledge, tools



*Participants of the Green Jobs Learning Forum, ITC ILO, Italy, December 2012*

and examples of good practices to enhance design and implementation of effective local strategies for the promotion of green jobs. The one-month international blended course on **“Promoting green jobs policies: Employment potential and skill needs in a greener economy”** (May 2013) aimed at providing a conceptual and strategic framework for green jobs promotion at national level by focusing on the social and employment dimensions of the green economy. Special attention of the training event was given to the assessment of employment potential and the analysis of skill needs, through sectoral, cross-sector and country analysis in view of informing national policy initiatives. Participants have the opportunities to apply their learning process into specific actions they can promote according to their professional context.

## Promoting a just transition to a green economy and inclusive growth for the world of work

### Thirty countries in Asia adopted the Hanoi 3R Declaration

Under the overall theme of “3Rs in the context of Rio+20 outcomes – The future we want”, the **Fourth Regional 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Forum in Asia** was convened in Ha Noi, Viet Nam from 18 to 20 March 2013. The event was jointly organized by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam, the Ministry of Japan, and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). Representative of the ILO Green jobs programme at Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Mr Vincent Jugault, was one of the panelists for the session of “Performance indicators in 3Rs and resource efficiency: Monitoring the Progress of 3R efforts towards a green economy”. The sessions focused on the importance of 3R performance indicators in moving towards a resource efficient society in Asia, the suitable framework for 3R/ resource efficiency indicators in Asian countries to effectively track the efficiency of different types of resource flow in the economy, and the institutional mechanisms at local and national levels to strengthen 3R information, indicator and knowledge base.

At the forum, apart from the strong commitment to effective promotion of 3Rs in the region, thirty participating countries adopted the **Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-23**. The Declaration, built on voluntary basis, expresses 32 sustainable 3Rs Goals and respective monitoring sustainable indicators in (e-)waste and recycling management. The issues of decent and productive work, green jobs, labour inspections in waste sectors and skills for green jobs etc...are well referred in the document. The social aspect has been duly acknowledged as fundamental pillar for sustainable development in the recycling economy.

## The 102nd Session of the International Labour Conference

The International Labour Conference 102nd Session of the ILO took place from 5 to 20 June 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland. More 4,700 delegates, representing governments, workers, and employers' organizations from the ILO's 185 member States, attended the event. During the two-week conference, the delegates discussed a broad range of issues, including employment, growth and social progress; domestic labour; the situation in Myanmar; employment and social protection in an ageing world; strengthen social dialogue between governments, employers and workers; and promoting decent and green jobs.



*Technical Committee members discussed Sustainable development, Green Jobs and Decent work at the ILC 102 session, Geneva, June 2013*

At this Conference, for the first time in the ILO's near century-long history, government, worker and employer delegates have agreed on a strong common vision and key guiding principles to achieve a just transition to a greener economy. The Committee on Sustainable development, made up of 225 tripartite delegates, completed historical tripartite discussions and produced conclusions on **"Sustainable development, decent work and green jobs"** that were adopted by the plenary session of the ILC.

The conclusions addressed key policies areas and institutional arrangements towards the transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies. In this document, the Committee called for all jobs and enterprises to become greener by introducing more energy and resource-efficient

practices. This can be realized by increasing social dialogue and adopting coherent policies, customized to each country's need, and by applying particular attention to labour standards, industrial policies and support to SMEs.

The Committee also highlighted the need for a strong link between the world of work and education and training, the implementation and respect for OSH measures, and the promotion of sound, comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems. The roles of governments, workers' and employers' organizations in promoting and achieving decent work, green jobs and sustainable development were also emphasized in this document. The ILO's further development in research capacity, knowledge management and knowledge sharing with constituents were indicated as important tasks of the Organization in the times to come.

Amongst a number of specific issues, the Committee's conclusions also asked the ILO to continue to engage with relevant institutions at global and regional levels to promote Decent Work Agenda in macroeconomic policies, to work to ensure that Decent Work is applied in practice and to provide active support for constituents advocating the inclusion of Decent Work, poverty eradication and a just transition for all, in the Post-2015 development agenda.

On the occasion of the 102nd Session of the ILC, the ILO's Director-General launched the **Green Initiative** as part of the seven key centenary initiatives of the ILO. The Green initiative shall bring practical application to the decent work dimension of the transition to a low-carbon, sustainable development path and facilitate the tripartite contribution to it.

"The role that the ILO will be called upon to play in the transition to a low-carbon sustainable development path is the single factor that will most clearly distinguish the Organization's second century of activity from its first. That means that the Green initiative will need to be at the heart of what we do and in all areas of ILO activity, with the post-2015 agenda very much in mind here as well"

Mr Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General, Concluding remarks at the 102nd Session of the ILC Geneva, June 2013

## Support for Green jobs creation

### Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Forum

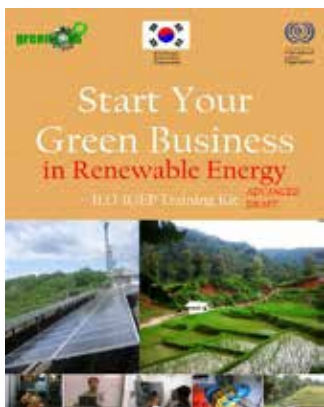
With support from the ILO/Korea Partnership Programme, the **Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Programme (IGEP)** seeks to promote the establishment of and assistance to green entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas in Indonesia, supporting the shift to a green economy, with green jobs and decent work creation and a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission in various sectors of the economy.

The **Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Forum**, a joint initiative between the IGEP and the Bank of Indonesia, was convened on 8 May 2013 in Jakarta, Indonesia and served as a national platform for tripartite dialogue and consultations among all relevant stakeholders on green entrepreneurship. Recommendations from national partners supported the expansion and replication of the pilot IGEP (2012-13) into a **National Green Entrepreneurship Program** (2013-16); incorporation of the proposed National Green Entrepreneurship Programme into the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJPMN) 2015-19; and the concertation



*Business idea discussion, Training of Entrepreneurs, Bogor, Indonesia, May 2013*

between all relevant partners and coordination of entrepreneurship initiatives in Indonesia across Ministries following a common roadmap, led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) Indonesia.



© ILO

As part of the IGEP intervention, the **“Start Your Green Business” (SYGB) Training Kit** was developed during the pilot phase of the programme (2012-13). The training module focuses on five sectors of the economy namely tourism, energy, waste management, creative industry and food/agriculture. The pilot implementation of the SYGB training through a Training of trainers and Training of Green Entrepreneurs were conducted in Jakarta and Surabaya in collaboration with the Bank of Indonesia. The SYGB training is preliminary stage of the Start and Improve Your Green Business scheme, of which, the Improve Your Green Business (IYBG) and Expand Your Green Business (EYGB) will be developed in 2014.

*SYGB training kit, IGEP, 2013*

## Value chain analysis in rubber and fishery sectors, Indonesia

The “Green livelihood access for central Kalimantan’s Inclusive Environmental response to climate change” (GLACIER) project (2012-13), with financial support of the Government of Norway aims to improve access to sustainable livelihoods for local communities in the Ex Mega Rice Project (EMRP) area in the Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The project covers five villages including the Aruk, LawanKajang, BerengBengkel, Tumbang Nusa and Pilang that were previously part of the EMRP.



*A women preparing to plant rubber in Aruk village, Indonesia, March 2013*

© ILO

The project approach, by helping to find local answers to local needs through community participation, optimizes the issue of local resources such as labour, materials, skills and traditional knowledge for the creation of green jobs. The project thus far has completed all designs for environmental rehabilitation and infrastructure work in targeted villages. The construction work will be carried out by community members themselves, using community contracting with selected Community Organizing Committees (COC). On-the-job training to improve local capacity to execute construction work was delivered to designated COCs for the four

villages. Two community contracts thus far have been issued and a new bridge and motorbike trail will be built using durable, environmentally friendly materials. The plantations for agro-forestry and a fire prevention infrastructure will also be built in the coming months.

Through participatory methodology that involves local communities, local authorities and national and international experts, the project selected rubber and fisheries as the two priority commodities for value chain development in the target areas.

Brief value chain assessments were undertaken which mapped out main economic actors and market linkages, identified bottlenecks, and proposed short-term and medium-term actions for their improvements. Short term activities on rubber include provision of technical training and support for productivity improvements (including better rubber taping, sound preparation of rubber slags up to the industry technical standards), delivery of improved clones of rubber seedlings and the set-up of nurseries, as well as construction of community infrastructure such as warehouse for adequate drying up of the rubber slags. On fisheries, the short-term activities include the construction of fishponds, the provision of technical support and training on fodder production and business development.

In addition, community members are invited to follow a balanced mix of training courses in entrepreneurship, cooperatives and farmers’ group development, and technical trainings. To date, 256 participants have been equipped with basic concepts and skills in developing business for smallholder rubber farmers and fisheries. Also, a technical training is underway on both sectors to improve the knowledge of community members on quality control and assurance; sharing of good cultural practices; access to viable enterprise development services and/or access to finance, amongst others.



## Q&A

### Phil O'Reilly, Chief Executive of BusinessNZ, New Zealand Employer delegate to the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the ILO, talks about Green jobs



© BusinessNZ

Interview conducted by  
 ILO Regional Office for  
 Asia and the Pacific

*Mr Phil O'Reilly was the main negotiator of the Conclusions of the "Committee on Sustainable Development, Decent Work and Green jobs" on behalf of the IOE at the ILC 102nd Session in Geneva in June 2013.*

#### 1. Please kindly share with us your impressions regarding this discussion and what in your own opinion are the main outcomes for Employers and enterprises?

I was impressed with the positive, constructive and practical discussion that we had at the ILC on the issue of green jobs. People came with firmly held views and beliefs but at the end of the day I think we negotiated a very helpful and practical document for further work by the Office and constituents. The big outcome from my perspective was to bring a practical set of ideas and options to employers concerning the green jobs debate. The conclusions put green jobs in the context of greening growth and they make recommendations for action and for further work that link effectively into economic realities. The conclusions make the point that green jobs can only take place in the context of sustainable enterprises and a growing and vibrant economy. That will be a confidence boosting message for employers generally.

#### 2. You come from the Asia & Pacific region which was already the first region to recognize green jobs as a full component of its labour at the occasion of the regional Labour Conference in Kyoto in December 2011. What should be done in this region to assist enterprises in the transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy with decent jobs?

The Asia Pacific region was the first to recognise green jobs at the conclusion of the Regional Labour conference in Kyoto in December 2011. Those same conclusions also make the point that no two regions are alike. The needs of Asia and Pacific will obviously be different from those of Africa or from South America or Europe. That is an important point to note with regards to green jobs. The creation and promotion of green jobs in the countries of ASEAN will also be different to trying to achieve the same objectives in for example, Australia or New Zealand. The Office will need to take this into account in thinking about its work program. Greening of jobs in developing countries will be a different challenge to those in developed countries and a different task again in least developed countries. Cultural factors, industrial circumstances and labour market realities will also show impact. A green jobs package that has the best chance of success will take account of and celebrate those realities, opportunities and challenges. Businesses in the Asia Pacific Region look forward to that kind of outcome.

#### 3. The ILO Director General has launched an important Enterprise Initiative as well as a Green Initiative as two of the seven centenary initiatives of the ILO at the ILC. What should be the ILO's priorities to implement this initiative in the Asia and Pacific region?

The first and foremost task in implementing green initiatives will be for the Director General and the Office to take account of its mandate, priorities and resources as agreed by the Governing Body. They could usefully focus on identifying practical examples of activities that have helped companies and employers move to sustainable production and consumption and they could identify and overcome resource constraints relevant to each country, sector, region or business. At the end of the day making sure that people at enterprise, regional and national levels have the right information, the right skills and training and the right framework of strategy and action will be the most important contribution the office can make to creating a more sustainable future, not only for our enterprises but also for the jobs those enterprises sustain and grow.

## ILO Featured Publications on Green Jobs

### The global impact of e-waste: Addressing the challenge



E-waste is currently the largest growing waste stream. Of the e-waste in developed countries that is sent for recycling, 80 per cent ends up being shipped (often illegally) to developing countries to be recycled by hundreds of thousands of informal workers. Such globalization of e-waste has adverse environmental and health implications.

The paper explores the volumes, sources and flow of e-waste, the risks it poses to e-waste workers and the environment, OSH issues, labour issues and regulatory frameworks, and links this growing global problem with the ILO's current and future work. In considering the solutions to the e-waste problem, the paper focuses on worker protection through appropriate legislation, formalization of the informal recycling sector and the opportunities represented by cooperative organization of e-waste workers.

### Green jobs becoming a reality: Progress and Outlook 2013



The ILO's Green Jobs Programme actively promotes the creation of green jobs through research, international advocacy, capacity building, knowledge sharing and at national level through the provision of technical advisory services. Since its inception in 2009, the Programme has operated through a network approach, and Green jobs are increasing embedded in ILO country programmes as well as in global priority areas.

The report presents a selected number of successful experiences around the world. It illustrates the different levels at which the Green Jobs Programmes operates, and reflects what is meant by claiming that green jobs have become a reality in all dimensions of the decent work agenda. The report also provides an update on the activities, which will unfold in 2013 with the continued support of the Programme's networks and partners.

### Sustainable development, decent work and green jobs

*(Report V - Submitted to the 102nd Session of the International Labour Conference)*



The report was prepared for the discussion at the 102nd Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) took place in June 2013 in Geneva. "Sustainable development, decent work and green jobs" was the fifth item on the Agenda of the ILC.

The report addresses the challenges of achieving environmental sustainability and turning the vision of decent work for all into a reality. It shows that not only are both challenges urgent, but also they are also intimately linked and will have to be addressed together. While it is certain that environmental degradation and climate change will increasingly require enterprises and labour markets to react and adjust, the goal of environmentally sustainable economies will not be attained without the active contributions of the world of work.

## New Development of Green Jobs in Asia and the Pacific

### **Greener Business Asia project – Phase 2 (2013-14)**

Upon successful completion of the Greener Business Asia (GBA) project during its first phase (2009-12), the GBA project has been renewed under the continuous support from the Government of Japan. In this second phase (2013-14), the project will reach out to a greater number of workers and employers' organizations working in tourism sector in Thailand and in automotive industry in the Philippines to assist them in shifting their workplaces to be more productive, efficient and safer. Built on the achievements from the first phase, the GBA phase II will deepen the collaboration with governments and social partners through providing tailored technical support and leveraging their member networks to promote sustainable enterprises with greener jobs.

### **Indonesian Green Entrepreneurship Programme (June – December 2013)**

Entrepreneurship has been identified by the Government of Indonesia as an essential vehicle to mitigate unemployment, especially for the youth, achieve poverty reduction, and support the national development strategy, namely pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-growth and pro-environment.

Moving forward from the pilot phase during December 2012 – May 2013, the intervention of Indonesia Green Entrepreneurship Programme (IGEP), with support from the ILO/Korea Partnership Programme, will be continuing from June to December 2013 focusing on the implementation of the Start Your Green Business (SYGB) scheme in the form of trainings and coachings of entrepreneurs and trainings of trainers. The SYGB training programme covers five green sectors: creative industry, food and agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and waste management with a view to expansion to other sectors. It is based on advanced training methodologies and represents an evolution as it strongly integrates green business management, decent work and labour rights into the training elements.

As an outlook, the Green Entrepreneurship Programme (Jun-Dec 2013) aims at paving the way for an expansion to a four-year National Green Entrepreneurship Program, which expected to be incorporated into the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJPMN 2015-2019).

### **Skills for green jobs in building energy efficiency sector in China (October 2012 - December 2013)**

Transforming to a green economy requires the provision of competent workforce equipped with green skills, particularly for new jobs and transformed jobs in the labour market. With additional funding from the ILO – Flanders Partnership, the ILO Green Jobs programme in China has initiated a pilot project on skills for green jobs in building energy efficiency sector in the country. The project aims to support the development and pilot-test of a skills-for-green-jobs training schemes in selected site in China. It will be a demonstration and impulse to formulate the national skills development strategies while strengthen the role of social dialogue. The project will include activities on skills for a green economy in China to enable the development and mainstreaming of further targeted training materials into the Chinese skills provision systems and policies.

### **Facilitate the just transition, progressive formalization and green jobs creation in e-waste sector in China (January – December 2013)**

The project aims at building capacity of constituents and stakeholders to initiate processes for a progressive transition to the formal economy and decent work in the context of sustainable development in Guiyu town, Guangdong province of China, as pilot area. The success of this pilot project will be foundation for the development of a medium-term action on e-waste sector in China.

**DECENT WORK**

A better world starts here.

**Join the ILO Green Jobs Community of Practice**  
**[www.apgreenjobs.ilo.org](http://www.apgreenjobs.ilo.org)**

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
International Labour Organization  
United Nations Building,  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue,  
Bangkok 10200 Thailand  
Tel: 662 288 1234 Fax: 662 288 3062  
Email: [Bangkok@ilo.org](mailto:Bangkok@ilo.org)

**[www.ilo.org/asia](http://www.ilo.org/asia)**