

Social Protection and Climate Change Concepts, approaches and practice

ILO Jakarta Social Protection Lecture Series #6

Marie-Christina Dankmeyer

Social Protection & Climate Change Specialist – ILO Social Protection Department

and Camilla Roman

Policy Specialist – ILO Green Jobs Programme

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Overview

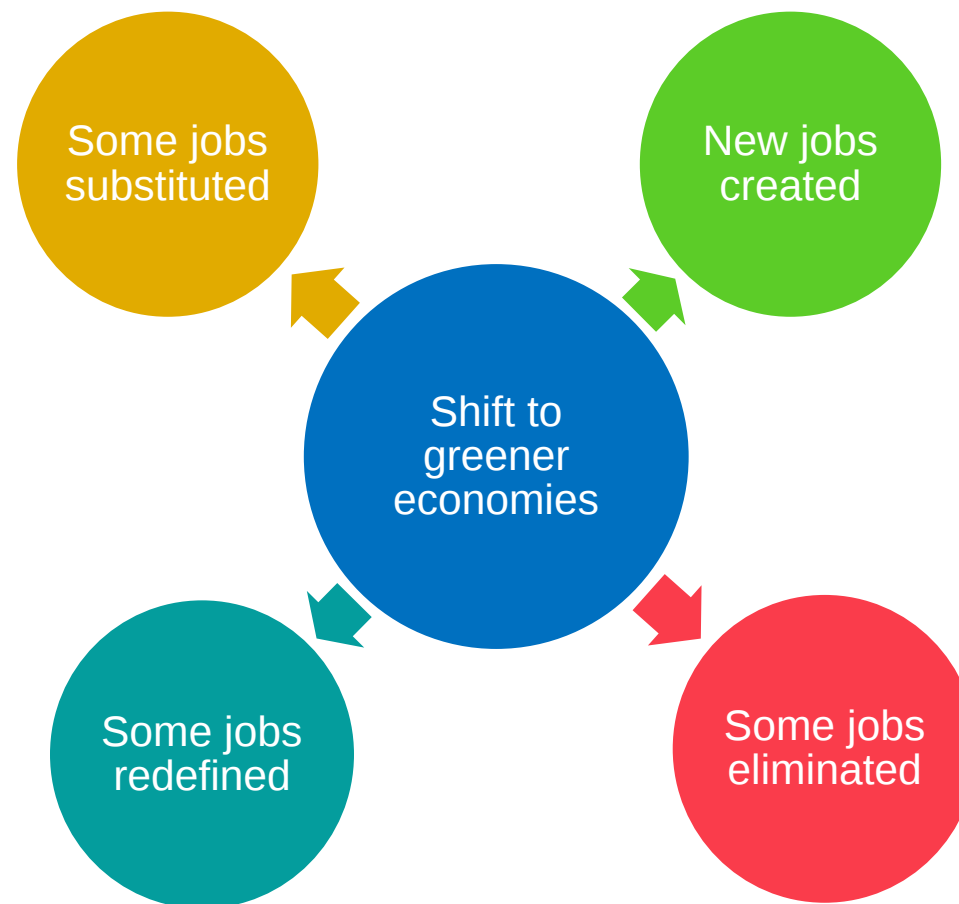
- I. Introduction: Why social protection & climate change
- II. Concepts:
 - ▶ Just Transition (incl. jobs and productivity)
 - ▶ Social protection & climate change – ILO's approach
- III. In practice: country examples
- IV. Regional challenges, trends and their implications
- V. Context of Indonesia
- VI. Outlook: COP26 Agreements

I. Introduction



► Climate change impacts on jobs and productivity

- **Baseline:** 1.2 billion jobs are closely linked to eco-system services.
- **Inaction:** By 2030, 2% of working hours can be lost to disasters and posing OSH threats.
- **Action:** Achieving the 2-degree target brings net employment gains of 18 million new jobs by 2030, but also include deep impact on employment and labour



II. Concepts: Just Transition

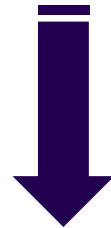
to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all

A Just transition aims to maximize climate action and minimize negative social impacts of a green transition, while maximising opportunities.

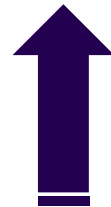
Planning for a just transition has clear positive impact on the labour market including

- ▶ Job and income gains are maximized
- ▶ Risks of job and income losses are minimised and addressed
- ▶ The vulnerable are protected and included

Economies have
lower emissions and
climate change
vulnerability



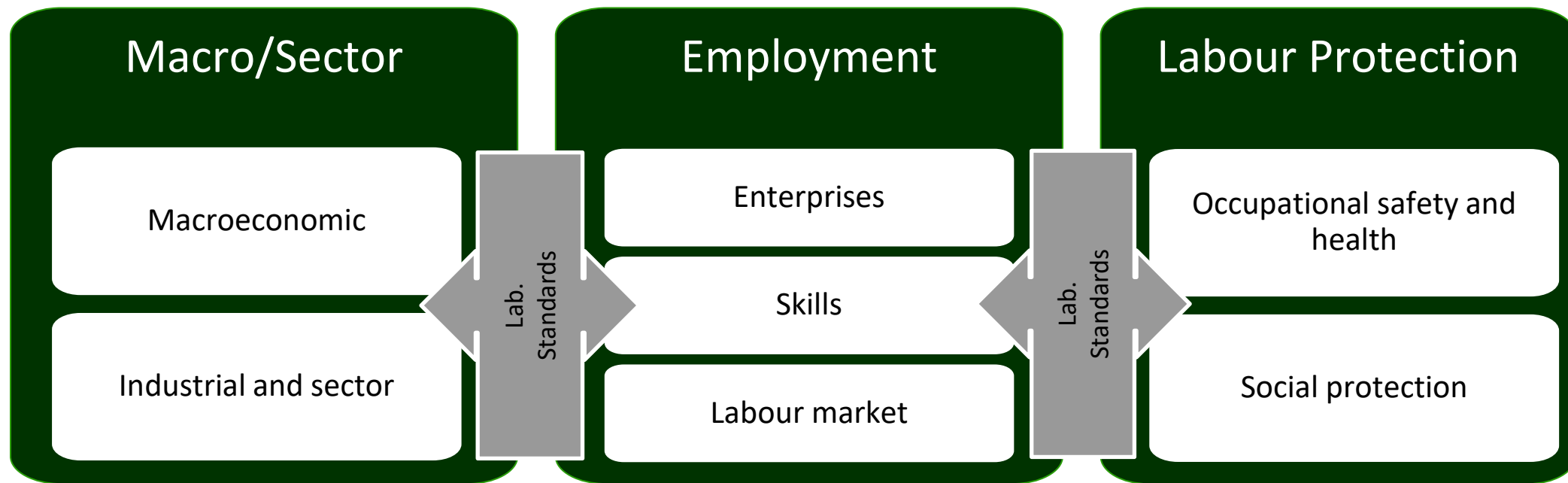
Quality jobs increase
and social justice
advanced



ILO Just Transition Guidelines - 2015 – formulated by governments, employers' and workers' representatives

Just transition
and decent work
referred to in the
2015 Paris
Agreement on
Climate Change

Policy coherence and
effective institutional arrangements
Social Dialogue



Gender

II. Concepts: Social protection and climate change



- ▶ *Core function of SP*: reduces household debt, supporting investments/livelihoods
- ▶ *Adaptation*: social assistance & DRM (short term); + training for sustainable livelihoods (longer term)
- ▶ *Mitigation*: sustainable land and forest management and public employment programmes
- ▶ *Just Transition*: e.g. linking unemployment protection and training/ALMPs

IL0's approach to social protection in the context of climate change and a just transition

Supporting climate change adaptation

- Protection from current and future climate change impacts (incl. risk transfer/insurance)
- Sudden-onset and slow-onset

Supporting climate change mitigation

- Rehabilitation/ restoration/ conservation through SP
- Supporting the transition to net zero/ incentivizing low emissions, move to green/formal jobs

Building systems towards universality

- Increasing coverage, adequacy as well as risks covered (and anticipated)
- Maintaining functionality throughout

► Questions to the audience

Do you think the transition will, by default, bring positive social outcomes?

What do you think will be the (social) implications of transitioning to a low carbon economy/society?

III. In practice: Philippines



- ▶ **Social assistance, e.g. 4Ps:**
 - Scaling up in case of disaster
 - Building resilience ex ante; disaster preparedness knowledge and skills
- ▶ **In the wake of Typhoon Haiyan:**
 - Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Programme (DILEEP): **emergency employment opportunities**
 - Linked to **social insurance**

III. In practice: China



- ▶ Forest Conservation Programme support: for lost revenue (SEOs), income and services (employees), forest conservation (units)
- ▶ Sloping Land Conversion Programme: **cash for conservation** activities, “health and education” top-up; grain subsidy converted to cash

III. In practice: Paraguay

- ▶ Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)
 - promoting forest planting and reforestation (carbon capture and storage)
 - supporting local households financially, diversity their livelihoods (ag. production) for resilience to climate change impacts
 - capacity building will support good governance and law enforcement



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

III. In practice: Spain

- ▶ Coal regions- addressing the social impacts of the coal mine closure
 - Fixed and a variable compensation for the voluntary termination of employment
 - Early retirement as well as
 - Support for relocation, reskilling and employment services, placed-based investments

IV. Regional challenges, trends & implications



V. Context of Indonesia

- ▶ *Core function of social protection:* existing social protection programmes
 - ▶ *Adaptation:* ASP Roadmap (BAPPENAS) linking social assistance & DRM, some longer term elements on prevention and rehabilitation
 - ▶ *Mitigation and Just Transition:*
- ▶ “... we see that this is not just about commitment or concepts, we would like to see how this can be implemented. When we say just transition, in the context of our development and green economy programmes and climate actions, we really expect that the just transition towards green economy will not only be just, but also fair and affordable.”

Dr Medrilzam, BAPPENAS Director of Environmental Affairs at COP26)

▶ VI. COP26 Agreements

- ▶ to “accelerate efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power”
- ▶ and “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies”
- ▶ recognising the need for support towards a just transition

Just Transition Declaration



**UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

Just Transition Declaration

- ▶ process “*towards an environmentally sustainable economy, which needs to be well managed and contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty*”
- ▶ “*aim that new jobs, and transitioning jobs, support the creation of decent, formalised, and sustainable work ... coupled with effective support for reskilling and training, as well as **adequate, inclusive, and sustainable social protection** for those in need*”

<https://ukcop26.org/supporting-the-conditions-for-a-just-transition-internationally/>



Resources (I)

USP2030
UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

SPIAC-B
Social protection inter-agency
cooperation board

Social Protection and Climate Change Working Group

Join us at www.USP2030.org

Resources (II): Relevant COP26 side events

- ▶ *Protecting the Hardest Hit, 8 November – YouTube*
 - ▶ *Achieving a Just Transition towards Net Zero: Challenges & opportunities with a focus on Africa, 11 November – YouTube*
- ...and more (see e.g. [ILO COP26 engagements in highlights](#))

 International
Labour
Organization

▶ ILO at COP26

Working group meeting in Just Transition and Decent Work

 When: November 3 from 10:00 to 11:15 (GMT)
 Where: EUROCLIMA+ pavilion, PV86
[Zoom link](#) for online participation. Password ILO-COP26
Registration via [this link](#) regardless for online or physical participation.

**Protecting the hardest hit:
the Critical Role of Gender Equality and Social Protection**

Adaptation, Loss and Damage Day Monday
8th November, UK Presidency Pavilion,
18:15 to 19:15 GMT

Join us at COP 26 to discuss how to build climate resilience, strengthen disaster response and close gender gaps

The live stream for the event can be found at
<https://youtu.be/TgBmPNIZFRs>

Stay tuned for speakers and the agenda. For the Event Programme, please visit <https://bit.ly/3mcQ2N0>

 International
Labour
Organization

▶ ILO at COP26

UNFCCC COP26 side-event: Achieving a Just Transition towards Net Zero: Challenges and opportunities with a focus on Africa

 When: November 11 from 11:30 to 12:45 (GMT)
 Where: Glen Affric (Multimedia Studio 3)

Thank you!

dankmeyer@ilo.org; romanc@ilo.org

<http://climatechange.social-protection.org>

ILO

Social Protection platform

World Social Protection Data Dashboard

Language: English ▼

Login

Social protection and climate change: Greener economies and just societies



SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: GREENER ECONOMIES AND JUST SOCIETIES

Around the globe, climate change is affecting people's lives. Higher temperatures, droughts, flooding, sea level rise and other extreme weather events pose significant challenges to individual livelihoods and national economies. Whether recurrent or isolated, the need to protect people from the effects of climate change is of primary concern for many policymakers, as is tackling its root causes.

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