



Setting the context: Transitioning to a Green and Blue Economy

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- **More than ever the ‘climate emergency’ is calling for action for jobs.** As a response, the United Nations Secretary General launched the ***Climate Action for Jobs Initiative*** on 18 September 2019.
- Implementation of the initiative will be spearheaded by the ILO, with support from other partners in the Social and Political Drivers action area, including the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE).
- The initiative provides a roadmap for ensuring that people’s jobs and well-being are at the center of the **transition to a carbon-neutral and climate resilient economy.**



What is the Green & Blue Economy

- The Green and Blue Economy refers to economic activities and practices that prioritize sustainability, environmental conservation, and the responsible use of natural resources. It encompasses two main components:



What is the **Green & Blue Economy**: Two Components

- **1. Green Economy:** The Green Economy focuses on activities, industries, and technologies that are environmentally friendly and aim to reduce the negative impact on the environment. It promotes sustainable practices, resource efficiency, and the transition to renewable energy sources. Key sectors within the green economy include renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and green technology.
- **2. Blue Economy:** The Blue Economy pertains to economic activities related to the sustainable use and conservation of ocean and coastal resources. It encompasses industries such as fisheries, aquaculture, maritime transportation, and marine tourism. The goal is to ensure that these activities are carried out in a way that preserves the health of marine ecosystems and benefits local communities.

The ILO is a United Nations agency that focuses on labour-related issues and promoting decent work worldwide. The ILO's work is closely linked to the Green and Blue Economy in several ways:

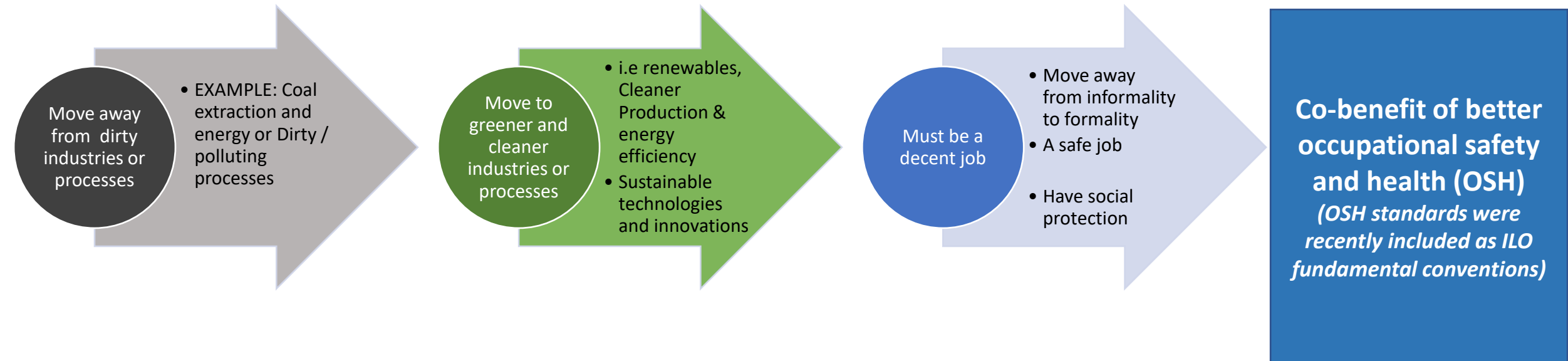
- 1. Green Jobs:** The transition to a green economy involves the creation of new jobs in sectors like renewable energy, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. The ILO plays a vital role in promoting "green jobs," which are employment opportunities that contribute to environmental sustainability. The organization works to ensure that these jobs provide fair wages, safe working conditions, and social protection for workers.
- 2. Labor Standards:** The ILO sets and promotes international labor standards, including fundamental principles and rights at work. These standards are applicable to all economic sectors, including those within the Green and Blue Economy. The ILO's conventions and recommendations provide guidelines for fair and decent working conditions, which are crucial in industries that focus on sustainability.
- 3. Just Transition:** As economies transition towards greener and bluer practices, some industries and regions may experience economic disruption. The ILO advocates for a "just transition" approach, which means ensuring that workers and communities affected by these transitions are not left behind. It involves facilitating retraining and reskilling of workers and providing social protection measures to mitigate the negative impact on livelihoods.
- 4. Social Dialogue:** The ILO promotes social dialogue among governments, employers, and workers' organizations. This inclusive approach is essential in shaping policies and practices within the Green and Blue Economy that take into account the perspectives and concerns of all stakeholders, including workers.

A little background: So what is a green job?

- Green jobs are decent jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.



Components of a Green Job



➤ What is a Just Transition?

- ✓ A process and a goal to undertake climate change actions that equally advance: **job creation, social justice and fair transitions for workers, enterprises and communities** on an equal footing.
- A shared goal – but different pathways for different countries dependent on their individual contexts. For example, Indonesia's 6 'Grand Strategies' guide economic transformation towards Green Economy.



➤ Why are Green Jobs and a Just Transition important?

Challenges

1.2 billion

jobs depend on services
provided by the environment



NATURE HIRES: How Nature-based Solutions can power a green jobs recovery, ILO, 2020

The equivalent to **80 million**
full-time jobs will be lost in 2030
due to heat stress



Working on a warmer planet: The impact of heat stress on labour productivity and decent work, ILO, 2019

Opportunities

100 million
new jobs by 2030

Secretary-General's Policy Brief Investing in Jobs and Social Protection for Poverty Eradication and a Sustainable Recovery, UN, 2021

(1) Linking biodiversity and jobs is important for several reasons, as recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the ILO:

- **Economic Significance:** Biodiversity is not just a matter of environmental conservation; it also has economic value. Many industries depend directly on biodiversity, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism. These sectors provide jobs and livelihoods to millions of people globally. By protecting biodiversity, these jobs and associated economic activities can be sustained.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods:** Biodiversity supports the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities who often rely on natural resources for their subsistence. By preserving biodiversity, these communities can continue to access resources for food, shelter, medicine, and income generation.

(2) Linking biodiversity and jobs is important for several reasons, as recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the ILO:

- **Resilience and Adaptation:** Biodiversity contributes to the resilience of ecosystems and communities. Diverse ecosystems are better able to adapt to environmental changes, including those brought about by climate change. This resilience can protect jobs in sectors like agriculture, which are vulnerable to climate-related disruptions.
- **Innovation and Research:** Biodiversity provides a rich source of biological resources that can be used for research, innovation, and the development of new products and technologies. This can lead to the creation of high-quality jobs in fields such as biotechnology and pharmaceuticals.

(3) Linking biodiversity and jobs is important for several reasons, as recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the ILO:

- **Tourism (Eco) and Recreation:** Biodiversity plays a significant role in attracting tourists and visitors. Natural beauty, wildlife, and pristine ecosystems are major attractions for tourism, leading to jobs in the hospitality, transportation, and tourism sectors.
- **Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Jobs:** Indigenous and local communities often possess traditional knowledge related to biodiversity. Preserving this knowledge and supporting its application can create jobs in fields like traditional medicine, crafts, and cultural heritage preservation.

(4) Linking biodiversity and jobs is important for several reasons, as recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the ILO:

- **Food Security:** Biodiversity is essential for food security. Diverse ecosystems provide a wide range of food sources, and many jobs are linked to agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Preserving biodiversity in these systems ensures a stable food supply and related employment opportunities.
- **Regulation and Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity regulates ecosystems and provides essential services such as pollination, water purification, and pest control. These services are crucial for agriculture and forestry, protecting jobs in these sectors.



Both the CBD and the ILO recognize the interconnectedness of biodiversity and jobs, and they emphasize the need to integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into employment practices and policies. They advocate for a holistic approach that considers the social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainability, often referred to as the "triple bottom line."

Thus the Forum aims to take steps to advance move away from
(For Example) -

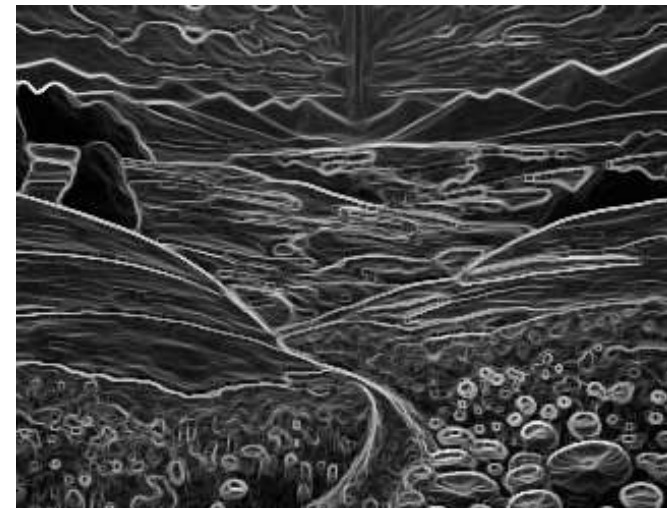


The Real Challenge

Retaining what we have learned and scaling it up



Ignoring, forgetting or becoming too arrogant





International
Labour
Organization

ধন্যবাদ

Terima kasih banyak!
cảm ơn bạn

ขอบคุณมากครับ,

谢谢

ありがとうございました

고맙습니다

Salamat

多謝

Mahalo nui loa

Thank you