



Peter Poschen (ILO)

European Parliament

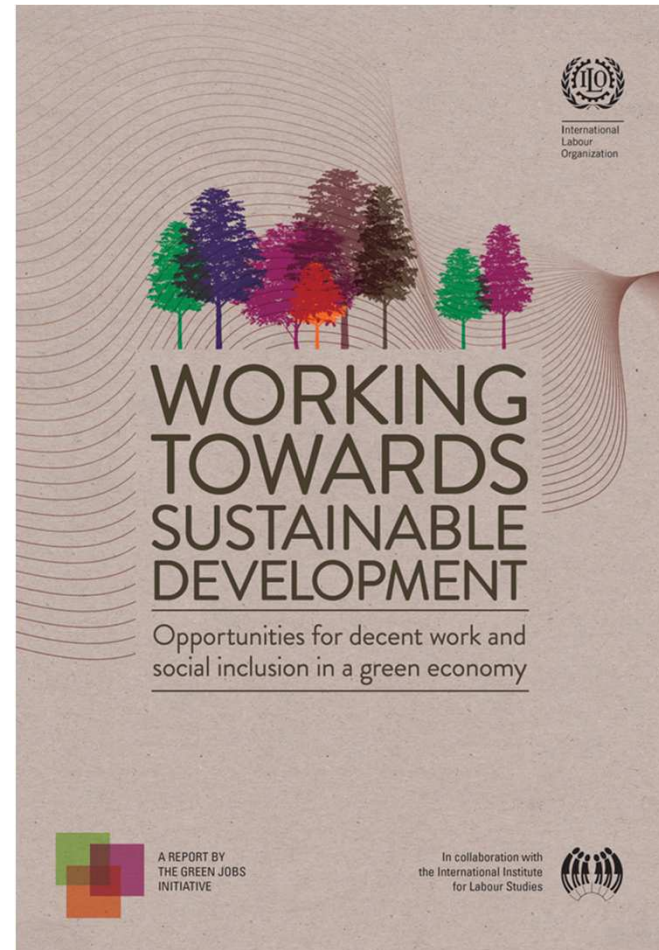
The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO



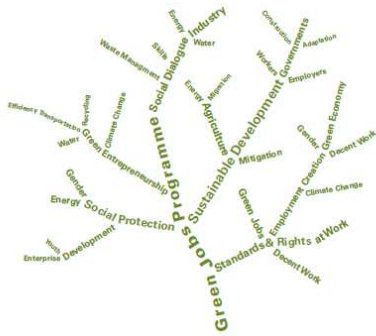
The Green Jobs Initiative



- Since 2007
- First report 2008
- New report 2012

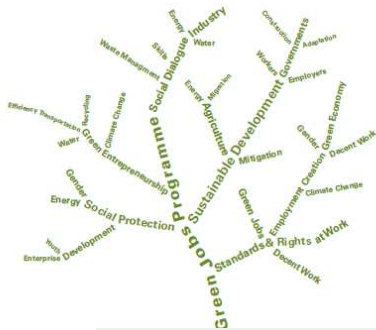


The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO



Green jobs = decent work which

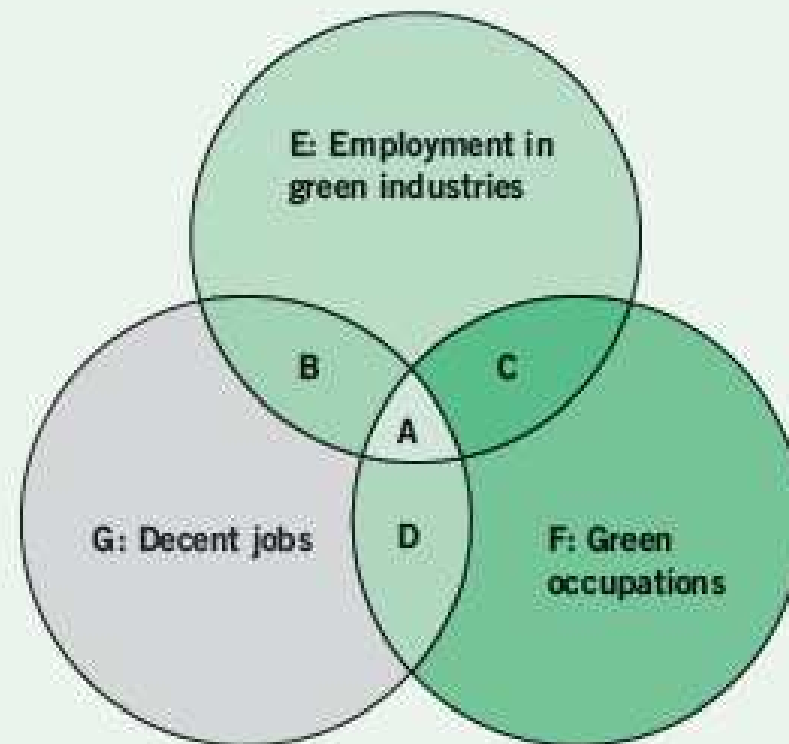
- ✓ Reduces consumption of energy and raw materials (**dematerializes economies**)
- ✓ Avoids greenhouse gas emissions (**decarbonizes economies**)
- ✓ **Minimizes waste and pollution**
- ✓ **Protects and restores ecosystems and environmental services**
- ✓ **Adapts to climate change**



Defining green jobs
= Decent + green
= Sectors + occupations

Figure 1.2

Schematic relationships between total employment, green jobs and decent work





What the 2012 report contains

1. Analysis:

- Employment and income implications of green economy
- 8 most-affected sectors: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, manufacturing, recycling, buildings, transport
- Policies for decent work and social inclusion

2. Examples of good practice

3. Policy lessons



EXISTING GREEN JOBS

Tens of millions exist already:

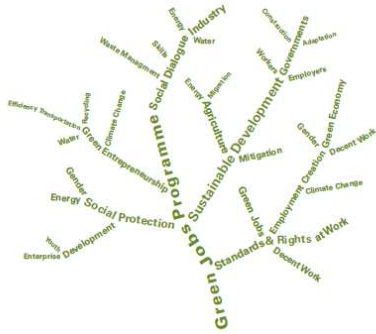
- USA: 3 million in environm. goods and services
- EU: 14.2 million in biodiversity, nat. resources
- Brasil: 2.9 million (2010) 6.6% all formal jobs
- Renewable energy:
 - in 2009-10: 5 million (direct and indirect) + 20%/year
 - double 2006: 2.3 million



Net employment effects

Significant net employment gains possible:

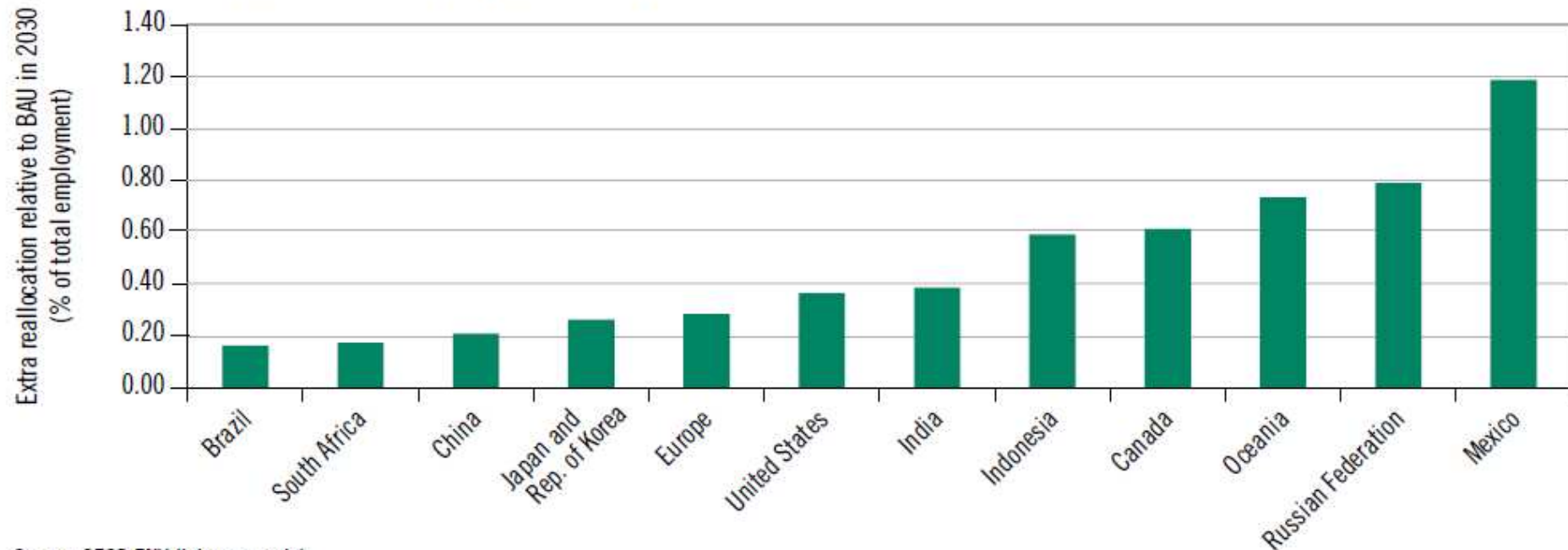
- 0.5 – 2 % of global workforce
- = 15 – 60 million jobs
- More ambitious greening larger gains?
e.g. Germany and Australia
- More in developing countries? Leapfrogging
- Forest protection (REDD+): US\$30 billion/year
= 8 million jobs in developing countries



Transition:
OECD: 'much smaller than from globalization' (?)

Shifts between sectors: $\sim 1\%$ (globalization 20%)

Figure 4. Simulated increase in job reallocation associated with an ambitious climate change mitigation policy, selected countries
In % deviation from the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario in 2030



Source: OECD ENV-linkages model.



Policies for sustainable development with decent work and social inclusion

1. Coherent economic policies:

1. Eco-tax
2. Green investment
3. SMEs

2. Decent work in sustainable development

1. Social protection (floor)
2. Skills for green jobs and transitions
3. Active labour market policies

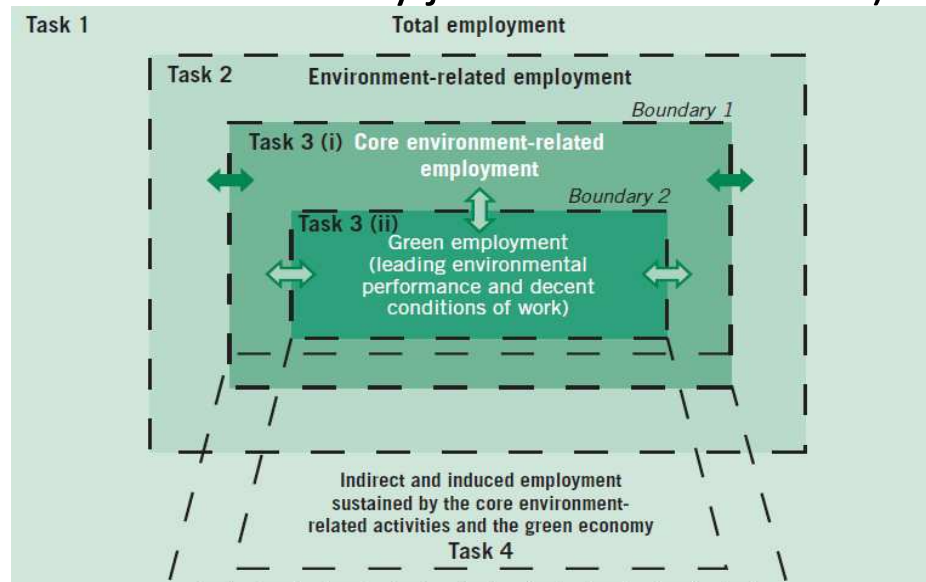
3. Social dialogue





Assessment methodology

- Based on **Social Accounting Matrix**
- Estimates Direct, Indirect & Induced effect
- Allows for 'What if' Scenarios
(E.g. if policy shifts 5% investment into Green sector how many jobs will be created?)





Green Jobs Potential: 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

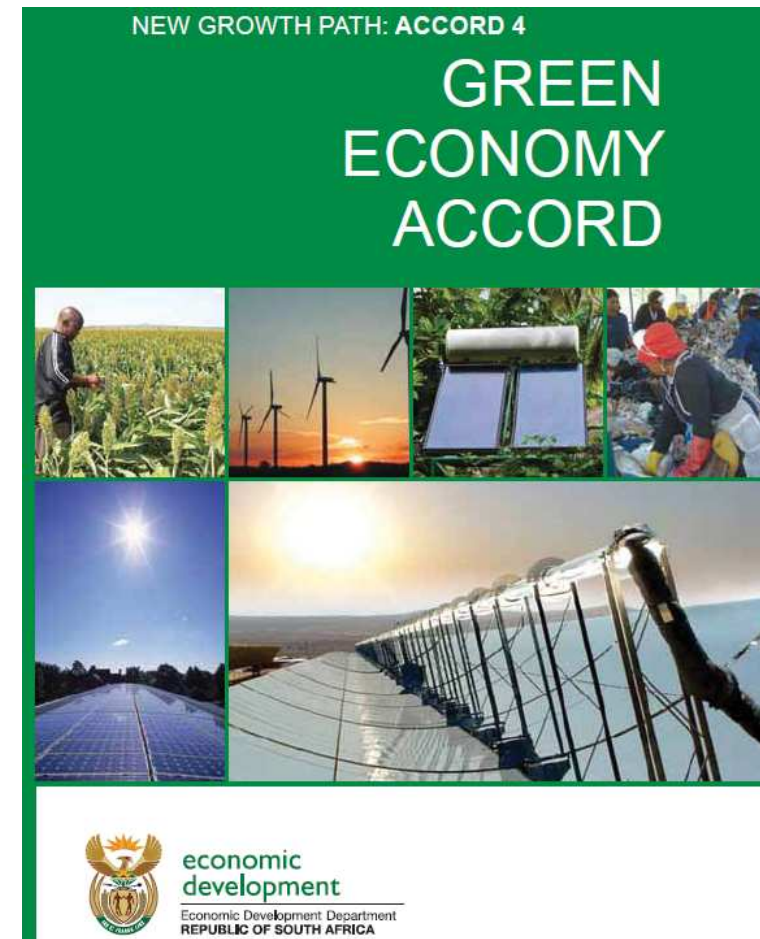


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South Africa - New Growth Strategy: Green Economy Accord

- South African government, business and labour signed an accord in 2011
- One of the most comprehensive social partnerships on "green economy" in the world



The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO



social housing program
(5/2009)

- 




O SONHO DA CASA PRÓPRIA VAI VIRAR REALIDADE PARA MILHÕES DE BRASILEIROS





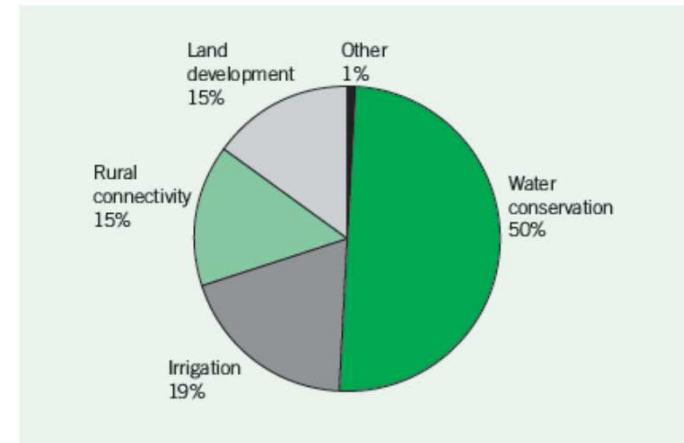


Social protection

India: Rural employment guarantee

NREGA (Rural employment guarantee act)

- Right to 100 days/year
- US\$ 8 bill (~ 0.4% GDP)
- Beneficiaries 59 million households
- Adaptation, irrigation, reforestation





ILO Green Youth Entrepreneurship Program 2010-2014

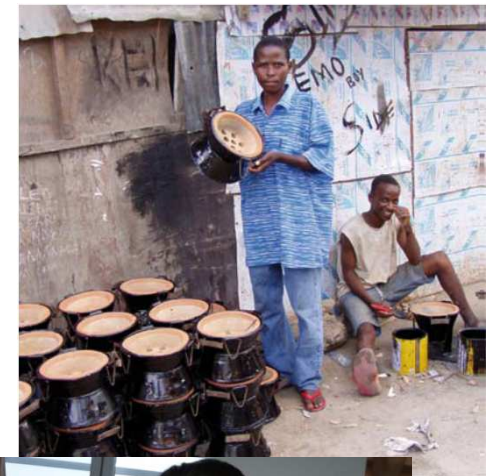


Background

- ❑ East Africa: 70% youth unemployment; economy highly dependent on environment
- ❑ e.g. Deforestation 83% biomass cooking
- ❑ Green Jobs for youth in business opportunities: e.g. improved stoves

Success 2010-2012:

- ❑ 4,680 students participated in green entrepreneurship program of Junior Achievement (world's largest youth business network)
- ❑ 2011 competition, 31 Student Companies (43%) out of 73 created green businesses



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Conclusions

- Rio+20 outcome: green economy should create decent work and promote social inclusion
- Green growth/economy not equitable and socially inclusive by definition
- Green economy necessary condition for sustainable development, but not sufficient
- Policy coherence essential, complementary social policies needed: UNEP – ILO partnership



Pour plus d'informations:

[ILO.org/greenjobs](https://ilo.org/greenjobs)