

# Greening the Economy Potentials and Prospects for Green and Decent Jobs

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# Green component of stimulus packages (\*)

	Total (billions)	% of the stimulus
Australia (Feb 2009)	US\$ 26.7	9.3
Brazil (2009)	US\$ 20	
Canada (Jan 2009)	US\$ 31.8	8.7
China (Nov 2008)	US\$ 586.1	34.7
France (Dec 2008)	EUR 26	21.2
Germany (Nov 2008)	EUR 81	13.2
Mexico (Jan 2009)	US\$ 7.7	9.7
Korea (Jan 2009)	US\$ 76.1	78.8
South Africa (2009)	US\$75	10.7
US (Jan 2009)	US\$ 787	12.0



(\*) Including renewables, energy efficiency, carbon capture and storage, transport, waste and water. Source: ILO (2011)

# Green jobs = decent jobs which

- ✓ Reduce consumption of energy and raw materials (**dematerialize economies**)
- ✓ Avoid greenhouse gas emissions (**decarbonize economies**)
- ✓ Minimize waste and pollution
- ✓ Protect and restore ecosystems and environmental services
- ✓ Adapt to climate change



# Country assessments

Country	Sectors	NET Green Jobs potential
China (2010)	Forestry, Energy, Industry	30 million by 2020 (direct & indirect)
South Africa (2011)	Energy, Natural Resource Management, Mitigation	450,000 by 2025 (direct)
Brazil (2008)	Energy, Transport, Recycling a.o.	2,6 million in 2008 (existing, direct)
Bangladesh (2010)	Climate Adaptation, Construction, Transport, Energy, Agriculture & Recycling	7,5 million in 2010 (direct & indirect) of direct ONLY 800,000 DECENT
Mauritius (2011)	Manufacturing, Tourism, Energy, Agriculture, Finance	55,000 in 2011 (11% of total employment)
Lebanon (2011)	Construction, Energy, Recycling, Forestry	30,000 by 2020 (direct)
Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Philippines		Planned 2012



# An ILO approach to sustainable development and green growth



# The transition to a low carbon economy can...

- Create, destroy and substitute jobs: National assessments (incl. G-20 countries Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Spain, South Africa, US) suggest net gains in employment – unemployment could be reduced by 10%. Net positive effect: + 1-2 % (0.5 – 5.5 %)
- Generate business opportunities and constraints
- Enhance social inclusion and formalization (e.g waste management and recycling, public employment programmes)



# Promoting green jobs: Enabling factors

- Social Protection
- Skills Development
- Occupational Safety and Health
- Promoting Green Sustainable Enterprises
- Small and Micro Enterprises
- Green Infrastructure Investment
- Social Dialogue



# Social Protection Floors

- Climate change adaptation
- Facilitate transition to green economy
- Empower workers to seize economic opportunities, stimulate entrepreneurship
- Enhance social cohesion and economic sustainability
- Integrated social-environmental programmes
  - Bolsa Verde (Brazil without misery)
  - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (India)





# Skills Development - Challenges

- Skills shortages are hampering transition to green economy
- How to combine skills and environmental policies
- Profound and rapid changes in several sectors
- Occupations will change at different rates and in different ways as economies go greener
- Early identification mechanisms
- Immediate training systems need to be put in place



# Skills Development – Policy messages

- Improve policy coordination (e.g. French Mobilization Plan for Green Jobs)
- Retraining and development of portable skills to encourage occupational mobility (e.g. Spain –Navarra Restructuring Plan)
- Prioritize disadvantage groups (e.g. South Africa Working for Water)
- Enable trainers and teachers
- Identifying and anticipating skills needs
- Social dialogue e.g. Australia, Green plumbing initiative)



# Promoting sustainable green enterprises, with focus on SMEs

- Environmental regulation, taxes, subsidies, green standards and certification, Environmental banking
- SMEs
  - Most important source of job creation and innovation
  - Limited access to information, financial constraints and operational difficulties to implement environmental regulations
  - Cooperatives and business associations
  - Supply and value chains (for large companies 40-60% of the carbon foot print results from suppliers' activities. For retailers, the proportion can reach 80 %)
  - Government initiatives to support SMEs and encourage environmental technological solutions.



# Infrastructure for green growth

- Government is still the major player, but public private partnerships could be enhanced
- Priority for employment-intensive and local resource-based projects to boost local development
- Support SME contractors
- Integration between public work programmes and social protection



# Occupational Safety and Health: Greening the workplace

- New occupational risks associated with
  - change in work environments,
  - new technologies,
  - new substances
  - new work processes
- Labour inspection should be strengthened and incorporate the environmental perspective
- Social dialogue



# Social Dialogue

- strengthening ownership,
- informing policy
- identifying opportunities and needs such as for skill development thus increasing the benefits and reducing the cost of the transition
- generating consensus, buy-in and a stable policy signal