Achieving Decent Work, Green Jobs and Sustainable Development

Conclusions of the 102th International Labour Conference
June 2013, Geneva

Vincent Jugault
Senior Environment and Decent Work Specialist
ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Presented at the Green Jobs Mapping Dissemination Workshop, Jakarta,, 15 July 2013
Key elements of the ILC Conclusions document on decent work and green jobs

- Our Vision
- Opportunities and challenges
- Guiding principles
- Key policy areas and institutional arrangements
- Role of governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations
- Guidance for the Office (ILO)
- Way forward
Our Vision

• **Decent WORK** - The four pillars of the DW Agenda are indispensable building blocks of Sustainable Dev. and must be at the center of policies for strong, sustainable and inclusive growth and development;

• **Decent work, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability** are three of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century.

• **Just transition** – The need for a just transition for all towards an environmentally sustainable economy, as described in the document;

• **Opportunities and challenges** – The greening of the economies present many opportunities to achieve social objectives;

• **Tri-partism** – Sustainable Development is only possible with the active engagement of the world of work.
Opportunities and challenges

In the transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies, the World of Work can benefit from some major opportunities:

- Net gains in total employment
- Improvements in job quality and incomes on a large scale
- Social inclusion

and faces some major challenges

- Economic restructuring
- The need for enterprises, workplaces and communities to adapt to climate change
- Adverse effects on the poor from higher energy and commodity prices
Opportunities and challenges

• Given the scale and urgency of these environmental and employment challenges, it is clear that the world of work will have neither the resources nor the time to tackle them separately or consecutively.

• Tackling them jointly is not an option, but a necessity.
The principles to guide the transition

• Strong social consensus on the goal and pathways to sustainability (through social dialogue)

• Policies must be based on the fundamental principles and rights at work;

• Gender dimension

• Need for an enabling environment for enterprises, workers, investors and consumers, for greening

• Policies need to provide a just transition framework for all

• No “one-size-fits-all” (country specific)
Key policy area and institutional arrangements for a just transition for all

- Macroeconomic and growth policies
- Industrial and sectoral policies
- Enterprise policies
- Skills development
- Occupational safety and health
- Social protection
- Active labour market policies
- Rights
- Social dialogue and tripartism
Role of Governments

• Provide the policy and regulatory framework to enable environmentally sustainable development and decent work, including combating unemployment

• Foster effective institutional arrangements to ensure coherence across relevant policy portfolios

• Consultation and participation of all relevant stakeholders for the formulation and implementation of policy (local, national, regional, international)

• Monitoring, data collection and evaluation of the impact of the greening of the economy on jobs
Role of Social Partners

- **Raise awareness and understanding**, provide guidance among their members re. the creation of decent green jobs and greening of enterprises

- **Play an active role** in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national S.D. development policies

- **Promote the active participation of their members** in social dialogue at enterprise, sectoral and national levels

- **Foster a culture of dialogue and workplace cooperation** to apply environmentally sustainable management and production processes and improve job quality
Role of ILO and Way forward

- Research, knowledge development, management and dissemination
- Engagement at the global and regional levels
- Country-level action
- Capacity building

The way forward

- The ILO should prepare a strategic action plan linking decent work, eradication of poverty, sustainable development and green jobs (..);
- The GB may consider follow up action;
Key features of ILC 102 on green jobs

• ILC 102 confirmed the theme “Decent Work, green jobs and sustainable development” is a full component of the DW agenda of the tri-partite constituents and of the Office (ILO);

• Green Jobs is a cross cutting issue that touches upon all pillars of Decent Work (macro-economic policies, employment policies, industrial/sector policies, Enterprises, Skills, OSH, Social Protection, Active Labour Market Policies, Rights and social dialogue and tri-partism;
Key features of ILC 102 on green jobs

• Recognizes the need for a **just transition for all** towards an environmentally sustainable economy;

• The concept of a just transition is the one defined in the document (framework);

• Invites **GB to give further guidance** on issues related to the greening of economies, green jobs and a just transition for all.

• Way forward: Links ILO Green Jobs Program and budget to the newly launched **Green Initiative of the DG** for the 100th anniversary;
ILO Green Jobs program in Indonesia

• Green Jobs in Asia Project (2010-2013)
  – sustainable tourism
  – GJ Mapping Study
• Modeling work, 2013 (step 1)
• Green Entrepreneurship (I-GEP) (2012-2014)
• Glacier Project (REDD+) (2012-2013)

Next steps, for further discussions:
- Draft Policy Memo (ILO-CCC-MOMT Mitigation)
- Analytical research
- Collaboration on the Mid-Term Development Plan (15-19)
- Skills development strategy
- Expansion of on going activities, e.g. REDD+, green tourism, green entrepreneurship, others;
Thank you

For more information, please contact:

**Vincent Jugault**
Senior Environment and and Decent Work Specialist
ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
E-mail: jugault@ilo.org

*Join the Asia Pacific Green Jobs Network!*
www.apgreenjobs.ilo.org
ILO Green Jobs Mapping studies in Asia

% of Green Jobs of the Total Labour Force

% of Green Jobs of the Total Core Environmental Workforce
Main common conclusions from the studies

• Although green jobs responds to common principles everywhere, the parameters for defining green jobs are country specific (green goods and services, values on environmental and labor standards, etc.);

• The development of the instruments for developing and certifying green goods and services is in its infancy (green buildings, organic food, forestry, palm oil, energy efficient appliances, green tourism, green car, etc.);

• Need for an enabling environment for the greening of enterprises and production of green goods and services (regulatory certainly, fiscal policies, etc.) ;

• Because of decent work deficits in specific sectors, higher attention to social and labor issues to improve working conditions, productivity and resource efficiency, could help create more green jobs: agriculture, forestry, recycling, etc.;

• Skills deficit for green jobs, e.g. lack of green skills anticipation tools-studies, need for new green competency standards, and the greening of existing competency standards;