



“Working” for a greener future

Mito Tsukamoto,
Branch Chief, Development & Investment (DEVINVEST)
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Inequality gaps

- 201M unemployed in 2017 / 80% lack social protection and working poverty
- Structural problem - Inability of economy to:
 - (i) generate sufficient number of jobs,
 - (ii) improve the quality of employment for those employed,
 - (iii) ensure that the growth is inclusive
- Labour force > than jobs (600M new jobs needed)
- Youth unemployment = early labour market exclusion
 - 70M youth unemployed in 2017 (1 in 8 youth in LAC, Caribbean and Sub Saharan Africa; 1 in 5 NEET)



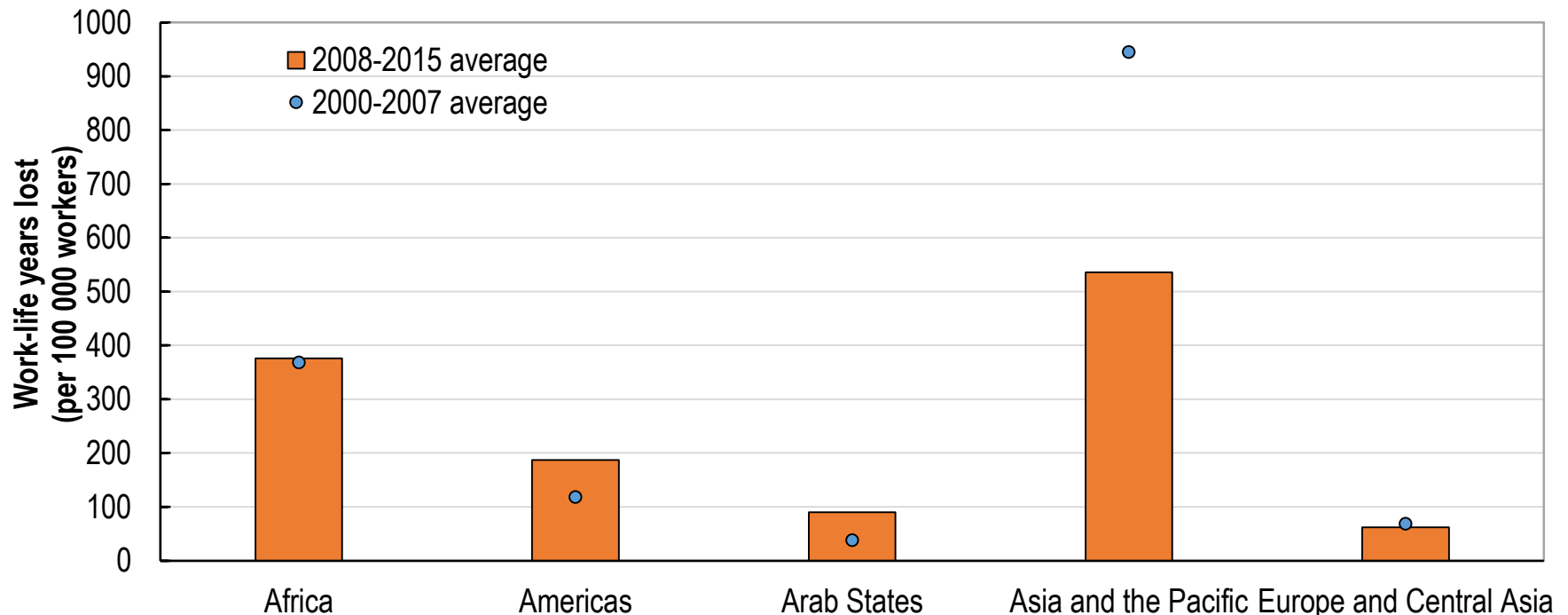
**Increasing need for social,
economic and
environmental security!**



Human induced or enhanced natural disasters reduce productivity potential

Annually, 23 million working life years have been lost due to disasters induced or enhanced by human activity. Countries in Asia and the Pacific have been amongst the most affected.

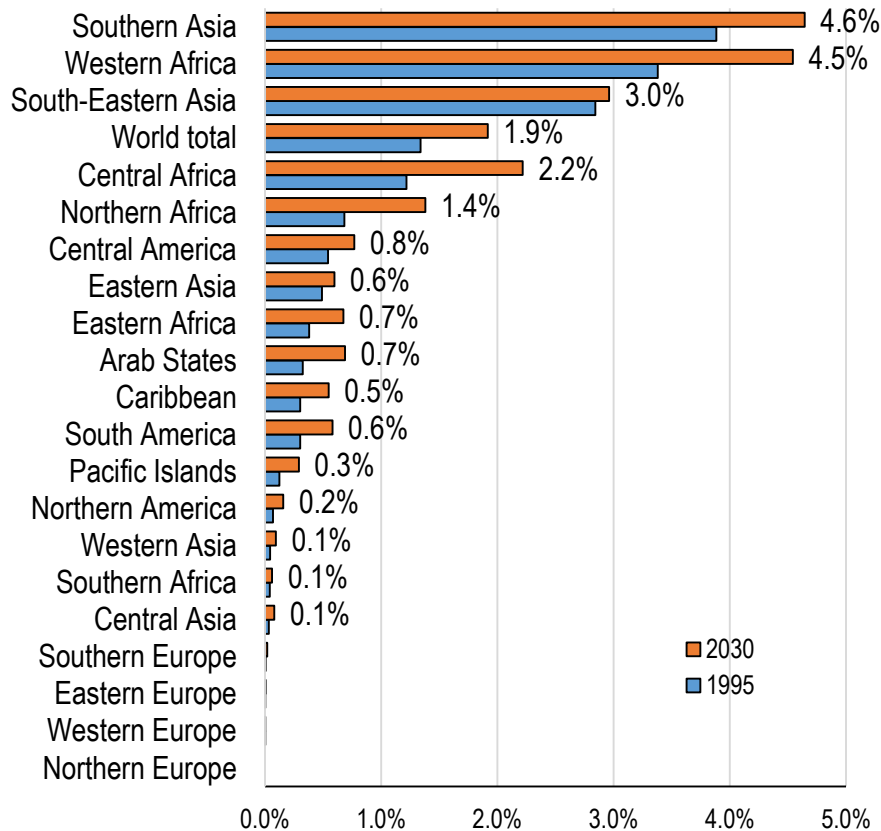
Working life years lost due to human-induced or climate change related disasters, 2000-15



Source: ILO calculations based on Noy (2014), EM-DAT Disaster Database, Global Health Observatory, United Nations population statistics, World Development Indicators, World Economic Outlook Database and ILOStat.

Heat stress will reduce workable hours in most regions

Percentage of working hours lost due to heat stress under a 1.5°C scenario, 1995-2030

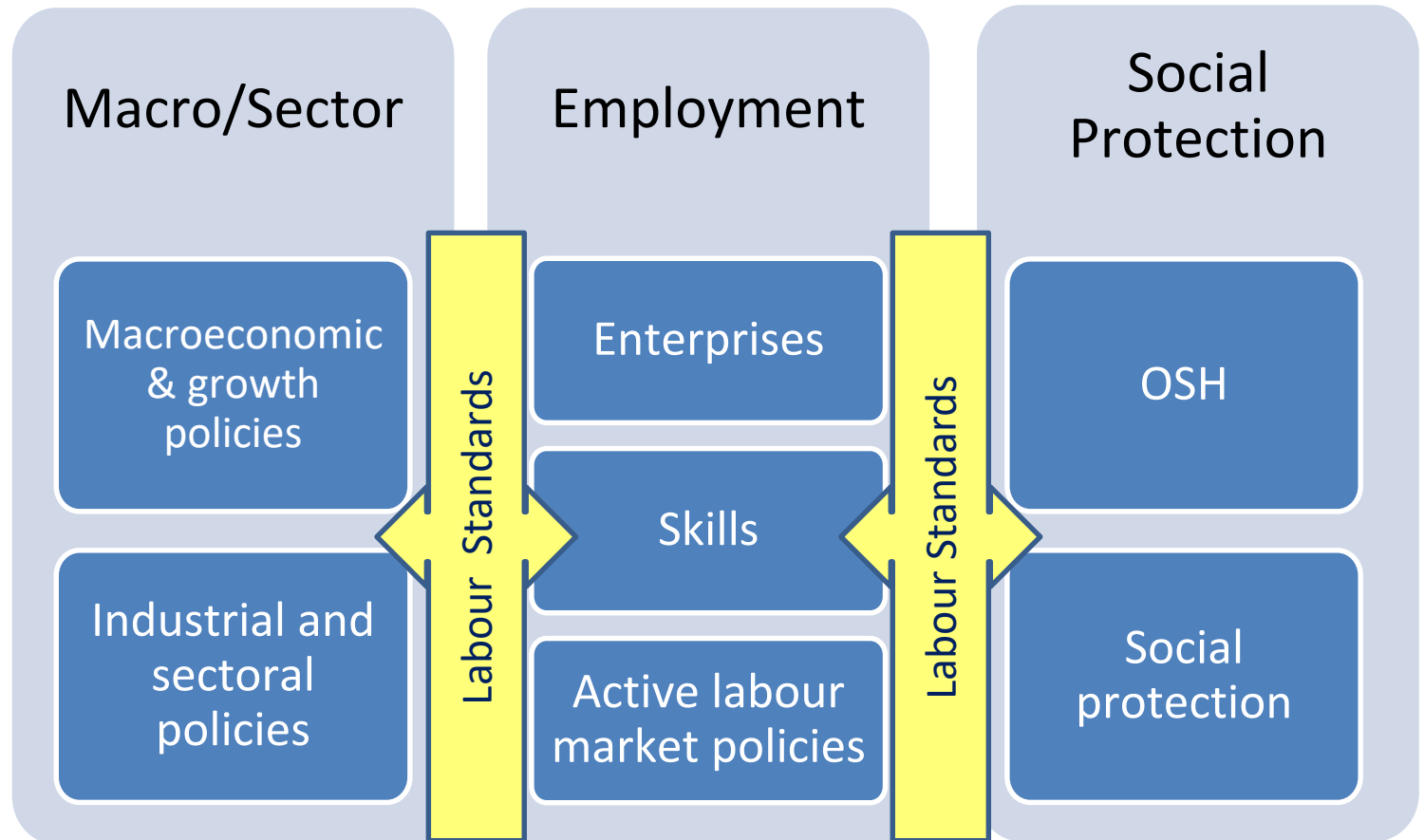


- Due to warming temperatures, some areas will become too hot to work.
- Under a conservative scenario of warming at 1.5 degrees, 1.9 per cent of work hours will be lost in 2030 (up from 1.3 per cent in 1995).
- Agriculture and construction will be hit the hardest

Guidelines for a Just Transition

1. Policy coherence and effective institutional arrangements

2. Social Dialogue



102nd International Labour Conference (2013)- Conclusions

Tripartite Meeting of Experts (2015) drafted Guidelines



JUST TRANSITION to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all

19 Macroeconomic and growth policies

(d) invest public funds in greening the economy:

(i) use public investments to develop infrastructure with the lowest possible adverse environmental impact, to rehabilitate and conserve natural resources and to prioritize resilience in order to reduce the risk of displacement of people and enterprises;

20 Industrial and Sectoral Policies

(a) set goals for the continuous improvement in the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the sectors

Employment-Intensive:
Lower emissions, Environmental impact



28 Social Protection Policies

(d) where applicable, make use of employment guarantee schemes and public works

that also enhance resilience to climate change, rehabilitate natural resources and create new productive and sustainable assets;

29 Active Labour Market Policies

(f) consider supporting public works and employment programmes, including initiatives linking poverty eradication and **ecosystem protection**, as well as those for workers affected by the transitioning to environmentally sustainable economies, including climate change, who have been laid off due to structural or technological change;

Environmental quality and resilience improves

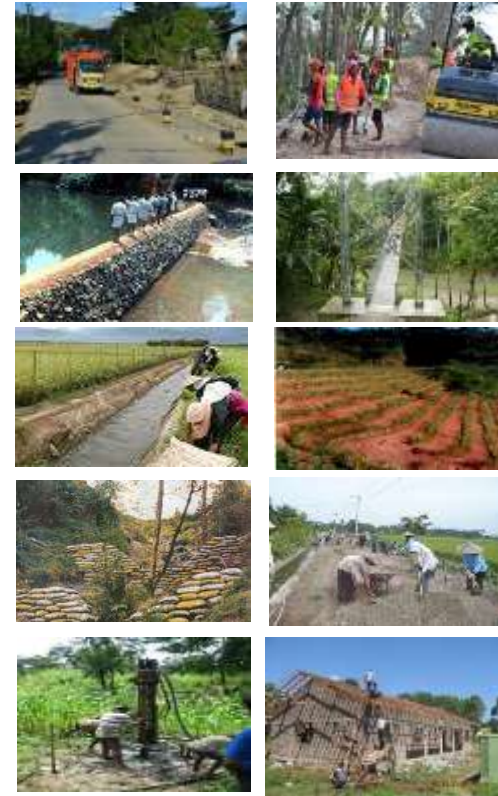


JOB CREATION THROUGH PUBLIC INVESTMENTS (EIIP)



Advantages of an EII Local Resource-based (LRB) approach

- 25%-70% more spent on wages
- 2-5 times more employment (including multiplier/spin-off effects)
- 10-30% more cost-effective
- Optimum use of locally available resources, supported with equipment
- No compromise on quality standards
- Improved income distribution
- More scope for local participation and inclusion of social protection measures (incl. application of decent work standards)
- More environmentally friendly
- More focus on local capacity development communities, public sector and private sector
- Stronger sense of local ownership



Sectors with Large potential for applying EII LRB approaches

- Low-Volume **Rural Roads** (rehabilitation and maintenance) and footbridges
- **Forestry** (e.g. afforestation, agro-forestry and bio-engineering stabilization works)
- **Soil & Water Conservation** (e.g. terracing, water harvesting, contour trenches and bunds, gully control check dams, gabion works)
- **Community Irrigation** (incl. gravity irrigation channels and intakes, night storage reservoirs, borehole irrigation)
- **Flood Protection** (e.g. embankments and dikes, water diversion structures, drainage works, river training works)
- **Small Community Infrastructure** (water & sanitation, schools, health centers, fish ponds, etc.)
- **Waste collection and management**



**OTHER ECO-BASED SOLUTIONS,
SECTORS/ACTIVITIES?**



Take Aways?

1. Jobs are at the heart of policies to address climate change, not just as co-benefits, but importantly as enablers of climate action.
2. Employment Intensive Investment approaches offer a triple win: significant economic (e.g. productivity, growth), social (e.g. education, health), and environmental impact potential (e.g. climate resilience, restoration and protecting productive capacity of lands)
3. Transition policies are needed to realize net employment gains and ensure social justice under both adaptation and mitigation measures.
4. If well managed, climate action can be a pathway for reduced inequality and greater social inclusion.
5. Ministries of Labour, other sectoral ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Public Works), and Employers' and Workers' representatives have a crucial role to play in transforming threats to opportunities by ensuring a just transition through social dialogue and implementation of adjustment measures.
6. Policy coherence is essential: coordinated social, economic and climate policies.

ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIP)



For further information, www.ilo.org/eip