A just transition to greener economies –
Promoting Green Jobs
in the forestry sector

Green Jobs programme, ILO
A few words about the ILO

• Tripartite membership, governance and operational modalities: the key role of social dialogue

• Decent Work as a central goal

• Towards a Centenary celebration in 2019

• Alignment with 2030 Development Agenda and SDGs (beyond 8)
Green-volution in the ILO

- 2008: Green Jobs Report
- 2009: GJ Team, GJ Regions
- 2010: GJ Unit (4+), GJ Network (40+)
- 2011: GJ Global Programme
- 2012: GJ Report
- 2013: GJ Policy
- 2014: Just Transition
- 2015: Green Initiative
- 2016: Mainstr. Policy

The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO
Environmental sustainability a central theme and cross-cutting issue in ILO Strategic Plan

ILO objective to reach climate neutrality by 2019 – through efficiency gains in the use of paper, waste management, and the deployment of new ICT technologies
What are Green jobs?

The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO
In practice?

**Process**
- Reducing energy and resource intensity
- Eco-efficiency
- Reducing and recycling waste

**Product and services**
- Organic agricultural products (certified)
- Green textiles (green labelling)
- Eco-tourism (certified)
- Green construction (certified)
- Green financing

**Nature conservation**
- Ecosystem support
- Natural resource management

The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO
What do we mean by green jobs

- **Social dimension:**
  Jobs that are decent, i.e. provide equal opportunity for women and men, are safe and healthy, and provide access to basic social protection.

- **Environmental dimension:**
  Jobs that reduce environmental pollution or that contribute to the preservation and restoration of environmental quality.

- **Economic dimension:**
  Jobs that add economic value and are rewarded, and contribute to long-term sustainable enterprises and economies.

The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO
Jobs are **green** when...

....they help reduce negative environmental impact, and lead to environmentally, economically and socially sustainable enterprises and economies.

Green jobs are **decent jobs** in agriculture, manufacturing or service that:

- Improve energy and raw materials efficiency
- Limit greenhouse gas emissions
- Minimize waste and pollution
- Protect and restore ecosystems
- Support adaptation to the effects of climate change
Green jobs are also decent

Guaranteeing rights at work
- Respect of the ILO International Labour Standards

Creating jobs
- Equal opportunities, freely chosen, productive and gainful

Extending social protection
- Decent salary, social protection coverage, occupational safety and health

Promoting social dialogue
- Freedom of association and collective bargaining

Gender equality  Non discrimination
The two defining challenges of the 21st century and the ILO Green Initiative:

Environment:
- Averting climate change
- Protecting life-support on earth

Social challenge:
- Decent work for all
- Well-being and dignity for the excluded
Employment implications of action against the climate change

- Policies to promote greener products, services and infrastructure translate directly into demand for labour in a wide range of sectors.
- Employment in renewable energy reached 8.1 million jobs in 2015.
- Replacement, phasing-out and adaptation of jobs to the greening economy, with a qualitative dimension of the just transition process.
- Agenda 2030 as a rejection of the idea of inherent contradiction or tension between continued economic growth and decent work on one hand, and environmental sustainability on the other.
## Employment transition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFFECT</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New job creation</td>
<td>Renewable energy sector; energy performance service companies; mobility services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination</td>
<td>Some types of mining Packaging (materials discouraged or banned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td>Shifting from fossil fuels to RE&amp;EE, automobiles to mass transit, waste disposal to recycling, primary metals production to secondary production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation</td>
<td>Existing jobs greened along with changed workplace practices and methods. Supply-chain effects outside green (e.g. steel for wind turbines)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment implications of action against the climate change (cont’d)

• ILO review found that net employment gains vary from 0.5 to 2%, translating to 15-60 million additional jobs by 2030, particularly in agriculture, forestry, recycling, energy and transport.

• On the other hand, the ILO Global Economic Linkages model showed that the “business-as-usual” scenario would mean a drop in productivity by 2.4% by 2030 and 7.2% by 2050.

• Major challenge – the funding: World Bank indicated the need of developing countries for more than 270 billion $ investment into sustainable development.
Tripartite approach to Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ILO member countries

- Tripartite development in Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru and South Africa
- ITUC establishment of a Just Transition Centre in November 2016 to facilitate cooperation and dialogue towards the fast and fair transition to zero carbon and zero poverty
- IOE has identified four main priorities for employers at the global level: building resilience for enterprises and communities, efficient use and sustainable management of key resources, developing well-functioning markets and effective regulatory conditions, and improving governance and stimulating private sector investment.
Schematic relationships between total employment, green jobs and decent jobs.
What Governments can do to promote green jobs

- **Enabling Environment**
  - Macro-economic & Fiscal Policy Mac
  - Environmental and labour market policy

- **Employment policies and programs**
  - Green public works and Investment programs
  - Skills programs

- **Social protection**
  - Cash transfer for green works
  - Insurance and safety nets for vulnerable groups

- **Enterprise promotion**
  - Know about, Start Your Green Business, Access to finance
  - Green value chain development; Market creation and regulation

- **Market development**
  - Green trade policies; Procurement
  - Market creation and regulation Market information systems
Forestry – opportunities and challenges

- Forestry employs 13.7 million formal workers globally and its commercial output represents around 0.4% of the world GDP.

- 41 million of informal workers and engaged in the broader forestry, wood, pulp and paper sector worldwide (75% of informality in the sector overall).

- Low labour productivity and earnings in the primary extractive activities.

- Bad safety record due to the intrinsically hazardous nature of the work and high turnover.
Policy priority areas for the ILO in forestry sector

• Focus on better job creation and working conditions, and protection of the fundamental rights at work
• Focus on training and skills development
• Promotion of social dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders at all levels
• Thus far no specific convention on forestry, but assistance provided to several countries to deal with illegal logging and decent work deficits
Policy issues for the ILO in forestry sector

• High incidence of informality: more than 75%, mostly in developing countries
• Low labour productivity and earnings: in 2011 value-added per worker amounted to $48,300 in formal forestry, $31,500 in wood industry and $61,900 in pulp and paper industry
• Safety and health: logging is among the three most dangerous occupations, but all other segments of forestry are exposed to high risk of accident
• Training for sustainable forest management: most forestry workers are self-trained and lack formal training
• Target groups - disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized populations: women, migrant workers, indigenous populations, children in forced labour
Key areas of intervention of the ILO in forestry

• Support to transition of the forestry sector to the formal economy, based on Recommendation 204 (2015) on Transition from Informal to Formal Economy
• Promotion of green jobs creation through national policies and awareness-raising about the role of forestry in protecting the environment
• Enhance training and skills in forest management issues
• Improvement of working conditions through enforcement of labour inspection in the industry and establishment of OSH policies and preventive measures
• Promotion of social dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders at all levels in adopting forestry certification mechanisms
• Promotion of ratification and implementation of international labour standards (Convention 184/2001 on OSH in Agriculture and Recommendation 192/2001)
Safety and health issues in forestry

- Risks stemming from the mechanization of work in forestry
- Improvement of ergonomics in forestry
- Tick-borne diseases in the temperate zones of Europe and North America
- Greater use of chemicals (pesticides and biocides) increased the health risks in forestry
- Limited availability of data on accidents and ill health
A preventive safety and health culture

• The ILO code of practice *Safety and health in forestry work* (2005) introduced this concept, embracing attitudes and behavior towards safety and health at work

• Three key principles for the move towards “preventive safety and health culture”:
  - strong leadership and visible commitments to prevention from the top,
  - good communication of the issues and what needs to be done,
  - a culture of prevention needs to permeate organizations
Tools for green jobs in forestry and natural resource management

ilo/greenjobs.org
Analysis and reviews

In forestry sector five activities were studied (in the same way as agriculture) and presented in detail. In this sector conservation of forest and biodiversity alone created more than 50% of sectoral total green jobs and ranked 1st followed by nursery, afforestation, social forestry and agroforestry. man days which is equivalent to 26523 regular jobs. Therefore in total (38247 + 26523) 64770 regular

The total job created in this sector is 9681129 jobs are existing in both the sectors
Circular Economy

Eco-Tourism

Eco-forestry and Forest Products

Energy Efficiency

Distributed Renewable Energy
Resources on line

• ILO Green Jobs Programme:
  www.ilo.org/greenjobs

• Green Jobs Training Platform:
  http://greenjobs.itcilo.org