



Moustapha Kamal Gueye

Green Jobs Programme

International Labour Organization



Outline

1. Global employment trends
2. Growth, productivity and poverty: The African context
3. Green growth and labor markets

4. Building and upgrading skills
5. Unleashing African green entrepreneurship
6. Prioritizing employment-intensive green investments
7. Working with the informal sector for better jobs



Global employment trends

- 202 million people unemployed in 2013 - 5 million more than in 2012.
- Global unemployment set to worsen - over 215 M. jobseekers by 2018.
- Youth unemployment rate at 13.1% (74.5 million) is almost three times as high as the adult unemployment rate – reaching a historical peak.
- SSA total unemployment: 7.8%; higher in North Africa, particularly for youth.
- Vulnerable employment in SSA: 77.4% - the highest of all regions (world average 48%).
- Working poverty declining slower than in previous decades: 839 million workers (26.7% of total employment) living on less than US\$2 a day.

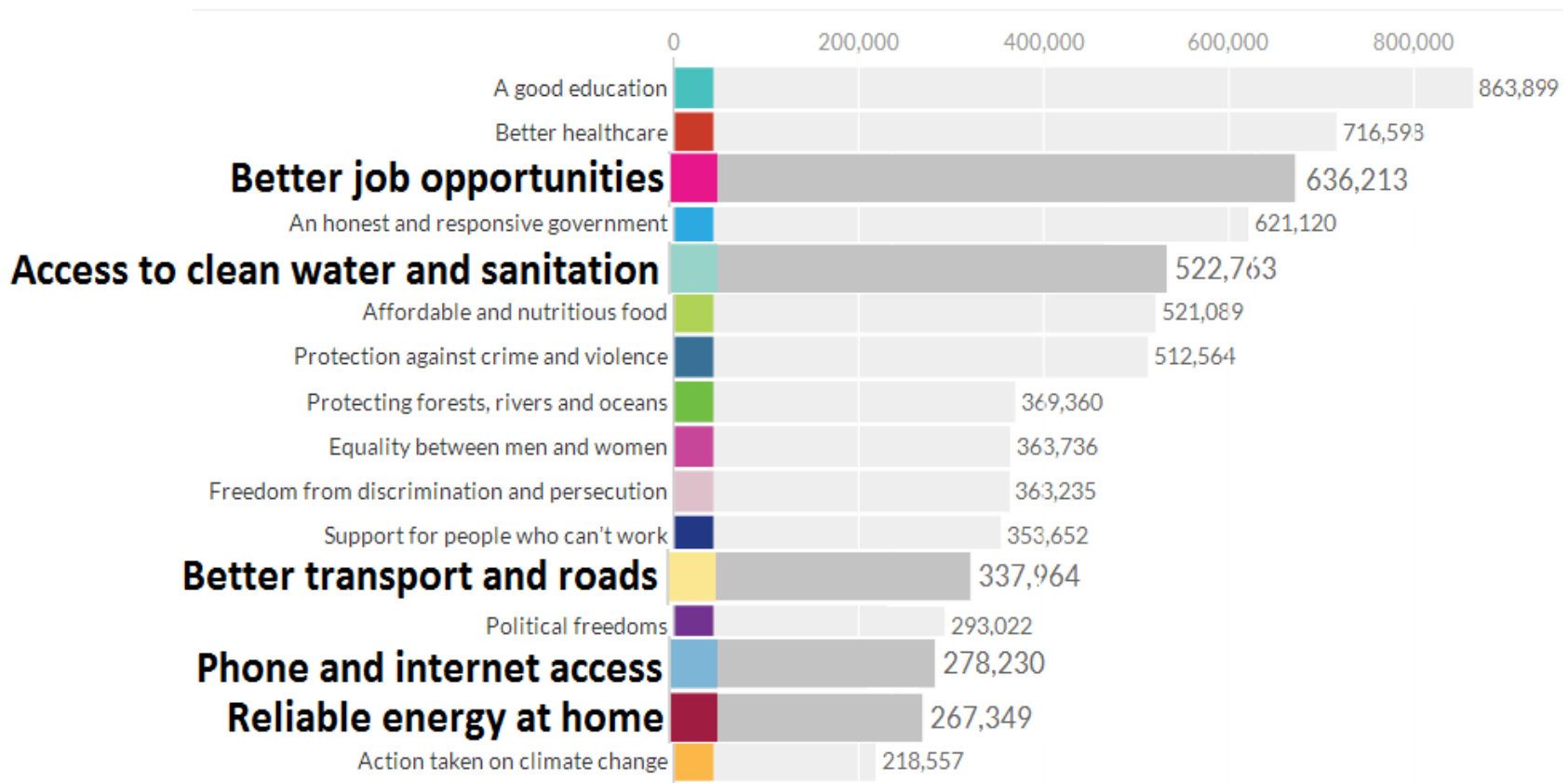
Source: ILO: Global Employment Trends 2014



Employment in consultations on the post-2015 agenda

“MY World” Global consultations on the post-2015 development agenda ranked “better jobs opportunities” as the 3rd most important issue to people, after a “good education” and “better health care”

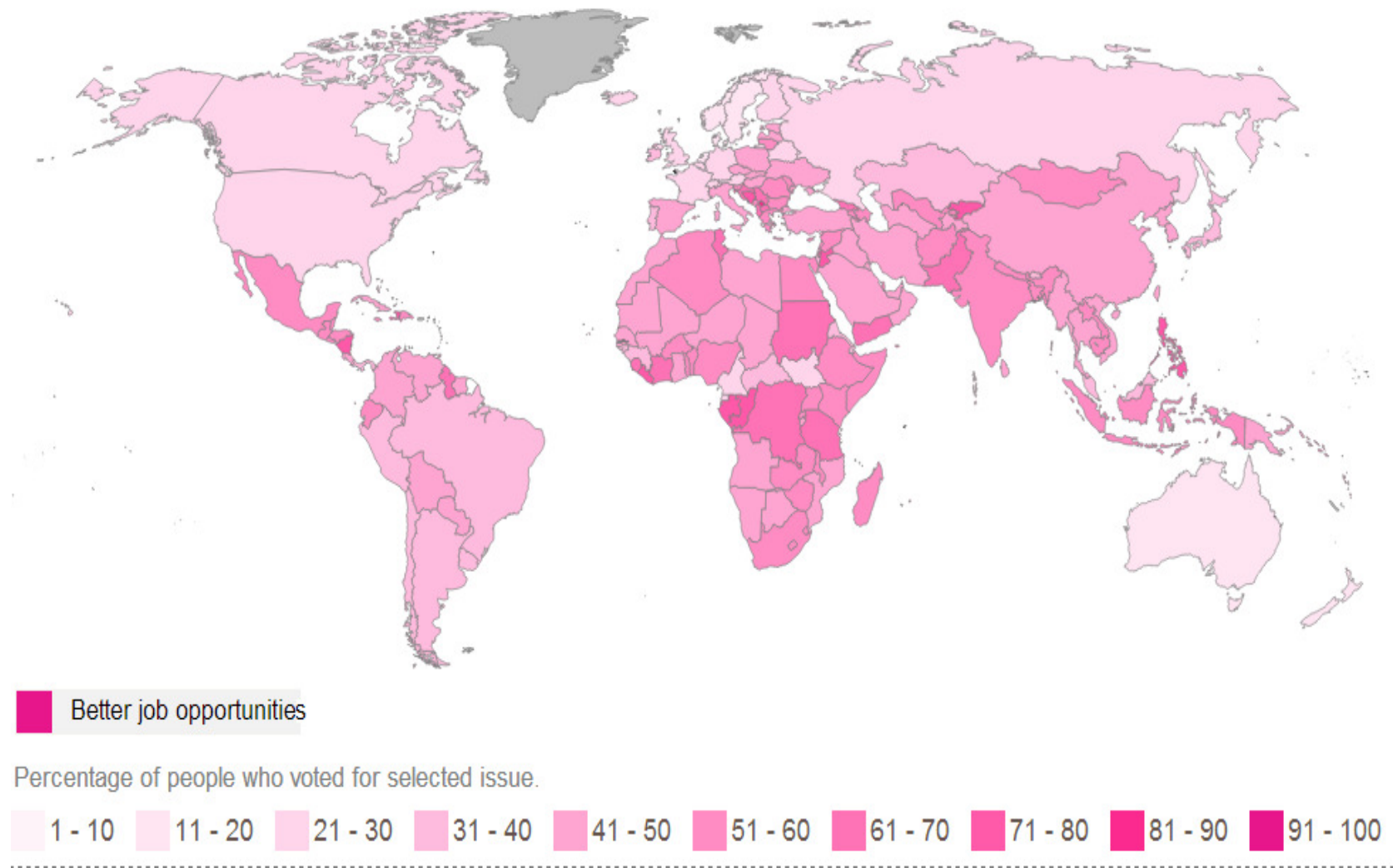
1,227,743 votes for All Countries & Country Groups / All Genders / All Education Levels / Age Group (All Age Groups)



Source: MY World total votes as of 24 November 2013



Where people are asking for better job opportunities



Source: MY World total votes as of 24 November 2013



Growth, productivity and poverty in Africa

- Economic growth improved certain labour market indicators, but overall social and poverty outcomes are still limited, because:
 - Low **growth–poverty elasticity**: a 1% increase in growth reduces poverty by only 1.6% in SSA, compared to 3.2% in North Africa and 4.2% in Eastern Europe and Western Asia (UNECA/AUC, Economic Report on Africa, 2011).
 - Low national and regional **productivity** in particular due to agriculture and its large share in most economies (ILO, Global Employment Trends 2013).
- Employment only plays its intermediary role between growth and poverty reduction if jobs are productive.
- *A key question for Africa is how green growth can help improve both resource and labor productivity.*



Green growth and labour markets

- Green growth can affect labor markets primarily in two ways:
 - Transitions will cause **shifts in the volume, composition and quality of employment** across sectors,
 - Affect the level and distribution of income.
- More and better jobs can be achieved. However, such gains are not achieved by default, but **by design**. Policies are needed to:
 - Stimulate job creation as an objective rather than automatic result of growth,
 - Ensure that jobs created are productive and meet decent work criteria - addressing issues specific to the informal sector,
 - Advance social inclusion with dedicated social protection policies, skills building and upgrading and retraining of workers.



Opportunities for more and better jobs

The resource-intensive development model will lead to rising costs, loss of productivity and disruption of economic activity:



In a BAU scenario (ILO Global Economic Linkages model)

- *Productivity level drop 2.4% by 2030; 7.2% by 2050.*

In contrast

In a Green Economy (ILO Global Economic Linkages model)

- 
- *0.5-2% Net job gains = this translates in 15-60 million additional jobs*
 - *Multi-factor productivity can improve by 1.5% by 2020; 5% by 2050.*

8 key sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, resource-intensive manufacturing, recycling, building and transport.

Source: ILO 2012, Working towards sustainable development. Opportunities for decent work and social inclusion in a green economy



Evidence from country assessments in Africa

Country	Current and potential employment opportunities
Mauritius	<p>Green jobs for Mauritius stand at around 6.3% of total employment estimated at 558,100 in 2010. Green employment in agriculture is 12%. In most cases, the employment multiplier is higher with investments in green compared to conventional sectors.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> ILO, University of Mauritius, 2012.</p>
South Africa	<p>Over 106,000 new renewable energy jobs could be achieved by 2030 under an ambitious “energy revolution scenario” (compared to 7,500 in IEA’s reference scenario). More than 230,000 jobs can be expected from sectors associated with natural resource management by 2025.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> Industrial Development Corporation, 2011.</p>
Tunisia	<p>Green jobs in Tunisia are estimated at 102,000 jobs in 2010, with the largest shares in water and waste, agriculture, and services sectors. A green growth scenario (assuming implementation of planned programs) would lead to 80,000 additional jobs.</p> <p><i>Source:</i> GWS, Alcor, 2014 (forthcoming).</p>



Policies matter to deliver positive employment and poverty outcomes

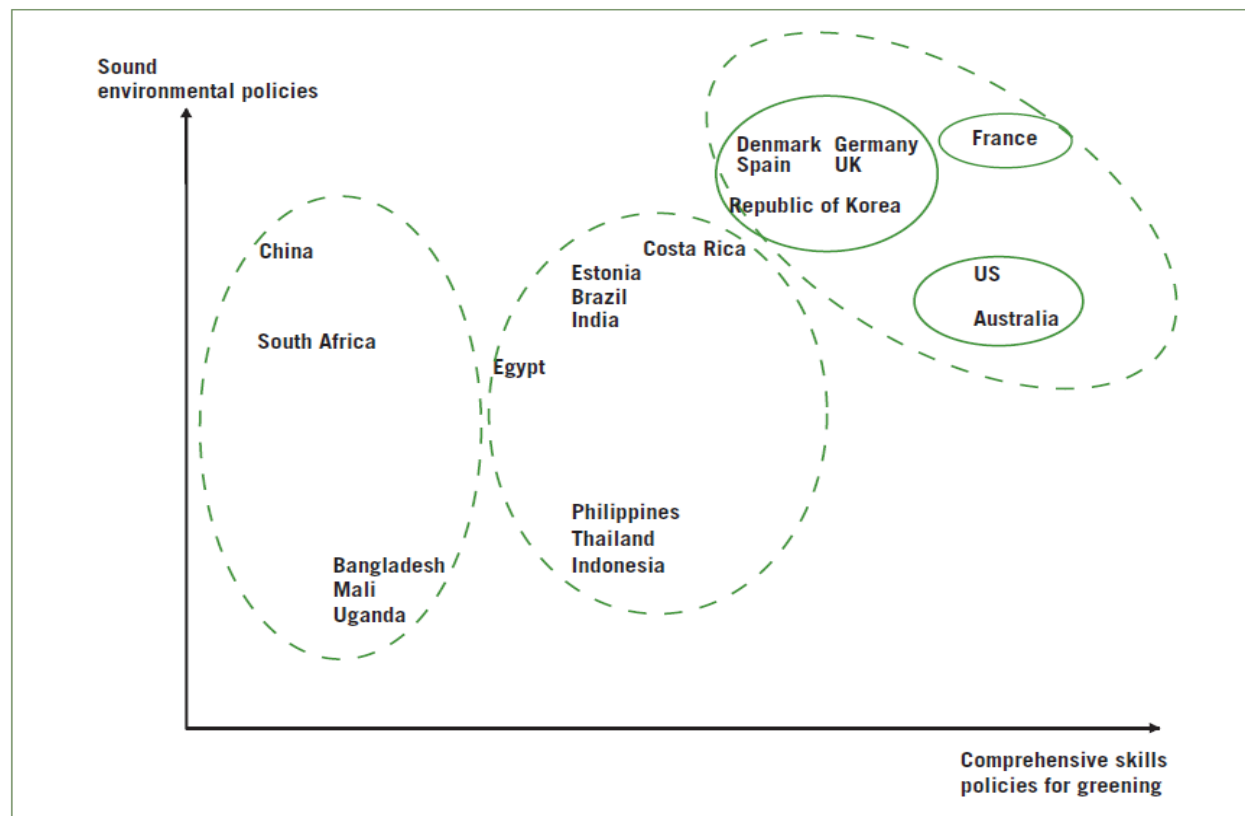
- **Mauritius Sustainable Island** initiative aiming towards 10% more green jobs by 2020.
- **Namibia National Employment Policy (2013-2017)** includes in its policy framework specific provisions on “Sustainable development: greening the economy and green jobs”.
- **Senegal National Strategy for Economic and Social Development (2013-2017)** includes specific objectives of promoting a green economy and green job creation.
- **South Africa Green Economy Accord** seeks to create 300,000 new green jobs by 2020.



Building skills to enable green growth

Findings of 21 country studies (incl. Egypt, Mali, South Africa and Uganda):

- ❑ Countries underestimated growth of green sectors
- ❑ General lack of scientists and engineers
- ❑ National skill structure does not meet skills demand



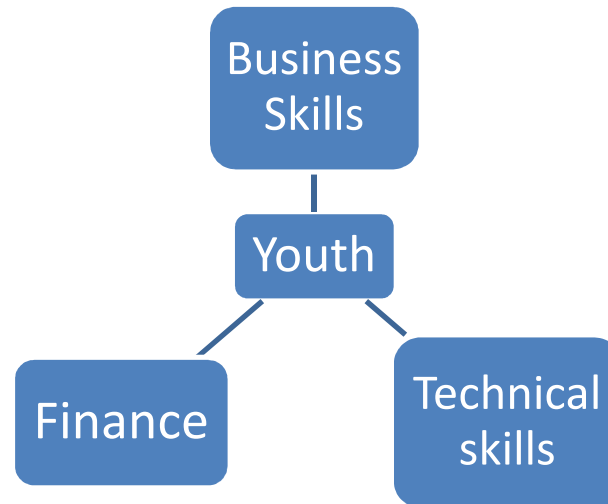
- ❑ Most African countries display weak coordination between environmental policies and skills needed for the green economy.

Source: ILO, 2011, Skills for green jobs: A global review

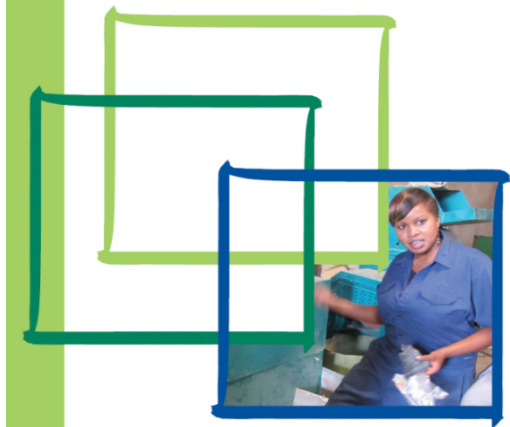


Unleashing African green entrepreneurship

Challenges to
young African
entrepreneurs



- 11,000 new businesses; 23,000 new jobs by 2014.
- In 2010-2012 4,680 students participated in green entrepreneurship program of Junior Achievement (world's largest youth business network)
- In a 2011 competition, 31 Student companies (43%) out of 73 created green businesses.



Promoting Green Entrepreneurship
First lessons from the Youth Entrepreneurship Facility
in Kenya 2010-2011





Prioritizing employment-intensive green investment and conditional cash transfers

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of India is one example of programmes providing direct income transfers through public works.



- Right to 100 paid working days/year
- Work in adaptation, afforestation, water conservation/harvesting

- 50 million persons participated in 2010-2011)





Working with the informal sector for better jobs

- **Brazil** - Approximately 400,000 informal workers in waste collection
- **Through legislation** encouraging cooperatives, service contracts, fair wages and OSH - formalized 60,000 waste pickers;
- Formalization target for another 250,000
- 34 % of waste pickers earn 1 - 1.5 times the minimum wage; 29 %: 1.5 - 2 times; 18 %: 2 -3 times; and 7 %: 3 -4 times.
- Access to National Health System





Thank you

- International Labour Organisation:
<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>
- Green Jobs Programme of the ILO:
www.ilo.org/green-jobs-programme
- International Training Centre of the ILO:
<http://www.itcilo.org/en>