

International Labour Organization (ILO)

**Contribution to the UNFCCC workshop on “Increasing Economic Resilience To Climate Change And Reducing Reliance To Climate Change On Vulnerable Economic Sectors Through Economic Diversification”
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1. Climate change and its effects on employment

Climate change related events have dramatic impacts on people’s lives and on the economy. They may destroy vital production assets, natural and human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, commercial networks, including labour markets, thereby negating ongoing development efforts and the capacity of the population living in at-risk areas to cope with the shocks, to recover and earn decent livelihoods. Poor and middle class working families in climate change disaster-affected high-risk zones and local communities already suffer from unemployment and poor opportunities to make a decent living; natural hazards further compound their vulnerabilities.

There are several factors that influence the level of impact of the climate change effects on the affected population and their livelihoods, such as vulnerability and the effectiveness of risk reduction measures. Despite the most desired aim for areas at-risk is to prevent climate change events from negatively affecting livelihoods, this is simply unachievable. Thus, it is not only critical to try to prevent climate change effects, but to also manage the risks to livelihoods presented by climate change hazards in other ways. When it is not possible to protect livelihoods, it is critical to adapt them to foreseen catastrophic events.

Livelihoods adaptation means to provide the possible victims new models of adapted livelihoods that may not exist before (diversification and adaptation). For instance, when livelihoods are less flexible and not easily adaptable, such as in agriculture, it is best to provide households with off-farm or non-farm employment options as part of the disaster risk management and adaptation, through diversification of income sources.

Time pressure, lack of access to lessons learnt and best practices, inadequate planning capacity, lack of training in post-disaster environment, make it difficult to increase the resilience of the populations once disasters hit. This is better done before devastating climate change effects happen. In this context, helping most vulnerable groups to adapt to foreseeable climate change events, reduce their vulnerabilities and the risks they are exposed to and prepare all stakeholders to protect and rebuild the livelihoods of those vulnerable to climate change challenges becomes an urgent priority.

However, Government’s and international community’s investments in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction often focus on physical measures aimed at protecting biodiversity, infrastructure and agricultural activities, and creating the conditions for early warning and quick humanitarian relief, with limited attention to socio-economic vulnerabilities and non-farm employment

protection and adaptation needs. The social and economic impact of Climate Change on employment and income should be on the centre stage of the climate change adaptation response and include – also through disaster risk management (DRM) policies and programs - direct ways in which to cooperate and help people cope with and overcome the foreseeable climate change effects.

2. Priorities issues and recommendations

Reducing underlying climate change risk factors and increasing resilience of vulnerable economic sectors in high-risk zones, by mainstreaming livelihood risk management and promoting decent work opportunities, can only be the result of comprehensive packages of interrelated and coherent measures, sustained by strong political will. The following components must be taken into consideration:

1. Ensuring that Climate Change Adaptation for vulnerable economic sectors is a policy priority based on strong institutional mechanisms

The first step in implementing climate adaptation measures is to ensure that governments set up or re-orient active labour market policies, support Social Dialogue, and establish institutional and financial mechanisms able to respond with national budget allocations and public programs to the climate change adaptation and livelihood risk reduction policies needed in disaster-risk areas. The Ministry of Labour could promote and support the establishment of an Inter-institutional Livelihood Risk Management Working Group within the framework of existing National Integrated Climate Change (or Disaster Management) Platforms. The WG should include different institutions and helps in maintaining a broad-based dialogue among the government, and representative organizations of workers and employers, at national, regional and local levels. The main task of this WG should be to ensure institutional support to the integration of climate change adaptation and livelihood risk reduction measures into ongoing development policies and planning. The WG would also promote the necessary legislative modifications and facilitate coordination of all livelihood risk reduction and recovery preparedness interventions in the selected high-risk areas.

Tripartite dialogue between government and representative organizations of workers and employers is a key element. Strong and solid dialogue helps on one side, to make complex climate adaptation measures implemented, reduce the impact of crises, consolidate communities and social networks, and restart the affected productive livelihoods on a sound development path, in the aftermath of a disaster. On the other side, it helps in securing that climate change adaptation through livelihood risk management is understood and supported by policy makers, the business and labour community, and becomes a priority in policies and programs.

Within this framework, well designed and careful policies and programs could be developed for implementing – as a measure of last resort - participatory decisions concerning for instance the eventual relocation of population groups living in particularly vulnerable areas (such as low lands, costal zones, etc.) exposed to climate change events without any possibility of alternative measures.

Raising awareness and disseminating information on the need of climate change adaptation measures for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of productive livelihoods is also important in paving the way for concrete active policies. The dissemination of information on livelihood disaster risks reduction in relation with climate change impacts and recovery options, especially addressing policy makers, workers' and employers' organizations and the general public, will have the effect of encouraging and enabling people to take action to start reducing livelihood risks and build resilience to climate change related disaster shocks.

2. Ensuring that climate change adaptation measures are based on the identification of vulnerabilities and risks for employment and income, including in the informal sector

Assessments of labour market and livelihoods in the high-risk areas, including assessment of existing human and institutional resources and capacities for adaptation, is another step in preparing the ground for sound climate change adaptation measures targeting sensitive economic sectors in high-risk areas. These assessments, returning information on the extent of the employment situation and opportunities in disaster-risk areas, would create first of all a picture of the status of the situation ex-ante (the baseline) and would help in identifying vulnerabilities and risk for productive livelihoods in high-risk zones, on which adaptation measures should focus. They are essential to quantify and qualify the adaptation to climate change needs as well as to tailor required interventions and allow monitoring of adaptation and recovery programs.

Methodologies and tools for these assessments are well developed and available. This kind of assessment, in combination with targeted hazard mappings and vulnerability assessments, provides crucial information on the risks related to the impact of climate change on employment and livelihoods, and enable decision-makers to start acting for increasing resilience and reducing those risk through a variety of measures.

3. Ensuring that the need for adaptation measures is integrated in current and future development planning

One of the key means for introducing and consolidating a culture of climate change adaptation on a wide scale in a high-risk country is to ensure that livelihood risk assessments and the need for adaptation are incorporated into current and future development planning, as for instance in (a) rural development planning and management schemes; (b) planning and

management of ecosystems; (c) programs promoting food security and diversification of agriculture-based livelihoods; (d) urban planning and slum-upgrading programmes and management of disaster-prone human settlements programmes; (e) public health sector programmes, in order to link livelihood risk reduction with programs for safety and health at workplace, as a component for promoting decent work practices, consolidate livelihood resilience and reduce risk in case of disaster; and (f) strategies and plans for creating new job opportunities in the form of “green jobs”.

It is also important to support the establishment of networks among disaster and livelihoods experts, in order to share knowledge on good practices, cost-effective risk reduction measures and lessons learned in the field, in a way that all actors can be involved in the adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans.

4. Enhancing the employability of job seekers (women, men, youth) through vocational training and the functioning of the labour market in order to facilitate adaptability to climate change through flexibility of employment and diversification of household income sources

One of the most important measures for enhancing resilience of vulnerable economic sectors to climate change shocks is to enhance employability of workers and job seekers through vocational training. Targeted training can help potentially affected individuals in being more flexible in the search for employment and allow households diversifying their sources of income. The objective is to facilitate their search for job opportunities and the absorption of job-seekers into the labour market, thus enhancing adaptation to change. Targeted support to woman and youth employment has to be considered.

5. Promoting and facilitating the consolidation and emergence of new micro-businesses and SMEs as a means of increasing resilience of the economy to climate change shocks by ensuring diversification of job opportunities and income generating activities

An important condition in reinforcing the capacity of an affected local economy to cope with climate change events is the existence of a solid fabric of micro and small enterprises, able to adapt to a changing environment and flexible enough to resist shocks. Support programmes for SMEs and micro-enterprises targeting sensitive value chains and reducing reliance on other more vulnerable sectors are therefore required to increase economic resilience to climate change.

Capacity development programs and the establishment/consolidation of business development services targeting SMEs and micro enterprises would facilitate the diffusion of the entrepreneurial culture, help unleashing the potential of local economy, improve management and adaptation to change capacity and help consolidate micro-businesses into well managed formal small enterprises. Targeted support to woman and youth entrepreneurial capacity has

to be considered. Furthermore, the consolidation of local banking systems, the diffusion of microfinance programmes and the development of financial risk-sharing mechanisms, particularly insurance and reinsurance against disasters, will also contribute to the consolidation of the local businesses. This will greatly contribute to strengthen the adaptation capacity of a local economy vis-à-vis ongoing and foreseeable climate change events and reduce reliance on vulnerable economic sectors.

The promotion of forms of public-private partnerships to better engage the local private sector in adaptation to climate change programmes and livelihood risk reduction activities, will encourage all stakeholders in fostering and consolidating a culture of disaster prevention and put greater emphasis on pre-disaster risk reduction interventions. All the mentioned measures should be the result of the implementation of comprehensive and holistic local economic adaptation programmes. This approach - analogous to the local economic recovery packages already widely implemented in disaster and other crisis affected areas for boosting livelihood recovery and economic rehabilitation – seeks to support the emergence and development of local business capacity and to stimulate endogenous dynamics through consensus-based action. This is an effective approach which should be applied in high-risk areas for introducing coherent packages of adaptation measures needed for producing solid risk reduction results in the short-medium term.

6. Ensuring that social security and safety nets schemes are functioning in high-risk zones, in order to reduce vulnerabilities and risks related to climate change events

Livelihood risk reduction and adaptation measures will certainly mitigate the risks related to natural event but cannot eliminate completely losses in livelihoods and employment. There will be always a part of the population affected by climate change events that will not be in a condition to cope with the losses and be able to rebuild their livelihoods. Therefore, the mentioned measures to enhance employability and the entrepreneurship environment will need to be accompanied by measures to strengthen and expand the coverage of social security schemes and safety nets.

These programs have revealed to be among the most important measures for enhancing economic resilience to climate change. All those sectors and areas heavily vulnerable to climate change need social protection programmes and safety nets to reduce the impact of the climate change consequences. These programs would aim at improving and expanding safety nets particularly in the informal economy. Within this framework, additional efforts may also be required in order to target substantial support to particularly vulnerable groups if the objective of any adaptation measure is also to address poverty reduction, inequality and other important social challenges.

7. Ensuring preparedness of central and local authorities and stakeholders for quick livelihood recovery in case of future disasters through pre-disaster livelihood recovery planning

Another important component of climate change adaptation measures for productive livelihoods is the implementation of a pre disaster recovery planning process to improve the preparedness of authorities and stakeholders in responding to climate change events when they happen. Though humanitarian relief in the event of a disaster becomes the priority of the authorities and the international community and is in general effective, the need for a rapid livelihood recovery is less present into the disaster response agenda and has no predictable funding channels. Moreover, delays in implementing efficient and effective recovery processes are often caused by the lack of recovery specific preparedness measures.

This lack of preparedness for recovery has an effect on increasing vulnerability of communities to future disaster risk and setting back years of development gains, making the achievement and sustainability of longer-term development goals unrealistic. Actions taken during the first weeks and months after a disaster have a major impact on the recovery process to follow and they need to be planned and implemented accordingly. Choices made immediately following a disaster about issues such as livelihood recovery can affect later choices for longer-term vulnerability reduction and local economic recovery and can have severe consequences for the ability of the poor to recover.

Waiting foreseeable climate change events hit and then rush to support the recovery of affected populations is not a wise choice. The aftermath of a disaster is the wrong time to create new institutions, establish new policies and legal frameworks, and recruit staff, as all of this takes time. Confusion over responsibilities between new and existing institutions can also create major bottlenecks, delays and uncertainty among international partners that must deal with national and local officials. Lessons learnt from recent recovery operations have recommended that governments must consider, ahead of time, how best to organise government agencies, institutions, laws and finances to address large-scale recovery and reconstruction needs with minimal delay and maximum effectiveness.

For the mentioned reasons, pre-disaster planning for recovery of productive livelihoods is widely considered among the climate change adaptation measures as a priority. Pre disaster planning is a process that includes the systematic identification of vulnerabilities and risks, the designing of possible scenarios and the development of the necessary regulations, institutional and financial mechanisms, instructions, responsibilities and information required for key stakeholders to be prepared to effectively and efficiently restore and improve pre-existing facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of the affected population. Pre-disaster recovery planning helps identify policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms and responsibilities to ensure that recovery efforts implement the stricken community's previously identified long-term development and hazard mitigation goals.

Pre disaster recovery planning serves therefore a critical role in overall disaster risk management and climate change adaptation for productive livelihoods. It includes the process of reducing risks to livelihoods in disaster prone areas before disasters strike as well as plans and actions aimed at restoring and improving livelihoods efficiently and effectively during post-disaster recovery.

8. Promoting and supporting the creation of “Green Jobs”

In the framework of well designed and implemented climate change adaptation policies, the promotion of “green jobs”, particularly in those areas and sectors affected by climate change is a powerful measure which can have positive long terms effects on the capacity of the economy to resist and recover from and hazards and shocks. Green Jobs as those jobs which reduce the environmental impact of enterprises and economic sectors, ultimately levels that are sustainable.

Sectors with an enormous potential to create green jobs are: agriculture, forestry, energy supply, transport, manufacturing, material management and building and construction. Some of these sectors are also those which are most vulnerable to climate change effects, such as agriculture, forestry and building, construction and infrastructure. In this regard, policies aiming at enhancing economic resilience on those vulnerable sectors, should also add the environmental impact reduction element to make sure that the new jobs are not going to exacerbate climate change vulnerabilities, and will be therefore sustainable in terms of environment, economy and socially.

In other words, the adaptation measures should be an opportunity to create environmentally-friendly and decent jobs while assuring climate proofing new investments and reducing risk to climate change effects. For instance, policies and measures aiming at economic diversification in the agriculture sector such as creation of new infrastructure for water management, and policies to diversify crops and production, should also introduce sustainable management measures, in order to assure the double impact: job creation and risk to climate change reduction. Building construction and infrastructure sectors are good examples of this win-win situation: Many of the climate change adaptation measures will have the objective of upgrading existing buildings in order to reduce the impact of heat and cold waves as well as other extreme weather events. These measures should include elements of energy efficiency and renewable energy production and consumption to make sure that these investments are going to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the buildings and infrastructures.

It is important to highlight that all these new jobs should observe strictly the decent work’s pillars.¹ These environmentally friendly and decent jobs will mean sustainable opportunities for those whose employment may be at risk due to climate change consequences. For this reason, efforts should be made by the public sector to kick-start and implement forms of subsidy during an initial phase in order to facilitate the consolidation of skills and practices.

¹ http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Mainpillars/WhatisDecentWork/lang--en/index.htm

An opportunity for creating immediate employment related to climate change adaptation which may have positive effects in reinforcing the resilience of local economies at-risk is also offered by the application of labour-based methodologies to the public infrastructure programs conceived for mitigating risks in potentially affected zones or for supporting recovery in the aftermath of disasters. The use of labour-based methods in strengthening, retrofitting and re-building critical public infrastructures and facilities creates additional job opportunities in extremely limited labour markets, contribute to insert cash income in weak local economic systems to be invested in micro-businesses, and may stimulate the creation of new “green skills”.

Another measure in the same direction is the establishment/consolidation of employment services, which facilitate matching of demand and supply of labour. These services, by focusing on the identification and information on green jobs, can contribute to the strengthening of the adaptation capacity of a local economy vis-à-vis ongoing and foreseeable climate change events.

3. The role of the ILO in climate change adaptation

Within the framework of the Nairobi Work Program (NWP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) aims to reduce the impact of climate change events on employment and income, and increase economic resilience by promoting risk reduction measures for productive livelihoods and effective and efficient post-disaster recovery efforts. The ILO develops its mandate by enhancing the capacity of key institutions, such as economic and labour ministries, local authorities, workers' and employers' organizations - focusing on livelihood risk reduction, climate change adaptation and employment protection and creation. This strategy is seen as a central plank of efforts to reduce and eradicate poverty, thus helping populations affected by climate change related events to avoid becoming dependent on relief aid and fall into a vicious circle of poverty aggravated by shocks and crises.

The ILO is the United Nations agency devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are (i) to promote rights at work, (ii) to encourage decent employment opportunities, (iii) to enhance social protection and (iv) to strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues. ILO is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency in that it brings together governments and representative organizations of employers and workers to jointly shape labour policies and to negotiate agreements by consensus. This unique arrangement gives ILO an edge in advancing the creation of decent jobs and the kind of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in coping with crisis and in creating lasting prosperity and progress.

The “Decent Work Country Programmes” (DWCP), adopted by each Government as a component of UNDAFs (United National Development Assistance Framework) and PRSPs, (Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers) constitute the country frameworks for the ILO's support to its constituents.

Within these frameworks, ILO promotes the active participation of government, workers and employers in: (i) issuing/adapting policies at national level and establishing institutional and financing mechanisms for policy implementation through social dialogue; (ii) enhancing institutional capacity and developing interaction from the national to local levels; (iii) prompting livelihood adaptation measures in view of climate change events (iv) implementing measures for reducing livelihood vulnerabilities and risks, in disaster-prone areas; and (v) introducing programmes to facilitate preparedness and planning for quick livelihood recovery in case of disasters.

In order to develop concrete initiatives towards these aims, ILO works by mobilizing all its field presence and the technical capacity of the organization through a variety of established policies and programmes in support to:

- A. Promoting Employment and Social Protection policies and Social Dialogue and ensuring that Climate Change Adaptation for vulnerable economic sectors is a policy priority based on strong institutional mechanisms.** ILO supports economic and labour ministries in setting up or re-orienting governments' active labour market policies in view of climate change adaptation. This implies the establishment of policies able to respond with national budget allocations and public programs to the livelihood risk reduction policies needed in high-risk climate change areas and economic sectors. Tripartism and social dialogue at the enterprise, sectoral and national levels, are ILO's bedrocks.

- B. Raising awareness and disseminating information on climate change adaptation measures for productive economic sectors.** ILO, through its constituents and taking into consideration the local culture, supports the dissemination of information on adaptation and risks reduction measures and recovery options for productive livelihoods, especially addressing workers and employers in high-risk areas. The aim is to encourage and enable people to take action to reduce livelihood risks and build resilience to foreseeable climate change events. It also promotes the establishment of networks among climate change and livelihoods experts and shares its knowledge on good practices, cost-effective livelihood risk reduction measures, and lessons learned in the field, with all actors involved in disaster risk reduction, through participating in global coordination platforms, such as the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER) and the International Recovery Platform (IRP).

- C. Assessing livelihood vulnerabilities and risks and the impact of climate change on employment and income, including in the informal sector.** ILO has a consolidated methodology for rapid labour market and livelihood assessments that returns information on the extent of the employment situation and opportunities in disaster-risk areas. Recently ILO and FAO have jointly developed a toolkit for a comprehensive livelihood impact assessment (the LAT) that, in combination with hazard mappings and vulnerability assessments, provides crucial information and enable decision-makers to assess the needs for increasing resilience and reducing

disaster risk of livelihoods. This assessment also contributes to build up baseline information, on labour markets and the status of livelihoods in at-risk areas, which will be essential to quantify and qualify needed recovery interventions and allow monitoring of recovery programs. Furthermore, ILO collaborates with relevant ministries and agencies to incorporate livelihood disaster vulnerabilities and risk assessment into current and future planning.

- D. Ensuring that institutional and technical national capacity is in place to implement climate change adaptation measures for productive livelihoods.** ILO promotes the use of all opportunities to develop local capacities aiming at reducing climate change vulnerability and risk of productive livelihoods in the long term. On the basis of the assessment of existing human resource capacities for climate change adaptation related programs, ILO develops capacity-building initiatives for its constituents and public officials, at central and local levels as appropriate. The main objective of the training courses is to contribute to improving individual and institutional capacity in the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation measures for productive livelihoods that fully integrate disaster risk reduction as a key factor of the sustainable development processes. Presently, the ILO is directly contributing to increase the level of information and awareness of local actors in Spanish speaking countries of the Americas, in the field of local strategic planning for disaster risk reduction, pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster sustainable reconstruction linked to local development processes. This activity, will soon be integrated and provide inputs to the new Local Governance Alliance for DRR initiative promoted by the UN/ISDR Secretariat.
- E. Enhancing the employability of job seekers (women, men, youth) through vocational training and the functioning of the labour market.** ILO works in this direction to facilitate flexibility in employment, diversification of household income sources and the absorption of job seekers in the labour market, through: (i) consolidation of the vocational training systems; (ii) support to the functioning of employment services, mainly in urban areas; (iii) targeted support to woman and youth employment. Training to local planners and technicians, and local construction companies is also implemented to facilitate the introduction of labour-based methods in public infrastructure programs and create new job opportunities in weak labour markets. In addressing this challenge, ILO has developed a solid expertise, including in the non-formal or unorthodox approaches sometimes needed to launch adapted training services in at-risk areas or badly damaged post-disaster economies.
- F. Promoting and facilitating the consolidation and emergence of new micro-businesses and SMEs as a means of increasing resilience of the economy to climate change shocks by ensuring diversification of job opportunities and income generating activities.** ILO promotes the diversification of household income options for populations in high-risk areas in order to reduce their vulnerability to climate change hazards and ensure

that their income and assets are not undermined by behaviours that increase their vulnerability to climate change impacts. Through the expanded use of well tested ILO training packages, such as *Start and Improve Your Business*², the *Women Entrepreneurship Programme*³ and other tools, ILO supports enterprises to consolidate their position into the formal or informal market, provides advisory services to governments, employers' organizations and workers' associations on policies and programmes to facilitate finance for SMEs, as well as advice on tools and approaches for responsible restructuring of sectors, value chains and enterprises. To this aim, ILO also works at enabling the local environment for enterprises, analyzing and supporting the development of value chains, and enhancing local economic development and the performance of the small and micro enterprises, all very valuable tools in strengthening economic resilience to climate change.

Support to Microfinance Schemes. In order to contribute to livelihood disaster risk reduction and increase resilience of employment and income, ILO promotes the development of financial risk-sharing mechanisms, particularly insurance and reinsurance against disasters, as appropriate. It also promotes alternative and innovative financial instruments for addressing livelihood disaster risk. ILO's intervention tools⁴ include expert support for micro-scale informal activities and micro-credit schemes, materials, marketing advice, guidance, and training to microfinance lenders and micro- and small-scale enterprises, including cooperatives.

Public/private partnerships. Through the mobilization of its constituents, ILO encourages all stakeholders to foster a culture of disaster prevention, putting greater emphasis on climate change adaptation and promotes the establishment of forms of public-private partnerships to better engage the local private sector in those activities. The Local Economic Recovery/Development programmes (LER/D) are an effective approach that ILO applies in crises scenarios for harmonizing and enhancing the package of different measures needed for reducing livelihood disaster risk or for the recovery of affected local economies. The LER/D approach seeks to support the increasing of local business capacity and stimulating endogenous dynamics through consensus-based action. ILO has used LER/D strategies in crisis operations since the early 1990s. This approach combines tailored tools and methodologies in such areas as business promotion, employability training, social finance, and employment-intensive public works.

- G. Ensuring that social security and safety nets schemes are functioning in high-risk zones, in order to reduce vulnerabilities and risks related to climate change events.** ILO provides specialized expertise in support to relevant Ministries for programs aiming the extension of the coverage of the Social Security to the poor and most-vulnerable, including those working in the informal sector in at-risk areas. It also supports the dissemination of information on the role of Safety and Health at the Workplace and social

² http://www.ilo.org/dyn/empent/empent.portal?p_docid=SIYBHEAD&p_prog=S&p_subprog=BD

³ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/empent/empent.portal?p_prog=S&p_subprog=WE

⁴ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/mifacility/>

security and safety nets in mitigating the effects of natural shocks on the household. Furthermore, ILO collaborates with the relevant ministries and agencies engaged in strengthening the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms targeting the poor, the elderly and the disabled and other vulnerable populations. By supporting the government in implementing special programs targeted to vulnerable people and sectors, ILO contributes to the aim of diversifying livelihoods and increasing the resilience of the household by reducing the risks related to the complete loss of job and income in the event of a disaster. ILO also works to ensure that programmes for individuals and household obliged to relocate due to climate change hazards take into consideration the employment creation needs and do not increase livelihood risk and vulnerability to future hazards. Through its *Combating Child Labour* Programme – ILO works to raise awareness of the families and target psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, in the aftermath of disasters.

H. Ensuring preparedness of central and local authorities and stakeholders for quick livelihood recovery in case of future disasters through pre-disaster livelihood recovery planning. ILO - through its “Pre-disaster Planning for Livelihood Recovery initiative” (Pre-DRP)⁵ - helps governments and other constituents to be prepared to consider, ahead of time, how best to identify vulnerabilities and risks of productive livelihoods of the people living in areas at-risk, to promote livelihood risk reduction measures and to increase capacity of adaptation before disasters strike. This is a way to also contributing to reduce extreme poverty in those areas. ILO has recently developed a first edition of specific “*Pre-DRP Guidelines for Livelihood Recovery*” to orient decision makers and technical practitioners in supporting the implementation of livelihood risk management and quick livelihood recovery measures

I. Promoting and supporting the creation of “Green Jobs”

The ILO has developed its work on this issue under the Green Jobs Initiative and in partnership with UNEP, ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation) and IOE (International Organization of Employers).

This agenda has three different areas:

- Modelling climate change policies and assessing their impacts on employment, incomes and livelihoods.
- Promotion of Green Jobs in different sectors and geographical areas
- Measures for a just transition to a low carbon economy.

Adaptation to climate change is included, mainly, in the second and third point while the first point is devoted to address the employment implications of mitigation policies: The ILO pursues the inclusion of environmentally-friendly and decent labour dimension in the adaptation policies and

⁵ http://www.fao-ilo.org/news-ilo/detail/en/news/5300/icode/3/?no_cache=1

measures as well as the establishment of accompanying measures to smooth the impacts on workers and enterprises of climate change effects.