

The impact of the implementation of response measures: Perspectives on just transition and decent work

International Labour Office

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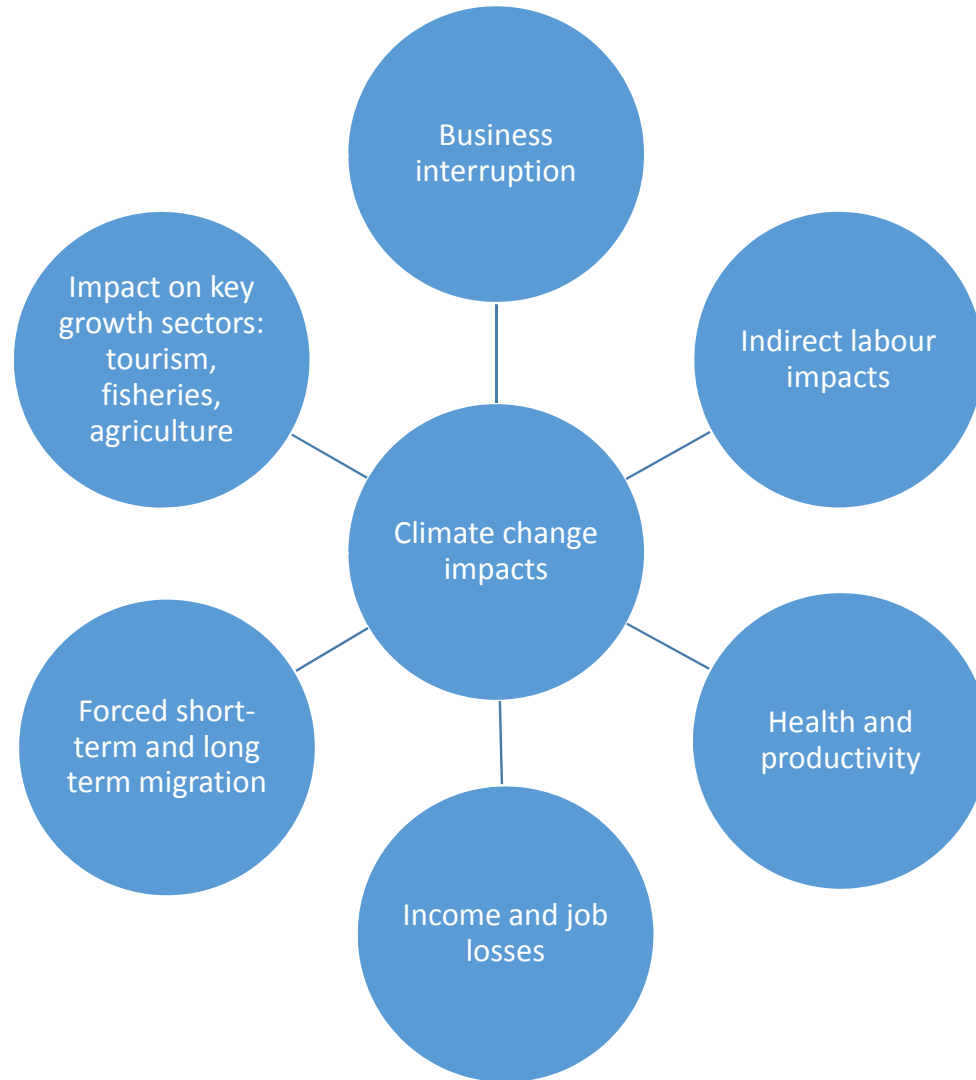
Outline

1. The impact of the implementation of response measures on employment
2. A guiding framework a just transition and decent work for all
3. Insights from ILO's work in support of national implementation
4. Suggestions for the TEG to elaborate on the technical work under the improved forum

Impact of response measures on employment

Climate change impacts on growth and jobs

Travel and tourism employ more than 2.4 million people or 15.5% of total employment



Three main types of impact on employment

- New jobs will be created

Up 60 million jobs by 2030



- Some jobs will be substituted

Transport, waste sectors



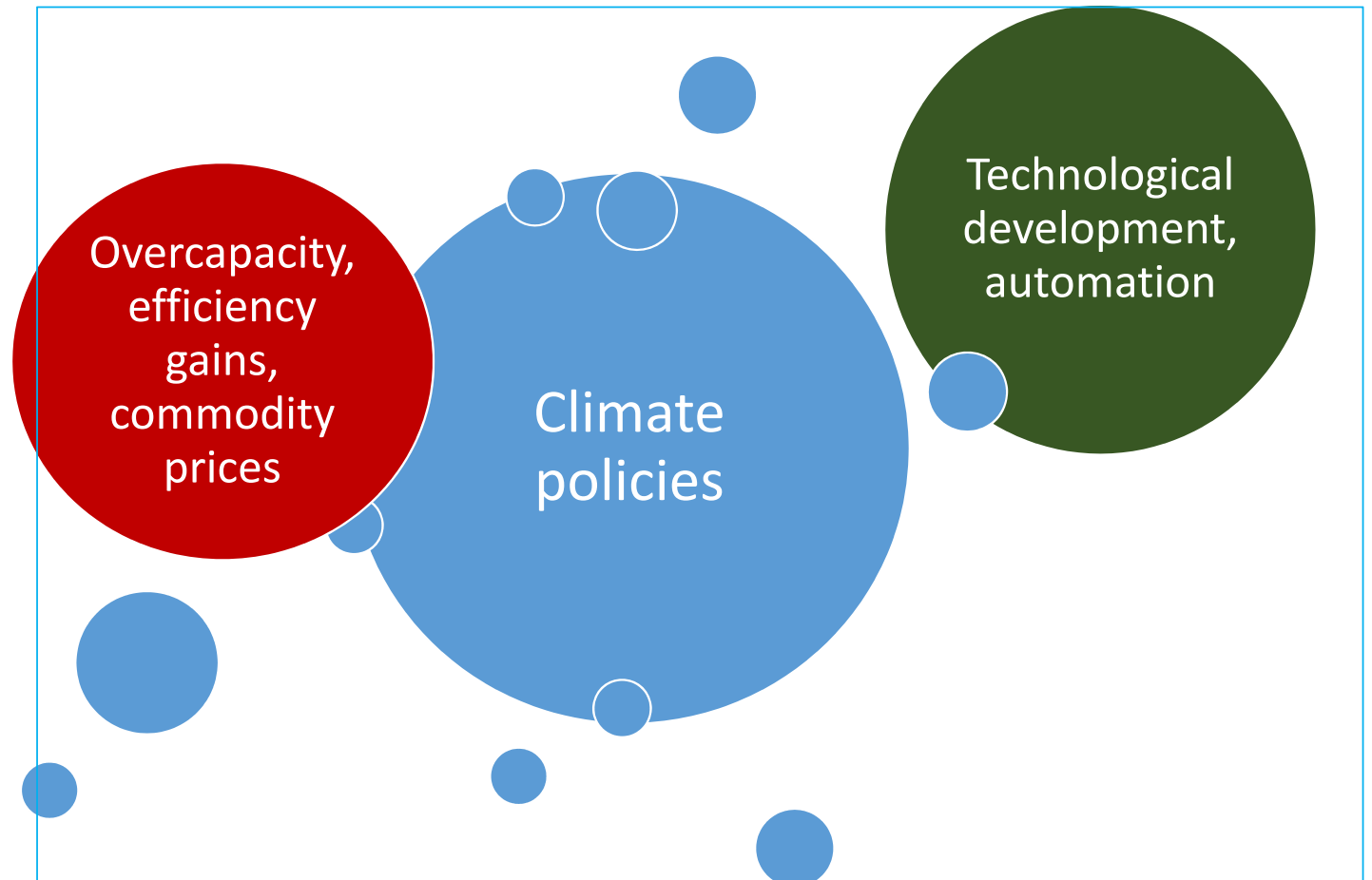
- Some jobs will be eliminated

In carbon-intensive industries



Climate policies amongst other factors at play

- Climate policies are only one of many factors driving industrial transformation and implications on jobs.
- So far climate response measures played a relatively small effect >>> this will change with effective implementation of Paris commitments



Complexities of adjustments in labour markets

Temporal and spatial disconnections

New work does not necessarily become available where other work is lost or when it is lost.

Underlying and pre-existing vulnerabilities

Vulnerable groups such as workers in the informal sector, indigenous and tribal peoples, women and youth

Labour market absorption based on assumptions of perfect labour market dynamics are likely to be over optimistic, because realities are generally messier.

Net job gains possible by design, not by default

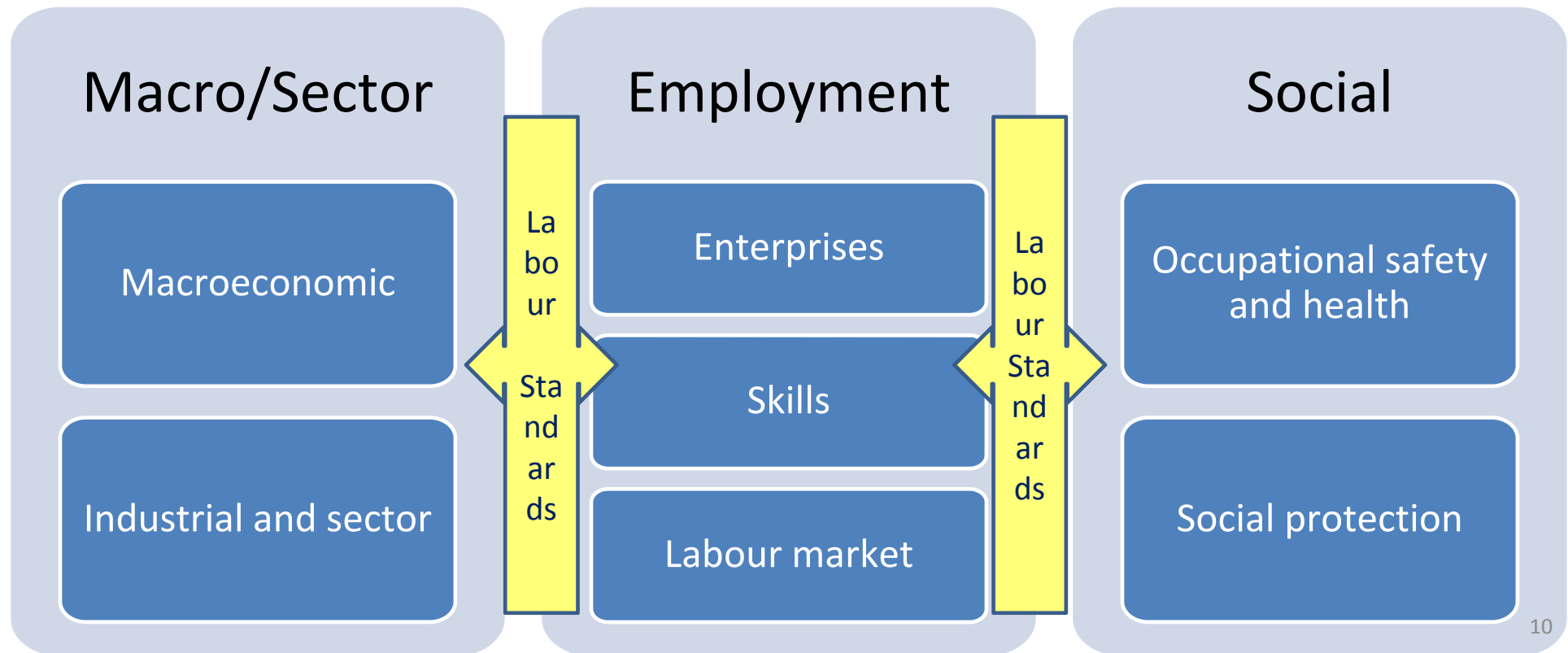
- Solid evidence that ambitious climate action can act as a driver of decent work creation in developing, emerging and advanced economies.
- The challenge is to ensure painful adjustments in labour markets and potential displacement of employment is addressed.
- A strong coordination of climate, economic and social policies is indispensable.

A guiding framework for ambitious climate action
with a just transition and decent work for all

ILO Guidelines for a just transition

Policy coherence and
effective institutional arrangements

Social Dialogue



Labour market policies for a just transition

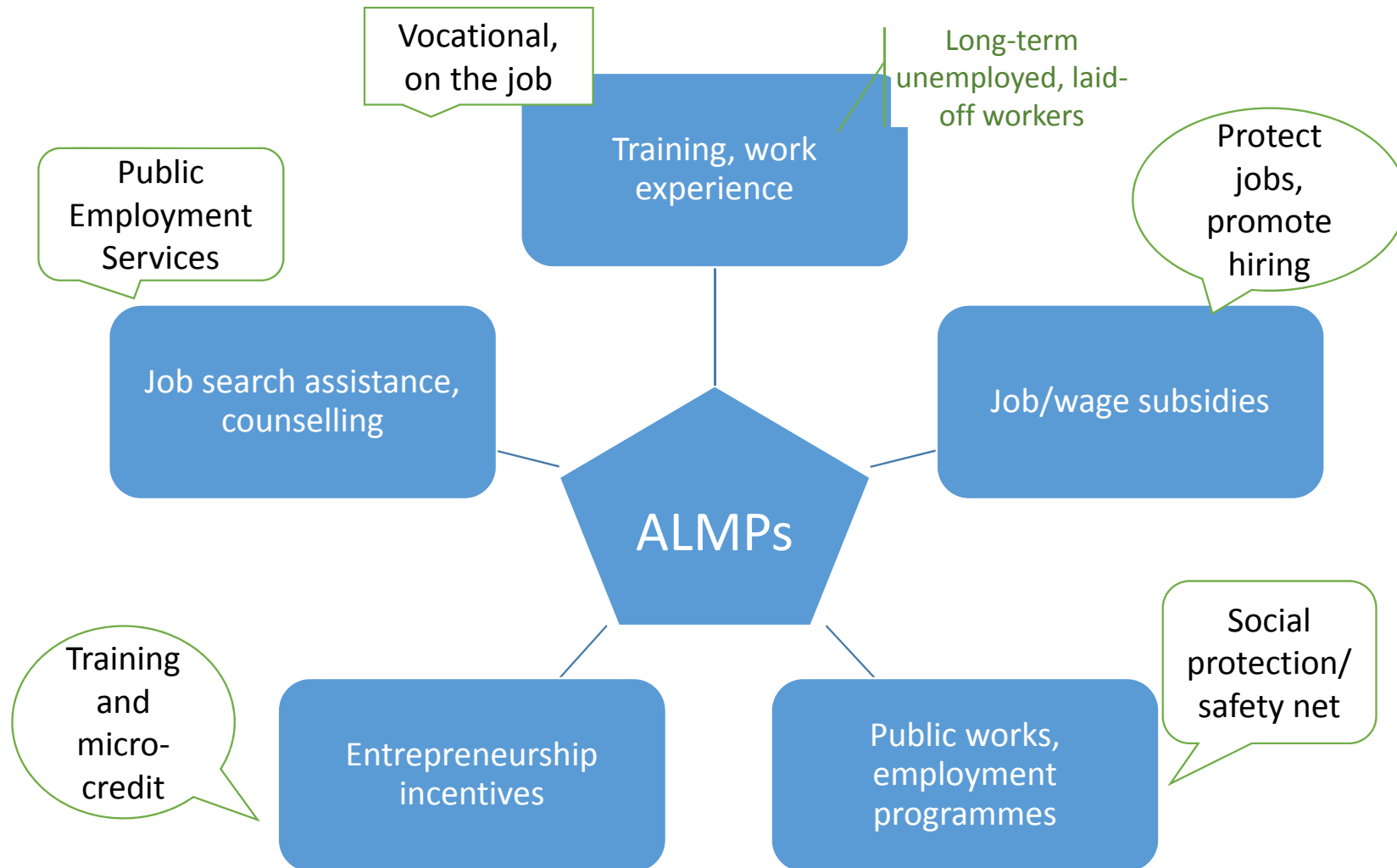
Definition

Passive policies are concerned with providing replacement income during periods of joblessness or job search,

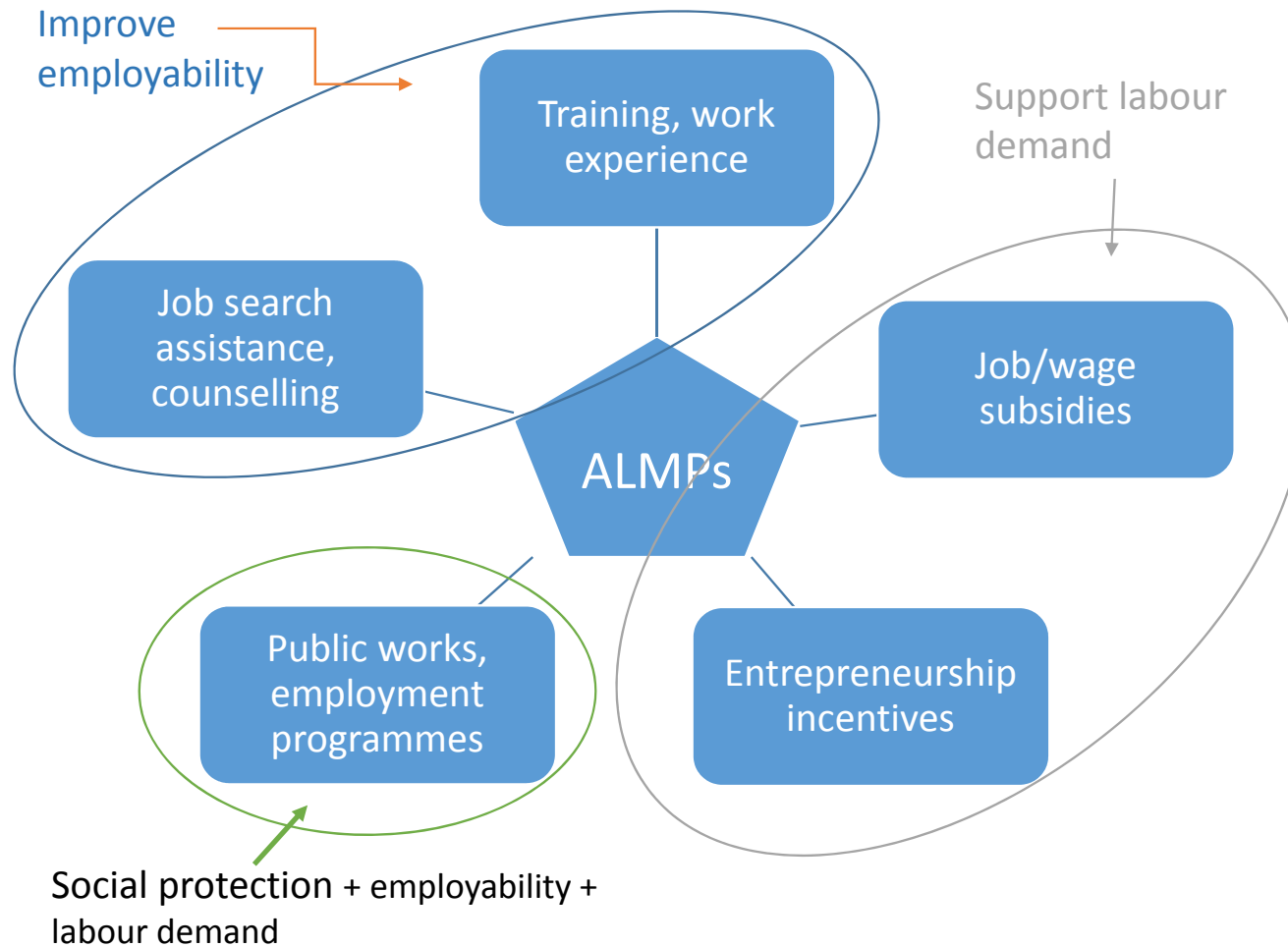
Active policies refer to labour market integration through demand- or supply-side measures

(Auer et al. 2008)

What are Active Labour Market Policies?



How ALMPs can help with just transition and decent work creation in the context of the implementation of response measures?

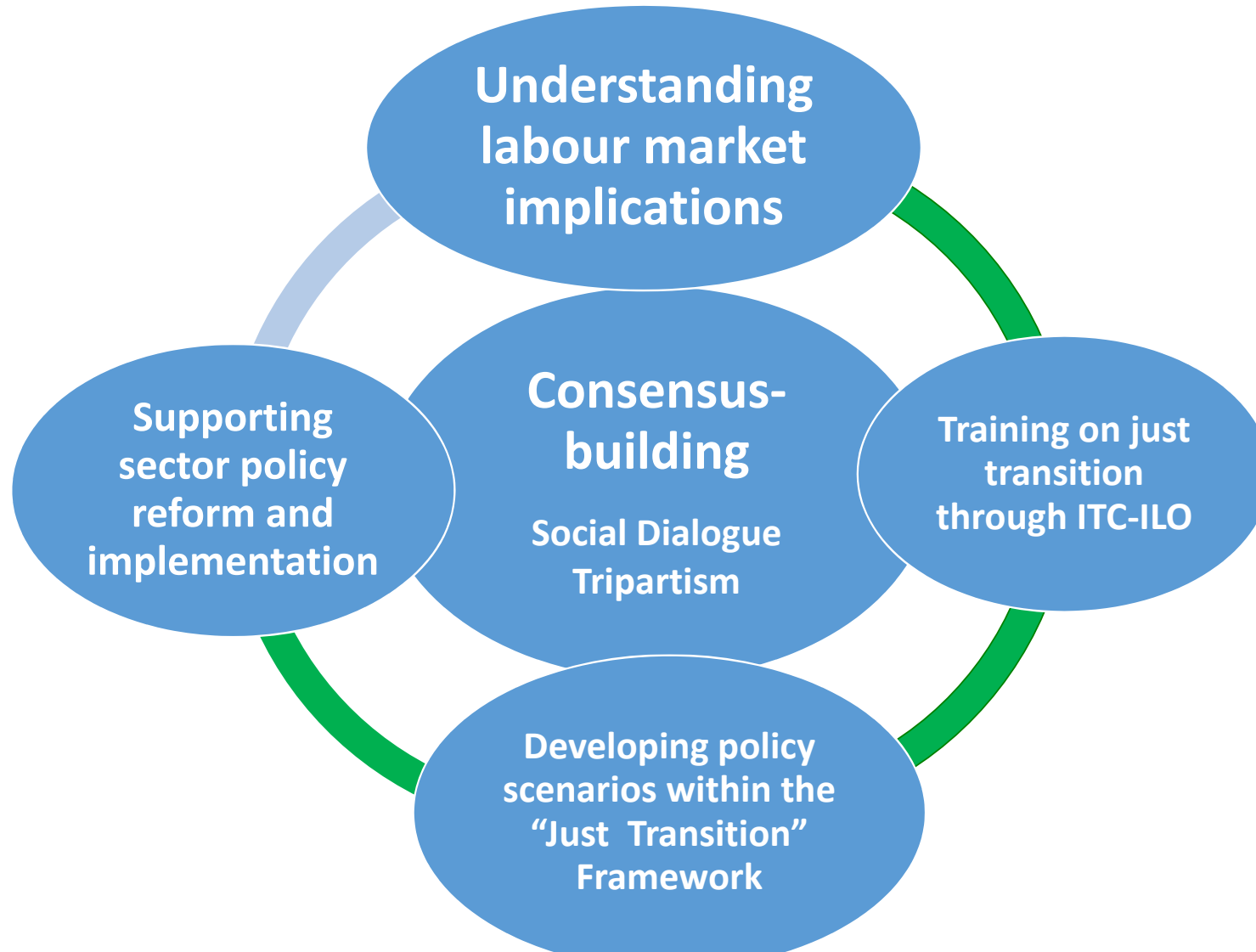


The centrality of effective social dialogue

- The world of work played a crucial role in the process leading up to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. It will be indispensable to its successful implementation.
- Enterprises will have to continue spearheading the innovation of green products and services, improving their business processes and scaling-up investments that will unleash climate-resilient growth through greater efficiency.
- A capable workforce with adapted skills is necessary to transform energy systems, buildings, industry, transportation and agriculture.
- Governments need to open to space to allow a greater participation of social partners in the articulation and implementation of specific measures to give effect to Paris commitments.



ILO Technical Support



Closure of mining firms in the Philippines

- On 02 February 2017, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ordered the **closure of 23 mining firms** (out of 40 firms) and **suspension of 5 firms** for allegedly causing destruction to the environment of local communities.

Expected impact:

- Estimate of **20,000 workers, including indigenous peoples** (DENR)
 - **1.2 million people** may possibly be affected, inc. indirect and induced, and their families (*Chamber of Mines of the Philippines*)
- Senate Resolution No. 281 to inquire on and review the development of an **Employment Transition Plan** and to put in place “clear, immediate, sufficient and sustainable interventions to ensure the livelihood of the workers and their families.”
 - Senate called for ensuring a **“just transition”** in view of the closure order.

Promoting a viable solution through a tripartite process



Government

- DOLE (Chair)
- CCC
- CSC
- DENR
- DTI
- DOST
- NEDA
- PSA
- TESDA
- DOT
- DOE
- DILG, DA, DEPED, CHED, DPWH, DOTr, DICT



Workers

- TUCP (Vice-chair)
- FFW
- SENTRO
ALU
- PSLINK (public sector)
- ALLWIES (informal)



Employers

- ECOP (Vice-chair)
- Philippine Constructors Association, Inc.
- Philippine Food Processors and Exporters Organization
- Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Philippine Hotel Owners Association
- United Architects of the Philippines

Suggestions for the TEG to elaborate on the technical work under the improved forum

- Guiding the work on just transition and decent work in the Improved Forum, while promoting action in other areas of the entire work programme.
- Identification of successful practices and exchange of experiences amongst countries drawing on practices of enterprises and trade unions, and international cooperation.
- Promoting assessments of the employment impacts of the implementation of NDCs.
- Costing just transition and decent work and providing guidance on resource mobilization.
- Promoting reporting on just transition and decent work under NDCs.
- Encouraging the use of existing international and national frameworks on just transition.

In conclusion

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. Transition policies are needed to realize net employment gains and ensure social justice under both adaptation and mitigation measures.
3. If well managed, climate action can be a pathway for reduced inequality and greater social inclusion.
4. Policy coherence is essential: coordinated social, economic and climate policies.