



# **PCCB Workshop on Building Capacity for Integrating Rights in Climate Action**

## **A decent work, social justice and just transition perspective**

Bonn, 26 June 2019

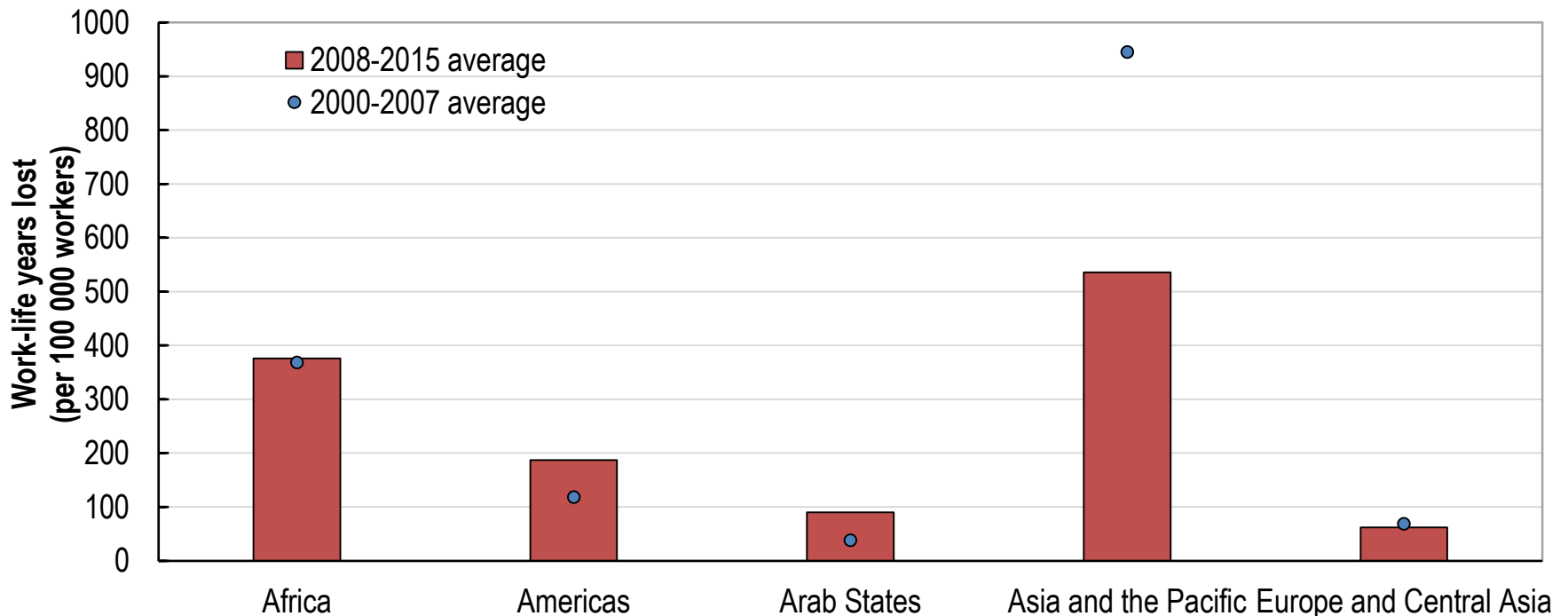
Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Head, ILO Green Jobs Programme



# 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.

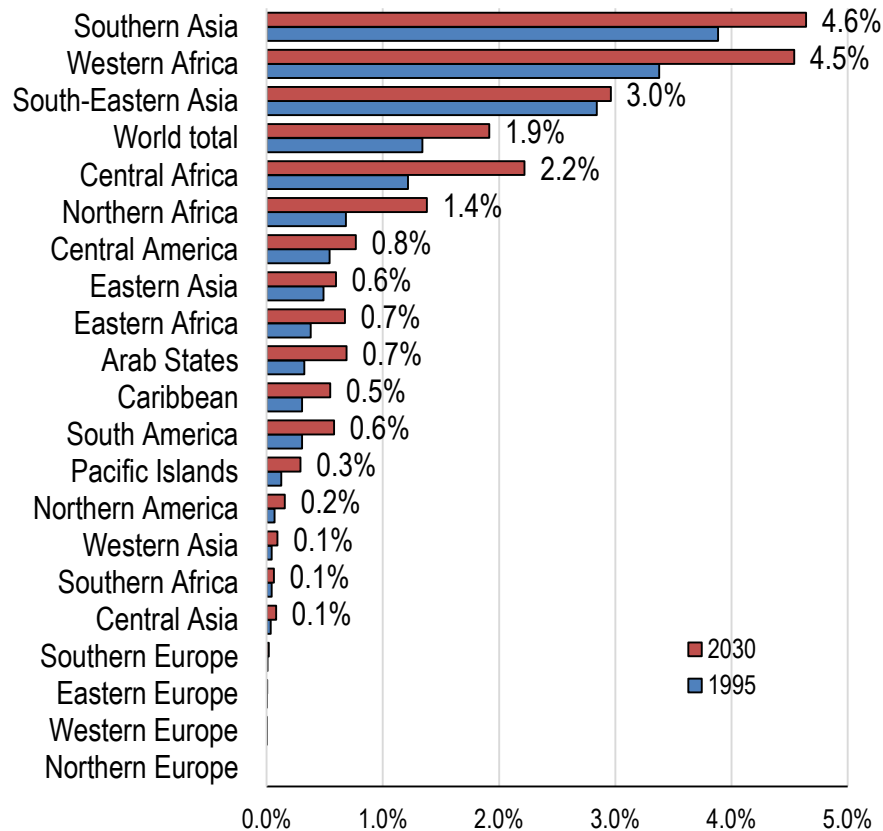
Working life years lost due to human-induced or climate change related disasters, 2000-15



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



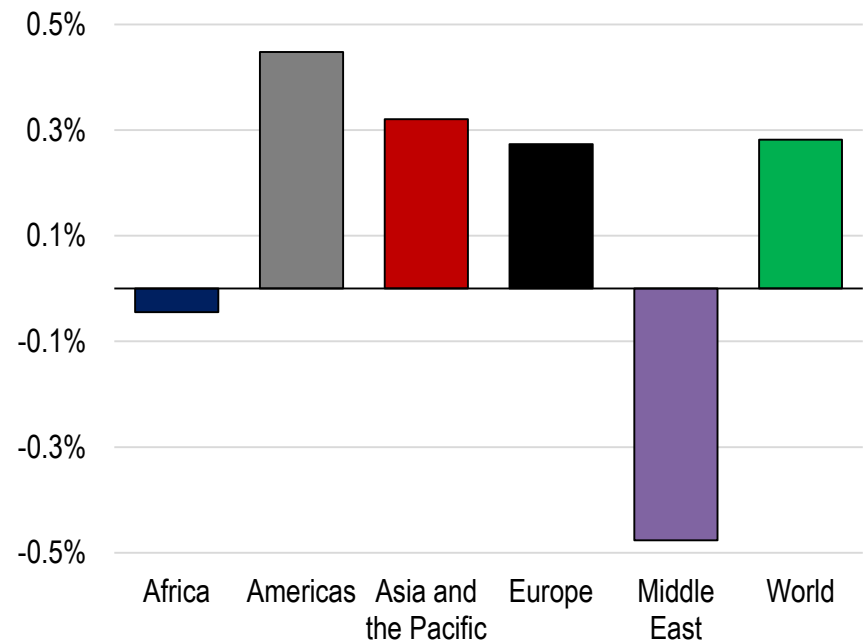
- Due to warming temperatures, some areas will become too hot to work.
- Under a conservative scenario of warming at 1.5 degrees, 1.9 per cent of work hours will be lost in 2030 (up from 1.3 per cent in 1995).
- Agriculture and construction will be hit the hardest

# Net job creation after greening the energy sector

18 million net new jobs are waiting to be created by achieving sustainability in the energy sector, mostly in Asia and the Pacific

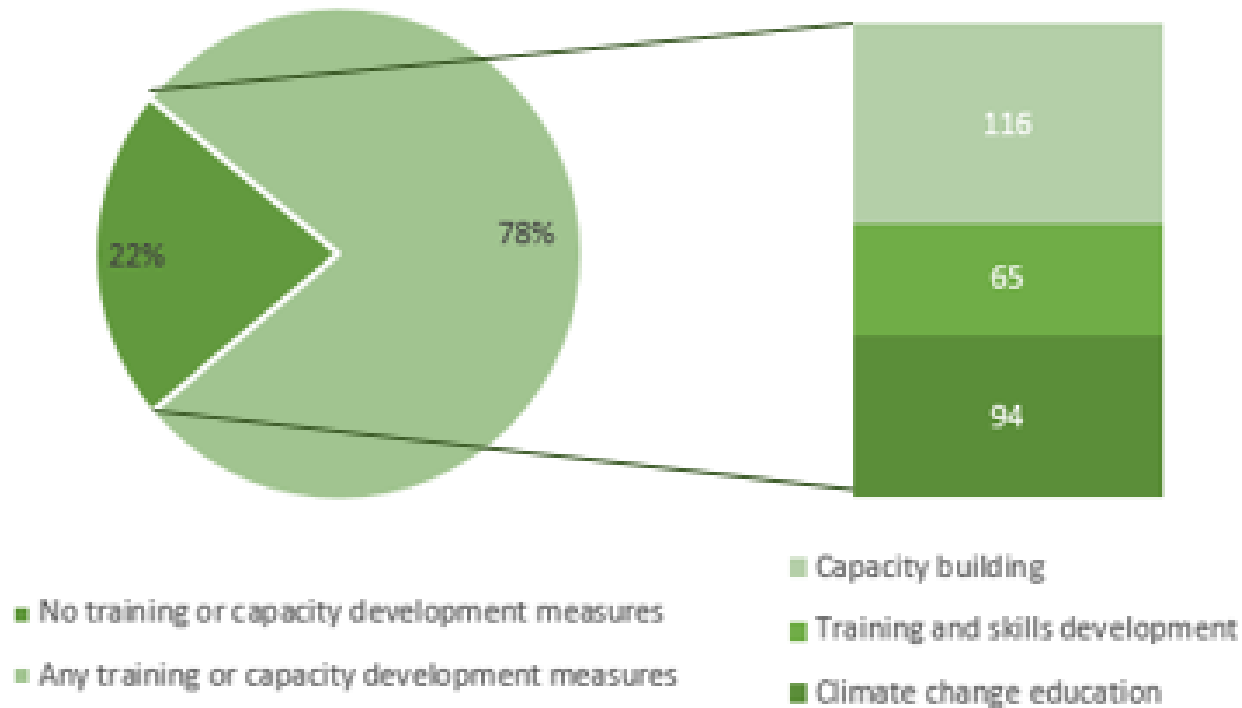
- Achieving the 2-degree goal brings net employment gains in most regions and industries.
  - Americas (+3M), Asia and the Pacific (+14M), Europe (+2M)
  - Construction (+6M), Manufacturing (+4M), Renewables (+2M)
- Important reallocation
  - Away from fossil fuels towards renewables
  - Within the mining and manufacturing sector towards inputs for electrical generation and distribution

Employment in a green energy scenario, 2030, compared to BAU, by region.



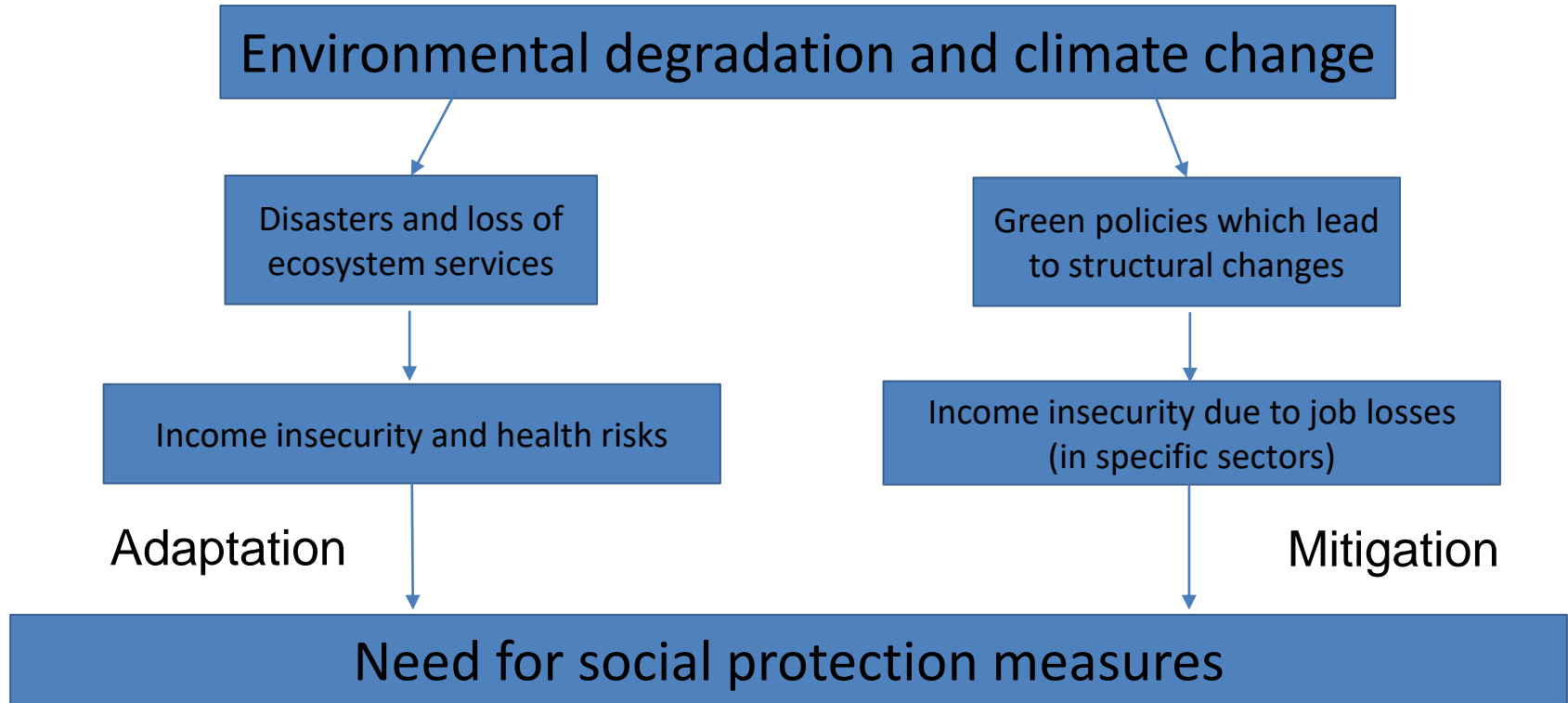
# Skills in nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Share of countries that mentioned capacity development, skills training or climate change education in their NDCs and types of measures



Source: ILO, forthcoming, 2019

# Social protection supports mitigation and adaptation efforts – contributing to social justice

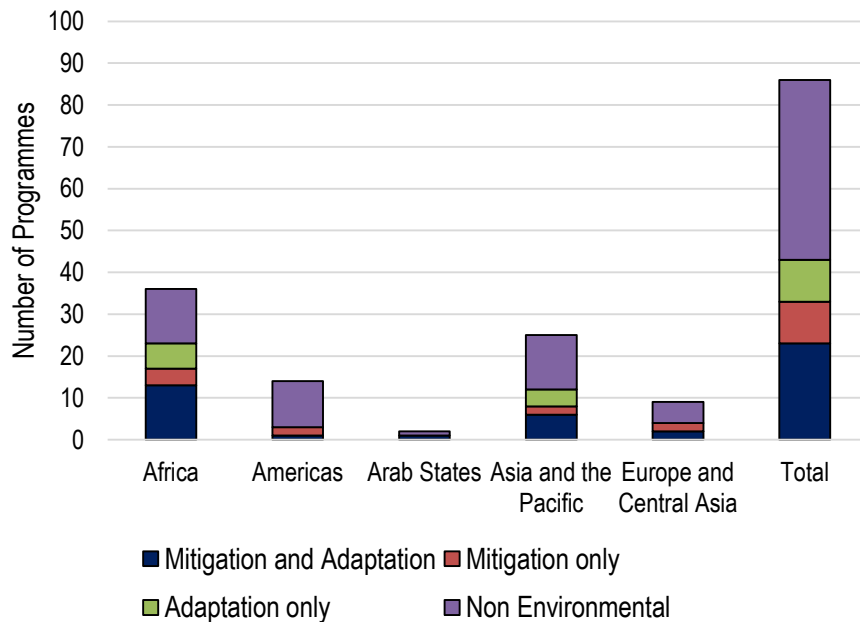


- Unemployment benefits
- Cash transfers
- Public employment programmes (PEP)
- Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

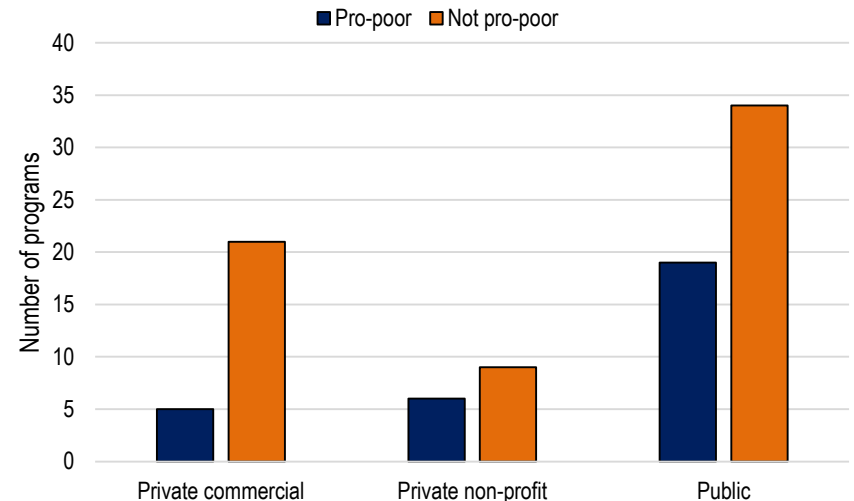
# Combining social and environmental objectives in policy measures: PEP and PES

50 percent of PEPs have an environmental component;  
32 percent of the PES schemes include poverty alleviation objectives

Green components in public employment programmes (PEP)



Pro-poor component in payment for ecosystem services (PES)

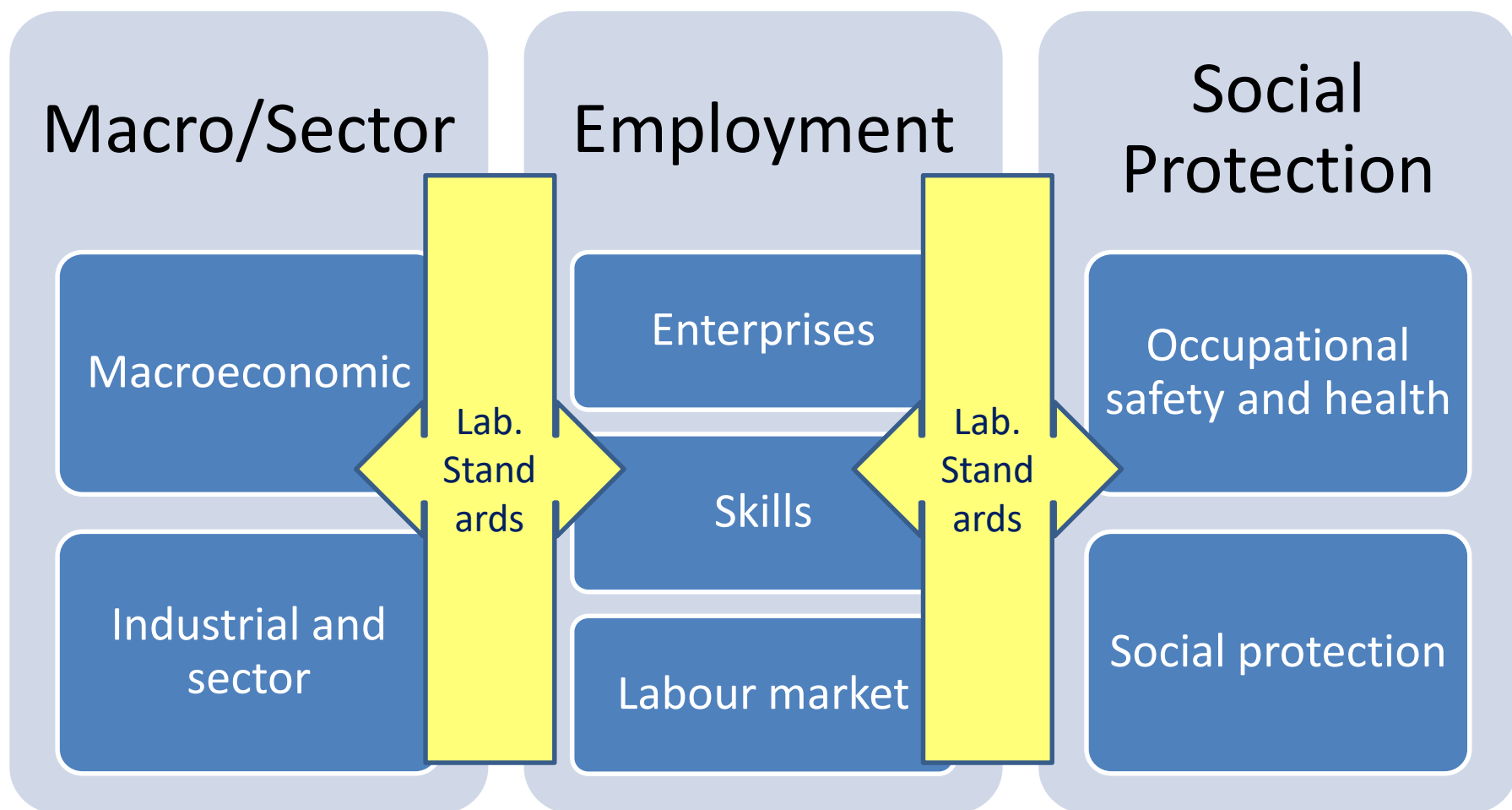


# Guidelines for a Just Transition for all



1. Policy coherence and effective institutional arrangements

2. Social Dialogue







**Thank you - for more information**

- [International Labour Organisation](#)
- [Green Jobs Programme of the ILO](#)
- [International Training Centre of the ILO](#)

