

Economic Diversification and Just Transition in context of response measures

African region awareness creation workshop to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of implementation of Climate Change response measures

26-28 September 2018



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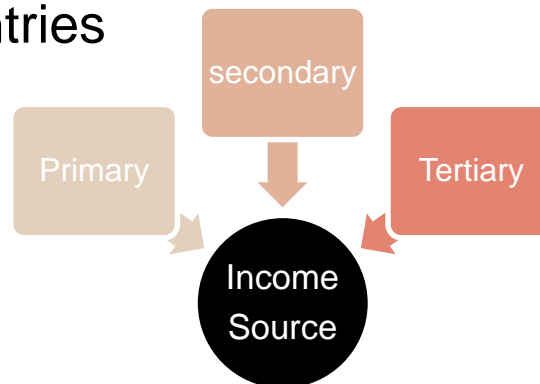
Outline

- Concept of economic diversification
 - Economic diversification and economic growth
 - Economic diversification strategies
 - Modelling tools for economic diversification
 - Assessment tools for economic diversification
 - Action chart for economic diversification
 - Possible future work
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- Concept of Just Transition
 - Policies for Just Transition
 - Key messages from technical paper



Concept of economic diversification

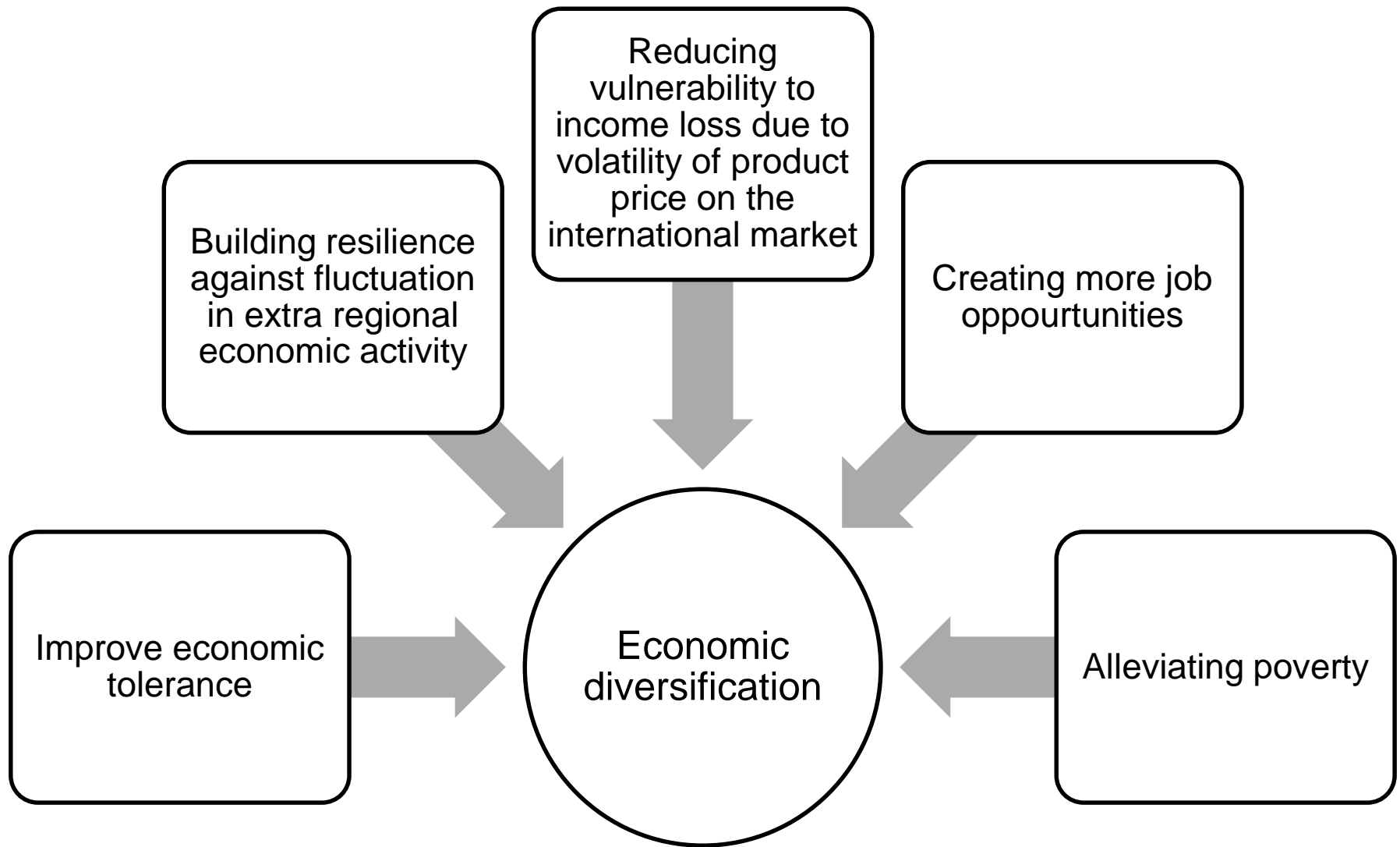
- The economy of a country is vulnerable to the adverse impact of response measures if it is dependent upon the export of a narrow range of products and those products are affected by response measures taken to combat climate change.
- Economic Diversification goes beyond addressing impact of climate mitigation policies (response measures)
- Achieves other objectives of sustainable development
- Lowers vulnerability to impacts of climate change
- The economic diversification policies of one country impacts the neighboring countries



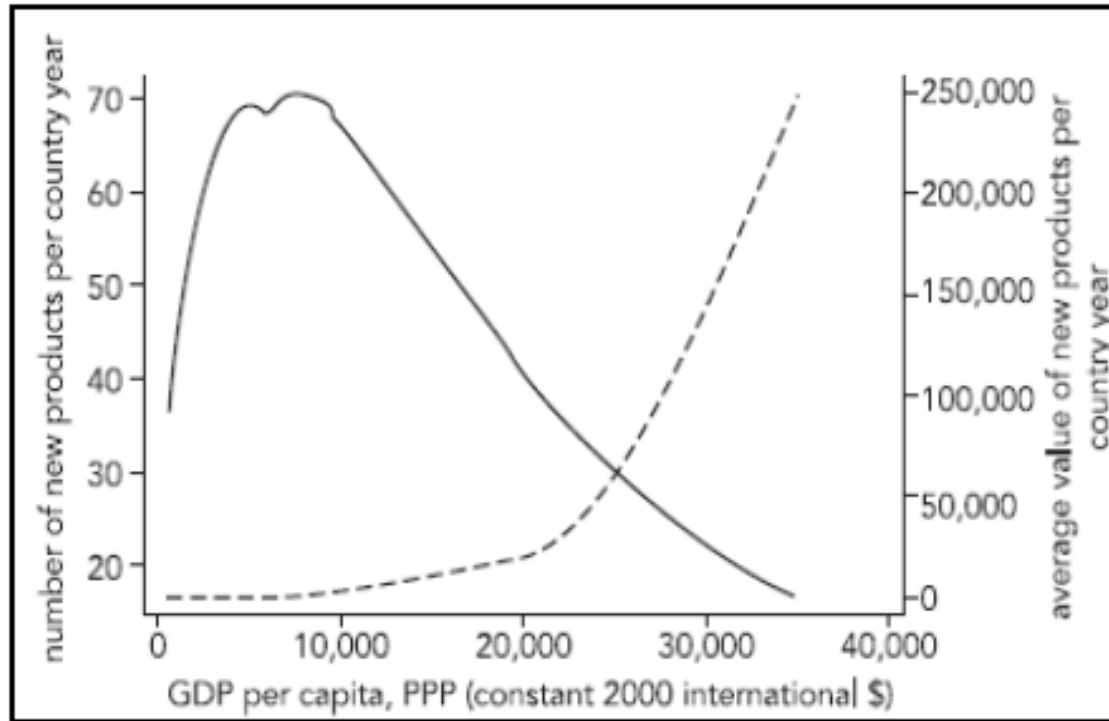
I Want
Second Income



Economic diversification and sustainable development



Diversification in respect of economic growth



Developing countries with low income levels have a wider scope of diversification than economies with higher income levels

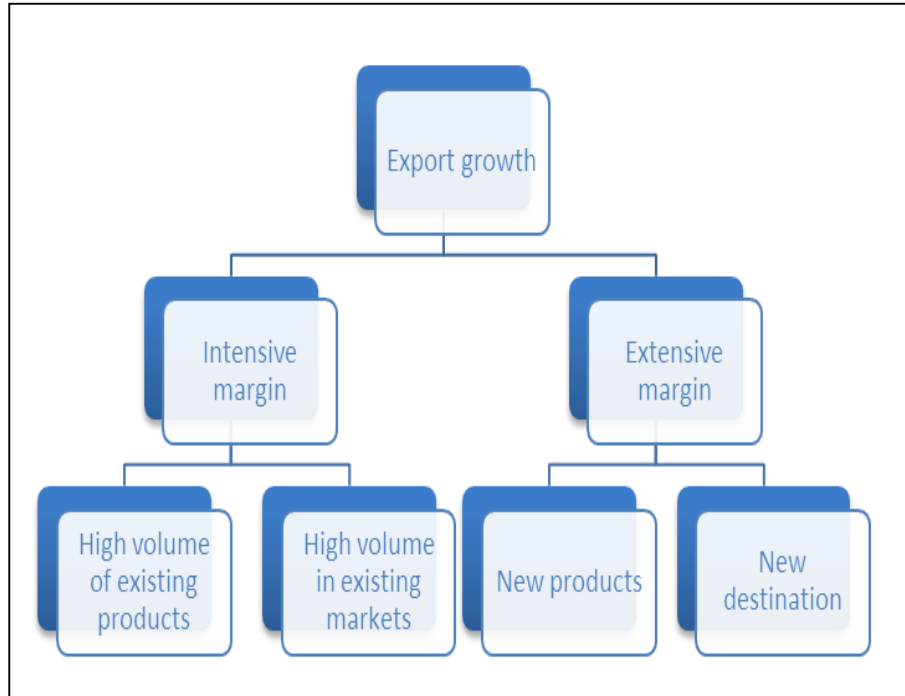


Implementing economic diversification strategies

- Government intervention is necessary to make policies to promote export growth and diversification.
- Get the fundamentals right i.e. to maintain macroeconomic stability, invest in infrastructure, improve the business climate, encourage private investment and invest in people, especially in education at all levels
- Soft and hard industrial policies need to be implemented appropriately;



Strategies for economic diversification



Export diversification plan:

- a systematic plan with a mix of extensive and intensive margins is required.
- An extensive margin with a correction of sustainable products at a later stage helps, as diversification is driven more by the extensive margin but export growth is driven more by the intensive margin;

Modelling tools for planning economic diversification

Input–output matrix	Economic diversification is viewed as driven by simultaneous changes in production, consumption and trade patterns	Diversification may be expedited by forces of unbalanced growth, especially the faster growth of sectors with high income elasticity of demand
Input–output model: a unified framework	Compares the growth and stability impacts of diversification strategies involving changes in the level and mix of exogenous final demands	Determines the growth and stability impacts of different diversification strategies, resulting from changes in input–output relationships in the input–output matrix

- Modelling tools that focus on specific industries are more useful
- E.g I-O model can **model impact of Import substitution diversification strategy** on the economy as a whole or for specific sectors.
- Models can also derive the **sectoral distribution of growth and stability impacts** which allows policymakers to rank different policies on the basis of their growth and stability objectives and preferences with respect to growth and stability trade-offs. However, these methods are limited by availability of time series data.



Tools and methods for measuring economic diversification

<i>Method</i>	<i>Basis of making judgment on diversification</i>	<i>Relationship between index and diversification</i>
Herfindahl-Hirschmann and ogive indices	Equal distribution of employment across sectors is the highest benchmark of diversification	The lower the value, the more diversified the economy
Entropy index (Shannon entropy index)	Equal distribution of employment across sectors is the highest benchmark of diversification	The higher the value, the more diversified the economy
Hachman index and location quotient	The resemblance of the employment distribution of a State or region to that of the nation is a measure of economic stability	The higher the value, the more stable the economy; a sector with a high value is an export sector
National average index	A region's share of stable or unstable sectors is a measure of economic diversity	As the region's share of economic activity approaches the country's share for all sectors, the index approaches zero
Portfolio variance	Captures the characteristics of individual industries, and inter-industry relationships with regional growth and instability	The lower the variance, the more diversified the economy

- There are a wide range of analytical tools for measuring economic diversity and empirical studies to assess accuracy of these tools.
- There is lack of empirical studies to assess impact of mitigation policies on economic diversification and vice versa

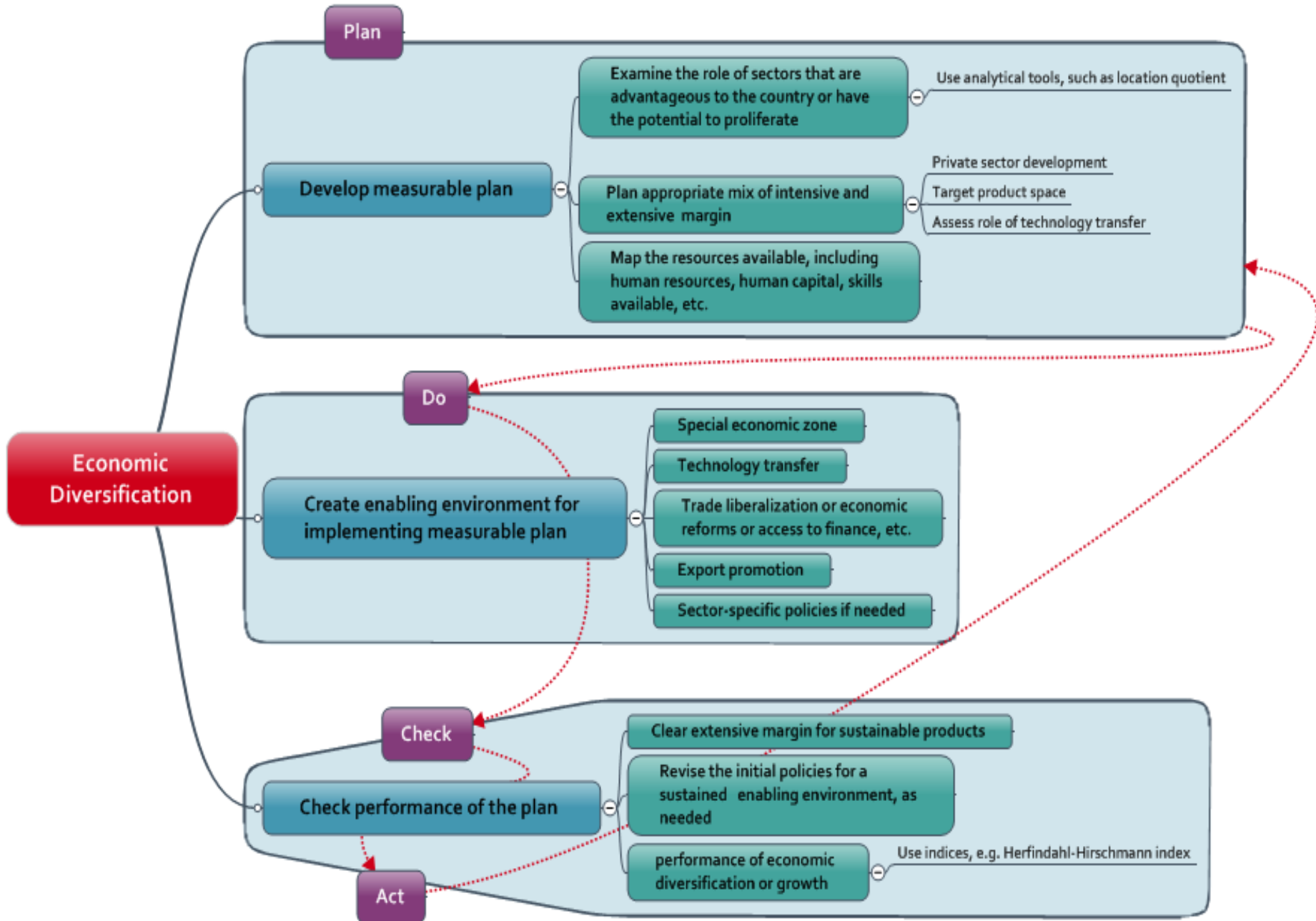


Where to start Diversification

- Product Space Theory
 - a) branch out to new products that are not too distant in product space
 - b) Distance is assessed by means of observed patterns of relationships.
 - c) E.g. sanitation equipment can export refrigeration equipment,
 - d) the stronger that empirical relationship the closer the goods are to each other in product space



Action Chart



What can be done in future

- How trade policies can facilitate economic diversification?
- Additional technical materials are needed to assist developing country Parties in their economic diversification initiatives
- Building on the past and existing experiences is important in order to find the most suitable way. **Sector-specific case studies** for vulnerable sectors and industries, such as the agriculture sector, the financial, manufacturing and energy-intensive industries, the oil and gas industries and the tourism sector; country-specific case studies, especially for the economies vulnerable to response measures, can be conducted to serve this purpose.
- Detailed **guidelines for economic diversification initiatives** could help countries in their policy planning and implementing.
- A blueprint of the most needed types of institutional and capacity improvement in national contexts, focusing on the identified countries and sectors, could provide countries targeted reference



Just Transition in context of response measures

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In the global transitions to a low-carbon, greener economy, it needs to be ensured that

- the employment effects and dynamics are understood well
- policy areas and institutional arrangements need to be identified to address issues related to the wellbeing of the affected workers



Decent Work and Quality Jobs

- productive and delivers a fair income,
- security in the workplace and
- social protection for families,
- better prospects for personal development and social integration,
- freedom for people to express their concerns,
- organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.



Opportunities in lights of the Paris Agreement

- Job creation
- Job upgrading
- Social justice and poverty eradication
- New investment, new industries and new infrastructure
- Cleaner technologies and industrial processes



Challenges in lights of the Paris Agreement

- Job losses
- The absence of appropriate government policies, funds and structures for just transition
- Lack of formal social dialogue mechanisms
- Insufficient support for retraining, reskilling and formalization of work for vulnerable workers



Key policy areas

- Macroeconomic and growth policies
- Industrial and sectoral policies
- Enterprise policies
- Skills development
- Occupational safety and health
- Social protection
- Active labor market policies
- Rights
- Social dialogue and tripartism

* (ILO resolution on sustainable development, decent work and green jobs):



- ILO. 2015. Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all
- The European Union. Relevant policies on impacts of labor markets of low-carbon development, and opportunities for the creation of green jobs and of green investments
- South Africa. 2012. National Climate Change Response white paper



Key messages – Technical Paper on Just Transition

- ❑ Securing adequate and decent employment for all jobseekers is one of the biggest challenges globally
- ❑ Vulnerable sectors to response measures are agriculture, energy and energy intensive industries which are also biggest employers
- ❑ The **impacts of mitigation measures** on employment are both positive and negative;
- ❑ **Assessment** of these impacts need to be done, both ex-ante and ex-post;
- ❑ **Quantitative impacts**: job creation, substitution, elimination and, transformation and redefinition
- ❑ **Qualitative impacts**: adequate incomes, social protection, safe working conditions, respect for rights at work and effective social dialogue;
- ❑ A **just transition framework** introduced in the paper could be used by environmental policy makers to consider for a just transition of its national workforce to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the negative ones.



Thank you !

<http://unfccc.int/4908.php>

