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# Toward Green & Decent Jobs Just Energy Transition”

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- **More than ever the ‘climate emergency’ is calling for action for jobs.** As a response, the United Nations Secretary General launched the ***Climate Action for Jobs Initiative*** on 18 September 2019.
- Implementation of the initiative is spearheaded by the ILO, with support from other partners in the Social and Political Drivers action area, including the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE).
- The initiative provides a roadmap for ensuring that people’s jobs and well-being are at the center of the **transition to a carbon-neutral and climate resilient economy.**



## A little background: So what is a green job?

- Green jobs are decent jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.



## Green and Decent work protect natural capital

- On preserving natural capital:
- **The World Bank finds that for every dollar spent on national parks and marine reserves –7 dollars comes back into the local economy.**
- **Also, the Convention on Biodiversity finds that if park rangers and guides have access to decent work and are moved out of the informal sector – there is a direct correlation to biodiversity improvement.**



## Components of a Green Job

Move away from dirty industries or processes

- EXAMPLE: Coal extraction and energy or Dirty / polluting processes

Move to greener and cleaner industries or processes

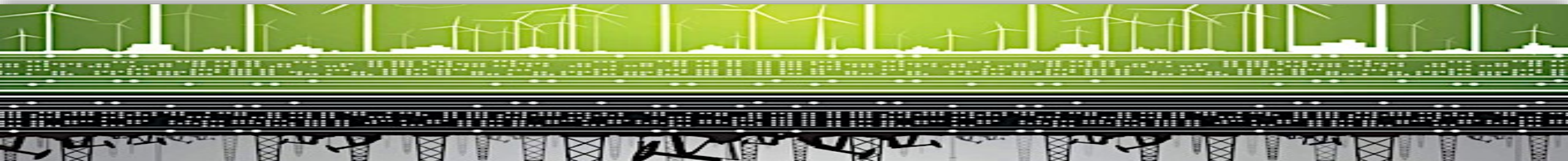
- i.e renewables, Cleaner Production & energy efficiency
- Sustainable technologies and innovations

Must be a decent job

- Move away from informality to formality
- A safe job
- Have social protection

**Co-benefit of better occupational safety and health (OSH)**  
*(OSH standards were recently included as ILO fundamental conventions)*

**Taking pathways that replace a more carbon-intensive alternative**



## ➤ What is a Just Transition?

- ✓ A process and a goal to undertake climate change actions that equally advance: **job creation, social justice and fair transitions for workers, enterprises and communities** on an equal footing.
- A shared goal – but different pathways for different countries dependent on their individual contexts. For example, Indonesia's 6 'Grand Strategies' guide economic transformation towards Green Economy.

Advancing social justice, promoting decent work

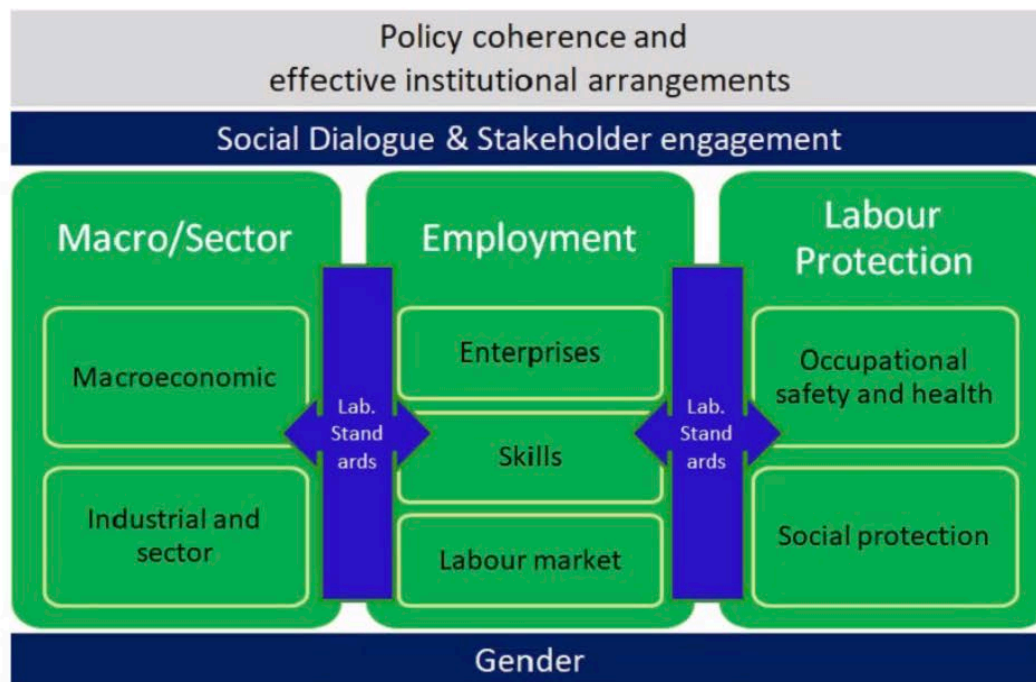
## Leaving No One behind



## ILO Just Transition Guidelines

The ILO Just Transition Guidelines

- 102nd International Labour Conference (2013)-Conclusions
- §Tripartite Meeting of Experts (2015) drafted Guidelines



- Aim: provides policy framework and practical tool to help countries at all levels of development manage the transition to low-carbon economies.
- A non-binding practical tool that can be contextualized based on country-specific mix of macroeconomic, industrial, sectoral and labor policies.
- Emphasized the importance of social dialogue at every stage and level of just transition.

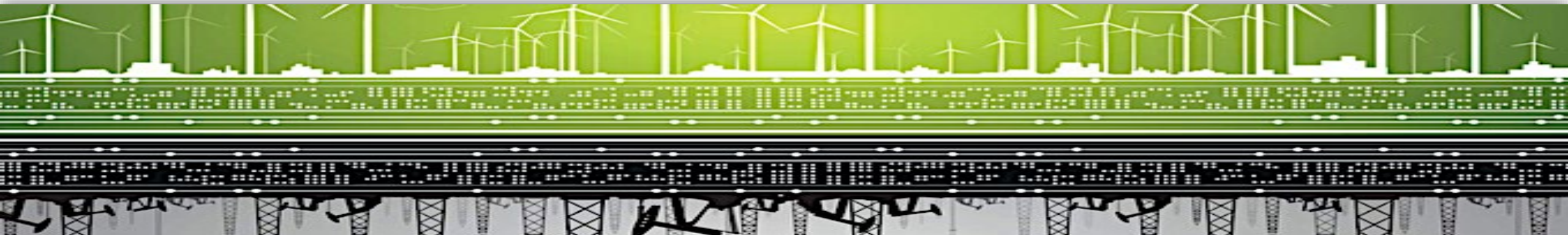


## Issues Based Coalition (IBC) on Just Energy Transition

Possibility on joint UN effort to advocate on JT/Green job to the Government and key stakeholders in Viet Nam

The ILO's Report on "A just transition in Southeast Asia: The impact of coal phase-out on jobs" lays out the need to mitigate the negative socio-economic effects of coal phase out and the necessity for just transition policies to be fostered by using evidence at local levels.

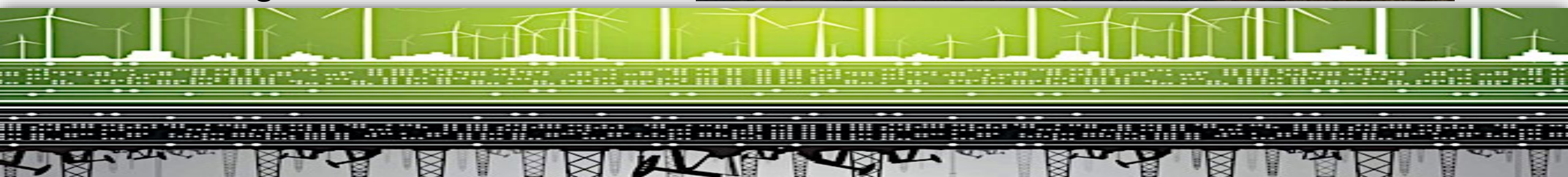
Build on this work – pilot /demonstration on expanding the energy mix in Viet Nam – noting that coal is quite expensive now.





# Transitioning from coal – when?

**Environmental Preservation:** Coal mining and its combustion have significant environmental impacts, including habitat destruction, air and water pollution, and health issues. Transitioning to solar energy helps preserve ecosystems and reduces the negative impacts associated with coal mining and combustion.





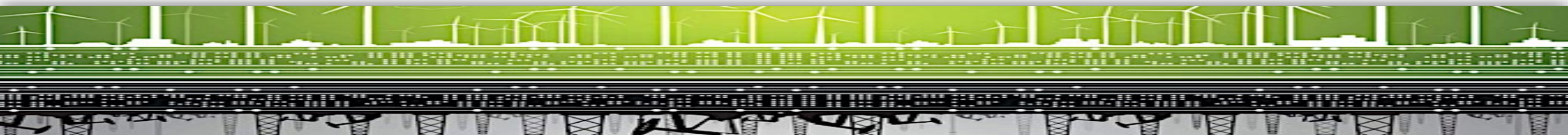
## Factors Shaping Employment Trends in the Energy Sector:

- **Government Policy:** Government policies and regulations play a crucial role in shaping the energy sector's employment landscape. In Indonesia, policy decisions related to renewable energy targets, subsidies, and incentives can influence job creation.
- **Investment:** Foreign and domestic investments in the energy sector, particularly in renewable energy projects, can drive job growth. Government efforts to attract investment will impact employment trends.
- **Technological Advancements:** Advances in energy technologies, such as improvements in solar panels or wind turbines, can affect the types and number of jobs in the sector.
- **International Commitments:** A country's commitment to international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, can influence its energy transition plans and, consequently, employment trends.
- **Education and Training:** The availability of educational and training programs to equip the workforce with the necessary skills for the energy transition is a critical factor. Government initiatives and partnerships with academia and industry can enhance workforce development.
- **Market Demand:** The demand for energy services and clean technologies in both domestic and international markets can drive job opportunities. Export-oriented renewable energy projects, for example, can have a significant impact on employment.

Please keep in mind that the employment landscape is subject to change based on evolving policies, market dynamics, and global developments.

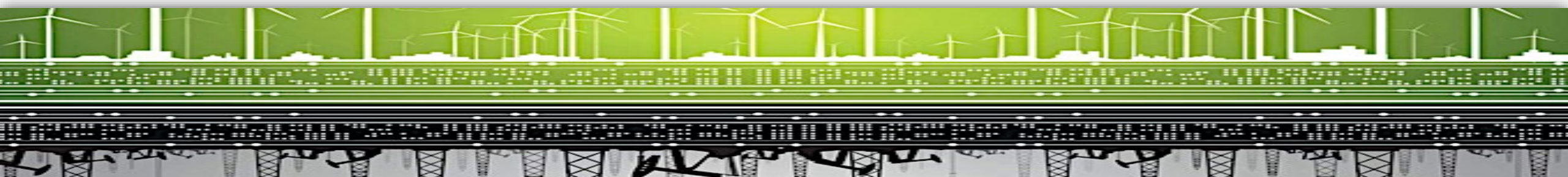
# How do green jobs and social justice meld with (renewables) energy example?

- Green jobs play a pivotal role in achieving environmental sustainability and social equity, embodying the principles of a Just Transition.
- They facilitate the transition to cleaner industries, mitigating environmental degradation and fostering climate resilience.
- Simultaneously, these jobs address social disparities by offering opportunities to marginalized communities, promoting economic empowerment.



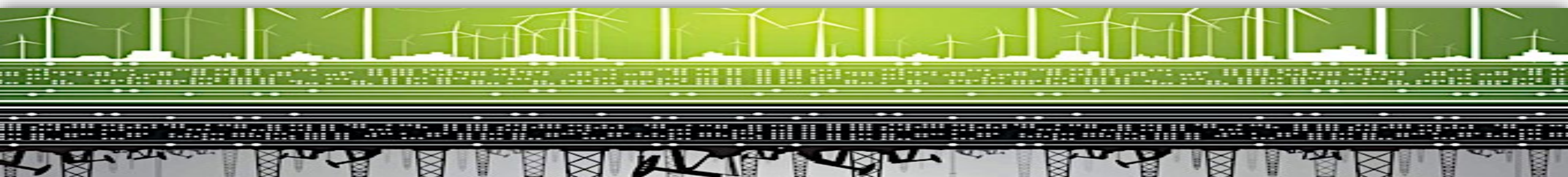
## **(example)** Where does solar fit in Just Energy Transition?

**2. Community Empowerment:** Solar energy projects can be designed to benefit local communities. For instance, community solar projects allow residents who may not have suitable rooftops for solar panels to access clean energy. This empowers communities to participate in and benefit from the energy transition.



## (2) Where does solar fit in Just Energy Transition?

**3. Grid Resilience:** Distributed solar energy systems can enhance grid resilience by reducing strain on centralized power generation and distribution systems. When combined with energy storage solutions like batteries, solar power can provide backup power during outages and contribute to a more reliable grid.



## The importance of solar energy –an example of expediency!



## The importance of solar energy –an example of expediency!

Approximately 35% of electricity demand of the Kabul international terminal is provided by this system.



Taking it a step further  
Breaking away from a linear economy. (example: garment sector)

## LINEAR ECONOMY





## The result of our linear economy

Methane is more than 28 times as potent as carbon dioxide at trapping heat in the atmosphere.



## CAMBODIA Example: fabric waste dump site





## Across sectors:

- **Food**
- **Garments and textiles**
- **Plastics**
- **Electronics**
- **Capital equipment**



# Job Gain/ Loss – 2 scenarios

## Energy transition scenario, 2030 (jobs in millions)

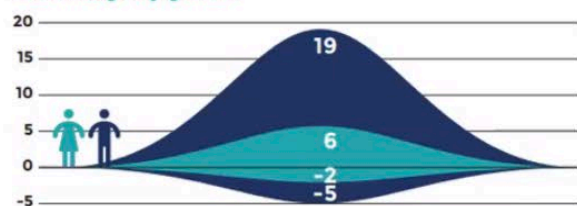
### Job growth by occupation

- 3.8 Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians
- 3.2 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
- 1.5 Metal, machinery and related trades workers
- 1.4 Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers
- 1.3 Science and engineering associate professionals
- 1.2 Electrical and electronic trades workers
- 1.1 Drivers and mobile plant operators
- 1.1 Sales workers
- 1.1 Stationary plant and machine operators
- 0.8 Science and engineering professionals
- 0.7 Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers
- 0.7 Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers
- 0.6 Assemblers
- 0.6 Business and administration associate professionals
- 0.5 General and keyboard clerks
- 0.5 Production and specialized services managers
- 0.5 Refuse workers and other elementary workers
- 0.5 Personal service workers
- 0.4 Numerical and material recording clerks
- 0.4 Business and administration professionals

### Potential job growth



### Job change by gender



## Circular economy scenario, 2030 (jobs in millions)

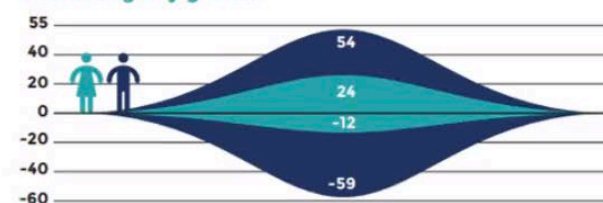
### Job growth by occupations

- 15.6 Sales workers
- 10.4 Metal, machinery and related trades workers
- 4.3 Science and engineering associate professionals
- 3.7 Drivers and mobile plant operators
- 3.3 Electrical and electronic trades workers
- 3.2 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
- 2.9 Stationary plant and machine operators
- 2.8 Business and administration associate professionals
- 2.7 Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians
- 2.7 Science and engineering professionals
- 2.0 Refuse workers and other elementary workers
- 1.9 General and keyboard clerks
- 1.8 Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers
- 1.7 Food-processing, wood-working, garment and other crafts
- 1.7 Business and administration professionals
- 1.6 Numerical and material recording clerks
- 1.4 Administrative and commercial managers
- 1.4 Handicraft and printing workers
- 1.3 Protective services workers
- 1.2 Cleaners and helpers

### Potential job growth



### Job change by gender



Source: ILO Global Report: Skills for a greener future: a global view



International  
Labour  
Organization

ধন্যবাদ

Terima kasih banyak!

cảm ơn bạn

ขอบคุณมากครับ,

谢谢

ありがとうございました

고맙습니다

Salamat

多謝

Mahalo nui loa

Thank you

