



International
Labour
Organization



► Employment and **just transition** to sustainability

1st BRICS Employment Working Group Meeting

ILO

Tuesday 19 April 2022

▶ Outline

- ▶ How does climate change impact the labour market?
- ▶ Decarbonization strategies and just transition
- ▶ Promoting and measuring green employment
- ▶ Conclusions and recommendations





▶ How does climate change impact the labour market?

The climate change context in BRICS



40% of the
world's GHG
emissions

BUT: Lack of social dimension

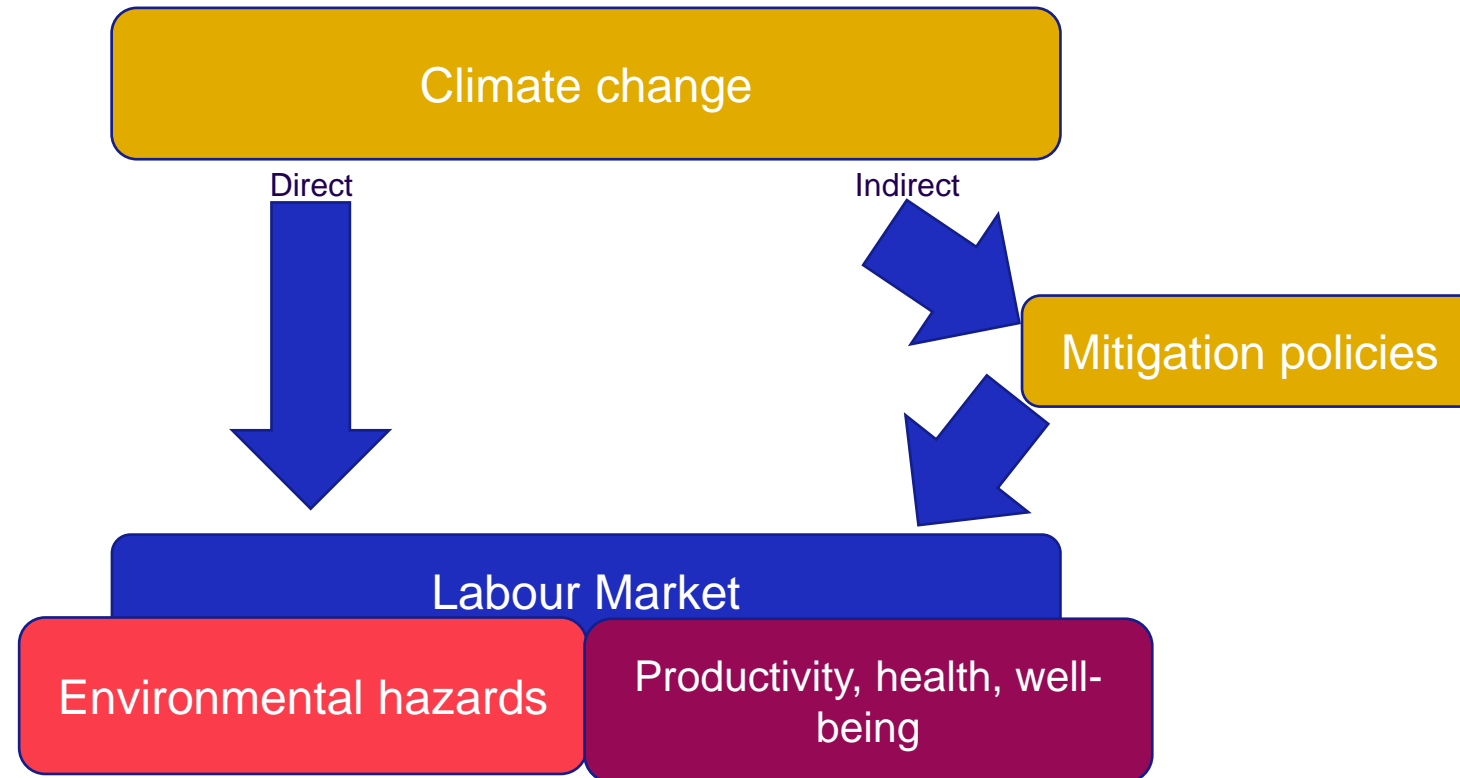
Jobs vulnerable to climate change



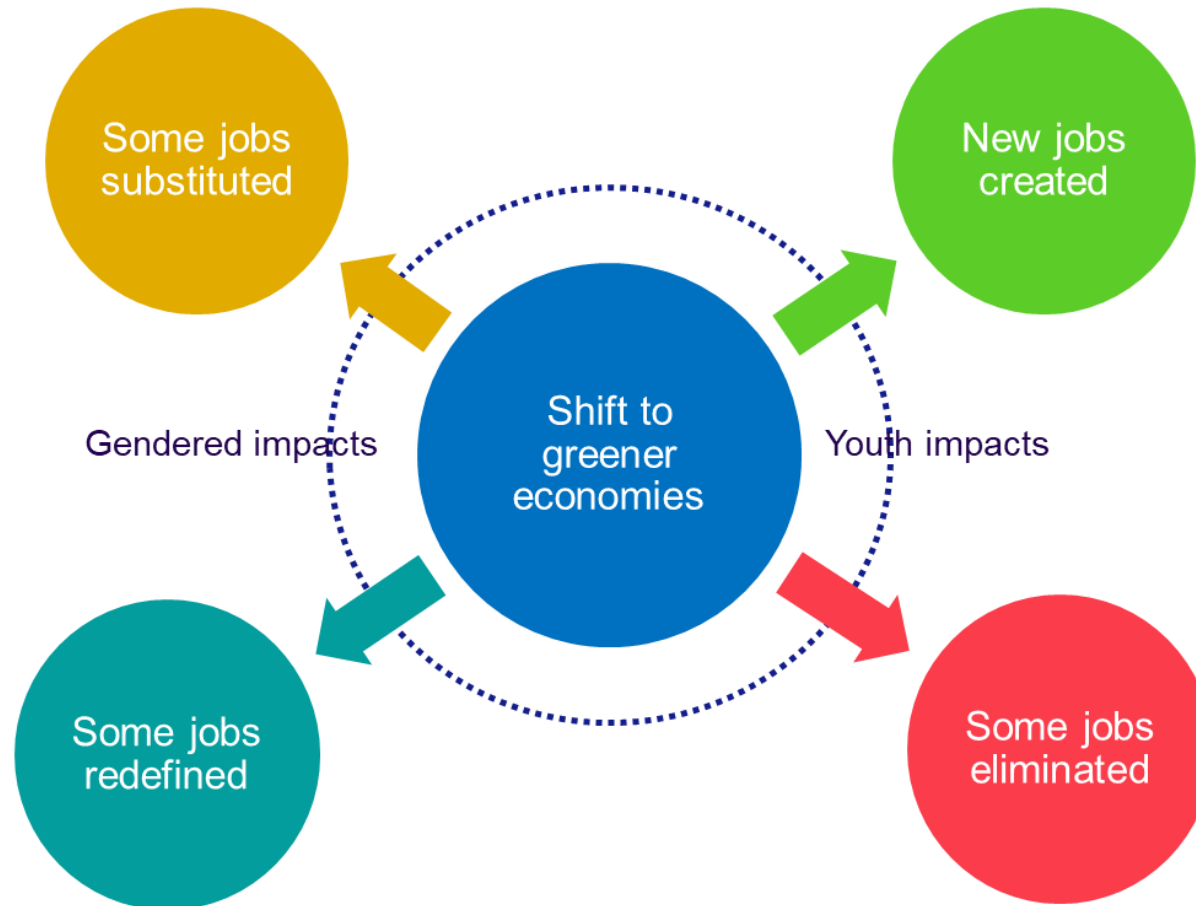
B: 23%
R: 14%
I: 52%
C: 50%
S: 11%

→ Decoupling growth from GHG emissions is key

How does climate change impact the labour market?

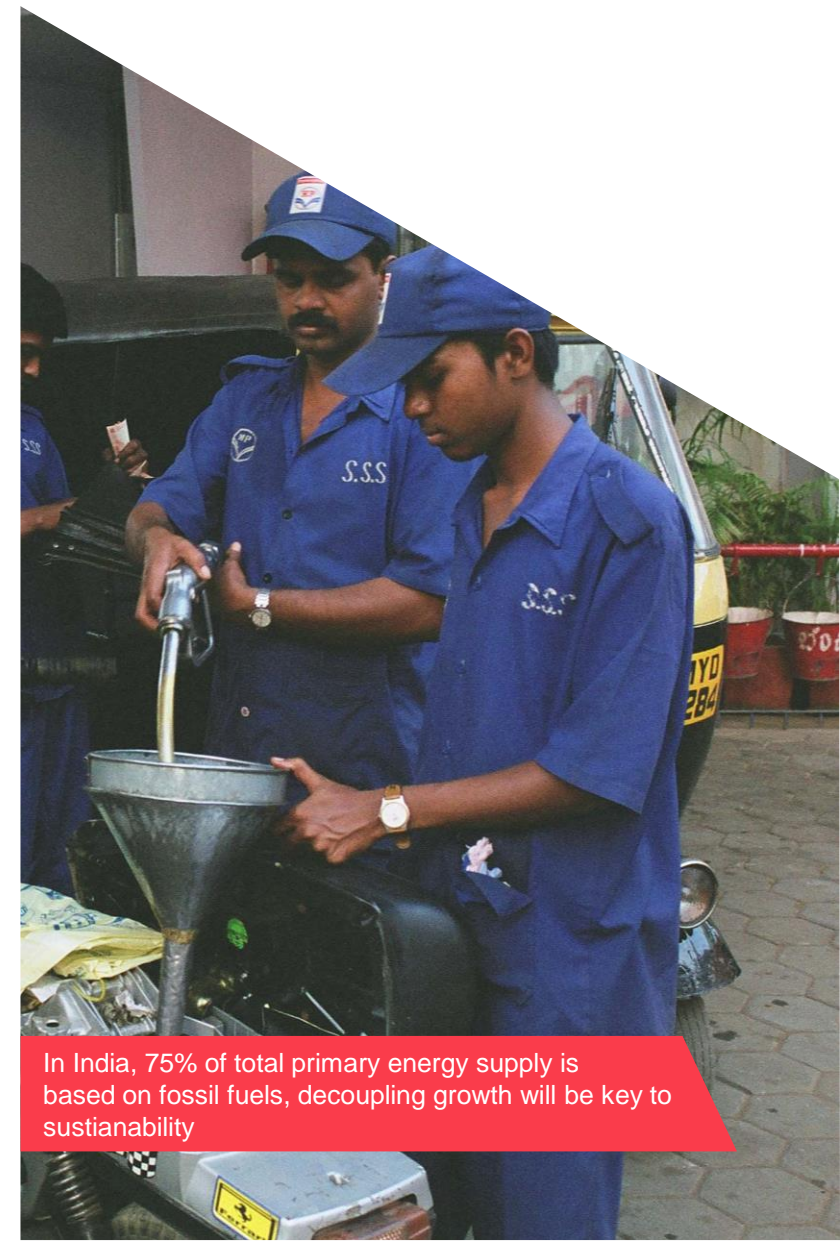


► **Climate change will impact almost all sectors across the whole economy, but there is a net positive job gain from decarbonization policies**



The labour market impact depends on the decarbonisation path countries take

Country	% of fossil fuel in total primary energy supply (2019)	% of gov. revenue from fossil fuel production and consumption
Brazil	55 per cent	6.8 per cent
Russian Fed.	90 per cent	23.6 per cent
India	75 per cent	17.8 per cent
China	89 per cent	4.2 per cent
South Africa	92 per cent	6.8 per cent



In India, 75% of total primary energy supply is based on fossil fuels, decoupling growth will be key to sustainability



International
Labour
Organization



BRICS
2022 CHINA

▶ Decarbonization strategies and just transition



A comprehensive policy framework central to achieving a just transition



9 policy areas for intervention;

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

The BRICS countries NDCs - an overview

	Brazil	Russian Fed.	India	China	South Africa
Year	2020	2020	2016	2021	2021
Net-zero target	2060 (2050)	2060	2070	2060	2050
Social dialogue, decent jobs, social partners					Just Transition
Social protection	Explicitly mentioned				Explicitly mentioned
Health	Pollution and heat, but not OSH				



LESEDI Manufacturing primary co-operative, South Africa



International
Labour
Organization



BRICS
2022 CHINA

▶ Promoting and measuring green employment



Promoting green employment

- ▶ Regulatory frameworks, incentives and public procurement
 - ▶ Enterprise development and entrepreneurship
 - ▶ Green skills and employability
 - ▶ Green works and public employment programmes
- ▶ For further guidance for governments, workers', and employers' organisations, please review the *ILO Guidelines to a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all*



Infrastructure investments and public procurement can be a vehicle for green growth (picture from China)

▶ Measuring green employment creation

- ▶ Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of employment in the environmental sector
- ▶ ILO methodology offers **a sound, feasible means to measure green jobs** based on the ICLS Guidelines; testing should continue to support refining the methodology and provide operational guidance to countries on statistical measurement of green jobs.



Measuring and evaluating employment impacts of climate change policies (picture from South Africa)

Conclusion

- ▶ The BRICS group is an **important actor in climate action** today, as well as in mitigating future emission.
- ▶ Increased attention should be placed on **social dialogue, decent job creation or the role of social partners**, especially in BRICS countries' second NDCs.
- ▶ The risk of **stranded fossil fuel assets** may have ensnaring implications for governments fiscal and political room to respond to climate change.
- ▶ The **ILO Guidelines** to a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all can guide the countries in how to maximise climate action and minimize negative social impacts.
- ▶ **Cooperation amongst the BRICS** countries provides opportunities for peer-to-peer learning.
- ▶ Improved **measuring and evaluating** job implications for climate change can inform response measures going forward.



Just transition is an investment, not an expense
(picture from India)