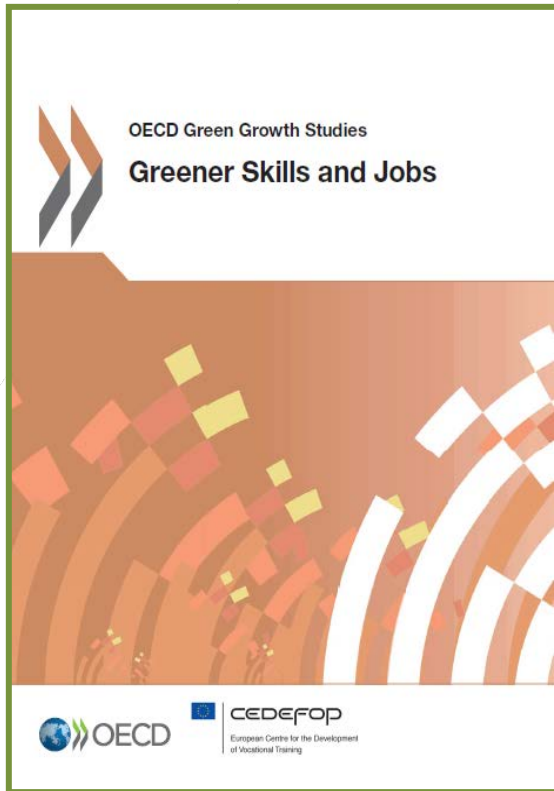




Presented at Global Forum on  
14-16 October 2014  
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# GREEN & INCLUSIVE JOBS/SKILLS



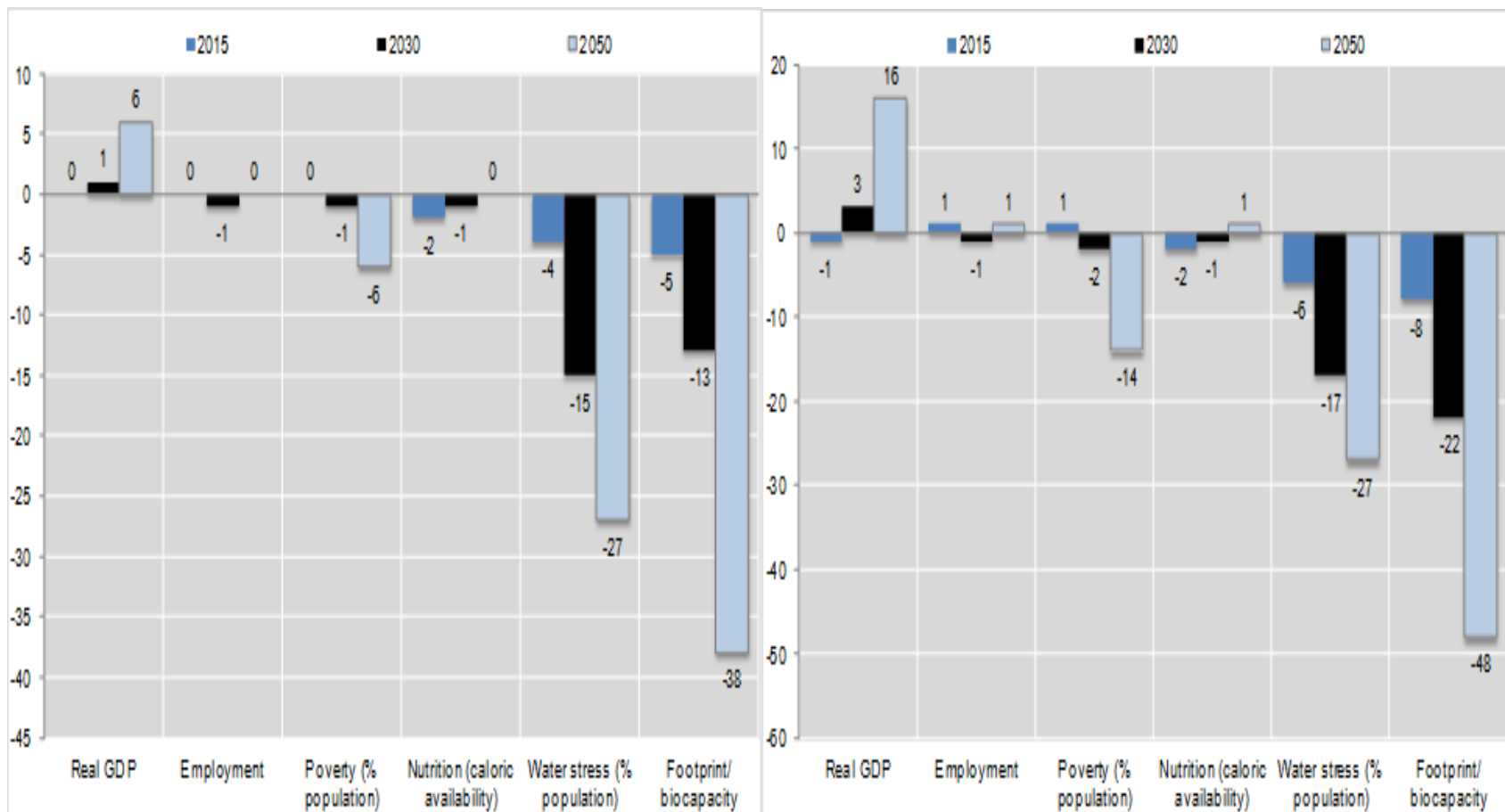
UNESCO\_UNEVO World Forum, Session 4, 15<sup>th</sup> October 2014, Bonn

Cristina Martinez, OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance

<http://www.oecd.org/knowledge-sharing-alliance/>



# Greater Policy Coherence is needed between environmental and employment targets



Source: UNEP (2011), "Modelling global green investment scenarios: Supporting the transition to a global green economy", in UNEP (2011), Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication





# Are Green Jobs Inclusive Jobs?



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TYOLOGY	SECTOR	OCCUPATION
NEW	Process industries	Research and training
	Power	Renewable energy management
		Solar energy
		Wind power
	Waste	Waste recycling
GREENER	Services	Green business management
		Energy auditing/smart energy
	Primary	Agriculture and fishery
		Forestry/land management
	Power	Marine technology
		Power technology
		Nuclear
	Water	Desalination plant maintenance
	Waste	Recycling and waste management
	Construction	Schemes for up-skilling across construction sector occupations
		Technology installers
		System mechanics
		Eco-design
Services	Energy auditing	
	Carbon trading	
RESTRUCTURING/RETRAINING	Extractive industries	Oil shale mining
	Process industries	Chemical technician
	Manufacture	Shipbuilding to wind turbine manufacture (diversification)
	Power	Solar energy entrepreneurs
Power technology		
	Transport	Low-carbon vehicles

# OECD Strategy on Development (lessons learnt) : 2 pillars - PCD and Knowledge Sharing



Meeting of the OECD Council  
at Ministerial Level

Paris, 6-7 May 2014



LOOKING AHEAD TO GLOBAL  
DEVELOPMENT BEYOND 2015:  
LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE  
INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION PHASE  
OF THE OECD STRATEGY ON  
DEVELOPMENT



- **Move away from generalities to an “issues-based” focus on common challenges**, such as improving framework conditions for achieving an inclusive transition.
- **Consolidate, but go beyond institutional mechanisms**, and take into account international level coordination.
- **Move away from a donors only emphasis** to engaging key actors in advanced, emerging and developing countries.
- **Go beyond the negative impacts of non-aid policies (“do-no harm”)** towards more proactive approaches based on synergies across sectors.
- **Recognise the importance of PCD across all levels** (local, national regional, and global).
- **Shift the focus from sectoral to cross-sectoral approaches.**
- **Recognise role of PCD to inform policy making, not prescribe** (Identify win-win scenarios to engage in dialogue on common solutions)



# *Knowledge Sharing for greener universal development*

Presented at Global Forum on  
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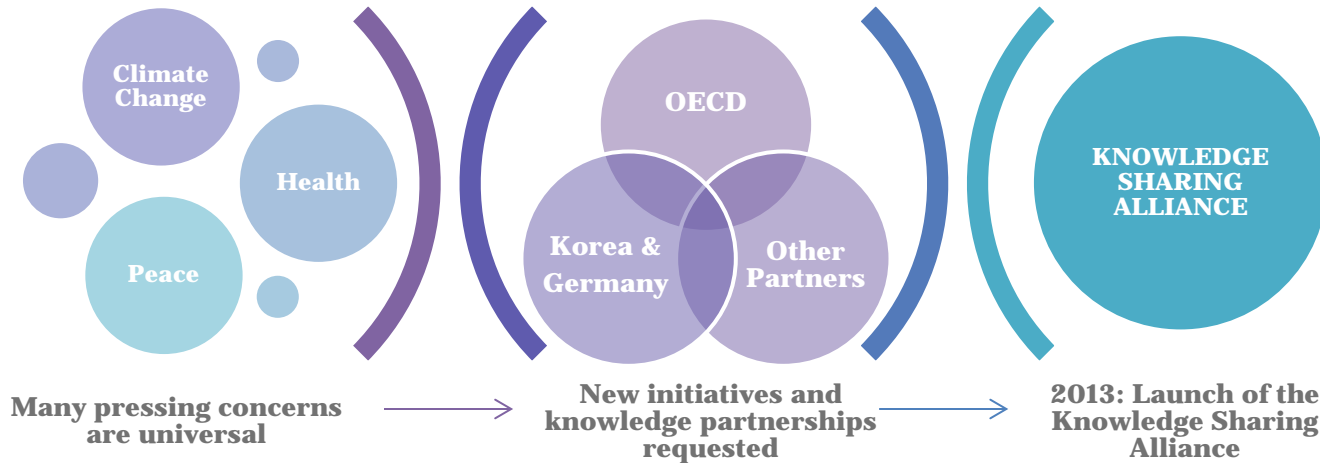
**34 member countries**

New members:  
**Chile  
Estonia  
Israel  
Slovenia**

Key Partners:  
**Brazil  
China  
India  
Indonesia  
South Africa**

# I.

## OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance



The world is at a crossroads in terms of global relations and forms of collaboration. Many pressing concerns are **universal**, and can only be tackled by **cross-border collaboration**.

As part of its **development strategy**, the OECD decided to establish a Knowledge Sharing Alliance (KSA), in partnership with Germany, Korea and other partners.

The OECD seeks strategic alliances that build on the expertise of its own members with field level presence and **implementation capacity** in developing countries.





# What is Knowledge Sharing?

**Knowledge sharing** is a process where new substance, new or amended processes, new partnerships/relationships are co-created and sustained between countries or organisations, from any stage of development and background.

## Key Elements:

- New substance
- New processes
- New partnerships.

Cross-cutting element: *continuity*



KSA workshop in Bali, March 2014



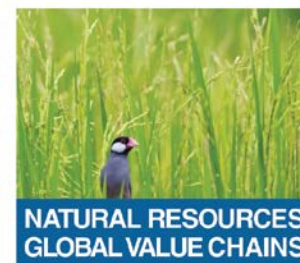
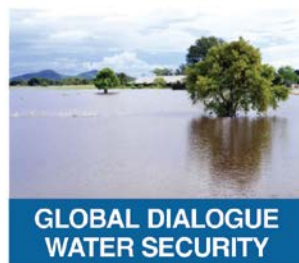
# Knowledge Sharing Alliance Programmes & Platforms

The OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance supports projects in collaboration with several Directorates of the OECD.

In partnerships with emerging and developing economies, these projects were established on the basis of joint learning and equal footing, including external agencies working on the ground.

## Methodologies and tools:

Peer Learning	Feedback Loops
Collaborative Dialogues	Knowledge Sharing Platforms & other instruments



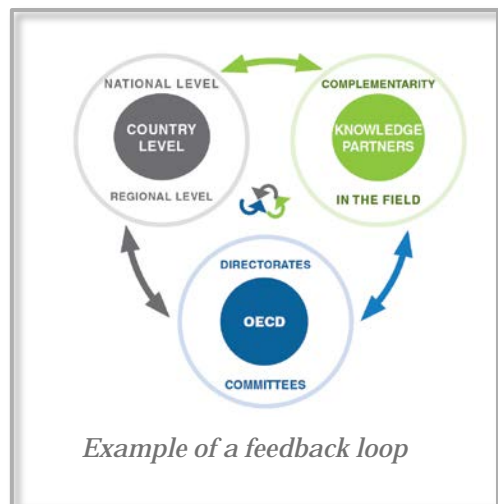






# Common methods and channels for knowledge sharing

These include Information and Communications Technology (ICT) incorporating both knowledge depositories such as **databases** and **intranet**; **seminars** and **conferences**; **fact-finding** or **study trips**; creating **joint reports** and reviews or policy papers; **trainings** and expert secondments.



## Main instruments used by OECD in its Policy Dialogues:

- Peer learning
- Feedback Loops
- Other forms of collective dialogues
- Scenarios etc.

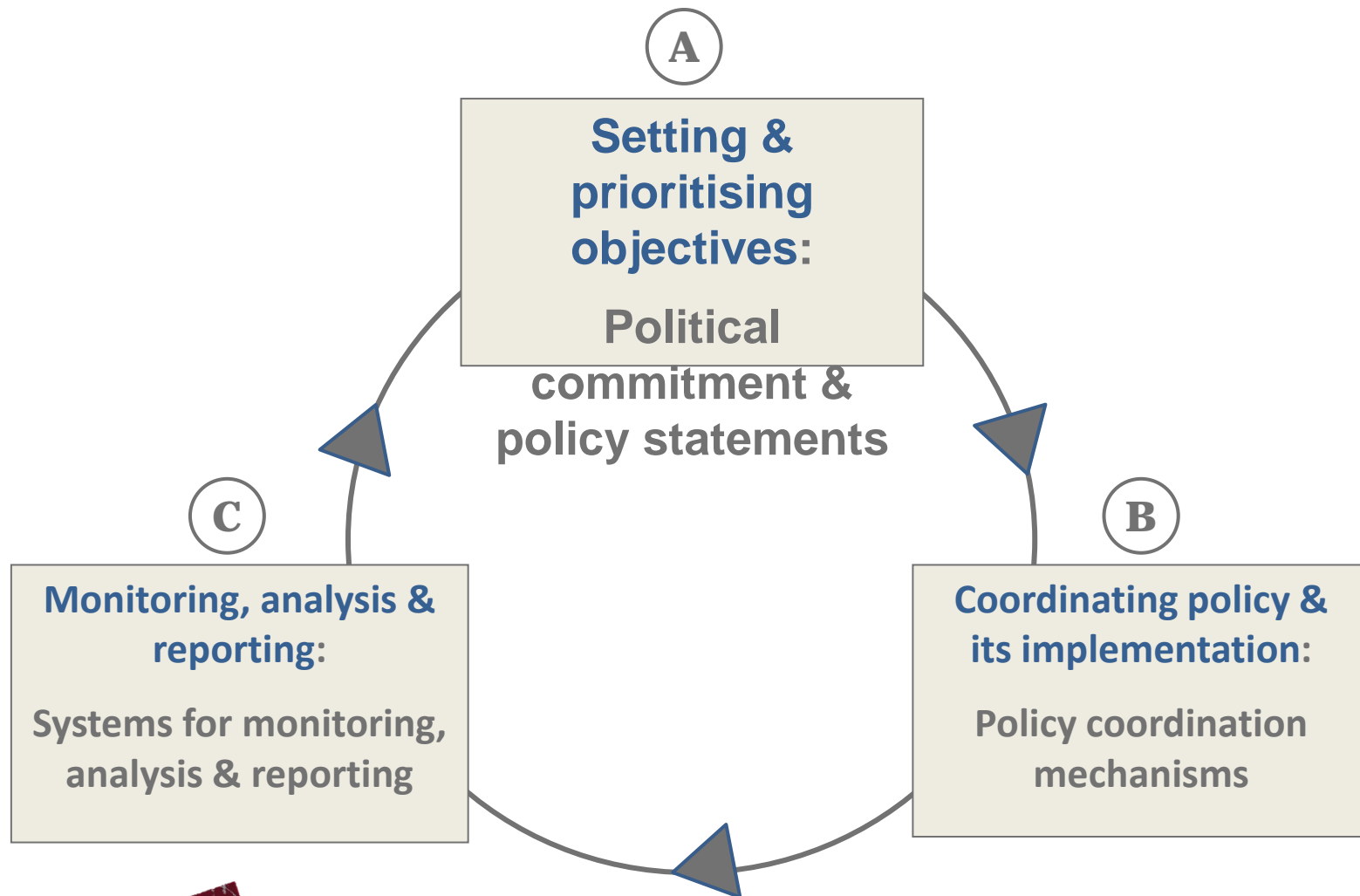
## On Peer Learning:

Joint reflections on **lessons learned** and **future learning** are optimised when participants meet back-to-back with conferences that are of interest for all parties involved.



- ✓ **PCD is a tool to inform the policy-making process** to achieve sustainable global development - raising awareness of potential trade-offs, linkages and synergies with implications for the “here and now”, “tomorrow” and “elsewhere”.
- ✓ **PCD is about strengthening the capacities of governments for more integrated policy approaches to sustainability** - Importance of dialogue among policy communities to reach a common understanding of – and identify collective solutions to - key global development challenges.
- ✓ **OECD can contribute by:** facilitating dialogue backed by evidence; analysis on a wide range of policies and their interlinkages; proposing tools and indicators for self assessment to highlight key trends.

# The Three Building Blocks for PCD



# PCD is a core pillar of the OECD Strategy on Development



In May 2012 Ministers called on the OECD to:

- **Develop evidence-based analyses** on the costs of incoherent policies as well as on the benefits of more coherent policies.
- **Work with partner institutions to develop robust indicators to monitor progress** and assess the impact of diverse policies on development.
- **Apply a PCD lens to key issues**, such as global food security, illicit financial flows and green growth.
- **Provide a platform for dialogue with developing countries and key stakeholders** on PCD issues.
- **Foster coherence for development throughout the Organisation and its Committees**; and ensure that OECD's policy advice is coherent and consistent with development.





# An integrated framework for defining the post-2015 agenda

Presented at Global Forum on  
14-16 October 2014  
Organized by UNESCO-UNEVOC





**PCD** is an approach and **policy tool** that helps to integrate the economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of domestic and international policy making.

**Main Objectives**



**POLICY COHERENCE FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

# The post-2015 agenda – implications for our approaches

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## Universal

Goals applicable to all countries with targets and indicators adapted to differing national circumstances



## Integrated

Integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner



## Transformative

An agenda that contributes to systemic change and helps anticipate future threats





# Tools to promote and assess policy coherence

---

## At the OECD:

- ✓ **DAC Peer Reviews (2002-)**
- ✓ **Ministerial Declaration on PCD (2008)**
- ✓ **PCD Building Blocks (2009)**
- ✓ **Council Recommendations on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting PCD (2010)**
- ✓ **Policy Framework for PCD (2010)**
- ✓ **Strategy on Development (2012)**

## Other tools:

- ✓ **Commitment to Development Index by the Centre for Global Development (2003-)**
- ✓ **Lisbon Treaty, art. 208 (2007)**
- ✓ **Sustainable Governance Indicators by the Bertelsmann Foundation (2009-)**
- ✓ **Draft Methodology for Country-Level Impacts on Food Security (2013)**
- ✓ **Results chains approach to impact assessment by MFA Netherlands (2013)**



# Towards an OECD Coherence Matrix - making use of existing work

A. ECONOMIC GROWTH	Indicators/datasets that indicate policy effort	Policy instruments to create enabling environments	Dialogue tools for knowledge sharing
<b>Economic policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicators of Product Market Regulation</li> <li>Structural Policy Indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competition Assessment Toolkit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Forum on Competition</li> <li>Economic Surveys</li> </ul>
<b>Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade Facilitation Indicators</li> <li>Trade in Value-Added</li> <li>Services Trade Restrictiveness Index</li> <li>Export Restrictions Inventory</li> <li>Aid for Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade Facilitation Indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Forum on Trade</li> <li>International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment</li> <li>Initiative on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development</li> </ul>
<b>Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FDI Restrictiveness Index</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Framework for Investment</li> <li>Policy Framework for investment in Agriculture</li> <li>Codes of Liberalisation</li> <li>Guidelines for MNEs</li> <li>Due Diligence Guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Forum on International Investment</li> <li>Freedom of Investment Roundtables</li> <li>Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct</li> <li>OECD/MENA Investment Programme</li> </ul>
<b>Science, technology &amp; innovation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aid to research/scientific institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Forum on the Knowledge Economy</li> </ul>



# PCD – An integral part of the Mol for the post-2015 Agenda

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**Coherence among international  
agendas and processes**  
*MDGs; Rio+20 SDGs; Climate  
Change Agenda, G20*

**Coherence between economic;  
social and environmental policies**  
*For more integrated approaches  
to sustainability*



**Coherence between global goals  
and national contexts**  
*Universal Agenda*



**Coherence between different  
sources of finance**  
*Public, private, international  
and domestic*

**Coherence between diverse actions  
of multiple actors and stakeholders**  
*Governments, international  
and regional organisations, CSOs;  
private sector*



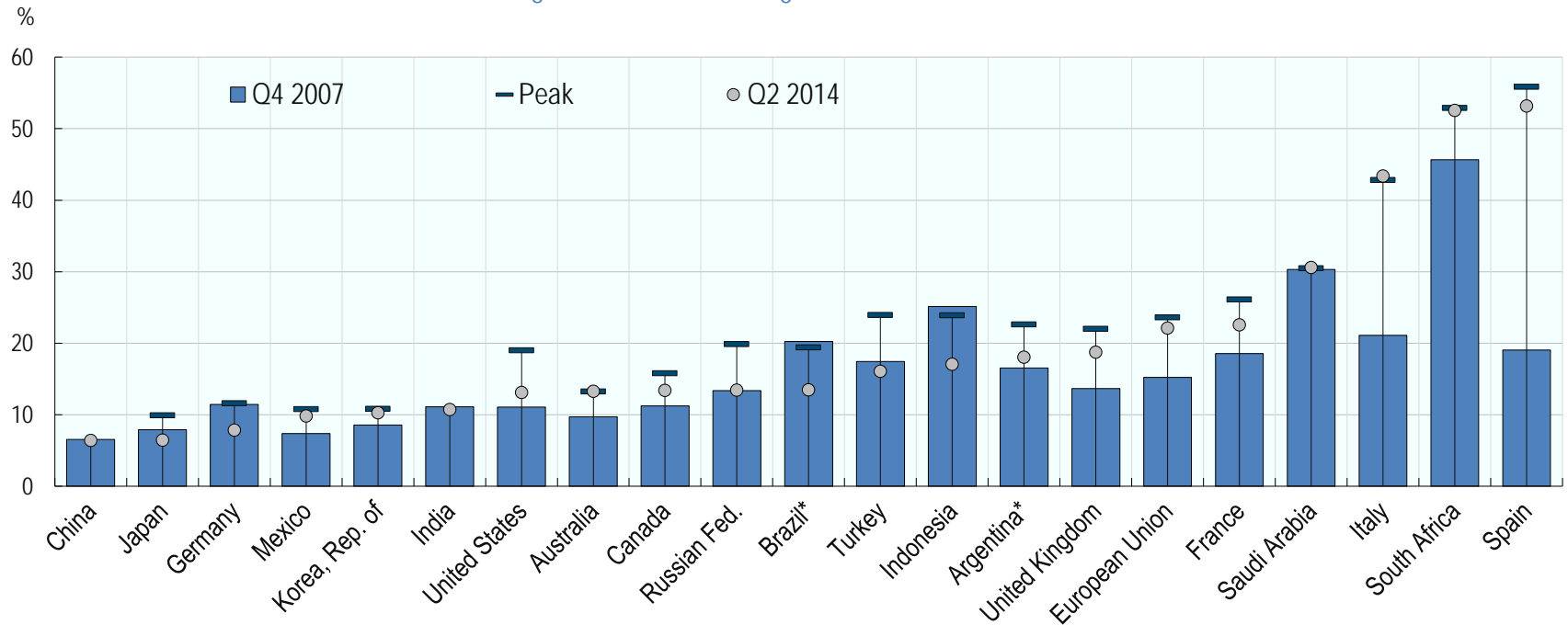
# Many youth are unemployed or inactive and not involved in education

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## Youth unemployment rate

Percentage of the labour force aged 15/16-24, Q4 2007<sup>1</sup>-Q2 2014<sup>2</sup>



Countries shown by ascending order of the youth unemployment rates in Q2 2014.

\* Selected urban areas.

1. 2005 for China; 2007/08 for India and Q1 2008 for South Africa..

2. 2011/12 for India; 2010 for China; Q4 2013 for Argentina; and Q1 2014 for Brazil, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD Short-Term Labour Market Statistics Database*; ILO, Short-term Indicators of the labour Market; Census data for China and National Sample Survey for India.



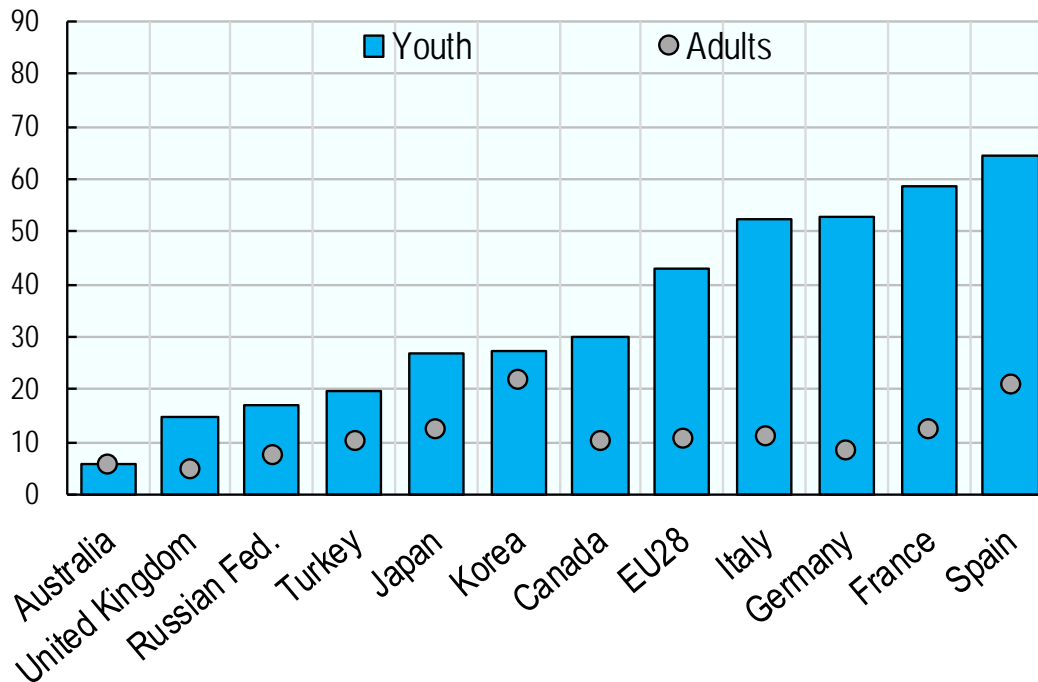
# Job quality is often poor for youth and skills mismatch is frequent

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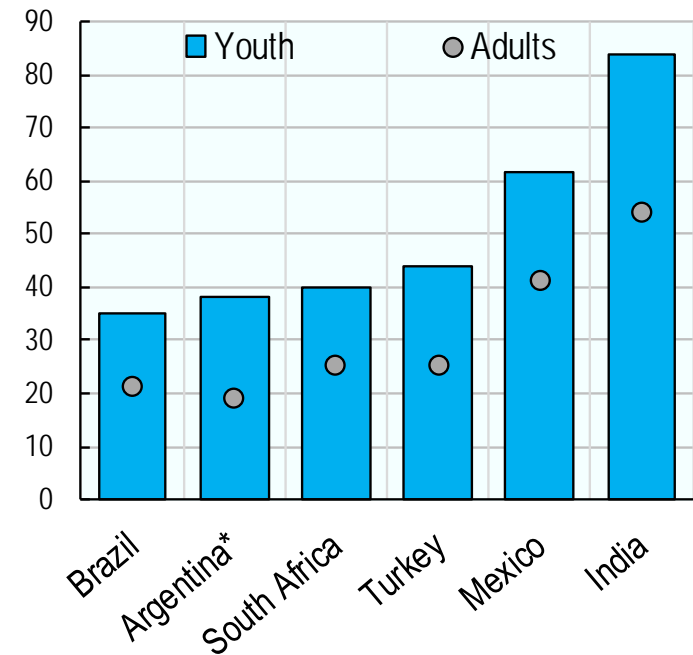
## Incidence of temporary employment, 2013

As a percent of all employees in each group<sup>a</sup>



## Incidence of informal employment, 2011

As a percent of all employees in each group<sup>a</sup>



\*: Selected urban areas only.

a) Youth aged 15-24 and adults aged 25 and over.

Source: OECD estimates.



# Better youth employment outcomes essential for growth and social cohesion

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**G20 countries have taken important commitments and actions on youth**

**But more needs to be done**

Short-term measures to tackle high youth unemployment

Long-term measures to improve skills and access to quality jobs

**Quality apprenticeships/internships can play an important role**

**Important to assess impact of recent G20 youth initiatives**

See: OECD and ILO (2014), *Promoting Better Labour Market Outcomes for Youth*, report prepared for the G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting, Melbourne, 10-11 September 2014.

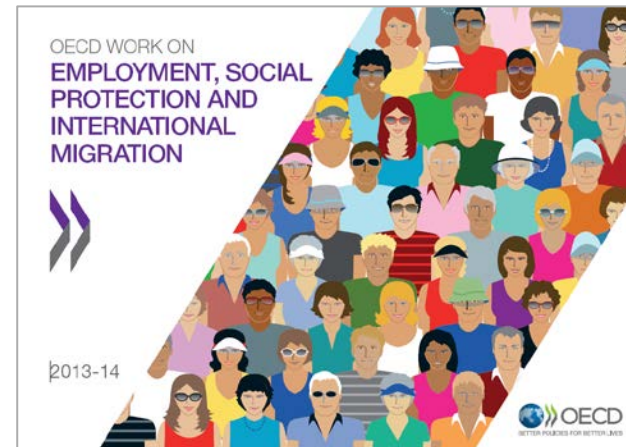
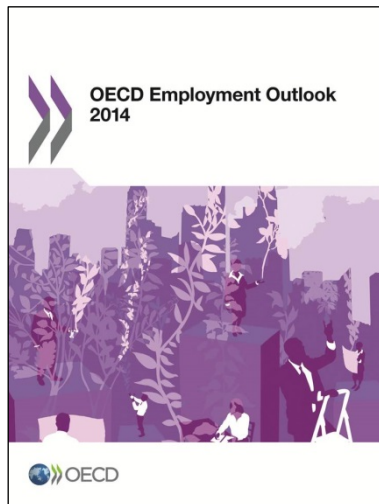


# Thank you

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Read more about the OECD's work on youth, gender, job quality and much more:



Website: [www.oecd.org/employment/outlook](http://www.oecd.org/employment/outlook)

Follow us on Twitter : [@OECD\\_Social](https://twitter.com/OECD_Social)