

Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	<i>Skills for Green Jobs in a Brown Philippine Economy</i>
Author	Dr. Rene E. Ofreneo
Organization	International Labour Organization Skills and Employability Department, and International Labour Organization Country Office for the Philippines
Author Contact	N/A
Publication Type	Report – Results from Case Study and Literature Research
Publication Date	2010
# of Pages	168 pp.
URL	www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_142477.pdf
Summary	According to the report, “it is a pioneering study on the greening of the economy, labour market, and skills/human resources development, this report should be treated as the beginning of a series of studies needed to guide policies that will ensure a successful green job-full shift and secure the support of society at large for such a shift.”
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Philippines is a low emitter of GHG and yet it is on the global short list of countries most vulnerable to climate change.” • There is a tremendous opportunity for the Philippines in greening the economy • A green shift is possible. • Shifting to a green economy would help create jobs and reduce unemployment. • “Despite the reforestation laws dating back to the 1970s, the denudation of forests has remained unchecked.” • “The leading labour market problem in the country is the lack of effective domestic labour demand, especially for those possessing elementary and secondary education only. “ • “The rise and expansion of green projects such as organic farming, rain forestation, mini hydro power development, and eco-based urban/rural community renewal will help stimulate and sustain demand for this sector of the workforce.” • There is “no green skills shortages nor mismatches in the Philippines because there is no detectable national green shift yet.” • “In abundance is the usual official declarations that the country has fully aligned itself with the global aspirations to build a climate friendly world and has put in place the needed enabling environmental laws such as those dealing with renewable energy, solid waste management, reforestation, biological diversity, and so on.” • “There is a wide gap between the enactment and enforcement of the laws, as most vividly illustrated in the Philippine experience with its laws on reforestation that were enacted way back in the 1970s.” <p>Additional findings may be found throughout the report.</p>
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Need to incorporate adaption and mitigation programmes to combat climate change.” • “Green the existing agricultural, industrial, and service sectors.” • “Greening process should cover the green renewal of urban and rural communities all over the country in the context of CC mitigation/adaptation.” • “Green shift requires policy coherence, decisiveness, and consistency on the part of the government and other stakeholders in Philippine society.” <p>Additional recommendations and information may be found throughout the report.</p>
Definition of “Green”	N/A
Methodology	Case Studies, Analysis
Data Sources Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Development Corporation website http://www.energy.com.ph/financial-reports/annual-reports/greenergized-2008/ • BLES, Current Labor Statistics, July 2009 • Environmental Science for Social Change, Decline of the Philippine Forest, Ateneo de Manila: Bookmark, 2009 <p>Additional data sources cited can be found throughout the report</p>
Report Geography	Philippines
Green Occupations Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biologists • Electricians • Energy Managers • Energy Auditors • Farmers • GIS Specialist

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geodetic Engineers • GHG Specialists/Monitor • Researchers • Scientist • Solid Waste Collectors <p>Additional occupations are found throughout the report.</p>
Green Industries Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Construction • Education • Energy • Engineering • Government • Manufacturing • Retail • Waste and Recycling <p>Additional Industries may be cited throughout report.</p>
Keywords	Aquaculture; Biodiversity; Biofuel; Bioenergy; Biomass; Carbon Emission Reduction Certificates; Climate Law; Deforestation; Energy Conservation; Environmental; Ethanol; Greenhouse Gas; Greening Process; Green Shift; Green Skills; Geothermal Energy; Hybrid; Natural Gas; Organic; Organic Farming; Photovoltaic; Rainforestation; Solar; Sustainable Agriculture; Waste; Windmills.
Legislation Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA 9729 (Climate Change Act of 2009) • RA 9512 (Environmental Education Act of 2008) • 2006 Biofuels Act • 2008 Renewable Energy Act <p>Additional National Legislation can be found throughout the report.</p>
Bibliography (Y/N)	Y
Reviewer Name/Org	Tammy Gregory/LMID/ORG

NOTE: This Digest is provided for information purposes only. Employment Development Department does not necessarily endorse any of these reports or publications.