

## Digest of Green Reports and Studies

<b>Title</b>	<b>Skills for Green Jobs in Bangladesh</b>
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<b>Summary</b>	This research report identifies Bangladesh strategic skill development responses amid it's current state of environmental degradation. The country has embarked on several policies and programs for adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its adverse impact; however, Bangladesh has no policies in place which foster the development of skills needed for greening it's economy. The report explores potential policies that will aid in the greening the Bangladeshi economy.
<b>Key Findings</b>	The report identified the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for a strategic policy and program for climate-resilient sustainable development.</li> <li>• The greening components of the country strategy in response to the current economic crisis.</li> <li>• The shortage of the skills needed for the green occupations requires further skills development programs.</li> <li>• Lack of a skills development strategy as a part of a coherent country policy response to climate change and environmental degradation.</li> <li>• The existing education and training system does not follow a strategy to “mainstream” sustainability and environment protection issues.</li> <li>• Major employment shifts within and across sectors and economic activities due to climate change and demands for greening the economy i.e. green structural change.</li> <li>• Skills, trades and occupations that become obsolete as a result of green structural changes on the labor market.</li> <li>• Skill needs for newly-emerging green collar occupations, and new and changing skills requirements for existing occupations (skill gaps).</li> </ul> <p>Additional key observations can be found throughout the report.</p>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a coherent policy for the formation and development of skills for green jobs.</li> <li>• Establish, promote, and strengthen synergy among the existing public and private institutions for greening the economy.</li> <li>• Integrate climate change risks and opportunities into HRD (human resource development) based planning and programming.</li> <li>• Create demand for green skills through market-based instruments, market standards and regulation, and public investment.</li> <li>• Closely link energy efficiency measures to all sectors of the economy.</li> <li>• Act to minimize job losses as patterns of consumption change and new legislation outlaws old products.</li> <li>• Incorporate curriculum for greening the economy in the education and training programs down from the primary level.</li> <li>• Put in place feed-back mechanisms between business and the education/training systems.</li> <li>• Develop information and technological knowledge base and conduct research on GHG (greenhouse gas) emission and greening the economy.</li> </ul> <p>Additional recommendations can be found on pp. 61 – 64.</p>
<b>Definition of “Green”</b>	N/A
<b>Methodology</b>	Literature Research
<b>Data Sources Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). 2008. <i>Report on Labour Force Survey 2005-</i></li> </ul>

	<p>06 (LFS) (BBS, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GOB (Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh). 2008a. <i>Moving ahead: National strategy for accelerated poverty reduction II (FY 2009-11)</i>, (Dhaka, General Economics Division, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning), Oct.</li> <li>• IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). 2006. <i>Bangladesh national capacity self-assessment for global environmental management, Inception Report</i> (Dhaka), Sep.</li> <li>• <i>Skills for green jobs: A global view</i> Geneva, ILO Skills and Employability Department</li> <li>• UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2009. <i>Data map of MDG indicator for Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</i> (New York).</li> <li>• WB (World Bank). 1998. <i>Pollution prevention and abatement handbook</i> (Washington, DC, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development).</li> </ul> <p>These are just a select few of the sources mentioned in the document; please see report for completed list.</p>
<b>Report Geography</b>	Bangladesh, South Asia
<b>Green Occupations Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Workers and Inspectors in Organic Farming</li> <li>• Architects, Civil Engineers, Designers and Masons in Green Buildings</li> <li>• Brickfield Managers (in Brick Manufacturing)</li> <li>• Carbon Credit Traders and Carbon Trading Analysts</li> <li>• Mechanical Engineers and CNG Conversion Technicians</li> <li>• Refuse/Waste Collectors and Dumpers</li> <li>• Solar Energy Engineers/Technicians</li> </ul> <p>Additional occupations are found throughout the report</p>
<b>Green Industries Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and Forestry</li> <li>• Alternative Energy</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Materials (Waste) Management</li> <li>• Telecommunication</li> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Transport</li> </ul> <p>Additional industries may be cited throughout the report</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Brick Manufacturing; Carbon Trading; Compressed Natural Gas (CNG); Green Building; Greening; Renewable Energy; Solar Energy; Tannery.
<b>Legislation Cited</b>	National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP), Sustainable Environment Management Program (SEMP), Environmental Conservation Act 1995 (ECA), The Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh (2008) Additional legislation are cited throughout the report
<b>Bibliography (Y/N)</b>	Yes
<b>Reviewer Name/Org</b>	Karen del Gallego, LMID-ORG

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