

## Digest of Green Reports and Studies

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Skills for Green Jobs in Brazil</i></b>
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<b># of Pages</b>	67 pp.
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/skills/what/pubs/lang--en/docName--WCMS_142300/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/skills/what/pubs/lang--en/docName--WCMS_142300/index.htm</a>
<b>Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose of the study is to “characterize the demand for green jobs and skills in the current transition phase of the Brazilian economy as well as signal what the necessary conditions to supply green skills are.”</li> <li>• Environmental legislation is the primary factor that “directs and organizes the process of transition to a low carbon economy.”</li> <li>• Brazil’s National Plan on Climate Change (NPCC) legislation has 7 mitigation objectives: “1) Encourage economic sectors to efficiently increase performance via continual search and implementation of best practices 2) Maintain high level of renewable energy source participation as total energy supply in Brazil 3) Foster and build an international market for sustainable use of biofuels for transportation 4) Support sustainable reduction of deforestation levels in its 4 year periods average in all Brazilian biomes so that all illegal deforestation is eliminated 5) Eliminate net loss of Brazilian forest cover by 2015 6) Strengthen intersectoral actions to reduce vulnerability of populations 7) Identify environmental impacts of climate change, foster R&amp;D to support strategies to minimize socio-economic costs of Brazil’s adaptation to climate changes.”</li> <li>• Brazil’s vocation education system is responsive to the labor market demands and has dedicated attention to the environmental sector and environmental education has reached almost 100% of all elementary schools.</li> <li>• Sugar cane cutters and footwear finishing workers were chosen in the case studies.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Findings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the conclusion of this survey, there was no consensus among employers, workers, and government on a definition of a Green economic activity</li> <li>• “It is necessary to deepen the debate of a green economic activity in order to direct investments, incentives, and sanctions.”</li> <li>• “Identified 67 occupational families that fit the green criteria among 596 occupational families.”</li> <li>• “Dissemination of greens skills in Brazil’s economy reaches 12%.”</li> <li>• “Environmental legislation is the main factor that contributes to the transition from a carbon economy to a low carbon economy.”</li> <li>• Environmental legislation has direct impacts (occurs in occupations related to control and inspection) and indirect impacts (companies must change procedures and adopt technologies)</li> <li>• There is a trend that points to an increase in green occupations demands.</li> <li>• “The interviews in this report reveal there is a huge diversity of governmental actions in the environmental sector.”</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a mechanism for monitoring both national and international environmental legislation.</li> <li>• Identify specific green skills belonging to green economic activities.</li> <li>• In order to formulate and adopt policies, the author recommends recognition of what activities involving different parties might be carried out so that there is a greater consensus of the definition of a green economic activity.</li> <li>• Prioritize occupations that “satisfy the core competences of economic activities likely to grow” into a training strategy.</li> <li>• Training process is to prioritize “occupational groups presenting equivalent mobility standards or sharing the same set of knowledge, abilities, and aptitudes in the labour market.”</li> <li>• Identify potential impacts based on future studies.</li> </ul> <p>Additional recommendations may be found on pp 43 and 44.</p>
<b>Definition of “Green”</b>	The ILO defines “green” as: “These are jobs that synthesize the transformation of economies; the workplace and labour market towards a sustainable economy and provide decent work with low emissions carbon” (ILO, 2009). However, at the conclusion of the survey in this report, there was no consensus among employers, workers, and government on a definition

	of a Green economic activity.
<b>Methodology</b>	The report was based on estimations of the amount of green jobs, 38 interviews and consultation with specialists, worker's representatives, employer's representatives and governmental sources.
<b>Data Sources Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Employment</li> </ul>
<b>Report Geography</b>	Federative Republic of Brazil
<b>Green Occupations Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designer of eco-conception vehicle</li> <li>• Recycling specialist</li> <li>• Environmental protection professionals</li> <li>• Solar panel installers</li> <li>• Refrigeration mechanics</li> <li>• Administrator with water resources management function</li> </ul>
<b>Green Industries Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	Agriculture; Brazil; Biofuels; Biotechnology; Buildings; Carbon Economy; Cement; Chemicals; Clean Technology; Deforestation; Eco-Conception Vehicle Designers; Energy; Environmental Protection Professionals; Ethanol; Forestry; Ironworks; Land Use; Legislation; Low Carbon Economy; Nanotechnology; Oil & Gas; Recycling; Recycling Specialist; Refrigeration Mechanics; Renewable Charcoal; Renewable Fuels; Retraining; Sequestration; Shoe-Finishing; Solar Panel Installers; Sugar-Cane Cutters; Waste Resource; Waste Treatment.
<b>Legislation Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)</li> <li>• Law 6.938/81 – National Environmental Policy (National Environmental Systems, National Environmental Council)</li> <li>• Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) – UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) initiative</li> <li>• National Plan on Climate Change (NPCC)</li> <li>• The Incentive for Alternative Sources of Energy Programme – Ministry of Mines &amp; Energy</li> <li>• The National Alcohol Programme (PROALCOOL)</li> <li>• National Register of Public Forests</li> <li>• National Forest Inventory</li> <li>• Annual Forest Land Grant Plan</li> <li>• Forest Energy Programme</li> <li>• Agroextractivism Programme</li> <li>• The Action Plan for 2007-2010 – The Ministry of Science &amp; Technology</li> <li>• Law 1991/2007 - National Policy on Solid Waste</li> <li>• Brazil GHG Protocol Programme</li> <li>• Provisional Measure No. 459 of 25 – Programme My House, My Life</li> <li>• Law 9795 of 1999 – National Policy for Environmental Education</li> <li>• National Programme for Environmental Education</li> <li>• UNICA 2008 – Sugar cane burning ban by 2014</li> <li>• Programme of Action for Growth &amp; Multi-Year Investment Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Bibliography (Y/N)</b>	Y
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