



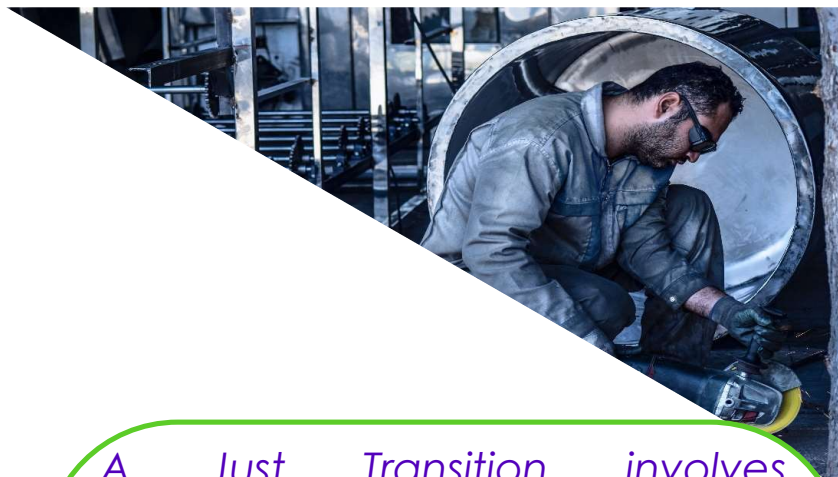
▶ **Just Transition for All in the coal mining industry**

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Outline

- The ILO and Just Transition: placing decent work and social justice at the heart of climate action
- A place-based approach to Just Transition in CEE: Local Employment Partnerships



A Just Transition involves maximising the **social and economic opportunities** of climate and environmental action while minimising and carefully managing any **challenge** – including through effective **social dialogue** and respect for **fundamental principles and rights at work** and be in accordance with **international labour standards**. Stakeholder engagement is essential.

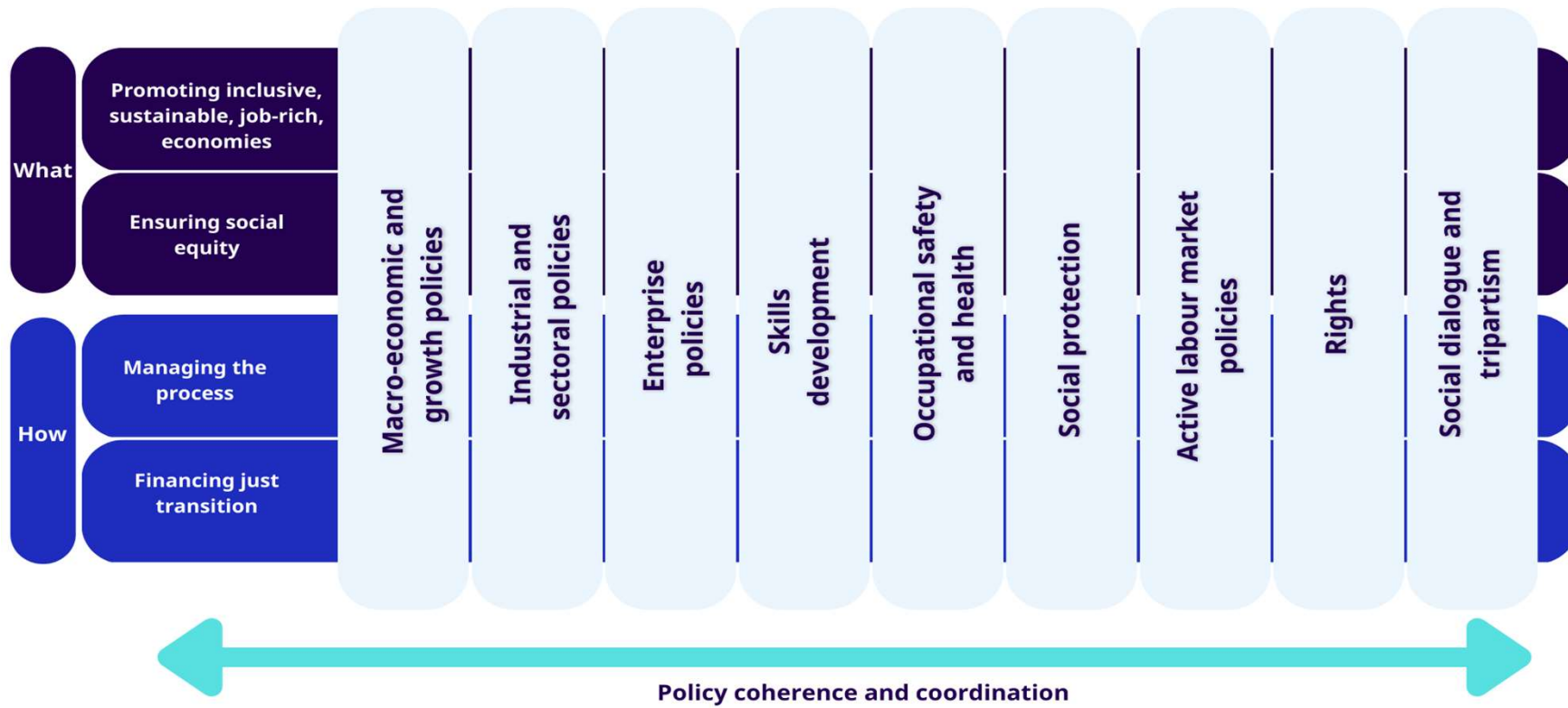
▶ 2023 International Labour Conference – General Discussion on Just Transition

187 ILO Member states

- ▶ Reaffirmed the need for urgent and ambitious action to advance a just transition
- ▶ Endorsed the ILO Guidelines as the central reference for policy making, and the framework for action based on four building blocks
- ▶ Reiterated the roles of governments, and employers' and workers' organizations
- ▶ Advocated the ILO's leadership role on just transition in the multilateral system



An action framework for a just transition



Current trends in key policy and implementation areas for a just transition



Macroeconomic and growth policies Ensuring fiscal space for social spending, and using financial steering instruments can expedite green transitions



Increased focus on **industrial policies and technology** with potential impacts of global trade and investment.



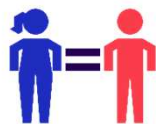
Smart use of incentives, creation of an **enabling business environment**, and regulatory practices for due diligence can unleash the potential of the private sector for enterprise development.



Anticipating skills needs and strengthening systems to provide equitable access to **skills and lifelong learning** for all individuals, including those in the informal economy, is still constrained in many countries



Social protection is a facilitator of, not just a buffer for, a just transition. Social protection policies together with **active labour market policies** can ease and accelerate transition leaving no one behind.



International labour standards, including the right to freedom of association and the right to a safe and healthy working environment and gender equality, are not often part of the just transition policies – scope for normative dialogue.



Social dialogue and collective bargaining has been used to build consensus for some, but not all, policy processes.



Mobilizing **public and private finance** from domestic and international sources. Leveraging the expertise and resources of IFIs and MDBs and aligning financial flows. [ilo.org](https://www.ilo.org)

▶ **Local Employment Partnerships in coal mine areas - Some considerations**

- ▶ Demand-driven
- ▶ Action framework for JT
- ▶ Forgotten dimensions (gender, geographic specificities, etc)
- ▶ Value-added of existing partnerships



Problem and Solution Tree

IMPACT						Just Transition for All in the coal mining industry					
OUTCOMES		'Just Transition' partners design and implement <u>systemic solutions</u> for 1) the workforce; and 2) affected communities									
OUTPUTS		1. A JT framework agreement for workers based on social dialogue (retention, redeployment, re-skilling, early-retirement)		2. A tailored capacity development programme for social partners		3. Job placement and mobility packages designed and administered by the SES		4. Local Employment Partnerships based on market-system development (MSD) approaches		5. Re-skilling programme (including self-employment)	
INPUTS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			FINANCES			PARTNERSHIPS			
MAIN PROBLEM		Coal mines can represent an economic, environmental, and social burden									
ROOT CAUSES (1 st level)		Wage Arrears Incapacity to handle exit from the LF Novelty of Re-skilling and Mobility schemes		Livelihood of HH dependent on coal mine operation		Small business activities linked to coal mine operation		Negative labour market outcomes for women			
ROOT CAUSES (2 nd level)		Technical solutions available for the mines but lack of focus on handling employment dimensions over time		Inability to use social dialogue to identify just and sustainable solutions		Lack of inter-institutional cooperation to tackle complexity		Spatial and social aspects are underestimated			



Thank you!