

GREEN JOBS FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

RESEARCH SUMMARY INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVE THE CHILDREN

Objective: position Save the Children in the field of **green economies**.

Supported by 10 Save the Children Offices: Albania, Bolivia, China, Italy, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam.

Timeframe of the research: December 2021 – September 2022

OUTPUT	SUMMARY	RECOMMENDATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES
Definitions and principles for green skills (GS) and green jobs for adolescents and youth (GJ4A&Y)	<p>Green Skills will support adolescents and youth (A&Y) in accessing green jobs as well as making sustainable consumption and lifestyle choices every day.</p> <p>Green jobs for adolescents and youth (GJ4A&Y) help preserve or restore the environment (including its climate) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The provision of green products and services (e.g. manufacturing/installing solar systems, production of pellets or biogas, waste management services, etc.). ● Production processes or service delivery mechanisms with reduced negative, or even positive, environmental impact (e.g. organic agriculture, hydroponics, Income Generating Activities – IGA's powered by solar energy, organic textile production, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Share and mainstream the definitions and principles of GJ4A&Y across all Save the Children regional offices, country offices, and Members, to create a common language and understanding. ● It is key to define criteria to determine how Save the Children classifies green jobs. In the definition of GJ4A&Y, two approaches are set out (quantitative and qualitative) but it is recommended that Save the Children creates a common framework and tools that can be used to assess and classify jobs as GJ4A&Y. This could be widely used across the organisation to create consistency. ● Read the definitions of green skills and green jobs for adolescents and youth for more information including key principles and examples.
Analysis of current practice across Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collected information about current green jobs programming in 10 Save the Children offices: Albania, Bolivia, China, Italy, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam. ● Made recommendations for future programming, and created a list of projects relevant for GJ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Save the Children should invest to build in-house capacity, expertise, and resources for green jobs creation. ● Offices that work on economic empowerment for A&Y should prioritise green jobs programming in their Country Strategic Plan. ● Partnering with businesses and local partners who work on green jobs programmes are key opportunities. ● Read the summary of the mapping exercise and recommendations for more information.
Analysis of peer organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A benchmarking exercise was conducted to assess what peer organisations of Save the Children are doing in relation to green jobs programming compares to its peers. ● The eight organisations analysed at a global and country level were: Plan International, Oxfam International, Mercy Corps, CARE, Action Against Hunger, World Vision, ActionAid and BRAC. ● The analysis included definitions of green skills and green jobs used by relevant organisations including the ILO, UNEP, CEDEFOP, OECD, UNIDO, The SwitchMed Program, Oxfam and the Australian Federal Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is limited prioritisation of the green economy and green jobs among Save the Children's peer organisations, although interest is increasing. This represents an opportunity for Save the Children to position itself as a leading INGO in this area. ● Specifically, if the focus is not only on the creation of green jobs in more traditional sectors (e.g. sustainable agriculture, regular technical vocational, education and training (TVET) activities or, lately, solar energy/energy access programmes) but in untapped sectors for green job creation such as waste management (including e-waste or plastic pollution), sustainable fuel production (pellets, briquettes, biogas, etc.), compost/vermicompost production, organic textile production, sustainable tourism, sustainable construction, sustainable cleaning products or cosmetics, etc.

OUTPUT	SUMMARY
Public and private partnerships	<p>Potential public and private partners have been identified who could be donors, consortium members, transformational partners, or other roles.</p> <p>Reference sheets have been created for each partner.</p>
Youth Innovation Lab for the Green Economy	<p>China piloted an adaptation of the Youth Innovation Lab (YIL) for the green economy. The learnings from the pilot and its methodology are available for adaptation in other countries.</p>
Project development	<p>Albania, Bolivia, China, Italy, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam developed GJ4A&Y projects with the support of a consultant. More information is available in the concept notes.</p>
Additional resources and tools	<p>A Labour Market Assessment (LMA) with a focus on the green economy has been developed in collaboration with the Skills to Succeed Program, supported by Save the Children USA.</p> <p>A checklist for the development of GJ4A&Y programs has been created.</p> <p>A list of example indicators for GJ4A&Y programs, including metrics to measure the performance of green jobs/businesses/IGAs has been created.</p>

