



SUMMARY OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE

Between December 2021 and September 2022, Save the Children has supported a global consultancy on green jobs. As a result, Save the Children has adopted definitions and principles for green skills and green jobs for adolescents and youth, as well as innovative tools and mappings (available [here](#)), to support our global work on adolescents and youth empowerment, innovation and climate change.

This document includes the summary of a mapping exercise, carried out between Mar. and July 2022, to understand current practices relating to green jobs for adolescents and youth (GJ4A&Y) and interest in expanding this work in the next strategic period. The 10 Save the Children offices that took part (Albania, Bolivia, China, Italy, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam) **all expressed interest in developing GJ4A&Y as a priority in their Country Strategic Plan for 2023.**

ANALYSIS	RECOMMENDATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, most offices that took part in the review do not include Green Jobs (GJ) as a priority in their Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Some offices do prioritise work on climate change (mainly climate change adaptation), but this is not the same as GJ priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices that focus on economic empowerment of adolescents and youth (A&Y) could include GJ in their CSP in order to direct resources towards GJ creation instead of 'regular' job creation. Green jobs could be a standalone priority or part of planned work on economic empowerment, environmental or climate change priorities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most offices that took part in the review are at the early stages of developing GJ programmes. There are some exceptions, including offices that are working on the Skills to Succeed programme with Accenture (China, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Vietnam). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices without GJ programmes are recommended to pilot GJ programmes to get experience and scale up. Economic empowerment for A&Y projects are an excellent entry point, with some changes to the methodology in order to create GJ. The green economy Youth Innovation Lab piloted in China is a useful tool for offices that want to start work on GJ programmes. Offices are encouraged to diversify donors and approach more specialised organisations that fund or support GJ programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some offices that took part in this review are using relevant green skills (GS) and GJ definitions from organisations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream Save the Children's definitions of green jobs for adolescents and youth (GJ4A&Y) across all Save the Children regional offices, country offices and Members, to create a common language and understanding.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the offices that took part in this review are focusing on green entrepreneurship rather than waged employment to create GJ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting and influencing businesses to create GJ is an area of opportunity for Save the Children. Identify and partner with businesses that are already offering green jobs to develop GJ4A&Y. Work with businesses who don't currently offer GJ4A&Y to influence and change current practices and 'green' traditional jobs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the offices that took part in the review have a very low capacity to implement GJ programmes (in terms of staff, resources, tools, etc.) Usually these programmes are the responsibility of livelihood or other non-environmental experts. This can lead to low quality programmes or confusion between concepts such as climate change mitigation, adaptation, and other environmental issues. Most of the offices that took part lack a system to determine whether jobs are 'green jobs', leading to a diverse understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest to increase in-house capacity and resources for the development of GJ programmes, including environmental technical staff with expertise in GJ. Alternatively, build the capacity and skills of relevant in-house technical staff (including climate change experts, agricultural engineers, WASH experts, etc.) in GJ4A&Y. Engage external environmental experts where necessary and identify relevant local partners that are working on green job development. For example, business support organisations that promote green entrepreneurship or environmental organisations involved in GJ programmes.