

Alianza por la
Solidaridad

act:onaid



**MELLEMFOLKELIGT
SAMVIRKE** **act:onaid**

SUSTAINABLE JOBS IN A TIME OF CRISIS

**GREENER FUTURE MODULE 1: FACILITATOR
GUIDE**



Funded by
the European Union

#GreenerFuture

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Number of participants and target group

Overall aim and learning objectives

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The GreenerFuture project aims at building a more sustainable and inclusive future by improving young people's access to jobs and initiatives in the emerging green economic sector. A key step in this is to build the capacity of identified organisations already working with youth to identify initiatives and opportunities and to train young people in social and sustainable entrepreneurship and green jobs. This training aims to build this capacity.

Duration and volume

The module is designed to last 90 minutes.

Number of participants and target group

The target group is European organisations already working with youth, primarily from Denmark, Belgium, Italy and Spain which are the countries of the four main partners in GreenerFuture.

On a first phase staff of the 4 partner organizations will receive the training of trainers. The training will be then replicated at national level. The total number of expected participants will be at least 40 people from 10 different organisations.



Overall aim and learning objectives

This module is about presenting how green jobs and social entrepreneurship are tools towards a sustainable transition. It will be mostly about appropriating concepts and relating them to the problem, as well as current existing examples drawing on the mapping from the research. For a more hands-on approach, refer to module 2.

Methodology

The methodology for the different workshops and trainings will be modelled on the general communication guidelines of the project, ensuring principles of a participatory approach and adaptability to different contexts and needs of the participating organisations. Furthermore, the methodology will also build on intersectional principles and promote full inclusion for all participants.



TRAINING GUIDELINES

Setting up the room/webinar

Intro and check-in

15 minutes

Who's in the room and what are their expectations.

- If online, can be done through the chat or a MIRO board (each fills a personal card and then a time is left for people to browse cards)
- If in person, a quick round with maximum 1 min per person.

Who are we and what is this project about?

- Quick explanation of Greener Future – 2 slides max.

Climate crisis

15 minutes

Why are we here?

- Remind the participants of the scale and impacts associated with the climate crisis from a global and intersectional approach. Insisting on the fact that we are conscious this is the elephant in the room, but that we need to have it in mind.



- Show 3 daters about the impact of the current economy on the environment/climate.
- Frame the crisis in terms of business, environment and human rights and corporate sustainability due diligence. Including data/criteria to define a **non-green** job/initiative. This will allow to make it easier to make the cards of a green initiative (following part of this module "Green Jobs") and brighter the way of a greener future.

Individual exercise

- People write down what is their biggest concerns for them about the climate crisis. If online it can be done on a MIRO board (anonymous), if in person it can be done by post-it's on a flipchart taped to a wall.
- Those concerns are not read aloud, they are an exercise to increase the personal involvement of participants. They eventually serve again in the evaluation (if there is enough time).

Conclusion: we need to transform the economy and ensure a just transition, ecologically AND socially

- For that we will talk about 2 tools: green jobs and a just transition.



Green jobs

20 minutes

What is a green job?

- Participants are shown the definition from the WP2 study.
- 2 concrete examples are shown and briefly discuss to practice applying the definition.
- Each participant creates an ID card of a green business that they know.
- In pairs, participants exchange examples, checking if they live up to the definition.
- If physical, all business ID cards are added on a mural flipchart (if online, they are already on the MIRO board)

Just transition

20 minutes

What is a just transition?

- Definition of just transition and relevant indicators taken from the study
- 2 concrete examples of companies/economic activities taken from the study (and how they illustrate the definition)
- Each participant creates an ID card of a just business that they know.



- In pairs, participants exchange examples, checking if they live up to the definition (placing them on the different indicators' continuum – ecological/social/democratic)
- If physical, all business ID cards are added on a mural flipchart (if online, they are already on the MIRO board)

Evaluation and check-out

10 minutes

EVALUATION – based on the discussions, evaluating how green jobs are a source of hope (or not) - post-its/Miro cards again.

Check out is to allow people for a few minutes to navigate the room/Miro board and then to have a round of check out (1-2 key words)



ANNEXES

Slides - additional information for facilitators

INTRODUCTION

SUSTAINABLE JOBS IN A TIME OF CRISIS

GREENER FUTURE MODULE 1

OBJECTIVES:

- Appropriate the notions of climate justice, green jobs and just transition.
- Use them to map different alternatives.

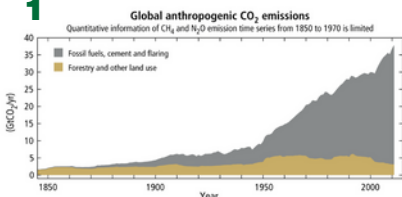
This module sets the frame by introducing key concepts.

- First, participants are introduced to the issue of the climate crisis, how it relates to global inequalities. They need to craft a definition of Climate Justice and verbalize how it impacts them individually.
- Participants will then be introduced to the concept of “green jobs”. They need to understand the definition and use the provided framework to analyze specific businesses that they know.

- Finally, participants are introduced to the concept of "just transition". The goal is to qualify other necessary aspects of a transition and place case studies on a set of continuum's inspired from the "genderbread person".

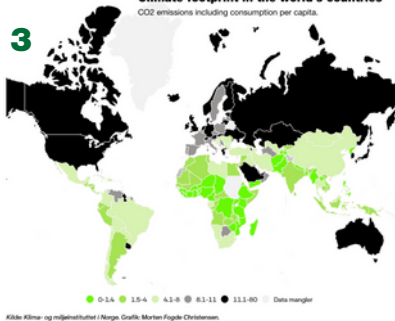
CLIMATE JUSTICE

1

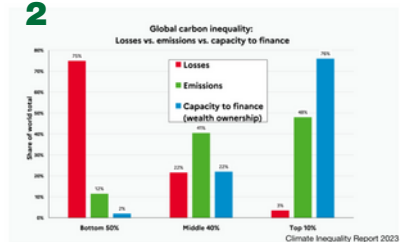


Climate footprint in the world's countries
CO₂ emissions including consumption per capita

3



2



4

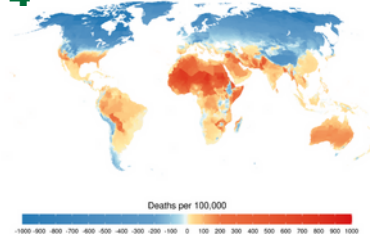


Figure 13: Spatial distribution of predicted heat-related mortality impacts across the world in 2100
Climate Inequality Report 2023

1. The 21st century is characterised by a set of environmental challenges that impact on all spheres of life. The massive burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, among others) since the industrial revolution has caused the concentration of greenhouse gases directly related to the development of industrialised economies, initially in the global North and later on at global scale.

According to recent scientific reports, two-thirds of the services generated by the planetary ecosystems are deteriorating, biodiversity loss is estimated to be about 1,000 times higher than at pre-industrial level. Global material and energy consumption, and thus waste production, has continued to increase over the past decades. Thus, the pressure of human activity on biophysical limits is affecting the stability of ecological processes that are fundamental to the maintenance of living conditions.

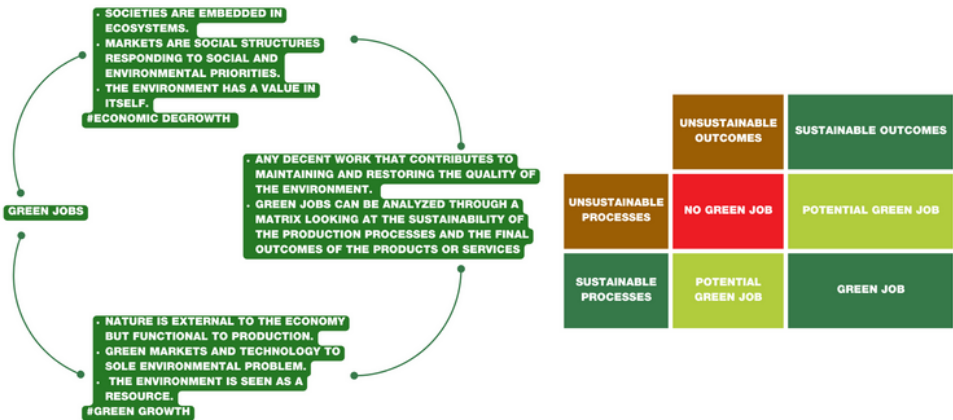
2. High-income individuals and nations tend to produce more carbon emissions per capita than low-income individuals and nations, while also being less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This phenomenon is due to a number of factors, including differences in economic development, infrastructure, energy use, and consumption patterns. For example, high-income individuals and nations tend to consume more energy and engage in more carbon-intensive activities, such as air travel and driving cars, while also having greater access to resources and technology to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

3 & 4. Socio-environmental conflicts are intrinsically linked to a North-South power relationship that leads to an unquestionable climate injustice. Industrialised nations of the Global North cause the greatest greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming and climate change and are enriched by the industrial activity of transnational companies that destroy and deplete the natural resources of the countries of the Global South. Thus, the



path towards a just transition requires to open the myriad to global inequalities.

GREEN JOBS



In the last two decades, vast research about green jobs has emerged with a lot of diversity. Green jobs appear as a polysemic concept, that is in dispute to be defined. What is clear to all is that green jobs can be a possible solution to shift processes of production immersed in the climate crisis. However, there are different alternatives that seek to achieve that scenario, among which the green economy and the ecological economy stand out.

path towards a just transition requires to open the myriad to global inequalities.

Green economics, as defined by academics, proposes that “societies should be embedded within ecosystems, that markets are social structures that should respond to social and environmental priorities” and raises concerns about time, justice and nature³. It has its roots in ecological economics, considering that technology and markets have a limited capacity to cope with environmental challenges on the basis that natural and physical capital are not substitutable.

However, the narratives from public institutions and private enterprises tend to associate “green” with the ability of markets and technology to solve environmental problems, understanding nature as external to the economy, but functional to production. Thus, some understand the green economy as a way to promote economic growth, as achieved through fossil fuels while combating climate change.

“The Green Jobs Initiative” emerged as a result of a partnership between the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Labor Organization (ILO). The main goal of this partnership is the promotion of opportunities, equity, and a fair transition to sustainable economies. The first report published in 2008 defines



green jobs as “any decent work that contributes to maintaining and restoring the quality of the environment, whether it is agriculture, industry, services, or administration”.

When analysing green jobs, the most critical definition is the one proposed by "The Green Jobs Initiative", as it combines the labour dimension with social justice. Within this framework, green jobs are integrated into economic processes where the label "green" can be associated with the positive impacts of the way in which the process is carried out (processes) or the results of that process have on the environment (outcomes). Some economic activities may have a considerable environmental impact, but its outcomes, in turn, contribute significantly to environmental and social sustainability (for example the renewable energy industry). On the other hand, economic activity may appear to be green, but it is based on the delocalisation of the most polluting processes. Therefore, an economic activity whose outcomes are polluting, but whose processes are not, cannot always be considered as green employment. We can thus speak of degrees of sustainability within the ecological economy and green employment based on the calculation between the negative impacts of the process and the final impacts of the products or services.



JUST TRANSITION

TO DEFINE A TRANSITION IS TO CONSTRUCT ONE OF THE POSSIBLE PATHS FOR CHANGE



ECOLOGICAL

An energy transition may not be 'ecological'. It is possible to find energy transition proposals that do not take into account an overall ecological and justice framework. Renewable energy sources are a part of the energy transition path, but they do not always meet the requirements of an ecological transition, which implies tackling other criteria such as conservation of biodiversity, occupation of fertile soils, or pollution generated throughout their life cycle.

EXTRACTIVIST

SOCIAL/JUST

Given that the planet's natural resources are finite, it is necessary to consider an equitable distribution of these resources. Sustainability is thus linked to social equity. It is no longer enough to move towards a scenario of environmental sustainability. The social impact of such a scenario must be considered too, in terms of human and labour rights, and North-South inequalities.

ELITIST

DEMOCRATIC

An ecological transition can be socially unjust and reinforce undemocratic power structures and oligopolies through greenwashing strategies. It can concentrate power and wealth; or alternatively, it can favour the redistribution of opportunities. It can turn the population into remote customers or, on the contrary, stimulate citizen and intergenerational participation and raise awareness.

AUTHORITARIAN

To define a transition, therefore, is to construct one of the possible paths for change. The term has been established in the European political agenda and there are even laws and ministries that are called 'ecological transition'¹⁵. However, there are significant concepts and signposts that change the meaning and guide the way; for example, the adjectives that are used to describe the transition.

Given that the planet's natural resources are finite, it is necessary to consider an equitable distribution of these resources. Sustainability is thus linked to social equity. It is no longer enough to move towards a scenario of environmental sustainability. The social impact of such a scenario must be considered too, in terms



of human and labour rights, and North-South inequalities. Socio-environmental conflicts are intrinsically linked to a North-South power relationship that leads to an unquestionable climate injustice. Industrialised nations of the Global North cause the greatest greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming and climate change and are enriched by the industrial activity of transnational companies that destroy and deplete the natural resources of the countries of the Global South. Thus, the path towards a just transition requires to open the myriad to global inequalities.

There is not necessarily a direct correlation between ecological transition and adjectives such as social, justice, and democratic. An ecological transition can be socially unjust and reinforce undemocratic power structures and oligopolies through greenwashing strategies. It can be a difficult road for some social groups like youth or migrants while benefiting those who are more privileged; or it can help everyone reach the goal on an equal footing. It can concentrate power and wealth; or alternatively, it can favour the redistribution of opportunities. It can turn the population into remote customers or, on the contrary, stimulate citizen and intergenerational participation and raise awareness. In this sense, the present diagnosis and mapping proposed is a tool to provide a path towards an ecological and just transition that takes into account the social, political and economic components of equity and the democratisation of access to resources, respecting basic rights and the ecological limits of the planet.



Online and physical materials

The online Canva board can be shared with your organisation upon request, following participation in a Training of Trainers. If you haven't had the occasion to join a ToT. You can take inspiration from these pictures to create your own collaborative board.

The following pages contain the materials to be used for in-person training of trainers (hand-out slides and identity cards for case studies).

The image displays a collection of training materials organized into four main sections:

- INTRODUCTION:** Features a slide titled "SUSTAINABLE JOBS IN A TIME OF CRISIS" with logos for act:onaid, We World, and the European Union. Below it is a 4x4 grid of yellow squares for a collaborative activity.
- CLIMATE CRISIS:** Includes a slide with charts and a world map, and another slide with a 4x4 grid of yellow squares.
- GREEN JOBS:** Shows a flowchart diagram, a slide with a 2x2 grid of blue and orange squares, and a slide with a 3x2 grid of blue and orange squares.
- JUST TRANSITION:** Features a slide with a globe icon and text, and a slide with a 2x2 grid of blue and orange squares.



BUSINESS NAME:

TYPE OF ENTITY:

Cooperative, company, association, network, other

SIZE:

Approximate number of workers/members

LOCATION:

Country, city

DESCRIPTION:

ANALYSIS:



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ANALYSIS:

ECOLOGICAL _____ EXTRACTIVIST

SOCIAL/JUST _____ ELITIST

DEMOCRATIC _____ AUTHORITARIAN



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SUSTAINABLE JOBS IN A TIME OF CRISIS

GREENER FUTURE MODULE 1

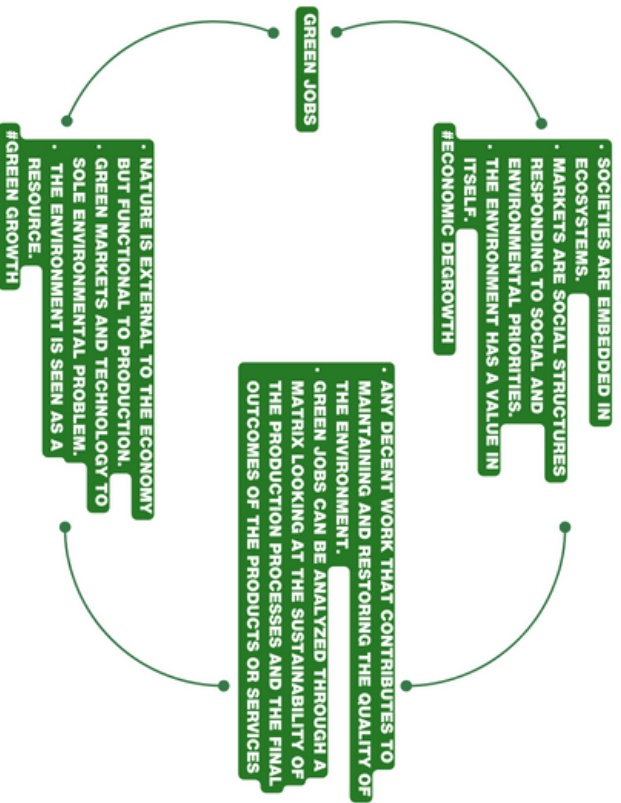
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UNSTAINABLE PROCESSES	UNSTAINABLE OUTCOMES	SUSTAINABLE OUTCOMES
UNSTAINABLE PROCESSES	NO GREEN JOB	POTENTIAL GREEN JOB
SUSTAINABLE PROCESSES	POTENTIAL GREEN JOB	GREEN JOB

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