

GREEN GROWTH AND GREEN JOBS FOR YOUTH
UNDESA- ESCAP- ILO Bangkok, 12-13/12/12

**Session 6: Promoting green youth
entrepreneurship and Small and
medium-sized enterprises for green
jobs: lessons from the Peruvian case**

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- 2. Peru as (any) developing country: economic issues
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1. Importance of green jobs for youth

- Follow up to the Rio+20, the TUNZA Youth Conference (Bandung), and the Asia and Pacific Labor conference (Kyoto),
- Increasingly importance of climate change and (mis)use/ exploitation of natural resources, with sustainability problems worldwide,
- Increasing sustainability problems associated mostly to poor people and their life conditions: poverty is crucial
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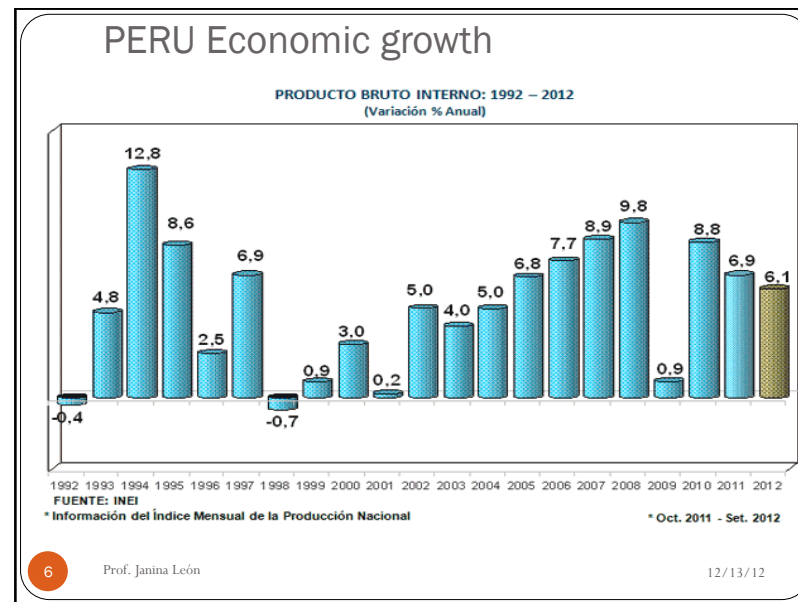
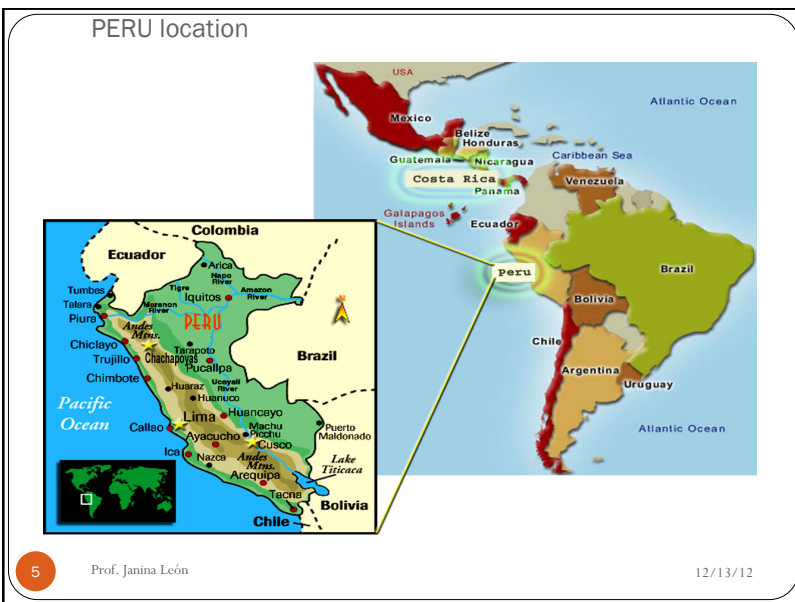
2. Peru as (any) developing country: economic issues

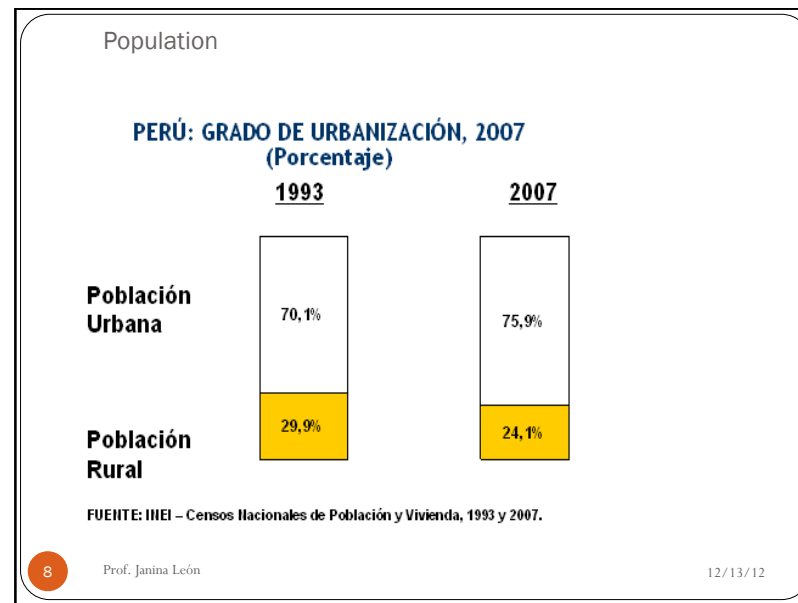
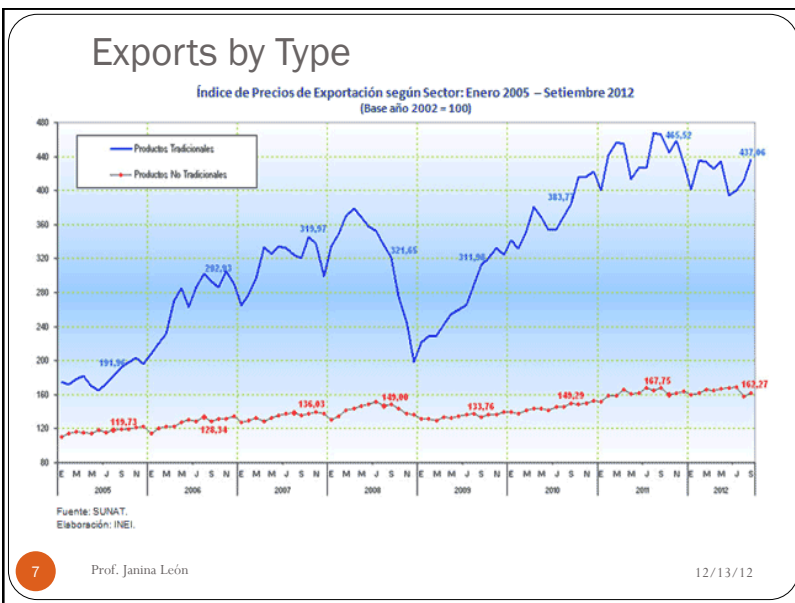
- Economic growth and dynamism
- Largely relying on exports of natural resources
- Slow employment generation
- Rural – urban labor migration → Geographical changes
- Institutional problems & others...

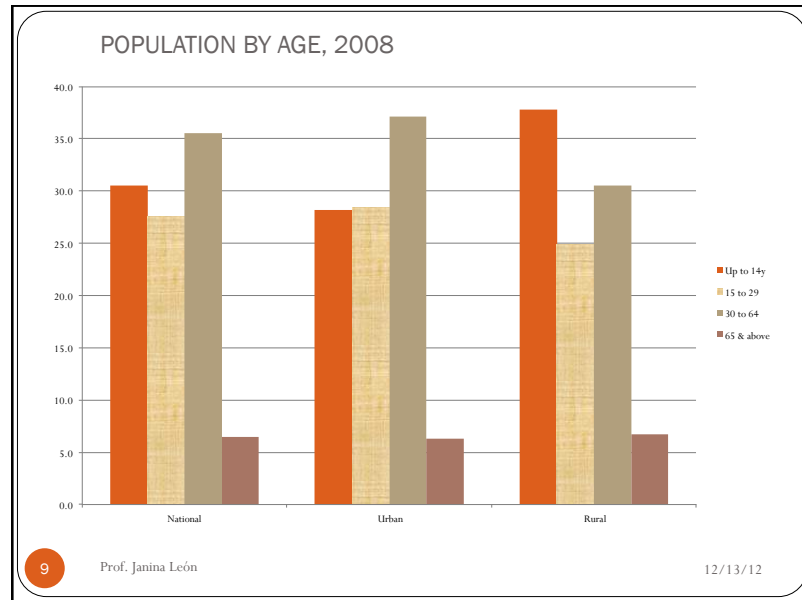
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3. Labor markets, ME and SME, and youth: Poverty dimensions

- Low unemployment
- Large proportion of underemployed workers,
- More than 50 % have been working in microenterprises (ME) and in small enterprises (SM), mostly in urban areas
- Hard labor conditions with long hours, low payments and almost null access to social protection

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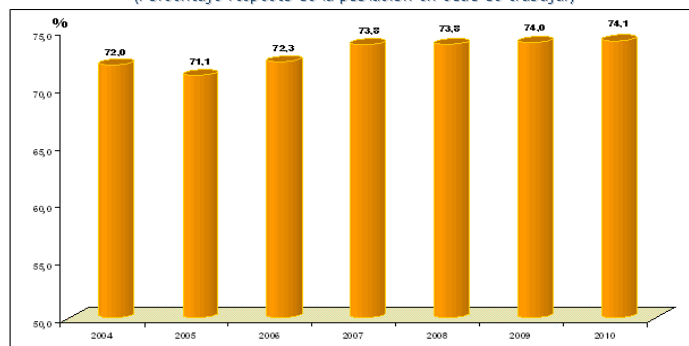
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INCREASING YOUTH: Demographic transition

PERÚ: TASA DE ACTIVIDAD DE LA POBLACIÓN DE 14 Y MÁS AÑOS DE EDAD, 2004 - 2010

(Porcentaje respecto de la población en edad de trabajar)



Fuente: INEI-Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2004-2010.

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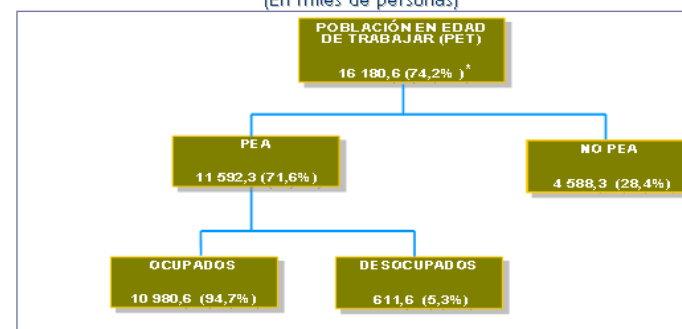
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At-age of work Population by employment condition - Total

PERÚ URBANO: POBLACIÓN DE 14 Y MÁS AÑOS DE EDAD, SEGÚN CONDICIÓN DE ACTIVIDAD, 2010

(En miles de personas)

^{*} Porcentaje respecto del total de la población urbana.

Fuente: INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2010.

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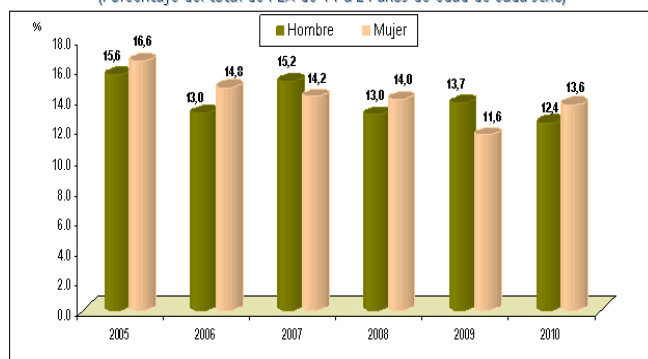
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LARGE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

PERÚ URBANO: TASA DE DESEMPLEO DE HOMBRES Y MUJERES DE 14 A 24 AÑOS DE EDAD, 2005-2010

(Porcentaje del total de PEA de 14 a 24 años de edad de cada sexo)



Fuente: INEI-Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2009-2010.

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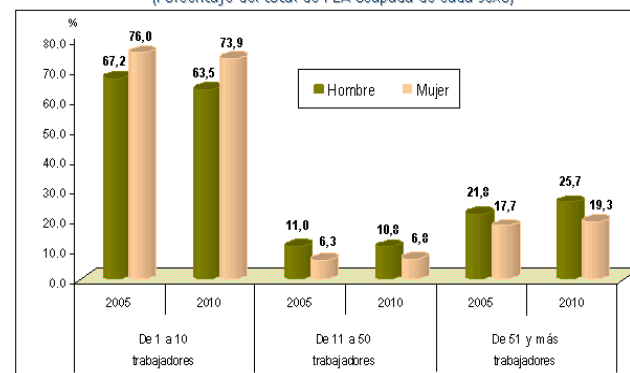
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EMPLOYED WORKERS BY FIRM SIZE

PERÚ URBANO: PEA OCUPADA POR TAMAÑO DE EMPRESA, SEGÚN SEXO, 2005 Y 2010

(Porcentaje del total de PEA ocupada de cada sexo)



Fuente: INEI-Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2009 y 2010.

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BY OCCUPATION AND ECON ACTIVITY

- By Occupation: non-qualified and street-vendors + health workers and large commercial shops + peasants & fishermen + professionals
- By economic activity: primary activities (agriculture, etc.) + commerce + public transportation + manufacture

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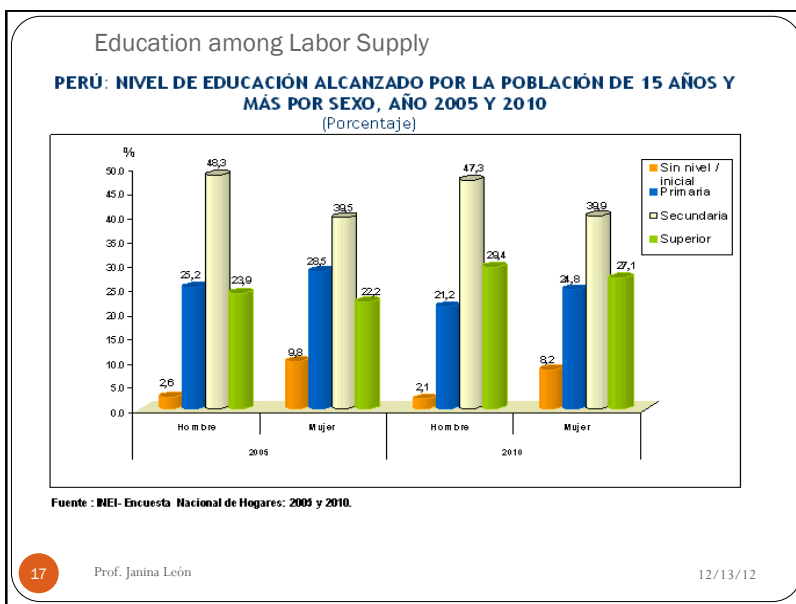
Result from Recent Youth Survey 2009 with ILO

- 1990s: drastic effects after the Labor Reform
- Increasing rotation and labor transitions
- Increasing labor-intensive activities (agroindustry) still insufficient for all labor available
- While many says they want to be entrepreneur, only 50% have a entrepreneurship characteristics and attitude

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Main Problems and Solutions for Young Labor:

- Low qualification and skills
- Slow increase of well paid waged positions, despite the economic growth
- Increasing rotation and temporary positions
- More employment far from the capital city
- Knowledge of technologies of information
- Differentiated transition and labor opportunities by gender: roles on the economics of care and the family
- → self-generation of ME with no capacity to run the firm + increasing of NI-NIs + International Migration

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4. Environmental issues by regional areas

- Problems in urban areas are different from those in rural areas and other locations
- In urban areas: mix of pollution, lack of access to basic services and poverty
- In urban areas: use of pesticides and other substances in agriculture, livestock technologies and so
- Natural resource exploration and exploitation (e.g., mining, water, fishing) with questioned technologies from environmental view
- → different environmental problems and population involved → different solutions and policies

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Population cooking with charcoal

PERÚ: POBLACIÓN QUE UTILIZA CARBÓN O LEÑA PARA PREPARAR SUS ALIMENTOS, 2006-2010

(Porcentaje respecto del total de población)

Ámbito geográfico	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	21,4	18,4	14,1	12,5	9,3
Lima Metropolitana 1/	1,9	1,5	0,9	1,1	0,7
Resto país	29,9	25,8	19,9	17,6	13,1
Área de residencia					
Urbana	11,8	10,0	8,4	7,3	5,3
Rural	45,5	40,0	29,3	26,7	20,4
Región natural					
Costa	8,2	7,6	5,3	4,8	3,1
Sierra	28,2	23,0	14,0	11,0	7,8
Selva	58,2	51,3	50,3	48,3	38,7

Nota técnica: Las estimaciones de los indicadores provenientes de la Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - ENHCO - han sido actualizados teniendo en cuenta los factores de ponderación estimados en base a los resultados del Censo de Población del 2007, los cuales muestran las actuales estructuras de la población urbana y rural del país. La información comprende a la población en hogares que preparan sus alimentos con sólo leña y/o carbón.

1/ Comprende: Provincia de Lima y Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

Fuente: INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2006-2010.

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Population with no access to water and sewer services

PERÚ: PROPORCIÓN DE POBLACIÓN CON ACCESO SOSTENIBLE A MEJORES FUENTES DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA, 2006-2010 (Porcentaje respecto del total de población)

Ámbito geográfico	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	71,6	72,0	72,4	74,1	76,2
Lima Metropolitana 1/	88,5	88,8	89,7	90,7	89,9
Resto país	64,4	64,7	64,8	66,8	68,2
Área de residencia					
Urbana	86,3	86,8	87,1	88,1	87,4
Rural	35,2	34,1	33,7	36,1	38,3
Región natural					
Costa	84,1	85,2	86,0	86,4	85,4
Sierra	61,4	59,5	60,6	62,2	64,5
Selva	47,3	50,2	46,9	53,5	56,1

Nota técnica: Las estimaciones de los indicadores provenientes de la Encuesta Nacional de Hogares -ENHO- han sido actualizados teniendo en cuenta los factores de ponderación estimados en base a los resultados del Censo de Población del 2007, los cuales muestran las actuales estructuras de la población urbana y rural del país. La información incluye población con abastecimiento de agua por red pública dentro de la vivienda, red pública fuera de la vivienda pero dentro del edificio y pilón de uso público.

1/ Comprende: Provincia de Lima y Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

Fuente: INEI - Encuesta Nacional de Hogares: 2006-2010.

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5. Policy makers and the green agenda

- Issues of green agenda overlapped with issues about poverty reduction → even more important to have green agenda issues in top consideration
- Will policy makers give priority to the green agenda? → Important to educate policy makers + have information, data, measures about its direct and economic and social consequences, at short and long term
- Still minimum engagement of policy makers and legislators with the green agenda → challenge for the cooperation & organizations

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6. Two Peruvian government programs for Youth -1

- Projovent = Program for Youth → Jóvenes a la obra = Youth to work: <http://www.jovenesalaobra.gob.pe/>
 - Successful program to increase skills for young labor to adequate their supply to labor demand requirements
- Training courses designed according to the young people interests, abilities and preferences
- Training provided by selected educational and vocational private centers
- Recent agreements with private firms to hire the students at least for a short period
- Mostly in urban areas. Even in this cases, no environmental concerns or criteria have been involved, despite possible to do so.

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6. Two Peruvian government programs for Youth -2

- A Trabajar Urbano= Urban-To work → Trabaja Peru = Let's work, Peru:
 - 50% of participants were women
 - priority: people with no job at all, parents or household heads, and so, with large dependency rate and poor life conditions, most of them organized in groups/ communities
- No training, just transfers for performing local infrastructure (roads or other "socially useful works")
- Selection problems with outreach
- Minimum/ null concern of environmental effects

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7. Non-Public experiences – role of the cooperation and the society

- MDGIF-ILO Program for Peru Youth, Employment and Migration:
 - Motivation: increasing challenge for the youth employment, with increasing NiNi young population
 - Goals: build-up a Youth employment policy + strength the public service information for the youth + public sector engagement in the labor migration of youth + promotion of entrepreneurship
 - Since its inception, it has worked with the Ministry of Labor, facilitating a new National Policy for Youth Employment, public sector information services for youth, provision of child care services for younger single mothers, and so.

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Non-Public experiences – role of the cooperation and the society

- Ciudad Saludable =“Healthy City” Peruvian NGO (2002)
- From the waste, they change minds and hearts through their recycling activities
- New model of integral solid waste management combined with social governance → Large public recognition
- They operate in almost 100 Peruvian cities, as well as other cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, according to themselves; also they have a representative office in New York
- Actions include educational programs of environmental management, education materials, advice to education institutions, and so.

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Non-Public experiences – role of the cooperation and the society

- USAID Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
- Mostly located in the Peruvian Jungle,
- Main concern: generate economic incentives for the people to reach objectives of conservation while controlling the natural resources “by themselves”,
- Payments are for environmental services to lower deforestation and degradation, to improve the management of woods, natural water fountains and animals
- Although not delimited just for youth, significant proportion of their beneficiaries are local young people
- An interesting video-camera and radio Program to involve school students to make their local population more sensitive

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8. Lessons and reformulations for the green job agenda

- Key: teach/ explain/ create sensitivity in the society about the importance of the green agenda for the whole population in developing countries as well
- Identify complementarity in goals, tools and evaluation of policies focusing in the youth labor and income generation
- Economic growth is not enough → cooperation and others may request policy leaders to be more active to put resources for such green-oriented programs
- Resources for generating right information and evaluation of programs are important as well

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For YOUTH: Environmental issues matter for their economic and social development, at least for their labor and income requirements

