



Tool 2: Green Jobs									
Case and region	Issue	Type of tool	Description	Economic and financial benefits	Environmental benefits	Social /poverty alleviation benefits	Governance changes	Scaling up and relevance for developing/ transition countries	Concerns
<p>(1) Maynilad Water District, Philippines</p> <p>South-east Asia</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Zaragoza Conference case study paper by Roel Espiritu</p> <p>www.mayniladwater.com.ph</p>	-	Green jobs	Employee associations engage in a social dialogue with the management of water utilities to resolve conflict, without seeking mediation from government. The management, unions and workers together have successfully combated the high rate of non-revenue water (NRW).	<p>In general, this has resulted in a good relationship between workers and management, and increased productivity.</p> <p>Due to the effective reduction of NRW and determination to grow the business, financing institutions have shown confidence in Maynilad's ability to repay its obligations. The company has secured a Php7B loan to partly fund its capital expenditure programs for 2011 and 2012 and a US\$137.5 million loan from the World Bank which will be used to fund its wastewater treatment projects</p>	One of the results of the project was that the level of NRW has been reduced from 66% in 2007 to 47.8% in 2011. In 2007, Manila had to produce 4,500 litres per day for each individual service connection. Now it only has to produce 2,500 litres per day. This represents a reduction of 44% in Maynilad's water demand. Additionally, every 1% reduction in NRW is equivalent to more than 20 million litres of water saved. Hence a reduction of 28% in NRW (from 66% in 2007 to 48% in 2011) is equivalent to 560Million litres of treated water saved and redistributed.	In general, this has resulted in a good relationship between workers and management, and increased productivity.	Since the privatization of the company, the new management successfully focused on the reduction of NRW.	The company intends to offer NRW expertise to other water utilities both in the Philippines and overseas.	In a few cases, conflicts have remained unsettled and/or have had to be resolved through judicial means and/or taken several years to resolve
<p>(2) Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (PIIE) in Panama</p> <p>LAC</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Zaragoza conference case study paper</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/employment/recon/eiip/index.htm</p>	-	Green jobs	<p>The programme involves indigenous rural communities in water management, empowered to be partners rather than beneficiaries</p> <p>Community participation in design and construction. The community required to pay for water services, to ensure sustainability and maintenance of the system</p> <p>Reactivated Management Boards for Rural Water</p> <p>Sanitation and hygiene education</p> <p>Specialists in indigenous capacity building have built a network of facilitators to promote entrepreneurship.</p> <p>A social dialogue with the communities was set up through programmes, regional</p>	<p>Promotion of entrepreneurship generates employment and support local development.</p> <p>The programme fosters an inclusive development in the communities.</p>	<p>Workshops were set up and information toolkits were published to encourage sustainable use of water and sanitation services.</p> <p>In the programme areas, quick scans were conducted together with the community to assess the current state of the water resources and solid waste situation in these areas.</p>	The programme aims to improve the health of the community by expanding the number of people that have access to water and sanitation services, for example by constructing and renovating sanitation infrastructure.	<p>The establishment of local and national coordination bodies has been a crucial element for the sustainability of the programme.</p> <p>Cooperation frameworks such as memorandums of understanding were created to empower the local traditional actors and to</p>	The combined use of local participation in planning with the utilization of locally available skills, technology, materials, and appropriate work methods has proven to be an effective and economically viable approach to infrastructure works in developing countries.	



			and local indigenous conferences and the undertaking of reports that assessed the progress of the programme.				make them partners in the programme, rather than beneficiaries.		
<p>(3) Working for Water program (WfW) in South Africa</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Source: www.dwaf.gov.za/wfw/default.aspx</p>	Industry	Green jobs	<p>WfW is an invasive species management program that was launched in 1995 and is administered through the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry of the South African government.</p> <p>WfW employs members of local communities to clear thirsty alien tree and plant species and as a result, increase water supplies. WfW partners with local communities, government, conservation and environmental organizations, and private companies.</p> <p>The program provides jobs and training to people from among the most marginalized sectors of society.</p>	<p>Jobs and training provided to approximately 20,000 people from among the most marginalized sectors of society per annum, 52% of which are women.</p> <p>Short-term contract jobs created through the clearing activities are undertaken, with the emphasis on endeavoring to recruit women (the target is 60%), youth (20%) and disabled (5%).</p>	<p>About 1 million hectares of invasive alien plants were cleared over the past seven years, which has yielded an estimated release of 48 – 56 million cubic meters of additional water per annum.</p>	<p>Support for creation of secondary industries in poor rural communities in the vicinity of the projects, including charcoal making and furniture manufacturing.</p> <p>Creating an enabling environment for skills training, it is investing in the development of communities wherever it works. Implementing HIV and Aids projects and other socio-development initiatives are important objectives.</p>	<p>WfW has set up a partnership with the private sector through the South-Africa Nursery Association, to educate the industry about the amendments to the law regarding invasive alien species (IAPs) and to ensure that IAPs were no longer being sold. The partnership further ensured that the public was aware of the law.</p>	<p>WfW currently runs over 300 projects in all nine of South Africa's provinces.</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns on the activities of WfW are mostly targeted at South-Africa, but are also linked to Australia and New-Zealand through the Global Invasive Species Programme.</p>	
<p>(4) The Peepoo Project in Kenya</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Source: www.peepoople.com</p>	Industry	Green jobs	<p>Peepoople, a Swedish company founded in 2006, has developed a hygienic, single-use, odor-free, biodegradable toilet bag (the "Peepoo" bag), that can be knotted and buried.</p> <p>A layer of urea crystals breaks down the waste into fertilizer killing off disease-producing pathogens. The bag uses a minimum of material while providing maximum hygiene. The Peepoople initiative also enables collection and reuse systems to arise, thus providing service systems and employment opportunities. The Peepoo is now being sold in the Silanga Village, in Kibera, by local micro entrepreneur women, contributing to their daily income.</p> <p>A successful collection system has also been established with different, staffed drop points, where Peepoo users can drop off their used peepoos every day. As the</p>	<p>There will be some 1000 employment opportunities for distribution and collection services, with a focus on empowering women.</p>	<p>Decreased risk of groundwater and drinking water contamination.</p> <p>Creation of fertilizer through bag disposal.</p>	<p>Improved sanitation and human health benefits.</p>			





			Peepoos turns into valuable fertilizer, each Peepoo user receives a refund for every used Peepoo handed in at the drop point.						
<p>(5) Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme (CBNRM) in Namibia</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Source: http://www.naco.org.na/index.php</p>	Industry Agriculture	Green jobs, Investments in the protection and improvement of biodiversity	<p>Namibia's establishment of conservancies – legally gazetted areas within the state's communal lands – is among the most successful efforts by developing nations to decentralize natural resource management and simultaneously combat poverty.</p> <p>It is one of the largest-scale demonstrations of CBNRM and the state-sanctioned empowerment of local communities. Conservancies are run by elected committees of local people, to whom the government devolves user rights over wildlife within the conservancy boundaries.</p> <p>This has provided the incentive to sustainably manage wildlife populations to attract tourists and big game hunters. Technical assistance in managing the conservancy is provided by government officials and local and international NGOs.</p>	<p>Over 95,000 Namibians have received benefits of some kind since 1998 including jobs, training, game meat, cash dividends, and social benefits such as school improvements or water supply maintenance funded by conservancy revenue.</p> <p>547 full-time and 3,250 part-time locals employed via tourist lodges, camps, guide services, and related businesses such as handicraft production.</p> <p>Women's livelihoods and status have improved within the conservancies. Women fill more than half of the full and part-time jobs generated by conservancy businesses.</p>	<p>Conservancies represent 14% of total land area as of 2007.</p> <p>Increased populations of elephant, zebra, oryx, springbok, and black rhino due to reduced poaching on conservancy lands.</p> <p>Managing land primarily for wildlife has reduced cattle overgrazing in many areas.</p>	<p>One of the pillars of the project is a rural development programme. This seeks to devolve rights and responsibilities over wildlife and tourism to rural communities, thereby creating opportunities for enterprise development and income generation.</p> <p>Another pillar of the project is an empowerment and capacity building programme. This encourages and assists communities and their local institutions to develop the skills and experience to sustainably develop and pro-actively pilot their own futures.</p>	<p>New legislation in 1996 allowed for the formation of communal conservancies and provided a structure for the CBNRM concept to develop. These conservancies would take responsibility for the natural resources, mainly wildlife, within their boundaries by monitoring numbers and preventing poaching, but it was essential that they should perceive wildlife as a valuable resource.</p>	<p>The conservancy movement has now over 50 registered conservancies in Namibia, and several in the process or registration.</p>	
<p>(6) The remunicipalisation of Paris' water supply service</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Source: www.eaudeparis.fr/page/</p>	Cities	Green jobs	<p>End of privatized water services in 2009, decision to prioritize the re-empowerment of the municipal bodies to give them a minimum control over water service provision.</p> <p>Since January 2010, Paris' water services provided by a single public operator – Eau de Paris</p> <p>A citizen's control mechanism has been introduced, enabling users to evaluate water services and providing a space for stakeholder discussion and engagement</p>	<p>Money reinvested in water services, with initial benefits estimated at 35 million Euros per annum</p> <p>The reform will remain stable at a cost below that of national average</p>		<p>The Parisians have regained control of their water services and introduced designated environmental, economic, democratic and social objectives</p>	<p>Change from private to public ownership of the Parisian water services.</p>		
<p>(7) Participatory management in the water sector, Argentina</p> <p>Latin America</p>	Cities	Green jobs	<p>An innovative system of public management of water services in Buenos Aires has been developed since 2002, following the failure of private management initiated in 1990</p>	<p>Double participation has served the sector well and has resulted in better productivity and provision</p>		<p>In the last 9 years of management, the company has increased the coverage and quality of its provision</p>			





			Trade unions and government agreed to create a company with a double participation: 90% Buenos Aires State and 10% workers, managed by the trade unions under the responsibility of workers			Successful example of how engaging workers, users and non-users as important factors of participatory management can have a positive impact on performance and service provision			
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