

CASE STUDY

The succeeding pages present for your examination and discussion an actual, on-going initiative on green jobs. A facilitator will be provided to your group to direct the discussions and assist you in completing the assigned tasks within the time provided.

Instructions:

1. Read the case study provided your group. (15 min)
2. Discuss among yourselves, using as guide the questions indicated below. The facilitator may also pose some questions to probe further or elaborate certain points. (30 min)
3. Write your responses to these questions on the flip charts provided. (5 min)
4. Choose a member of your group to present your outputs in plenary. Each group is given a maximum of 10 minutes to give a brief description of their case, then present their discussion results.

Total time: 1 hour 45 min

Guide Questions:

1. What is the social/economic (labour) challenge or issue in the case?
2. What environmental factors greatly affect/are affected by this challenge/issue?
3. What are the probable impacts of this challenge/issue on specific stakeholders?
4. How are these impacts responded to?
5. How could these responses be enhanced or strengthened to ultimately lead towards green jobs?

Case Study: Employment and Livelihood Menu as an Economic Resiliency Plan

Background

As workers around the world lose their jobs due to the global economic meltdown, the government continues to intensify efforts to create jobs and employ people especially those displaced by the economic crunch.

During the Macapagal administration, in 2009, the government's prioritized employment generation called Comprehensive Livelihood and Employment Emergency Program (CLEEP) was set into motion to protect the most vulnerable sectors from threats and consequences of reduced or lost income as a result of the global economic crisis. Specifically, it intends to hire workers for emergency employment and to fund and supervise livelihood projects.

CLEEP is based on Executive Order (EO) no. 783, Providing for Employment Interventions to Save and Create Jobs as Part of the Economic Resiliency Plan. Under the EO, all cabinet members are instructed to draw up emergency work programs and doable and fundable livelihood projects for the middle class, middle-low income class and the poorest of the poor.

Response: Livelihood Menu

This livelihood menu is a comprehensive listing of emerging employment and income enhancement projects which Local Government Units (LGUs) can refer to in mapping out their respective Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Programs (CLEEP) and Intensified Social Protection Program (ISPP).

The CLEEP and ISPP are the two components of Region 1's contribution to the Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP) of the country to address loss of jobs and income and to protect marginal groups from the negative effects of the global economic crisis.

The "Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP)" is a stimulus package which intends the country to sustain its growth in the face of the global meltdown. The general objective of the ERP is to minimize the impact of the global economic downturn through measures aimed at stimulating positive performance in all sectors of society,

Specifically, the ERP will a) ensure sustainable growth attaining higher end of the growth targets; b) save and create as many jobs as possible; c) protect the most vulnerable sectors: the poorest of the poor, returning OFWs, and workers in export industries; d) ensure low and stable prices to support consumer spending; and e) enhance competitiveness in preparation for the global rebound. Most of the listed livelihood below could be categorized under green jobs.

Agri-business/Agriculture Projects

Tindahan Natin program; Organic fertilizer production; Bio-N production; Vermiculture and composting; Rubber production and plantation; Repair and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities; Construction of farm to market roads (FMR); Dispersal of sunshine/free range chickens for poor HHs; Construction of flatbed dryers; Irrigation development services; SWIP construction and repair; Competitive agricultural enterprises: livestock dispersal, animal production; Organic Agriculture

Infrastructure Development Projects

Road construction and maintenance; Repair of school buildings, furniture and fixtures; Repair and maintenance of irrigation facilities; Flood control works; Drainage services Traffic management

Upland Development Projects

Fish processing; Upland farming and nursery production; Planting and maintenance of reforestation projects; Emergency forest rangers for forest protection

Coastal Resource Management Projects

Fish cage/fish pens; Sea urchin culture; Sea weed culture; Mangrove projects; Fingerling production

Agri-Industry/Manufacturing Projects

Foods and beverages processing industry: (1) rice-based products (2) basi and vinegar (sugar cane) (3) duhat wine (4) muscovado (brown sugar) (5) nata de coco (6) chicacorn/cornick (7) processed meat (8) processed fish processed (9) mango (10) processed banana (chips) (11) ginger tea (12) processed coconut products (13) sugarcane candy (balicucha) (14) canton noodles with squash (15) processed ube (yam) (16) processed calamansi (17) empanada

Softbroom making (tiger grass); Loom weaving; Furniture making; Handicraft; Hollow blocks/bricks making/ceramics; Charcoal briquette; Salt making; Pottery; Honey/bee culture; Organic, herbal and natural products making (garlic)

Livelihood Projects under the PGMA Training for Work Scholarship Program

Call center agents; Medical transcriptionists; Legal transcriptionists; Animators; Software developers; Consumer electronics servicing; Welders; Butchers; Heavy equipment operators; Aircraft maintenance technicians; Cook; Baristas

Livelihood Projects under the PGMA Training for Work Scholarship Program

Caregivers; Biomedical equipment technicians; Massage therapists; Household service workers; Pinoy hilot; Spa therapists

Other Livelihood Projects

Veggie noodles; Appliance repair; Botika ng Barangay; Bakeshop; Balloon and other party needs; Balut making; Barbershop/Beauty salon operation; Beadwork; Bicycle Repair; Book keeping service; Cake decorating; Car wash; Carinderia; Carpentry services; Catering services; Cassava processing; Chair and table rental; Childcare provider; Cleaning service; Clothing and accessories design; Computer repair; Dinner/lunch delivery services; Event organizer/planner; Fishball stand; Flower arrangement; Framing (picture) service; Franchising

Results and Impact:

Employment Generation

As evidences of program success, then DepEd Secretary Jesli Lapus said the first batch of CLEEP beneficiaries started working last July 1. “Out of the 200 jobs committed by the department, 142 slots were already filled by the first batch,” he added. Furthermore, on August 3, 58 more CLEEP beneficiaries joined the department, filling the remaining slots.

Most of the CLEEP beneficiaries work as data encoders and clerks while some are nursing and dental aides, electricians, utility workers, carpenters/masons, auto mechanics, and drivers. The wage range from P7,000 for utility personnel to P9,000 for professionals/skilled workers. The DepEd new hires came from the ranks of displaced workers, out of school youths, and high school graduates. Some were hired from job fairs while some were walk in applicants.

Environment-enhancing employment through green collar jobs

Specifically in the natural resources sector, the Economic Resiliency Program provided funds for jobs geared towards the management, protection, conservation of ecosystems and natural resources and at the same time provided for the enhancement and rehabilitation of degraded areas.

This was operationalized through the Upland Development Program (UDP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources which implemented the guidelines of the program. Around 111,536 green collar jobs await families in the upland areas as the DENR opened up new short-term employment opportunities. Then DENR Secretary Lito Atienza said the “green-collar” workers will operate under two major components comprising the DENR-CLEEP, namely, the Upland Development Program (UDP) and the “Bantay Gubat” (BG) Project.

For the year 2009, a total of 54,789 hectares was planted accomplishing 95% of the reforestation target for the year. For the previous nine years running, this was the highest rate of accomplishment registered and proved that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources revitalized substantially its reforestation efforts. From this total hectarage planted, 50,024 hectares was accomplished through the Upland Development Program covering the four components of reforestation, agroforestry, mangrove development and enrichment planting. Further, it substantially and successfully created additional and immediate employment and income for poor households.