Question 1: What are green jobs and what kind of policies do we need to promote green jobs?
Mr Jugault explained that green jobs were quality jobs which were good for the environment and helped reduce the negative environmental impact produced by the economic sector and industries. Hence, green jobs were decent jobs which contribute to an environmentally friendly, low-carbon, climate resilient development path and economy. He mentioned that there were jobs in environmentally friendly sectors, such as the recycling sector, which were not green jobs since they were of low quality, without adequate wages and which did not respect workers rights. He highlighted that it was the role of the ILO to accompany the process of investing in green sectors, provide them with measures that the jobs created complied with minimum labour and social standards. He stressed that investment in the green economy alone did not necessarily create quality jobs but that it needed additional measures to train workers so they could collectively defend their rights and interests. Mr Cognac said that green jobs were good for the environment and businesses. He added that in the future businesses had no choice but to go green. The growth of green jobs needed the right educational policies that promoted green skills. Vocational schools needed to create training modules that teach green skills. Mr Cognac further stressed that green jobs education needed to start at an early age at schools. Mr Ali said that he did not know about the concept of green jobs but that climate change related issues were being taught at his school and played a role in his career planning.

Question 2: What is the potential for green jobs to create employment opportunities for youth?
Ms Duwe said that she saw a great potential for green jobs, especially for science related jobs. She believed that industries had an interest in producing sustainably and that investments were going that way. Mr Jugault added that green jobs were not exclusive to higher skilled occupations but covered all levels of skills. For instance, architects were trained in designing energy efficient buildings with environmentally friendly materials. Technicians were trained in maintaining green technologies and agricultural workers were trained in organic food production. Mr Jugault stressed that the demand for green jobs was growing and eco tourism and organic food production were markets with much growth potential. Asia-Pacific as a region was lagging behind and was only at the beginning of a ‘green jobs revolution’. This greening of the economy would have a large impact on the labour market and would create many opportunities for the region’s youth. Mr Cognac reminded the audience that in times of crisis young people were the ‘last in and first out’ as they were often unable to compete with the skills and experience of their older peers.
He said that green skills and green knowledge could give young workers a competitive edge over more experienced workers and that it was critical to provide young workers with green training opportunities to realize the potential of green jobs for youth. Mr Cognac emphasized that it was important to work with ministries of education, vocational training centres and other educational institutions to develop these training opportunities for youth.

**Question 3: How can we educate young people on green jobs?**
Mr Jugault said that while we heard a lot about climate change we needed to hear more about its link to job creation. This link was crucial given the fact that we were in the midst of an environmental crisis which coincided with a youth employment crisis. Further, he said that the youth movement played an active role in green issues. He cited the Bandung Declaration (http://tunza.mobi/articles/the-bandung-declaration/) as a recent example for the youth movement’s strong voice for a greener world. Mr Jugault stressed that there was a huge prospect for green jobs and that the global youth movement needed to pressure their leaders for the right programmes and for having new ideas included in curriculum development. Ms Duwe stated that she felt well-informed on environmental issues and green jobs and that her university arranged for meetings with employers on a regular basis. She believed that green jobs presented the right motivation for greening the economy and thus for reaching lower carbon dioxide emissions.

**Question 4: Which countries in Asia and the Pacific are most likely to benefit from green jobs?**
Mr Jugault said that every country was doing its own work at its own pace and based on its own strategy. He highlighted that the race for going green had started, that it was the race of tomorrow and that some counties were taking the lead in this race. Singapore and Korea, for instance, invested heavily in human resource development for higher and medium skilled workers. He added that labour rich countries were also realizing the potential of green jobs but pursued different strategies. There was also a huge green jobs potential for emerging economies. China, for instance, was the biggest green jobs creator in the region and had the highest investments in renewable energies. Green jobs could also be created in rural areas and at the local level through integrating green jobs into local economic development strategies.