Heading:

Comitee: ECOCS

Topic: promoting green jobs and switching to a green ececonomy

Country: Brazil

School: Emine Örnek High School

Topic Background

Green jobs are roles that contribute to environmental sustainability, such as in renewable energy waste management and conservation. Transitioning to a green economy involves shifting from a fossil fuel-based economy to one focused on sustainability, using renewable energy, promoting energy efficiency, and reducing environmental impact.

İn Brazil there are some key participants such as the government, the private sector, international organizations, local communities and of course the people of Brazil.This topic affects all of the country and even the world. For a better planet people have to work together to create a sustainable system for ourselves and the next generations. This topic is highly important because in the last years the damages that humanity caused to our planet have rapidly increased and if we don’t do something to at least stop these damages it will end in disasters.

Past İnternational Action

In 2008, Achim Steiner, then Executive Director of UNEP, proposed the “Global Green New Deal” to create jobs, boost the economy, and tackle climate change simultaneously.Later in 2018, the International Labour Organization (ILO) stated that transitioning to a greener economy could create 24 million jobs globally by 2030, emphasizing its economic and environmental benefits and lastly in 2020, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) stressed the importance of green economies for building resilience and supporting recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic.

There have been very vital resolutions and treaties from the UN over the years such as the Paris Agreement in 2015 that aimed at limiting global warming, and highlihted the need for a transition to create green jobs while tackling climate change. Again in the same year ILO Just Transition Guidelines were released that help countries transition to sustainable economies by focusing on green job creation, skills development, and social dialogue.

There are some non governmental organizations that work on this topic such as World Resources Institute that promotes green jobs through renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and urban sustainability projects.

Country Policy

Lets go on with our country Brazil. When it comes to the topic green job opprotunites Brazil has some very significant advantages. Brazil leads in renewable energy growth opening thousands of job places in wind, solar and hydropower sectors. Sustainable farming practices have generated green job spaces aswell. Programs like REDD+ that aim to control the deforestation especially in the Amazon have opened conservation based job opportunities as well. Sadly the country faces some challenges as well as deforestation like ı have mentioned earlier which puts the green jobs into a risk. Other challenges in Brazil’s green economy transition include the country’s reliance on industries like mining and agribusiness,which can conflict with environmental goals and inconsistent policies and lack of investment that slow progress toward a green economy. Brazil has invested in renewable energy and promoted sustainable agriculture through programs like the ABC Plan, creating green jobs and reducing emissions. The country participates in global initiatives like the Paris Agreement and REDD+ to fight deforestation and encourage sustainable development. Efforts to develop the bioeconomy and green urban infrastructure have further supported the transition to a green economy, despite ongoing challenges.

Possible Solutions

Brazil could propose that the UN and member states provide financial and technical support to expand renewable energy infrastructure, such as solar and wind power, creating green jobs and reducing emissions.Encouraging global funding for programs like Brazil’s Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) to promote sustainable farming practices would also help a lot. Personally ı think the biggest risk for Brazil is the deforestation risk therefore advocating for expanding programs like REDD+ where countries receive financial rewards for reducing deforestation and preserving forests. This would generate even more jobs in conservation and sustainable resource management.Brazil already supports UN policies that provide funding for a renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and a just transition for workers.Again, it also favors incentives like REDD+. However, Brazil might oppose strict environmental regulations, trade restrictions tied to environmental standards, or policies that don’t consider its unique needs and reliance on agriculture.In conclusion, Brazil advocates for UN policies that support sustainable development and environmental protection, while opposing measures that could hinder its economic growth or fail to consider its unique circumstances.

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