

*Job creation and renewables:PV
in urban environment (IRESUD)
and biomass in rural Southern
Cone (Fundacion Bariloche
study).*

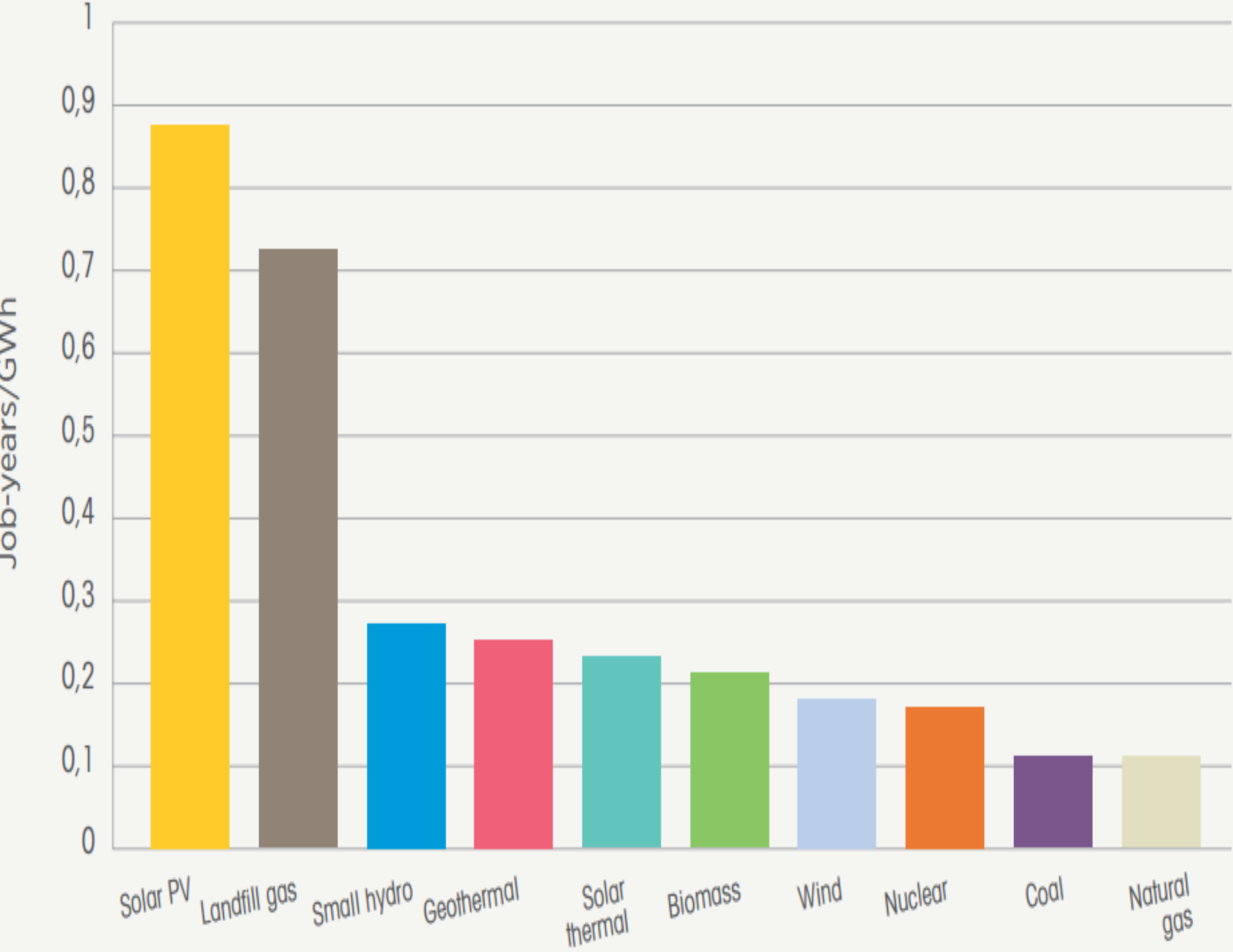
Roque Pedace

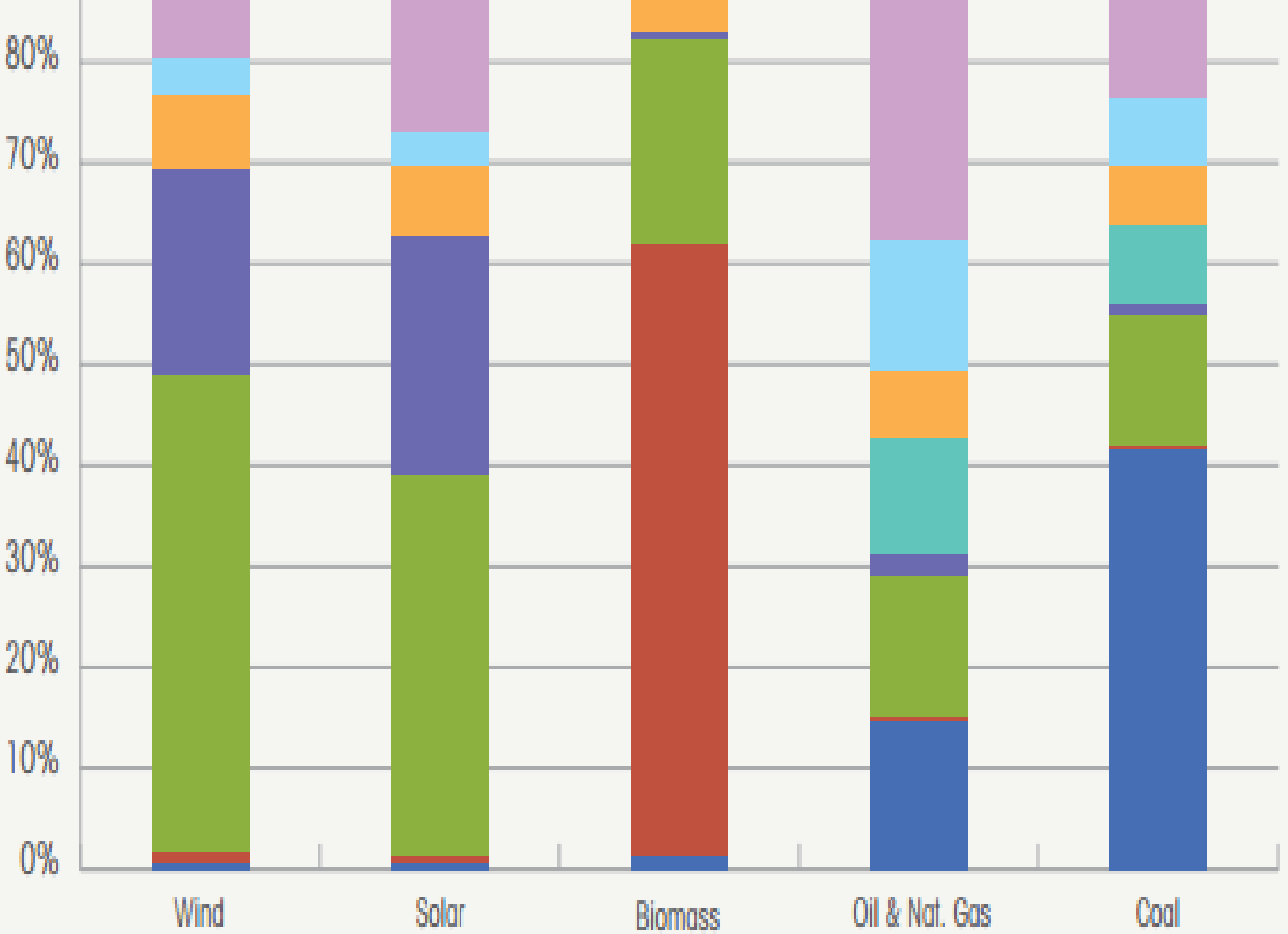
TABLE 7

Economic activity by energy-related sector

Figures are percentages of total jobs for each sector

Energy source	Extraction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities	Trade	Transport	Independent admin/ professional
Fossil fuels								
Oil and natural gas	14.6	0.4	13.9	2.4	11.3	6.6	13.1	37.5
Coal	41.6	0.3	13.1	0.9	7.8	5.9	6.8	23.6
Energy efficiency								
Building retrofits	0.5	1.4	13.6	61.5	0.1	7.9	2.5	12.4
Mass transit/freight rail	0.3	0.6	7.8	21.7	0.1	4.4	54.4	10.7
Smart grid	0.4	0.6	38.1	15.7	0.2	6.3	2.8	35.9
Renewables								
Wind	0.6	0.9	47.4	20.3	0.2	7.1	3.7	19.8





Source	Type	Estimate	Notes
UNEP et al. (2008)	Gross employment	Solar: 6.3m Wind: 2.1m Biofuel: up to 12m	Global scope
Greenpeace (2009)	Gross employment, direct	All Energy Sector: 8.6 m Renewable Energy: 2.7 m	Global scope, based on IEA 2007 forecast, business as usual
		All Energy Sector: 11.3 m Renewable Energy: 6.9 m	Global scope, 30% renewable electricity target
Ragwitz et al. (2009)	Gross employment, direct and indirect	All Renewables: 1.8 m	EU, based on no policies
		All Renewables: 2.3 m	EU, current policy, moderate exports
		All Renewables: 3.4 m	EU, advanced policy, moderate exports
	Net employment direct and indirect	All Renewables: 0.2 m	EU, current policy, moderate exports
All Renewables: 0.5 m		EU, advanced policy, moderate exports	
		All Renewables: 0.3 m	EU, current policy, high exports
		All Renewables: 0.7 m	EU, advanced policy, high exports

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FITS 2010 – Solar Energy –

Project 008

PV Systems Interconnection to Electricity Grid in Urban Environment.

Public Institutions

CNEA – National Commission of Atomic Energy.

Solar Energy Department

UNSAM (San Martin National University)

Esc. C&T / GESTEC / Esc. E&N

Privates Partners

Aldar S.A.

Edenor S.A.

Eurotec S.R.L.

Q-Max S.R.L.

Tyco S.A.

IREMUD Consortium

www.iresud.com.ar

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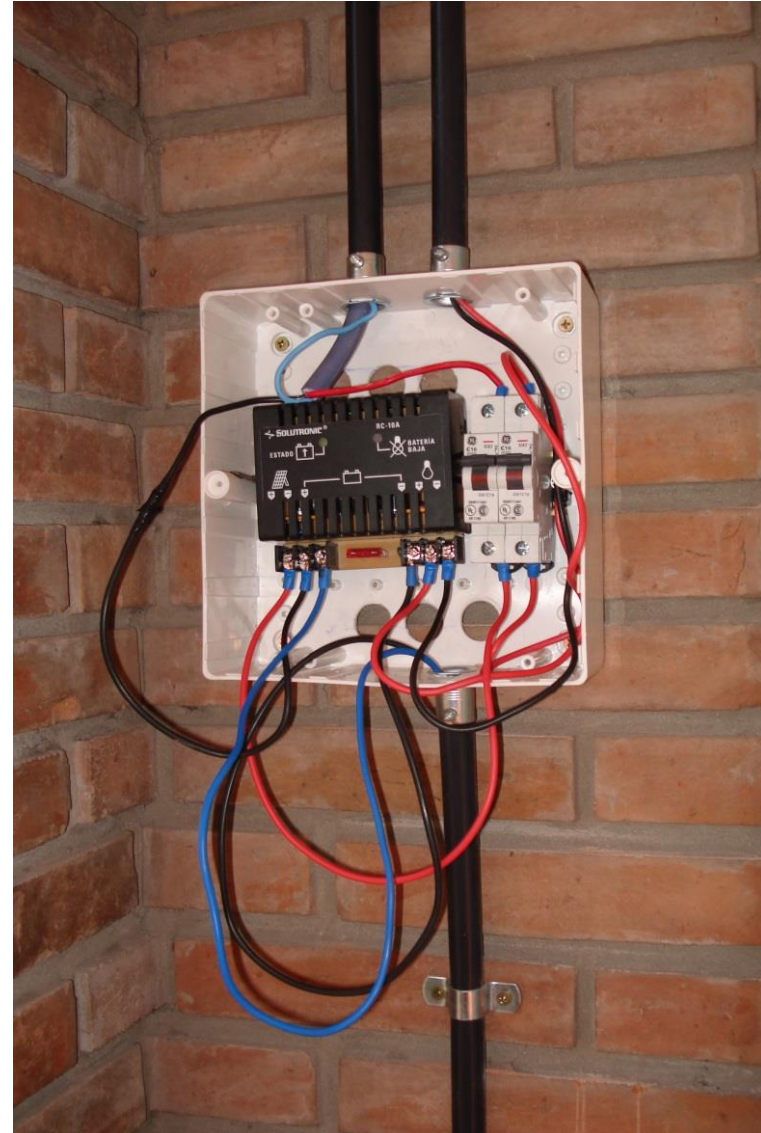
General Goal

- **Promote deployment of technologies for PV integration to the electricity grid in urban and periurban areas.**

Specific Goals

- Develop promotion incentives and regulatory framework
- Proof feasibility and operation of pilot systems
 - Public Buildings
 - Private houses
- Supply and sell electricity to the grid according to new regulation.
- Systems and components locally developed
- National Laboratories installation in Research institutions.
- Human resources training in firms and institutions

Capacity building: training builders and building workers in PV installation (UOCRA)



Final Assessment Report

Bioenergy for Rural Development and Poverty
Alleviation – GNESD

Countries Analyzed: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay
Paraguay

Fundación Bariloche-2010

GNESD

*GLOBAL NETWORK
ON ENERGY FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT*



Different situations regarding job creation:

High rural unemployment

High rural self-employment

High proportion of temporary wage-earning jobs

Range of types of familiar agriculture

Range of migration drivers

Integration of Rural Dev Goals

- Provide rural regular employment
- Produce community consumption goods with added value in and for the community
- Discourage rural migration
- Bring positive social, environmental and health effects (eg water for irrigation).
- Support rural agro-industry (1.5 M units, 5 M people in LA).
- Boost synergy with non-agricultural economy

Some conclusions

- Picking the winners make sense when it comes to social and environmental impacts:eg agriculture expansion means more jobs,but could neglect small producers,women and environment....
- Supplying technologies locally means more local jobs, but could delay development or increase risk of failure..
- Productive uses call for integrated rural development policies.

....*Renewables deserve “good
jobs”!
thanks*