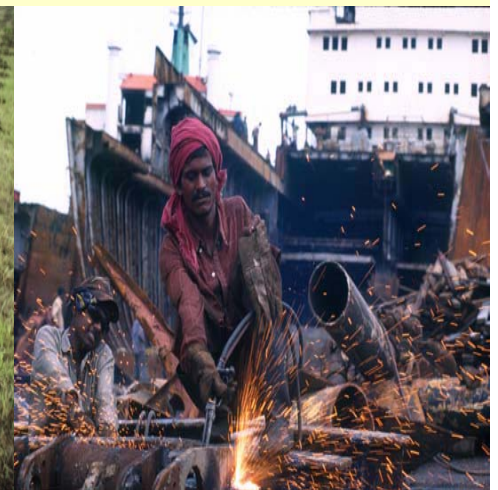


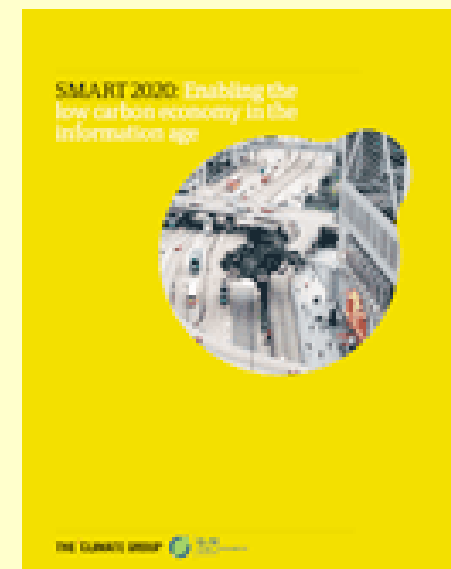
Towards a low-carbon economy

Side event COP 14, Poznan



Program

- Short overview
- Panel
- Discussion



Panellists

- Sylvie Lemmet, UNEP–DTIE
- Luis Neves, GeSI
- Cristina Bueti, ITU
- Norine Kennedy, IOE
- Anabella Rosemberg, ITUC

Introduction Peter Poschen, ILO

The dual challenge for 21st century:

- **Environmental:** climate-related disasters, water shortages, environmental refugees, displacement by flooding, food shortages, loss of biodiversity
- **Social/decent work:** working poor, unemployed, young job seekers, no access to social security, food, shelter, energy

2nd Great transformation

'Green growth', 'clean development'

- Pollution control
- Fewer resources/output (eco-efficient)
- No pollution and degradation (eco-effective)
- Sustainable economies



Profound impact on enterprises and
workers

= Social effectiveness and
sustainability?

Green jobs

- Reduce consumption of energy and raw materials (**dematerialize economies**)
- Avoid greenhouse gas emissions (**decarbonize economies**)
- **Minimize waste and pollution**
- **Protect and restore ecosystems and environmental services**

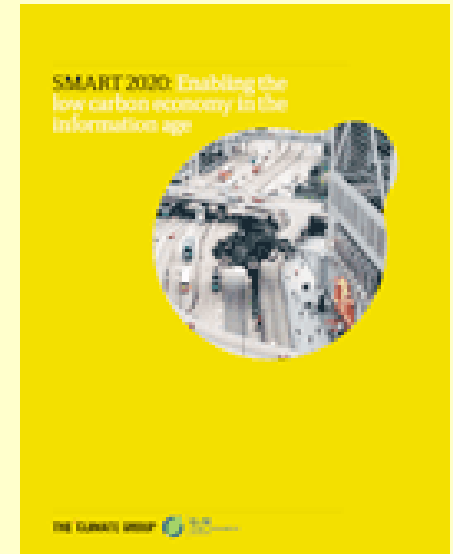
High potential sectors

- **Energy efficiency:** buildings, industry, transport
- **Renewable energy**
- **Mobility:** mass transportation
- **Recycling,** waste management
- **Sustainable agriculture and forestry**
- **Environmental services**

The role of ICT

ICT's GHG footprint:

- Current: = 2 % of global emissions
- year 2020: doubling in absolute terms
= 3 % of global emissions



ITC's contribution

- **Emissions reduction potential: 7.8 Gt CO_{2equ} by 2020**
(= emissions US or China today)
- Some potential: Teleworking and -conferencing, e-paper a.o.
- **Most potential: Applications**

Examples Existing Green Jobs

- Renewable energy: 2.3 m jobs
- Solar thermal China:
1,000 manufacturers, 600,000 jobs
- Environmental industries US: 5.3 m jobs
- Recycling Brazil: 500,000 jobs
- Green jobs France: 220,000 (in 2 years)
(in efficient buildings, renewables, public transport)

Photovoltaic in Bangladesh

1.6 bn people without
access to modern energy



Upgrading of social housing South Africa

Slum population > 1 bn



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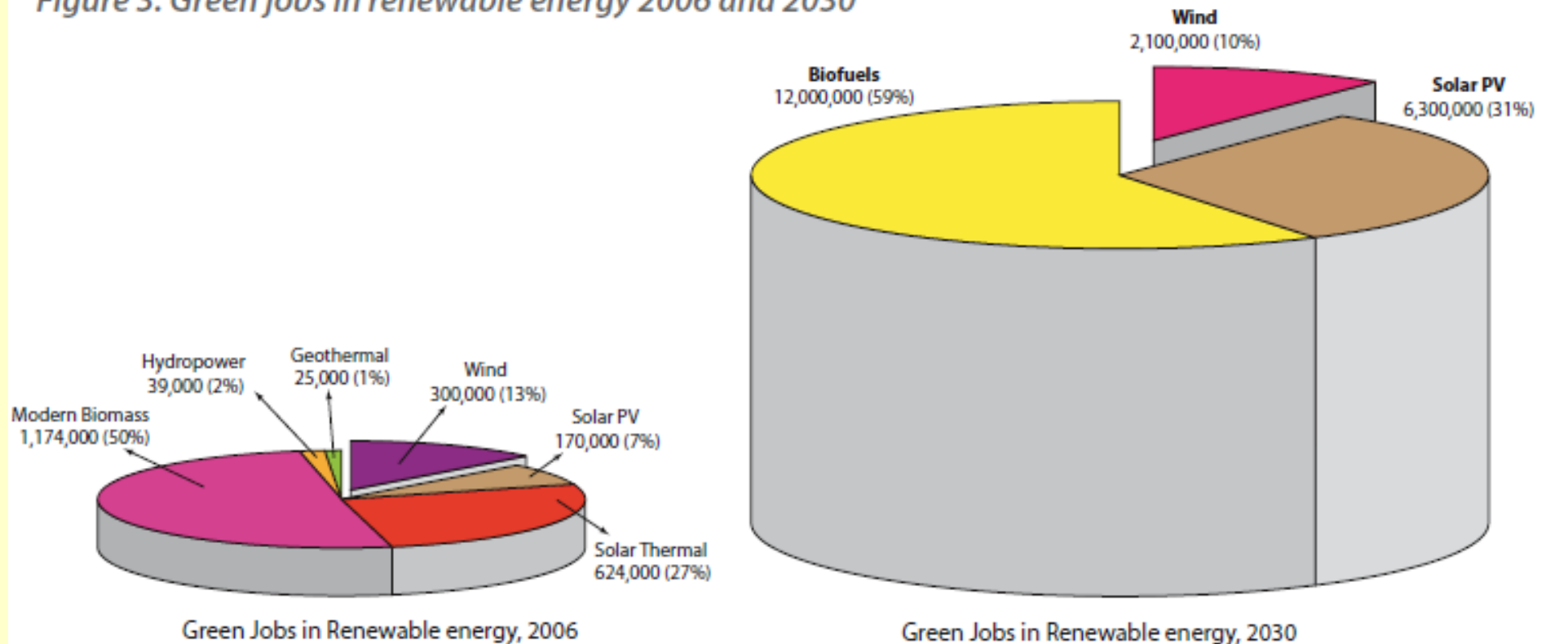
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Renewable energy:

2006: 2.3 m jobs

2030: > 20 m jobs

Figure 3: Green jobs in renewable energy 2006 and 2030



Climate change and labour markets

Employment affected in at least four ways:

- Additional jobs created
- Some employment substituted
- Certain jobs eliminated without direct replacement
- Many jobs transformed and redefined

On balance

- **Net gain in jobs** from active climate and environmental policies
- **Large potential in developing countries** and emerging economies
- **Greening and green jobs effective as economic stimulus**

Implies:

- Major gains and losses, mostly within sectors
- Transformation of most jobs+sectors

Policy messages

- **No need to chose** between climate protection and development/social justice
- Condition: **coherent policies**
- **Inaction would massively destroy jobs and incomes**
- **Prepare for change** and guide: anticipation, mapping
- **Pro-poor, decent jobs and fair transitions** to sustainable economies (adaptation and mitigation)

For more information:

- UNEP: www.unep.org/civil_society/publications/index.asp
- ITU: www.itu.int/climate
- ITUC: www.ituc-csi.org/
- IOE: www.ioe-emp.org/
- ILO: www.ilo.org/integration/greenjobs/lang-en/index.htm
- GeSI: www.gesi.org/