Green jobs, skills, education and training: multi-level dialogues and perspectives @ COP21
Join our debates and actions!

**Political & Strategic Perspectives**

Advancing knowledge of the policy implications of greening skills and jobs for sustainable development

**Moderated high-level panel discussion**

*Title*: Mitigating climate change with employment, training and economic development stakeholders

*Venue*: Le Bourget - Blue zone - French Pavilion

*Date*: 3 December 2015, 15h-17h


**Programmes Perspectives**

(Sectoral and territorial)

Discussing the employers’ and sectoral perspectives on “greening skills and jobs” for sustainable economic growth and development

**Presentations followed by panel discussion**

*Title*: Managing the greening of jobs and skills; how useful for fighting climate change?

*Venue*: Le Bourget - The Gallery, Plenary Room

*Date*: 9 December 2015, 10h-12h30


**Projects Perspectives**

(Sectoral and territorial)

Engaging local authorities, civil society and other stakeholders to design strategies and measures for the promotion of green skills for social development

**Panel discussion on good practices**

*Title*: The mobilization of territories to accompany the evolution of jobs and skills for the energy transition*

*Venue*: Le Bourget - Espaces Générations Climat - Room 3

*Date*: 8 December 2015, 13h-16h


**Moderated panel discussion**

*Title*: Energy transition: how to adapt skills and jobs?*

*Venue*: Le Grand Palais - Conference Room 5

*Date*: 10 December 2015, 16h-17h50


* Event will be held in French. No translation services will be provided
### Understanding the dialogues

COP21 implies

Climate change is one of the most significant challenges facing the international community. It calls for transformational actions of economic and institutional frameworks to enable new or adapted technologies and business models to replace the old ones. A large number of countries are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Many countries are working on the transformational agenda in the post-2015 era, seeking to advance greener growth.

In spite of efforts, issues will persist unless commitments are made to stand on solid ground where actions and solutions are well-planned, adequately financed and measurable.

### Where we stand

On the edge of addressing issues and challenges such as

#### Social
- Awareness gaps
- High social cost of labour re-structuring like elimination of decent jobs

#### Economic
- Weak financial investments by the public and private sectors
- High cost of climate-proofing the economy
- Unmet skills in the labour market

#### Socio-economic and environmental
- Skills mismatch, shortages of green skills and other industry-required skills due to poor or lack of adequate training
- Climate change agreement at a political level without clear linkages to labour market policies
- Lack of policy coherence and dialogue among environmental, employment, and education and training agencies
Moving the climate change agenda forward

The new climate change agenda gives a push to changing the way we live, the way we produce and consume. Steering discussions and actions based on short-term prospectives and knowledge to achieve the climate change agenda is not sufficient. It should be the long-term framing of dialogues, plans and actions that drive all other dialogues essential to produce results within an integrated sustainable development and climate change agenda.

Creating Synergies

Climate challenges are global and need multi-sectoral and global responses. Therefore, many agencies working on the issue of greening skills, employment & jobs, economy and social development decided to come together to create opportunities for synergetic dialogue that can inform the multi-faceted debate during COP21. Utilizing COP21 as a platform, representatives of different agencies, namely, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNESCO-UNEVOC), in cooperation with the Government of France through the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie - MEDDE), the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maitrise de l’Energie - ADEME), the French Development Agency (Agence Française du Développement - AFD), and Alliance Villes Emploi came together to organize side events tailored to specific target audiences. In these side events, panelists and participants will debate on climate change and its implications for labor market, training and education policies. Audience attending COP21 will be informed of ways to mobilize employment, training and education stakeholders to prepare and facilitate implementation of national objectives in line with climate change targets. They will understand how climate change targets can reinforce in return socio-economic targets: decent jobs, fighting unemployment and poverty etc.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Asian Development Bank aims for an Asia and Pacific free from poverty. With $22.93 billion in approved financing in 2014 and 2,997 employees from 60 of its 67 members, ADB in partnership with member governments, independent specialists and other financial institutions is focused on delivering projects that create economic and development impact. Environmental sustainability is a core strategy of ADB’s work in the region. www.adb.org

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

As part of its work on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for Sustainable Development, UNESCO supports Member States to identify labour markets skills demands for addressing climate change challenges. Through its normative work and policy advice, it promotes TVET policies and programmes that contribute to environmental sustainability and to the development of educational innovations needed to address climate change and to preserve environmental integrity. Through the Inter-agency Group on greening TVET which involves several UN (ILO, UNITAR, UNEP), international and regional agencies (OECD, CEDEFOP, ETF and others), UNESCO promotes inter-agency collaboration and knowledge sharing on appropriate processes of transforming and greening TVET programmes for combating climate changes and supporting transition to sustainable economies and societies. www.unesco.org

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations agency for the world of work. It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work, and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has a unique structure, bringing together governments, employers’ and workers’ representatives. Sustainable development including coping with climate change is only possible with the active engagement of the world of work. The World of Work has demonstrated that it offers solutions for resource and energy efficiency, deployment of clean energy, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources for present and future generations. It also helps to safeguard livelihoods and to deal in an equitable manner with possible adverse impacts of the transformation to low carbon economies on employment and incomes. www.ilo.org
UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNESCO-UNEVOC)

UNESCO-UNEVOC is UNESCO’s specialized Centre for technical and vocational education and training (TVET). It assists UNESCO Member States in strengthening and upgrading their TVET systems. It links and fosters interaction and learning among diverse institutions of TVET stakeholders around the world through the UNEVOC Network present in more than 165 countries. UNESCO’s work in TVET responds to many of the objectives and priorities agreed by its Member States. The work on TVET and sustainable development is a prominent priority in view of the technological and societal developments and growing concerns about climate change, environmental degradation and scarcity of resources which are changing the nature of work and skills demand. UNESCO-UNEVOC addresses these issues by supporting Member States through capacity development, knowledge mobilization and resource development. It acts as a clearinghouse for promoting global awareness and discourse on TVET. It initiates the development of guiding documents and frameworks for systematically adopting whole-institution approaches to greening TVET, build institutional capacities for integrating green skills in TVET curriculum and create opportunities to improve the present capacities of policy makers, teachers and trainers for mainstreaming sustainable development and climate change agenda in TVET. www.unevoc.unesco.org

Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l’Energie (ADEME)

The French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) is a public agency under the joint authority of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, and the Ministry for Higher Education and Research. The agency is active in the implementation of public policy in the areas of the environment, energy and sustainable development.

ADEME provides expertise and advisory services to businesses, local authorities and communities, government bodies and the public at large, to enable them to establish and consolidate their environmental action. As part of this work the agency helps finance projects, from research to implementation, in the areas of waste management, soil conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, air quality and noise abatement. www.ademe.fr

Alliance Villes Emploi (AVE)

Alliance Ville Emploi is a not-for-profit French organisation. Its members are Local Authorities involved in employment, training, and inclusion policies.

Most of these Local Authorities manage Employment Houses (Maisons de l’Emploi), which have for main function to develop with the local stakeholders shared local strategies (from diagnosis to action plan), with the objective of anticipating skills and employment challenges of environmental transitions in the main sectors concerned (building, transport, marine energies ...).

www.ville-emploi.asso.fr
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

In an increasingly interdependent world, developed and developing countries share common challenges — economic, social, security- and population-related. As France’s development agency, AFD addresses such challenges by providing financing and assistance to projects. The Agency promotes a type of economic development synonymous with environmental protection, the fight against climate disruption, urban and rural improvements, and social progress for all. AFD, the Agence Française de Développement, is a public development-finance institution that has worked for seventy years to alleviate poverty and foster sustainable development in the developing world and in the French Overseas Provinces. AFD executes the French government’s development aid policies. AFD fulfills its mission with help from its private-sector arm, Proparco. The private sector is an essential link in the development chain because it creates jobs and invigorates economies. In addition, AFD manages the FFEM, the French Global Environment Facility, financing innovative environmental projects that preserve biodiversity, fight climate change, and prevent land and forest degradation, among other vital actions. www.afd.fr

Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable et de l’énergie (MEDDE)

The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy develops and implements policies in the fields of sustainable development, the environment and green technologies, energy transition and energy, including tariff matters, the climate, the prevention of natural and technological hazards, industrial safety, transport and infrastructure, equipment, sea, except construction and ship repair and in the areas of marine fisheries and aquaculture.

The Ministry develops and implements the policy against global warming and air pollution and promotes the sustainable management of scarce resources. It represents France in European and international climate negotiations. It participates in the development of research programs within its remit.

It steers the action for the development of jobs and careers in green growth; ensures the development of “corporate social responsibility” environmental management approaches, socially responsible and fair trade investment. It participates in the development of eco-industries and green industries. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Access Information

How to get to Le Bourget

Transports:

Map of Le Bourget site and the various areas (Conference Centre itself (Blue Zone); Espaces Generations Climat; The Gallery):

How to get to The Gallery:

Map of The Gallery
http://www.lagalerie-cop21.com/plan-de-la-galerie/

How to get to Le Grand Palais

Practical information: