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WORK IN A WARMING WORLD ATLANTIC FORUM

## SAVING THE PLANET AND CREATING JOBS

A forum for workers  
and their unions,  
environmentalists,  
academics and  
activists. A chance  
for some coalition-  
building

Sept. 29 & 30, 2011  
St. Thomas University  
Fredericton, NB

PANELS AND KEYNOTES  
Cross-border: Atlantic Canada and New England

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### S P O N S O R S



W3 | Work in a Warming World, SSHRC Community – University Research Alliance Program  
[www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca](http://www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca)

St. Thomas  
University



NBU/  
NUPGE



Conservation  
Council of New  
Brunswick





***The Atlantic Forum brings together provinces and New England States to discuss initiatives by labour and government to fight climate change while creating jobs not losing them.***

**THE ATLANTIC FORUM GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE SUPPORT OF:**

Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada

St. Thomas University

Work in a Warming World Research Programme, York University

New Brunswick Union/National Union of Public and General Employees

ActionCCNB (Conservation Council of New Brunswick)



# PROGRAM

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THURSDAY, SEPT 29, 2011  
DAY 1: ATLANTIC CANADA

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## **MORNING**

- 8.30am REGISTRATION
- 9:00am OPENING AND INTRODUCTIONS  
Welcome from Vice-President of St.Thomas University and Introduction to the Atlantic Forum from Joan McFarland of the Forum organizing team
- 9:45am “Work in Canada’s Warming World: Wicked Problems and New Alliances”  
Carla Lipsig-Mummé, Director, Work in a Warming World Research Programme, York University
- 10:30am COFFEE/TEA BREAK
- 10:45am **PANEL 1: Spokespersons from National Unions on Initiatives and Responses from Federation of Labour Spokespersons from four Atlantic Provinces**  
  
Chair: Paulette Sadoway, Canadian Labour Council Atlantic  
Karen Hawley, National Union of Public and General Employees  
Donald Lafleur, Canadian Union of Postal Workers  
Dave Coles, Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada  
  
*Response from Atlantic Canada:*  
Michel Boudreau, New Brunswick Federation of Labour
- 12:30pm Lunch **Speakers on BlueGreen Alliance-Building in Canada**  
  
Sarah Winterton, Environmental Defence and Charles Campbell, United Steelworkers of BlueGreen Canada

## **AFTERNOON**

- 1:30pm **PANEL 2: Government Representatives on Green Job Initiatives from each of the four Atlantic Provinces**  
  
Chair: Joan McFarland, St.Thomas University  
Rick Williams, Deputy Minister, Policies and Planning Office, Nova Scotia  
Lesley Rogers, Efficiency New Brunswick  
Erin Taylor, Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry, Prince Edward Island  
Gerald Crane, Office of Climate Change, Energy Efficiency & Emissions Trading,  
Newfoundland & Labrador  
Sheldon Pollett, Train for Trade, Newfoundland
- 3:00pm COFFEE/TEA BREAK

- 3:15-4:30pm      **PANEL 3: Labour Panel on Initiatives/Accomplishments**
- Chair: Tom Mann, New Brunswick Union/National Union of Public and General Employees  
Tom Mann, NBU/NUPGE  
Kyle Buott, Halifax-Dartmouth and District Labour Council  
Marc Desgranges, CUPW, Bathurst-Acadie  
Danny King, Emerald Alliance  
Lawrence McKay, United Steelworkers (Atlantic)
- 7:30pm            **KEYNOTE:**  
“Confronting Ecological Change: What Would an Intelligent Species Do?”  
William Rees, School of Community and Regional Planning, The University of British  
Columbia  
(Kinsella Auditorium, McCain Hall)
- 9:15pm            Reception
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FRIDAY, SEPT 30, 2011  
DAY 2: INTERNATIONAL

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#### **MORNING**

- 9:00am            **PANEL 1: Cross Border Initiatives**  
Chair: David Coon, ActionCCNB  
David Coon, ActionCCNB  
Beth Nagusky, Environment North East, Maine  
Paul Jordan, Dept. of Environment, New Brunswick
- 10.30am           COFFEE/TEA BREAK
- 10:45am           **PANEL 2: Government/ Labour Initiatives in New England**  
Chair: Tom Mann, NBU  
Marty Aikens, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Massachusetts  
Sara Letourneau, BlueGreen Alliance, USA  
Marc Fournier, Lasalle College, Massachusetts
- 12:15pm LUNCH **Regional Groupings of Labour and Environmental Representatives for  
Coalition/Alliance Building**  
With facilitator, Mary Ann Coleman, New Brunswick Environmental Network

#### **AFTERNOON**

- 1:30pm            Speaker: Newton B. Jones, The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
- 2.30pm            COFFEE/TEA BREAK
- 2:45pm            **PANEL 3: Where Do We Go From Here? Invited Participants from the Forum to Speak**  
Chair: Andy Secord, St. Thomas University
- 3:00pm            COFFEE/TEA BREAK
- 4:00-4:15pm      CLOSING



## JOAN MCFARLAND

*Professor, Economics and Women's Studies/Gender Studies, St. Thomas University*

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### INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the organizing team, I welcome you to the *Work in a Warming World Atlantic Forum: Saving the Planet and Creating Jobs*.

I would like to introduce you to the other members of the organizing team and acknowledge their contribution in making the Forum a reality. First, there is Andy Secord, Chair of the Department of Economics and Director of the Environment and Society Program at St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Andy has been my sounding board for me, has participated in the general planning and organization of the conference, and has been in charge of getting our students involved in the Forum. Next, there is David Coon, Executive Director of the Conservation Council of New Brunswick, now called ActionCCNB, who has provided numerous contacts for us in the government and the environmental movement both in Atlantic Canada and in New England and has done much of the inviting of speakers to the Forum. As well, he has participated in its general planning and organization. Finally, there is Tom Mann, Executive Director of the New Brunswick Union/NUPGE, who has provided great contacts in the labour movement, also done inviting of speakers to the Forum, and participated in its planning and organization. In addition, Tom and the NBU have brought financial support for the Forum in looking after translation and the design and printing of some of the materials as well as hosting the reception this evening after the keynote address.

I would also like to thank St. Thomas University for its generous "in kind" support for this Forum, including the provision of these conference facilities and the auditorium this evening.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank Carla Lipsig-Mummé, Director of the Work in a Warming World Research Programme based at York University, for obtaining the SSHRC grant which is providing the main source of funds for this Forum. Without Carla's initiative on this, our Forum would not have been possible.

For me, what this Forum is about is captured in our title on the banner above: *Saving the Planet and Creating Jobs*. It is about getting the labour and environmental movements working together in alliances to create a better world. It is about getting the labour movement to think more about the environment and the environmental movement to think more about the job consequences of environmental solutions. It is about, within provincial and state governments, getting departments of economic development and the departments of environment working together to create *green* jobs in the economy- not the other kind. And while we are talking about green job creation, we want to include

a gender-based analysis in our planning. We do not want to bring about another social injustice by creating only those green jobs heavily biased in terms of men's occupations.

We have asked our presenters to bring us inspiring stories- e.g. to tell us about what initiatives they have been part of to save the planet, to create green jobs, and to work in BlueGreen alliances.

We are excited about the speakers we have invited. They are from the four Atlantic Provinces, New England and beyond. We're anxious to hear from them and from all of you, our participants in this Forum. We want to know not only *where we are* but also *ways to go forward* towards a better future for our children and our grandchildren.

# CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ

Director, *Work in a Warming World (W3)* and Professor, *Work and Labour Studies*,  
York University

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## Work in Canada's Warming World: Wicked Problems and New Alliances

*We have options, but the past is not one of them.*<sup>1</sup>

### I. Why W3—the Work in a Warming World Project?

Canada has not, to date, been leading the OECD countries in the global struggle to slow climate warming. Wherever we look—the need for a national climate policy, regulating polluters to reduce GhGs, incubating green technology research and encouraging the domestic manufacture of the new technology, funding green training and supporting basic climate research— the Canadian government does not seem to have a plan, arguing that it is waiting to follow the lead of the US. The Canadian government also appears to see no role for the state in the struggle to slow global warming. Nor is this a recent phenomenon. In March, 2009, the Climatico National Policy Report, an international observatory, summarized Canada's commitment to the struggle to slow global warming in relation to other OECD countries in these words: "A notable exception is Canada, which has remained largely dormant on the national scale"<sup>2</sup>.

But climate warming is no respecter of national boundaries. **On three fronts**, the Canadian government's position poses an unusual challenge to the global struggle. **Internationally**, it gives succour to the climate deniers in science, policy, and politics around the world<sup>3</sup>. **Nationally**, the federal lack of policy makes it impossible to integrate Canadian response to climate warming across the country, or to reap the advantages of multi-level policy integration, as the EU does. **On the community front**, since the government does not see climate warming as an urgent issue, climate's impact on work, communities, education and the young is all but neglected.

A kind of policy schizophrenia has set in, in Ottawa. On the one hand, green jobs are seized upon as a panacea. There is much discussion of green job creation—the hopeful projection of large numbers of new jobs that might be created, if Canada encouraged the growth of green energy and energy efficiencies nationwide<sup>4</sup>. On the other hand, Canada is out of step with all other developed countries—the federal government has been unwilling to accept a lead role for the state in green job creation and green training. Nor does it see a role for government in the incubation of green start-ups, which would create the jobs. For the federal government, the market is to be the job-creator. And on the third hand, almost no attention is paid to 'greening work' itself. A prescient warning about how crucial pro-active government action is on all these fronts, comes from Australia, in 2008:

'Under most scenarios of climate policy to slow global warming, job losses and job movement will be considerable, projected job gains depend on politics, and interventionist government policies are essential'.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>D. Sauchyn and S. Kulshreshtha (2008), in Lemmen, D.S. et.al, *From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada in a Changing Climate*, Government of Canada, p.296.

<sup>2</sup>[www.climatico.org](http://www.climatico.org)

<sup>3</sup> The recent terminations of 700 climate and environment scientists working for Canadian government agencies sends a powerful message.

<sup>4</sup> The proliferation of definitions of green jobs is a risk. It confuses the public and allows jobs to be counted as green which should not be.

<sup>5</sup> Hatfield-Dodds, S. G. Turner, H. Schandi and T. Doss (2008). 'Growing the green collar economy: Skills and labour challenges in reducing our greenhouse emissions and national environmental footprint.' *Report to the Dusseldorp Skills Forum*, CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems, Canberra.

## II. The Work in a Warming World Research Programme

*Work in a Warming World* was born out of the frustration and concern of a group of Canadian academics and trade unionists that the world of work was not playing the powerful role it could play in leading Canada to a lower-carbon economy.

W3 is a cluster of 3 projects based at York University, with more than 50 organisations and researchers, 10 universities, in 4 countries.

**2008-2009:** *What do we know? What do we need to know? A report on the state of knowledge about the impact of climate change on Canadian work and employment*, 289 pages.

**2010-2015:** *Work in a Warming World CURA*: a 5-year research programme.

**2010-2011:** *Engaging the Community: Canada's work world and the challenge of climate change*. A 1-year Public Outreach grant.

**W3's core questions are these:**

1. How are labour market organisations assessing and responding to the impact of climate change on employment, and on work?
2. What measures are labour market organisations taking to make their work practices more environmentally responsible?
3. What roles do international, national and regional regulatory policies play in helping or impeding green shifts in Canadian economic sectors?
4. What green training and environmental literacy do we have? What do we need?

## III. Wicked Problems

Climate scientists use the term 'wicked problem' to describe 'highly complex [problems] defying traditional problem-solving approaches'.<sup>6</sup> While climate warming is itself a wicked problem, responding to climate change has become, in Canada, a wicked social issue. Climate change poses a social challenge—a challenge to society—on most of the Canadian and global levels.

Within the welter of threats that *not* responding to climate change in Canada are already posing, I want to focus on two of our wicked problems:

1. Strategic creativity: How do we create, use and publicise, pragmatic and effective strategies to green work so as to reduce greenhouse gasses in Canadian workplaces—in the context of the present political climate? How can we move beyond isolated good practices to something larger?
2. Working towards the future: What, concretely, can we hope to accomplish towards greening work and reducing GhGs, in the short-term, the middle-term, and the future? What are our sites of action? What instruments do we already have in hand? What alliances—new, renewed and established—do we need?

## IV. Strategies and Alliances

There is a reasonable amount of work-adaptation, green training, and circular-economic restructuring going on in Canada. Much of it comes from local trade union environmentalists, labour-environmental alliances, local community development associations and educators and trainers. The strength of these workplace, municipal, locally- and regionally- based initiatives is their community anchorage. Their shortcoming is—their community anchorage. They risk being largely unknown outside their region, workplace or province. They may be unaware of others trying the same thing, and similar

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<sup>6</sup> Bazely, D. (2011). Description of Session, 'Making progress on wicked problems through interdisciplinary collaborations', AAAS, Vancouver, February 2012.

efforts in other countries and other time periods. Information-flow for community-based projects is never good enough.

But in this chilly Canadian climate, strategic creativity is of necessity focusing elsewhere than the federal government, and producing new alliances.

1. A turn towards provincial government for policy and regulation, and multi-province policy coordination
2. Growth of local union green activism and the use of collective bargaining to progress environmental responsibility
3. Regionalisation of economic development—the circuit economies.

Two additional strategic approaches—it is too early to call them alliances—are also beginning to take shape.

4. Cross-border information -sharing about green transitions and the workplace
5. Seeking out international best practices in linking economic and environmental policy, and in mainstreaming environmental responsibility within collective bargaining.

## **V. Conclusion**

In sum, we *are* facing a wicked problem. The new alliances and strategies that are crystallising are essential for a politics of the future, in order to hasten the demise of what is effectively climate denial.

Both green job creation and greening the vast majority of jobs we have, should be crucial for slowing global warming on our northern patch. But we in Canada also have an elephant in the room, and that is the refusal of the national government to engage with the threat of climate warming. Americans may be familiar with our elephant too.

The Atlantic Forum is breaking new ground. Information sharing on what works and what doesn't to green the world of work, between regions in the same province, between provinces, and between Americans and Canadians—is new. Labour-environment alliances on green work adaptation are innovative.

But you can't stop there. After these two days of work, I hope you craft a way to continue information sharing, benchmarking, and helping each other mobilise in strategic and practical ways. Across all the borders: between labour and the environment movement. Among provinces and among states. Between Canadian and Americans. In the next two days, I believe you'll come up with ways to make your cross-border cross-pollination, work for the long-term.

## CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ

Directeure de recherche, Travail et changements climatiques (W3), Professeure titulaire, Etudes en travail et syndicalisme, Université York

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### Le travail dans le monde en réchauffement du Canada: des problèmes irréductibles et de nouvelles alliances

*Nous avons plusieurs choix, mais le passé n'en fait pas partie.*<sup>1</sup>

#### I. Pourquoi ce projet W3—Work in a Warming World? (Le travail dans un monde en réchauffement)

Le Canada n'a jamais été, jusqu'à ce jour, l'un des leaders des pays de l'OCDE dans la bataille engagée à l'échelle mondiale pour ralentir le réchauffement climatique. Peu importe où se porte le regard — que ce soit la nécessité d'une politique nationale sur le climat, la réglementation des pollueurs pour réduire les GES, l'incubation des recherches en biotechnologies et l'encouragement d'une utilisation domestique des nouvelles technologies, le financement de la formation en écologie et le soutien de la recherche climatique de base — le gouvernement canadien ne semble pas avoir son propre plan, prétextant qu'il attend pour suivre l'exemple des États-Unis. Le gouvernement du Canada semble également ne voir aucun rôle pour l'état dans la bataille pour ralentir le réchauffement de la planète.

Mais cela n'est pas non plus un phénomène récent. En mars 2009, le Climatic National Policy Report, une station d'observation internationale, résumait en ces mots l'engagement du Canada en regard de la lutte pour ralentir le réchauffement de la planète, comparativement aux autres pays de l'OCDE : « *Le Canada, qui est demeuré largement inactif à l'échelle nationale, constitue une exception notable* »<sup>2</sup>.

Mais le réchauffement climatique n'a que faire des frontières nationales. **Sur trois plans**, la position du gouvernement canadien pose un défi important à la lutte mondiale. **Au plan international**, il vient en aide aux négateurs du problème climatique au niveau des sciences, des règlements et des politiques autour du monde<sup>3</sup>. **Au plan national**, le manque de politiques fédérales rend impossible l'intégration de la réponse canadienne au réchauffement climatique à la grandeur du pays, ou la récolte des avantages liés à une intégration des politiques à plusieurs niveaux, comme le fait l'UE. **Au plan des collectivités**, étant donné que le gouvernement ne voit pas le réchauffement climatique comme une question urgente, l'impact du climat sur le travail, les collectivités, l'éducation et les jeunes est presque complètement négligé.

Une sorte de schizophrénie à l'égard des politiques s'est établie à Ottawa. D'un côté, les emplois écologiques sont vus comme une panacée. Il y a beaucoup de discussions à propos de la création d'emplois « verts »—la projection pleine d'espoir d'un grand nombre de nouveaux emplois qui pourraient être créés, si le Canada encourageait la croissance des énergies vertes et de l'efficacité énergétique à la grandeur de la nation<sup>4</sup>. D'un autre côté, le Canada est hors course comparativement à tous les autres pays développés — Le gouvernement fédéral a refusé d'accepter son rôle de leader d'état à l'égard de la création d'emplois écologiques et de la formation écologique. Et il ne voit pas non plus de rôle pour le gouvernement dans l'incubation de jeunes entreprises écolos, qui créeraient de l'emploi. Pour le gouvernement fédéral, c'est le marché qui doit être le créateur d'emplois. Et d'un

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<sup>1</sup> D. Sauchyn et S. Kulshreshtha (2008), tiré de *Vivre avec les changements climatiques au Canada*, par Lemmen, D.S. et autres, Gouvernement du Canada, p.296

<sup>2</sup> [www.climatico.org](http://www.climatico.org), Mars, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> La récente mise à pied de 700 scientifiques du climat et de l'environnement à l'emploi d'agences gouvernementales du Canada envoie un message non équivoque à cet égard.

<sup>4</sup> La prolifération des définitions des emplois écologiques est un grand risque. Cela confond le public et permet à des emplois d'être désignés comme écologiques alors qu'ils ne le devraient pas.

autre côté encore, on ne se préoccupe presque pas « de rendre le travail en lui-même plus écologique ». Un avertissement clairvoyant de l'importance des actions proactives de la part du gouvernement, sur tous ces fronts, est venu de l'Australie, en 2008 :

« En vertu de la plupart des scénarios des politiques climatiques visant à ralentir le réchauffement mondial, les pertes d'emploi et les remaniements des emplois seront considérables, les gains d'emplois prévus dépendront des politiques et des politiques gouvernementales interventionnistes seront essentielles ».<sup>5</sup>

## II. Le programme de recherche *Work in a Warming World*

Le programme *Work in a Warming World* est né de la frustration et de l'inquiétude d'un groupe d'universitaires canadiens et d'activistes syndicaux à l'effet que le monde du travail ne joue pas le rôle influent qu'il devrait pour conduire l'économie du Canada vers des émissions réduites en carbone.

W3 est un ensemble de 3 projets basés à l'université York, en collaboration avec plus de 50 organisations et chercheurs, 10 universités, répartis dans 4 pays.

**2008-2009:** *What do we know? What do we need to know? A report on the state of knowledge about the impact of climate change on Canadian work and employment* (Que savons-nous? Qu'avons-nous besoin de savoir? Un rapport sur l'état des connaissances à l'égard de l'impact du changement climatique sur le travail et l'emploi au Canada), 289 pages.

**2010-2015:** *Work in a Warming World CURA* (Le travail dans un monde en réchauffement, ARUC): un programme de recherche de 5 ans.

**2010-2011:** *Engaging the Community: Canada's work world and the challenge of climate change* (Implication des collectivités : le monde du travail au Canada et le défi du changement climatique): Une subvention d'un an pour joindre le grand public.

### Voici les grandes questions au cœur du W3:

1. De quelle façon les organisations du marché du travail évaluent-elles l'impact du changement climatique sur l'emploi et le travail et comment y répondent-elles?
2. Quelles sont les mesures prises par les organisations du marché du travail pour rendre leurs pratiques de travail plus écologiques?
3. Quels rôles les politiques de règlements internationales, nationales et régionales jouent-elles pour aider ou entraver le virage écologique dans les divers secteurs de l'économie canadienne?
4. Quels genres de formations et de connaissances écologiques possédons-nous? De quoi avons-nous besoin?

## III. Problème irréductible

Les climatologues utilisent le terme « problème irréductible » pour décrire un problème hautement complexe et qui défie les approches traditionnelles de résolution de problèmes ».<sup>6</sup> Alors que le réchauffement climatique est en lui-même un problème irréductible, la réponse au changement climatique est devenue, au Canada, une question sociale irréductible. Le changement climatique pose

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<sup>5</sup> Hatfield-Dodds, S. G. Turner, H. Schandi et T. Doss (2008). *Rapport pour le Dusseldorp Skills Forum*, intitulé « Growing the green collar economy: Skills and labour challenges in reducing our greenhouse emissions and national environmental footprint. » CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems, Canberra.

<sup>6</sup> Bazely, D. (2011). Description provenant de la séance « Comment traiter avec succès des problèmes irréductibles au moyen de collaborations interdisciplinaires », AAAS, Vancouver, Février 2012.

un défi social — un défi à l'échelle de toute la société — à la plupart des niveaux, au Canada et dans le monde.

Parmi la pléthore de menaces qu'engendre déjà le fait de *ne pas* répondre au changement climatique au Canada, je veux attirer l'attention sur deux de nos problèmes irréductibles :

3. La créativité stratégique: Comment pouvons-nous créer, utiliser et faire connaître des stratégies pragmatiques et efficaces de travail écologique afin de réduire les gaz à effet de serre dans le milieu du travail au Canada — dans le contexte du cadre politique actuel? Comment pouvons-nous aller au-delà des pratiques isolées actuelles et nous diriger vers quelque chose de plus élaboré?
4. Le travail en regard de l'avenir: Que pouvons-nous espérer accomplir, concrètement, pour rendre le milieu du travail plus écologique et réduire les GES, à court terme, à moyen terme et en pensant à l'avenir? Quels sont nos sites d'action? Quels instruments avons-nous déjà en mains? De quelles alliances —nouvelles, renouvelées ou déjà établies — avons-nous besoin?

#### **IV. Stratégies et alliances**

Il y a déjà en cours au Canada une quantité raisonnable d'adaptations des milieux de travail, de formations en écologie et de restructurations autour de l'économie. La plus grande partie est issue d'écologistes de mouvements syndicaux locaux, d'alliances syndicats-environnement, d'associations locales de développement communautaire et d'éducateurs et de formateurs. La force de ces initiatives dans les milieux de travail, au niveau municipal, local et régional est leur ancrage dans les collectivités. Leur faiblesse est aussi leur ancrage dans les collectivités. Elles risquent d'être largement méconnues à l'extérieur de leur région, de leur milieu de travail ou de leur province. Leurs promoteurs peuvent ignorer que d'autres essaient les mêmes choses et que des efforts similaires sont entrepris dans d'autres pays et d'autres fuseaux horaires. Le flux de l'information quant aux projets basés dans les collectivités n'est jamais assez large.

Mais, dans le climat frisquet du Canada, la créativité stratégique doit nécessairement prendre sa source ailleurs qu'au niveau du gouvernement fédéral et elle doit créer de nouvelles alliances, comme par exemple :

1. Regard vers le gouvernement provincial pour obtenir des politiques et des règlements et pour la coordination des politiques interprovinciales
2. Croissance de l'activisme écologique des syndicats locaux et utilisation des négociations collectives pour faire avancer la responsabilisation envers l'environnement
3. Régionalisation du développement économique — les économies de tout le circuit.

Deux approches stratégiques additionnelles — il est trop tôt pour les appeler des alliances— commencent aussi à prendre forme.

4. Partage transfrontalier des informations — partage à propos des transitions écologiques et des milieux de travail
5. Recherche des meilleures pratiques internationales pour établir des liens entre les politiques économiques et environnementales et intégrer une responsabilisation face à l'environnement dans les négociations collectives.

## V. Conclusion

En somme, nous *faisons* face à un problème irréductible. Les nouvelles alliances et stratégies qui se cristallisent maintenant sont essentielles pour les politiques du futur, de façon à accélérer la disparition de ce qui est effectivement un déni du changement climatique.

L'action de créer des emplois écologiques et celle de rendre plus écologiques la grande majorité des emplois existants devraient toutes deux être des étapes cruciales dans le ralentissement du réchauffement planétaire de notre région nordique. Mais, au Canada, il y a également un éléphant dans la pièce; c'est le refus du gouvernement national de s'engager à l'égard de la menace du réchauffement climatique. Et les Américains connaissent peut-être aussi le même éléphant.

Le Forum de l'Atlantique veut ouvrir de nouveaux espaces. Le partage d'informations sur ce qui fonctionne et ce qui ne fonctionne pas pour rendre le monde du travail plus écologique, entre les diverses régions d'une même province, entre les provinces et entre les Américains et les Canadiens — est tout nouveau. Des alliances entre les groupes syndicaux et écologistes à l'égard de l'adaptation écologique du travail sont également d'une nature novatrice.

Mais il ne faut pas s'arrêter là. Après ces deux journées de travail, j'espère que vous imaginerez des manières de continuer à partager de l'information, à faire des évaluations comparatives et à vous aider réciproquement à vous mobiliser stratégiquement et pratiquement. Au-delà de toutes les frontières et entre les mouvements syndicaux et écologistes. Au sein des provinces et au sein des états. Entre les Canadiens et les Américains. Au cours des deux prochains jours, j'ai bon espoir que vous réussirez à trouver des idées pour faire en sorte que cette pollinisation croisée transfrontalière soit efficace à long terme.

## **KAREN HAWLEY**

*National Representative, National Union of Public and General Employees*

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### **What initiatives have been taken by your union to “Save the Planet and Create Jobs”?**

The National Union of Public and General Employees (NUPGE) is a union of 12 component unions, each independently run. We represent 340,000 provincial workers in 9 provinces from coast to coast. To date, our climate change focus has been on education. In 2006 NUPGE release a 60-page climate change primer, *Keeping our Cool*, and have since distributed over 13,000 copies. We've produced other educational flyers to try to bring our members up-to-date on issues like biofuels, offsets, and a just transition for workers from polluting industry to green industry.

Unfortunately, the pamphlet -Get our Governments to go green NOW, that we created in 2007, is still completely relevant: This is because the Canadian federal government has made no plans or implemented policy to curb emissions or create green jobs.

### **Has your union worked with environmental groups?**

We work closely with CAN-Canada and their members, including the DSF, Sierra Club of Canada, Pembina Institute, CPAWS, FOE, Council of Canadians, CYCC, and Region enviro groups like Ecology Action Centre, Conservation Council of New Brunswick. The Network also has development and social justice organizations as members.

In addition we are members of the Green Economy Network (GEN). We have formally supported the platform that sets out a blueprint for government actions over the next ten years to avoid the worst environmental and socio-economic impacts from climate change.

The three immediate priorities are:

1. A renewable energy development strategy,
2. Improved energy efficiency for homes and buildings, and
3. Expanded public transit plus high-speed inter-urban rail transport.

All three would create a substantial number of new decent jobs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and provide opportunities for achieving greater equity in our economy.

### **Has the union been involved in alliance-building with the environmental movement? What have been the opportunities for and constraints to doing so?**

We have built alliances within the environmental movement by supporting individual projects and actions, being members of networks, and additionally by participating in strategy meetings and lobbying efforts.

Constraints include - representing a huge number of people who are engaged with their unions for work related issues (health and safety, salaries, job security, etc.). Often they don't expect to hear about environmental issues from their union. In some cases our members' activism with the union lies in other areas. So although we are keeping up with the science and the latest policy or regulatory solutions - sometimes our members aren't and we need to educate - take the pulse - and then take positions and lobby.

Sometimes environment groups don't understand the labour agenda and that we have a mandate to represent the work interests of our members. This takes some effort to find common ground but is not usually an impediment to working together.

**Has your union initiated and/or supported gender-based analysis of green job creation/training?**

NUPGE supports a gender-based analysis of green job creation and training to thoroughly understand the opportunities and potential pitfalls. Social equity and environmental justice are key components to NUPGE's work.

## **DONALD LAFLEUR**

*National Vice-President, Canadian Union of Postal Workers*

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### **HISTORY**

CUPW has been involved in fighting to improve our environment for well over a decade now. We have also been supportive and involved in building alliances with environment and social groups for many years.

### **LABOUR MOVEMENT**

#### **Canadian Labour Congress**

The CLC has an environment committee made up of appointees from most of its affiliates. It meets twice a year. Over the years we have discussed environmental initiatives that have been acted upon by different unions. The labour movement has used many means and avenues to ensure governments and corporations consider the impact of their decisions on the environment. As far as Canada Post is concerned they have come to consider the environmental impact of practically every decision they make.

Unions have taken these issues to consultation, negotiations, rallies, and Labour Day parades. We have pressured governments and corporations. We have participated in climate change conferences at home and internationally including Cochabamba.

For many years the Canadian Auto Workers have been attempting to negotiate extended producer liability in collective agreements. This would force Ford, GM and Chrysler to take back the vehicles to be fully recycled when consumers are done with them. This is one example of many.

#### **Canadian Union of Postal Workers**

Internally we have implemented green initiatives over the years. They include a recycling program at national office, retrofitting our building when renovations took place, doing away with little creamers and milk, and changing the coffee supplier (no more heating elements).

Our union has pressured Canada Post to reduce their foot print. We have done that by taking issues to consultation and negotiations. Every time we find information about other postal administrations we take it to consultation. Information such as converting fleets of motor vehicles, retrofitting buildings, extending on foot mail delivery, expanding the use of public transportation, car pooling, printing advertising mail on recycled paper and the list goes on.

At negotiations we had a demand to force CPC to work with the union on implementing environmentally sound initiatives. We are also proposing a joint environment committee. We will also be putting forth a suggestion for a pilot project.

CUPW was involved from the start in developing a union education course entitled "*Climate Change: It's a Union Issue*". The Central and Toronto regional offices made this course part of their spring education last year.

Our national convention is taking place next month. CUPW is committed to being a progressive and creative force in the areas of environmental stewardship and sustainable resource use. We have a policy on this issue that is being recommended for acceptance for the delegate's consideration.

## **ALLIANCE BUILDING**

CUPW has been supportive of alliance building on the environment front and many others over the past few decades.

### **Work in a Warming World**

We have been involved in this initiative from the start. Brother Geoff Bickerton head researcher for CUPW and I have been working with Sister Carla Lipsig-Mummé who has been instrumental in obtaining grants to study the impact of climate change on employment. Carla and I did presentations on Work in a Warming World in Brussels back in the spring of 2010.

### **The Green Economy Network**

This group of environmental and labour organizations was formed in the fall of 2009 with full support of the CLC. Spearheaded by Brother Tony Clarke of the Polaris institute this group has met about 3 times a year mainly by teleconferencing. We have developed a paper entitled "Making the Shift to a Green Economy: A Common Platform of the Green Economy Network" which contains the following 3 main objectives:

- A Renewable Energy Development Strategy
- Green Homes and Green Buildings Strategy
- A National Public Transportation Strategy

We did presentations on those 3 themes at an evening workshop during the CLC national convention last May. We also developed an anti conservative campaign leading up to and during the most recent federal election. For more information please go to [www.greeneconomynet.ca](http://www.greeneconomynet.ca)

### **Council of Canadians**

Sister Andrea Harden has been leading this ad-hock group. We meet on a regular basis, many times by conference call. We did a survey last year that clearly showed that politicians are out of sink with Canadians as it relates to climate change and environmental issues. The survey results were released in a press conference and used during the federal elections.

The CUPW, Council of Canadians, Public Service Alliance of Canada and Common Frontiers were part of a delegation that went to the Cochabamba Bolivia Climate Change Conference. For more information, please go to [www.canadians.org](http://www.canadians.org)

## **PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE**

One issue that needs to become part of the discussion when we talk about climate change is who will be responsible for the sustainable and renewable energy of the future. I believe that we must ensure that elected governments allocate funds and that the energy of the future is in public hands, otherwise we will be facing similar problems as we have today. We will have a profit driven agenda that doesn't care about workers or all living things on this planet.

For me it is quite simple: when elected governments are responsible for energy, natural resources to name but two, we can use our democratic right to vote them out when the public disagrees with their decision making. But CEO's names are not on election ballots.

## **Conclusions**

A CD which contains various reports as well as a Power Point presentation will be handed out to all participants at this conference.

## **DONALD LAFLEUR**

*Vice-président National, Syndicat des travailleurs et travailleuses des postes*

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### **APERÇU GÉNÉRAL**

Le STTP participe à la lutte environnementale depuis plus d'une dizaine d'années. Il s'efforce aussi d'appuyer et de nouer des alliances avec les groupes environnementaux et de justice sociale depuis de nombreuses années.

### **MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL**

#### **Congrès du travail du Canada (CTC)**

Le CTC a un comité de l'environnement composé de représentantes et représentants de la plupart de ses syndicats affiliés. Ce comité se réunit deux fois par an. Au fil des ans, nous avons discuté d'initiatives environnementales qui ont été mises en œuvre par divers syndicats. Le mouvement syndical a utilisé différents moyens pour inciter les gouvernements et les entreprises à tenir compte des répercussions de leurs décisions sur l'environnement. À Postes Canada, ces répercussions sont prises en compte dans presque toutes les décisions.

Les syndicats ont soulevé ces questions dans le cadre de réunions de consultation et de négociation et lors de rassemblements et de défilés de la Fête du travail. Nous avons exercé des pressions sur les gouvernements et les entreprises. Nous avons participé aux conférences nationales et internationales sur les changements climatiques, y compris celle de Cochabamba.

Les Travailleurs canadiens de l'automobile tentent depuis de nombreuses années de négocier une politique de « responsabilité élargie des producteurs ». De telles dispositions dans leurs conventions collectives obligerait Ford, GM et Chrysler à reprendre possession des véhicules qu'ils ont fabriqués et à les recycler une fois que les consommateurs ont fini de les utiliser. C'est n'est qu'un exemple parmi tant d'autres.

#### **Syndicat des travailleurs et travailleuses des postes**

Au sein du STTP, nous avons mis en place des initiatives écologiques au fil des ans. Par exemple, un programme de recyclage au bureau national, la conversion au vert de notre immeuble lors des rénovations, l'élimination des contenants miniatures de crème et de lait et le recours à un nouveau fournisseur pour le café (fini les éléments chauffants).

Notre syndicat a exercé des pressions sur Postes Canada pour qu'elle réduise son empreinte écologique. Nous avons soulevé les questions écologiques dans le cadre des consultations syndicales-patronales et de nos négociations. Chaque fois que nous obtenons des renseignements au sujet des initiatives mises en place par d'autres administrations postales, nous les soumettons à l'employeur lors des consultations. Il s'agit d'initiatives telles que la conversion des parcs de véhicules automobiles, la conversion au vert des immeubles, l'expansion de la livraison du courrier effectuée à pied, un recours accru au transport en commun, le covoiturage et l'impression des envois publicitaires sur du papier recyclé.

Dans le cadre de nos négociations, nous avons présenté une revendication visant à obliger Postes Canada à collaborer avec le Syndicat à la mise en œuvre de pratiques écologiques. Nous proposons aussi la mise sur pied d'un comité mixte de l'environnement et nous comptons aussi proposer la tenue d'un projet pilote.

Le STTP a participé dès le début à l'élaboration d'un cours intitulé « Les changements climatiques : un enjeu syndical ». L'an dernier, nos bureaux des régions du Centre et de Toronto ont intégré ce cours à leurs sessions d'éducation du printemps.

Notre congrès national aura lieu le mois prochain, et nous allons soumettre à l'approbation des déléguées et délégués une politique en matière d'environnement comportant l'engagement suivant : Le STTP s'engage à être une force créative et progressiste dans les domaines de la gérance de l'environnement et de l'utilisation de ressources durables.

### **NOUER DES ALLIANCES**

Au cours des dernières décennies, le STTP a appuyé les efforts en vue de nouer des alliances en matière d'environnement et de nombreuses autres questions.

#### **Travailler dans un monde en réchauffement**

Nous participons à cette initiative depuis le début. Le confrère Geoff Bickerton, directeur des recherches du STTP, et moi travaillons en collaboration avec la consœur Carla Lipsig-Mummé, qui a réussi à obtenir des subventions pour étudier les répercussions des changements climatiques sur l'emploi. Carla et moi avons fait des présentations sur le travail dans un monde en réchauffement à Bruxelles, au printemps 2010.

#### **Réseau pour une économie verte**

Ce groupe d'organisations syndicales et environnementales a été formé à l'automne 2009 avec le plein appui du CTC. Dirigé par le confrère Tony Clarke de l'Institut Polaris, ce groupe s'est réuni environ trois fois par année, principalement par vidéoconférence. Nous avons rédigé un document intitulé *Making the Shift to a Green Economy: A Common Platform of the Green Economy Network* (Passer à une économie verte : programme commun du Réseau pour une économie verte), qui énonce les trois objectifs suivants :

Stratégie de développement des énergies renouvelables

Stratégie visant les habitations et immeubles verts

Stratégie nationale de transport en commun

Nous avons fait des présentations sur ces trois thèmes dans le cadre d'un atelier en soirée durant l'Assemblée générale du CTC en mai dernier. Nous avons aussi élaboré une campagne contre les politiques conservatrices, qui a été menée avant et durant les récentes élections fédérales. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, visitez le site Web [www.reseaeconomieverte.ca](http://www.reseaeconomieverte.ca).

#### **Conseil des Canadiens**

La consœur Andrea Harden dirige un groupe spécial. Nous nous réunissons régulièrement, souvent par conférence téléphonique. Nous avons mené un sondage l'an dernier qui indique clairement que les positions des hommes et des femmes politiques en matière de changements climatiques et de questions environnementales sont aux antipodes de l'opinion publique au Canada. Les résultats de ce sondage ont été rendus publics lors d'une conférence de presse et utilisés durant les élections fédérales.

Le STTP, le Conseil des Canadiens, l'Alliance de la Fonction publique du Canada et l'organisme Common Frontiers ont fait partie d'une délégation qui a assisté à la Conférence de Cochabamba, en Bolivie, sur les changements climatiques. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, visitez le site Web [www.canadians.org](http://www.canadians.org).

### **SECTEUR PUBLIC OU SECTEUR PRIVÉ**

Lors des discussions sur les changements climatiques, l'une des questions qui doit être abordée est de savoir qui sera responsable des sources énergétiques durables et renouvelables de l'avenir. À mon avis, nous devons faire en sorte que les gouvernements élus y consacrent les sommes nécessaires et

que les énergies de l'avenir relèvent du secteur public. Sinon, nous nous trouverons aux prises avec les mêmes problèmes qu'aujourd'hui et l'objectif sera encore de réaliser des profits, sans aucun souci à l'égard des travailleurs et travailleuses et de tous les êtres vivants de la planète.

À mon sens, c'est très simple. Quand un gouvernement élu est responsable des dossiers de l'énergie et des ressources naturelles, pour n'en nommer que deux, et que nous sommes insatisfaits de ses décisions, nous pouvons nous débarrasser de ce gouvernement aux élections. En revanche, le nom des présidents d'entreprises ne figurent pas sur les bulletins de vote.

### **Conclusions**

Un disque compact comprenant divers rapports et une présentation Power Point sera remis à tous les participants et participantes à ce forum.

## DAVID COLES

*President, Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada*

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For CEP, environment and economy are integrally linked. Sustainability is an environmental imperative and the challenge of our generation. Sustainability is also the basis of economic security.

From the beginning of CEP, we have rejected the jobs vs. environment paradigm. One of our earliest policy papers was about “worker environmentalism” and in later years our national forest policy and energy policy translated that vision into comprehensive policies. CEP was one of the first Canadian unions to call “just transition” for workers and communities, an important principle which was linked to our leadership position on calling for the ratification of the Kyoto protocol on climate change.

Worker environmentalism is about policy – but it is also real politics. It is political economy and the fight for jobs and job security. It is dozens of often dramatic political struggles for land, forests, water and air. It is the politics of our complicated relationship with the environmental movement – a relationship we value but which has always had tensions and frustrations. Most important, worker environmentalism is the politics of winning environmental and sustainability debates in our own ranks when our employers and politicians use job blackmail against sustainability.

I could spend a day talking about any part of this complex of issues. But with our limited time today, these issues are best represented by the choices before Canada on our energy policy.

For more than a decade, CEP has opposed the re-drawing of the continental energy map. In fact, it was in 2002 that we supported the government of New Brunswick who wanted a “Canada First” policy for Atlantic offshore natural gas that today goes through this province to the Atlantic States without serving large parts of northern New Brunswick.

But more dramatically, since 2005, we have been fighting against the welding into place of a new oil pipeline infrastructure to make Canada the gas tank of America. We opposed the Keystone Pipeline, the Alberta Clipper pipeline, the Southern Lights pipeline, the Gateway pipeline and the Keystone XL pipeline. All of these pipelines are for the purpose of exporting raw bitumen for upgrading and processing in the US, at the expense of tens of thousands of value added Canadian jobs.

But these pipelines also undermine Canadian energy security and render impossible an independent, democratic and sustainable Canadian energy policy and strategy.

Not least, this massive export capacity is the principal driver of the unsustainable rate of development of the Alberta bitumen sands, which is projected to more than double over the next decade.

For many years we were a relatively lonely voice on these issues. Today we welcome the broad based US ENGO campaign against the Keystone XL. In August, more than 1,500 activists participated in civil disobedience in Washington DC, and a similar Canadian action was planned for September 26 in Ottawa.

Needless to say, these dramatic events are a new test for both labour and environmentalists. Can we meet our historic challenge as labour, citizens, environmentalists to deal with the sustainability issues of the bitumen sands and address climate change? Will we do this separately or together? Will the new “Blue Green” movement come into its own, or fall apart under the pressure of the largest capital project in the world today?

I am an optimist by nature, and now that I am a grandfather as well as a labour leader, I am more convinced than ever that we cannot and must not fail this test.

## **SARAH WINTERTON**

*Director of Strategic Partnerships, Environmental Defence*

## **CHARLES CAMPBELL**

*United Steelworkers of BlueGreen Canada*

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### **BLUEGREEN CANADA – AN INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE**

For the Steelworkers, the development of the BlueGreen Alliance in the United States and of BlueGreen Canada north of the border continues a tradition of activism on environmental issues, often in close connection with health-and-safety advocacy in the workplace.

The union saw the creation of the jointly sponsored separate organizations as a valuable way to inject new energy and resources into the effort, in part by attracting attention from the public and the news media and by attracting support from union members and outside donors.

For Environmental Defence working with the USW has helped to broaden and deepen our perspective and response on current key issues, such as renewable energy and the creation of good green jobs. Connecting solutions to environmental problems with job retention and creation and a healthy economy supports the idea that we need to protect the environment and provide good jobs, not one at the expense of the other.

Since BlueGreen Canada was founded in early 2009, we have focused on policy advocacy, information sharing and community engagement, primarily, but not exclusively, around the opportunities created through Ontario's Green Energy Act. At the community level, we have convened discussions with labour, environment and social justice advocates as well as small business owners about strategies that will support the development of a green economy.

Over the last year we have published a monthly *Green Economy Review* e-newsletter, which aims to deliver news about green economic development from around the globe. The newsletter provides snapshots of progress being made in different countries; sign on to receive it at [www.BlueGreenCanada.ca](http://www.BlueGreenCanada.ca).

This fall we are commencing a project called *Making Green Work: Catalyzing Green Economic Development*. The project aims to take the theory or concept of the green economy and to translate that theory into practice, or at least to lay the groundwork from which a practice can emerge, in three communities in Southern Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, and Mount Dennis/Weston (Toronto).

The work involves synthesizing insights from three different spheres: the academic and research community, the community of practice (i.e. organizations and individuals engaged in green community development), and local networks, organizations and individuals active in the communities under study.

Following a literature review and interviews with experts, we will study communities in different phases of green economic transition to answer questions such as: What are the factors that contributed to successes? What factors have impeded progress?

## **RICK WILLIAMS**

*Deputy Minister, Policies and Planning Office, Nova Scotia*

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The Nova Scotia government is spearheading a number of initiatives that stem from the belief that environmentally sustainable economic development is good public policy and that green jobs are a natural, significant and ubiquitous result of sound and effective economic development policies.

Community feed-in tariffs, tidal energy development and clean technology investment funds are key examples of how in Nova Scotia, 'greening' is an economic driver in and of itself. The Nova Scotia government looks at every opportunity through a number of lenses, with the green perspective firmly and permanently part of what guides policy and decision making processes.

Green is a growth area, which stands to benefit places like Nova Scotia. Ours is primarily a rural province, and the biggest impact of greening is felt widely in rural areas, where local workers and resources are employed on sustainable projects. There are also many things to be accomplished in towns and cities as well as we promote renewable energy strategies, higher standards for energy efficient construction, and new transportation systems and other public infrastructure.

There are serious challenges -- rising energy costs, the high Canadian dollar, recession in our major markets and slow growing government revenues -- to name the most obvious. As recent debates on electricity rates indicate, the political stakes are high, and greening initiatives can be controversial. These are times to make extra efforts to inform stakeholders and citizens generally about the longer-term wisdom, and necessity, of policies to protect our environment and to re-orient our economy to a greener future. Government cannot accomplish this alone. We are committed in Nova Scotia to building new relationships and much greater collaboration with communities, environmental NGOs and other stakeholder groups. There will have to be give and take on all sides, but this is the best way forward to manage the threats and to develop and implement the alternatives.

## **LESLEY ROGERS**

*Vice-President, Efficiency New Brunswick / Efficacité New Brunswick*

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In December 2005, the then Premier Bernard Lord government, with the unanimous support of the members of the provincial Legislative Assembly, passed the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Agency of New Brunswick Act. The Act established an arm's length crown agency dedicated to helping New Brunswick homeowners, businesses and large industries to: 1) use energy more efficiently, 2) make better energy choices, 3) manage energy expenses, and 4) lessen the impact of energy use on the environment. The Agency, better known today as Efficiency NB, currently offers one of the most comprehensive suites of energy efficiency programs in the country and is one of the few organizations in North America that is truly fuel agnostic.

Investing in energy efficiency is increasingly recognized as a win, win, win proposition for society as a whole by providing a more sustainable and stable energy supply, generating increased local economic activity and government tax revenues, and reducing green house gas emissions. The important role of energy efficiency investments as a tool for reducing GhGs was further emphasized in 2007 as it became a key plank in the Province's Climate Change Action Plan. The summative impact of Efficiency NB's programs since 2006 is estimated at over \$300M in total investment in energy efficiency initiatives across all sectors resulting in approximately 3,500 TJ of annual energy savings, (which in 2011 equates to over \$44M in annual avoided energy costs), and represents an annual reduction of 300,000 tonnes of GhGs.

Canadian and US studies have evaluated the employment impact of numerous federal, provincial, state and utility energy efficiency programs and initiatives generating employment multipliers, ranging between 6 – 19 person years of employment per \$1M in total energy efficiency investment. These "green jobs" come in many shapes and sizes: from home renovators using green products and techniques, furnace installers focused on energy star equipment, to LEED professionals in the commercial design & construction sector and certified energy managers in NB's largest industrial operations. Additionally, NB companies are increasingly facing market pull factors, aka "the Wal-Mart effect" demanding accredited (new ISO energy management standard) green products in order to access traditional and new markets for their products. Therefore, it can be said that in NB (and elsewhere) investments in energy efficiency have not only generated new "green jobs" but have in fact facilitated a "greening" of our current labour force.

Efficiency NB's role in facilitating this green transformation has been twofold: 1) providing information, advice and financial assistance to help participants take action to be more energy efficient; and 2) focusing on capacity development in the provincial labour force through both informal and formal training activities.

## **GERALD CRANE**

*Office of Climate Change, Energy Efficiency & Emissions Trading, Newfoundland & Labrador*

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The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador believes that climate change is not just an environmental issue; rather, it is equally an economic, social and political issue. From an environmental perspective, Government believes that climate change is happening and that it requires prompt and serious action. The key outstanding consideration is now an economic one: how will Government, and other jurisdictions, position their economies to ensure they maximize the opportunities, and minimize the risks, associated with operating in an increasingly greenhouse gas constrained world. Those jurisdictions that engage proactively in the debate will be best placed to address these challenges effectively. Jurisdictions that fail to address these matters may incur higher costs in the long run, miss opportunities to pursue technology development and seize new markets for greener goods and services, and could be vulnerable to changing market realities.

Few jurisdictions in North America can match the province's clean energy warehouse. Currently, about 85% of electricity consumption in the province comes from clean sources, and Lower Churchill hydro development will allow this to increase to 98% of electricity consumption. Clean energy exports from the existing Churchill Falls Generating Station and the Lower Churchill development to other locations in North America also displaces the need for GhG-intensive electricity generation elsewhere. At the same time, as a large coastal province with over 90% of the population living near the ocean, the province is exposed to long term impacts of climate change such as sea level rise, storm surges, coastal erosion and changing weather patterns. These impacts will impact on physical infrastructure in coastal areas such as roads, homes and wharves, on energy supply and demand, on resource based industries and on shipping patterns and conditions.

A key priority for Government is developing a policy framework to take advantage of current, new and emerging green economic opportunities in nine areas including sustainable resource management (fisheries and aquaculture, agriculture and forestry), green energy, green building and sustainable communities, energy efficiency and conservation, green transportation, environmental protection, waste management and recycling, sustainable tourism, and green knowledge and support services. One example of investment in green knowledge and support services is the recent five-year, \$28 million strategy to capitalize on opportunities and expand the ocean technology sector. This sector includes expansion of the "Smart Bay" project in Placentia Bay which is the largest ocean observation project in eastern Canada. Provincial analysis suggests that green activities in these ten areas directly accounted for 4.2% of GDP in 2009 and 2.6% of employment.

In 2011, Government commissioned an external consultant to identify growth opportunities in these areas, and to provide public policy recommendations to advance growth. The consultant's analysis suggests that in a business-as-usual scenario, green employment by 2020 is likely to grow by about 16.5% from 2010 (or by about 1.5% per year), and that with targeted policy interventions, employment growth of 30.0% (or 2.7% per year) could be achieved. The majority of projected employment gains are in the areas of sustainable resource management, green building and sustainable communities, waste management and recycling and sustainable tourism. These four areas accounted for 60% of green employment in 2010.

The consultant focused on 13 categories of opportunities in areas such as green building construction, technology development and deployment, skills development, green energy utilization, manufacturing, transportation, and marketing and branding. The analysis was informed by an analysis of key export opportunities for goods, services and knowledge, recognizing that employment growth may be limited by the province's small internal market.

The consultant provided 67 recommendations to Government. In its 2011 Climate Change Action Plan, Government committed to consider these recommendations and develop an action plan on next steps. This work will include engagement with both labour and business stakeholders.

The presentation will highlight some of the key green economic and employment opportunities in the province, provide a high level overview of the consultant's work, and highlight some of the key recommendations put forward for consideration.

## **SHELDON POLLETT**

*Executive Director, Choices for Youth, Train for Trades, Newfoundland*

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### **HISTORY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH & TRAIN FOR TRADES**

Choices For Youth (Choices) is a non-profit, charitable, community-based agency with a 20-year history of providing housing and lifestyle development supports to youth in the St. John's Metro area. The organization was founded as a result of an identified need among youth, the community and government to have an empowerment-based program available to youth for whom 'home' was not an option. In August 2008, Choices initiated an innovative project (inspired by the [Eva's Phoenix Program](#)) called Train for Trades, in which 10 youth identified as "at-risk" were provided basic safety and construction training, as well as employment on the renovation of the Lilly Building. During the process, Train for Trades offered a unique Intensive Support Model (ISM) where the youth received the necessary guidance to be successful.

A project like Train for Trades has never been delivered in Atlantic Canada, combining a population in need of opportunity with an industry that has opportunities to provide. Based on initial evaluation, Choices has been successful in accomplishing the two primary objectives of the project - Renovation of the Lilly Building (new 14 unit affordable, supportive housing program for youth) which is approximately 11000 sq feet, and successfully preparing 10 youth to enter the construction industry. The youth are the true success of the project, with six of the youth being accepted into post-secondary, as well as being offered employment in the trades industry.

### **TRAIN FOR TRADES GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

The primary goal for Train for Trades is to navigate youth through the transition from a dependency on income support and other systems to viable, sustainable, long-term employment by reducing barriers and increasing employability skills.

Building upon the successful completion of the initial program objectives, Phase II focuses on three key components:

**Training** – designed to meet the needs of youth and industry, where youth receive the necessary safety knowledge and general construction training combined with energy efficiency retro-fit training to prepare them for a career in the trades.

**Employment** – industry driven and meaningful, where youth are given the opportunity to gain valuable construction/energy efficiency retro-fit experience, build on acquired knowledge and learn how to manage a job.

**Support** – Intensive Support Model (ISM) implemented to help youth navigate a personal plan for success and to attain the stability necessary to move forward in their lives.

### **TRAIN FOR TRADES PHASE II**

Building upon the Eva's Phoenix Employment Model, the Train for Trades program has changed the focus from construction/renovation towards a social enterprise model based on Warm Up Winnipeg (B.U.I.L.D). This model focused on home energy efficiency retro-fits for low income families in the St. John's Metro area. A partnership was developed with the Newfoundland & Labrador Housing Corporation (NLHC) & the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) where in the initial pilot phase 10 youth were trained to complete energy efficiency retro-fits on basements in 40 NLHC units. These retro-fits included rigid foam insulation, framing, insulation, vapor barrier, gyp-roc/plaster and sealing of headers. The youth in the Train for Trades program received four weeks of training prior to working in these identified housing units at the Carpenters Millwrights College (CMC), its training partner since

inception. The training consisted of First Aid/CPR, WHIMIS, Fall Arrest, Confined Space, Introduction to Construction, Tool Handling & Safety and Hands On Retro-fit Training.

In Phase III of this program, Choices partnered again with NLHC and CUPE to complete home energy efficiency retro-fits to 60 NLHC units. A two-week training program was completed at the CMC to provide youth with the necessary safety training. During Phase III, Train for Trades added Asbestos Abatement Training, Fire Extinguisher Training and Ramset Training.

In time, this program will develop into a social enterprise to retro-fit and renovate homes in the St. John's Metro area with a particular focus on low-income households. The purpose of this particular social enterprise will be to train and employ youth through home energy efficiency retro-fits, while generating revenue to substantially contribute to the sustainability of the enterprise.

## **TOM MANN**

*Executive Director, New Brunswick Union of Public and Private Employees*

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### **TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY: WHY UNIONS MUST BE INVOLVED**

Most thoughtful people agree that our world is in serious trouble. Our planet grows steadily in population while several concurrent crises have either sprung up or accelerated over the last decade:

- crises in bio-diversity,
- fuel shortages
- water contamination
- global warming and...
- an inequitable financial system in constant disarray.

Although the impetus for these crises vary, at a fundamental level they all share a common feature; the gross misallocation of capital. During the last two decades, monies have poured into property, fossil fuels and structural financial assets with embedded derivatives while in comparison, little has been invested in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem and bio-diversity protection and land and water conservation.

Global warming is caused by human behavior. Thus, if caused by human behavior then we need to look at our same behaviors for solutions.

Climate change and global warming have become national policy for many unions with the commitment to this, spreading across our country and internationally. Labour must confront the critical issues of minimizing the effects of global warming beginning at both the bargaining table and in the arena of public policy. It must be discussed at every level of the union movement – and in every branch, local and workplace.

Unions participation is essential in decision making related to sectoral, national and international policies on global warming, greening our economies and creation of climate jobs – those that cut down the amount of greenhouse gases we put up in the air and thus slow down climate change.

The New Brunswick Union's two handbooks Cool Comforts: Bargaining for Our Survival and Cool Comforts II: Using Our Capital to Save Our Future call for immediate action on climate change in the workplace; at the bargaining table with employers; and by utilizing significant financial clout – through their pension plan investments – to demand better environmental protection from the industries that their pension funds (\$600 Billion alone in Canada) are invested in.

Unions need to be leaders in the shift to a new greener economy. Such leadership not only has a duty to continue to advocate for jobs, but to do so with an understanding of what the nature of the work on our planet actually means. The slogan “No Jobs on a Dead Planet” needs to be taken as a rally cry for all unions.

While Unions must engage with the transformation of work, they also have a right and responsibility to provide a voice for workers in the transformation of the economy towards a green economy.

Leaders of unions and environmental groups must speak about the need to invest in an economy where both ordinary workers and the planet are respected.

As Paul Rogat Loeb (Glued to the Weather Channel While the World Burns) insists:

“We need to join with (these) allies and others to voice our outrage at those risking our common future for greed. We need to find creative ways to do this until (America’s) political climate comes to grips with the changing climate of the earth.”

An alliance between the labour and environmental movements with a strategic plan – to solve global warming through a clean energy economy that creates jobs and trade rules that protect those jobs with labour and environmental standards.

That is what our discussions must be about.

# KYLE BUOTT

*President, Halifax-Dartmouth and District Labour Council*

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## LABOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND INITIATIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

My comments on broad issues will relate directly to the Nova Scotian case, but are generally applicable to the Maritimes.

### 1. What has been done on environmental work in the labour movement in Halifax?

- a. Two levels – joint political work and initiatives in the workplace. I'll focus mostly on political work as that is the role of the Labour Council.
- b. Joint Political Work – G8/G20 Demonstrations, forestry plan, Solidarity Halifax.
- c. Workplace initiatives – various union-employer agreements geared toward conservation of energy, water, reduction of waste, etc. For example: Olands Brewery and UFCW.

### 2. Environmentalism and Labour in Nova Scotia

- a. What does this mean in Nova Scotia – conflict between conservation and resource extraction – minerals and coal, oil, forests, etc.
- b. The question of sprawl and development – lower cost working class housing and jobs vs. protection forests and wetlands.
- c. Does it need to be this way?
  - i. For Nova Scotia to be successful we need to get out of the jobs vs. environment mindset

### 3. Opportunities: Jobs of the future

- a. Existing major industries have been unwilling to locate in Nova Scotia: example: auto, closure of steel, etc.
- b. Real promise shown by Daewoo plant, other initiatives
- c. Public investment in new green technologies is the way to go. This means returning some industries to democratic, public ownership, like Nova Scotia Power. Public ownership will give the province access to the capital it needs to fund green and sustainable development.

### 4. Tensions: Winning over the union membership

- a. Belief that environmental concerns mean job losses especially in resource extraction industries.
- b. Need to highlight what various 'green' jobs actually are.
- c. The economy is changing, and so is our relationship to our work, that means unions must change too, that change can mean good, green jobs for all, or it can mean a handful of corporations getting rich of new green technology.

### 5. Tensions: Problems with environmental movement and environmentalists

- a. Environmental movement is often too concerned with environmental protection and not environmental justice.
- b. Example: Carbon taxes that make working class folks pay while allowing banks to shift millions in taxes around.
- c. Tendency towards lifestyle-ism – the idea that if we all recycle, buy-local, and compost, somehow the world will be a better place. It won't.

### 6. Conclusion

- a. Solidarity Halifax as a process to explore these tensions
- b. Need dialogue between labour and workers, environmentalists, and socialists and social activists
- c. Needs to become a conversation about justice, not wages, jobs or conservation

## **WILLIAM REES**

*School of Community and Regional Planning, The University of British Columbia*

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Let's assume for the moment that the science of climate and global ecological change is valid. (Is there any real reason not to?) Let's also assume that *H. sapiens* is an intelligent species predisposed to rational analysis and forward planning. (We claim to be a science-based society, don't we?) If these assumptions were both correct, we would expect national governments and the world community to be taking all reasonable steps to avoid an impending collision between the human enterprise and ecological reality. Why is this is not happening?

In this presentation, I make the case that dangerous global change is, in fact, a reality and explain why the policy response to date springs less from reason than it does from emotion and instinct. I then suggest changes to the structure of society, the economy and employment that should be implemented now ago to reduce the impacts of global ecological change and the possibility of societal collapse, i.e., changes that might already have been implemented by a truly intelligent species.

## **DAVID COON**

*Executive Director, Conservation Council of New Brunswick*

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### **CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION TO SHRINK EMISSIONS AND GROW THE GREEN ECONOMY**

In the fall of 1999, the parties to the UN Climate Change treaty gathered in Bonn, Germany. The Kyoto Protocol had been negotiated two years earlier, but remained to be ratified. At the end of this fifth Conference of the Parties, there was deadlock. The wheels were coming off the bus of international action on climate change. Domestically, both the Canadian Prime Minister the US President appeared to be walking away from any national climate action. It was clear that the only meaningful climate action that could take place in the short-term would be led by sub-national governments.

The Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP) had a recent string of successes in serving as a catalyst, both regionally and federally, for action to stop acid rain and cut mercury emissions into the environment. In our region, they were the logical institution to spur on climate action by provincial and state governments.

On the initiative of the Conservation Council of New Brunswick, discussions took place with senior officials from the New Brunswick Departments of Environment and Energy about the potential for the NEG-ECP to take the lead on this issue regionally. This germ of an idea ultimately led to New Brunswick's newly elected young Premier, Bernard Lord in 2000, tabling a motion at the 25<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the NEG-ECP in Halifax to adopt climate action as a focus of their work. Premier Lord then hosted a regional conference to discuss the key elements of a climate action plan.

Over the course of those 12 months, a steering committee of officials from all six states and five provinces developed a proposal for a regional climate action plan.

On August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2001 in Westbrook, Connecticut the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premier adopted the regional climate action plan which set greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2010, 2020 and the long-term, and accepted its guiding principles, goals to reach the 2010 target, and 34 recommendations to achieve those goals. Premiers and governors agreed to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2010, to 10 percent below that by 2020, and to a reduction of between 75% and 85% in the long-term (later set as 2050).

Environmental organizations from the New England states and the Eastern Canadian province collaborated on an annual report card to track the NEG-ECP's progress in achieving its goals and targets.

Individual states and provinces then developed their own strategies to implement the plan. It led New Brunswick to create Efficiency New Brunswick and impose a regulatory requirement on NB Power, the province's publicly owned electrical utility to supply an increasing percentage of its electricity sales from new low impact renewable sources. In the US Northeast, it could be said the NEG-ECP Climate Action Plan was the genesis for North America's first and only greenhouse gas emissions cap and trade program, and the impetus for intensifying existing efforts to increase energy efficiency across the economy.

The policies, regulatory initiatives and fiscal measures that the 11 jurisdictions pursued over the past decade in response to the NEG-ECP Climate Action Plan has created new economic opportunities in the energy efficiency, cogeneration and renewable energy sectors. This has created green jobs in a

variety of sectors from architecture and engineering to manufacturing and the service sector. The adoption of the NEG-ECP Action Plan sent a clear message to business that energy efficiency and renewables would be areas of growth for the foreseeable future across the region.

In 2010, Governor Deval Patrick hosted the annual NEG-ECP meeting in Massachusetts which opened with presentations on building the green economy and green jobs. The invited experts told the Governors and Premiers that the green economy had become an important economic niche, but it required clearly articulated economic policies from the states and provinces to make it mainstream and seize the huge opportunities for green job creation it provided. The NEG-ECP did not follow this theme through to this year's meeting in Halifax.

While most of the Canadian jurisdictions are expected to achieve the short-term emission reduction targets by next year, the NEG-ECP has not developed a new climate action plan to provide the framework for achieving the 2020 target, nor for the longer term target. Work at the official's level has shifted to implementing the Transportation and Air Quality Action Plan adopted by the NEG-ECP in 2008. The explanation given by officials, is that unlike 2001, today each state and province has institutionalized climate action tailored to their priorities. This institutional momentum makes the development of a comprehensive regional plan a near impossibility for this second commitment period. The NEG-ECP is focusing its climate-related work on cutting transportation emissions.

Ten years out, the bulk of the recommendations contained in the NEG-ECP Climate Action plan have been implemented by individual provinces and states. Officials are to report to next year's meeting about the success in achieving the short-term emissions reduction target.

Next year's meeting will be hosted by Vermont's Governor Shulman, who has launched a very ambitious effort in his own state to drive down greenhouse gas emissions and grow a green economy. As host, Governor Shulman has the opportunity to provide leadership on green job creation for the entire region through the Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers.

## BETH NAGUSKY

*Director, Environment North East, Maine*

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**Who is ENE.** ENE (Environment Northeast) is a regional environmental research and advocacy organization headquartered in Rockport, Maine with a mission to address large scale environmental issues. ENE's commitment to engagement with cross US/Canada border issues began at our inception in 1999, with the inclusion of a cross-border emphasis in our core mission. ENE has been deeply engaged in select energy and climate issues in Canada over this time and since 2007 has staffed an office in Canada (Charlottetown until Jan 2011, now relocated to Ottawa) and contributed to provincial energy and climate policy partnerships in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as well as targeted work at the federal level. In addition to Rockport, ME and Ottawa, ENE maintains other offices in Hartford, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts; with additional staff located in Vermont, Arizona, and California.

ENE has three major program areas: Climate and Energy; Forests and Land Use; and Transportation. Each of these incorporates work at the state, regional and federal levels. ENE's Canada Program implements our organizational objectives in the Eastern Provinces and at the federal level in Ottawa. ENE's Climate and Energy Analysis Center (CLEAN Center) houses one of the most complete regional energy and emissions databases in the region. ENE has a staff of 15, including six attorneys and eight policy analysts with advanced degrees in pertinent areas including resource economics, forestry, environmental management, environmental science, and environmental economics. ENE's in-depth policy analysis and our collaborative, solutions-based approach to energy and climate policy development have forged numerous partnerships with some of the leading U.S. and Canadian environmental organizations as well as with policy makers, utilities, academia, and industry in both countries.

ENE's experience, expertise, and unique position working on both sides of the border have led to important engagement in Canadian policy issues, including:

- **Policy Assistance.** ENE has provided extensive policy recommendations with partner groups at both the provincial and federal levels on energy and climate issues.
- **Energy and Climate Expertise.** ENE's knowledge of energy and climate issues led to invitations to provide expert testimony before House of Commons and Senate Standing Committees on energy and climate policy issues.
- **Speaking Engagements.** ENE has been invited to speak before such leading forums as the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP) and numerous NEG-ECP subsidiary events. ENE has provided the keynote address at the Renewable Energy Conference in Halifax and was a panelist at the New Brunswick System Operator's annual energy conference, both considered leading energy events in Atlantic Canada.
- **Reports and Analysis.** ENE has conducted deep research analysis that is highly regarded for its credibility. Most recently, ENE has entered into an agreement with four provinces to model the macroeconomic impacts from expanded investment in all-fuels energy efficiency, building on a similar study by ENE conducted for six New England states (*Energy Efficiency: Engine of Economic Growth* (2009)). ENE's *Climate Change Roadmap for New England and Eastern Canada* (2006) provided a groundbreaking assessment of ways that the eastern provinces and six New England states can address climate change mitigation, energy policy, transportation issues and land use, and the

recommendations included in the Roadmap continue to be widely used in the eastern provinces.

**Why Cross Border Perspectives are Important.** The US and Canada are each other's largest trading partners. At the state/provincial levels, issues such as energy imports and exports, renewable power development and sales, energy infrastructure such as transmission and grid integration, wood and forest management and air pollution are important and persistent economic issues that require cross-border attention in terms of mutual climate and sustainable energy gains. Cross-border business transactions, such as the acquisition of New England utilities by eastern Canadian power companies, exemplify the fact that cross-border interactions are increasing and critical to the economies of the states and provinces.

The New England Governor-Eastern Canadian Premier (NEG-ECP) Conference has been a highly valuable forum for discussions and at times spurring action on key climate and energy issues of mutual interest. For example, the 2001 NEG-ECP resolution on climate change undoubtedly spurred the development of state climate action planning in New England and greatly helped raised the profile of climate as a core regional issue. Other resolutions, discussions and presentations on energy efficiency, transmission structure and low carbon fuels have acted to raise the profile of these issues. While the NEG-ECP at times is subject to political winds, it remains a vital forum for cross border policy discussion. ENE takes this forum seriously as one of the central places to discuss the benefits of a sustainable economic future for the region. Among the issues ENE is highlighting are the employment and macroeconomic benefits of investing in energy efficiency. ENE's presented its report, *Energy Efficiency: Engine of Economic Growth* (2009), which demonstrates that by investing in all cost-effective efficiency investments, states gain enormous job growth and improvements in gross state product. For example, the Engine report showed that every \$1 invested by efficiency programs creates \$4-\$12 of gross state product increases depending on the fuel (electricity, natural gas or oil/propane) and state, as well as corresponding increases in jobs. After presenting that report, provinces expressed interest in conducting a similar study. ENE is now engaged with the Eastern Provinces in conducting an analysis of the economic and jobs benefits. This is an important example to us of the value of the NEG-ECP forum as well as related cross-border discussions. One of the findings of our report is that when states act together, the job and economic benefits increase through coordinated activities that spur sustainable business development, an important finding for the benefits of cross-border interactions.

## SARAH LETOURNEAU

*Director, Labour Climate Project, BlueGreen Alliance USA*

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The BlueGreen Alliance is a strategic partnership between labor unions and environmental organizations dedicated to expanding the number and quality of jobs in the green economy. The BlueGreen Alliance unites union members and environmentalists around our common goals: passing comprehensive clean energy and climate change legislation; restoring the rights of workers to form a union and bargain collectively to ensure that green jobs are good jobs; establishing a 21<sup>st</sup> century trade policy that promotes growth and prosperity across all sectors of the global economy; and creating new policies to regulate toxic chemicals and promote green alternatives to protect workers, communities and the environment.

This spring, the BlueGreen Alliance announced the launch of a national campaign aimed at creating good jobs in the 21st century economy. *Jobs21!* - a nine-state grassroots campaign aimed at increasing America's competitiveness to win the jobs and industries of the future - will be spearheaded by former Congressman Mark Schauer of Michigan and the former Minnesota State Senate Assistant Majority Leader Tarryl Clark.

The nine-state campaign - launched in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and California - will bring together union members and environmentalists to promote the creation of good jobs through investments in the clean energy economy, including renewable energy, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and high-speed internet. In addition, the campaign will focus on the importance of environmental regulations to reduce emissions and create jobs and protecting the health and safety of workers and communities.

**America's jobs crisis is at a breaking point.** What we need is a **bold, national jobs plan** that maintains and creates the good jobs America needs to move us back to prosperity. And we need a plan that will lay the foundation for our children and grandchildren to lead the world in the 21st century clean energy economy.

The jobs of the future will be created in industries that simultaneously secure our nation's energy independence and reduce pollution. The US needs a national jobs strategy that will capture the millions of jobs already emerging in these fast growing industries – wind and solar, and existing industries like healthcare, construction, education and manufacturing. Done right, such strategy will put people back to work and protect the environment.

The BlueGreen Alliance has developed a blueprint to solve the jobs crisis, while building a movement of union and environmental activists. It includes jobs that experts project will produce future employment if we invest wisely in clean energy, efficiency, green technology and manufacturing and in our roads, railways, power grid, communications systems and other parts of our national infrastructure.

1. Grow Clean Energy
2. Revitalize American manufacturing
3. Move power and connect the country
4. Rebuild roads and railways and drive 21<sup>st</sup> century vehicles
5. Improve job quality, the health of our communities and the environment we share.

## **MARC FOURNIER**

*Assistant Director for Plant Operations & Sustainability, LEED AP, Lasell College, Massachusetts*

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### **REACHING INTO THE HEARTS OF OUR UNION MEMBERS TO SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT AND OUR JOBS**

Climate change is no longer a myth, it is a reality.

The Earth's climate has changed many times during the planet's history, with events ranging from ice ages to long periods of warmth. Historically, natural factors such as volcanic eruptions, changes in the Earth's orbit, and the amount of energy released from the Sun have affected the Earth's climate.

Beginning late in the 18th century, human (anthropogenic) activities associated with the Industrial Revolution have also changed the composition of the atmosphere. Recent research shows that these human activities are now disproportionately and negatively influencing the Earth's climate. We add destructive greenhouse gasses to the environment every day that contribute to climate change. We consume fuel, emit pollutants from vehicles and power equipment, waste energy, squander precious natural resources, and use significant amounts of potable water in our operations.

If we continue down this path, our actions will result in changes that will cause environmental, political, societal, and financial catastrophes – including the loss of jobs.

But we do have an option.

We can choose to develop strategies that mitigate the effects of our actions on climate change by making our operations more sustainable, and develop ways to adapt to the inevitable changes in climate that will occur due to our past actions.

We can empower our union members and reach into their hearts. We can create supportive, team-based workplaces where our union members can champion sustainable strategies in their jobs and everyday lives. Sustainability and teamwork are natural partners. They work incredibly well together and complement each other. They are both organic, both based on systems thinking, and both look at a view of the whole.

Together we can:

- design more efficient and cleaner technologies
- develop partnerships with our staff, university students, faculty, and other external entities to test new green technologies and programs in real world environments
- create a ground swell of cultural change in our industries
- create sustainable green job opportunities that will employ our union members well into the future

This workshop will explore the real life opportunities and pitfalls of designing and implementing sustainable operations in today's union workplaces. Topics addressed will include source reduction, reuse, recycling, waste management, toxics reduction, green products, lean/green operations, the triple bottom line (profit, people and the planet), energy efficiency, water conservation, life cycle analysis, and greening our workforces.

We need all the creative ideas and energy we can get from our staffs to solve the critical and complex problems caused by climate change now and in the future. We must strive to meet the needs of the

present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs – the very definition of sustainability! Together we can build a better world for our children and grandchildren!

**Learning outcomes:**

- Learn about sustainability initiatives in a diverse range of union environments.
- Discover which programs work and which programs don't to help you navigate the waters of sustainable operations management.
- Understand how to partner with your staffs and other entities to design and implement real world, successful, & sustainable operations and jobs.
- Learn how to tap the wealth of knowledge and enthusiasm of your staffs and make sustainability the true mantra of your organizations!



## **SPEAKERS' BIO NOTES**

**MICHEL BOUDREAU** is a member of Local 2079 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees and was elected as the first full-time President of the 47,000 member New Brunswick Federation of Labour on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2005. Michel became active in the labour movement shortly after going to work at Villa du Repos Nursing Home in Moncton. In addition to other local union positions, he served as President of CUPE Local 2079 from 1988 to 1996. In 1997, Michel became a member of the board of directors of the provincial nursing homes' pension plan. He was elected President of the NB Council of Nursing Home Unions (CUPE) in 1998, a position he relinquished in May 2005. Michel represented the Council on the Executive of CUPE New Brunswick and the NB Nursing Homes Workplace Health and Safety Best Practice Working Group. Active in CUPE at the National level, Michel co-chaired the CUPE National Committee on Privatization and Contracting-Out from 1998 to 2005. He also served on the CUPE National Health Committee for the years 2000 to 2005 and has acted as a CUPE Temporary Representative. A strong advocate of community involvement by labour, Michel is a former elected school trustee for District 13 (1989-1992). He has received Volunteer of the Year awards from the City of Dieppe for his community activity in sports and cultural events. As President of the NB Federation of Labour, Michel is a Provincial Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress and a member of the board of directors of the GrowthWorks Atlantic Venture Fund. Michel resides in Dieppe, N.B. He and his wife Charline have two children, Martin and Natalie.

**MICHEL BOUDREAU**, membre de la section locale 2079 du Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique, fut élu le premier président à plein temps des 47 000 membres de la Fédération des travailleurs et des travailleuses du Nouveau-Brunswick, le 4 mai 2005. Michel devint actif au sein du mouvement ouvrier peu de temps après avoir commencé son emploi au foyer de soins la Villa du Repos, à Moncton. En plus d'occuper d'autres postes des syndicats locaux, il était le président du SCFP, section locale 2079, de 1988 à 1996. En 1997, Michel est devenu membre du Conseil d'administration du régime de pension provincial des foyers de soins. Il fut élu président du Conseil des syndicats des foyers de soins du N.-B. (SCFP) en 1998, poste qu'il a renoncé en mai 2005. Michel représentait le Conseil à l'exécutif du SCFP Nouveau-Brunswick, ainsi qu'au groupe de travail de pratique exemplaire de la santé et la sécurité au travail des foyers de soins du N.-B. Actif au sein du SCFP à un niveau national, Michel a coprésidé le Comité national du SCFP sur la privatisation et la sous-traitance de 1998 à 2005. Il a aussi siégé au Comité de la santé nationale du SCFP de 2000 à 2005 et il a aussi agi à titre de représentant temporaire. Ardent défenseur de la participation communautaire du mouvement ouvrier, Michel est un ancien membre du Conseil d'éducation pour le district scolaire 13 (1989-1992). Il a reçu des prix de bénévole de l'année de la Ville de Dieppe pour sa participation communautaire dans les activités sportives et culturelles. En tant que président de la Fédération des travailleurs et des travailleuses du Nouveau-Brunswick, il est un vice-président provincial du Congrès du travail du Canada et un membre du Conseil d'administration du Fonds de capital atlantique GrowthWorks. Michel demeure à Dieppe, Nouveau-Brunswick. Lui et son épouse Charline ont deux enfants, Martin et Natalie.

**CHARLES CAMPBELL** is Research Director for the United Steelworkers Canadian National Office based in Toronto, with responsibility for the union's involvement in BlueGreen Canada. He previously worked for the Ontario NDP Caucus, the Ontario Environmental Assessment Board and the Associated Press.

**DAVE COLES** was elected as President of the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada (CEP) at its 2006 Biennial Convention held in Vancouver. He came to Ottawa after serving for six years as CEP's Western Regional Vice-President. Dave has a long history of labour and community activism and was known as one of the most senior and experienced trade union organizers in Western Canada. He also has a solid reputation as a social activist, having helped to found such progressive national groups as the Council of Canadians, the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and the Parkland Institute. Dave started out as the Local union president at the pulp mill in Crofton, B.C, where he worked in the 1970s. For 10 years he was the president of his Local with the Canadian Paperworkers Union (CPU), one of CEP's predecessor unions. Hired by CPU in 1981 as a part-time organizer based in Alberta, and later full-time in B.C., Dave oversaw a record number of successful organizing drives in the Western Region. The union grew by thousands and began to diversify after the unionization of coal miners, dairy workers, pulp mills, sawmills and community newspapers. As a vice-president of the Alberta Federation of Labour, and later the B.C. Federation of Labour, he helped workers through several important labour struggles including the Gainers strike in Alberta, and the teachers strike in B.C and the hospital workers strike in B.C. As CEP's Western Regional Vice-President, Dave was actively involved in a variety of political, economic, social, and cultural issues affecting workers in the Western Region. For example, as a member of the Pulp Industry Advisory Committee he was charged with making recommendations to BC's Competition Council on improving the success of B.C.'s pulp and paper industry. Dave grew up on Vancouver Island and now makes his home in Gatineau, Québec, with his partner of 40 years, long-time social activist Karon Webber.

**MARC FOURNIER**, Assistant Director for Plant Operations & Sustainability at Lasell College in Newton, MA, has 30 years experience in recycling & waste management, and is a LEED Accredited Professional. A former an Environmental Analyst with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Director of Public Works in Hull, Senior Environmental Specialist with Haley & Aldrich, Inc., and Executive Director of WasteCap of Massachusetts, Marc's experience also includes the development and implementation of one of the leading university waste management programs in the nation at UMass Amherst, where the program achieved a remarkable recycling rate of 57 percent. He also currently teaches night courses in Environmental Management, Global Warming, and Sustainable Operations Management in the UMass Boston College of Management Graduate MBA program. Marc recently co-authored the sustainable operations chapter of APPA's new Grounds Operational Guidelines for Educational Facilities ([www.appa.org](http://www.appa.org)). Marc is an MBA graduate of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, with concentrations in Environmental Management & Organizational Behavior.

**NEWTON B. JONES** has served as the Boilermakers International president since July 24, 2003, when the International Executive Council elected him to complete the unexpired term of International President Charles W. Jones, who resigned after 20 years in office. In July 2006, delegates to the Boilermakers 31st Consolidated Convention in Las Vegas unanimously re-elected Newton to a five-year term. Newton has served the Boilermakers union in various capacities over the past 33 years — as a construction boilermaker; organizer; director of organizing and communications; managing editor of *the Boilermaker Reporter* and *Boilermaker Organizer* newspapers; and as the International vice president of the Boilermakers' southeast area. Newton began his career as a field construction boilermaker in 1971, working in the jurisdiction of Local 454, Chattanooga, Tenn., on a Georgia Power project. In 1972, he joined Local 203 in St. John's, Newfoundland, and worked on a refinery job. He later transferred his membership to Local 199 in Jacksonville, Florida, and worked mainly as a high rigger and as a certified pressure welder. In 1981, Newton joined the International staff as an organizer; he was appointed director of organizing and communications in 1986. He was the principal architect of the Boilermakers' Fight Back construction organizing strategy, an innovative and effective approach to organizing in the construction industry. As managing editor of *the Boilermaker Reporter*, he computerized the Boilermakers publications department, and oversaw the modernization of all computer operations at Boilermaker headquarters. As International vice president for the southeast area (1994-2003), Newton negotiated one of the largest increases to the wage and benefits package the area has enjoyed. While working as a Boilermaker, Newton also attended the University of South Florida and Florida State University. He graduated from the Harvard Trade Union Program in 1985.

**DONALD LAFLEUR** is the 4<sup>th</sup> National Vice-President of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, responsible for staffing, education, and consultation. He has held this elected position since 1994. Donald quickly became involved in the union a little over 1 year after starting as a postal worker back in 1978. His involvement in the environment struggle began in making personal choices many years ago and at work when he was appointed to the CLC Environment Committee back in 1996. Donald has since attended many conferences and seminars such as Cochabamba, the Belem Social Forum, the Work in a Warming World conference in Brussels to name but 3 examples. He is also representing CUPW on the Green Economy Network, the Council of Canadians Ad hoc Committee and the Work in a Warming World projects.

**DONALD LAFLEUR** occupe le poste de 4<sup>e</sup> Vice-président national du Syndicat des travailleurs et travailleuses des postes depuis 1994. À ce titre, il s'occupe de dossiers ayant trait aux effectifs, à l'éducation et aux consultations. Donald a commencé à participer activement à la vie syndicale un peu plus d'un an après être devenu travailleur des postes en 1978. Sa participation à la lutte pour l'environnement a commencé il y a de nombreuses années, par ses choix personnels, puis, au travail, en 1996, après avoir été nommé au comité de l'environnement du Congrès du travail du Canada. Depuis, Donald a participé à de nombreux colloques et conférences internationales, notamment la conférence de Cochabamba sur les changements climatiques, le Forum social mondial de Belém et la conférence « *Travailler dans un monde en réchauffement* » tenue à Bruxelles. Il représente aussi le STTP au sein du Réseau pour une économie verte, au sein du Comité spécial sur le changement climatique du Conseil des Canadiens et dans le cadre des projets de la campagne *Travailler dans un monde en réchauffement*.

**SARA LETOURNEAU** is the Director of the Labor Climate Project, a program of the BlueGreen Alliance, which educates union members on the importance of developing clean energy in America, both for our jobs and our planet. She came to BGA in January 2009 and is based in Minneapolis. Sara was previously a health care organizer with the Service Employees International Union for 14 years, with the last 5 years in Ohio. Sara earned her Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy from the University of Minnesota and grew up in Buffalo, New York.

**CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ** is a Professor of Work and Labour Studies at York University. She has been a union organiser of garment workers in New York and San Francisco and has organised in the Coachella Valley with Cesar Chavez' United Farmworkers. She has also been an educator and negotiator for the CSN and the CSQ in Québec. In the early 1990s, Carla worked with trade unions in Russia on their difficult transformation to democratic and independent workers' organisations. Carla currently directs the *Work in a Warming World (W3)* research programme at York University, which is funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. She is editor of *'What do we know? What do we need to know? The state of knowledge about climate change and work in Canada'*, which will be published in 2012. The author of more than 200 works, Carla writes on trade unions in a globalising era, climate change, work and labour, and women and work. Carla is also a frequent commentator in the international media. In 1990 she was named to *Canadian Who's Who*.

**CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ** est professeure titulaire du programme *Etudes en travail et syndicalisme* à l'Université York. Elle a travaillé à titre d'organisatrice syndicale pour les travailleurs de l'industrie du vêtement à New York et à San Francisco et à titre d'organisatrice pour les United Farmworkers de Cesar Chavez dans la vallée Coachella. Elle a également œuvré à titre d'éducatrice et de négociatrice pour la CSN et la CSQ au Québec. Au début des années 1990, Carla a travaillé avec des syndicats en Russie, sur leur difficile projet de transformation démocratique. Carla dirige présentement le programme de recherche intitulé *Work in a Warming World (W3) (Le travail dans un monde en réchauffement)* à l'Université York, qui est subventionné par le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. Elle est l'éditrice du projet « *What do we know? What do we need to know? the state of knowledge about climate change and work in Canada* » (*Que savons-nous? Qu'avons-nous besoin de savoir? L'état des connaissances à l'égard du changement climatique et du travail au Canada*), qui sera publié en 2012. Auteure de plus de 200 textes, Carla écrit à propos des mouvements syndicaux dans l'ère de la mondialisation, du changement climatique, du travail et des syndicats, ainsi que des femmes au travail. De plus, Carla occupe fréquemment le poste de commentatrice dans les médias internationaux. En 1990, elle a été nommée au *Canadian Who's Who*.

**TOM MANN** is the coauthor, with Peter Corbyn of Green Nexus, of two handbooks for Union Activists: Cool Comforts: Bargaining for Our Survival and Cool Comforts II: Using our Capital to Save our Future. Tom is the Executive Director of the New Brunswick Union of Public and Private Employees.

**JOAN MCFARLAND** is a political economist teaching in the Department of Economics at St. Thomas University. She has done research on economic and social policy in the region, particularly on the call centre industry. She is a co-investigator on the Work in a Warming World Research Programme and a member of the organizing team for the Work in a Warming World Atlantic Forum: Saving the Planet and Creating Jobs.

**BETH NAGUSKY**, Director of Environment Northeast, Maine leads ENE's efforts to promote low cost energy efficiency and sustainable energy policies; develop ways to reduce Maine's overreliance on heating oil; support and improve the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative; spur market based ways to accelerate clean, alternative fuels so Maine citizens have greater choices in vehicles that do not rely on increasingly expensive gasoline. Beth has a distinguished record as one of Maine's leading environmental citizens and advocates. Most recently, Beth served as acting Commissioner of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and Director of the DEP's Office of Innovation and Assistance where, among other activities, she co-chaired the state's Ocean Energy Task Force. Prior to her work at the DEP, Beth held a variety of senior government and business executive level positions, including: director of the Climate and Energy program at GrowSmart Maine; Director of the Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security where she represented Maine at NEG-ECP meetings; and Director of the Independent Energy Producers of Maine. (bnagusky@env-ne.org) Beth will be able to offer her perspective as an ENE policy advocate and as a former energy official in Maine working on climate, renewable power, efficiency and cross-border issues.

**SHELDON POLLETT**, Executive Director of Choices for Youth, is responsible for leading program development which responds to the needs of youth. Since beginning his tenure at Choices (2001), the organization has grown substantially to now include the operation of a multi-tenant youth services facility. In addition to overseeing the design and construction of the facility, which provides core programming to youth in the St. John's metro area, the organizational mandate was expanded to include a shelter for homeless young men, an Outreach and Youth Engagement Program, a Supportive Housing Program, an intensive support program for youth with mental health issues, and training and employment programs.

- Recently developed new affordable housing initiative for youth
- Recently completed the development of a 'green jobs' initiative for at risk youth
- Recently supervised the completion of a research project looking into the needs of youth with addictions issues in the St. John's metro area.
- Member of the National Learning Community on Youth Homelessness (Eva's Initiatives)
- Current member of the Advisory Committee for the Canadian Homelessness Research Network
- Current Co-Chair of the NL Housing and Homelessness Network
- Board member of the Canadian Housing Renewal Association
- Board member of Raising the Roof
- Member of the Minister of Health's Advisory Group on Mental Health and Addictions (provincial)
- Holds a Bachelor of Social Work, a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Education from Memorial University

**WILLIAM E. REES, PhD, FRSC** is a human ecologist, ecological economist, Professor and former Director of the University of British Columbia's School of Community and Regional Planning in Vancouver, Canada. His research and teaching focus on the biophysical prerequisites for sustainability in an era of accelerating ecological change. Within this 'envelope', has a special interest in ecologically-relevant metrics of sustainability and their interpretation in terms of behavioural ecology and complexity theory. He is perhaps best known in ecological economics as the originator and co-developer of 'ecological footprint analysis'. His book on eco-footprinting, with then PhD student Dr Mathis Wackernagel, has been translated into eight languages including Chinese. Widely (and controversially) adopted for sustainability assessments by Governments, NGOs and academics, the human 'eco-footprint' has arguably become world's best-known sustainability indicator. Prof Rees has also authored over 140 peer reviewed papers and book chapters and numerous popular articles on humanity's (un)sustainability conundrum. He is a long-term member of the Global Ecological Integrity Group, a Fellow of the Post-Carbon Institute, a founding member and past President of the Canadian Society for Ecological Economics and founding Director of the OneEarth Initiative. The influence of Dr Rees' work is widely recognized and awarded. He has lectured by invitation throughout North America and 25 other countries around the world; the Vancouver Sun named Prof Rees one of British Columbia's top public intellectuals in 2000; in 2006 he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada and in 2007 he was awarded a prestigious Trudeau Foundation Fellowship.

**LESLEY ROGERS** has been with Efficiency NB since it was created by the New Brunswick Government in late 2005. As Vice President she has worked to build a skilled and enthusiastic team of 30, who deliver on the agency's mandate to encourage and support energy conservation and lessen the impact of energy use on the environment. Lesley helped lead that team to develop and launch the most comprehensive suite of energy efficiency programs in Canada for the residential, commercial and industrial sectors. These programs have been recognized as being among the best in North America. Prior to applying her skill and passion to the field of energy efficiency, Lesley joined the civil service as a community planner in 1989 and worked in a number of economic development areas including downtown development and employment development and was heavily involved in the provincial biotechnology strategy. Most recently Lesley was with the department of Intergovernmental Affairs and worked with the Legislature's Select Committee on Public Auto Insurance. Lesley is originally from Montreal and holds a BA in Economics from Mount Allison University and an MA in Community and Regional Planning from the University of British Columbia. Lesley also graduated from the Queen's Public Executive Development Program in January 2002.

**DR. RICK WILLIAMS** was born and grew up in Windsor Nova Scotia, and attended Acadia University where he graduated with a B.A. in Political Science in 1966. After three years as a CUSO volunteer working in rural development in East Africa, he returned to Canada in 1969 to complete an M.A. in Educational Theory at the University of Toronto. He worked in adult education programming and community development in Ontario before returning to Nova Scotia in 1974 to work in the rural development field. He joined the faculty of the Maritime School of Social Work at Dalhousie University in 1975, and went on to achieve the rank of Associate Professor with tenure. He played a lead role in the planning and implementation of a new Bachelor of Social Work program and in the development of a new Masters of Social Work specialization in community development and community-based research practice. In

1987 he completed his Doctorate in Education at the University of Toronto. In 1991 Dr. Williams resigned his position of Associate Professor at Dalhousie University to pursue a new career as a professional consultant. As a partner in GTA Fisheries Consultants Inc from 1991 to 1999, and as President of PRAXIS Research Inc. from 1999 to 2009, he provided research and advisory services in the fields of social and economic policy analysis, rural development, fisheries management, and human resources development. In July 2009 Dr. Williams was appointed Deputy Minister for the new Policy and Priorities Office in the Government of Nova Scotia.

**SARAH WINTERTON** is the Director of Strategic Partnerships for Environmental Defence. Sarah joined Environmental Defence in 2003, and has been campaigning in the environmental sector since 1985. Some of the campaigns she has worked on at Environmental Defence include the southern Ontario Greenbelt, Ontario's Clean Water Act, Toxic Nation, Environmental Priorities Outfront, and the international Blue Flag program. She has served on the Board of Directors for the Sustainability Network and the international Foundation for Environmental Education. Her new priority is working with the United Steelworkers on BlueGreen Canada.



# W3 | Work in a Warming World

Adapting Canadian Employment and Work to the Challenges of Climate Change

2010-2015

[www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca](http://www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca)

[w3info@yorku.ca](mailto:w3info@yorku.ca)



**Global climate change may be on everyone's lips**, but the silence about its impact on the world of work is deafening. Climate change is already shaking up the nature of work and the distribution of employment within and between countries, regions and communities, dislocating people and industries and communities. In Canada, key economic sectors are affected directly by climate change, or indirectly by measures to mitigate its effects, and by the emergence of green technologies. New occupations and professions are springing up and the possibility of new ways of working are crystallizing.

**Yet here is the puzzle:** Despite our growing concern about environmental sustainability in Canada, research on the implications of climate change for employment and work and its flow-on impact on education and training,

public investment, infrastructure and regulation, has scarcely begun. Workplaces of every size and type—from farms to mines to factories to offices to stores to schools to hospitals to home offices—are both significant producers of greenhouse gas emissions, and potentially powerful actors in containing global warming.

**The central research question is this:** How can institutions of work adapt more effectively, and contribute more fully, to the struggle to contain global warming? How will the institutions of work be required to change in the face of climate change?

**Work in a Warming World has four goals:**

- Map and evaluate how well labour market organizations are assessing and responding to the impact of climate change on work and employment in their sectors.
- Engage community partners specialising in training, environmental advocacy and work organization in identifying critical spaces for the adaptation of work and employment.
- Turn research into solutions for practical problems, on three levels: linking environment and employment policy; developing and introducing environmentally responsible employment and work practices; greening curriculum at all levels and broadening the environmental focus of active labour market transitions.
- Train a Canadian generation of researchers in the social dimensions of climate change.



In service to these goals, we are developing an ongoing dialogue between climate scientists, workplace organizations and academic researchers in the social and environmental sciences, and law.

**“We have options, but the past is not one of them”**

*Sauchyn, D., & Kulshreshtha, S. (2008). “The Prairies”. In D.S. Lemmen, F.J. Warren and J. Lacroix (Eds.),*

*From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada in a Changing Climate 2007. Government of Canada: Ottawa, ON*



W3 is Social Science & Humanities Research Council funded  
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Institute for Research & Innovation in Sustainability (IRIS)



# W3 | Work in a Warming World

[www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca](http://www.workinawarmingworld.yorku.ca)

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## Partners

### UNIVERSITIES

Auckland University of Technology  
Institute of Land and Food Resources, University of Melbourne  
Institute for Research and Innovation in Sustainability, York University  
Queen's University  
Ryerson University  
Simon Fraser University  
St. Thomas University  
University of British Columbia-Okanagan  
University of Manitoba  
University of Toronto  
York University

### ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (British Columbia)  
Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Congress  
Canadian Union of Postal Workers  
Centre for Labour Studies  
Clean Air Partnership  
Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union  
Environmental Defence  
Forest Products Sector Council  
Learning for a Sustainable Future  
National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy  
National Union of Professional and General Employees  
Ontario Centre for Engineering and Public Policy/Professional Engineers Ontario  
Prism Economics and Analysis  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada  
United Food and Commercial Workers Canada  
United Steelworkers of Canada  
UNITE-HERE Canada  
Wood Manufacturing Council

## Researchers

### ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS

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Mike Hersh, Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Congress  
Keith Lancaster, Forest Products Sector Council  
Donald Lafleur, Canadian Union of Postal Workers  
Marc Lee, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives  
Jana Levison, Ontario Centre for Engineering and Public Policy  
Richard Lipman, Wood Manufacturing Council  
Rene Drolet, National Roundtable on the Environment and Economy  
Keith Newman, Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union  
John O'Grady, Prism Economics  
Jennifer Penney, Clear Air Partnership  
Stan Raper, United Food and Commercial Workers Union  
Elaine Rubinoff, Learning for a Sustainable Future  
Gary Teeple, Centre for Labour Studies at Simon Fraser University  
Brenda Wall, Ontario Public Service Employees Union  
Sarah Winterton, Environmental Defence  
Nick Worhaug, UNITE HERE

# TRAVAIL ET RÉCHAUFFEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Adapter l'emploi et le travail aux défis que posent les changements climatiques

2010-2015

*Chercheuse principale : Carla Lipsig-Mummé*

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## Contexte

Tout le monde parle des changements climatiques, mais le silence à propos de ses conséquences sur le monde du travail est assourdissant. Les changements climatiques ébranlent déjà la nature même du travail et la répartition de l'emploi au sein des collectivités, des régions et des pays et entre ces derniers, disloquant les familles, les industries et les collectivités. Au Canada, les secteurs clés de l'économie sont touchés directement par les changements climatiques ou indirectement en raison des mesures prises pour atténuer les effets et de l'émergence de technologies propres. Il y a de plus en plus de nouveaux emplois et de nouvelles professions, sans compter que les nouvelles façons de travailler se cristallisent.

**Un casse-tête à résoudre :** Malgré les préoccupations croissantes de la population du Canada au sujet de la pérennité de l'environnement, on vient à peine d'entreprendre la recherche sur les conséquences des changements climatiques sur l'emploi et le travail et sur les répercussions de ces changements sur l'enseignement, la formation, l'investissement public, les infrastructures et la réglementation. Tous les lieux de travail – de la ferme au bureau à domicile en passant par l'usine, la mine, le magasin, l'école et l'hôpital – produisent d'importantes émissions de gaz à effet de serre et pourraient jouer un rôle déterminant pour endiguer le réchauffement climatique.

**La question au cœur de la recherche :** Que peuvent faire les institutions du travail pour s'adapter de manière plus efficace et contribuer davantage à la lutte contre le réchauffement planétaire? Quels changements les institutions du travail devront-elles adopter à cause des changements climatiques?

### **Les quatre objectifs d'un programme de recherche sur le réchauffement climatique:**

- Répertorier les acteurs du marché de l'emploi, mesurer l'évaluation qu'ils font des conséquences des changements climatiques sur le travail et l'emploi dans leur secteur respectif et voir quelle est leur réaction.
- Obtenir la participation de partenaires communautaires qui se spécialisent en formation, en défense de l'environnement et en organisation du travail pour qu'ils repèrent les secteurs déterminants où adapter le travail et l'emploi.
- Transformer la recherche en solutions destinées aux problèmes pratiques sur trois plans : bâtir des ponts entre l'environnement et la politique d'emploi, élaborer et mettre en place des pratiques de travail et d'emploi responsables sur le plan environnemental, amorcer un virage écologique dans tous les domaines et faire en sorte que les transitions du marché du travail s'appuient sur le respect de l'environnement.
- Former, au Canada, une génération de chercheurs spécialisés dans les nouvelles réalités sociales causées par les changements climatiques.

Afin d'atteindre ces objectifs, nous établissons actuellement un dialogue entre les scientifiques du domaine des changements climatiques, le milieu de travail et les chercheurs universitaires en sciences sociales, environnementales et juridiques.

*Différentes possibilités s'offrent à nous, mais revenir sur le passé n'en est pas une! <sup>1</sup>*

# TRAVAIL ET RÉCHAUFFEMENT CLIMATIQUE

## Chercheurs universitaires

- Aguiar, Luis, Université de la Colombie-Britannique
- Bazely, Dawn, Université York et IRIS
- Calvert, John, Université Simon Fraser
- Christoff, Peter, Université de Melbourne
- Cohen, Marjorie Griffin, Université Simon Fraser
- Corporon, Kevin, Université York
- Doorey, David, Université York
- Evans, Bryan, Université Ryerson
- Hatfield, Bob, Université York
- Henriques, Irene, Université York / Schulich
- Holmes, John, Université Queens
- Kainer, Jan, Université York
- Lipsig-Mummé, Carla, Université York
- Mabee, Warren, Université Queens
- MacDowell, Laurel, Université de Toronto
- McBride, Stephen, Université McMaster
- McFarland, Joan, Université St. Thomas
- McMurtry, J.J., Université York
- Milne, Simon, Auckland University of Technology
- Prudham, Scott, Université de Toronto
- Shields, John, Université Ryerson
- Sweeney, Brendan, Université du Manitoba
- Tufts, Steve, Université York
- Wood, Stepan, Université York / Osgoode Law



## Universités:

*Auckland University of Technology*

*Institute of Land and Food Resources (Université de Melbourne)*

*Institute for Research and Innovation in Sustainability (Université York)*

*Université Queen's*

*Université Ryerson*

*Université Simon Fraser*

*Université St. Thomas*

*Université de la Colombie-Britannique-Okanagan*

*Université du Manitoba*

*Université de Toronto*

*Université York*

## Organisations participantes:

Université York (Canada): organisation en chef

- Centre canadien de politiques alternatives (Colombie-Britannique)
- Conseil canadien du commerce et de l'emploi dans la sidérurgie
- Syndicat des travailleurs et travailleuses des postes
- Centre for Labour Studies (Colombie-Britannique)
- Clean Air Partnership
- Syndicat canadien des communications, de l'énergie et du papier
- Environmental Defence
- Fondation monique-fitzback
- Conseil sectoriel des produits forestiers
- Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie
- L'éducation au service de la Terre
- Syndicat national des employés et employés généraux du secteur public

- Syndicat national des employés et employés généraux du secteur public (Nouveau-Brunswick)
- Professional Engineers Ontario (OCEPP)
- Prism Economics and Analysis
- Institut royal d'architecture du Canada
- Travailleurs et travailleuses unis de l'alimentation et du commerce du Canada, section locale 1000A
- Métallos du Canada
- UNITE-HERE Canada
- Conseil sectoriel des fabricants de bois

<sup>1</sup> Sauchin, D. and S. Kulshreshtha, in Lemmen, D.S. et al. (2008), Lemmen, D.S., Warren, FJ, Lacrois, J., Bush, E., *Vivre avec les changements climatiques : édition 2007*, Gouvernement du Canada, Ottawa, p.29

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