

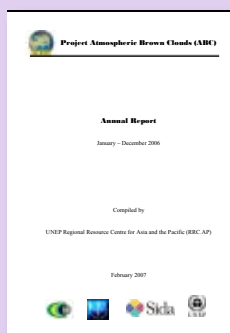
Green Jobs: Towards decent work in a sustainable low-carbon world



This new study on the emerging global 'green economy' – funded and commissioned by UNEP with the International Labour Office, the International Trade Union Confederation and the International Organization of Employers – says tackling climate change could create tens of millions of new jobs in areas like renewable energy, construction, transport, agriculture and forestry, noting that the global market for environmental products and services is projected to double from the current \$1,370 billion a year to \$2,740 billion by 2020.

Atmospheric Brown Cloud report

This report presents the latest findings on the Atmospheric Brown Cloud phenomenon and analyzes its implications for global and regional climate change and the lives and livelihoods of some three billion people. In Asia, a band of soot and particles more than three kilometres wide, caused by burning of fossil fuels and biomass, stretching from the Arabian Peninsula to China, is triggering a series of complex climatic changes. The scientists behind the report have identified a further five regional ABC hotspots, including eastern China, southern Africa and the Amazon basin, and list 13 cities which are major contributors to the ABC phenomenon.



Biodiversity and Carbon Atlas

This atlas by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre shows the spatial relationship between areas of high carbon stock and areas of biodiversity value, with maps of regions and individual countries. The object

is to demonstrate how datasets and mapping tools can help the REDD initiative (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) to deliver both reduced carbon emissions and benefits for biodiversity.

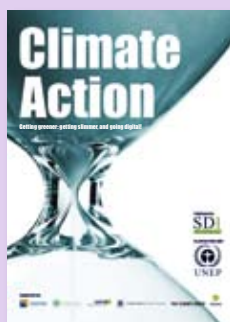
Global Glacier Changes: facts and figures

Climate change is shrinking and thinning glaciers worldwide, putting water supplies at risk for billions of people. This report provides an illustrated global overview of the available data on glaciers and ice caps, their distribution and their documented changes. It concludes that if trends continue and governments fail to agree on deep emission reductions at the crucial U.N. climate convention meeting in Copenhagen in 2009, glaciers may completely disappear from many mountain ranges.



Climate Action

Climate Action is an annual publication produced by Sustainable Development International in collaboration with UNEP. It features authoritative voices from governments, intergovernmental organisations, civil society and the private sector on climate change mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance, and includes an 'Actions' section detailing steps that businesses and governments can take to reduce their carbon footprint.



Impacts of Climate Change: How can we adapt?

This *Simplified Guide to the IPCC's Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* summarises the report of Working Group II of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report under 16 key messages.

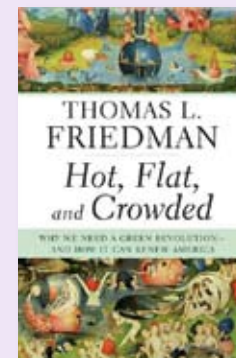


www.unep.org/publications

Hot, Flat and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution – And How it Can Renew America

Thomas Friedman (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, September 2008)

Influential New York Times journalist Thomas Friedman turns his attention to global warming and energy, arguing that the U.S. needs to set an example for the world by building a new clean energy system based on renewable energy and reshaping the market through a new regime of taxes, incentives and price signals. The much-touted 'green revolution' has hardly begun, he says, adding that the U.S. must lead with a Green New Deal, spurred by the 'greenest generation' and the first 'green President'.

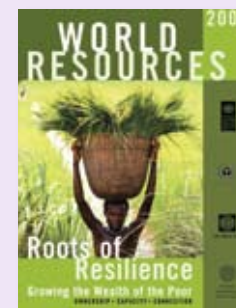


2008 World Energy Outlook

(International Energy Agency, 2008)
The International Energy Agency's 2008 World Energy Outlook maps global energy trends, with projections to 2030. It looks at whether the world is facing a supply crunch, and asks what type of post-Kyoto policy framework could stabilize greenhouse gases at low concentration levels. It also provides in-depth analysis of post-2012 climate change policy scenarios, oil and gas supply prospects and energy poverty in resource-rich sub-Saharan African countries.

World Resources Report 2008: Roots of Resilience: Growing the Wealth of the Poor

(World Resources Institute, 2008)
This World Resources Institute report analyzes how sustainable, nature-based enterprise can help the world's two billion rural poor escape the poverty trap. It outlines potential government actions, saying that scaling up environmental income requires ownership, local capacity and adaptive networks. It argues that improving rural livelihoods can help cushion climate change impacts and provide social stability.



OECD Environmental Outlook to 2030

(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2008)
Tackling the key environmental problems we face today – including climate change, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and the health impacts of pollution – is both achievable and affordable, according to this OECD report. It provides analyses of economic and environmental trends to 2030 and highlights a mix of policies that can address these challenges.

