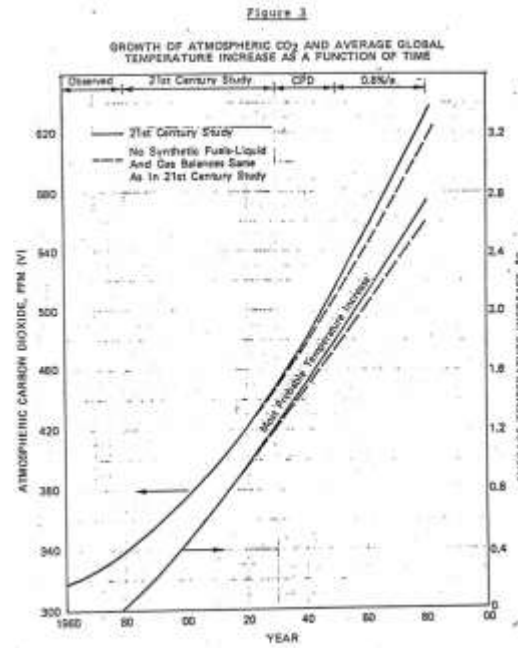


# **“Raise climate *ambition with a Just Transition!*”**

Bert De Wel, ITUC  
PERC Regional Meeting  
Wednesday 6 November, 2019  
Igallo, Montenegro



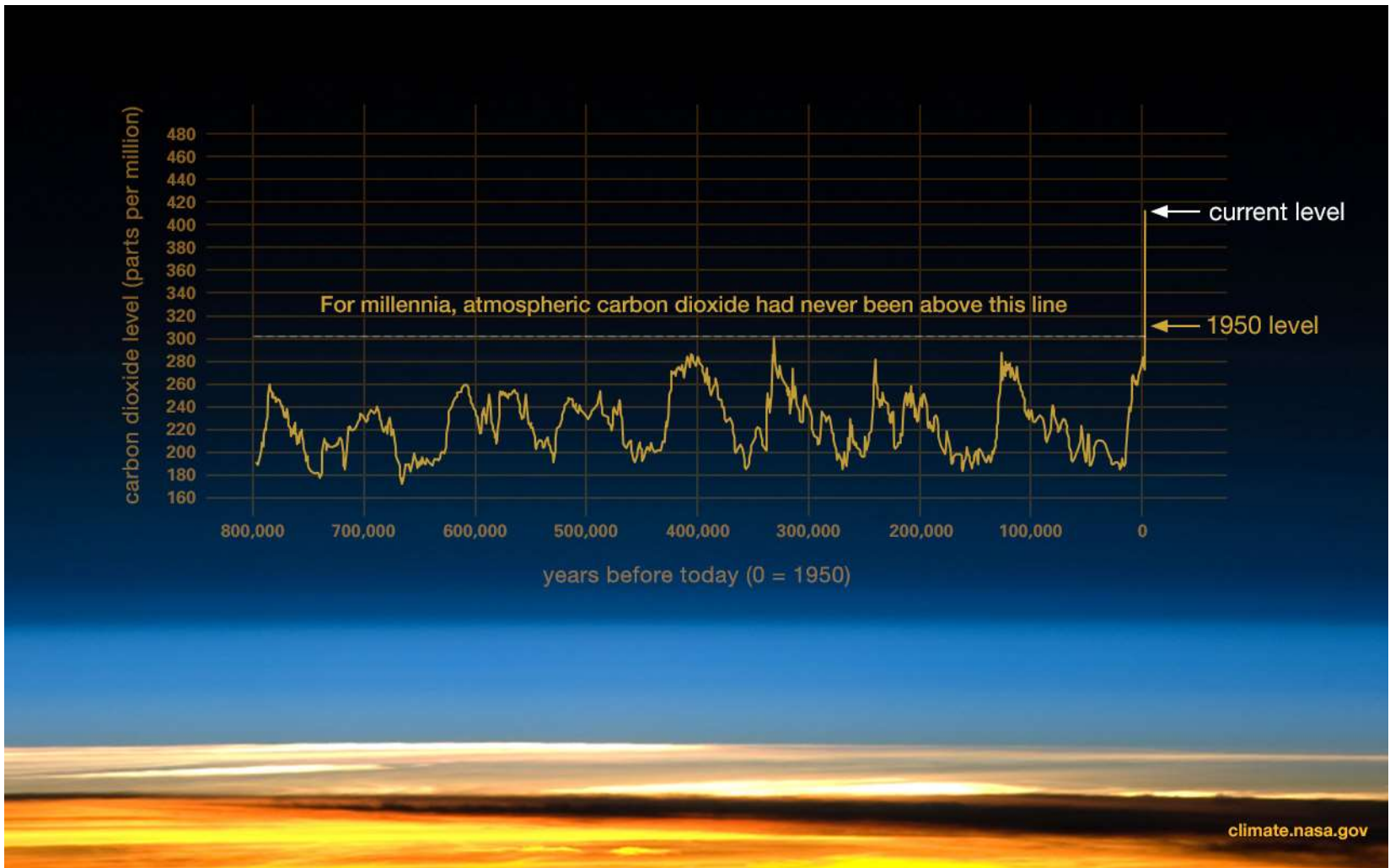
1896  
Svante Arrhenius



1982  
ExxonMobile



2018  
6,000 scientific references,  
prepared by 91 authors from  
40 countries.



***“Scientific evidence for warming of the climate system is unequivocal.”***  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



The flooded area in Obrenovac, some 30 kilometers (18 miles) southwest of Belgrade, Serbia ( AP Photo/Serbian Police )

- In 2014 we saw historic flooding that caused **over €2 billion in damages** and losses in Bosnia and Herzegovina (nearly 15 percent of the country's gross domestic product) and **over €1.5 billion in damages** in losses in Serbia (nearly 5 percent of Serbia's GDP).
- Last summer (2018) we witnessed record temperatures that buckled train tracks, fueled dozens of fires across the Balkans, caused a drought in Serbia which led to a drop in **agriculture output of nearly 10 percent**, and forced Albania to spend **€200 million on energy imports** amid a devastating drought.
- All of these extreme events serve as stark reminders of just how vulnerable the region is to climate-related shocks.

It is Time for Action on Climate Risk in the Balkans

Linda Van Gelder, Regional Director for Western Balkans – The World Bank

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2018/09/17/it-is-time-for-action-on-climate-risk-in-the-balkans>

### Deadliest Philippine typhoons

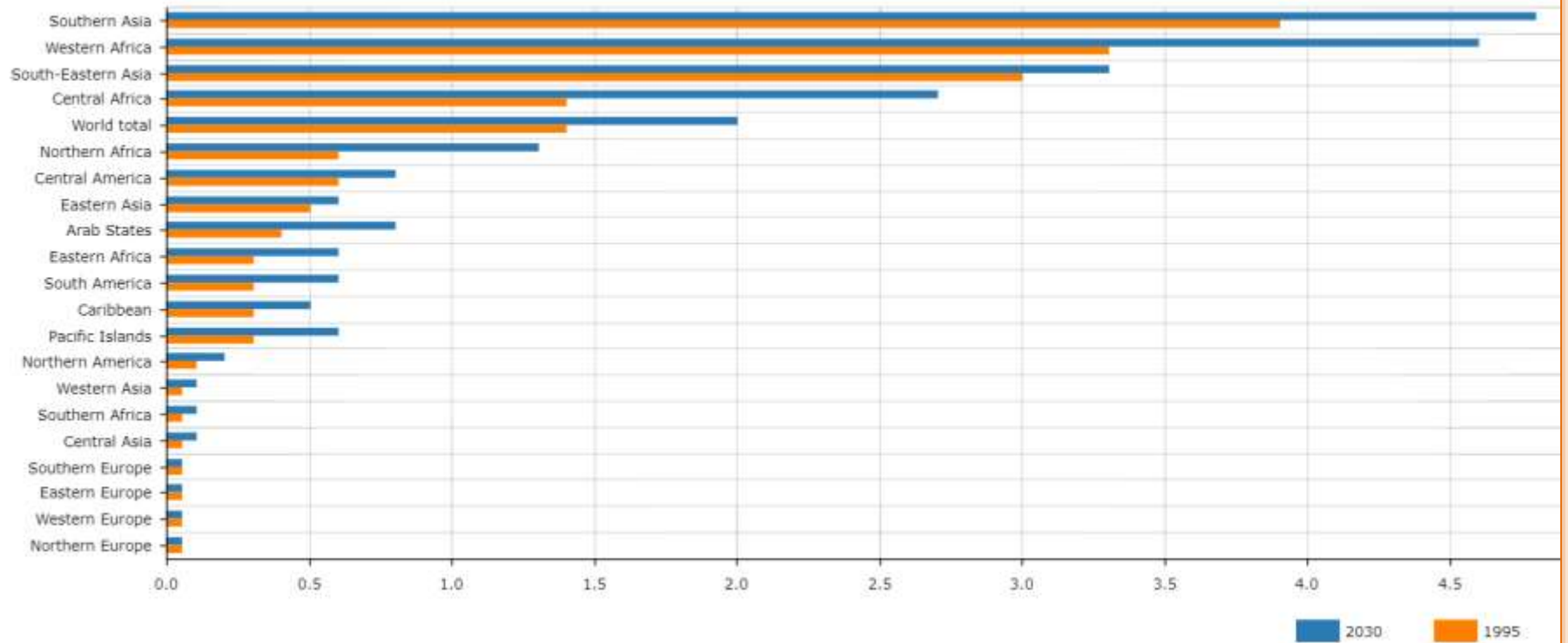
Rank	Storm	Season	Fatalities	Ref.
1	"Haiphong"	1881	20,000	[78]
2	Haiyan (Yolanda)	2013	6,300	[79]
3	Thelma (Uring)	1991	5,101–8,000	[80]
4	Bopha (Pablo)	2012	1,901	[80]
5	"Angela"	1867	1,800	[81]
6	Winnie	2004	1,593	[81]
7	"October 1897"	1897	1,500	[81][82]
8	Ike (Nitang)	1984	1,363	[80]
9	Washi (Sendong)	2011	1,268	[80][83]
10	Trix	1952	995	[80]

### Costliest Philippine typhoons

Rank	Storm	Season	Damage		Ref.
			PHP	USD	
1	Haiyan (Yolanda)	2013	₱95.5 billion	\$2.2 billion	[71]
2	Bopha (Pablo)	2012	₱43.2 billion	\$1.06 billion	[72]
3	Rammasun (Glenda)	2014	₱38.6 billion	\$885 million	[73]
4	Mangkhit (Ompong)	2018	₱33.9 billion	\$627 million	[74]
5	Parma (Pepeng)	2009	₱27.3 billion	\$581 million	[75]
6	Nesat (Pedring)	2011	₱15.6 billion	\$356 million	[72]
7	Koppu (Lando)	2015	₱14.4 billion	\$313 million	[76]
8	Fengshen (Frank)	2008	₱13.5 billion	\$304 million	[77]
9	Megi (Juan)	2010	₱12 billion	\$278 million	[72]
10	Ketsana (Ondoy)	2009	₱11 billion	\$233 million	[75]

## Working hours lost due to heat stress under a 1.5°C scenario, 1995-2030

Percentage of working hours lost with respect to a full working year



Source: ILO calculations based on ILOStat and HadGEM2-ES and GFDL-ESM2M climate models.

# Greening with jobs

World Employment and Social Outlook 2018

**18 million**

more jobs will result from achieving the Paris Agreement's 2°C goal. 24 million jobs will be created and 6 million will be lost, meriting complementary policies to protect workers and ensure that the transition is just.

**6 million**

more jobs will result from embracing the circular economy. It encourages goods to be recycled, reused, remanufactured and repaired and move away from a extract-produce-use-discard economy.

**1.2 billion**

jobs depend on a stable and healthy environment. Jobs industries like agriculture, fisheries and forestry, but also tourism, pharmaceuticals and others depend on natural environmental processes.

[www.ilo.org/weso-greening/](http://www.ilo.org/weso-greening/)





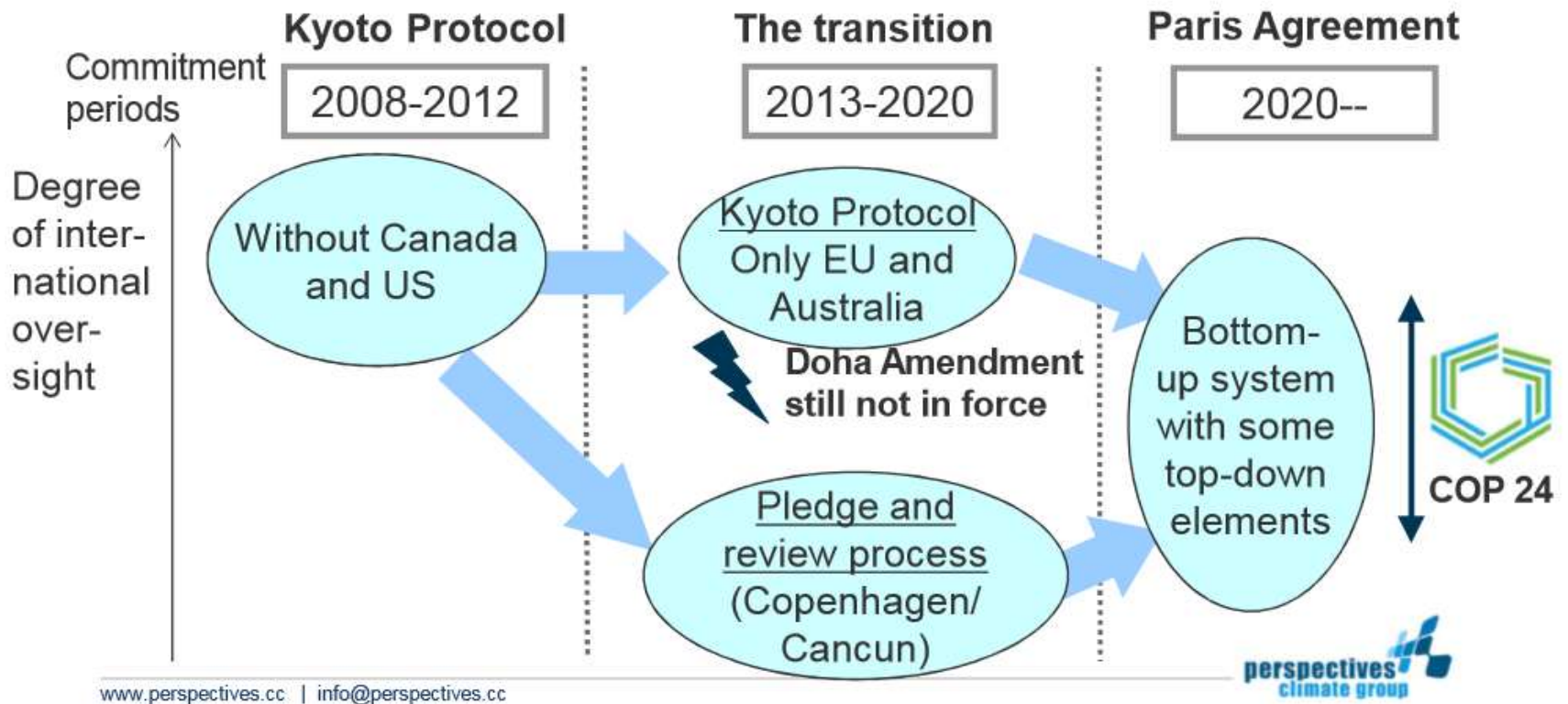


1990	1st IPCC report says world has been warming and future warming likely
1992	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) signed by 154 nations at Rio conference
1995	First conference of the Parties (COP1) held in Berlin 2nd IPCC report detects "signature" of human-caused greenhouse effect warming, declares serious warming is likely in coming century
1997	Kyoto Protocol agreed. Binds 38 industrialised countries to reduce GHG emissions by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.
2001	3rd IPCC report states global warming, unprecedented since end of last ice age, is "very likely," with possible severe surprises. Effective end of debate among all but few scientists United States announces is to withdraw from Kyoto Protocol
2002	EC approves Kyoto Protocol, committing its member states to 5% reduction in anthropogenic emissions of GHG
2005	Kyoto Protocol goes into effect, signed by all major industrial nations except US
2007	4th IPCC report warns serious effects of warming have become evident
2012	Kyoto Protocol no longer legally binding but its continuation endorsed by Copenhagen Accord
2015	5th IPCC report states that warming of the atmosphere and ocean system is unequivocal and <b>human influence on the climate is clear</b> . The longer we wait to reduce our emissions, the more expensive it will become.

# The Paris Climate Agreement, 2015.



# Which balance between top-down and bottom-up?



# The Paris climate agreement: key points

The historic pact, approved by 195 countries, will take effect from 2020



## Temperatures

2100



- Keep warming “well below 2 degrees Celsius”. Continue all efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius”

## Finance

2020-2025



- Rich countries must provide 100 billion dollars from 2020, as a “floor”
- Amount to be updated by 2025

## Differentiation



- Developed countries must continue to “take the lead” in the reduction of greenhouse gases
- Developing nations are encouraged to “enhance their efforts” and move over time to cuts

## Emissions objectives

2050



- Aim for greenhouse gases emissions to peak “as soon as possible”
- From 2050: rapid reductions to achieve a balance between emissions from human activity and the amount that can be captured by “sinks”

## Burden-sharing



- Developed countries must provide financial resources to help developing countries.
- Other countries are invited to provide support on a voluntary basis

## Review mechanism

2023



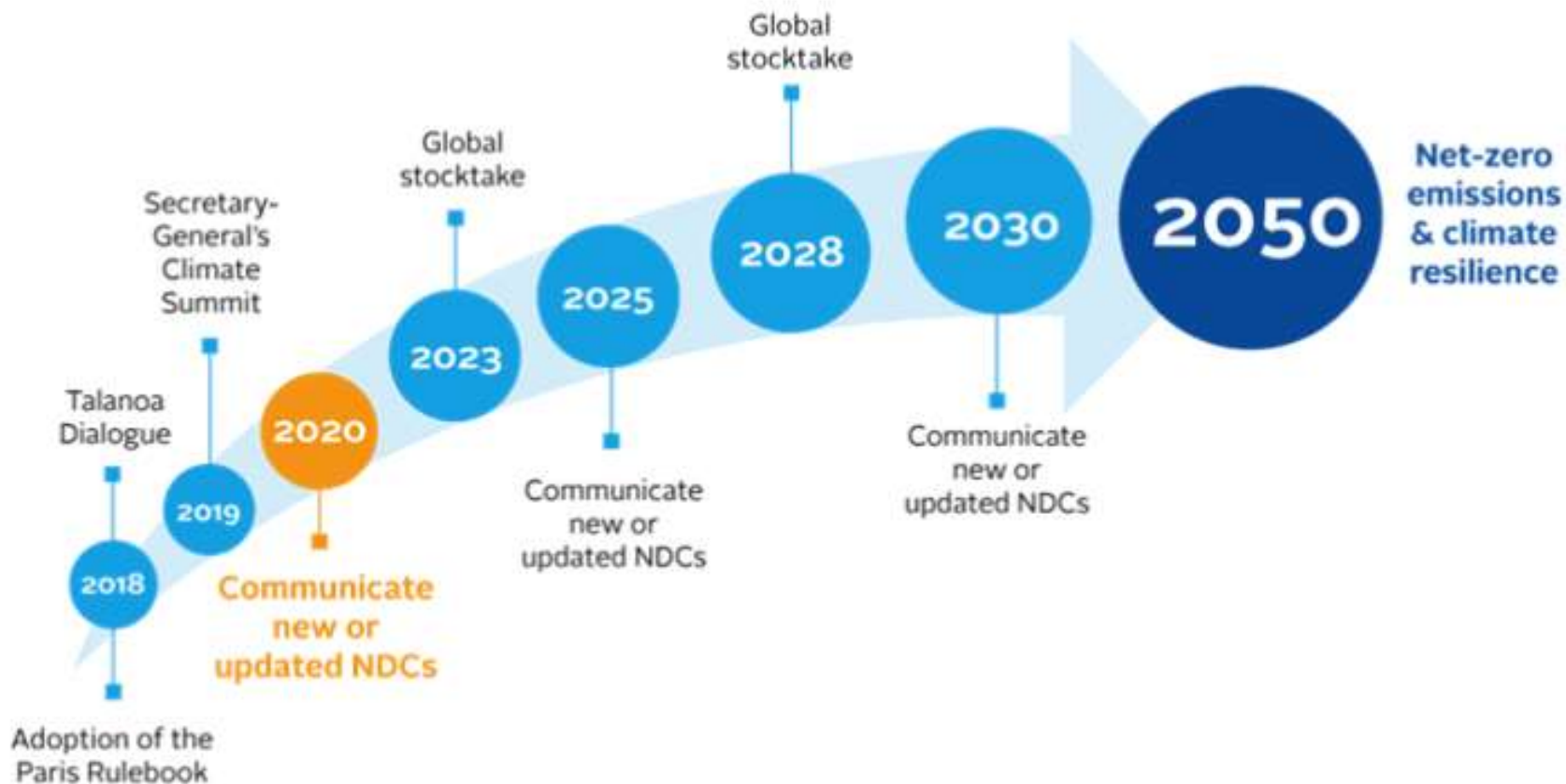
- A review every five years  
First world review: 2023
- Each review will inform countries in “updating and enhancing” their pledges

## Climate damage

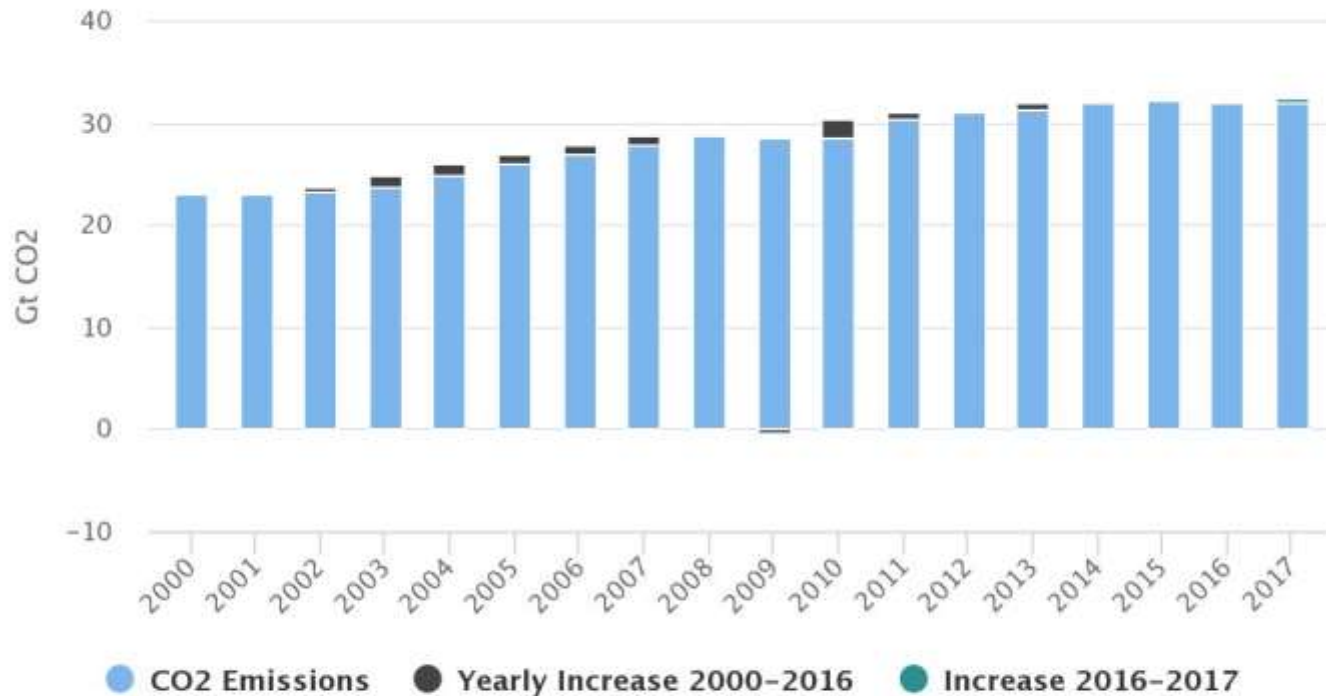


- Vulnerable countries have won recognition of the need for “averting, minimising and addressing” losses suffered due to climate change

## AMBITION MECHANISM IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT



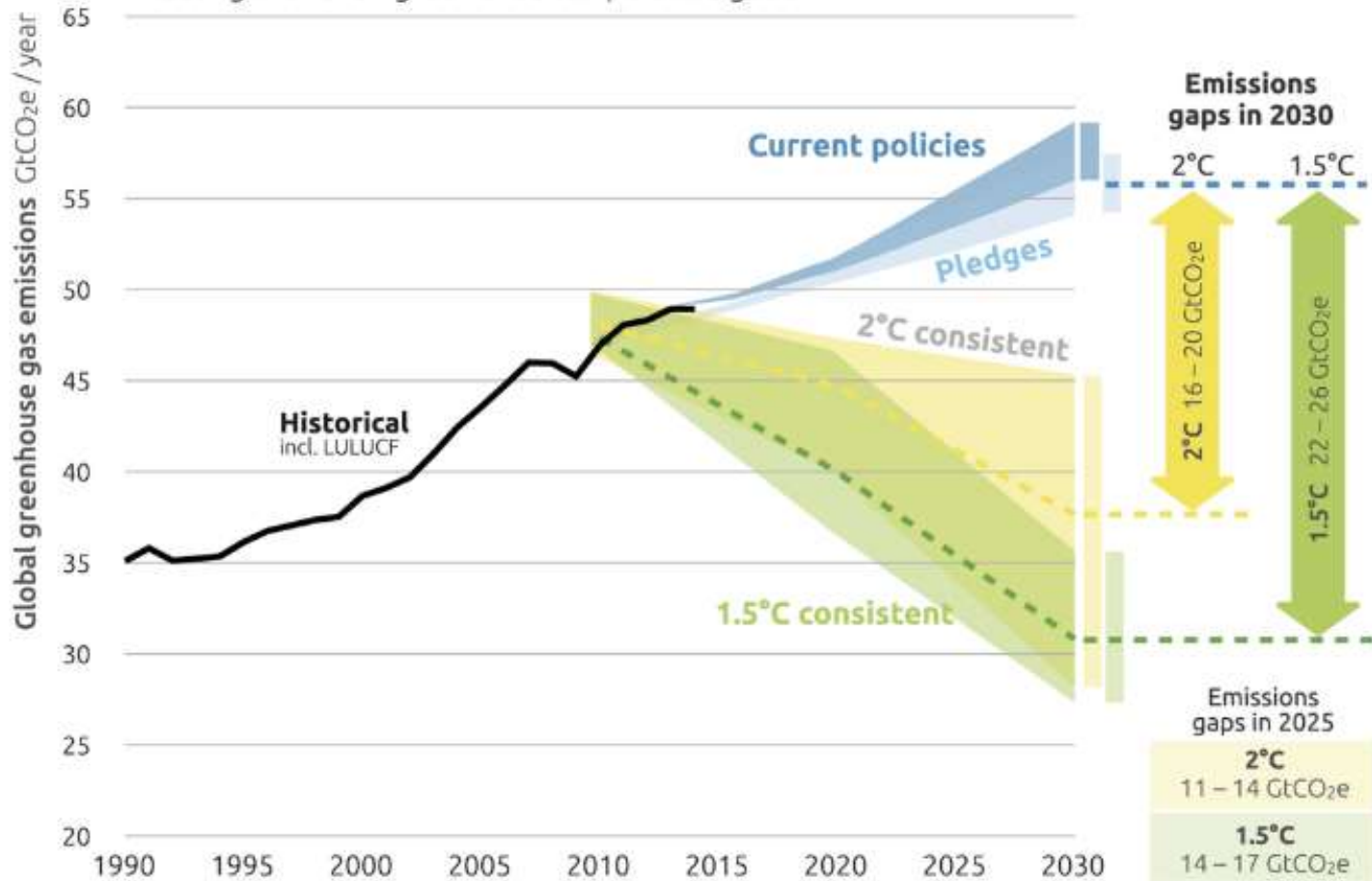
## Global energy-related CO2 emissions



© OECD/IEA

# 2030 EMISSIONS GAPS

CAT 2017 projections and resulting emissions gaps in meeting the Paris Agreement's temperature goals



The "gap" range results only from uncertainties in the pledge projections. Gaps are calculated against the mean of the benchmark emissions for 1.5°C and 2°C.



# A Just Transition => Climate Ambition



A **Just Transition** is a process at the company, sector, region or economy level that produces the plans, policies and investments so that:

- Everyone has social protection
- All jobs are decent
- Emissions are low or zero
- Poverty is eliminated and communities are thriving and resilient.

Effective Just Transition policies need a (formal) **social dialogue** process between governments, employers, workers and their unions to develop plans and measures that will build trust and drive effective transformation.

This dialogue should also include other partners and stakeholders such as communities, regions, etc. in order to have support in society to realize the different Just Transition measures and policies.

**Just Transition is about having the voice of the workers being heard and to demand a space at the negotiating table.**





## Paris Agreement

*Emphasizing* the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

*Recognizing* the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

*Taking into account* the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

*Acknowledging* that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

*Recognizing* the importance of the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of the greenhouse gases referred to in the Convention,

*Noting* the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change,

**JUST TRANSITION**  
SOLIDARNA TRANSFORMACJA



**COP24-KATOWICE 2018**  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

# Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration

ii. Encouraging taking into consideration the issue of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, while preparing and implementing nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;

His Excellency Mr. Ilir Meta, President of Albania

Argentine Republic

His Excellency Mr. Alexander Van der Bellen, President of Austria

His Excellency Mr. Charles Michel, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium

His Excellency Mr. Rumen Georgiev Radev, President of Bulgaria

Canada

His Excellency Mr. Richard Brabec, Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for the the Czech Republic

His Excellency Mr. Lars Lokke Rasmussen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark

His Excellency Mr. Jüri Ratas, Prime Minister of Estonia

His Excellency Mr. Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini, Prime Minister of Eswatini

His Excellency Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice President of the European Commission

His Excellency Mr. Frank V. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji

Republic of Finland

Republic of France

His Excellency Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic

Germany

His Excellency Mr. Alexis Tsipras, Prime Minister of Greece

His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See

His Excellency Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, President of Honduras

Her Excellency Ms. Katrín Jakobsdóttir, Prime Minister of Iceland

His Excellency Mr. Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia

Ireland

State of Japan

Republic of Korea

His Excellency Mr. Rivo Rakotovoao, Acting President of the Republic of Madagascar

Republic of Malta

United Mexican States

Mongolia

His Excellency Mr. Milo Djukanovic, President of Montenegro

Her Excellency Ms. Saara Kuugongelwa Amadhila, Prime Minister of Namibia

His Excellency Mr. Baron Divavesu Waqa, President of Nauru

Her Excellency Ms. Bidhya Devi Bhandari, President of Nepal

His Excellency Mr. Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of the Netherlands

Her Excellency Ms. Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister of New Zealand

His Excellency Mr. Muhammadu Buhari, President of Nigeria

Her Excellency Ms. Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway

His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, President of State of Palestine

His Excellency Mr. Martin Vizcarra, President of the Republic of Peru

His Excellency Mr. Andrzej Duda, President of Poland

Portuguese Republic

Her Excellency Ms. Grațiela Leocadia Gavrilescu, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Environment of Romania

His Excellency. Mr. Mirco Tomassoni and His Excellency Mr. Luca Santolini, Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino.

Her Excellency Ms. Ana Brnabić, Prime Minister of Serbia

His Excellency Mr. Peter Pellegrini, Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic

His Excellency Mr. Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia

His Excellency Mr. Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón, President of the Government of Spain

His Excellency Mr. Stefan Löfven, Prime Minister of Sweden

His Excellency Mr. Alain Berset, President of Switzerland

His Excellency General Prayut Chan-o-cha (Ret.), Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand



# CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT 2019



A RACE WE CAN WIN



ITUC  
@ituc

"A [#JustTransition](#) is the pathway to high ambition as it builds the trust of people & communities in a secure future - it builds hope.

[@SharanBurrow](#) addressed heads of state & governments at the [#ClimateActionSummit](#) at the [@UN](#) headquarters

[Tweet vertalen](#)



UN Climate Action Summit is told [climate action](#), jobs and Just Transition is p...  
The ITUC has challenged governments at the UN Climate Action Summit in New York to make a living planet, secure jobs and decent work their (...)  
[ituc-csi.org](#)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Albania             | 24. Luxemburg         |
| 2. Algeria             | 25. Mali              |
| 3. Andorra             | 26. México            |
| 4. Argentina           | 27. Montenegro        |
| 5. Benin               | 28. Morocco           |
| 6. Bolivia             | 29. Netherlands       |
| 7. Cabo Verde          | 30. New Zealand       |
| 8. Costa Rica          | 31. Nicaragua         |
| 9. Côte d'Ivoire       | 32. North Macedonia   |
| 10. Croatia            | 33. Panama            |
| 11. Dominican Republic | 34. Perú              |
| 12. Finland            | 35. Poland            |
| 13. France             | 36. Republic of Korea |
| 14. Germany            | 37. Romania           |
| 15. Ghana              | 38. Samoa             |
| 16. Greece             | 39. Senegal           |
| 17. Guatemala          | 40. Serbia            |
| 18. Guinea             | 41. Spain             |
| 19. Honduras           | 42. Sweden            |
| 20. Hungary            | 43. Tunisia           |
| 21. Ireland            | 44. Ukraine           |
| 22. Italy              | 45. United Kingdom    |
| 23. Jamaica            | 46. Uruguay           |



Proposed outcome 1

### Creating mechanisms of inclusive social dialogue >

to forge strong social consensus to enable transformative change without major adverse social and economic disruption. Social dialogue involving all private and social actors have the potential to raise climate ambition by consolidating actions of state and non-state actors and contribute to preventing political and social resistance.



Proposed outcome 2

Assessing employment, social and economic impacts >

of ecological transition and green jobs potential. Country-tailored assessment methods can be employed to test various climate policy options and define required sectorial and labour market policies and the financial requirements to implement such policies.

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/areas-of-work/cas/lang--en/index.htm>





Proposed outcome 3

### Implementing skills development and upgrading measures >

to enable transitions in labour markets, and low-carbon and more resource-efficient enterprise development and green job creation for women and men. There are methodologies for skills needs assessment and anticipation, requalification and entrepreneurship to minimise job disruption and maximise opportunities for green job creation.



**CLIMATE ACTION** SUMMIT 2019



**A RACE WE CAN WIN**



Proposed outcome 4

### Designing innovative social protection policies >

to protect workers and vulnerable groups in the context of more ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Such measures would promote social justice as an indispensable dimension of ambitious climate action.



Proposed outcome 5

Increasing the transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, as well as innovation and responsible investment >

by both public and private entities that can stimulate economic transformation, sustainable and inclusive growth, and green job creation, including rallying the private sector and actors in the investment and finance community.



# COP25

## CHILE

### 2019

UN CLIMATE CHANGE  
CONFERENCE

1. **Strongly increase the ambition** with a balance between mitigation and adaptation.
2. Define the **rules book** for the **global carbon market**, ensuring compliance with two fundamental condition;
  - Double countability
  - Environmental integrity
3. Evolution of the COP, **put the focus on the implementation.**



[#ChileNoSeRinde](#) [#NuevaConstitucion](#) [#asambleaconstituyente](#)



**Oceans and Antarctica**

Ocean is a mitigatory of climate change because it captures a substantial part of greenhouse gases and the antarctic and the arctic are large reservoirs of water, we must take care of them and avoid the loss of huge masses of ice



**Electromobility and Renewable energies**

Electromobility goes hand to hand with the generation of energy from renewable sources, which makes it possible to have a more sustainable clean urban city



**Circular Economy**

We have a stamp of circularity and we are developing initiatives that aim to reduce the use of plastic, such as the “chao bolsas” campaign, which tries to sensitize and discourage the use of plastic bags by the public.



**Ecosystems, Forests and Biodiversity**

Chile has a forestry sector that is capturing, unlike other countries where there is heavy deforestation. But, also we want to preserve the biodiversity and protect it.



#Unions4ClimateAmbition

- 1. Raise ambition with Just Transition**
- 2. Sign on to the “Climate Action and Jobs Initiative”**
- 3. Commit to finance for low-carbon development, support the most vulnerable**



# CPow

26 June

[www.ituc-csi.org/cpow](http://www.ituc-csi.org/cpow)





Amazon Employees For Climate Just...

@AMZNforClimate

Volg je nu



Scores of @Amazon employees confronted CEO @JeffBezos at the annual shareholder meeting today over the company's lack of climate leadership. #AMZNClimate Read our press release here

[docs.google.com/document/d/1pC ...](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pC...)

Tweet vertalen





ITUC @ituc · 27 sep.

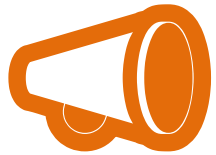
From Argentina🇦🇷 to Italy🇮🇹, Canada🇨🇦 to France🇫🇷, #unions are mobilising today for #ClimateJustice!

 #JustTransition for #ClimateAmbition

Follow our coverage here 



-  Live: unions on the move for climate action
-  Just Transition for Climate Ambition Working people around the world are taking to the streets right now for the Global Week of Climate...
-  [ituc-csi.org](https://ituc-csi.org)



# Unions are mobilizing for climate justice!





[www.JustTransitionCentre.org](http://www.JustTransitionCentre.org)



# Thx for your attention!



Bert De Wel

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Twitter: @BertDeWel