



TRADE UNIONS AT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE UNFCCC - COP18

26th November – 7th December 2012 – Doha, Qatar

This report of activities is available at: http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/COP18_ITUC_Report_Final.pdf

Summary Assessment

Doha outcomes can be seen as the consequence of two painful processes: closing the 5-year-long process that did not succeed in reaching the framework agreement needed in Copenhagen (the joint work by the AWG LCA & the AWG KP) and the beginning of a discussion that might deliver it in 2015 (the ADP), but in which the actors involved seem to believe much less than in the past. The 2nd Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol agreed in Doha must then be understood as the necessary step to ensure there still are binding emission reductions between now and the implementation of the next agreement.

Despite this institutional development (from now on, negotiations will only occur under the ADP and the Subsidiary Bodies), the level of commitment expressed in terms of emission reductions and finance (the two key elements of the climate negotiations) have never been lower, despite recent scientific reports highlighting the urgency to act.

The incapacity of governments to raise the level of ambition on these two issues pushed the Doha COP to focus on peripheral issues and even question previous agreements, such as the need for a work programme on loss and damage (to deal with the consequences of climate change in the most vulnerable countries).

As a logical continuation of our positions in Durban, notably on the need for ambition in emission reductions and finance, the trade union delegation expressed in all possible occasions our support for action, with the objective of supporting progress in the agenda and showing our willingness to see controversial agendas being solved. In addition, awareness on the importance of allowing a discussion on Just Transition in the context of the Durban Platform was also raised. This allowed an additional reference to the concept of Just Transition in the last agreed outcome of the LCA.

With the LCA and the KP tracks now officially closed, the challenge remains to mobilise momentum for the Durban Platform, hoping the new deadline for the negotiations will not play as a pressure-reliever.

66 trade unionists were registered and participated in activities related to the 18th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, held from the 26th November to the 7th December 2012 in Doha, Qatar. They were joined by migrant workers' activities in solidarity activities. *More on the trade union delegation, including its regional and gender composition, in page 4.*

If we are to compare COP18 outcomes with ITUC demands and more generally with ITUC policies on climate change (i.e. the demand for a fair, ambitious, binding deal that gives a chance to avoid average temperatures going beyond 2°C beyond pre-industrial levels, the need for developed countries to take the lead in emission reductions with a 25-40% by 2020

and emerging economies catching up with low carbon investments) it is clear that Doha remained in the disappointing line of Durban. The agenda being designed for discussing peripheral issues, or to further define issues whose political boundaries were set in advance, gave this COP a flavour of a technical expert meeting, but populated with antagonistic positions on issues where those differences should not even exist. The hopes for the new process exist, but it is hard to judge from the Doha outcome the level of ambition we will be able to witness in it.

What remains certain is that the feasibility of a 2°C scenario has become smaller after the last two COPs, and unless the process is able to increase the level of ambition on emission reductions before 2020, the likelihood of staying below 2°C will become almost null.

A second major demand from the trade union movement was related to climate funding, and the need to raise awareness on barriers to civil society involvement in the Green Climate Fund.

Despite demands for transparency from developing countries on the means by which developed countries will mobilise the 100 billion USD committed to climate finance, Doha ends with no additions to the agreement reached in Cancun on this matter. In terms of the Green Climate Fund governance, if the link with the COP was confirmed, the details of the arrangements are still to be defined. Our concerns related to observers' involvement in the GCF Board were expressed in all our meetings with governments, and we hope to see a difference in the next meeting of the Board, in March in Berlin.

When it comes to Just Transition, references adopted in COP16 (Cancun, Mexico) were repeated in what will become the last decision of the LCA, providing trade unions with one more proof that the concept has still broad support from Parties, right before the beginning of the next negotiation track. *Full ITUC analysis of COP18 results in page 9.*

The terrible conditions under which workers in Qatar live and work, and the impossibility to form trade unions in the country, made quite clear since the selection of the Host Country that ITUC involvement in this COP would be different. Rather than organising our now traditional World of Work Pavilion, the ITUC concentrated its efforts in building solidarity with migrant workers and raise visibility to their conditions, as a key part of the campaign aiming at putting pressure in Qatar before World Cup in 2022. *More on activities with migrant workers in page 7.*

Contents

1. Background to COP18, trade union priorities and trade union participation (including gender and geographical distribution)	2
Trade union priorities.....	3
Trade union participation (including gender and geographical distribution).....	4
2. Trade union activities at COP18	6
Promoting the trade union position on climate change	6
Interventions in formal UNFCCC sessions	6
ITUC Official Side Event: “Funding the transition, a trade union approach to climate finance”	6
Workshop on potential consequences	7
Solidarity actions with migrant workers	7
Trade union involvement in the World Day for Climate Action	7
Webtools and press coverage	7
3. Evaluation of results	8
Evaluation of outcomes on climate change policies in the negotiations	8
Evaluation of outcomes on labour/climate linkages in the negotiations.....	9
4. Follow up and planning for next year	10
ITUC priorities for actions at the UNFCCC level for 2013:.....	10
ITUC priorities for other actions on climate change:	10
Some highlights for trade unions involved on environment/climate work in 2013	10

1. Background to COP18, trade union priorities and trade union

participation (including gender and geographical distribution)

The 18th Session of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP18) faced a difficult mandate: on the one side, to ensure the ratification of a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and therefore the closing of its working group (the AWG KP), and to put an end to the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long Term cooperative Action (LCA), the body created to design the post-Kyoto framework –a task that it failed to accomplish in Copenhagen.

If the fact that these two bodies should now leave the space to allow new discussions to be established under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) was not contested, the vagueness of the ADP raised many alarms on the issues that the ADP will discuss, and how issues that are not mentioned in it, but had prominence in the Bali Action Plan (and therefore in the LCA) would be “landed”.

The ITUC submitted a statement which made emphasis on the urgency to deliver more ambitious commitments on both emission reductions and finance, in accordance with our adopted policies, making the case for 1) the extension of the Kyoto Protocol in the form of a second commitment period, in order to maintain a top-down, science-based architecture to inspire the future regime, 2) a commitment from non-2CP developed country governments to apply common accounting rules for their emission reductions than their KP counterparts and 3) clarity on the means by which a gap in climate finance would be avoided between 2013 and 2020, where developed countries should reach the 100 billion USD a year target.

Trade union priorities

The international trade union movement in Doha shared three key objectives, reflected in a brief ITUC background document for the meeting:

- **Building a sound emission reductions regime:** Trade unions call for a global regime which follows the IPCC scenario for reducing global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 85% by the year 2050 and emphasise the need for interim targets for this to be achieved, whereby developed countries assume an emission reduction target of at least 25-40% by 2020 based on 1990 levels and major emitters in developing countries and countries that have surpassed a certain development threshold take actions to deviate from projected emission trajectories through investments, for example in renewable and clean energy efficient technologies, public transport or sustainable agricultural practices.

The international labour movement considers it essential to avoid a gap in emission reduction commitments and to preserve the legally-binding and top-down aspects that a 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will bring. Therefore we wanted to see in Doha the highest possible number of developed country governments joining the 2nd commitment period with the highest emission target already ‘pledged’ or more, and with a review procedure which will allow countries to increase their commitments in between periods.

It is also key that the outcome of the Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) stream contributes to building a top-down regime outside the KP, aligning “pledges” from the developed world to the 25-40% emission reduction target, changing language from pledges to “quantified emission reduction commitments” and agreeing on common accounting rules, including on compliance. In this context, and taking into account the different responsibilities and capacities of developed and developing countries, we also expect an increase in the ambition of major emitters in developing countries, including NAMA pledges for those who have not done so and clarity on the support needed to make them possible.

A sound emission reductions’ regime must be designed in parallel with a responsible strategy for transforming and developing clean industries, empowering workers to access jobs created in them and supporting them and their families in the transition (see under Operationalising Just Transition)

- **Climate Finance:** The international trade union movement is also convinced that unless climate finance is made available in the long term, promises and plans for achieving a low-carbon and climate-resilient world will remain empty words. The Green Climate Fund can play a major role in financing adaptation and scaling up low carbon investments, provided it

develops a sound governance, where civil society stakeholders, including trade unions, can voice their proposals and concerns at all stages of the decision making process (from the Board to ground projects), where solid social and environmental safeguards (including ILO labour standards) are developed, and, most important, sufficient funds are provided to undertake its tasks.

The launch of the GCF requires new pledges on short term funding, and a rapid work plan developed on Long Term Finance where public sources are detailed, including innovative sources such as the Financial Transactions Tax.

- **Operationalising Just Transition:** Parties have already agreed (in COP17) on the importance of ensuring a “Just Transition which will create decent work and good quality jobs in the transition towards a low emission and climate-resilient society”. It is time to give better guidance on how to mainstream that mandate in UNFCCC decisions. This means incorporating different dimensions of the world of work in some of current discussions, such as the role of social protection in the work of the Adaptation Committee and the ADP, skills development in the work of the Technology Centers, and joining efforts with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2013 for developing a standard defining roles and responsibilities of governments, employers and trade unions in organizing the transition towards a low emission, climate resilient society.

The background document for Doha, where all our priorities are outlined is available here: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/cop18-trade-union-contribution-is.html>

Global Union Federations, regional organisations and ITUC affiliates that were present in Doha adopted and released position papers in line with global trade union policy. Here are the links to some of them:

ACTU: <http://www.securejobs.org.au/Home/Media/Committing-to-2nd-phase-of-Kyoto-Protocol-will-hel.aspx>

BGA US: <http://www.bluegreenalliance.org/news/publications/document/FINAL.BGA-Letter-on-COP18-Doha.pdf>

Trade union participation (including gender and geographical distribution)

Following the quota system put in place by the UNFCCC Secretariat, the ITUC was provided with all the badges requested, thanks to a fairly good record in our accreditation/effective participation ratio.

Trade Union delegation in Doha:

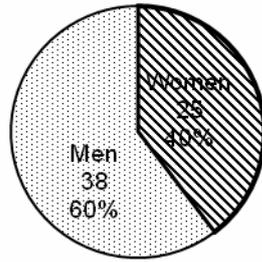
http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/cop18_itucdelegation_finallist.pdf

From this list, it is possible to identify the gender and regional distribution of the trade union delegation. From our calculations, 60% (38) of the trade union delegates were male and 40% (25) female. The positive trend since we started disaggregating gender data is now confirmed, even with a smaller delegation as the one we have for this COP (around one third of the Durban delegation) (27% women in COP15, 2010; 30% women in COP16, 2011, 36% women in COP17, 2012).

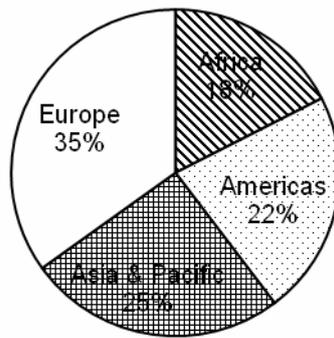
In terms of regional distribution, we were satisfied to see the very balanced distribution of our delegation, in which developing countries accounted for 40% of the delegation.

The ITUC would especially like to thank YS Norway for their support in bringing developing countries' trade unions to climate change meetings.

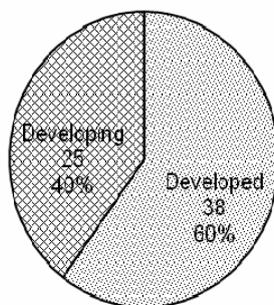
Gender Distribution



Regional Distribution



Developing/Developed Countries Distribution



2. Trade union activities at COP18

Promoting the trade union position on climate change

The trade union statement and the accompanying Doha demands described above, were distributed mainly electronically at COP18, taking into account the “paperSmart” nature of the session, which was very restrictive in the use of paper. If during the first week we have been able to intervene several times in plenaries and observe contact groups and informals, during the second week access was severely restricted. The small size of the delegation made difficult to multiply bilaterals with governments, but overall, we are satisfied with the level of information obtained in such a constrained scenario.

Bilateral meetings were organised between the ITUC and many government officials as a result of affiliates’ efforts:

An international delegation led by national affiliates and the ITUC met the following government representatives: Australia, France, Nepal, United Kingdom and United States.

In addition, affiliates from the following countries met with their governments during the COP: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Spain and Tunisia

UNFCCC Secretariat: ITUC delegates participated in a briefing for civil society organisations called by Cristiana Figueres, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary. We also intervened in a dialogue between the COP President and observer organisations.

Other meetings: ITUC delegates had a meeting with Members of the European Parliament from the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D). Stocktaking meetings were also held with representatives of NGO (WWF, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Friends of the Earth, Action Aid, among others).

Interventions in formal UNFCCC sessions

Trade unions were invited to address several plenaries during the UNFCCC, as follows:

- * COP Opening (on Finance): Anne Beth Skrede, LO Norway (28 Nov)
- * SBI (on Response Measures): Joaquin Turco, CTA Argentina (27 Nov)
- * SBSTA (on loss and damage, in cooperation with the Gender MG): Angélique Kipulu, CSC Congo (28 Nov)
- * AWG-LCA: Brian Kohler, IndustriALL (28 Nov)
- * AWG-KP: Amy Schwebel, ACTU Australia (28 Nov)
- * ADP: Anabella Rosemberg, ITUC (28 Nov)
- * Opening High Level Segment: Thierry Dedieu, CFDT France (7 December)
- * COP Closing: Laura Martin Murillo (Sustainlabour) (8 December)

All statements have been posted in the ITUC blog: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/what-are-we-doing-in-doha.html>

ITUC Official Side Event: “Funding the transition, a trade union approach to climate finance”

The ITUC organised the traditional official side event of the trade union delegation at the UNFCCC on Friday 30th November 2012. The side event was attended by more than 90 delegates, of which only half was from the labour movement. This shows there was broad interest for our proposals and positioning on climate finance. The side event introduced a

discussion paper prepared by ITUC/TUAC, which explores different options for filling the gap in development and climate finance by 2020. A panel of experts was invited to comment on it, including from the government of the Dominican Republic, the OECD, Heinrich Boll Foundation, IBON, ETUC and TUCA.

The presentation is available here: http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/itucsideevent_habbard.pdf

Workshop on potential consequences

On November 28th, the ITUC was invited to make a presentation on the Forum on Response measures, under the issue “Building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low GHG emitting society”. The presentation, which focused on trade unions’ contribution to the transition, the role of the Just Transition in it, as well as the potential for international action in it, has also been posted in our ITUC Blog. Overall, Parties didn’t react much to experts’ presentations but the delegates from Argentina and the EU (France) praised some of our recommendations. The Forum is supposed to continue its work for the next year and meet at least twice (in Bonn and in the next COP).

Our presentation is available here:

http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/unfccc_potentialconseq_ituc_new.pdf

All the presentations from the workshop will soon be made available in the UNFCCC website.

With no doubts, our presentation in the forum and the support obtained there from delegations enabled a new decision on Just Transition under the LCA (see page 8)

Solidarity actions with migrant workers

The ITUC run a series of activities in Doha, including the organization of visits to labour camps, led by ITUC General Secretary, Sharan Burrow, accompanied by local organisers, trade unionists from Nepal and BWI representatives.

On Thursday 29th December, a delegation of migrant workers was invited to participate in a Solidarity Diner with representatives of the ITUC delegation in a restaurant in the Corniche- a place where migrant workers are normally not allowed to enter.

In addition, a morning exchange between migrants and international delegation took place on Friday 30th, followed by a picnic in the Sheraton park. These two events allowed for a frank exchange with workers, and all our delegation left them re-energised as well as convinced that we must maintain pressure over Qatar on the situation...

You can see photos from the labour camps here:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ituc/sets/72157632156910637/>

Trade union involvement in the World Day for Climate Action

The ITUC coordinated the participation of our delegation in the climate action rally, on Saturday 1st December (at 8 am!). Around 40 union delegates marched with masks representing migrant workers as well as with a (forbidden) banner recalling our campaign “No world cup in Qatar without labour rights”. We obtained quite a good media coverage, including from Reuters.

You can see photos from the rally in the ITUC flickr account:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ituc/collections/72157632162017210/>

And a video from Equal Times: <http://youtu.be/RA1pdNQx6mU>

Webtools and press coverage

Despite low press coverage of the Doha conference in international media, efforts were made

to increase the media coverage of our activities. Migrant workers'-related action obtained quite a good coverage, including in local media.

On our climate policies, the ITUC obtained some visibility for the Latin American audience, through a series of interviews given to Telesur.

Press statements

"Doha delays put people and the planet at risk" 8 December 2012

<http://www.ituc-csi.org/doha-delays-put-people-and-the.html>

Opinion piece

"It's time for trade unions to stand up to climate change" - published in Equal Times

<http://www.equaltimes.org/opinion/its-time-for-unions-to-stand-up-for-climate-change>

Several members of the trade union delegation wrote their own blogs or participated in the ITUC ones:

ACTU-Australia:

<http://community.securejobs.org.au/Blogs/RAW-News/December-2012/Qatar-must-do-the-right-thing;-no-World-Cup-withou.aspx>

<http://community.securejobs.org.au/Blogs/RAW-News/November-2012/Why-the-Doha-climate-change-conference-matters-to-.aspx>

TUC-UK:

<http://touchstoneblog.org.uk/2012/12/qatar-blog-2-no-just-transition-without-labour-rights/>

IndustriALL

<http://www.industrialunion.org/cop18-disappoints>

BLUE GREEN ALLIANCE US :

[After Doha Talks, Progress Toward a Global Deal, But Much Struggle Awaits](#)

[BlueGreen Alliance Urges U.S. to Take the Lead in Doha](#)

[BLOG: Dispatches from Doha: Closing the Ambition Gap](#)

[BLOG: Technical, But Important Issues Loom Large in Doha](#)

[BLOG: US Groups Call on US Delegation for Stronger Show of Leadership](#)

3. Evaluation of results

Evaluation of outcomes on climate change policies in the negotiations

(This is a technical assessment. For our political evaluation, please refer to the introduction).

Doha was organised around 7 parallel bodies, all dealing with different aspects of past and future climate programmes. The SBSTA and SBI had to deal with a really long agenda, derived from the diverse procedural decisions taken in Cancun and Durban, which in most of the cases did not manage to reach consensus on substantial issues, rather to extend the period for reviewing, reporting, organising workshops, calling for submissions, etc.

⇒ decisions to be highlighted under the SBI:

The decision to hold COP19 in Warsaw, Poland, and the agreement by the Latin American & Caribbean Group to hold COP20 in the region. (Currently two countries are considering hosting it: Peru and Venezuela)

The AWG LCA and the AWG KP concentrated quite a lot of attention: the first because of the need to close the Bali Action Plan –acknowledging that the key issues the BAP was supposed to deal with were going to remain unsolved, such as the emission reductions commitments in non KP developed country Parties, or finance in the medium term-, the second because the amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to enable a second commitment period were known to be the only piece that could not fail to appear in the Doha outcome.

⇒ decisions to be highlighted under the KP:

Agree to a 2nd Commitment Period of the KP, which will last until 2020 with the following emission reduction targets, based on 1990 levels (Australia 0.5%; EU 20%; Belarus 12%; Kazakhsztan 5%; Monaco 12%, Norway 16%, Switzerland 15.8, Ukraine 24%)

Decides that each party can revisit its QELRO to increase the ambition of its commitment BEFORE 2014

Agree to allow Annex I parties without commitments under the 2CP to use flexibility mechanisms but WITHOUT being able to obtain credits out of them

Maintain the contribution of 2% of the share of proceeds of credit sales for developing countries vulnerable to climate change

Allow a carry over of 2.5% of remaining emissions from the first to the second commitment period.

⇒ **decisions to be highlighted under the LCA:**

Create a work programme to understand assumptions of 1) developed countries emission reduction pledges and 2) developing countries NAMAs

Create a work programme to “contribute to efforts to scale up REDD funding” (this was adopted as no agreement was found on REDD programmes themselves).

Launch a work programme on ‘various approaches to reduce emissions’

Reaffirms “the importance of avoiding or minimizing negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors, **promoting a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs** in accordance with nationally defined development priorities and strategies, and contributing to building new capacity for both production and service-related jobs in all sectors, promoting economic growth and sustainable development”

Creates an “Adaptation Forum” under the Adaptation Committee to maintain high level visibility to Adaptation during COPs

“Invites” developed country Parties to submit by COP19 information on their strategies and approaches for mobilizing scaled-up climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020

Decides to place the process for reviewing the implementation of the Convention under the SBI/SBSTA through a committee of experts, which should start working from next year and end six months before COP20

The COP played a quite interesting role this year as it became the space for the general negotiation on Finance. If the final outcome on this issue is very disappointing, the fact that this was handled by the COP allowed a less procedural discussion. That said, the fact that the Finance discussion was held at the COP level, implied that no discussion on this topic was organised under the Durban Platform –increasing the mistrust from developing countries in the negotiations, that feel that most of the ADP work will be concentrated in emission reductions. The COP also agreed to incorporate Gender and Climate Change as a standing issue in the COP agenda, and committed to make progress to gender balance in UNFCCC bodies as well as keeping record of gender balance in country delegations.

The CMP had some visibility around the issue of Loss and Damage, which became in the late hours of the last Friday the ‘make or break’ issue. The final decision, which satisfied the most vulnerable countries –despite the absence of financial commitments- agrees to establish by next COP an international mechanism to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

When it comes to the ADP, if the discussions developed little substance and workstreams tended to overlap, the Doha Climate Gateway agreed to build a “firm timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015” (workstream 1) and a path to raise necessary ambition in the context of discussions on raising ambition for the pre-2020 period under the ADP’s workstream 2”. The way in which those debates will evolve is to be seen, but the confusing last minutes episodes of the COP let us believe that some elements adopted in there (ie the fact that the ADP must be guided by the Principles of the Convention –opposed by US-) will come back often to the discussion before we can enter into the substance of the next agreement.

Evaluation of outcomes on labour/climate linkages in the negotiations

After the adoption of the commitment by Parties to implement a Just Transition which creates Decent Work and quality jobs at COP16 (Cancun, Mexico), the ITUC working group decided to prioritise ‘general interest’ objectives in the context of COP17 in Durban. This was maintained in COP18. This was done in order to respect the implicit deal made to governments (ie that if a Just Transition was secured, trade unions would have more elements to support an ambitious deal). Therefore, attention was given to the legal outcome, as well as to the climate financing issue.

In addition to this, the delegation present at Doha highlighted the importance of obtaining

support from Ministries to the upcoming ILO discussion on Green Jobs and Sustainable Development, next June 2013, and which the trade union movement would like to turn into a debate on Just Transition.

In terms of concrete outcomes, it is to be noted that COP17 to create a Forum on the impacts of response measures, which incorporates 'Just transition of the workforce' as one of the topics that the forum needs to explore, gave us the opportunity to make a presentation on concrete ways to operationalise Just Transition in the UNFCCC and beyond. The language adopted in Cancun was reaffirmed in COP18.

This said, we need to start exploring how we would like to see Just Transition reflected in the Durban Platform. It is to be reminded that employment and just transition were not part of the Bali Action Plan, and this was one of the main barriers for getting our language adopted. Therefore, with the new negotiations opening up, there might be an opportunity for a more socially-engaged agenda. However, it is important to keep in mind the broader picture and maintain, as it has been the case until now, a balance between our specific demands as trade unions and our general expectations as representatives from workers around the world.

4. Follow up and planning for next year

ITUC priorities for actions at the UNFCCC level for 2013:

- Identify core trade union demands in the context of the recently launched Durban Platform
- Start the process for developing an overall trade union position for the pre and post-2020 framework, which would serve as a basis for the ITUC Congress decision on this topic in 2014.
- Maintain work with other civil society partners at the negotiations, in particular related to the Green Climate Fund

ITUC priorities for other actions on climate change:

- Launch projects agreed by the ITUC General Council (and which details were explained in the Working Group meeting and will be shared with absent members through the minutes):
 - * National advocacy around a global climate agreement (Climate Coherence)
 - * Organising Green Jobs (in Renewable energies and Recycling sectors)
 - * Work towards the adoption of an instrument on Just Transition in the ILO.
- Maintain active cooperation with Global Unions, provide follow up to activities undertaken with civil society organisations and engage in dialogue with other coalitions.
- Maintain cooperation with researchers and if possible, repeat for the third time the experience of the GURN/ITUC workshop on the employment aspects of climate change organised in 2010 and 2011.
- Enhance coherence between ITUC positions and proposals on climate change and others linked to the current economic crisis or other policy issues dealt in other fora, such as G20 and strongly encourage the insertion of Just Transition/Decent Work wording in climate-related documents.
- Strengthen the media visibility of trade union action on climate change, considering alternatives for raising trade union's profile at the COP (i.e. launch of a report, visual stunt involving workers). It is key to repeat the experience of having a media officer on the ground and encourage union delegates to develop more contents for websites and press, as well as updating and strengthening the list of national environmental journalists.

Some highlights for trade unions involved on environment/climate work in 2013

UNEP Major Groups & Stakeholder Forum, followed by UNEP Governing Council
Nairobi, 16-22 February 2013

Green Climate Fund Board meeting
Berlin, 12-15 March 2013

UNFCCC ADP meeting
Bonn, 29 April – 3 May 2013

UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies
Bonn, 3-14 June 2013

ILO International Labour Conference (ILC)
Geneva, 5-20 June 2013

UNFCCC ADP meeting
Place & time TBC (between August and October)

UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP19)
Warsaw, 11-22 November 2013