



ITUC INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION CSI CONFÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE INTERNATIONALE
CSI CONFEDERACIÓN SINDICAL INTERNACIONAL IGB INTERNATIONALER GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND

Bd. du Roi Albert II, 5, Bte 1, B – 1210 Bruxelles Belgique

Tel. +32 (0) 2224 0211 Fax +32 (0) 2201 5815 E-mail info@ituc-csi.org <http://www.ituc-csi.org>

Trade unions at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC - COP19

11-22nd November 2013 – Warsaw, Poland

***(Synthèse en français en page 10-11)
(Síntesis en castellano en la página 12-16)***

Warsaw climate talks were never expected to deliver the fair, ambitious and binding deal we need to maintain temperature increases within the 2°C threshold or less. This said, with the release of the first working group report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the tragic consequences of Typhoon Hyan, there was still the belief that this COP would represent an important moment in defining how the next agreement was going to be shaped and on what basis, as well as helping progress with increased climate finance commitments. The outcomes are far from those –very timid- objectives. Rather the contrary, the Warsaw conference undermined the trust most civil society puts in the UN process by allowing the watering down of commitments (both on emissions and on finance) and painting a plan for the 2015 deal which would distance our societies from the temperature goal the international community set as the expected outcome of the process.

Decisions under the ADP (the body hosting discussions on the future agreement) have shifted language from emission reduction commitments to “contributions”, ignored or treated superficially social or equity considerations – leaving aside the importance of the Just Transition commitment, and have almost surrendered to the low ambition of pre-2020 targets from developed countries – which we know need to be higher if we are to obtain more ambition from everyone after 2020. One of our demands –the call for governments to disclose as soon as possible their emission reduction objectives, so a transparent process of review can be launched well before Paris- is only reflected in the text as a call for those “willing to do so” to inform about their plans, which in the end will mean countries re-stating what they have already pledged, and others simply remaining silent...

On *Just Transition*, the UN provided a draft outline of the structure of its future climate change agreement, where only ‘pure’ climate issues are mentioned, giving no space for including issues such as Just Transition and Decent Work that were secured under the Cancun agreements. This puts our strategy in a difficult situation, which we will need to address in the year ahead – see section 4. On a positive note, there was no opposition from any government to maintaining work on Just Transition through the response measures work stream, which will resume in Bonn in June 2014. If the work is to continue, we will be able to have deeper discussions on this topic in the UNFCCC next year.

The fact that ministerial mandates have not progressed since Copenhagen –and in cases such as Australia, Canada, Japan (which recognised they would not respect their previous commitments on emission reductions) mandates actually regressed- has become a clear example of the lack of political commitment to the UNFCCC. The trade union movement didn’t stay silent facing this sad situation. Hours of coordination and discussions were necessary to first internally, and then in cooperation with other civil society groups, deciding to undertake a massive protest action against the way in which governments are handling the negotiation. This action was saluted by a majority of governments afterwards, which recognised the legitimacy of civil society frustration, unfortunately without substantially changing the direction of their positions.

Warsaw made clear that a climate deal will not emerge from this process unless we move delegates out of their comfort zones with massive political pressure. This pressure must go well beyond our presence in the COPs and must materialise at the national level. As we indicated in one of our communications, we remain optimistic on the capacity trade unions, along with their social dialogue counterparts, can play in ensuring governments such as Japan return to the negotiations next year in Lima, Peru, with renewed ambition and leadership.

If we are to have a chance to reach a successful outcome out of Lima in 2014 and finally in Paris 2015, we must do our utmost to visibilise our support for strong climate action and just transition in every country. This is a challenge we

must respond to.

The decisions taken in Warsaw are mediocre but could be easily reverted if political momentum was rebuilt and countries were forced by their citizens to behave responsibly in the upcoming conferences.

Assessment

65 trade unionists participated in the 19th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, held from the 11th to the 22nd November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland. *More on the trade union delegation, including its regional and gender composition, in page 3.*

If we are to compare COP19 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 Warsaw, by showing governments could openly discharge themselves from previous commitments sent a very bad signal. Equally, the priority given by countries like the US –and now the EU- to the non-differentiation between developed and developing countries commitments have led to the weakening of all language on developed countries actions –now levelled down to developing country ones-. This seems to accommodate also some emerging economies which prefer –without saying it- a weak framework rather than evolving towards a more stringent one.

Countries were even unable to agree language on the criteria upon which their “contributions” would be considered pertinent (equity was not agreed, nor even a comparison with the 2°C goal...)

The recent IPCC report, along with the UNEP Emissions’ Gap analysis presented in our joint ITUC/IndustriALL/Sustainlabour workshop added to our fears that the feasibility of a 2°C scenario has become smaller after the last three COPs, and unless the process is able to increase the level of ambition on emission reductions before 2020 and shift politically from the muddy waters in which it is right now, the likelihood of staying below 2°C will become almost null.

Trade unions also saw with concern the little space given in the future ADP discussions to the transition and the political message a climate deal must give to workers and their families about the kind of future we have to head to. This lack of political vision symbolised by the co-chairs draft texts remains a major barrier for moving consensus forward in the process.

Another 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, Warsaw ends with no additions to the agreement reached in Cancun on this matter. There will be no timeline nor plan communicated by developed countries on the way they will manage to mobilise the resources committed in Cancun.

Three years of negotiation on loss and damage (which was supposed to deal with the costs of climate disasters and “slow onset events”, therefore separated from long term adaptation) ended with a very weak mechanism, both in terms of the mandate (basically technical assistance) and on the process (despite the opposition from small islands and least developed countries who promoted the concept, Loss and Damage work was placed under Adaptation work, and not as a stand-alone pillar). The placement of L&D *under* Adaptation was a red line for the United States, which didn’t want to see any addition to the already “pledged to be mobilised” 100bn US dollars.

Beyond following the negotiations, the trade union delegation was fairly active during the two weeks of the conference. A two-day seminar on climate science and sustainable industrial policies, two side events –one on the link between youth employment and green jobs, the other on European Just Transition policies, the participation in the climate rally, our involvement in the civil society protest and two related press conferences, featured among the most important events for trade unions in Warsaw. *More on ITUC activities on pages 5-7.*

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1. Background to COP19, trade union priorities and trade union participation (including gender and geographical distribution)

The 19th Session of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP19) was asked to provide a roadmap for the post-2020 agreement, which would indicate the way in which ambition was going to be raised between now and then, as well as how commitments were going to be communicated before 2015, where the agreement is supposed to be reached. An indicative structure or the process for releasing the first draft negotiating text was also expected. Taking into account the difficulty of many developed countries of advancing ambitious measures on this front, the need to compensate this with higher financing pledges was known, and this is why the Warsaw COP was named as the “Finance COP”.

Trade union priorities

The background document for Warsaw, where all our priorities are outlined is available here: <http://ituc-csi.org/warsaw-cop19-unions-will-stand-for>

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

Belgium:

Joint statement of the Belgian trade unions with the civil society organizations:

Dutch: http://www.11.be/themas/artikel/detail/aanbevelingen_belgische_politici_nav_klimaatconferentie_warschau,114494

French: <http://www.cncd.be/-Plateforme-Justice-climatique->

Spain:

The priorities stated above were promoted through active lobbying in the negotiations, campaigning with other civil society organisations, and organising a trade union side event, among other actions.

Trade union participation (including gender and geographical distribution)

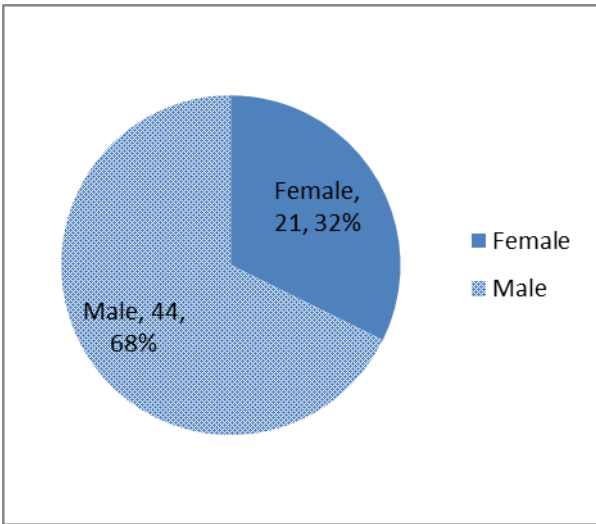
Following the quota system put in place by the UNFCCC Secretariat, the ITUC was provided with 70 badges. Due to last minute cancelations, the trade union delegation accounted for 65 delegates.

⇒ Trade Union delegation in Warsaw: <http://ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/cop19delegationfinal.pdf>

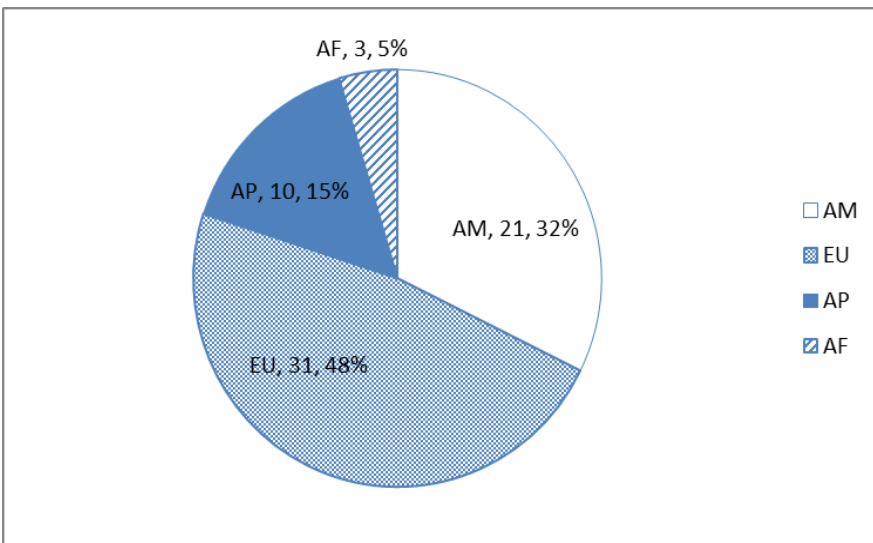
From this list, it is possible to identify the gender and regional distribution of the trade union delegation. From our calculations, 68% (44) of the trade union delegates were male and 32% (21) female. This marks a stop to the positive trend towards gender balance in our delegation (after four years of positive tendencies). This could be explained in part by the absence of female representatives in the host country trade unions (the largest delegation). However, this doesn't explain it all. This is an unsatisfactory situation which will have to be addressed for the next COP.

In terms of regional distribution, and due to the lack of funding support for developing countries, we didn't count with the kind of balanced regional distribution we did in previous COPs. FES funding for Latin American delegates somehow helped to improve the developed/developing country distribution, but it was disappointing to see so little representation of Africa and Asia.

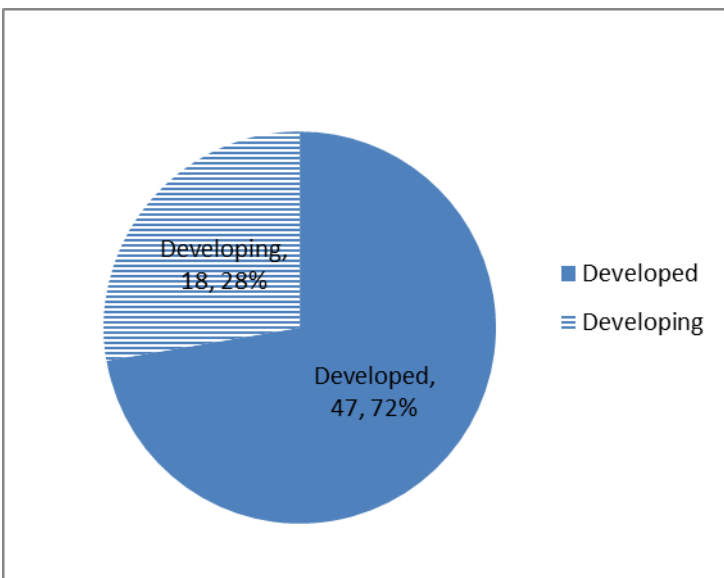
Gender Distribution



Regional Distribution



Developing/Developed Countries Distribution



2. Trade union activities at COP19

Promoting the trade union position on climate change

Trade union demands for Warsaw were distributed mainly electronically at COP19, taking into account the “paperSmart” nature of the session, which was very restrictive in the use of paper. If during the first week we intervened a few times in plenaries and contact groups, during the second week access was more restricted. The walkout on Thursday 21st made of course the task of following the discussions more complicated. Despite this, we were able for the first time to submit our speech for the High Level segment through a video contribution.

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 with the heads of delegation of Brazil and Japan. In addition, affiliates from the following countries met with their governments during the COP: Argentina, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

UNFCCC Secretariat: ITUC delegates participated in a briefing for civil society organisations called by Cristiana Figueres, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary. This briefing was chaired by the ITUC. Trade unions were also represented in a meeting with the chairs of the ADP.

Other meetings: Stocktaking meetings were organised on a regular basis with representatives of NGO (WWF, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Friends of the Earth, Action Aid, Christian Aid).

Interventions in formal UNFCCC sessions

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

- COP Opening

Trade Union speaker: Anabella Rosemberg (ITUC)

http://unfccc4.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/cop19/templ/play.php?id_kongresssession=6911&theme=unfccc
(3h46’)

- LCA Opening

Trade Union speaker: Brad Markell (AFL-CIO)

http://unfccc4.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/cop19/templ/play.php?id_kongresssession=6881&theme=unfccc
(2h14’)

- High Level Segment

Trade Union speaker: Sharan Burrow (ITUC)

http://unfccc4.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/cop19/templ/play.php?id_kongresssession=7064&theme=unfccc
(41’44’)

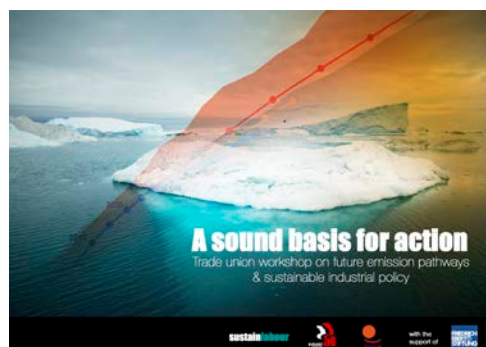
ITUC/IndustriALL/Sustainlabour Seminar: A sound basis for action

IndustriALL, the ITUC and Sustainlabour held a joint event aimed at addressing emission pathways and sustainable industrial policy.

This seminar aimed to inform future ITUC and IndustriALL work on climate change by getting affiliates reactions to the following questions: What is the latest available information on climate science? What are the implications for policies to be carried out? What are the implications for industrial policy? How are labor and climate current policies addressing the challenge? How to build truly sustainable industrial policies?

The workshop counted with presentations from Michiel Schaffer, Chief Scientist of Climate Analytics, who presented a brief summary of the findings from last publications his institute has been involved, Merlyn Van Voore, Climate change coordination at UNEP, who introduced the Emissions Gap Report. In the industrial policy session, participants analysed a contribution prepared by IndustriAll. All presentations and contributions are available upon demand.

For more information <http://www.sustainlabour.org/actividad.php?lang=EN&idactividad=693>



ITUC Official Side Event: “Green & Decent jobs for youth – Building synergies between climate and employment policies”

The ITUC organised the traditional official side event of the trade union delegation at the UNFCCC on Monday 18th November. The side event was very well attended (more than 200 people) and at least half were from non-trade union constituencies. The event allowed us to introduce trade union approaches to youth employment in the context of our climate/low carbon policies.

Presentations were made by David Foster from the Blue Green Alliance, Judith Kirton-Darling from the European Trade Union Confederation, Daniel Angelim from the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas, along with two representatives from youth organisations: Nick Sanderson from the UK Youth Climate Coalition and Pauline Delgrange, Climate Youth Delegate from Belgium.

This was followed by an interesting exchange between trade unionists and youth groups speaking from the floor, including views from the UK, Japan, Malawi, Germany, Norway and the US.

Presentations can be made available upon request.

Joint ITUC-CSO actions, including massive protest

On Thursday 21st November, the trade union delegation left symbolically the UN conference centre along with 800 other representatives of civil society.

The exhaustive list of reasons why the Warsaw talks required a different reaction from our side would probably be too long. In her blog for the [International Business Times](#), ITUC General Secretary described a few of them (overall lack of ambition, already weak targets being lowered further, obstructive corporations given a prominent role in the negotiations and in parallel proceedings, such as the Coal Summit, absence of commitments on finance, a COP President dismissed from government during the COP, and the list goes on). If the decision of leading this protest was not an easy one for the trade union movement, the sense of frustration from those who have joined this process years ago, as well as the feeling that the more we wait to react, the more we allow the process to go in the wrong direction made the union delegation take this grave decision.

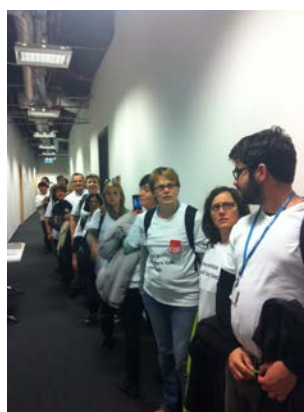
From our perspective, it was important that the protest was directed towards governments’ attitudes in the negotiation, and not the UN process itself. It was also key to show our commitment to build more pressure in the year to come so that this conference’s experience is never repeated. Time (and our efforts during 2014) will show if this action has been the beginning of the needed mobilisation for Lima and Paris COP21.

The ITUC took part in two media events connected to this protest. The first one, on Wednesday 20th, was a first message to ministers indicating the frustration of the different groups represented on the direction negotiations were taking. The second one, was a media stunt which launched the protest. In both, our spokesperson was Sharan Burrow, the ITUC General Secretary.

ITUC release following the protest: <http://ituc-csi.org/trade-unions-join-walk-out-of>



Media Scrum around Sharan Burrow, ITUC GS before launch of protest



The trade union delegation lining up for the walkout



The trade union delegation outside the conference site

Trade union involvement in the World Day for Climate Action

The ITUC delegation joined the rally organised on a cold afternoon on Saturday 16th November. The rally brought together around 3.000 people (which looked as quite a good number for Polish organisers). This number was reached thanks to the massive mobilisation of 800 Belgian activists which went to Warsaw in a special train. They were with no doubts the heart of the rally and their social commitment was evident where the closing songs of the rally were “climate justice, decent work”.

Webtools and press coverage

Warsaw was described as a low profile COP. A destiny challenged by the catastrophe in the Philippines. This influenced substantially the media coverage of the first week of negotiations as journalists were making a direct link between the typhoon and the opening of the negotiations in Warsaw.

Unfortunately, attention went down, and with it the sense of urgency. The massive civil society protest tried to modify media coverage of the event, with relative success (or at least more success that if no action would have been taken).

The ITUC released the following communications products for use in the media and for affiliates to use in union publications and on union websites:

Press statements

(ITUC) 24 November: Warsaw farce provides one more reason for mobilizing on climate change: <http://ituc-csi.org/warsaw-farce-provides-one-more>

(ITUC) 21 November: Trade unions join walk out of Warsaw climate talks: <http://ituc-csi.org/trade-unions-join-walk-out-of>

(IndustriALL) 13 November: Climate Change a Threat to the Labour Movement: <http://www.industrial-union.org/climate-change-a-threat-to-the-labour-movement>

(ITUC) 12 November: ITUC Backs Philippines Call to UN Climate Talks, Calls for Huge Humanitarian Effort: <http://ituc-csi.org/ituc-backs-philippines-call-to-un>

(ITUC) 9 November: Climate change is putting jobs at risk – governments must act : <http://ituc-csi.org/climate-change-is-putting-jobs-at>

Opinion pieces

12 November – Anabella Rosemberg for Equal Times - The UN Climate Change Conference should matter to workers – here’s why

<http://www.equaltimes.org/blogs/the-un-climate-change-conference-should-matter-to-workers-heres-why>

25 November – Laura Martin Murillo for Equal Times - Why we walked out of the UN climate change talks

<http://www.equaltimes.org/opinion/why-we-walked-out-of-the-un-climate-change-talks>

25 November - Philip Pearson for Touchstone blog Warsaw Final: Walking out is not our way, but ...

<http://touchstoneblog.org.uk/2013/11/warsaw-final-walking-out-is-not-our-way-but>

26 November - Sharan Burrow for the International Business Times

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/articles/525245/20131126/warsaw-climate-change-talks-global-warming-ituc.htm>

Interviews/other media coverage

De morgen (Belgium) “Klimaatopwarming aanpakken scheidt miljoenen banen”

Blogs

Bert de Wel (CSC) <http://www.dewereldmorgen.be/blogs/Bert%20De%20Wel>

Simona Fabiani (CGIL) in Greenreport.it

<http://t.co/d94nRNcTeN>

<http://t.co/EWwHUr99bc>

<http://t.co/0gKGrWpRsV>

<http://t.co/JLiLeFPxqe>

<http://t.co/0qbXt4mNmP>

<http://t.co/BhPdhcXmXc>

<http://t.co/lmDfD9zq0S>

CCOO - Spain

[http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:537847--La CSI pide aumentar la movilizacion contra el cambio climatico](http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:537847--La_CSI_pide_aumentar_la_movilizacion_contra_el_cambio_climatico)

http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:537381--

[Los sindicatos se suman a la salida de las negociaciones del Clima en Varsovia](#)

http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:535695--

[El movimiento sindical reclama a los Gobiernos que acuerden objetivos ambiciosos de reduccion de emisiones](#)

[http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:533631--Coalicion Clima insta a adoptar mayores reducciones de emisiones](http://www.ccoo.es/cscceo/Areas:Medio_ambiente:Actualidad:533631--Coalicion_Clima_insta_a_adoptar_mayores_reducciones_de_emisiones)

<http://www.comfia.info/noticias/79998.html#.UoSDz6C81Yg.facebook>

Photos

Simona's album: <https://one.ubuntu.com/files/shareoffer/8daa49cb-e2e9-4e47-85a7-780e7305c4f8/>

3. Status of trade union demands in the negotiations

Beyond the assessment made in section 1, there is a need to assess the consequences of the lack of progress on our Just Transition agenda, as a means to better plan for 2014.

Two negotiating spaces were of relevance for advancing Just Transition in Warsaw:

ADP: this is the body which brings together the discussions on the 2015 deal (or post-2020 deal if we are to name it by its implementation date). In Warsaw, governments were expected to agree on the roadmap for 2015, including when a first draft text was going to be released, and eventually some sense of its structure. On the Just Transition front, our task was to remind governments that we see the need for a space in the operational part of the agreement where governments agree to support a Just Transition for workers when dealing with structural changes related to the implementation of climate policies. At this stage, we were not asking for specific text but more in an 'awareness-raising' exercise.

Response Measures: COP19 represented the last session of the Forum on Response Measures, created in Durban, which has the objective of providing a space for discussion on several aspects of the social and economic consequences of climate policies. "Just Transition of the workforce" was agreed as one of seven issues discussed in the Forum. COP19 was therefore the session which was expected to decide on the continuity –and if so, under which format- of this workstream.

During the negotiations, we realised that the complementarity of this two-step approach was not very clear for delegates, and this is why we prepared a short brief stating that Warsaw should progress **at two levels:**

⇒ **Build momentum for incorporating a political commitment to Just Transition in the 2015 agreement**

Trade unions will raise awareness on the importance of having the principles of Just Transition and Decent Work to be included in the 2015 UN agreement. This is essential to send a high level political message from the UN to working people and their families across the world that the UN recognises their concerns as the world of work transforms to a new low carbon future.

⇒ **Deepening technical work under SBs on Just Transition under response measures Forum.**

The Forum on response measures has worked well within the UNFCCC process in providing a place for broadening the discussion on response measures (which now go beyond concerns of oil exporting countries to address important social and economic issues). The forum take forward work on just transition and decent work, as agreed in 1/CP16. This is why trade unions support the continuation of the Forum, with a renewed mandate which allows deeper technical work and best practice sharing on Just Transition.

These two demands must be understood as complementary. The political messaging around the next agreement is as important as maintaining a space for a deeper discussion on the means to facilitate the transition for workers.

Unfortunately, none of these two demands were satisfied.

On the **ADP**, the co-chairs text presented a draft text which provided little space for our proposals to be included. Beyond weakened language on commitments/contributions (see page xxx), the text indicates a preliminary structure for the agreement, where only 'pure' climate issues are mentioned, giving no space for more political, social messaging – a vital element if we are to allow those 'pure' climate issues to be agreed, as the political messaging tends to soften or explain why and how those measures will be taken. For those who have been following the negotiations, it needs to be made clear that at this stage, in the future deal as suggested by the co-chairs there is no equivalent to the "shared vision" section where we inserted Just Transition under the Copenhagen/Cancun agreements. This puts our strategy in a

difficult situation, which we will need to address under section 4, when we will deal with next steps.

On **response measures**, disagreement on the “intensity” and “scope” of future work on response measures led to a postponement of the decision to the next SB session (Bonn, 2-13 June 2014). On a positive note, there was no opposition from any government to maintaining work on Just Transition, what makes us believe that if the work is to continue, we will be able to have deeper discussions on this topic in the UNFCCC.

You can find here the relevant decisions

4. Follow up and planning for next year

If there is consensus on the situation that has led to the sad outcome of the Warsaw COP, we have not yet reached the moment where massive mobilisation actions have been taken to support a more ambitious climate process. In order to get closer to that point, the ITUC will orient its actions towards building that public support through increased work with affiliates on climate change during 2014 and 2015, as well as deepening the engagement at the UNFCCC level. However, this can not be done by the ITUC on its own. We need our affiliates (at least those who are represented in our climate work) to speak up in their unions about the situation. This is why we would like to start our list of recommended activities with a explicit request to those who came to Warsaw to add to the extent of possible climate change and the outcomes of the COP to your next executive session and report back to us on the reactions as well as your plans to mobilise further on this issue.

ITUC priorities for actions at the UNFCCC level for 2014

- Prepare a submission with draft language on Just Transition for inclusion in the next climate agreement, and send this to key countries for its inclusion in their submissions before the next session of the ADP as inputs to the negotiating text (scheduled for March 2014)
- Develop a new brief policy document for COP20
- Provide a follow up to the postponed decision on the Response Measures forum.
- Mobilise and organise along with Peruvian national centres and the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) the fourth World of Work pavilion in Lima, Peru, on the margins of the COP20, and in the context of capacity building activities during 2014, work with Sustainlabour in bringing Peruvian organisations sufficient support for ensuring good involvement in COP20.
- Provide a follow up to the working group dealing with social and environmental safeguards of the Green Climate Fund, putting pressure for the inclusion of labour rights and working conditions amongst the safeguards for the Fund's projects.
- Increase fundraising efforts to facilitate the participation of developing country trade unions, and encourage participating trade unions to sponsor a fellow developing country colleague (or at least part of the costs)
- Maintain work with other civil society partners at the negotiations

ITUC priorities for other actions on climate change

- Climate change will feature prominently in the upcoming ITUC 3rd World Congress (18-23 May, Berlin, Germany), including through references in the overall resolution, a climate “bootcamp” aimed at sensitising leadership on this topic and more activities
- Further work will be done on working conditions in renewable energies and waste management will be done, after a first stage of research and collection of good practices of union organising in these sectors. This is critical to build a stronger message on the opportunities for decent work created by ambitious environmental and climate action if trade unions are on board.
- Activities will be organised with interested affiliates on advancing a more prominent positioning of their confederation on climate change, as a means to influencing more their government positions on this issue.
- follow up to the ILO decision on Green Jobs and Just Transition will be made. The follow up will include targeted research and ground actions aiming at showing that a critical mass of governments is willing to lead on the implementation of the ILO decision.

- Maintain and encourage more active participation of Global Unions on climate change.

Upcoming meetings

Green Climate Fund - 18-21 February 2014 - Bali, Indonesia

UNFCCC ADP negotiations- 10-14 March 2014 – Bonn, Germany

ITUC 3rd World Congress - 18-23 May 2014 – Berlin, Germany

UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies - 2-13 June 2014 – Bonn Germany

UN Climate Summit - 23 September 2014 – New York, United States

UNFCCC COP20- 1-12 December 2014 – Lima, Peru

RESUME EN FRANCAIS

On ne comptait pas sur les négociations sur le climat de Varsovie pour fournir l'accord juste, ambitieux et contraignant dont nous avons besoin pour contenir l'augmentation de la température sous le seuil de 2°C ou moins. Ceci dit, avec la publication du premier rapport du Groupe intergouvernemental d'experts sur le climat (GIEC) et les conséquences tragiques de Tifon Hayan, nous pensions que cette COP pouvait représenter un moment important dans la définition de la forme qui prendrait le prochain accord sur le climat ainsi que la base des négociations, en plus d'aider la négociation à progresser avec des engagements accrus de financement du climat. Les résultats sont loin de ces objectifs déjà très timides. Bien au contraire, la conférence de Varsovie a dégradé la confiance de la société civile dans le processus de l'ONU en permettant l'affaiblissement des engagements (à la fois sur les émissions et sur le financement) et a peint une feuille de route pour 2015 qui nous éloigne de l'objectif de température que la communauté internationale s'est fixé comme résultat attendu du processus.

Les décisions prises dans le cadre de l'ADP (l'organisme qui dirige les discussions sur le futur accord) ont changé la langue sur les réduction des émissions passant « d'engagements » à « contributions », ignorant ou traitant de façon superficielle les questions sociales ou l'importance de la Transition Juste, et elles ont presque tiré un trait sur le besoin d'augmenter l'ambition des objectifs avant-2020 des pays développés - dont nous savons qu'ils doivent augmenter si nous voulons obtenir plus d'ambition de tout le monde après 2020. Une de nos demandes, l'appel aux gouvernements à divulguer dès que possible leurs objectifs de réduction des émissions, pour ainsi ouvrir un processus transparent d'examen bien avant Paris n'a été repris dans le texte que comme un appel à « ceux qui veulent » à le faire, qui en fin de compte, signifie que des pays réaffirmeront ce qu'ils ont déjà promis, et d'autres tout simplement garderont le silence...

Le fait que les mandats ministériels n'aient pas progressé depuis Copenhague et dans des cas tels que l'Australie, le Canada ou le Japon (qui ont reconnu qu'ils ne respecteraient pas leurs engagements antérieurs en matière de réduction des émissions) ces mandats aient régressé - est devenu un exemple clair de l'absence d'engagement politique à la CCNUCC . Le mouvement syndical n'est pas resté silencieux face à cette triste situation. Heures de coordination et des discussions ont été nécessaires –d'abord en interne, ensuite en coopération avec d'autres groupes de la société civile- pour décider d'entreprendre une action de protestation massive contre la façon dont les gouvernements gèrent la négociation. Cette action a été saluée par une majorité de gouvernements en aval, qui ont reconnu la légitimité de la frustration de la société civile, malheureusement sans modifier sensiblement la direction de leurs positions.

Varsovie a laissé clair que l'accord sur le climat ne sortira de ce processus que si nous sortons les délégués de leurs zones de confort avec une pression politique accrue. Si nous voulons avoir une chance de parvenir à un résultat réussi à Lima en 2014 et enfin à Paris en 2015, nous devons faire de notre mieux pour visibiliser notre soutien à une action climatique forte et une transition juste dans tous les pays. C'est un défi que nous devons relever.

Les décisions prises à Varsovie sont médiocres mais pourraient facilement être corrigés si l'élan politique était reconstruit et les pays forcés par leurs citoyens à se comporter de façon responsable dans les conférences à venir.

Évaluation

65 syndicalistes ont participé à la 19e Conférence des Parties de la CCNUCC, qui s'est tenue du 11 au 22 Novembre 2013 à Varsovie, en Pologne. Plus d'informations sur la délégation syndicale, y compris sa composition régionale et de genre, en page 3.

Si nous voulons comparer les résultats de la COP19 avec les exigences de la CSI et plus généralement avec les politiques de la CSI sur le changement climatique (c'est à dire la demande d'un ambitieux accord équitable, contraignant qui donne une chance d'éviter des températures moyennes allant au-delà de 2 ° C au-delà des niveaux pré-industriels, la nécessité pour les pays développés d'avancer les premiers dans la réduction des émissions avec un 25-40 % d'ici 2020 et les économies émergentes rattrapant ses efforts avec des investissements à faibles émissions), il est clair que Varsovie, en montrant que les gouvernements pouvaient ouvertement se décharger des engagements précédents a envoyé un très mauvais signal. De même, la priorité accordée par des pays comme les États-Unis et maintenant l'UE à la non-différenciation des engagements entre les pays développés et en développement ont conduit à l'affaiblissement de tout le langage sur les actions des pays développés - maintenant nivelés par le bas aux pays en développement-. Cela semble accommoder aussi certaines économies émergentes qui préfèrent - sans le dire - un cadre plus faible plutôt que d'évoluer vers un système plus rigoureux.

Les pays ont même été incapables de s'entendre sur les critères à partir desquels leurs «contributions» seraient jugés pertinentes (l'équité n'a pas été acceptée, ni même une comparaison avec l'objectif de 2°C...) Le récent rapport du GIEC, avec l'analyse sur l'écart des émissions du PNUE présenté lors de notre atelier CSI / IndustriALL/Sustainlabour se sont rajouté à nos craintes que la faisabilité d'un scénario 2°C soit devenue plus petite après les trois dernières COP, et à moins que le processus soit en mesure d'augmenter le niveau d'ambition des réductions d'émissions d'ici 2020 et dépasser politiquement les eaux boueuses dans lesquelles il est en ce moment , la probabilité de rester en dessous de 2°C va devenir presque nulle.

Les syndicats ont également vu avec inquiétude le peu d'espace donné dans les futures discussions ADP à la transition et au message politique qu'un accord sur le climat doit donner aux travailleurs et à leurs familles sur le genre d'avenir qui leur est réservé. Ce manque de vision politique symbolisée par les projets de texte des co-présidents reste un obstacle majeur pour construire un consensus dans le processus.

Une autre demande importante du mouvement syndical était liée au financement climatique, et la nécessité de sensibiliser sur les obstacles à la participation de la société civile dans le Fonds vert pour le climat.

Malgré les exigences de transparence des pays en développement sur les moyens par lesquels les pays développés vont mobiliser les 100 milliards de dollars engagés dans le financement climatique, Varsovie se termine avec aucun ajout à l'accord conclu à Cancun sur cette question. Il n'y aura pas de calendrier ni plan communiqué par les pays développés sur la manière dont ils vont réussir à mobiliser les ressources engagées à Cancun.

Trois ans de négociations sur les pertes et dommages (pour faire face aux coûts des catastrophes climatiques et des «événements à évolution lente» , donc séparés de l'adaptation à long terme) se sont conclus avec a la clé un mécanisme très faible, à la fois en termes de mandat (essentiellement assistance technique) et sur le processus (en dépit de l'opposition des petites îles et des pays les moins avancés qui ont promu le concept, les pertes et dommages ont été placés sous l'adaptation, et non pas comme un pilier autonome). Le placement des pertes et dommages SOUS l'adaptation était une ligne rouge pour les Etats-Unis, qui ne voulait pas se voir obligés d'accorder davantage des fonds que ceux déjà engagés).

Au-delà de l'issue des négociations, la délégation syndicale a été assez active pendant les deux semaines de la conférence. Un séminaire de deux jours sur la science du climat et les politiques industrielles durables, deux side events, l'un sur le lien entre l'emploi des jeunes et les emplois verts, l'autre sur les politiques de transition juste aux niveaux européens, la participation à la manifestation en soutien des politiques climat, notre participation à l'action de protestation de la société civile et deux conférences de presse liés, font partie des événements les plus importants pour les syndicats à Varsovie. Plus d'informations sur les activités de la CSI sur les pages 5-7.

Suivi et plans pour l'année prochaine

S'il y a consensus sur ce qui a conduit à la triste issue de la Conférence des Parties de Varsovie, nous n'avons pas encore atteint le même consensus sur les actions à entreprendre pour pouvoir mobiliser massivement et ainsi soutenir un processus de climat plus ambitieux. Afin de se rapprocher de ce point, la CSI orientera ses actions vers la construction d'un soutien public accru à travers d'un travail plus intensif avec les affiliés sur le changement climatique au cours de 2014 et 2015, ainsi que l'approfondissement de l'engagement au niveau de la CCNUCC. Cependant, cela ne

peut être fait par la CSI toute seule. Nous avons besoin que nos affiliés (du moins ceux qui sont représentés dans notre travail sur le climat) prennent le temps d'expliquer dans leurs syndicats la situation. C'est pourquoi nous aimerions commencer notre liste d'activités recommandées avec une demande explicite à ceux qui sont venus à Varsovie pour qu'ils ajoutent dans la mesure du possible le changement climatique et les résultats de la Conférence des Parties à votre prochaine session de votre exécutif et de nous faire un rapport sur la réactions ainsi que vos plans pour mobiliser davantage sur cette question.

Priorités de la CSI pour des actions au niveau de la CCNUCC pour 2014

- Préparer un document avec une proposition de langage sur la transition juste pour son inclusion dans le prochain accord climatique, et envoi à des pays clés pour son inclusion dans leurs contributions gouvernementales avant la prochaine session de l' ADP (prévue pour Mars 2014)
- Développer un nouveau document d'orientation pour la COP20
- Faire un suivi de la décision sur le forum sur les mesures de riposte suite à son report.
- Mobiliser et organiser avec les centres nationaux péruviens et la Confédération syndicale des Amériques (CSA) le quatrième World of Work pavilion à Lima, Pérou, en marge de la COP20 , et dans le cadre des activités de renforcement des capacités au cours de 2014, travaillez avec Sustainlabour pour apporter aux organisations péruviennes un soutien suffisant pour assurer leur bonne participation à la COP20.
- Fournir un suivi au groupe de travail chargé de sauvegardes sociales et environnementales du Fonds vert pour le climat, mettant la pression pour l'inclusion des droits des travailleurs et les conditions de travail parmi les garanties pour les projets du Fond.
- Accroître les efforts de collecte de fonds pour faciliter la participation des syndicats des pays en développement, et encourager les syndicats participants à parrainer un collègue syndicaliste des pays en développement (ou au moins couvrir une partie de coûts)
- Maintenir le travail avec d'autres partenaires de la société civile dans les négociations

Priorités de la CSI pour d'autres actions sur le changement climatique

- Le changement climatique sera mise en exergue lors du prochain 3e Congrès mondial de la CSI (18-23 mai Berlin, Allemagne) y compris à travers des références dans la résolution globale, un atelier climat visant à sensibiliser les dirigeants sur ce sujet, et d'autres activités.
- Nous continuerons avec les travaux sur les conditions de travail dans les énergies renouvelables et la gestion des déchets, après une première phase de recherche et de collecte des bonnes pratiques de syndicalisation dans ces secteurs. Cela est essentiel pour construire un message fort sur les possibilités de travail décent créés par la protection de l'environnement et les politiques climat ambitieuses si les syndicats sont inclus.
- Des activités seront organisées avec les affiliés intéressés pour faire avancer un positionnement plus important de leur confédération sur le changement climatique, comme un moyen d'influencer davantage les positions de leurs gouvernements sur cette question.
- Nous donnerons un suivi à la décision de l'OIT sur les emplois verts et la transition juste. Le suivi comprendra des actions de recherche et sur le terrain ciblées visant à montrer qu'il y a une masse critique des gouvernements prêts à être leaders sur la mise en œuvre de la décision de l'OIT.
- Maintenir et encourager une participation plus active des Global Unions sur le changement climatique

RESUMEN EN CASTELLANO

Las expectativas para la COP no eran que Varsovia nos proporcionaría el acuerdo justo, ambicioso y vinculante que necesitamos para mantener el aumento de la temperatura por debajo de 2°C o menos. Dicho esto, con el primer informe del Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (PICC) y las trágicas consecuencias del

Tifón Hayan, pensamos que esta COP podría representar un momento importante en la definición de la forma que tomaría el próximo acuerdo climático, así como la base de las negociaciones, además de ayudar al progreso de la negociación con un aumento de los compromisos de financiamiento para el clima. Los resultados están lejos de esos objetivos ya de por sí muy tímidos. Más bien, la conferencia de Varsovia degradó la confianza de la sociedad civil en el proceso de la ONU, al permitir el debilitamiento de los compromisos (tanto sobre las emisiones como sobre financiación) y pintó una hoja de ruta para 2015 que nos aleja del objetivo de temperatura que la comunidad internacional se fijó como resultado para este proceso.

Las decisiones adoptadas en virtud del ADP (el organismo que dirige los debates sobre el futuro acuerdo) han cambiado el lenguaje sobre la reducción de emisiones de "compromisos" a "contribuciones", ignorando o tratando superficialmente los temas sociales o la importancia de la transición justa, y casi abandonando la necesidad de aumentar la ambición de los objetivos pre-2020 de los países desarrollados - que sabemos que deben aumentar para poder conseguir más ambición de todo el mundo a partir de 2020. Una de nuestras demandas, el llamado a los gobiernos para que revelen lo antes posible las metas de reducción de emisiones, para así abrir un proceso de revisión transparente antes de París se incluyó en el texto como un llamado a "los que quieran hacerlo", que en última instancia significa que los países reafirmaran lo (poco) que han prometido, y otros simplemente permanecerán en silencio ...

El hecho de que los mandatos ministeriales no hayan progresado desde Copenhague y, en casos tales como Australia, Canadá o Japón (que admitieron que no cumplirán con sus compromisos anteriores de reducción de emisiones) estos mandatos han retrocedido - se ha convertido en un claro ejemplo de la falta de compromiso político con la CMNUCC. El movimiento sindical no se quedó en silencio ante esta triste situación. Horas de coordinación y discusiones fueron necesarias primero internamente, y luego en cooperación con otros grupos de la sociedad civil, para llevar a cabo una acción de protesta masiva contra la forma en la que los gobiernos estaban manejando las negociaciones. Esta acción fue bien recibida a posteriori por la mayoría de los gobiernos, que reconocieron la legitimidad de la frustración de la sociedad civil, por desgracia, sin cambios significativos en la dirección de sus posiciones.

Varsovia ha dejado claro que el acuerdo sobre el clima solo puede sobrevivir si sacamos a los negociadores de sus zonas de confort con un aumento de la presión política. Si queremos tener una oportunidad de conseguir un éxito en Lima en 2014 y finalmente en París en 2015 debemos hacer nuestro mejor esfuerzo para hacer visible nuestro apoyo a una fuerte acción sobre el clima y una transición justa en todos los países. Es un desafío al que debemos responder.

Las decisiones de Varsovia son mediocres pero pueden ser fácilmente corregidas si el impulso político se reconstruyera y si los ciudadanos obligaran a sus países a comportarse de manera responsable en futuras conferencias.

Evaluación

65 sindicalistas asistieron a la 19ª Conferencia de las Partes de la CMNUCC, que se celebró del 11 a 22 nov 2013 en Varsovia, Polonia. Más información sobre la delegación sindical, incluida su composición regional y de género, en la página 3.

Si queremos comparar los resultados de la COP19 con las demandas de la CSI y de manera más general con las políticas de la CSI sobre cambio climático (es decir, la aplicación de acuerdo ambicioso, justo y vinculante que de la oportunidad de evitar que las temperaturas promedio aumenten más allá de 2°C por encima de los niveles pre-industriales, la necesidad de que los países desarrollados lideren en la reducción de emisiones de un 25-40% en 2020 y las economías emergentes vayan aumentando sus esfuerzos con inversiones en bajas emisiones), está claro que Varsovia, mostrando que los gobiernos podrían reducir sus compromisos previos, envió una señal muy mala. Del mismo modo, la prioridad dada por ciertos países como los Estados Unidos y ahora la UE a la no diferenciación de los compromisos entre los países desarrollados y en desarrollo han llevado al debilitamiento de todo el lenguaje de las acciones de los países desarrollados - ahora nivelado por lo bajo a las acciones de los países en desarrollo. Esto parece también convenir a algunas economías emergentes que prefieren - sin decirlo - un acuerdo más débil para todos en lugar de moverse a un sistema más riguroso.

Los países no lograron siquiera ponerse de acuerdo sobre los criterios por los que sus "contribuciones" se considerarán relevantes (la equidad no ha sido aceptada, o incluso una comparación con el objetivo de 2°C...)

El reciente informe del PICC, con el análisis de la brecha de emisiones del PNUMA presentado en nuestro taller CSI / IndustriALL/Sustainlabour han sumado a los temores de que la viabilidad de un escenario de 2°C se haya hecho más pequeña después de las tres últimas COP, y a menos que el proceso sea capaz de aumentar el nivel de ambición de la reducción de emisiones para el año 2020 y salir políticamente de las aguas fangosas en las que está en la actualidad, la probabilidad de permanecer por debajo de 2°C se convertirá en casi cero.

Los sindicatos también vimos con preocupación el poco espacio que se dio en el marco de las discusiones sobre el futuro acuerdo en el ADP a la Transición Justa y al mensaje político que el acuerdo climático debe dar a los

trabajadores y a sus familias sobre el tipo de futuro que se les reserva . Esta falta de visión política, simbolizado por el borrador de los Copresidentes, sigue siendo un obstáculo importante para construir consenso en el proceso. Otra preocupación importante del movimiento sindical estaba relacionada con el financiamiento climático, y la necesidad de aumentar la conciencia de los obstáculos a la participación de la sociedad civil en el Fondo Verde para el Clima.

A pesar de los requisitos de transparencia de los países en desarrollo sobre los medios por los que los países desarrollados movilizarán los 100 mil millones de dólares comprometidos para financiamiento climático, Varsovia termina sin adiciones al acuerdo de Cancún sobre este tema. No habrá cronograma o plan de los países desarrollados sobre cómo se las arreglarán para movilizar recursos destinados a Cancún.

Tres años de negociaciones sobre las pérdidas y daños (para cubrir los costos de los desastres climáticos y los " fenómenos graduales " de manera separada de la adaptación a largo plazo) se concluyeron con una pobre mecanismo tanto en términos de mandato (principalmente asistencia técnica) y de proceso (a pesar de la oposición de las pequeñas islas y los países menos adelantados que han promovido el concepto, el trabajo sobre pérdidas y daños fue ubicado **bajo** la adaptación y no como un pilar independiente). Ubicar este trabajo bajo adaptación era una línea roja para Estados Unidos, que no quería verse obligados a pagar más dinero que los que ya comprometieron).

Más allá de las negociaciones, la delegación sindical estuvo muy activa durante las dos semanas de la conferencia. Un seminario de dos días sobre la ciencia del clima y la política industrial sostenible, dos eventos paralelos, uno sobre la relación entre el empleo de los jóvenes y los empleos verdes, el otro sobre las políticas de transición justa a nivel europeo, la participación en la manifestación pro-clima, nuestra participación en la acción de protesta de la sociedad civil y dos conferencias de prensa relacionadas, son algunos de los eventos más importantes para los sindicatos en Varsovia. Más información sobre las actividades de la CSI en las páginas 5-7.

Seguimiento y planes para el próximo año

Si hay consenso sobre lo que llevó al triste resultado de la COP de Varsovia, todavía no hemos llegado al mismo consenso sobre las medidas que tendremos que tomar para movilizar masivamente y así apoyar un proceso de clima más ambicioso. Para acercarse a este punto, la CSI orientará sus acciones hacia la construcción de mayor apoyo público, por medio de un trabajo más intensivo con los afiliados sobre el cambio climático en 2014 y 2015, así como la profundización de nuestro compromiso con la CMNUCC. Sin embargo, la CSI no lo puede hacer sola. Necesitamos que nuestros afiliados (al menos aquellos representados en nuestro trabajo sobre el clima) se tomen el tiempo de explicar la situación en sus sindicatos. Es por ello que nos gustaría comenzar nuestra lista de prioridades con un pedido explícito a aquellos que vinieron a Varsovia para que añadan de ser posible el cambio climático y los resultados de la Conferencia de las Partes en su próxima sesión del comité ejecutivo y nos envíen un informe sobre las reacciones, así como sus planes para movilizar más sobre este tema.

Prioridades para la acción de la CSI en la CMNUCC en 2014

- Elaborar un documento con una propuesta de lenguaje de Transición Justa para su inclusión en el próximo acuerdo sobre el clima, y enviarla a países clave para la inclusión en sus contribuciones antes de la próxima sesión de la ADP (prevista para marzo de 2014)
- Desarrollar un nuevo documento de orientación para la COP20
- Seguimiento de la decisión sobre el foro sobre las medidas de respuesta tras su aplazamiento.
- Movilizar y organizar con los centros nacionales del Perú y la Confederación Sindical de las Américas (CSA), el cuarto pabellón del mundo del trabajo en Lima, Perú , en el marco de la COP20 , y en el contexto de las actividades de capacitación en 2014 trabajar con Sustainlabour para proporcionar apoyo suficiente a las organizaciones peruanas para garantizar su adecuada participación en la COP20 .
- Proporcionar seguimiento del grupo de trabajo de las salvaguardias sociales y ambientales del Fondo Verde para el Clima , ejerciendo presión para la inclusión de los derechos de los trabajadores y las condiciones de trabajo dentro de las garantías para los proyectos del Fondo.
- Incrementar los esfuerzos para recaudar fondos para facilitar la participación de los sindicatos en los países en desarrollo, y alentar a los participantes a patrocinar a un sindicalista de un país en desarrollo (o al menos parte de los costos)
- Seguir trabajando con otras organizaciones de la sociedad civil en las negociaciones

Prioridades de la CSI para la acción futura sobre el cambio climático

- El cambio climático se resaltarán en el 3er Congreso Mundial de la CSI (18 a 23 mayo en Berlín, Alemania), incluyendo a través de referencias en la resolución general, un taller sobre clima para sensibilizar a los líderes sobre este tema, y otras actividades.
- Vamos a continuar con el trabajo sobre las condiciones de trabajo en la energía renovable y gestión de residuos, después de una fase inicial de la investigación y la recopilación de buenas prácticas en la organización de estos sectores. Esto es esencial para construir un fuerte mensaje sobre oportunidades de trabajo decente creados por unas políticas climáticas y ambientales ambiciosas, si se incluye a los sindicatos.
- Se organizarán actividades con los afiliados interesados para avanzar en un posicionamiento más fuerte de su confederación en materia de cambio climático, como una manera de influir aún más las posiciones de sus gobiernos sobre esta cuestión.
- Vamos a dar seguimiento a la decisión de los empleos verdes de la OIT y la transición justa. El seguimiento incluirá actividades de investigación y en el terreno dirigidas a demostrar que existe una masa crítica de gobiernos dispuestos a ser líderes en la aplicación de la decisión de la OIT.
- Mantener y fomentar la participación más activa de las federaciones Global Unions en cambio climático.