

ITUC COP28 debriefing

12 January 2024



Major negotiation themes:

- First Global Stocktake
- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Finance
- Work programme on just transition pathways





Recognition of labour rights is a major victory for trade unions

The work programme on just transition pathways was established and includes a strong labour dimension:

(b) Just and equitable transition, which encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition;

(e) Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities, including through social dialogue, social protection and the recognition of labour rights;



Video: https://twitter.com/i/status/1735011091288113436



Social protection is included in the framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation

(f) Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L18_adv.pdf



First Global Stocktake

"Expresses serious concern that 2023 is set to be the warmest year on record and that impacts from climate change are rapidly accelerating, and emphasizes the need for urgent action and support to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach and to address the climate crisis in this critical decade;"

"Further recognizes the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and calls on Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:

- (a) Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
- (b) Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power;
- (c) Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century;
- (d) Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;
- (e) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production;

Mitigation

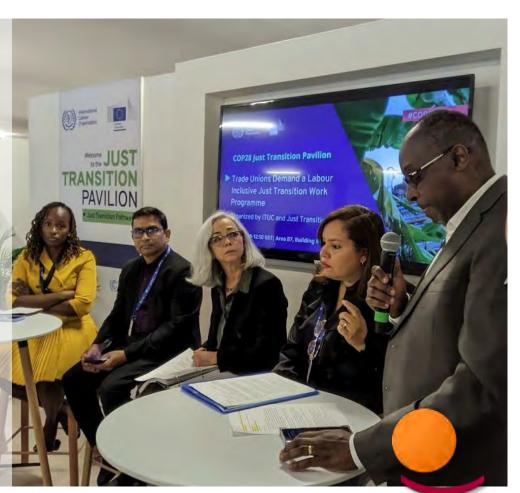
Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme:

 welcomes the focused exchange of views, information, and ideas among participants during the global dialogues and focused events held under the work programme in 2023 on the topic of accelerating just energy transitions, including in transport systems,

 encourages parties and non-party stakeholders to submit by 1 February 2024 suggested topics to be discussed at the global dialogues in 2024;

Matters Relating to Paris Agreement Article 6:

- Guidance on Cooperative Approaches referred to in Article
 6.2. => No Agreement
- Rules, Modalities, and Procedures for the Mechanism established by Article 6.4. => No Agreement
- Work Programme under the Framework for Non-market Approaches referred to in Article 6.8.
 - => UNFCCC web-based platform



Climate finance

Loss and Damage Fund Operationalised

- After months of intense talks throughout the year, the Loss and Damage Fund was fully operationalized on the first day of the Dubai summit.
- The fund is designed to help climate-vulnerable countries deal with climate impacts that go beyond what people can adapt to.
- However, initial contributions of \$700m are well short of the \$400bn per year that will be needed and worker issues have yet to be properly recognised.

New Collective Qualitative Goal (NCQG)

- This new goal will replace developed countries' current commitment of providing \$100 billion annually in climate finance to developing nations, first agreed to in 2009. The new goal will need to take into account developing countries' needs and priorities, estimated at \$5.8 trillion \$5.9 trillion up until 2030.
- All climate finance flows need to align with a just transition for workers, including the new climate finance deal, the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), due to be agreed at COP29.
- COP28 was a missed opportunity to recognise that labour standards must be a core component of the NCQG. Bringing workers to the fore will be crucial over the next 12 months.

What's next?

Road Map to Mission 1.5

Under the leadership of the presidencies of the United Arab Emirates (COP28), Azerbaijan (COP29) and Brazil (COP30), Mission 1.5 will be implemented from Dubai to Belém, to achieve the 1.5°C temperature target, in line with sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. Road Map to Mission 1.5 is aimed at strengthening international cooperation and stimulating the ambition of countries in their next commitments (NDCs) to be presented in 2025.

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60th Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 60)

3-13 June 2024 in Bonn, Germany.

UNFCCC COP 29

11-22 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan

UNFCCC COP 30

10-25 November 2025 in Belém do Pará, Brazil



Trade Union Strategy Day

- Thursday 7 December Hotel Atana.
- Presentation by Brian Motherway IEA
- Conclusions of the breakout groups

Survey

Feedback from the Survey You can still provide feedback on https://forms.gle/9uPtmzh82hPhae6e6



Bert De Wel

Global Climate Policy Coordinator
Focal point @UNFCCC and @UNEP/UNEA
International Trade Union Confederation

ITUC CSI IGB

Bert.DeWel@ituc-csi.org

Twitter: @bertdewel

