

GST Technical Dialogue, Roundtable on Adaptation, including loss and damage

15:00 - 18:00

Chamber Hall

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Summary

- Justice and social protection as a part of climate adaption plans especially in relation to workers.
- The GST should incorporate fully the Glasgow Dialogue discussions and deliberations that have to elaborate upon as the urgency for the implementation of loss and damage plans and financing through the loss and damage fund.
- Adequate protections of workers who are displacement and lose job especially those who do not enjoy adequate labour rights, working conditions and security to be able to live through the dire impact presented by climate change.
- Adaptation plans and measures and loss and damage measures have to be at a large scale, comprehensive and integrated as well as coherent.
- Developmental investment and financing for implementing plans to address loss and damage, accessible financing and the support to developing countries. Avoiding indebtedness
- The GST recommendations should include clearly the role of workers and impact of climate change on workers.
- Social protection, sustainable livelihoods, emphasis on capacity building through skilling and upskilling are key and should include a climate adaptation focus.
- Adaptation as well as loss and damage plans and actions should have an element of just transition with clear implementation plans to ensure that the workers who bare the brunt of impact of climate change are protected.
- Transparent and meaningful participation and social dialogue that will speak to investment and finance of loss and damage with long term plans that priorities strategies to be able to secure workers and communities.
- Industrial polies that will articulate clearly and respond to workers wellbeing, job security, socio-economic needs as well as social needs.

There is an urgency to address loss and damage measures and adaptation plans, from a TUNGO perspective this is to ensure that we include an element of justice and social protection as a part of climate adaptation plans especially in relation to workers. The recent IPCC Working Group II report recognises that negative impact and future risks of climate change and it is in this report that the urgency of addressing loss and damage through action is further emphasised.

The GST should incorporate fully the Glasgow Dialogue discussions and deliberations that have to elaborate upon as the urgency for the implementation of loss and damage plans and financing through the loss and damage fund. The plans and measures have to be driven by the acknowledgment of how the workers again mostly in developing countries are left to bare the brunt of climate change with no alternatives or sufficient funding.

It is the people on the ground who are most affected by climate change and are to the negative impact on the TUNGO constituencies through displacement and job losses. These are workers who do not enjoy adequate labour rights, working conditions and security to be able to live through the dire impact presented by climate change.

Adaptation plans and measures and loss and damage measures have to be at a large scale, comprehensive and integrated as well as coherent. This includes developmental investment and financing for implementing plans to address loss and damage, accessible financing and the support to developing countries.

The loss and damage financing and measures should ensure that there are financing that will address loss and damage in developing countries and affected workers, this should not be to the detriment of the developing countries through further indebtedness.

The GST recommendations should include clearly the role of workers and impact of climate change on workers. This is to ensure that workers are central to the plans, policies and interventions for rapid responses to loss and damage and this be the beginning of an inclusive, just transition. It is workers who are left to effects that affect livelihoods, lives and families.

Social protection, sustainable livelihoods, in agreement with the parties on the importance of capacity building through skilling and upskilling are key and should include a climate adaptation focus. This must be workers and communities oriented.

The impacts of climate change are fast hitting the world's poorest and most vulnerable workers and communities. There has to be a just response is to provide sufficient financial support that will insulate and assist workers and communities that have no other alternative and are left destitute when the impacts of climate change befalls them.

In essence adaptation and loss and damage plans and actions should have an element of just transition with clear implementation plans to ensure that the workers

who bare the brunt of impact of climate change are protected. This with transparent and meaningful participation and social dialogue that will speak to investment and finance of loss and damage with long term plans that priorities strategies to be able to secure workers and communities.

There has to be clear guidance on industrial polies that will articulate clearly and respond to workers wellbeing, job security, socio-economic needs as well as social needs. This will be towards a just transition where workers are not disadvantaged by the consequences of climate change, workers are primary actors whose rights, protections, skills and knowledge should be taken into consideration.