

Photo: commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2020_Hyderabad_floods.jpg



1. Editorial: Government must put its money where its mouth is

After a summer of wildly turbulent weather, and as we head into the TUC and Party conferences, voters concern that climate breakdown is a serious issue has doubled; and is now second only to dealing with COVID in the front of their minds. As real climate impacts multiply, so will the concern. This isn't going away. And the COP won't put a lid on it. This decade requires urgent action, which will require and generate increasingly urgent activism.

Decisions on the Cambo Oil field and Cumbria coal mine have been postponed until after the COP. This does not bode well, as if they were going to block them they would want to boast about it there.

The IPCC report was a wake up call that Conservative back benchers - and the Treasury - want to put on snooze. Their problem is that the argument that we "can't afford" to save ourselves from climate breakdown presumes that we can somehow afford not to. That the price of inaction is not social breakdown. The government strategy for Net Zero 2050 is due out later this month prior to the COP and will be examined closely, not least to compare the claims to world leadership to the actual level of investment committed and the solidity of the plans. So far they have been long on aspirations and short on investment.

Part of the problem is their view that the transition has to be driven by the private sector; which, at most, might be nudged or "persuaded" to invest. Waiting for this could be like waiting for Godot. The Observer reported that Climate Secretary Alok Sharma "used his first major interview as the clock ticks down to Cop26 to paint a picture of a healthier world within reach, if businesses and investors could be convinced to grasp the opportunities". What if they can't be convinced and don't invest, and we keep pootling on to disaster much as we are now? Do we just shrug our shoulders and leave the work undone, the transition not made, the jobs not created? And do we fail to train people for the skills we need; as the same

Contents

1. Editorial
2. GKN Strike Ballot
3. Debate: Energy options and supply chains
4. Graphics of the Month

Government Reports and Task Forces

5. Green Jobs Task Force.
6. Transport.

Tooling up

7. Climate Crisis Advisory Group
8. UNITE Environment Conference

TUC

9. A Guide to motions and amendments.
10. Fringe Meetings

Campaign updates

11. CEPOW
12. COP26 events
13. Climate themed learning month
14. Stats of the month

TUC Fringe Meetings see page 9



approach applies to the new skills agenda, which will be led by demand from private business. At the webinar introducing this, the GJA asked “what if they don’t lead?” Answer came there none. The private sector will only be persuaded to invest if they think they can make a lot of money. Which is why banks still invest in fossil fuels.

The time for urgent government investment and direction is now.

In the meantime, the need for the whole of society to mobilise to make this happen requires a new legislative framework to put duties on employers and give rights to workers. The GJA will be launching a **campaign for this framework** at our TUC Fringe meeting.

Paul Atkin

2. GKN Driveline workers huge yes vote for strike action

Workers at GKN Driveline in Chester Road, Birmingham, have voted overwhelmingly in favour of strike action in the battle to prevent the closure of the factory and transfer of its work to Poland and France. The closure of the factory, which makes drivelines for the UK’s automotive industry, would see the loss of 519 skilled jobs and apprenticeships as well as opportunities for coming generations.

Delivering a 95 per cent vote in favour of strike on a 95 per cent turnout, the workers demonstrated their determination to secure a long-term future for their plant through a conversion to supplying electric vehicles.

GKN operates in 20 countries and has been in receipt of significant government subsidy. This poses two questions.

1. How do the unions organise across national borders and can a protocol on investment be agreed among us within multinationals?
2. What strings can and should be attached to government subsidy so that it involves long term obligations or penalties, rather than a short term sweetener that can simply be pocketed and walked away with?

Unite has called together all interested parties to reach agreement on future production and support, given the plants key role in the transition of the automotive sector to electrification. These include the government, local politicians, GKN’s customers – such as JLR, Toyota and Nissan – the Advanced Propulsion Centre and GKN Automotive CEO Liam Butterworth. A failure to reach agreement could see strike action hit the plant and customers over the coming weeks.

TUC Edition

This issue covers a lot of climate related debates at the TUC and a full list of the climate related fringe meetings.

There are some serious debates to be had within the movement on issues like nuclear power, hydrogen, aviation and supply chains that we will be having in this Newsletter during the next year.

We’d like to thank the GMB for kicking this off with the article below. The reply is the view of the respondents and we welcome further contributions.

Unite assistant general secretary Steve Turner said:

“This is a tremendous result and shows the determination and confidence of the GKN workforce to fight for their jobs, their community and the long-term future of their plant.

The ball is now firmly in GKN and Melrose’s court and how they respond will dictate how this dispute will develop over the coming weeks and months.”



Supporting the Greener Jobs Alliance

The GJA is a loose coalition of organisations involved in climate change work.

We wish to make it clear that the views expressed in our publications and activities do not necessarily reflect the position of all the organisations whom we work with.

We will always seek to make that clear by listing the organisations that have specifically signed up to a particular initiative.

3. Debate

Renewables manufacturing jobs in UK, with tax cuts for lower paid to offset carbon charges, vital for electoral support for net zero says GMB

GMB members in Scotland's wind sector say that new steel fabrication yards, with 30,000 workers using 20 million tonnes of British steel, are needed across the country to build jackets and towers for the 8,000 huge wind turbines required for 100GW electricity for net zero. GMB members have the skills to train these new steel fabrication workers. See link <https://bit.ly/2VtgKXa>

These 8,000 wind turbines will cost around £250 billion. This is a small part of the £1,400 billion the OBR estimate for the overall costs of meeting the current 2050 net zero target. For every family in the UK this is £1,680 each year every year for the next 30 years. This £32 per week is way beyond the means of families on average incomes or below.

The real costs could be higher. They will be if activists wanting current targets scaled up and brought forward can convince the electorate of this. How the £1,400 billion costs are phased and who pays is ultimately in the hands of the electorate.

This autumn a £5 per week carbon tax on transport and home heating will be announced. This is in addition to current £10 per week green levies on household energy bills. New nuclear will also be funded by levies on energy bills. GMB seek cuts to employment taxes to offset carbon taxes and green levies for all workers except those on higher incomes.

GMB seek to maximise jobs by linking subsidies for all low carbon energy to using a UK based supply chain. This requires changes to the Subsidies Control Bill now in Parliament.

Renewable energy suppliers, paid subsidies from the current £10 per week levies on energy bills, oppose levies on bills for nuclear energy. This stance, while outsourcing jackets, towers, steel and cabling to Asia and in the face of a nuclear UK supply chain, is intolerable hypocrisy. It shows a complete disdain for the workers actually paying their subsidies and should be dismissed by unions. Wind energy is likely to require permanent subsidies.

GMB seek a Renewables Development Authority with two aims. First to procure private sector capacity to build new factories and yards, and work with training bodies to develop the necessary renewables skills base in our local economies. Second it should have powers to coordinate bringing on stream the infrastructure required for wind and solar energy to be connected to the grid.

GMB seek a new Technical and Financial Engineering Board on engineering and technical challenges with experts including energy workers to advise on all the options in CCC reports and from across the world.

Without a Renewables Development Authority and linking subsidies a UK supply chain these jobs will end up Asia.

The labour movement must offer the electorate a deal that in return for collectively having to pay the £1,400 billion for net zero they will get a green energy supply chain with well paid, skilled jobs located in areas that badly these jobs. This is the only sure-fire way of securing electoral support for this vital national goal.

Put bluntly workers on average incomes should be benefitting from moving to net zero, not bearing costs from it way beyond their means.

GMB

Response:

Is it worth £32 a week to save human civilisation?

Net Zero by 2050 gives us just a 50% chance of staying within 1.5C. The consequence of failure is civilisational collapse within the lifetimes of the children currently in school, including the children and grandchildren of GMB members.

We need to decarbonise and fast. The impact of a 1.2C increase is all around us. The longer we take, the worse and more costly it will get.

At present UK subsidies for fossil fuels are 25% greater than those for renewables.

This also applies to subsidies for Nuclear power, which is more expensive per unit than that produced by renewables. Small Modular Reactors are projected to be 20% more expensive than that, a greater burden if placed on people on average earnings.

The cost of UK net zero by 2050 would be £32 a week for the average household if imposed as a flat tax. We have to unite to make those with the most resources and biggest carbon footprint carry the greatest load.

This is largely a matter of controlling financial resources. Since 2010, UK Bank deposits have risen by £1 trillion; of which only £100 billion has been invested. As bank lending can exceed deposits substantially, there is already more than enough to meet the thirty year price tag sitting in the banks right now.

Building up an exclusively local supply chain, with a moratorium on the Contracts for Difference in the meantime, would freeze offshore installations and stall the momentum for transition. We don't have that time. This is a global challenge, not a "British" one. The world will have to co-operate in a global division of labour if we are to pull our nuts out of the fire in time. Jobs "in Asia"

contribute to global levelling up and we need alliances with workers there.

Most of the green jobs identified by the Greener Jobs Task Force cannot be offshored. There are potentially hundreds of thousands of them if we can get government to plan coherently and urgently enough. Retrofitting is particularly crucial, and will reduce energy bills for millions. These investments will also generate economic activity and tax revenue for the exchequer and pay for themselves.

We need a Just Transition Commission to oversee all this, including the energy sector.

We should unite as "activists wanting current targets scaled up and brought forward"; because if we as "the electorate" do not transform our society in time, we will face its collapse, amid sudden dictatorial measures taken by a ruling class trying to save itself from the wreck when its already too late.

Paul Atkin Tahir Latif



Submerged by Darren Tennant www.flickr.com/photos/daza_t/

11. Graphics of the Month

Relative cost of different sources of energy

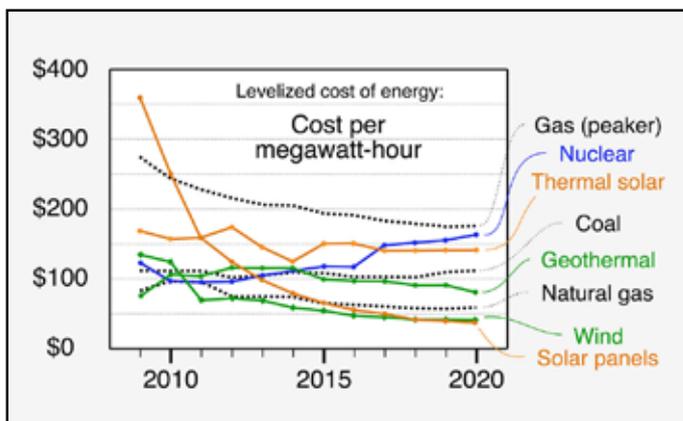
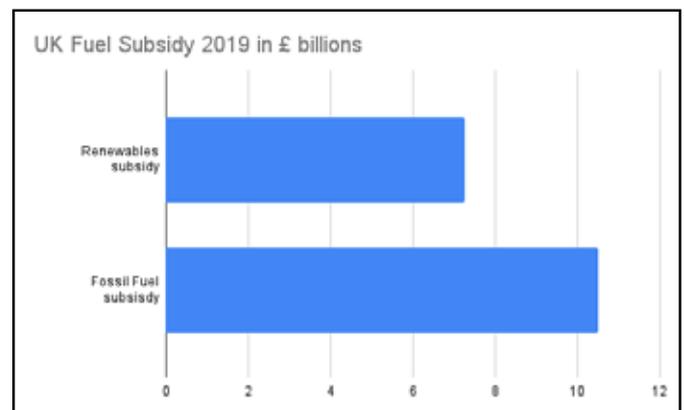


Image: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index>.

UK subsidy for renewable energy compared with fossil fuels



7% UK share of historic global carbon emissions

5. Green Jobs Taskforce Report

In July 2021 the Government released the **Green Jobs Taskforce Report**. The Taskforce was made up of individuals from industry, academia, unions, and the education and skills sector to advise government, industry, and the education sector. There were 2 union representatives on the 17-person group.

The report contains 15 recommendations structured around 3 themes:

Theme 1:

Driving investment in net zero to support good quality green jobs in the UK

Theme 2:

Building pathways into good green careers

Theme 3:

A just transition for workers in the high carbon economy

There is no guarantee that the Government will implement any of the recommendations, but they provide an opportunity for unions to press for change. There are references to unions in the report which in itself is an improvement on previous policy documents. For example,

Recommendation 13 – ‘*Employers and sector bodies should set out business and skills plans for the net zero transition, engaging unions and workers.*’ (P. 69)

The problem with the report is that there are no clear calls for a regulatory framework to support this transition. The reliance on voluntary plans flies in the

face of the bitter experiences suffered by generations of workers. The closest the report gets to moving beyond exhortations to do the right thing is in the following references:

‘Levers to be explored should include regulation, licensing, financing and procurement, the promotion of framework agreements, sectoral bargaining, and industry-wide pay agreements, alongside legislation on employment rights and health & safety.’ (Page 40)

*‘The government should explore how **regulation** and guidance on collective bargaining and information and consultation arrangements could be amended to support climate transition planning at an employer level.’ (P. 70)*

*‘Support must be **conditional** on driving through outcomes that are fair for workers and their communities and benefit the UK economy. Italian company Enel has shown that skills and jobs can be protected through a framework just transition agreement signed with its Italian union partners (P.70)*

The use of an Italian union example is interesting and begs the question why there was no UK example that could be referenced at this point in the report. Nevertheless, the reference to regulation and using finance as a driver for change will need to be highlighted if unions are going to use the period leading up to the COP in November to campaign for a more effective statutory framework.

The legal framework drafted by the Greener Jobs Alliance is a basis on which we can campaign both for a legal duty on employers to have a transition plan and legal rights for workers to have representatives with real clout to help push them on and make sure they are just.

Graham Petersen

6. “Decarbonising transport: A Better, Greener Britain”?

The government has published its transport decarbonisation plan. As a document intended to impress the public, it certainly succeeds, portraying an administration apparently determined to see off the climate crisis with a comprehensive programme covering the whole transport sector. It is when we investigate the substance that the inadequacy of the report stands exposed. Rooted in a desire to not dislodge the status quo more than is necessary, this inadequacy manifests itself in a number of areas. Time frame - there is little acknowledgement of the true urgency required, as expressed in the latest IPCC report. Instead, changes have targets that are too long term with no plan for shorter term mitigation.

Examples include

- a net zero railway network by 2050
- ending the sale (note, not the use but the sale) of new non-zero cars and vans by 2035
- net zero domestic aviation (a tiny proportion of the whole) by 2040.

Many other promises are given non-specific time scales. The governments trump card of ‘net zero’ by 2050 will be difficult to achieve given the proposals made; even more so if we considered net zero to be a ‘true’ zero, which is questionable.

- **Like for like** - to meet climate targets, our transport system needs a comprehensive transformation not just swapping non carbon for carbon emitting vehicles. While the report provides some nods in this direction, like-for-like replacement is the basic strategy underpinning cars and aeroplanes; the two key polluting travel modes. Not only is this unsustainable in terms of the raw materials required (e.g. lithium for car batteries) but even if it were sufficient, reliance on slow transformation via the market would not deliver in the time frame needed.
- **Market based** – that this government is wedded to letting the ‘free’ market decide the speed and nature of any transition is not news. It cannot, however, hope to confront a crisis that requires not only active intervention but collaboration across, rather than competition between, the various transport modes. Key terms such as ‘consulting on’, ‘working with’ and ‘incentivising’ highlight what this approach actually

means: acquiescing to, and actively supporting, current corporate interests at the expense of a planned transformation for the common good. The past history of allowing industry ‘leaders’ to co-author regulations is what has brought us to this point in the first place.

- **Where are the workers?** - after the refreshing prominence of workers and their unions in the Green Jobs Task Force report, here we are back to business as usual – much talk of the jobs that will be created, but little or nothing about the role of unions in defining the workforce of the future, nor about the quality and conditions of those jobs. Promising ‘up to’ 60,000 jobs in 2050 from zero emission vehicle manufacture is meant to sound good but (a) is too far in the future, (b) implies a like-for-like continuation of current car culture rather than the mass transport solutions needed and (c) dwarfs the areas where the real jobs need to be (3,000 in railway electrification is inadequate).

In summary, it would be churlish not to welcome the fact that this report exists, and to note just how far the need to reorient our economy around climate goals has penetrated across the political spectrum. However, the focus on retaining what we have as much as possible and transforming it as a response to an external threat, leaves us well short of the kind of coordinated, joined up plan, needed to protect communities, workers, public services, and the planet.

Tahir Latif

7. Follow the Science

The power of the IPCC Reports is that they have to be signed off by all of the countries that are signatories to the Paris Agreement. That also means that their conclusions are to some extent influenced by what all the countries concerned are prepared to accept. On the principle that every convoy travels at the pace of its slowest member, this has had the effect that the path actually being travelled by the world has followed the “unlikely worst case scenario” projected in previous IPCC Reports. The gaps between Reports are necessarily long. The Climate Crisis Advisory Group has been set up by Sir David King and 14 other leading climate scientists from Africa, India, China, Europe, USA and Latin America. They **will hold monthly update sessions** to keep abreast of the crisis as it develops in between IPCC Reports.

8. Unite Environment Conference



It is important that Unions influence decisions concerning the future of their members and families.

This Conference provides a platform for our speakers who have a wealth of knowledge, experience and understanding.

Climate Crisis: A Workers' Led Future:

Questions and answers sessions will be held throughout the Conference.

Unite the Union Environment Conference
Thursday 16 September 2021
09:30– 12:00

[Register Here](#)

9. Notes on Motions and Amendments

Most of the motions that relate to climate breakdown come in the Economy section. Our comments below are not exhaustive, but hopefully may help inform discussion even where there is no specific amendment to address them. The motions are listed by number in the order they appear in the [motions booklet](#).

07 from the Association of Educational Psychologists calls for a root and branch review of the curriculum. The call for a curriculum that tackles the climate crisis could be raised in discussion here.

09 from GMB sets out three demands for a low carbon energy sector:

- new nuclear plants, including Small Modular Reactors
- hydrogen from carbon sources to replace natural gas for heating buildings, to provide a sustainable future for gas workers.
- radical policies to support strong UK supply chains, opposing the offshoring of jobs, especially in the renewables sector.

Evidently, advocacy of expanding nuclear power divides the movement, not least because of the fast rising cost of subsidies. Hydrogen sourced from natural gas (methane), ie blue hydrogen, prolongs our dependence on fossil fuels and emissions, even with carbon capture.

The Unite amendment at least tackles the issue of carbon emissions from blue hydrogen. The option for green hydrogen, using zero-carbon electricity avoids these negative outcomes.

10 from **Prospect** recognises that the climate emergency is the biggest issue we face, that the UK plan lacks detail, that in the light of the Green Jobs Task Force Report a detailed plan is needed with workers at the heart of it and calls for Congress to campaign for:

- a comprehensive, publicly funded government plan to fully address the climate emergency
- a just transition for workers in high-carbon industries
- legal rights for trade union environment reps.

It is a pity that they flag up a lack of progress on developing nuclear energy, as this is a divisive issue that will deter some unions from supporting what is otherwise a unifying motion with a good way forward for campaigning and organising.

The amendment from the FDA strengthens it.

11 from **UCU** recognises both the urgency of the climate crisis and injustice on a global scale and calls for

decolonising our structures and institutions, notes that the government that denies structural racism is also going too slow to decarbonise, and calls for education for sustainability to be embedded in our schools and unions by 2030. 2030 might be a bit late, as we need that curriculum review now, but this gets us moving in the right direction and, crucially, recognises the nature of the state we are in.

*The amendment from **NASUWT** is a strengthening amendment that calls for an annual audit of affiliates work on sustainability and sharing good practice.*

12 from **Community** calls for support for the steel industry to decarbonise and for the domestic steel industry to be the foundation for a green industrial plan. The motion refers to importing “dirty steels from the other side of the world”. At the moment there is no 100% “clean steel”. The Celsa plant in S Wales comes close using recycled steel and an electric arc furnace. According to the IEA, other nations are investing in zero carbon steel, projected to be produced in Spain, by Arcel Mittor by 2025, Sweden by Hybrit by 2026, Hysana is working on smelt reduction technology for plants in the Netherlands and India, which will be open between 2025 and 2030. The Japan COURSE 50 project aims to be producing very low emission steel by 2030. Community is demanding urgent UK government support and financial backing to decarbonise the UK steel industry and secure its long-term future.

13 from **ASLEF** calls for the General Council to campaign for more rail investment, not cuts; to centre investment in low-carbon transport to ensure a future green economy; and to campaign for the safe return of passengers to public transport. (See article above on government’s transport plan).

14 from **TSSA** notes that rail is the lowest contributor to carbon emissions, slams the government’s short-term privatising and profiteering approach to rail - cutting £2 billion in subsidy, while dumping costs onto passengers - and calls for a campaign to enhance not reduce rail further in the forthcoming restructuring.

15 from **ASLEF** calls for a public sector procurement policy to require companies receiving public money to operate a high standard of workers’ rights and employment conditions, and recognise a trade union; and for more carbon-efficient infrastructure such as rail freight. It is unfortunate that this is worded in a way that implies that UK based employers are necessarily more compliant with these conditions than those abroad and implies that a national solidarity around these issues with the employers, rather than seeing this as a lever to help improve workers conditions worldwide.

16 from **Community** notes the huge gap between the skills needed for a functioning economy and those the current FE system is capable of producing, calls for an integrated skills programme, centred on upskilling

existing workers as well as new entrants and not just leaving it to employers. It’s a pity that no mention is made of the specific skills gap to green the economy and the government approach to tailor the FE agenda to the needs of the private sector, rather than directing both in the transition we need.

*The amendment from **UCU** strengthens this by seeking pay parity between FE and schools, so FE is no longer a Cinderella service.*

*The amendment from **TSSA** notes the failure of the apprenticeship levy and calls for it to be replaced by a duty on employers to invest in training.*

26 from **UCU** with amendments from **CWU** and **RMT** calls for a 3-day weekend campaign, which could have a significant impact on reducing carbon emissions, as well as spreading the benefits of automation; rather than it causing overwork for some and unemployment for others.

33 National Food strategy from **British Dietetic Association** calls for the implementation of the **Dimbleby Report**, which in part argues for the sort of shift in diet we need to reduce emissions from agriculture.

61 from the **NAHT** calls for a campaign for the government to commit to investing sufficiently in the schools estate to bring it up to an “acceptable standard”. It is a pity there is no explicit mention in this that an acceptable standard should be **zero carbon by 2030**.

Paul Atkin, Tahir Latif, Graham Petersen, Philip Pearson, Sam Mason

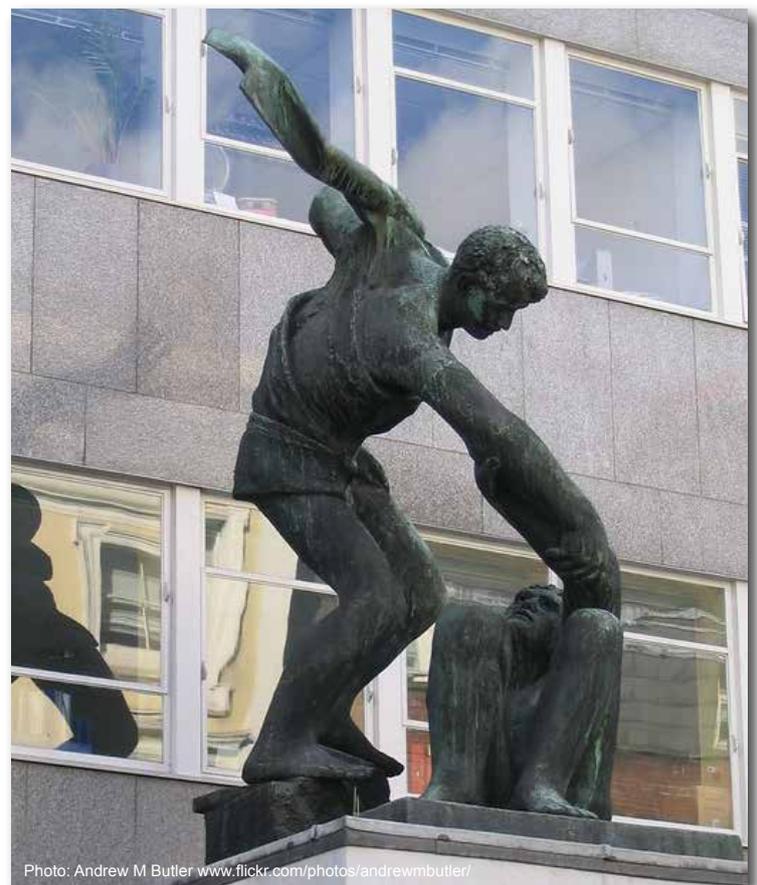


Photo: Andrew M Butler www.flickr.com/photos/andrewmbutler/

10. On the Fringe and beyond

Sunday



In the run-up to COP26, climate disasters have hit around the world. But governments are very far from implementing the just transition needed, preferring corporate-friendly market solutions. We'll talk about how trade unionists can stand in solidarity internationally for a just transition that benefits workers globally. And mobilise both for international action at COP26 and for a UK climate jobs programme to tackle both the climate crisis and social and economic equality

- Camille Barbagallo, Coordinator, COP26 Coalition
- Rhoda Boateng, Program Coordinator, ITUC Africa
- Tahir Latif, CACCTU, former president PCS Aviation
- Chair, Suzanne Jeffery, Campaign against Climate Change

Register in advance for this webinar: [HERE](#)

Monday: Greener jobs Alliance: skills, training and rights to meet the climate emergency

Climate Jobs Now!
A GJA fringe meeting
Rokhsana Fiaz Bill Adams Jo Grady Philip Pearson

Monday 13th September 2021 at 12.30
[eventbrite register for gja climate jobs now](#) GREENER JOBS ALLIANCE

This event will discuss the urgent need for a transition out of fossil fuel and other polluting industries and into climate jobs, with a specific focus on the protection

of workers long term job security through a rigorous identification of the skills and training required, and the launch of a legal framework to put duties on employers for all workplaces to have a zero carbon plan and give rights to workers as members of trade unions to implement it. Speakers will include trade union leaders and local authorities seeking to implement such policies.

- Rokhsana Fiaz, Mayor of Newham
- Jo Grady, General Secretary UCU
- Bill Adams, TUC Regional Secretary South Yorkshire and Humber
- Philip Pearson GJA
- Chair; Meg Baker SOS UK

Register here [Climate jobs now: skills, training and rights to meet the climate emergency Tickets, Mon 13 Sep 2021 at 12:30 | Eventbrite](#)

Tuesday: Congress fringe webinar:

Frank Duffy, Unite convenor at GKN (automotive) – preparing to strike for retooling
Jacqueline Thomas, Community member at Tata Steel
Sonja Van Wingerden (TBC), TSSA rep at Eurostar
Pete Wood, UCU green rep

Future-proof every workplace:
How trade unions can lead a just climate transition in every industry

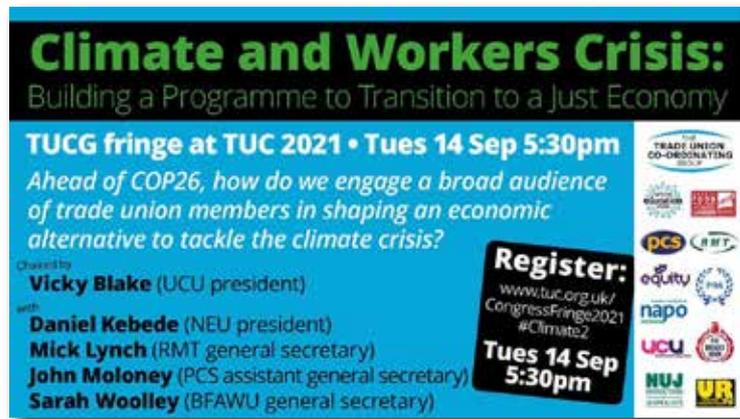
14.09.21
1.30pm
online

TUC Congress fringe meeting

Climate science is clear: every industry and every workplace needs a plan for a zero carbon future. High-carbon workplaces are at the frontline of this transformation. Done right, climate action can strengthen industries and create more jobs in the UK. But if we don't retool our industries, we're at risk of jobs being offshored and communities hollowed out as workplaces shut down. This panel will feature reps from a range of industries working to future-proof their jobs.

Register here: [HERE](#)

This meeting will be BSL interpreted and live captions will be provided. Please let us know on amarkovamminio@tuc.org.uk if you have any other access needs you would like us to accommodate. The meeting will be recorded and published on YouTube.



Climate and Workers Crisis:
Building a Programme to Transition to a Just Economy

TUCG fringe at TUC 2021 • Tues 14 Sep 5:30pm

Ahead of COP26, how do we engage a broad audience of trade union members in shaping an economic alternative to tackle the climate crisis?

Chaired by **Vicky Blake** (UCU president)

with **Daniel Kebede** (NEU president)
Mick Lynch (RMT general secretary)
John Moloney (PCS assistant general secretary)
Sarah Woolley (BFAWU general secretary)

Register:
www.tuc.org.uk/
CongressFringe2021
#Climate2

Tues 14 Sep 5:30pm

Logos for Trade Union Co-ordinating Group, PCS, RMT, equity, napo, UCU, NUJ, UR.

As we head into the COP26 climate talks, what is needed is radical, urgent, and far-reaching action to cut dangerous greenhouse gas emissions; but we cannot allow this to be a cover to bring in a new wave of cuts that will exacerbate the climate crisis and jobs crisis.

As such the need to campaign for real measures to address climate change is as much an issue for trade unions and workers as it is for environmentalists. We must make sure that measures to tackle climate change are in the interests of workers, not against them.

Register [HERE](#)

Campaign Updates

11. Climate Employment Proof Our Workplace day of action is 22 September



CEPOW

22 September
www.ituc-csi.org/cepow

JOIN THE GLOBAL DAY OF ACTION TO CLIMATE AND EMPLOYMENT PROOF OUR WORK

ITUC CSI 199

Sign up to be part of [#CEPOW now](#), and the ITUC will send you a campaign guide and resources to help you hit the ground running.

CEPOW is a global day of action with workers around the world inviting their employers to discuss plans for climate resilience and sustainable business as well as how to work together toward a future that safeguards our environment and ensures secure employment.

Sign up to join the conversation in 2021. Check in on progress from your last meeting with your employer, or ask for your first meeting with your boss.

This is the third year of this action, and we have accomplished a lot in that time to protect both our planet and our jobs.

Check out some of our past [#CEPOW success \(CEPOW 2019 & CEPOW 2020\)](#) and then sign up to be a part of this year's day of action!

12. COP26 Coalition - trade union mobilising

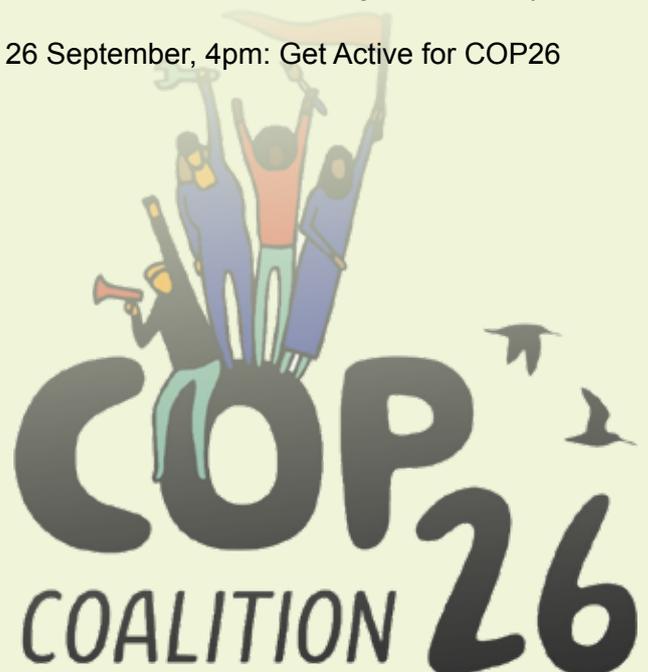
It is now less than two months until the COP and we understand there have been 40 COP coalition hubs established around the country to support local organising and building for the 6th November protests.

The best way to stay up-to-date is via the [coalition website](#) or via the coalition Action map launching on 10th September. A resource pack for the Day of Action is [here](#).

The trade union caucus will have two final meetings in October on 5th to focus on international mobilisation and solidarity, and 19th October for final push to check in on trade union plans.

Other key dates for the coalition in September are:

- 13 September, 6pm: All-Coalition Meeting
- 15 September, 12pm: International Assembly
- 19 September, 12pm: Glasgow Assembly
- 26 September, 4pm: Get Active for COP26



13. Education Unions and Youth Strikers Call for Climate Themed Learning Month

The NEU, EIS, UCU, NUS, SOS-UK and Teach the Future are promoting a Climate Learning Month during November 2021 in the run-up to COP26, to support educators across schools, colleges, universities and other education providers including early years, to integrate activities and themes related to understanding the climate and ecological crisis.

A set of **downloadable climate and sustainability teaching resources** and CPD courses have been developed to support educators work with children and young people to help them understand the urgency of the crisis and how they can help bring about the changes needed for a more sustainable future.

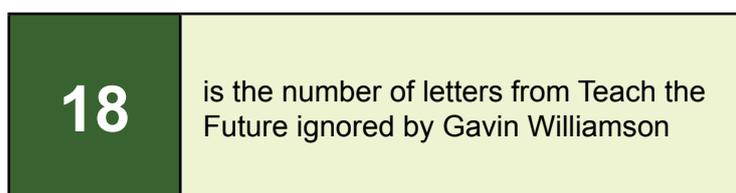
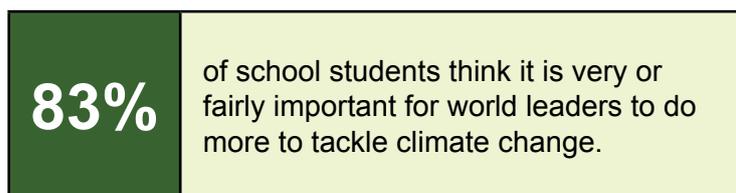
The refusal of the DfE to consider reviewing the curriculum in England, to make it more relevant to current challenges, and the refusal of the government to back Jim Knight's Private Members Bill is deeply frustrating.

The Climate Learning Month will help to generate ideas as to how climate change education may be delivered and how young people can be engaged in this crucial issue in an age-appropriate way.

For further information about the campaign or CPD courses please contact:

- EIS: climatechange@eis.org.uk
- NEU: climatechange@neu.org.uk & cpd@neu.org.uk
- SOS-UK: hello@sos-uk.org
- Teach the Future: hello@teachthefuture.uk
- UCU: environment@ucu.org.uk

14. Statistics of the Month



Future Items

- Apprenticeships Task Force
- Government Net Zero Plan
- Party Conferences
- How the COP works

Building the Greener Jobs Alliance

In addition to all our campaigning activities, at the GJA we are also seeking to improve our communications and services. First, our currently creaking website is about to undergo a much needed overhaul, thanks to our website guru Wendy Mayes. Our plan, which we hope to implement by the autumn, should give us a much more flexible and responsive web presence, much more scope for updates and current news, and the ability to carry regular blogs from members or guests, while still carrying the course modules and newsletters that are the backbone of the website.

We've also produced a new GJA constitution which will be available on the new website, to update our membership, our purpose and aims, and how we operate independently of the policies of our constituent membership. It's also our aim to review our list of supporters and seek to engage more often and more directly so that we can build campaigns and alliances directly to support our primary objective of supporting the development of climate jobs for workers across the whole economy.

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