**TERM OF REFERENCE**

A picture containing text, map

Description automatically generatedClimate change is already having a major negative impact on environmental, livelihoods, health and lives of all people across the world. South Asia and South East Asia countries will be most affected because of their geographic exposure and greater reliance on climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, plantation, fisheries and mining, while their adaptive capacities are limited. Avalanche in Nepal, heatwave and drought in India, cholera outbreak in Bangladesh, floods in Cambodia, rising sea level in Indonesia, super-typhoon in Philippines are just some of the impact of climate change that we are experienced and expected to be more frequent and severe.

Indonesia is the world’s fifth largest emitter of greenhouse gases, mainly due to the conversion of its forests. These shifts in land use have ecological and social consequences, as Indonesia’s forests are home to thousands of plant and animal species, and 50-60 million Indonesians depend directly on the forests for their livelihoods. The achievement of Indonesia’s mitigation targets—along with other countries such as US, China, India and Europe—will determine whether the increase in global average temperature will be held below 2° Celsius above preindustrial levels. This mitigation towards a low carbon economy may lead to factory closures, limited possibilities to harvest natural, or the end of fossil fuel subsidies. Transformation into more sustainable low-carbon development will therefore create change in the economic and social policy of the countries.

Social protection is at the centre of this transition because it can effectively address the multiple risks and vulnerabilities in times of disaster and shocks-events, by protecting and supporting livelihoods of the peoples. Social protection can reduce vulnerability and increasing the resilience and adaptive capacity of the people. Social protection can also support those affected by the adverse effects of policies designed to mitigate climate change, ensuring that workers and their families are protected against income and job losses and do not fall into poverty as the world shifts towards sustainability.

Social protection programs such as income guarantee (cash transfers allowing for reconstruction and survival in case of disaster, unemployment benefits, quality social services), disaster risk reduction (enhanced preparedness, better land management, reduced exposure to hazards) and adaptation policies (reduce population’s vulnerability to climate risk) are equally important. These policies will improve resilience of peoples and workers towards gender sensitive green jobs and a just transition for workers towards environmentally low-carbon economy. Alternative economic activities towards green jobs could also generate new employment where redeployment and skills development needed.

From this workshop it is expected that participants will have sufficient knowledge about the impacts of climate change and the importance of social protection system to support resilience, anticipation and responses to shock-events, and enhance capacity of organizations to take part in the social dialogue on just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all.