

# RÉSULTATS ET CONCLUSIONS

## MAKE IT WORK / LE THÉÂTRE DES NÉGOCIATIONS



SciencesPo



## Une négociation : signature d'un texte officiel au format « parapluie »

Après trois jours et une nuit d'intenses et âpres négociations, les 200 délégués de la négociation « Make it Work – Le théâtre de négociation » sont finalement parvenus à un accord dimanche en fin d'après midi. Le texte final, long de près de 30 pages, présentent trois éléments principaux : des visions du futur consensuelles, des solutions communes que les délégations s'engagent à appliquer dans la mise en oeuvre de leurs trajectoires de développement permettant de parvenir à ces visions, ainsi qu'une boîte à outils/ solutions et de déclarations actées par certaines entités. Les différentes délégations peuvent s'inspirer de ces « accords partiels » pour aller plus loin dans leur lutte contre le changement climatique.

Parmi les éléments les plus ambitieux ou novateurs, on peut y découvrir la création d'un statut pour les réfugiés climatiques, la prise en compte des émissions de gaz à effet de serre importées du fait de la consommation de biens importés, la création d'une organisation mondiale de l'environnement et d'un système de gouvernance des écosystèmes, la mise en place d'un marché carbone d'ici 2050, un moratoire sur l'exploitation de l'arctique à partir de juin 2016, la fin des subventions aux fossiles pour l'Inde et la Chine, la reconnaissance des écocides comme un crime contre l'humanité...

Le texte complet et les déclarations connexes seront bientôt accessibles sur le blog [www.cop21makeitwork.com](http://www.cop21makeitwork.com) (pour le moment en annexe de ce document)

## Un projet expérimental : des innovations quant au processus de négociation

Au delà de faire rejouer la négociation onusienne classique à 200 étudiants, les deux initiateurs du projet Make It Work, Laurence Tubiana et Bruno Latour, ont souhaité dès le début donner une dimension expérimentale à ce projet en changeant trois éléments/paramètres essentiels de la négociation.

Tout d'abord, il ne s'agissait pas de négocier des allocations d'émissions de CO<sub>2</sub>, mais de demander aux étudiants de se projeter dans le futur et de parvenir à s'accorder sur une ou des visions communes, puis de réfléchir aux trajectoires individuelles et communes leur permettant d'atteindre ces visions.

Deuxièmement, les étudiants étaient invités à représenter des délégations étrangères au modèle onusien comme les océans, les sols, internet...Troisièmement, et c'est certainement le paramètre qui a été le plus utilisé par les étudiants pour innover, le projet Make It Work avoir pour ambition de montrer la complexité du monde. Alors que chaque Etat viendra avec une (seule et unique) position à la COP21, les délégations du théâtre des négociations sont venues non seulement avec cette position commune de délégation, mais aussi avec les divergences internes existant au sein de chacune des délégation, à l'instar de la délégation française où des entités aux intérêts aussi divergent que l'ambassadrice française pour les négociations climatique, l'entreprise Areva, la Mairie de Paris, la Polynésie Française et le réseau action climat étaient représentées.

Les étudiants ont su utiliser ce cadre expérimental pour tenter eux même de casser des codes, proposant des aménagement au format de négociation onusien, comme un accord à signature asymétrique, l'apparition des « ghost articles » (ces articles rédigés mais abandonnés par manque de consensus), ou encore la consécration du « bal des entités » (cet espace de rencontre où les délégations étatiques/géographiques n'existent plus pour laisser place à de nouvelles alliances autour de territoires définis par des problèmes communs et des solutions concrètes face au changement climatique) comme un espace de négociation à part entière, pour ne donner que certains exemples.

La présentation des innovations issues du projet sont accessibles en annexe de ce document.

## **Un projet artistique : un public sensibilisé et séduit**

Mille trois cents personnes ont visité le site ce week-end. Ils ont pu suivre les négociations du haut de passerelles mises à leur disposition pour pouvoir observer les étudiants en pleine négociation. Des visites guidées et des rencontres avec des délégations ont également été mises en place à cette occasion. Enfin, la cérémonie d'ouverture et de clôture de ces négociations étaient ouvertes au public et mise en scène afin d'être abordables pour les curieux.

Malgré le caractère atypique de l'événement, la salle était comble lorsque les délégués sont venus signer un à un l'accord final le dernier jour au milieu d'un nuage de fumée de la très connue smog machine de Philippe Quesne, directeur du théâtre des Amandiers, où s'est déroulé l'ensemble des négociations.

## **Un projet pédagogique : un choc émotionnel fort pour les 200 participants et des suites bien utiles**

La simulation « Copenhague Rewind and Rewrite » organisée à l'initiative de Laurence Tubiana et Bruno Latour il y a quatre ans à Sciences Po, avait permis aux 160 étudiants présents de mieux comprendre les enjeux et la complexité des négociations internationales sur le climat.

Peu après la fin de cette simulation les étudiants avaient fait part du choc émotionnel qu'ils ont connu lors de cet événement et avait finalement donné naissance au think and do tank CliMates et au projet MyCity+20, ancêtre du projet « COP in MyCity », qui connaît un grand succès aujourd'hui.

Beaucoup d'éléments laissent à penser que le choc émotionnel a été encore plus fort lors de cette simulation : la nuit fut plus longue, les sortie de rôle - qui manifestent souvent une prise de conscience de l'importance du problème - furent plus nombreuses. De nombreux étudiants ont déjà demandé à s'engager dans CliMates ou le mouvement WARN en vue de la COP21, alors que d'autres travaillent déjà à des propositions qu'ils souhaitent soumettre à l'équipe interministérielle en charge de l'organisation de la COP21.

Quoi qu'il en soit à court terme, il paraît clair à l'écoute du témoignage des étudiants, que les éléments appris au cours de cette simulation auront un impact sur le choix et la manière d'envisager leur vies et leurs emplois face à ce défi que représente le changement climatique.

## **Un projet utile pour la COP21 et ses suites : valorisation et utilisation des résultats de cette simulation par Laurence Tubiana et d'autres acteurs engagés en vue de la COP21**

Afin d'utiliser au mieux les résultats de cette simulation, Laurence Tubiana, ambassadrice française pour les négociations internationales sur le climat, après avoir pris connaissance et s'être inspirée des résultats de cette simulation souhaite organiser un temps d'échange avec les étudiants ayant participé à cette simulation à la suite des intersessions de Bonn, ainsi que de potentiels groupes de travail entre des membres de son équipe interministérielle travaillant sur la COP21 et les étudiants souhaitant donné suite à cette négociation.

Ces moments permettront de renforcer encore l'impact d'un projet, dont les résultats seront déjà présentés dès les 13 et 14 juin à l'EGE de Rabat au Maroc (pays hôte de la COP22), lors d'un Forum organisé par Libération le 3 octobre/novembre 2015 prochain à Sciences Po ou encore lors de la Conférence of Youth, du 26 au 28 novembre 2015 en présence de 5000 jeunes français et internationaux.

# ANNEXES

Document annexe 1 : Texte de négociation et ses annexes

Document annexe 2 : Déclaration des entités n°1

Document annexe 3 : Déclaration des entités n°2

Document annexe 4 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

Document annexe 5 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

Document annexe 6 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

Document annexe 7 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

**Document annexe 1 :**  
**Texte de négociation et ses annexes**



**United  
Nations**

**FCCC/CP/2015/5**

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**FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE**

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# DECISION 1/CP.21

## PARIS AGREEMENT

*The Parties to this agreement,*

*Being* Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,

*Guided* by the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and in accordance with the principles and provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention,

*Recognizing* that the representation of actors other than states is crucial to achieve an ambitious agreement on climate change, and welcoming the new Parties to the Convention to their first conference, as set out in the amendment to the Convention concerning Article 20 proposed during the 19th Conference of the Parties in Warsaw,

*Noting* that cooperative action among subnational authorities, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples, the private sector and other non-state actors and natural entities can enhance the impact of a global agreement on climate change,

*Acknowledging* that climate change is a global emergency requiring immediate collaboration of all Parties, states and non states,

*Recalling* the conclusions of the fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the anthropogenic causes of climate change arising from the increasing level of greenhouse gas emissions,

*Recognizing* that the survival of territories of all the Parties here represented requires a two-step strategy: firstly, an agreement on common visions of the future and secondly, the coordination of the individual pathways of the Parties to achieve them,

*Upholding* that all living beings are interconnected, the Parties recognize that humans cannot live without other natural entities and shall respect them in the interest of the humankind,

*Believing* that the answers to climate change threats lie in the assembly of the diversity of challenges and resources of the Parties, the cooperation being a positive outcome as such,

*Recognizing* that the issue of climate change, while being a crucial issue for humankind, shall also be a chance to bring all Parties together to engage collectively for a better future,

*Have agreed* as follows:

### **A. Definitions**

For the purposes of this agreement the following terms are defined:

- i. "Convention" means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- ii. “Party” means a Party to this agreement, be it a state or a non-state actor.

iii. “Entity” means a unit of representation reflecting special issues and interests linked to either the government, the economic sector, civil society, endangered territories or other issue areas of the Parties here represented.

iv. “Vision of the future” means the feasible and desirable description of the world the Parties want to live in regarding all aspects of the human and natural environment surrounding them.

v. “Pathways” means the major transformations that will or should happen in order to change the present situation of a Party's territory or of the Earth so as to reach the desired vision of the future.

vi. “Endangered territory” is defined as an area or entity that is part of the world’s stock of natural assets and at risk of a negative disruption or destruction of its long term equilibrium and resilience due to the direct and/or indirect implications of climate change. This definition hereby includes all natural, social and cultural capital.

## **B. Vision of the future**

All Parties shall take into account the best available scientific evidence to inform their policy decisions regarding climate change.

### **Energy Consumption and Production**

#### Article 1

All parties shall commit to strive towards a sustainable society relying on low carbon energy and an efficient use of energy.

#### Article 2

##### Global energy mix

1. By 2050, carbon emissions-generating fossil fuels shall not account for more than 40% of the global energy mix. Developed countries shall help developing countries in less carbon intensive technological diffusion at affordable cost with financial support through effective mechanisms.

2. Renewable energy should be promoted along with decentralized energy to achieve the 2°C target.

#### Article 3

##### Energy efficiency

All Parties shall commit to improve energy efficiency at all levels of the society. This shall be accomplished with financial support and technological transfers from developed countries to developing countries. Improved energy efficiency means using less energy to provide the same service.

#### Article 4

Acknowledging that current global fossil fuel reserves exceed the carbon budget consistent with 2 degrees Celsius rise in average global temperature, all Parties recognize the systemic risks due to fossil fuel proliferation as an international concern.

#### Article 5

A carbon budget is the maximum level of cumulative emissions to stay within a certain degree of temperature increase. All parties shall follow a common global carbon budget that will allow them to stay below the 2 degrees limit by 2100.

## **Land, Air and Water**

### Article 6

This article shall be based on the distinction between primary and non-primary forests according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations definition.

1. By 2050, forest shall be a resilient and vital territory respected and protected by the local, regional, national and international communities. In 2050, deforestation of primary forests will be put to a halt.

2. The rate of overall deforestation should be reduced by 2/3 by 2050, based on the figures of 2015, with the exception of productive plantations. By this time, forestry should be done in a sustainable manner ensuring both the livelihood of local communities relying on it and the vitality of local, regional and national economies.

### Article 7

All Parties shall recognize soil as a non-renewable resource that must also be sustainably managed, protected, and restored with the active consultation of indigenous people. Soil is the third largest carbon reservoir on the planet and carbon content in the soil should be increased by 2050.

### Article 8

A forest and soil is “sustainably managed” in accordance with the FAO’s definition.

### Article 9

#### Urbanization

By 2050, in order to ensure decent living conditions in cities and reduce poverty, to limit GHG emissions, as well as an improvement of soil, water and air quality:

- a. Urban development should be rationalized, urban planning developed and urban sprawl controlled
- b. Objectives shall be defined according to cities’ population growth
- c. In this perspective, security of tenure shall be achieved

The expansion of urban areas shall respect the ecosystems. At the same time, natural areas shall be developed inside urban areas as well as urban agriculture.

### Article 10

#### Water Bodies

1. The Parties shall commit themselves to a sustainable management of oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, underground waters, inland seas and ice, and coastal areas. Practices such as unsustainable extraction of water resources, water pollution, the artificial introduction of invasive species, physical alteration, and destruction of marine and fresh water habitat shall be substantially reduced by 2050, based on 2015 figures.

2. All Parties shall commit to reduce water pollution and the excessive consumption of water,



while ensuring equitable access to clean drinking water.

3. In order to face these challenges, adequate and sustainable oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, underground waters, inland seas and ice, and coastal areas, related measures will have to be enforced at different scales.

4. All Parties will take all necessary measures on an ongoing basis to prevent the oceans pH from falling below 8.0 by 2050.

#### Article 11 Air quality

In order to preserve air quality in the interest of human and ecosystem health, by 2050 air pollution will be substantially reduced in source locations in accordance with the vulnerability of receptor locations and with the concept of critical loads, as defined in the 1988 Protocol to the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution.

Air pollution as a vector for NO<sub>x</sub>, small particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide lead and ozone into the soil and hydro-cycles will be recognized.

#### Article 12

To respond to climate change, recognizing the importance of the interdependence between humans and their environment, all Parties shall implement by 2050 cooperation at all scales in the agricultural sector and encourage an integrated approach with particular attention to local needs. Parties will have to achieve a sustainable use of land and water bodies. This process shall ensure food security, the enhancement of ecosystem services, as well as the protection of biosphere and geosphere.

### **Governance**

#### Article 13

By 2020, the Parties shall ensure that the measurement of a country's development goes beyond conventional economic indicators. It shall encompass economic, social and environmental indicators on an equal basis.

#### Article 14

1. By 2050, policymaking on climate change shall embrace multi-level and multi-actor governance. Acknowledging state sovereignty, the initiatives, inputs and actions of international, cross-border, national, regional, local, and other relevant non-state actors will be strongly encouraged.

2. The actors will act following the principles of:

- a. accountability and transparency.
- b. cooperation, solidarity and common but differentiated responsibility.

3. A bottom-up approach will be encouraged in order to give representation and participation to relevant local actors in climate-related decision-making. This will allow for more innovative solutions based on local needs, while the definitions of competences specific to national, international, and supranational organizations will be preserved.

4. In the context of a growing urban population, local governments in charge of urban areas are key levels of governance for innovative climate-related actions in order to spur sustainable

urban development. Local governments will be directly supported with the necessary means when faced with climate-related challenges.

5. Representatives of ecosystems will be recognized as having specific governance competencies for innovative and ambitious climate-related actions. An international legal framework shall be established for each major and unique ecosystem that addresses transboundary environmental and climate change issues.

6. International bodies should play a role in collecting and diffusing relevant scientific knowledge, establishing guidelines, issuing advice, coordinating, cooperating, reporting, verifying and ensuring transparency for the purpose of achieving the climate change goal set out in this treaty.

#### Article 15

Each individual State has the responsibility to protect all inhabitant populations in the incidence of extreme weather events and loss of territory. In cases where States are unable to protect their populations and ask for assistance, the international community has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian, and peaceful means to protect populations in the incidence of extreme weather events and loss of territory.

#### Article 16

By 2050, the societies of the Parties shall be educated about the causes, threats and solutions to climate change, taking into consideration the diverse local lifestyles and traditions.

#### Article 17

The Parties will ensure that the utilization of public funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts are transparent across their timeframes and decision making processes through the establishment of measurement, reporting, and verification procedures with independent oversight.

#### Article 18

All parties are committed to combat the adverse psychological and physical health impacts of climate change. They acknowledge the urgency of the health implications of climate change for both humans and nonhumans. All parties agree to cooperate on all scales to steadily reduce and eliminate the adverse effects of climate change on health through means such as, but not limited to, education, medical progress and technological development.

### **Endangered Territories**

#### Article 19

Parties shall protect the integrity of all ecosystems for their mutual benefit and prosperity, as a way of ensuring human welfare and social justice, adaptation and sustainable development for the present and future. Parties shall acknowledge the value of carbon sinks to fight climate change and take measures to increase their protection.

#### Article 20

The Arctic is an endangered territory that needs to be protected.

1. Parties commit to start a 50-year moratorium on exploratory oil drilling and extraction in the Arctic by June 2016.

2. All Parties recognize the systemic, economic social and environmental risks of hydrocarbons exploration in the Arctic. All parties agree to implement regulatory measures mitigating these risks.

#### Article 21

Economic development in-territories, on behalf of the Parties shall not be pursued when anticipated environmental damage is considered to be excessive in relation to anticipated economic gains and taking into consideration environmental feedbacks.

In endangered territories, economic development should be effectively adapted for their protection with the assistance of the international community.

#### Article 22

##### Climate refugees' legal status

All Parties recognize that climate refugees as people were forced to leave their homes and communities domestically or internationally because of the effect of climate change. All Parties collaborate to assist the international and domestic migration flows and population displacement regarding those climate refugees according to their capacities and situation. This legal status is linked to and protected by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

### **C. Global Solutions**

#### Article 23

##### Application of the pathways

The global solutions set forth in section C shall apply to all Parties to this Convention. Any other solutions are set out in Annex I will be binding only on those Parties or entities mentioned therein as signatories.

### **Energy Consumption and Production**

#### Article 24

##### Pathway to Article 5

Acknowledging that the carbon market, when adequately designed, can be a cost-effective method for reducing GHG emissions, the Parties set forth to establish the following:

1. By 2025 each State Party will seriously consider the design of either a national carbon market or a carbon tax. The State's market or tax can rely on a network of smaller, linked markets, composed of markets of any size, from municipal to national levels. Any resulting carbon price should be effective and should be reflective of each party's intended commitment toward GHG emission reductions.

In order to prevent ineffective market scenarios, Parties should sustain a minimum price for a unit of carbon emissions corresponding with the Party's respective intended commitment and the Parties' political and economic circumstances toward GHG emission reductions.

2. By 2020, a related and existing branch of the United Nations shall take on the task of collecting emission reports, coordinating allowances between countries (if a national carbon market is voluntarily used), and monitoring strategies and best practices.

- a. In particular, the aforementioned international body can be tasked with helping developing nations design and implement a national carbon market.
- b. Money from carbon pricing shall be partially devoted to the Green Climate Fund.
- c. Parties will adopt harmonized standards for market linkages, in order to aim at having a global carbon market by 2050

Article 25  
Pathway to Article 2

1. All Parties admit that coal consumption is a main cause of GHG emissions and shall commit to take concrete action in order to limit it.
2. All Parties shall commit to replace a proportion of fossil fuels subsidies for low carbon energy subsidies. The percentage of which will be the highest possible for each state in accordance to their energy market.
3. Increased revenues from the replacing fuels and technologies shall be partially devoted to finance technological improvements limiting environmental impacts of energy consumption. The outcomes of these activities will be considered as an international non-commercial common good.

Article 26  
Pathway to Article 2.2

On this basis renewable energy should represent at least 30% of the global energy mix by 2050. Networks between countries actively developing their renewable energy sectors must be established to realize the implementation of a global transition to clean energy efficiency.

Article 27  
Pathway to Section B on Energy consumption and production

All Parties reiterate their pledge that \$100 billion dollars will be made available to the Green Climate Fund each year as agreed in the COP16, by 2020. Contributions will be mandatory for developed countries and voluntary for developing countries and will take into account economic growth of contributing nations.

Article 28  
Pathway to Section B on Energy consumption and production

In order to ensure complete transparency, a new indicator of GHG emissions at the national level should be created, which would take into account the embedded GHG emissions of imported products, using the WTO's rules of origin standards.

**Land, Air, Water**

Article 29  
Pathway to Article 7

1. In order to achieve the vision to halt the deforestation of primary forests, the international community will ensure accountability and transparency for the activities of multinational and national corporations and will ensure multi-level coordination for exploitation of resources. This will be achieved through ad hoc tripartite bodies consisting of the company, the local state government and a third group representing the interests of the forest. This last group may include but is not limited to civil society, the scientific community and indigenous populations, which are charged with monitoring and ensuring compliance with the COP21

agreement. This body will be included in the existing The United Nation Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN REDD+) program.

2. All Parties shall actively pursue the deforestation targets through the necessary national legal instruments. These will also encompass incentives for enterprises to improve their environmental practices.

3. According to the principle of solidarity, developed countries commit to providing to all concerned developing countries the adequate technology transfers (i.e., tracking mechanisms and specific sustainable management practices), financing (i.e., payment for ecosystem services by the Green Climate Fund and UN REDD+), and technical assistance at affordable cost. The UN REDD + program's mandate will be expanded to encompass this provision.

4. All Parties shall foster research and innovation on forestry, including the empowerment of the local scientific community and traditional ecological knowledge.

5. All Parties will aim to achieve this goal of halting deforestation of primary forests by 2030.

#### Article 30 Pathway to Article 8

1. The funds for sustainable management of forests and soils shall be provided by a fund similar to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund as described in Article 3.2 bis.

2. Promoting agro-ecology and other sustainable farming techniques on all the agricultural and forest area to store carbon in the soil, avoid fuel consumption, NO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and systematic pesticide use.

a. All parties commit to an increase in carbon content of their managed soils by at least 0.12% by 2050, compared to 2015 levels. This should be achieved through appropriate forest management and agronomic practices, such as vegetal cover, reduced tillage, reducing unnecessary trimming, sustainable grassland (i.e., keep as grassland as long as possible) , spreading manure or other organic materials], adapted to local and national conditions.

b. Avoiding mineral fertilization and instead, prioritizing implementing organic fertilization and intercropping with legumes where possible, including the use of genetically engineered crops depending on the needs of the countries and their adaptation strategies to climate change.

c. By 2050, all parties concerned shall reduce their dependency on pesticides by 50%, based on 2015 levels thanks to techniques as biocontrol, intercropping, targeted farming and certification process.

d. This provision applies to state and privately owned land, while respecting indigenous sovereignty and indigenous techniques in line with their ecological values.

e. Such policies can be implemented through pre-existing mechanisms such as community based natural resources management (i.e., REDD +).

f. Implementing policies that will become more water efficient (i.e., drop by drop irrigation) and improve desalinization practices to make the process more sustainable.

#### Article 31 Pathway to Article 10

1. 2°C rise of the global temperature means a rise of the oceans of 80 to 180 centimeters by 2100 [IPCC, AR4]. Parties therefore commit themselves to adapt urban planning in areas within 100 km from the coastline and in between the 2015 level of the sea 10 meters above

the level of the sea depending on national circumstances.

2. Rights of the Seas according to the Montego Bay convention will be discussed by the Parties by 2030 and the new treaty will be adopted promptly after. The discussion of the Montego Bay Convention will have to focus particularly on the regulation of international waters in order to prevent depletion of natural resources resulting from unmanaged exploitation.

3. Parties shall commit themselves to encourage industries, governments, nonprofits and academia to develop solutions for ocean trash and ocean diffused pollution

4. From now on, all parties will work together to halt deep sea drilling, exploitation and mining in new potential reserves and to sustainably manage their reserves.

5. To preserve marine biodiversity, Parties abide to the principles of the Rio Ocean Declaration of 2012, and particularly to the proposed mitigation and adaptation measures. As stated by the Aichi target, Parties are committed to halve the loss of natural habitats by 2020. They Further commit to bring this loss close to zero by 2050.

## **Governance**

### Article 32

#### Pathway to Section B on Governance

1. The legal framework for ecosystem governance will be transnational, meaning cross-borders.

2. Ecosystem is here defined using the UNEP definition, as “an ecosystem is a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and the nonliving environment interacting as a functional unit. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. Ecosystems vary enormously in size; a temporary pond in a tree hollow and an ocean basin can both be ecosystems.” The implementing authority will define the boundaries of each ecosystem, in consultation with nation-states.

3. The local level institution will represent relevant and concerned actors and stakeholders. This can be either an existing institution or a new one.

4. Regulators must be relevant to the entities, and will include but are not limited to NGOs, the scientific community, businesses, inhabitants and other relevant stakeholders and actors.

5. The regulators will be given an institutional and natural legal responsibility to defend exclusively and comprehensively the interests of their constituency.

6. Nation-state regulations will have supremacy over the regulations passed by the ecosystem regulatory institutions, which will be decided by nation-state judiciary body. Nation-state legal systems will enforce ecosystem regulations. Where more than one nation-state is involved, each nation-state's laws will have supremacy over ecosystem regulations only within that nation-state's borders.

7. Further details about this system will be decided at a summit to be held within 5 years of signing this treaty.

### Article 33

#### Pathway to Article 14.4

Local governments in charge of urban areas are key levels of governance for climate-related urban issues. In order to ensure the support of these local governments in charge of urban areas, a share of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources should be directly allocated to these institutions for investments regarding specific climate-related urban issues: transport, waste management, city resilience to natural hazards, energy efficiency of buildings, energy and food production in cities, and the planning of urban green spaces.

#### Article 34 Pathway to Section B on Governance

1. The UNEP is renamed the Global Environmental Organization. All the competencies of the UNEP shall be absorbed by the GEO, in addition to all environmental competencies currently held by United Nations bodies.
2. The GEO will have a new vision of multilateral governance that will be inclusive of the scientific community, the private sector, non-human entities and civil society.
3. The GEO will be an international coordinating agency, which will enable a bottom up approach to combat climate change.
4. The GEO will absorb the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and existing projects, which fit within the GEO incubator framework. Disaster resilience and aid projects funded through the GCF will be considered outside of the incubator framework listed below and managed independently. GCF funding mechanisms will remain the same.
5. The GEO shall create and maintain an international platform to support epistemological research directly related to climate change concepts.
6. GEO Incubator and Mediatory Group.
  - a. According to the Principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, and acknowledging that, transboundary local populations and territories need a voice in local governance, the Parties commit themselves to create an incubator body within the GEO by 2030. Participation in this incubator will be voluntary, and will have local offices.
  - b. Regional, national, and transnational projects proposed by public or private entities, or civil society can be submitted to the GEO Incubator to receive a variety of services, including but not limited to funding, environmental and ecosystem quality evaluation, and scientific advice. The projects will be considered on a systemic approach, which takes into consideration the existing ecosystems and local populations.
  - c. The incubator will be given the means to fund and assist human development efforts to adapt to the changing nature of the climate, support shifts towards low carbon energy, and bring together different actors under the condition that these actors have an eco-friendly attitude. This incubator will also serve as a platform to share the best eco-friendly practices between the interested actors.
  - d. The incubator will host a voluntary and accessible panel composed of scientific and local experts. This panel will receive projects pitches from any interested entity. Preliminarily approved pitches will undergo feasibility studies in consultation with stakeholders. Once projects are financed, they will receive funding either in the form of either an initial grant or loan. Local communities and the incubator panel will monitor and reevaluate projects on a regular basis. Scale and funding may be modified as necessary, as projects evolve.
  - e. As a mediatory body, the panel may appoint mediators to coordinate dialogues between conflicting entities with regards to environmental issues.

#### **Endangered Territories**

Article 35  
Pathway to Article 22

A working group on climate refugees shall be set up under the guidance of UNHCR that will address the issue of refugee resettlement and aid internationally and domestically.

The proposed instrument will deliver further definition on climate refugees according to scientific data. It should then create obligations to international community to deal with both prevention and remediation of the climate change refugee problem.

First, the instrument should establish guarantees of human rights protections and humanitarian aid for a specific class of people, on the basis of the recognition of Climate Refugees' legal status under the Article 22.

Second, it should spread the burden of fulfilling those guarantees across the home state, host state, and international community.

Finally, it will focus on the implementation of provisions, a global fund and a body of scientific experts. The comprehensive instrument, drawing on a range of legal precedent and academic literature, would provide a solution that is legally sound, meets humanitarian needs, and is tailored to the specific circumstances of climate change refugees.

Authentic text

The original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this .....

**DONE** at Paris this 31<sup>st</sup> day of May two thousand fifteen.



# Signatures

Algeng Forster  
 Amazonia Hubert  
 Atmosphere Az. Pao  
 Australia Aus  
 Bangladesh [Signature]  
 Brazil [Signature]  
 Canada Wick  
 China Tu Huang  
 Cities [Signature]  
 Climate Regn Feng Palun  
 Congo Ghemu  
 Ecuador Ecu  
 Endangered Species [Signature]  
 Ethiopia Atting Qian  
 Union Européenne Navarro  
 France Tran  
 Forests [Signature]  
 India Kishu Bishu  
 Indigenous Peoples [Signature]  
 International  
 Regulatory  
 Bodies [Signature]  
 Internet [Signature]  
 Iran [Signature]  
 Japan 2004/12/4  
 Major Sectors of the Economy [Signature]  
 Oceans [Signature]

MEXICO [Signature]  
 N G O R. G. 2004  
 NIGERIA [Signature]  
 OCEANS [Signature]  
 Peru Alonso Soria  
 Philippines SAHORES  
 Poland [Signature]  
 Russia [Signature]  
 Sahara [Signature]  
 SAUDI ARABIA [Signature]  
 United Kingdom [Signature]  
 United States of America [Signature]  
 South Africa [Signature]  
 SOIL [Signature]  
 YOUTH [Signature]  
 President of the COP21 [Signature]

## **ANNEX I : Common Solutions**

### **Binding Cap and Trade Agreement**

Acknowledging that the carbon market has proven to be a cost-effective method for reducing GHG emissions, now the Governmental Entities set forth to establish the following:

1. By 2025 each Governmental Entity will have decided upon the design and implementation of either a national carbon market or a carbon tax. The Governmental Entity's market or tax can rely on a network of smaller, linked markets, composed of markets of any size, from municipal to national level. The resulting carbon price shall be effective, stable and predictable, and shall be reflective of each Governmental Entity's intended commitment toward GHG emission reductions.

In order to prevent ineffective market scenarios, Governmental Entities shall sustain a minimum price for a unit of carbon emissions corresponding with the Governmental Entity's respective intended commitment toward GHG emission reductions.

2. By 2020, a related and existing branch of the United Nations or WTO shall take on the task of collecting emission reports, issuing and controlling allowances, and monitoring strategies and best practices.

a. In particular, the aforementioned international body will be tasked with helping developing nations design and implement a national carbon market.

b. By 2030, Governmental Entities will link markets in order to have a global price by 2050.

c. Money from these financial mechanisms shall be partially devoted to the Green Climate Fund.

d. Note that non-Governmental Entities signing this document wish to support the intention, without themselves establishing or participating in a carbon pricing system.

### **Signatories**

California Air Resources Board (Atmosphere)

The Bordelais Vineyard (France)

Mayor of Paris (France)

Institute of Clean Air Companies (Atmosphere)

Linfen city in China (Atmosphere)

AREVA (France)

Lagos state (Nigeria)

Rivers State Minister of Environment (Nigeria)

Pan African Climate Justice (Nigeria)

European Coasts Association

Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (Amazonia)

Kagoshima Prefecture (Japan)

UNHCR (climate refugee)

Doctors without Borders (Climate Refugees)

### **China and India Agreement**

India and China affirm that there will be no fossil fuel subsidies after 2050. India and China hope to achieve this in four phases ranging from 2015-2050.

India and China intends to have more than 50% of its energy mix from renewables (excluding nuclear energy)

## **Signatories**

China  
India

## **Reducing Hydrofluorocarbons Agreement**

Recognizing HFCs are gases with substantial global warming potential, some of them as 12,000 times more potent than carbon dioxide, the Parties agree:

1. To work towards reduction of HFCs, by limiting the use of the most harmful HFCs where lower-risks alternative are available;
2. To urge for an amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which would phase down the production and consumption of HFCs globally.

## **Signatories**

Canada  
European Union  
India  
Mexico  
United States

## **Treaty for Climate Security**

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Parties to the Treaty,

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by *exceeding* a carbon budget consistent with 2 degrees Celsius rise in average global temperatures and the urgent need to make every effort to *accelerate* action to limit the adverse effect of anthropogenic climate change and safeguard the security of peoples and sustainability of the territories by which they depend on,

Believing that the proliferation of high risk fossil fuel reserves would seriously hinder the ability of staying within a carbon budget consistent with 2 degrees Celsius rise in average global temperatures,

In conformity with Article 2 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change calling for the stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

In conformity with the Ad Hoc Working Group for the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action calling for a successor to the Kyoto Protocol to be developed by 2015 and implemented by 2020,

Driven by the *Spirit* of Make it Work,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the establishment of a *Council for Climate Security*, composed of State and Non-State *entities* with the largest influence to *steer* the global market

*responsibly and effectively* to stay within a carbon budget consistent with 2 degrees Celsius rise in average global temperatures,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the Council for Climate Security to safeguard systems, of the principle of reducing effectively the exploration and extraction of *high-risk* fossil fuels by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Desiring to further the *easing* of international tension and the *strengthening* of trust between States and Non-State entities in order to facilitate the *deep decarbonisation of markets* through responsible and effective *transparency mechanisms to mitigate global systemic risk*.

Affirming the right and responsibility of relevant parties to enforce progress toward this Non-Proliferation through appropriate measures, whether economic or diplomatic.

*Have agreed as follows:*

**Signatories:**

Aramco  
World Bank  
Transcanada Corp  
King Abdullah City  
California Air Resources Board  
Qatar Investment Authority  
Glencore  
US Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Special assistant for the Iranian President  
National Nigerian Petroleum Company  
PEMEX  
US Pension Funds  
American Gas Association  
PGE (Polska Grupa Energetyczna)  
Ministry of Petroleum of Saudi Arabia  
Red Sea  
Algerian Chapter of the Arab Youth Climate Movement  
Beni haroun complex  
Desertec Project  
Minister of Energy Algeria  
His Majesty King of Morocco  
White House  
NIOC  
WHO  
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank  
Global Investor Coalition on Climate Change  
National Geographic Channel  
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry  
AIDSEP (Amazonia/Peru)  
Assembly of First Nations Canada

**Common Declaration of Intent**

All living beings are interconnected. The Parties recognize that humans cannot live without other natural entities and shall respect them in the interest of the humankind.

We are conscious that the lack of opportunity for humans to realize the interconnection between humans, as well as between humans and other natural beings, is jeopardizing our capacity to take rational decision on our survival.

We believe that the answers to climate change threats lie in the assembly of the diversity of challenges and resources of the Parties, the cooperation being a positive outcome as such.

We recognize that the issue of climate change, while being a crucial issue for humankind, shall also be a chance to bring all parties together to engage collectively for a better future.

We recognize that to elaborate a sustainable solution to climate change every individual shall reflect on their behavior towards the environment.

### **Signatories:**

Amazonia

Youth

Internet

Cities

AI

## ANNEX II : Individual Pathways

[To be completed upon submission by the parties]

### Cities Delegation Pathway

In accordance to article 9 “Urbanization” and article 14, and especially sub-article 14.4, Cities engaged themselves in the following pathways in order to achieve the general vision expressed by such articles.

Recognizing that Cities are ecosystems and function as metabolisms:

#### 1. Urban spaces, infrastructures and citizen will be connected to each other.

1.1. The use of digital technologies and New ICTs shall be encouraged and implemented to enhance quality and performance of urban services, reduce cost and resource consumption, with a wise management of natural resources. The use of data from such smart-cities should be transparent and enable to engage more effectively and directly with citizens.

1.2. Smart grids will support the realization of smart city objectives, allowing a better adjustment between the supply and the demand of energy while making citizen aware of their responsibilities.

#### 2. Every district will be a mix of natural and artificial areas.

2.1. The amount of green spaces will be doubled by 2050, with an increase of 45% by 2030.

This should be calculated from the number of square meters of public and private green spaces in the city limits, divided by the number of homes.

2.1.1 Vegetabilisation should be encouraged so that this objective shall be achieved.

2.2. Already existing natural areas will be protected.

#### 3. Urbanization will be rationalized and urban sprawl controlled.

3.1. Green belts - both in vertical and horizontal forms - will be developed in order to cordon urban areas.

3.2. Density will be encouraged, whether it be through vertical or underground urbanism. This should not however interfere with soil protection and sustainability. This should be done with respect to canopy density, soil moisture and soil carbon content.

3.3. As an alternative to congestion and over-artificialization of land soil, and in respect to marine ecosystem, floating islands will be encouraged.

3.4 Hazard prone areas will remain unconstructable.

#### 4. Cities will significantly reduce their CO2 emissions

Cities will diagnostic their sources of CO2 emissions using common standards to be able to define limitation actions. They also have to define ambitious targets of CO2 emissions. By 2030, cities will have decreased their levels of CO2 emissions by 30% to finally reach 50% by 2050.

In order to achieve this reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050

##### 4.1. Cities will first have to transform their electricity supply system.

a. By 2050, cities in developed countries should commit to rely on 75% renewables energies and cities in developing countries should commit to rely on 50% of renewable energies.

b. These renewable energies incorporate solar systems, Aeolian, hydro-electricity, ocean-power, geothermic, biomass and waste-to-energy. Depending on their geographical and economical specificities, cities will be free to choose the most

appropriate and efficient types of renewable energy.

c. In informal settlements, electricity will have to be regularized and physical infrastructure improved. There should be at least 70% taxpayers for electricity by 2050. Innovative shacks, equipped with photovoltaic panels will be developed to obtain a reliable source of electricity and protection from extreme temperatures.

d. Building sector, including residential and commercial buildings, represented in 2010 almost 75% of electricity demand. By 2050, a 30% decline in such demand will be observed based on a low-demand baseline (as opposed to high-demand baseline) whose principles are the growing interest in green buildings and green supply chains, carbon mitigation activities, anticipated equipment standards and energy code changes, research and development in energy efficiency, shifting away from energy-intensive manufacturing, and increasing foreign competition for manufacturing. In the industrial sector, the decline of electricity use in the industrial sector (low-demand baseline) should reach 23% by 2050 (EIA, 2009).

e. Transports will be transformed in order to become greener with the objective of a reduction of 30% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050. In this perspective, the development of tramways, carpooling and slow mobility should be encouraged, as well as the development of green cars and green fuels. Transports should be made more accessible and affordable. The cost of transport to jobs, schools and the center of administration of public services should not exceed 10% of people's revenue.

4.2 Cities' energy models will be transformed in accordance with the following table

Typology of Cities (in terms of major type of energy, 2014)	Target to be reached for 2050 (consumption per capita)
Coal	Reduction of 50% of fossil coal and wood coal Encourage the utilization of charcoal briquettes, fabricated with solid waste
LPG (liquid, petroleum, gas)	Reduction of 50%
Nuclear	Reduction of 50%

## 5. Food Production

In addition to changes in the agricultural sector, urban agriculture will be developed.

5.1 In every city, at least 20% of its need in terms of food will be produced by the urban agriculture.

5.2 Local authorities will need to recognize urban agriculture as a core function of an urban center. An assessment of rooftops available for rooftop agriculture should be conducted by every city.

5.3 As frontiers between urban and rural areas blur and merge, micro-urban and peri-urban agriculture will be encouraged.

5.4 Urban farmers shall reuse materials from their environment, utilize compost, available wastewater or rainwater and increase their income.

(Micro-urban agriculture is understood, as a 10\*10 meter plot, which can provide most of a 4-person household's total yearly vegetable, needs. Garden plots can be up to 15 times more productive than rural holdings. Just one square meter can produce about 15 kg of food per year.)

## 6. Waste management

Cities will commit to curb the amount of waste generated and not processed. In order to limit



the current steady increase in waste generation and spread collection and recycling practices, they will:

- 6.1 Carry prevention program to raise awareness on savage waste disposal.
- 6.2 Develop solid and liquid waste collection and disposal in dedicated landfills. Local governments in charge of urban areas or parts of these areas should play a leading role.
- 6.3 Include informal settlements in cities' waste management programme
- 6.4 Develop solid waste plants for gas-based energy production.

## 7. Endangered territories

The notion of endangered territories applies to urban ecosystems and refers both to inhabited and uninhabited spaces. Many cities worldwide are highly exposed to climate-change related natural risks. Some urbanized zones have already suffered from the rising intensity of such hazards. Increased rainfall, landslides, drought are especially dire in informal areas. Impacts from sea level rise are also a major concern for coastal cities.

7.1 In order to reduce the impact of increasingly intense flooding on urban populations and the building environment, cities will:

- a. Initiate comprehensive climate change vulnerability study before 2018.
- b. Design local plan for disaster risk, to be able to cope with natural disasters that are likely to occur in the region by 2030
- c. In exposed areas, municipalities will improve the control of rainwater, adapt infrastructures and building, and set up early warning systems

7.2 In order to decrease the exposure of citizens to long term sea level rise and sudden high tide due to strong weather, local land use and building codes will be revised to include anticipated sea level rise; enforcement could be strengthened if the existing regulations already provide for this type of vulnerability of coastal or low-lying zones.

7.3 In order to reduce water usage and protecting water resources, cities will launch public awareness campaign on water usage and protect water resources from urbanization by protecting endangered areas.

7.4 In informal settlements, security of tenure will be achieved by 2050.

- a. In situ upgrading will be the priority. In cases where there are natural obstacles to in situ upgrading, relocation could be envisaged.
- b. Digitized and interactive platform that accommodates different types of tenure than freehold will be developed and give the opportunity to feature what can be seen on the ground. This information will be collected at the city level, with qualitative, quantitative and cartographic information on the settlements. This will help to assess risks due to climate change as well as potentials for action.
- c. Creation of quasi-legal documents of ownership will help proving that slum dwellers have indeed purchased the unit. This is necessary for slum dwellers to appropriate their habitat on a long-term basis and invest in it in a sustainable way.

## 8. Governance:

8.1 The power of local governments will be increased through devolution/decentralization reforms, enhanced competences and resources (financial, technical, political...) for decision-making and implementation of actions against climate change.

- a. An international green fund will be created to directly finance local governments in their combat against climate change.

8.2 Local leaders will be empowered to combat climate change with more efficiency. They will benefit from capacity building programs to increase their leadership and advocacy skills, networking sessions, conferences and joint workshops with relevant stakeholders (public, private, NGOs, scientific experts...).

8.3 City networks will be developed to foster horizontal exchanges of knowledge, expertise,



and practices. City networks will be the key platform to empower local governments, linkage them with funding and allow their voice to be heard at the international scale.

a. City networks will be empowered to enhance their legitimacy to represent local leaders and to increase their competences and resources (financial, technical, political...).

8.4 Bottom-up decision-making process will be enhanced and enable citizen to participate.

a. By 2050, every city will have 5% of its global municipal budget allocated to the citizen participation and should create municipal adaptation plans (MAPs), following the outputs of the Durban Climate Change Strategy (DCCS, 2014).

## **India Delegation Pathway**

### India's INDCs

India affirms that there will be no fossil fuels subsidies after 2050. India will achieve this in 4 phase pathways towards the decarbonization of the economy.

India aims to have more than 50% of its energy mix from renewables excluding nuclear.

India will invest heavily in grid infrastructure to facilitate high penetration of renewables in its energy mix.

India affirms to the creation of the National Market for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions permits in the next 10 years. (i.e. 2025)

India affirms to the reduction in carbon intensity of its economy in short to medium run with a target of 20-30% by 2025.

India will introduce socially responsible indices, which will screen firms, not only on environmental impacts but also social and governance factor.

India has launched the National Action Plan on climate change, which outlines policies directed at mitigation and adaptation to climate change

A. National Solar Mission: India will not wait, unlike the rest of the world till 2050 to act against climate change. By 2022 India aims to produce more than 200 GW of electricity from solar medium.

B. National mission for enhanced energy efficiency to achieve growth with ecological sustainability by divisive cost effective and energy efficient strategies for end-use demand side management.

C. India has setup National Energy fund to finance and promote clean energy initiatives. Along with the National Action Plan, India has called upon regional state governments to prepare their plans to fight climate change. A combined budget of 751 billion dollars has been assessed for the implementation of the aforementioned plans.

D. Through National Water Mission India hopes to increase water use efficiency by 20%

E. India affirms to sustain and safeguard the Himalayan glacier and other mountain ecosystems.

F. India affirms to combine adaptation and mitigation measures in enhancing carbon sinks in sustainability managed forests and other ecosystems.

If international community supports India in fighting climate change and curbing Green House Gas emission, India can be more ambitious and confident in fighting climate change and save Mother Earth.

### **ANNEX III : List of Parties**

Algeria  
Amazonia  
Atmosphere  
Australia  
Bangladesh  
Brazil  
Canada  
China  
Cities and Regions  
Climate Refugees  
Congo  
Ecuador  
Endangered Species  
Ethiopia  
European Union  
Forests  
France  
India  
Indigenous People  
International Regulatory Bodies  
Internet  
Iran  
Japan  
Major Sectors of the Economy  
Maldives  
Mexico  
NGOs  
Nigeria  
Oceans  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Polar Regions  
Russia  
Sahara  
Saudi Arabia  
Soil  
South Africa  
Stranded Oil Assets  
United Kingdom  
United States  
Youth

Document annexe 2 :  
Déclaration des entités n°1

## Why it did work

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When arriving at the Make It Work simulation, our goal was to make climate negotiations differently. We all thought it would be a success: for the first time, non-state entities such as Atmosphere, Forests, Internet, Youth were represented, and the negotiations were happening in a unconventional place: a theater.

**But changing the players and the scene was not enough to truly change the outcomes of the negotiations.**

On the very first day of negotiations, we were proposed a negotiation text to amend. The fact to start from this conventional text quickly made us fall back into the traditional framework of the UNFCCC negotiations. As soon as negotiations began, we were negotiating on the form and not the content anymore. We were arguing on the wording and confronted to the impossibility of finding a consensus.

We were fighting the same issues than in traditional Conference of the Parties.

**Even the entities that represented non- human delegations (oceans, Polar Regions, Sahara...) adopted classic sovereign postures with specific interests and red lines.**

So we wanted to change things. After the first negotiations, we asked in the plenary session to rethink the structure and the procedure of the negotiations. After an hour of argument, we finally went back into the traditional format, only in a more informal way. Frustration was growing.

At the end of the second day of negotiations, we realized we were arguing on the wrong matters. We were negotiating about amounts of greenhouse gases emissions instead of our vision of the world and what we want for the future.

The negotiations have turned on the next morning, when a group of delegates, frustrated by the failure of finding a consensus, stopped negotiating to gather in a separate room and tried to build on creativity and a different way of thinking.

The idea spread out, responding to the echo of the general frustration of many delegates. Many of them struggled to go out of the imposed frameworks.

There was a real division between the participants: about half of the delegates wanted to keep the current framework and go on writing the legal text. Others wanted to question the traditional framework. The Presidency offered an unmoderated afternoon, during which groups were able to choose between going on with traditional negotiations and working on new ways of debating.

These two complementary approaches lasted all night.

*Now did we succeed?*

At least we have learnt many things about climate negotiations, but also about ourselves.

**Whatever the players are around the table, the legal framework drove our reflection and seemed to be a brake for creativity.**

The representation of non-state actors is necessary but it raised questions about the modes of governance of climate-related issues that many felt were left unaddressed.

The strong diverging views were NOT so much on “global visions”, “pathways” etc. but rather about what would be the more *effective* way to “make international negotiations” work, to “innovate”; some deciding they could do nothing within the system, and had to break free of it; others considered alternative ways could be explored, juridical texts and visual representations coexisting; finally others thought they would undertake the challenge of “making it work” and innovate **from within**, and coerce the system to come up with a brilliant and transformative agreement.

We at first failed to recognize the value in what others were doing, and felt that the approach taken by other groups was threatening our own. We debated over format, when we were all in the same thinking process, only approaching it differently according to what we thought was going to be effective.

**It is not about having a global VISION, it is about experiencing and having a global will to move forward, change, reflect upon ourselves. Something all the entities did, in different ways.**

**We could not manage to agree on a common vision of the future, since we don't even have a common vision of the present. The diversity of our perceptions and our concerns prevent us to agree on a common vision but constitutes our common richness.**

The diversity of our delegations should not strive infinitely to find a consensual and universal agreement. Each of the entities have to ally with other entities that share the same concerns and can be part of the solution. These new coalitions will be built on a horizontal governance in order to face specific challenges and to find common and operational solutions.

**Our generation will have to face and address climate change challenges. We don't accept to rely only on unsolvable legal negotiations frameworks anymore.**

**It is not time anymore to commit to commit. It is time to get involved into actions.**

**We will keep talking all together.**

**We will start acting through coalitions of entities.**

**We will go on innovating in AND outside the box.**

**And we will make it work.**

Signed by:

- The entire delegations of:

- Internet
- Forest
- Nigeria
- France
- Amazonia

- The entities of:

- Climate Action Network (European Union),
- California (USA),
- Great Green Wall (Sahara),
- European coasts association (European Union),
- European Professional beekeepers association (Endangered Species),
- Mayor of Paris (France),
- Poland Ministry of Economy (Poland),
- AREVA (France),
- Island Firsts (NGO),
- Expert on coral reefs (Philippines)

- International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
- Minister of Environment (Peru)
- AIDSESEP (Peru)
- G5 (Sahel)
- Polish Green Network (Poland)

**Document annexe 3 :**  
**Déclaration des entités n°2**

## **Reveal interconnection, Visualise change**

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**English Verion:**

We, as entities which have been negotiating within the framework of the COP in contact groups, in plenary sessions, in un-moderated sessions and in informal talks. We have observed the innovative initiatives of this simulation: within the non-states delegations, having a diverse representation of entities that account for the plurality of the delegation interests. For several days we have discussed and modified the draft resolution. From this process emerged frustration and blockages that enabled the delegates to go the extra mile for innovation and attempt to create real change through other ways of production. This work lead to a progressive resolution that we recognize as worthy but ill-adapted to reality *inasmuch it does not account to the dominant nation-state paradigm.*

Climate change implies a radical systemic change of societies' lifestyle. Since we negotiate with non-state entities language, spaces as well as governmental territories and classical economic paths seem inadequate. They only reproduce the ill scheme of international negotiations.

We believe that the point of entry of the reflexion should start from the bottom, by the impacted populations, in order to break the separation between human and nature. Humankind and Earth are interconnected as a whole. The Human needs to re-include himself into his eco-system. Let's have the courage to shift from the current situation, and not be stuck in denial. We think that a bottom-up approach is necessary in order to address the challenge of climate change. However, we are asking to political and economic leaders to make this deep, radical change. This is the absurdity we wish to avoid by this statement. We do not want a legal agreement or that would not be implemented, where only *ghost* articles reveal the initial level of ambition, like it already happened in the past. We do not want to reinvent the wheel, we do not want to become insane. « The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result. »

We think that a redefinition of territories is necessary. Governance must be at the ecosystem level. We are not rejecting the international level, however we do not consider it as the impetus for this change. This level should be a tool for cooperation, although we do not believe that a global consensus amongst 7 billion people is neither possible nor desirable. We do not wish for a uniform world, nor a blending of frustrations, contradictory interests, and cultural perceptions, leading to a meaningless agreement.

We do not have the manual for this radical change. This is not about telling people how they should implement this change.

From there, from this local level, we want to imagine new politics, new formats leading to an inclusive approach. We do not think that change will happen in a day, but that a transition is necessary considering the urgency of our situation. This is where the international level fits, as a way to insuring a coordinated transition. Climate change is global, thus the international level should of course be considered.

We believe that we also succeed by bring up a diversity of opinions, ideas and materials

## Signatories

- Indigenous people
- Youth (Worldwide University Network)
- Internet
- Forests (Mangroves expert)

### **French Version:**

Nous, en tant qu'entités avons négocié dans le cadre cette Conférence des Parties, au sein des groupes de contact, des sessions non-modérées, des entretiens informels. Nous avons constaté les innovations apportées : les délégations non-étatiques, non humaines, ont été présentes, les délégations étaient composées d'entités différentes. Pendant plusieurs jours nous avons discuté, modifié des articles juridiques. Des blocages, des frustrations sont apparues, les innovations ont été alors approfondies, tentant des changements profonds tant sur le format que sur le fond. Ce travail abattu a abouti à un texte progressiste, dont nous apprécions la valeur, mais que nous considérons comme inapplicable concrètement dans la mesure où il ne correspond pas à la réalité du paradigme dominant de l'Etat-Nation.

Le changement climatique implique un changement radical de système, de mode de vies, de sociétés. Dès lors que nous négocions avec des entités non étatiques le langage, l'espace, le territoire des entités gouvernementales et économiques classiques ne sont pas adaptées et reproduisent le schéma classique des négociations internationales.

Nous pensons que la réflexion doit être reprise à la base, par les populations concernées afin de briser la séparation entre l'humain et la nature. L'humain et la Terre sont interconnectés dans un ensemble commun. L'humain doit se ré-inclure dans son écosystème. Ayons le courage de sortir de l'état de fait actuel, ne restons pas bloqué dans ce déni.

Nous pensons qu'une approche à la base est nécessaire pour répondre au défi du changement climatique. Cependant, on demande à des dirigeants politiques et économiques de faire ce changement radical, profond. C'est bien cette absurdité que nous souhaitons éviter par cette déclaration. Nous ne voulons pas d'un texte de droit environnemental (mou/qui ne sera pas appliqué, où seul des articles fantômes nous révéleront la réalité d'un accord qui se voulait ambitieux) comme cela a été le cas dans le passé. Nous ne voulons pas enfoncer des portes ouvertes, nous ne voulons pas devenir fous. « La folie, c'est se comporter de la même manière et s'attendre à un résultat différent. »

Nous pensons qu'une redéfinition des territoires est nécessaire. La gouvernance doit être faite au niveau des écosystèmes.

Nous ne rejetons pas le niveau international mais ne le considérons pas comme une force d'impulsion. Il doit être un instrument de coopération cependant nous ne pensons pas arriver à un consensus global de 7 milliards, nous ne souhaitons pas un monde uniformisé ni un grand mélange de frustrations, de chocs d'intérêts, et de conceptions culturelles amenant à un accord vide.

Nous n'avons pas le mode d'emploi de ce changement radical. Il ne s'agit pas de faire de prospective, de paternalisme sur comment les peuples devraient mettre en œuvre ce changement radical.

Partant de là, de ce niveau local nous voulons imaginer de nouvelles politiques, de nouveau support pouvant s'inclure dans une approche intégrée. Nous ne pensons pas que le changement se fera en une journée, mais qu'une transition est nécessaire tout en considérant l'urgence de la situation. C'est ici que l'international peut à nouveau trouver sa place, dans une transition coordonnée. Le changement climatique est global, pour l'efficacité de notre action le niveau international doit ainsi être évidemment considéré.

Nous pensons que nous réussirons en représentant la diversité des opinions, idées et ressources des délégués.



## Conflict of territories



## Document annexe 5 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

### Ghost articles

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The COP21 agreement must reflect honesty and political sincerity about its ambition.  
The incorporation of “ghost articles” will enable:

- to **insert ambitious ideas** that were abandoned because of opposition from Parties and give the opportunity to judge whether articles can be considered as very ambitious, ambitious or weak
- Parties and the general public **to understand the value of each article**, and therefore the degree of ambition of the agreement as a whole

Changing the format will give a different nature of the content of the agreement: political honesty. Recognizing officially in the UN procedures that agreements must include references to failed and desired ambitions will be a way to evaluate the success of a COP or not.

#### **How to add a ghost article?**

- **Each Party picks up 2 topics that have been treated, or not**, and on which he wishes to express a more ambitious idea that was dropped, or not even discussed
- Each Party adds the key idea of the article **as a bullet point** under the article without phrasing a whole sentence but **favor key ideas / words** that can be easily read.
- The ghost article must be in italics and highlighted in pale yellow (like in the exemple)

#### **Process**

You can submit ghost articles on the articles that have been already voted on.  
Each time an article is voted in plenary session, you can directly submit your ghost article in this document.

#### **Example**

Article 8 : [All parties must recognize systemic, economic, and environmental risk in continued petrochemical exploration in the Arctic].

Ambitions that were abandoned:

- *exploration and extraction of fossil fuel in the Artic is forbidden*

#### **Supported by:**

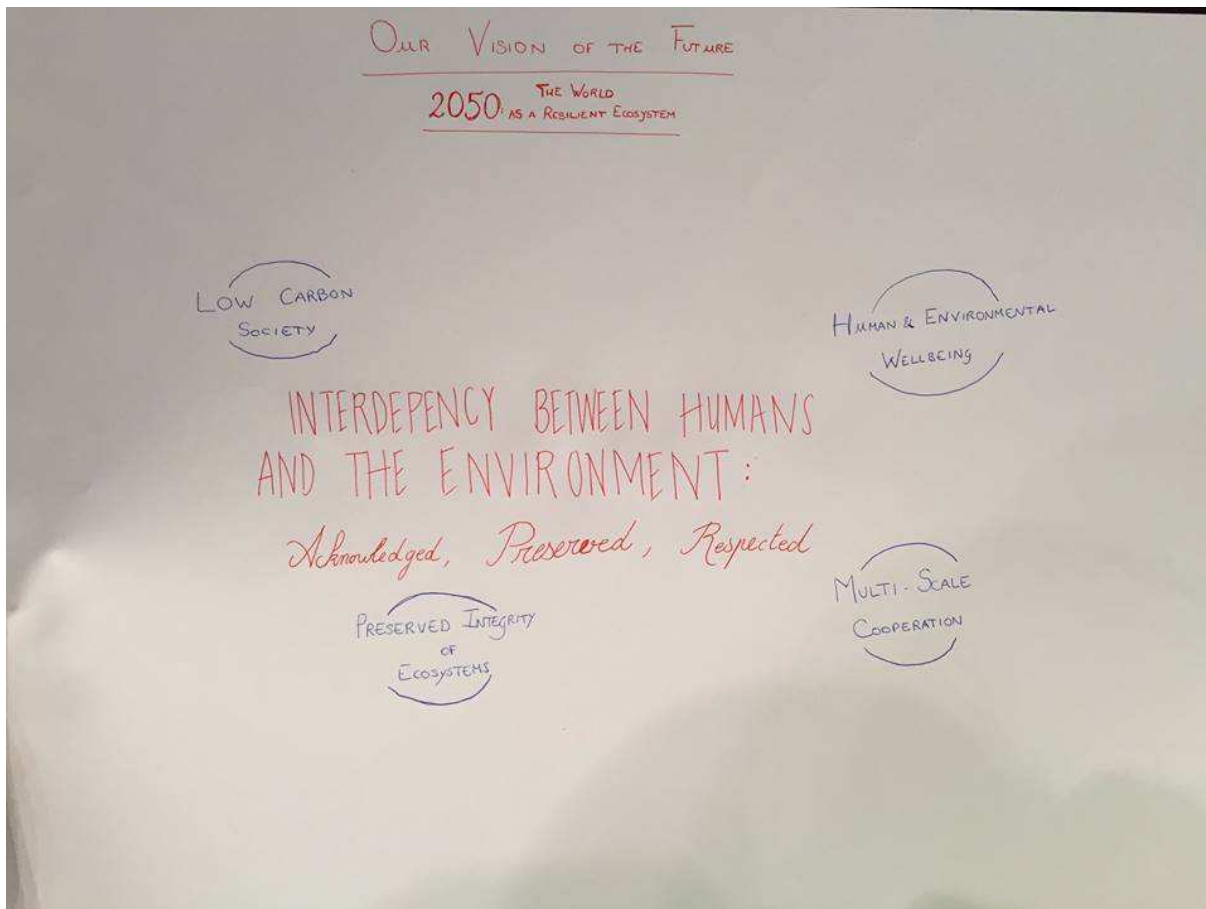
Mexico, Endangered species, Internet, Maroco, European Union, Ethiopia, Sahara, Philippines, Maldives, Indigenous people, Soil, Youth, NGOs Forests, Oceans, Congo, Cities, Amazonia, Nigeria, Stranded Oil Assets, Saudi Arabia, France, Ecuador.

**Document annexe 6 :**  
**Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations**

## Interdependency

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Description: In order to facilitate the negotiations on pathways, here is the visualization of the global vision and the 4 sub-visions that appear in the last updated draft. It could help to organize by showing which notions in the vision need pathways to be implemented (easier not to forget any point for example, or to see if something is missing in the vision..... )



TRANSNATIONAL  
TERRITORY



TRANSBOUNDARY  
ISSUES

SOLIDARITY

GBDR (COMMON BUT  
DIFFERENTIATED  
RESPONSIBILITY)

COOPERATION

TRANSPARENCY  
&  
MORALITY

BOTTOM-UP APPROACH

INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

LOW CARBON POLICIES

ECONOMIC GROWTH

ENVIRONMENTAL  
DEVELOPMENT

MULTI-SCALE  
COOPERATION

SUSTAINABLE URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT

FREE FLOW  
OR  
MARKET OF TRANSFERRABLE TECHNOLOGIES

HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
INDEX

INTERNATIONAL  
LEGAL  
STATUS

RESPONSIBILITY  
TO  
POPULATIONS

INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION

ADAPTATION  
&  
MITIGATION

SOIL =  
NON-  
RENEWABLE

SUSTAINABLE  
AGRICULTURE  
(POB) FOOD SECURITY

ONGOING PREVENT OCEAN PH  
FROM FALLING BELOW 8.0

LIMIT GHG  
EMISSIONS

RESILIENT  
VITAL  
TERRITORY

HALT OF PRIMARY  
FOREST DEFORESTATION

REDUCTION  
IN  
DEFORESTATION

REDUCTION IN AIR  
POLLUTANTS  
(CRITICAL LOADS)

CONSULTATION  
W/ INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLE

HUMAN  
&  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
WELLBEING

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO  
CLEAN DRINKING WATER

REDUCE FRIVOLOUS  
CONSUMPTION OF WATER

REDUCING WATER  
POLLUTION

RATIONALIZED  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT  
(SOIL & FOREST)  
+  
(OCEANS, RIVERS, LAKES  
GLACIERS, UNDERGROUND WATERS,  
INLAND SEAS, ICE)

IN EACH COUNTRY  
ENSURED  
BY THE UNHCR

LEGAL  
ASSISTANCE  
OF  
CLIMATE REFUGEES

RECOGNITION OF  
PETROCHEMICAL EXPLORATION  
RISKS

PRESERVED  
~~THE~~ INTEGRITY OF  
ECOSYSTEMS

REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL  
DAMAGES ANTICIPATED  
AS "EXCESSIVE"

CONDITIONS IMPOSED  
ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

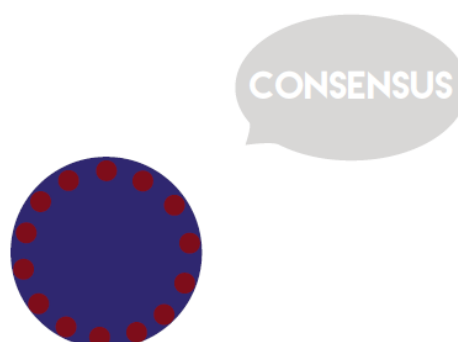
LIMIT GLACIER  
MELTING

## Document annexe 7 : Analyse et innovation au sein des négociations

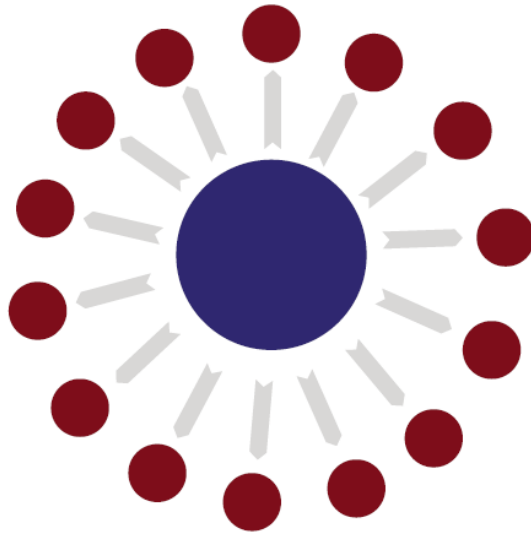
### WHAT WE HAVE BEEN TRYING SO FAR



### TO FIND



**THAT SHOULD RULE AND FIT THEM ALL**



**THE DILEMMA:**

WE CAN EITHER

**FIND CONSENSUS WITHOUT MEETING  
THE 2-DEGREES-TARGET**

OR

**FIND NO CONSENSUS AT ALL**

**WE ARE SCREWED**

**AND HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE**



**SO LETS BE BRAVE  
INSANE EVEN**

**LETS TRUST**

Desperately recognizing that it would not be possible to find any consensual agreement that would mitigate climate change below the 2°C target by trying to define international laws, the global community decided that a regulatory, ruling body might not be the solution to the problems humanity faced in the year 2015, a small group of delegates, representing non-state and national, so-called developed and developing countries, private and public actors, decided to look for shared interests and opportunities.

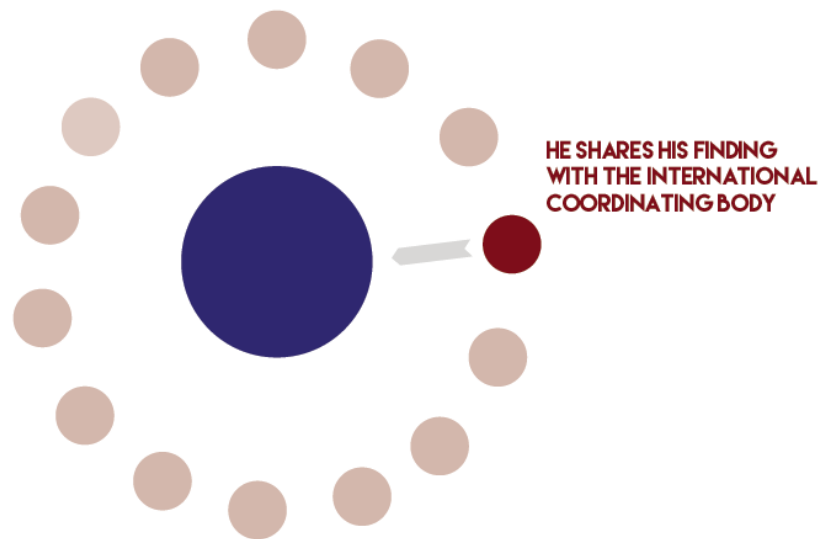
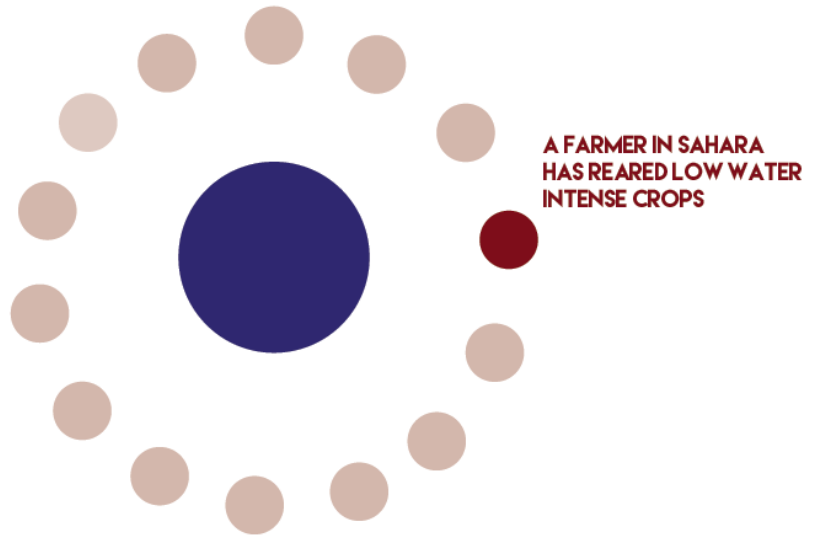
Idealistically, they came up with the idea, that every entity, every delegation might know best what meets its own needs and shall not be ruled by a „world-government“. They realised that the paternalistic approach made civil society look up to politicians, waiting for them to act. And they asked the most unorthodox question: What if there were neither rules nor regulations? Wouldn't civil society be encouraged to act themselves, whereas no entity would be forced to agree to it's own death? Hopelessness made them trust. But then: What would sovereign actors need to cooperate, to share best practices?

Professional international coordination on a scale never seen before. And they became excited about the idea that an **International coordinating body**, in which politicians and scientists together evaluate, improve and spread best practices first invented, performed and than shared by local actors could be set up.

This was far beyond climate change, this was far beyond thinking about the future, this was to think about tools for the present. Since there was nothing to lose, they created this international platform, where social as well as technical innovations are still structured, tagged, rethought, respread.

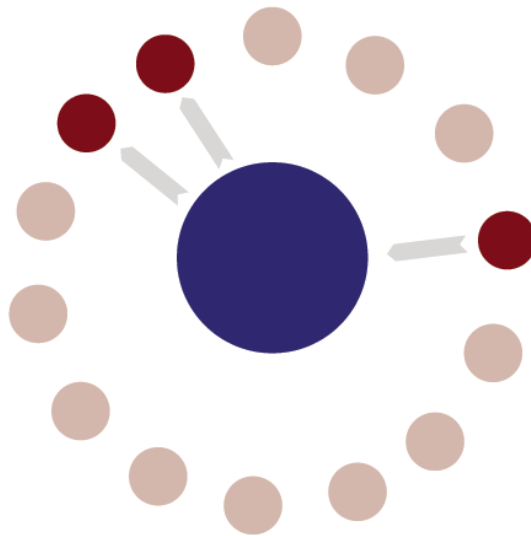
And there a farmer in the Sahara having reared low water-intense crops shares his knowledge with the australian minister for agriculture. A european think tank which developed the manufacturing techniques for new rarewash textiles on the base of flax is an example to young entrepreneurs in Usbekistan and japanese communities are inspired by indegenous peoples of the Andes and helped to perform buen vivir.

They believed that not restriction but trust was needed. That we should stop losing ourselves in competition, but create a **space to meet at eyelevel** by using the promising potential of the internet.



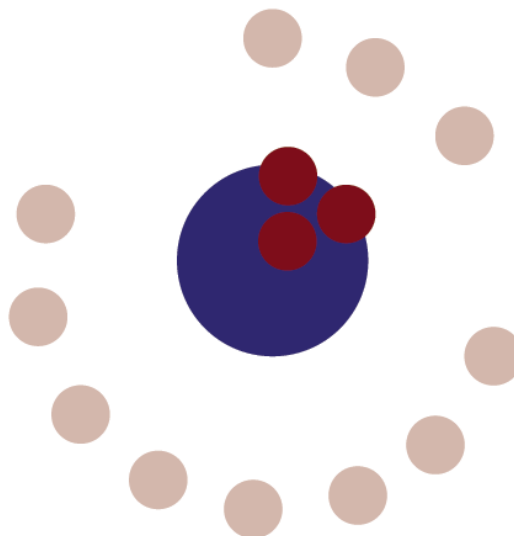
WHICH SPREADS THE IDEA  
TO THE AUSTRALIAN  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND THE MAYOR OF  
ALMERIA

KNOWING THAT THEY  
ASWELL STRUGGLE WITH  
WATER SCARCITY



FACILITATING A  
WORKING PROCESS OF  
COOPERATION

ASWELL AS FURTHER  
SPREAD ...



The Parties to this agreement,

**Being** Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention",

**Acknowledging** that climate change is a global emergency requiring immediate collaboration of all Parties, states and non states,

**Recalling** the conclusions of the fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the anthropogenic causes of climate change arising from the increasing level of greenhouse gas emissions,

**Fully aware** that the widely divergent interests of the entity Parties to this Convention in the short-term, are incompatible with the finding of an ambitious agreement to limit the effects of climate change to the 2°C target,

**However reaffirming** that in the long-term the survival of all the entities party to this Convention depends on the solutions they will find and implement collectively,

**Affirming** that in the absence of a possibility to constrain the behavior of actors through regulations implemented by states, other solutions have to be experimented in order to influence the behavior of transnational, national and local actors, on the basis of consented changes,

**Emphasizing** the fact that acting to limit the effects of climate change is compatible with the enhancement of happiness from the people of all of the countries Parties to this Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1:

- 1.1. A body promoting global cooperation and the exchange of good [] practices, rather than regulations, shall be created.
- 1.2. These exchanges of practices should be multilateral rather than unilateral, the Parties to this Convention reaffirming their conviction that sustainable development forces humankind to rethink its relation to the ecosystem it is part of, irrespective of the level of industrialization and urbanization.

Article 2:

A permanent committee of experts is established. Its missions are:

- 2.1 To create a form enabling a territory to briefly describe its socio-economic characteristics, as well as the issues it faces, and the solutions implemented. The maximum length of the form is pondered depending on the population of the territory. The questions asked by the form shall be easily understandable for everyone.
- 2.2 To conduct an inventory of all the territories on Earth by asking them to fill the form, according to a principle of subsidiarity. The smaller scale of local government is privileged. Local government designates a group of people living on a territory, and who enjoy a relative social, economic and environmental autonomy.
- 2.3 Internet and the new technologies of communication play a central role in making this inventory possible. NGOs that have a presence on the field in areas with a difficult access to such technologies, are asked to help to diffuse and gather these forms.
- 2.4 To constitute a world database of all of these forms, identify by keywords the territories facing similar issues and presenting similar socio-economic characteristics. The role of the committee of experts is then to synthesize the solutions experimented in these different territories, and then to propose them a set of measures they could implement.
- 2.5 The committee of experts, on the basis of the knowledge it builds from these inventories, can spontaneously propose to territories recommendations, in order to improve the sustainability of their development, as well as the quality of the life from the people living on it.

Article 3:

Further attributions conferred to this international cooperation body might be decided by the Parties to this Convention in a subsequent Treaty.

Proposed by:

Katanga Mining Ltd. / Congo  
City of London Corporation / UK  
Internet  
Non-Human Rights Project / Endangered Species  
Soil scientists / Soil