

NGOs Action Day against Climate Change

October 6th, 2015 - Paris, France

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INTRODUCTION

The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and its working group on climate change organised an NGO action day against climate change on the 6th of October 2015 in Paris, France. This action day was open to NGOs in official partnership with the UNESCO and was subject to limited places. This day was also the chance to bring these NGOs together with organisations involved in the field of International Voluntary Service (IVS). Up to 70 representatives of NGOs and IVS organisations from 26 countries worldwide participated in the Action Day. All the documents shared during the day are available and downloadable through this link: [<http://bit.ly/1HCxvS6>].

Objectives of the action day

- To unite NGOS from across the board to map, share, raise awareness and learn about one another's actions on climate change;
- To create bridges between NGOS and to create possibilities for the development of new projects with new partners;
- To create a report on the action day and a common declaration by the NGOS towards the UNESCO and the COP 21.

PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY
09:00 – 09:30	Inscriptions
09:30 – 10:00	Welcome Opening remarks Explanation of the Programme
10:00 – 11:00	3 minute presentations of NGOs
11:00 – 11:45	Coffee Break and Walking Gallery and networking - mapping of actions of the NGOs
11:45 – 12:45	10 minute presentations by experts for each of the 5 thematic noted in the questionnaire. After experts presentations short Q and A
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	World Café
15:30 – 16:00	Feedback in plenary by facilitators of each thematic
16:00 – 17:00	Coffee Break and networking – facilitators prepare the final declaration
17:00 – 18:00	Reading and correcting of the final declaration and closing remarks

1. OPENING OF THE DAY

The day started with the welcoming by the President of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, Martine Lévy. Her speech in original version (French) is downloadable here: [<http://bit.ly/1NnArL>]. Below is the opening speech from Martine translated in English:

Michel Petit, who had important responsibilities to the IPCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, wrote in the spring of 2015 in his article "Climate change: impacts and mitigation" I quote:

"Since 1950, the atmosphere and ocean have warmed indisputably; recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases have never been higher; their concentration in the atmosphere reached unknown values for over 800 000 years and are enough to explain the observed warming. This phenomenon will grow in all likelihood and humanity would be well advised to deal with them in two complementary ways.

- *Adaptation includes all measures to minimize the damage of a climate change which is already inevitable.*
- *Mitigation aims to reduce the rate and magnitude of climate change so that adaptation costs and residual costs after adaptation are not excessive.*

*This is the challenge of the COP 21 to be held in December 2015 in Paris."*End of quote.

Is it because we are in France and we are bathed in this atmosphere before the holding of the UN Conference on Climate Change to be held at Le Bourget from 30 November to 11 December 2015,

- that we are closely monitoring all initiatives announced in the press or on the Internet: events, publications, exhibitions, varied and multiple conferences, calls for signature
- and that we are particularly sensitive to events that are close to us, and here, I can evoke the twenty deaths in the Alpes Maritimes few days ago?

Among the publications there is one which has been particularly noticed; the Encyclical "Laudato si" of Pope Francis on the protection of nature. For the first time, a pope devoted an encyclical on environmental matters, showing that the ecological issue is a major challenge for humanity.

And in Paris, a statement from the Foreign Office fell on the 1st October 2015:

"The world is waiting for you in Paris. This is one of the most important steps that has been reached before the climate conference to be held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December. It was decided at the last climate conference in Lima late 2014 (COP20) that each of the 195 states should present their roadmap to limit the effects of the increase in

temperature to below 2 degrees by 2100. A date was set by the UN (the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), 1st October 2015 so that there would be time to analyze these contributions."

On Friday, October 2, 146 countries presented their roadmap, 75% of member countries of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, such contributions must be improved over time.

146 countries agree on that date, to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases.

Is it because we are at UNESCO

- that we feel particularly affected by the United Nations Conference?
- and that we follow closely all the events, all the international conferences that have multiplied in order to raise awareness on the seriousness of the situation?

UNESCO is closely involved in the preparations for the UN Conference on Climate Change (COP 21) and plays its role as a platform for exchange and international scientific cooperation in the field of the environment and the Ocean particularly. UNESCO recently organized a scientific conference early July bringing together over 2,000 scientists on the subject, and the *Assises du Vivant* on biodiversity, the Enterprise and Climate Summit with the private and financial sector or the World Ocean Day.

Scientific Conference that I have mentioned, "**Climate future under climate change CFCC15**" has laid solid foundations for governments to take ambitious decisions at COP 21 and beyond.

The conference covered:

- to advance the dialogue on scientific solutions to climate change.
- to enhance the dialogue between science and society through organized events around the world by artists, businesses, the media, NGOs etc ...

The final declaration begins: I quote: "*Climate change is a major challenge of the XXI century; its causes are deeply rooted in the way we generate and use energy, produce our food, develop territories and consume more than necessary. Its effects are likely to affect all regions of the Earth, all ecosystems, and many aspects of human activity. Solutions require a daring commitment to a common future.*"

Other Conferences, there is one whose title is very suggestive: "**The Summit of consciences for Climate**"; it joined together in Paris in July 2015 at UNESCO over forty moral and spiritual personalities (religious leaders, heads of state, scientists, Nobel Peace Prize and artists), to reflect on the ethical dimensions of climate change and launch together a "Why do I care" that each of us can sign.

Faced with this ocean of national and international efforts, what could do our Liaison Committee, which, as we know, has no extraordinary means?

A working group was set up by the Liaison Committee, led by Victoria Lovelock Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service and a member of the Liaison Committee.

Vicky has gathered around her a number of NGO representatives at UNESCO in Paris. This small group has accomplished a huge collective work in partnership with Mr. Dogse, head of the intersectoral platform on climate change at UNESCO.

Five working themes have been identified: human security, biodiversity, energy transition, legal instruments, social and corporate responsibility, themes which join those I spoke above.

This small group is not representative of all of the 380 NGO partners of UNESCO, an online consultation on the basis of a questionnaire was made.

Before concluding, I would like to quote the Executive Director:

"The climate change issue is a social, moral and ethical; the climate change opens a new historical chapter of humanism. No individual, no state can meet this challenge alone: the environment connects us with humanity as specie, and makes us feel members of the same human species. This feeling is precisely the essence of humanism dear to my heart, integral humanism, confronted with real and universal issues. To convince about the need to act against climate change, we should not just talk numbers and global trends affecting the planet as a whole; we must also listen to the testimonies of those who are directly confronted with rising water in the Maldives, the melting of ice in the polar regions, listen to them say how climate change has disrupted hunting techniques, fishing, changed the direction of winds, to understand the tangible reality of climate change and its impact on the lives of everyone. "

At the end of the work, a statement will be made,

My dearest wish is that this Declaration is the starting point for the Forum to be held in 2016 on "OCEANS" adopted by the Liaison Committee meeting in September 2015.

I continue to hope that this Forum will be held in Morocco where the COP22 will be held from 7 to 18 November 2016.

Vicky thank you and thank you for all your work group, for your determination that helped organize this journey. And wish you full success in your work.

Martine Lévy

2. NGOs PRESENTATIONS

One of the objectives of the action day was to create bridges between NGOs and between NGOs and IVS organisations allowing the creation of possibilities for the development of new partnerships on climate change and sustainability projects.

Indeed, time was created for NGOs and organisations who wished to present their work done in the field of sustainable development. In the first place, fifteen organisations (NGOs and IVS organisations) made a three minutes presentation of their work in the field of climate change. Secondly, a walking gallery was created to allow the organisations to display an A3 printed presentation to show the actions they run on climate change and be able to network with other organisations.

Three minutes presentations of NGOs and IVS organisations

- **International Association of Educators for Peace (AIEP-IAEP)**, presentation by Raoul Alonso (vice-president);
- **Association des Populations des Montagnes du Monde**, presentation by Denis Blamont (president) ;
- **International Federation of Buisness and Professional Women (BPW international)**, presentation by Marie-Claude Machon-Honoré (representative to UNESCO) of *Women and Water Diplomacy*: [<http://bit.ly/1MTo27V>];
- **Fédération Mondiale des Travailleurs Scientifiques (FMST)**, presentation by André Jaeglé (emeritus president);
- **Inter Cultural Dialogue and Exchange (ICDE – India)**, presentation by Vernon Douglas (general secretary) of *Climate Change and our Response*: [<http://bit.ly/1QRl0F9>];
- **International Volunteers for Peace (IVP – Indonesia)**,

presentation by Onya Debi Sriyanti Ely (active member);

- **International Network of Women Engineers (INWES)**, presentation by Roseni Dearden (President);
- **Kenya Voluntary Development Association (KVDA – Kenya)**, presentation by Isaak Oneka Mufanawo (director);
- **Never-ending International workCamps Exchange (NICE – Japan)**, presentation by Shinichiro Kaizawa (president) of *Tanabata Action*: [<http://bit.ly/1TqCiY4>];
- **Organisation Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire (OMEP)**, presentation by Lisbeth Gouin (representative);
- **Pax Christi international**, Colette Petit (representative to UNESCO) ;
- **Uganda Voluntary Association (UVDA – Uganda)**, presentation by Edward Kaweesa (director);
- **Vereinigung junger Freiwilliger (VJF – Germany)**, presentation by Jana Gander (active member);
- **Volunteers for Peace (VFP – United-States)**, presentation by Megan Polyte (director) of *Cook for Climate*: [<http://bit.ly/1OsYEYW>];
- **Voluntary Workcamp Association of Nigeria (VWAN – Nigeria)**, presentation by Kolawole Aganran (director) of *Vision to Action Campaign*: [<http://bit.ly/1XumBFg>].

3. THE DECLARATION

The Declaration is a result of a year-long work by a working group set up by the NGO-UNESCO Liaison committee as a result of the proposal made during the Conference of NGOs in 2014. The Working Group defined the topics to be addressed by this Declaration and then created an online consultation process to have a first round of feedbacks for the content of the Declaration. During the NGOs action day against climate change the NGOs and organisations came together to construct the Declaration.

A. Five thematics

There are five defined thematics to be worked on for the Declaration. During the action day they were presented by experts in the matter:

- **Energy transition:** presented by Marc Delepouve, math teacher and researcher on the relationship between research and society, researcher team member of Scité-Lille University, Co -Chair of Working Group "democratic energy transition of the network of European researchers Akademia / Transform ".
- **Human security;**
- **Legal mechanisms and new international law:** presented by Paul Winter, legal expert and International Voluntary Service activist;
- **Social and societal responsibilities:** presented by Renée Gérard, vice president UWE/GEF DU, member of the extended board IAW/AIF et MSc Columbia University (New York) postgraduate NYU;
- **Biodiversity:** presented by Peter Dogse, Co -President of the UNESCO working group for COP21 and climate change, Programme Specialist on Man and the Biosphere Sciences Division of Ecological and Sustainable Development. Presentation of Peter Dogse on Biodiversity: [<http://bit.ly/1OBMdsd>].

The experts presented the situation and problematics related to the thematics and finished on a questions and answer session.

B. World café: writing the Declaration

The World café is a participative methodology where the participants to the action day spent 30 minutes in groups of 20 people maximum discussing about one of the five thematic. The participants changed groups and worked in maximum three themes. Each thematic discussion was facilitated on a voluntary basis by one representative of an NGO in official partnership with the UNESCO and one representative of an organisation in the field of International Voluntary Service. The method allowed the whole group to give their inputs for the declaration. The result of this participative process is a common declaration which aims to reflect the diversity of the NGOs present and the common concerns related to climate change.

The draft version of the Declaration which came out from the work done through this day is available here: [<http://bit.ly/1QblAvZ>]

From the above version of the Declaration, a long and a short version were worked on and are available here: [<http://bit.ly/1OxvGr5>] It's this version of the Declaration which led to the creation of the final one.

C. Final Declaration (English)

Below is the final version of the declaration of NGOs on climate change in English¹:

DECLARATION 6th OCTOBER 2015, NGO ACTION DAY AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

We, NGO's in official partnership with UNESCO signatories of the Declaration, spokespersons of population's victims of Climate Change, send an urgent appeal to face the increasing challenges of the endangered planet.

We have to face these challenges together in order to save human lives and to protect the lives of future generations. We strongly require an inclusive and binding international agreement and insist on: social and societal accountability, human security, energy transition, biodiversity, legal mechanisms and a new international law.

Civil society, a major stakeholder in the global fight against climate change stands up to

¹ English downloadable version here: [<http://bit.ly/1XvOf6y>]

refuse fatalism and to implement innovative projects and initiatives. It solemnly calls for the mobilisation of all stakeholders to the COP21 and to all levels of decision-making.

A working group of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee organized an online consultation and a meeting of 70 representatives of NGOs from 26 different countries in formal relations with UNESCO, reflecting diverse approaches to climate change, to find common positions and commitments towards this global problem.

We bring concrete and precise propositions developed under five selected themes. We draw attention to the work of this movement as we strive towards global solutions for a balanced sustainable relationship with our environment.

Social and Societal Responsibility

From our discussions emerged a common vision of how the necessary changes should be brought about while adhering to overriding principles of social and societal responsibility.

The first principle is that methods and actions must be based on solidarity. Climate change threatens the world's populations. It is a threat only to be overcome if faced together in a spirit of cooperation to arrive at a common understanding and commitment. Following from the universality of the threat the second principle is that of consultation with and participation by all peoples. So proposals, processes and actions must be debated and implemented in our societies both from the bottom up as from the top down. Procedures should be based on equal and just relationships in terms of social, cultural as well as peoples and gender rights.

Representatives were unanimous in the stress they laid on the role of local and scientific knowledge and of education whether of a formal, non-formal or informal nature. This is vital in the achievement of a common understanding and for effective consultation and participation as outlined above. Moreover its focus can be directed at analysis and problem solving of local situations caused or threatened by climate change. Women play a crucial role in all societies-it is essential that they should be fully involved in an education that draws on their knowledge and experience thus fully empowering their communities. Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation, whether at an economic or political level is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.

A consequence of effective education and universal participation should be the free flow of information and communication in all directions through the various strata of our societies. This is enabled by NGO's playing a leading role in supporting and organizing education programs and awareness campaigns in their local communities empowering them for action and advocacy.

The result is an approach that is both comprehensive and inclusive. The need to empower individuals and local communities is considered as a prerequisite to effective cooperation with all stakeholders to include civil society, families, national, local and regional government, public and private sectors, teachers and academia.

Social and societal responsibility requires commitment and accountability for consumers, producers and members of the global village that climate change has created. This applies to individuals as well as governments and all organizations whether public or private.

Human Security

Climate and consequent environmental change give rise to extreme weather impacting seas and oceans. The melting of glaciers and permafrost, rising sea levels, desertification and floods that constitute an immediate and ongoing threat through localized disasters and widespread destruction of habitat to millions whose lives are already on the margins of existence. The risk of endangered food supply and massive population displacement is global.

Energy Transition

Energy production and consumption is a key driver of climate change. The most damaging method of production involves the burning of fossil fuels. A transition is required towards clean and renewable energy. Energy consumption must be reduced by each of these sectors: industry, commerce, transport and in homes.

Biodiversity

The threat to the earth's incredible biodiversity is both due to direct destruction and environmental change. Ecosystems are endangered by rising sea levels and changes in temperature and rainfall. A threat to one species represents a threat to many and according to the IPCC 20 - 30% of land based species will be gravely endangered by an increase in temperatures of 1.5 - 2.5 degrees Celsius.

Man is by far the main instrument of environmental change and destruction by deforestation, pollution of the seas and oceans, urbanization, industrial methods of agriculture, manufacturing industries and armed conflicts.

Legal Mechanisms and New International Law

The community of nations must decree the planet itself as common good for humanity and protect it by a legal and governance system with the objective to put into place an international treaty designed to implement a worldwide common goal of limiting global warming to a maximum rise in temperature of 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Call to Action

We call for consultation and collective action. Political decisions must be taken to set

binding agreements for communities, nations and internationally, thus addressing a situation that is already devastating the lives of millions of people.

We emphasize the role of formal, non-formal and informal education, parental involvement, volunteering, cultural action, research and CSO as well as measures with systematic sex-disaggregated data and gender sensitive indicators to provide for the needs of women and their families, as regards to food, hygiene and access to safe water; we ask for women's inclusion in political decision mechanisms on climate change.

We call for a program that involves full community participation in recognition that these global problems need global, local and integrated solutions for all our wellbeing.

NGOs play a key role in all the recommendations for actions and mobilization of local populations and should be involved in all future international programs and governmental policies.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The community of nations must decree the planet itself as common good for humanity and protect it by a treaty with the following objectives:

- Proper management of the environment, controlling, capturing and storing carbon, such as oceans, forests and organic soils and the implementation of a common global goal of limiting global warming to a maximum temperature increase of 2 °C above pre-industrial levels
- A sustainable and dynamic balance between nature conservation and development by focusing on the needs of people and not financial profit.

- Governance, legal instruments, responsibility and accountability

The United Nations should implement or promote:

- The active participation of civil society organizations on any matter within the jurisdiction of the United Nations organization, from development to control of the implementation of the directives
- Promote the subsidiarity principle and social responsibility governance according to "ISO 26 000" rules (<http://goo.gl/YKpwjP>)
- Collective consultation for the elaboration of policies and decision making by governments, corporate organizations at all levels of civil society
- The preservation and legal protection of local knowledge and know-how
- The establishment by each State of its own commitments based on criteria which are proportionate, fair and objective
- National and international legislation establishing the rights and responsibilities of citizens and organizations to contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments made by States in a market where the production and supply of energy is set by human and social values and not only by monetary values
- Obligation of Member States responsible historically or today for high levels of

pollution to implement laws and procedures to ensure that “the polluter pays” i.e. those who own and control identified sources of pollution must, at the same time:

- ✓ Pay for cleaning-up
- ✓ Close down polluting operations, switching to non-polluting technology, also making it available to all victims of pollution
- ✓ Pay compensation in full to all victims, regardless of national borders
- ✓ Cooperate with other Member States to achieve the global common goals promoting transparency, education and local market initiatives
- ✓ Technically and financially assist developing countries to develop and implement energy projects promoting the use of low carbon technologies
- Enhanced procedures to review and make annual reports on the progress of implementation of commitments
- Reward mechanisms for exceptional success and penalize breaches
- A competent international judicial body in the field of the protection of the planet accessible to all stakeholders, including group actions

- Policies

On all levels the States should engage in:

- Promoting financing and subsidizing of small scale local or individual clean energy production, storage and consumption e.g. solar, geothermal and wind energy, hydropower and seas, biomass, low energy houses...
- Designing, planning and converting commercial and residential urban areas to exclude the internal combustion engine giving priority to foot and cycle pathways
- Developing circular exchanges at the local level for production, transport and distribution of consumer products
- Encouraging and financing local initiatives aiming to create and maintain a sustainable environment
- Encouraging individuals and civil society organizations to cultivate gardens, waste and poorly utilized land for the production of food by organic methods
- Removing excess packaging and the use of plastic and discouraging the transportation of goods over long distances
- Promoting the consumption of “zero kilometre” goods, less transportation of goods; outlets where local farmers can sell their seasonal produce
- Promoting sustainable farming methods by avoiding extensive monoculture
- Distributing free effective technological tools in the world without trade barriers or patent protection

- Formal, non-formal and informal education, research, adaptation and innovation

The States and competent organisms of the United Nations must:

- Establish formal, non- formal and informal education and information campaigns on:
 - ✓ The extent of biodiversity and its essential role in sustaining human life and

health

- ✓ Climate change, its causes and effects and necessary counter measures
- ✓ Reduce consumption
- ✓ The generalization of recycling through education for sustainable development
- Promote the study, respect, development, adaptation to present conditions and improvement, sharing and protection of cultures and traditional ways of life especially of minority groups following a sustainable existence in balance with nature
- Incorporate – at all levels in education and in all curricula – the study and collection of good practices by local students and students themselves
- Implement new models and economic criteria including the dimension of social responsibility for governments and companies (cost/efficacy/ risks)
- Engage educational establishments, research and experimentation, the media and public institutions to encourage individuals, families, society in general and organizations to act through advocacy and challenges to government policies and information
- Adapt traditional construction methods and innovate to reduce energy consumption

Signatories:

NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee

And the NGOs in Official Partnership with the UNESCO: [Click for FULL LIST](#)

D. Final Declaration (French)

Below is the final version of the declaration of NGOs on climate change in French²:

DECLARATION DE LA JOURNÉE D'ACTION DES ONG DU 6 OCTOBRE 2015 SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Nous, ONG partenaires officiels de l'UNESCO signataires du texte, porte-parole de populations victimes du dérèglement climatique, lançons un cri d'urgence face aux défis grandissants de la planète en danger.

² French downloadable version here: [\[http://bit.ly/1lVuXVm\]](http://bit.ly/1lVuXVm)

Ces défis, nous devons les relever tous ensemble afin de sauver des vies humaines et préserver la qualité de la vie des générations futures. Nous réclamons avec force un accord international inclusif et contraignant ; nous insistons sur la responsabilité sociale et sociétale, la sécurité humaine, la transition énergétique, la biodiversité et les mécanismes de droit international.

La société civile, actrice essentielle de la lutte universelle contre le changement climatique, se lève pour refuser la fatalité et pour réclamer la mise en œuvre de projets et d'initiatives innovants. Elle appelle solennellement à la mobilisation de toutes les parties prenantes à la COP21 et à tous les niveaux de décision.

Un groupe de travail du Comité de Liaison ONG-UNESCO a mis en place une consultation en ligne et animé une réunion de 70 représentants d'ONG de 26 pays différents en partenariat officiel avec l'UNESCO, reflétant des approches variées face au changement climatique, en vue de trouver des positions communes et des engagements pour ce problème mondial.

Nous sommes porteurs de propositions concrètes et précises, organisées en cinq thèmes. Nous attirons l'attention sur le travail de ce mouvement citoyen qui lutte pour trouver des solutions mondiales et une relation durable et équilibrée avec notre environnement.

Responsabilité sociale et sociétale

De nos discussions émerge une vision commune sur la façon dont les changements nécessaires devraient être trouvés, tout en adhérant à des principes clés sur la responsabilité sociale et sociétale.

Le premier principe repose sur des méthodes et des actions fondées sur la solidarité. Le changement climatique menace les populations du monde. Cette menace ne peut être écartée qu'en y faisant face ensemble dans un esprit de coopération et de compréhension, et un engagement commun.

De l'universalité du danger découle le deuxième principe, à savoir la consultation et la participation de tous les peuples. Les propositions, les procédés et les actions doivent ainsi être mis en débat et mis en œuvre dans nos sociétés, de la base comme du sommet. Les procédures devraient être fondées sur des relations égales et justes en termes de droits sociaux, culturels et de genre.

Les représentants, unanimes, mettent l'accent sur le rôle des savoirs locaux et scientifiques, et sur le rôle de l'éducation, formelle, non-formelle et informelle. Ce sont les conditions essentielles d'une compréhension commune, d'une consultation et d'une participation efficaces. La connaissance doit être centrée sur l'analyse et la résolution des problèmes locaux causés par le changement climatique. Les femmes jouent un rôle

crucial dans toutes les sociétés : il est essentiel qu'elles soient totalement impliquées dans une éducation fondée aussi sur leurs connaissances et leur expérience, afin d'être pleinement actrices du devenir de leurs communautés. Les femmes ont un rôle vital dans la gestion de l'environnement et du développement. Leur participation à part entière à tous les niveaux économiques et politiques, est donc cruciale pour un développement durable.

Par conséquent, une éducation efficace et une participation universelle doivent permettre une circulation fluide de l'information et de la communication, à tous les niveaux et à tous les échelons de la société. Cela sera renforcé par le rôle déterminant des ONG, non seulement dans le soutien et l'organisation des programmes d'éducation, mais aussi dans leur travail de sensibilisation des communautés, leur permettant ainsi de faire valoir leurs droits et d'agir.

Il en résulte une approche qui est à la fois compréhensive et inclusive. Le besoin de donner le pouvoir d'agir aux individus et aux communautés locales est un prérequis pour une coopération efficace avec toutes les parties prenantes ; cela permettra d'inclure la société civile, les familles, les gouvernements à l'échelon national, local et régional, les secteurs public et privé, les enseignants et les universitaires.

La responsabilité sociale et sociétale, imposée par le changement climatique, nécessite un engagement et une responsabilité des consommateurs, des producteurs et des membres du village planétaire. Aussi bien les individus que les gouvernements et les organisations publiques et privées sont concernés.

Sécurité humaine

Le changement climatique et ses conséquences pour l'environnement provoquent des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes sur les mers et les océans. La fonte des glaciers et du permafrost, l'élévation du niveau de la mer, la désertification et les inondations représentent des menaces immédiates et entraînent déjà des catastrophes localisées dont la destruction des habitats de millions de personnes vulnérables. Le risque de pénuries alimentaires et de déplacements massifs de population est mondial.

Transition Énergétique

La production et la consommation d'énergie sont des facteurs clés du changement climatique ; le plus dommageable étant l'utilisation des sources d'énergie fossiles. Il faut une transition vers l'utilisation d'une énergie propre et renouvelable. Chacun des secteurs consommateurs, l'industrie, le commerce, le transport et l'habitat, doit réduire sa consommation.

Biodiversité

Alors même qu'elle est indispensable à l'adaptation à l'évolution environnementale, la diversité phénotypique de la terre est menacée à la fois par la destruction directe et le changement environnemental : les écosystèmes sont mis en danger par la montée du

niveau des océans et les changements des régimes pluviométriques et thermiques. Une atteinte à une espèce représente une menace pour beaucoup d'autres et, selon le GIEC, 20 à 30% des espèces terrestres seraient gravement menacées par une augmentation de la température de 1,5 à 2,5 degrés Celsius.

L'homme est de loin le plus grand fauteur de changement et de destruction par la déforestation, la pollution des mers et des océans, l'urbanisation, les méthodes industrielles de l'agriculture, l'industrie manufacturière, ainsi que par les conflits armés.

Mécanismes Juridiques et Nouvelle loi Internationale

La communauté des nations doit décréter la planète comme bien commun de l'humanité et la protéger par un système juridique et de gouvernance ayant notamment pour objet la mise en œuvre d'un objectif mondial commun de limitation du réchauffement mondial à un accroissement maximal de la température de 2°C au-dessus des niveaux préindustriels.

Appel à l'action

Nous demandons une consultation régulière de toutes les parties et une action collective. Des décisions politiques doivent être prises pour créer des accords contraignants pour les communautés, les nations et à l'échelon international, traitant ainsi une situation qui est déjà dévastatrice pour les vies de millions de personnes.

Nous soulignons le rôle de l'éducation formelle, non-formelle et informelle, de l'implication de la société civile et notamment des parents, du volontariat et du bénévolat, d'une part, et de l'action culturelle, de la recherche, d'autre part. Nous insistons sur l'importance de données systématiquement ventilées par sexe et d'indicateurs sensibles au genre pour faire face aux besoins des femmes et de leurs familles, en ce qui concerne la nourriture, l'hygiène, l'accès à l'eau potable ; nous demandons l'inclusion des femmes dans les mécanismes de décision politique en matière de changement climatique.

Nous demandons un programme qui implique une participation de la communauté dans sa totalité : des problèmes mondiaux demandent des solutions mondiales, locales et intégrées pour notre bien-être collectif.

Les ONG jouent un rôle clé dans toutes les recommandations d'action et dans la mobilisation des populations locales ; elles doivent être impliquées dans tous les futurs programmes internationaux et les politiques gouvernementales.

RECOMMANDATIONS :

La communauté des nations doit décréter la planète comme bien commun de l'humanité et la protéger par un système juridique et de gouvernance ayant notamment pour objets :

- La gestion appropriée des milieux, régulant, capturant et stockant le carbone tels que les océans, les forêts et les sols organiques et la mise en œuvre d'un objectif mondial commun de limitation du réchauffement mondial à un accroissement maximal de la température de 2°C au-dessus des niveaux préindustriels
- Un équilibre durable et dynamique entre la conservation de la nature et le développement en privilégiant les besoins des peuples et non les profits financiers.

- Gouvernance, instruments juridiques, responsabilité et redevabilité :

Les Nations Unies doivent instituer ou promouvoir :

- La participation active des organisations de la société civile, sur tout sujet de la compétence de l'organisme des Nations Unies, à l'élaboration et au contrôle de la mise en œuvre des directives
- Le principe de subsidiarité, de responsabilité sociale et de gouvernance selon les règles ISO 26000 (<http://goo.gl/Sb2ylj>)
- La consultation collective pour l'élaboration des politiques et la prise de décision par les Gouvernements, les entreprises et à tous les niveaux de la société civile
- La préservation et la protection juridique des savoirs et savoir-faire locaux
- L'établissement, par chaque État, de ses engagements propres fondés sur des critères proportionnés, justes et objectifs
- Des législations nationales et internationales établissant les droits et responsabilités des citoyens et organisations à contribuer à l'accomplissement des engagements pris par les États dans un marché de la production et de la fourniture d'énergie réglé par des valeurs humaines et sociales et non les seules valeurs monétaires
- L'obligation des États membres responsables aujourd'hui ou historiquement de hauts niveaux de pollution de mettre en œuvre des lois et procédures pour assurer le principe « pollueur-payeur » : ceux qui possèdent et contrôlent des sources identifiées de pollution doivent en même temps
 - ✓ Assumer le nettoyage
 - ✓ Arrêter les opérations polluantes en passant à une technologie propre et en la mettant à la disposition de toutes les victimes de pollution
 - ✓ Indemniser en totalité toutes les victimes indépendamment des frontières nationales
 - ✓ Coopérer avec les autres États membres en vue d'atteindre les objectifs communs mondiaux en promouvant la transparence, l'éducation et les initiatives du marché local
 - ✓ Aider techniquement et financièrement les pays en voie de développement à développer et mettre en œuvre des projets énergétiques promouvant l'emploi de technologies à faible émission de carbone.
- Des procédures renforcées pour réviser et faire des rapports annuels sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre des engagements
- Des mécanismes de récompense de succès exceptionnels et de pénalisation des

manquements

- Une instance juridictionnelle internationale compétente dans le domaine de la protection de la planète accessible à toutes les parties prenantes, notamment par des actions de groupe

- Les politiques

À tous les niveaux, les États doivent s'engager à

- Promouvoir, par le financement et les subventions, la production, le stockage et la consommation d'énergies propres à petite échelle collective ou individuelle et décentralisée comme, par exemple, les énergies solaire, géothermique et éolienne, l'hydroélectricité et les mers, la biomasse, les maisons à basse consommation...
- Concevoir, planifier et convertir les zones urbaines commerciales ou résidentielles en excluant les moyens de transport à combustion interne et en donnant priorité aux voies piétonnes et cyclables
- Développer l'économie circulaire au niveau local pour la fabrication, le transport et la distribution des produits de consommation
- Encourager et financer les initiatives locales visant à créer et à entretenir un environnement durable
- Encourager les individus et les organisations de la société civile à cultiver des jardins, des décharges et des terres peu utilisées pour la production de nourriture par des méthodes organiques
- Supprimer les emballages excessifs et l'utilisation de plastique. Décourager les transports de biens sur les longues distances
- Promouvoir le commerce de détail en vrac et de proximité, la consommation de biens « zéro kilomètre », et des points de vente où les fermiers locaux peuvent vendre leurs productions saisonnières
- Promouvoir des modes d'agriculture durable en évitant notamment la monoculture extensive
- Distribuer gratuitement des outils technologiques efficaces dans le monde entier, sans barrières commerciales ou protection de brevets.

- Education formelle, non formelle et informelle, recherche, adaptation et innovation

Les États et les organismes des Nations Unies compétents doivent :

- Mettre en place des programmes d'éducation formelle, non-formelle et informelle et des campagnes d'information sur
 - ✓ L'étendue de la biodiversité et son rôle primordial dans le maintien de la vie humaine et de la santé
 - ✓ Le changement climatique, ses causes et effets et les contre-mesures nécessaires
 - ✓ La baisse de la consommation
 - ✓ La généralisation du recyclage par l'enseignement au développement

durable

- Promouvoir l'étude, le respect, le développement, l'adaptation aux conditions actuelles et l'amélioration, le partage et la protection des cultures et des modes de vie traditionnels, en particulier ceux des minorités vivant en équilibre avec la nature
- Incorporer, à tous les niveaux et tous les enseignements, l'étude et le recueil de bonnes pratiques locales par les élèves et les étudiants eux-mêmes
- Mettre en œuvre de nouveaux modèles et critères économiques incluant la dimension de responsabilité sociale pour les gouvernements et entreprises (coûts/efficacité/risques)
- Mettre à contribution les établissements éducatifs, la recherche et l'expérimentation, les médias et les institutions pour inciter les individus, les familles, plus généralement la société, et les organisations à agir par le biais de plaidoyers, et de remises en cause des politiques gouvernementales et de l'information
- Adapter les méthodes traditionnelles de construction et innover pour réduire la consommation d'énergie

Signataires :

Comité de liaison ONG-UNESCO

Et les ONG en partenariat officiel avec l'UNESCO : [LISTE COMPLETE ICI](#)