

How locally sourced global citizenship will give the next generation a livable world

## The Pathway to Paris Project: tell the United Nations what kind of climate and energy future you want

Citizens' Climate Lobby works with groups of citizen volunteers, empowering them to become effective teams of policy advisors, who have respectful and constructive working relationships with their own elected officials. This work is non-partisan, non-electoral, and focused entirely on making sure people like you are helping to decide how climate and energy policy choices are made.

We created the Pathway to Paris project, in order to bring citizens' voices into the United Nations climate negotiating process, which though open to civil society remains inaccessible to most people whose interests are at stake. On June 8, the UN Millennium Campaign formally adopted the Pathway to Paris as its official 2015 consultation of citizens, civil society, and stakeholders on global climate policy.

The Pathway to Paris Toolkit for local meetings will be distributed to all UN Country Offices, starting in July, to foster local volunteer organizing of open



working sessions. These citizen-driven working sessions can be brought to communities in all 196 nations that have ratified the UNFCCC. Everyone can have a say in the global climate response.

Citizens' voices will feed into the World We Want platform, a stakeholder-driven policy portal, hosted by the UN Millennium Campaign. The Pathway to Paris team will ensure this engagement, through the World We Want, and our issue-focused Paris workstreams, becomes a lasting process that allows citizens to share vital local insight and influence how negotiators create the text of future agreements.

Join [worldwewant2015.org/pathwaytoparis](http://worldwewant2015.org/pathwaytoparis) to:

- Play a role in the global citizen engagement process for the 2015 Paris climate conference
- Ensure people like you always have a say in global policy in the future
- Make sure governments are responding to political will grounded in human experience

Learn more at [PathwaytoParis.org](http://PathwaytoParis.org)

Download the Pathway to Paris Toolkit here:  
[pathwaytoparis.org/toolkit](http://pathwaytoparis.org/toolkit)



This document is a complete Toolkit for coordinating, hosting and reporting back from Pathway to Paris working sessions. This process is building up to the running of issue-focused multi-stakeholder worldwide Workstreams to support success at COP21. In collaboration with the World We Want platform the working sessions described below will allow a coalition of organizations and advocates around the world to design and build an always-active worldwide Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, through which all people will have access to the global policy process. *This is a living document, which will be amended from time to time, with the specific intent of providing added clarity and support to local working session coordinators.*

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## Featured Materials

- The Basic Structure of a Working Session
  - Standard Working Session Agendas
  - Instructions for Reporting to the World We Want
  - Note on Workstream development
  - Introduction to the Pathway to Paris project
  - CCEN Strategy Document
  - Abbreviated UNFCCC-process Glossary
  - Worksheets (separate files)
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## Description of Working Sessions

Pathway to Paris working sessions are essentially local meetings. The aim is to work together in the meeting so that something more than talk or information sharing happens; each working session is part of a process of design and strategic planning, with a focus on building a Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, that will ensure ongoing substantive, direct citizen participation.

**The basic structure** of a Pathway to Paris working session is:

- Introduction
- Background information and project vision
- Discussion of participants' values and concerns
- Working Groups built around affinities
- Reports from Working Groups to the full Working Session
- Working Groups produce joint reports
- Participants invited to select volunteer activities
- Participants invited to join Pathway to Paris on the World We Want
- Follow-up focal point selected

After the Working Session has closed, materials are compiled, and hosts will produce a summary reports from the Working Session, including detail about Working Groups and major areas of focus. These summary reports will be uploaded to the World We Want platform, to ensure insights from each Working Session feed into the global policy process.

## Materials for Managing the Working Session

Each Pathway to Paris Working Session will use a series of materials to anchor the event and give shape to the discussion(s) and debate(s) that take place in the room or in the online forum. Those materials will include:

- A brief Process Glossary: to help make sense of the UNFCCC process
- Worksheets for individual contributions
- Worksheets for Joint Reports from issue-focused Working Groups formed during the Working Session
- Worksheets for formulating a draft Paris Priorities Matrix
- Information for participating in the Pathway to Paris space on the World We Want
- Information about already active COP21 Workstreams
- Information about volunteer actions

## Coordinating Before and After any Working Session

### **30 minutes prior to start: Volunteer briefing and coordination**

In preparation for the event, volunteers should be briefed on the structure of the Working Session, the timing of the various components, and the ways in which they can moderate or facilitate the efforts and discussion between and among participants.

Three vital responsibilities of the volunteers throughout the Working Session will be:

- Making sure all worksheets and materials are distributed and collected in a timely and orderly way.
- Making sure Working Groups stay focused on collaborating, and on the topic that brought them together.
- Reminding participants of useful materials, and to produce documentation of the insights shared and/or discovered during the Working Session.

### **For 30 minutes after: Gather all materials & plan summary report**

This post-event coordinating debrief allows the coordinating team to plan how the information gathered will be reported back to the Pathway to Paris network on the World We Want platform, where all session contributions will be stored, tagged, visualized and cross-referenced. Below are the key actions the coordinating team must carry out, during this end of session meeting. This part of the day could take as little as 15 minutes, if most responsibilities are decided ahead of time, or as long as 45 minutes, if responsibilities need to be defined and assigned.

- Compile and collate individual contributions, working group reports, drafts of priorities matrix
- Decide who from the coordinating team will transfer written contributions to digital form
- Set timeline for uploading all materials to shared folder for coordinators, core Pathway to Paris team

- Decide who will write the summary report from the Working Session (this should be the person best positioned, with training and involvement in the Pathway to Paris process, to produce a detailed rendering of the full scope of debate, discussion and inquiry)

Sample Working Session reports will be made available upon request.

## Sample Session Agenda Options

The following sample agenda options will start at 1:00 pm. Working sessions could begin at any time. The meeting agenda would then be premised on the relevant start time.

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### Agenda Option 1: Open Working Session (2 hours)

- 1:00 pm — Working session opens: Host(s) introduce event
- 1:05 pm — Working Session Coordinator introduces CCL, Pathway to Paris and the World We Want
- 1:20 pm — Worksheet: What matters to you?
- 1:25 pm — Hear from participants about concerns and priorities
- 1:40 pm — Working Session Coordinator gives update on UNFCCC process, context for 2015
- 1:45 pm — Establish Working Groups around Priority Issue Areas
- 1:50 pm — 30–40 minutes in Working Groups, with Issue Area worksheets
- 2:30 pm — Full session, report from Working Groups (1–2 min each)
- 2:40 pm — Plenary discussion: Building the shared Paris Priorities Matrix
- 2:55 pm — End of Working Session... announcements / volunteer opportunities

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### Agenda Option 2: Open Working Session (3 hours)

- 1:00 pm — Working session opens: Host(s) introduce event
- 1:05 pm — Working Session Coordinator introduces CCL, Pathway to Paris and the World We Want
- 1:20 pm — Detailed review of Working Session output to date
- 1:30 pm — Discussion of Workstreams and priorities
- 1:40 pm — Worksheet: What matters to you?
- 1:45 pm — Hear from participants about concerns and priorities
- 2:15 pm — Working Session Coordinator gives update on UNFCCC process, context for 2015
- 2:20 pm — Establish Working Groups around Priority Issue Areas
- 2:25 pm — 30–40 minutes in Working Groups, with Issue Area worksheets
- 3:05 pm — Full session, report from Working Groups (1–2 min each)
- 3:20 pm — Plenary discussion: Building the shared Paris Priorities Matrix
- 3:35 pm — Working Groups complete Joint Report from Working Group
- 2:55 pm — End of Working Session... announcements / volunteer opportunities

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## Agenda Option 3: Focused Working Session (2 hours)

An example of a focused working session would be the weekly online meetings of the Carbon Pricing Workstream. Another would be the Working Session on Climate Ethics, held at Villanova University, to discuss how faith and cosmology play a role in shaping our approach to policy.

A focused working session will look at one of the established Workstream focus areas (Carbon Pricing, Intergenerational Equity, Oceans, etc.) or could propose a new focus area, which would supplement and support one of the Workstreams or might develop into one.

- 1:00 pm — Working Session Coordinator provides update on Workstream focus area, Pathway to Paris, World We Want
- 1:15 pm — Discussion of participants' concerns and priorities, with moderation and insights from Working Session Coordinator and/or special invited participants
- 1:40 pm — Working Session Coordinator gives update on UNFCCC process, context for 2015
- 1:45 pm (Optional: Form Working Groups based on important policy details or political complications) — 30 minutes examination of Negotiating Text, INDCs, how to improve overall ambition in Workstream focus area
- 2:15 pm (Optional: report from Working Groups to full Session) — 25 minutes review of new options for policy language that can anchor ideas discussed and policy outcomes in text for agreement at COP
- 2:40 pm — Plenary discussion: Building Paris Priorities Matrix for Workstream focus area
- 2:55 pm — End of Working Session... announcements / volunteer opportunities

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## Agenda Option 4: Focused Working Session (on World We Want)

Using the World We Want platform, it is possible to host a working session not only built around a Workstream focus area, but which specifically aims to produce a real-time discussion on the World We Want platform, curated by the working session participants. A focused working session that works directly on the World We Want platform can be run through a time-constrained gathering of people in the room OR be carried out over time (as little as 2 hours and as much as 2 weeks) as a targeted discussion on the World We Want platform. In the extended time scenario, the working session would open with a discussion-driven run-through of the following agenda items, then remain open for further exploration. To maintain focus and ensure useful and innovative insights are heard, extended sessions will be curated by a designated group from the World We Want Pathway to Paris team and Working Session Coordinators.

- 1:00 pm — Working Session Coordinator provides update on Workstream focus area, Pathway to Paris, World We Want
- 1:15 pm — Discussion of participants' concerns and priorities, with moderation and insights from Working Session Coordinator and/or special invited participants
- 1:40 pm — Working Session Coordinator gives update on UNFCCC process, context for 2015

- 1:45 pm — 30 minutes examination of Negotiating Text, INDCs, how to improve overall ambition in Workstream focus area
- 2:15 pm — 25 minutes review of new options for policy language that can anchor ideas discussed and policy outcomes in text for agreement at COP
- 2:40 pm — Plenary discussion: Building Paris Priorities Matrix for Workstream focus area
- 2:55 pm — End of Working Session... announcements / volunteer opportunities

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## Other Options

These agendas are samples, and can be modified to fit the needs and aims of those involved in each working session. Each working session should, however, include the following:

- Information on the Pathway to Paris process
- Information on the UNFCCC process
- Gathering of information from participants' perspectives
- Real work on policy detail relevant to those present
- Reporting back to the Pathway to Paris World We Want platform
- Offer of volunteer opportunities, follow-up actions

## Instructions for Reporting to the World We Want

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### Creating Working Session Reports

Working Session Reports can be more or less detailed, depending on the circumstance and the preferences of those involved, but the following should be included in all Working Session Reports, to provide greater capability for cross-referencing and visualizing all of the efforts of those involved in this process and to ensure inclusion of the voices of Working Session participants:

- A summary of findings and conclusions from the Working Session
- Headers and descriptions for any Working Groups formed
- Reference (in either of the above, or separately) to unique, innovative, or potentially catalytic insights
- A list of comma-separated keywords and/or tags that should be attached to the Working Session Report on the World We Want platform (for instance: water, carbon, justice, ADP, WASH, food security, etc.)
- The number of people present
- Time and place of Working Session

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## Uploading to the World We Want

Working Session Reports should be uploaded to the World We Want platform, in the Pathway to Paris space: [worldwewant2015.org/pathwaytoparis](http://worldwewant2015.org/pathwaytoparis)

Working Session coordinators should join the Pathway to Paris on the World We Want before the Working Session, and engage where possible or useful in discussions on related themes. They will use one of the Working Session Coordinators' accounts to upload the Working Session Report directly to the World We Want. Please consult with Pathway to Paris Workstream team members or with World We Want platform coordinators for detailed instructions, if you have any difficulty uploading reports.

## Note on Workstream development

The Pathway to Paris project is designed to build a coordinated effort to share information between the inner workings of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the most remote areas of the world outside of the Conference. It will do this by forming Workstream teams, made up of volunteer collaborators and representatives of collaborating organizations, who are variously situated:

1. inside the COP,
2. in the vicinity of the COP, and
3. at home around the world.

Each of these Workstreams will operate around the clock during the COP, sharing, compiling, collating, and refining information from as many sources as possible, to visualize in evolving daily reports the overall political landscape of global climate policy negotiation. The teams in the vicinity of the COP will play a lead coordinating role to facilitate the creation and editing of digestible, applicable, tactical reporting about the direction and momentum of negotiations in relation to the Workstream focus area.

The first Workstream to be identified and become active is the Carbon Pricing Workstream, which started its work in March 2015. Other Workstream focus areas might include: Oceans, Intergenerational Equity, Technology Transfer, Climate Finance, Adaptation and Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Ongoing Review via Civil Society Participation, or Local Management of INDCs. There will be others as well. Some of these are worthy, but may not come together before the COP21.

Development of specific issue-focused Workstreams will play out according to a variety of factors and influences:

- How much energy is flowing consistently into that focus area?
- Is there a community of people who are reliably sustaining the effort?
- Does the focus area have the potential to secure a stronger overall policy outcome?

- Can we build an inclusive process that allows advocates and stakeholders from across the world to provide meaningful influence?
- Is there significant overlap with another focus area, and if so, can they be combined?

As the Workstreams become active, they will take on a prominent position near the top of the Pathway to Paris space on the World We Want platform. Other discussions and focus areas will continue to be open, but for ease of access to the direct engagement coordinating process, the Workstreams will be given more detailed spaces of their own and be made easily available to all visitors.

We invite as much insight as can be given, both on the World We Want platform and through communications between and among our Workstreams Team leaders and Working Session Coordinators, to ensure this process is open, inclusive, efficient and effective.

Our objective is to build Workstreams that become active organically, because there is significant sustained activity from the Pathway to Paris network, through a process that is open, inclusive, and maximizes the right of individuals to participate directly in policy analysis and policy choice, on the global stage.

## **An introduction to the Pathway to Paris project**

A project to enhance public engagement in the UNFCCC process.

The Pathway to Paris project is an effort to adapt Citizens' Climate Lobby's model for persistent support and volunteer coordination, to ramp up citizen engagement and civil society coordination, in the context of the global climate negotiations. The end goal will be to establish a persistent, always-active, Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, to facilitate that ongoing direct engagement. This Concept Note is an introduction to the process leading up to, during and after Paris.

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### Citizens' Climate Lobby

Citizens' Climate Lobby is a non-partisan, non-profit organization that trains and supports teams of citizen volunteers, to work in local teams, to become skilled policy advisors to their own elected legislators. Local CCL groups also work to build relationships with newspapers and other community leaders. Founded in 2007, in San Diego, California, CCL now has more than 14,000 volunteers, in more than 250 active local chapters, on 5 continents. In 2014, CCL volunteers in the United States had more than 1,000 meetings with members of Congress and published more than 2,200 letters to the editor and 291 full-length op-eds, reaching tens of millions of readers. We are the only group

working closely with all of the legislators who continue to delay making their support for climate action public, and we are preparing them to do so.

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### Pathway to Paris

The Pathway to Paris project was created to bring the same disciplined, coordinated, persistent support structure to the global climate negotiations. In October 2014, at the World Bank, we secured commitments from the World Bank and IMF to advocate for carbon pricing and to welcome citizens and stakeholders at the table. In Lima, we were able to connect citizens from across oceans with their national representatives, and

to begin building a coalition for collaborative information sharing among civil society organizations. Throughout 2015, we will be building a coalition of the working to deepen overall advocacy efforts, raise the voices of those not able to attend the COP21, and secure a place for constructive, catalytic stakeholder engagement to build political will for sustained, transformational climate policy.

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## A New Standard for Direct Citizen Engagement

As we build this coalition of the working for direct local, stakeholder participation in the global negotiations, we will also be creating the infrastructure, the mission and the strategies, for an enduring Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, designed to have standing in the negotiations, and to provide both civil society organizations and citizen stakeholders, a way to monitor and enhance the work of governments to achieve long-term deep decarbonization, that is

inclusive, adds substantive democratic engagement, and can be verified and strengthened over time.

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## What this means for you

In order to ensure the widest possible participation of local constituencies around the world, in the formation and operation of this emerging Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, we are working with partners across the NGO community, with our colleagues in the Climate Action Network, the Policy and Strategy Group of the World We Want platform and the wider UN system, to build in local points of contact, and to provide training and support for local engagement.

By working together, to ensure young people, citizens, subnational leaders, and other key constituencies, have not only a voice, but a say in the the outcome of the global policy process, we can improve outcomes, ensure attention is focused on best practices, support the vital mission of human development, and improve the quality of democratic process, across the world.

# Operations and Timeline

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## Working Sessions Toolkit

This Toolkit outlines processes and strategies for participating in our Open or Themed Working Sessions, as well as participation in our interactive space on the World We Want platform. As we are building an always-active network for direct citizen participation in climate policy, the Core Team will be available to provide additional guidance and planning support for volunteers working to build this network, manage working sessions and contribute to workstreams.

The intent of this document is to provide ease of training, instructional resources, survey forms, meeting agendas, and other tools our partners can use to conduct Working Sessions that will fit their local, institutional and thematic needs, and feed new and

diverse insights, starting from where people live and work, into the Paris coordinating process.

We will work to integrate partners who can facilitate rapid translation of working session summary reports into as many languages as possible, to provide added content and direction to partners who are organizing, hosting and managing working sessions before, during and after the COP21. Your participation and technical support are welcome, as this is a citizen-driven process, intended to provide opportunities for ongoing, inclusive leadership.

## Timeline

### June 2015

- June 1-11: Bonn meetings of the ADP, to refine draft agreement for Paris
- June 4: Side event with IAAI, proposition of language, adding partners.
- June 5: Opening of CAN Working Group for CCEN Design
- June 6: Integration of output from World Wide Voices for Climate and Energy into World We Want thematic Consultation Pathway to Paris
- June 15: Mobilization of partners around the world to host working sessions
- June 17: Event at UN HQ in New York, to launch CCEN-building project
- June 18: LIVE EARTH
- LIVE EARTH to promote Climate Solidarity symbol
- LIVE EARTH to feature / link to citizens' working sessions around the world (maybe one or two samples, maybe full list / repeated reference)
- June 21-24: CCL Conference in DC
- June 25: Faith and Climate Ethics session in DC
- June 29: PGA Climate Conference

### July 2015

- July 7-9: Climate Summit of the Americas, Toronto
- July 13-16: Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa
- Working Sessions around the world, building momentum for Paris coordinating, foundations for CCEN launch

### August 2015

- Announce first full list of Paris Workstream teams
- Global Online Working Session on moving from Addis, to SDGs, then into Paris planning
- More Working Sessions around the world
- Detailing of content partnerships and information-sharing agreements, related to both Paris coordination and for long-term CCEN effort

### September 2015

- Establishing of UN SG support for CCEN as new direction in citizen engagement, enhancement of monitoring, policy improvement, for INDCs.

- Support connection between citizen participation and success of SDG process.
- "Pivot to Paris": as UN system shifts from SDGs to COP21, we will work with PSG, WWW, EOSG, and others to build support for CCEN and direct citizen participation, with convening authority.

### October 2015

- Oct 5-11: World Bank annual meetings in Lima— new expansion of direct citizen engagement in policy-making process, prelude to Paris.
- Oct 15-19: Parliament of World Religions, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Oct 25-28: Minnesota 2015 Summit—full-day global working sessions in preparation for Paris.
- During Minnesota 2015 Summit, CCEN project enters final building phase before Paris launch.

### November 2015

- Team Training in Paris
- Staging of Workstreams (8-10)
- Conference of Youth
- Set up of COP21/CCEN media infrastructure

### December 2015 / COP21

- Nov 30 - Dec 11: COP21
- Fully operational Paris COP21 Workstreams
- Global Live from Paris news network
- IAAI side event
- Official launch of CCEN

### January 2016

- Open working sessions in all UNFCCC Party nations, examination of NDC progress
- Draft document for CCEN monitoring of NDC strength, performance, opportunities for improvement
- Announcement of CCEN 2016 Calendar leading to COP22

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## Post-Paris

In Paris, we will officially launch the Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, as a lasting part of the negotiating process. The CCEN will be an independent, parallel-track venue for consensus-building and policy negotiation. Meetings will be locally administered, with direction and support from a Core Planning Team, in connection with civil society leadership, participation from the Policy and Strategy Group (PSG) of the World We Want, and with an interest to expanding the multi-stakeholder active engagement of the World We Want platform. Three crucial elements to the ongoing evolution of the CCEN will be:

1. Openness and inclusion
2. Convening authority to review policy
3. Independence from political control

The intent will be not to replicate or replace the work of other networks (like the Climate Action Network), or of non-governmental constituencies recognized within the UNFCCC process (like YOUNGO, RINGO and others), but rather to harness and amplify their input into the policy-making and negotiating process, affording standing and convening authority to civil society actors that would otherwise not have those particular levers of influence.

As the 2016 CCEN calendar develops, it will integrate opportunities for global and local direct citizen engagement in policy-making, monitoring, reporting and NDC-improvement. Upon agreement in Paris that all UNFCCC party nations will move forward with implementation of their INDCs, those intended strategies become national strategies (NDCs), and there will be a need for regular review of progress and policy focus. This will be done by a variety of channels: the UNEP gap reports, independent NGO review, and also by internal government accounting and analysis of various kinds. Multilateral bodies like the World Bank and the IMF will have a role in reviewing the solvency, cost and efficacy of low-carbon development strategies as well. The CCEN can provide leverage to citizens, communities, and stakeholders, so that the more independent options for review, including NGOs, can

expand their influence and provide more precise, more long-term thinking.

In January 2016, the CCEN will embark on a process of working sessions and direct citizen engagement, to begin to shape unique local means for this kind of review and policy enhancement. The PSG can play an active role in facilitating the citizen-driven UN-supported direct engagement process, by increasing opportunities for that engagement, and helping CCL, CCE, IAAI/ GloCha, the Climate Action Network, and others, reach as many people as directly as possible, so they can provide ongoing training and support to ensure substantive, locally grounded direct policy participation.

Given its multi-stakeholder format, including both UN and NGO participants, the PSG can serve as a bridge to facilitate the inclusion and amplification of people's voices within the UN process, gathering insight and momentum from the CCEN. The World We Want platform could be a place for integrating, curating, and visualizing, the work product of CCEN Working Sessions and the issue-focused Workstreams set up to work on UNFCCC process, including meetings of the ADP, the COP, and the reporting of other groups on relevant processes. In the spirit of the Global Challenges Action Network, the CCEN can serve as an auxiliary engine, to support UN-based efforts to achieve better and more sustainable outcomes at the human scale.

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## MN2015 Morning Plenary

Prospective outline for Plenary Session at Minnesota 2015 Summit, on October 27, 2015. This event will bring together hundreds of people representing civil society, governments, academic institutions, and local working session coordinators, around the world. It will serve as the Foundational Meeting of the Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, which will launch during the COP21, in December, in Paris.

- Citizens' Climate Lobby training
- Pathway to Paris working session
- Global video conference
- Global World We Want real-time consultation
- Citizens' Climate Engagement Network foundational meeting (official launch at COP21)

## Basic Agenda Items

- Citizens' Climate Lobby training
- Pathway to Paris working session
- Citizens' Climate Engagement Network foundational meeting
- Support from UN Millennium Campaign / World We Want platform
- Global video conference (more than 100 countries)

## Minute-to-minute Rundown

- 9:00 am: Opening remarks from CCL, partners, UN, by video, overseas (15 min)
- 9:15 am: Citizens' Climate Lobby training (50 min)
- 10:05 am: Break (10 min)
- 10:15 am: Pathway to Paris global working session (90 min)
- 11:45 am: CCEN foundational meeting (30 min)
- 12:15 pm: Closing statements from CCL, partners, UN, volunteers in Paris (15 min)

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### Opening Remarks

15 min from 9:00 am to 9:15 am

- Intro to CCL and purpose of event (3 min)
- Local partners explain how this work is both global and local (3 min)
- UN staff join in person or by video (3 min)
- Overseas volunteers greet the room, explain role (3 min)
- Següe remarks, set up for CCL way of doing direct engagement (3 min)

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### CCL training

50 min from 9:15 am to 10:05 am

This segment of the Plenary will be all about how and why local organizing can effect major change in the political landscape. A focus of this training is the need to balance a sense of urgency with patient respectful persistence. Both

show respect for the issue at hand; advocacy is less effective and has less integrity without the second half of that equation. The session will empower everyone in the room to understand themselves as directly relevant, local political actors, *trimtabs* whose citizenship can move the rudder that turns the ship of state.

- History of Marshall Saunders, RESULTS and CCL (10 min)
- Why persistent constructive direct citizen engagement works (10 min)
- Learning to listen (10 min)
- Why CCL's policy focus (10 min)
- Responsibilities / actions of local chapters (10 min)

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## Pathway to Paris global working session

90 min from 10:15 am to 11:45 am

This will be the largest single Pathway to Paris working session of 2015, combining hundreds of people in the room, with participation from other locations around the world. The working session will bring insight and feedback from partners across the emerging Citizens' Climate Engagement Network, and then establish and organize our issue-focused COP21 workstreams to maximize civil society influence for a better outcome in Paris. As the workstreams lay the foundation for the ongoing Citizens' Climate Engagement Network (CCEN), this event will also serve as the Foundational Meeting of that Network. The CCEN will officially open its ongoing process for always-active monitoring and direct citizen participation in Paris, during the COP21.

This 90-minute session will be a condensed working session, with two unique features:

- A coordinated effort to highlight and integrate partner projects
- An effort to begin finalizing the issue focus all COP21 workstreams

The working session agenda will be as follows:

- 10:15 am: Introduction to Workstreams / Working Sessions to date (10 min)
- 10:25 am: Open Q&A about process, state of negotiations (10 min)
- 10:35 am: Open discussion of values, priorities and affinities (20 min)
- 10:55 am: Break into working groups from affinities (5 min)
- 11:00 am: Working groups share, detail, produce reports (30 min)
- 11:30 am: Establishing focus of Workstreams for COP21 in Paris (15 min)

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## Citizens' Climate Engagement Network: Foundational Meeting

40 min from 11:45 am to 12:25 pm

The Citizens' Climate Engagement Network will build on the Pathway to Paris working sessions and COP21 Workstreams, to facilitate the organizational infrastructure for an always-active process of direct citizen participation in global climate policy. The end of this working session will be the first opportunity for a global meeting of the CCEN, which will officially launch during the COP21 in Paris, six weeks later.

- 11:45 am: Statement of the mission (5 min)

- 11:50 am: Contributions from UN/NGO supporters (15 min)
  - 12:05 pm: Announcements / Next CCEN meeting, etc. (5 min)
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## Closing remarks

20 min from 12:10 pm to 12:30 pm

The final two minutes of the event will be a summation of the significance of this moment for accelerating global climate policy participation. The gist of it will be:

- “This is not a game.” – Ref.
- Citizen engagement enhances outcomes.
- Everyone is now in the process.
- Let’s get to work.

This 2 min statement will be preceded (during the 18 min for closing remarks) by a number of personal statements from UN leaders, local officials, NGO leaders and world leaders, endorsing this project as integral to the next generation for worldwide democratic engagement.

## Abbreviated UNFCCC-process Glossary

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### Pathway to Paris

**Pathway to Paris:** A project of Citizens' Climate Lobby and Citizens' Climate Education, aimed at coordinating and improving conditions for consensus at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, in Paris, in December 2015, working in collaboration with the UN Millennium Campaign and the World We Want platform, IAAI and the Global Challenges Action Network, and other partners.

**Working Session:** Pathway to Paris working sessions are direct engagement opportunities for citizens, advocates, and stakeholders, together with policy-makers and other observers, to build a matrix of priority values, in various focus areas, of prime interest for security a Paris climate accord that 1) serves the needs of citizens and stakeholders, 2) secures a stable climate for future generations, and 3) enhances the degree of direct democratic participation in the climate policy process. Reports from these working sessions will provide a means of visualizing, sorting and sharing, the voices and local wisdom of citizens, communities, and constituencies, so such can be brought into the UNFCCC process and inform global climate policy.

**World We Want:** The World We Want platform was created by the UN Millennium Campaign, to visualize more than 7 million contributions from individuals responding to the My World Survey on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It also includes more than 1 million qualitative inputs, and serves as a venue for hosting ongoing discussions and for anchoring new thematic consultations. The thematic consultation on climate is Pathway to Paris.

**CCEN:** The Citizens' Climate Engagement Network is a work in progress. Your work in association with the Pathway to Paris project will lead to the creation of this always-active platform for direct citizen participation in the intergovernmental climate policy process.

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### UN Climate Negotiating Structure

**UNFCCC:** The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is the overarching policy framework through which the UN climate negotiations take place. 195 nations have ratified the treaty, and so are Parties to the UNFCCC.

**Climate Change Secretariat:** The Secretariat is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the UNFCCC, and the orderly and constructive administration of the process. The acronym UNFCCC is often used to refer to both the Convention and the Secretariat, interchangeably.

**COP:** The Conference of the Parties is the supreme body of the Convention and its highest decision-making authority. The "Parties" are the nations that have signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The COP is responsible for moving forward with implementation of the UNFCCC. It reviews the implementation of the Convention and examines the convention's objective, new scientific findings, and experience gained from climate change policies already implemented. It meets once a year to review progress on the implementation of the UNFCCC and is open to all Parties and accredited observers. Article 7, Paragraph 2, Subparagraphs (a) through (m) specify the functions to be undertaken by the COP.

**Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP):** A subsidiary body of the UNFCCC, established in 2011 to draft and adopt "a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force," to be completed by 2015 and come into effect and be implemented no later than 2020. The task of the ADP is specifically mitigation: reduction of the threat and harm from dangerous human interference in the climate system.

**Dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system:** A level of human-induced climate change that will have severe impacts on societies, economies, and the natural world. The standard of avoiding dangerous anthropogenic interference was set forth in Article 2 of the UNFCCC, as an objective of the Convention.

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## Carbon Pricing

**Carbon pricing:** To put a price on carbon means to deliberately, through policy, add to the cost of fuels that emit carbon dioxide or other heat-trapping carbon compounds, like Methane. A "price" can refer to a tax or a fee, or by the permitting and/or trading of emissions values. (For more information: <http://poeteconomist.com/pricing>)

**Carbon tax:** A direct charge for carbon emissions, a carbon tax can be assessed upstream (at the source, paid by suppliers), midstream (paid by refineries or power suppliers), or downstream (paid by end-use consumers). Some advocate for using carbon tax revenues to fund government programs or to subsidize alternative energy technologies; returning all revenues to the wider economy, through tax rate reductions, credits, or cash payments is a *revenue-neutral carbon tax (RNCT)*.

**Carbon Fee and Dividend:** Steadily rising fee assessed upstream, at the point of extraction or import, with 100% of all revenues returned to households as a monthly dividend check or direct deposit. (For more information: <http://citizensclimatelobby.org/carbon-fee-and-dividend/>)

**ETS:** Emissions Trading Systems, also known as Licensed Emissions Trading or Cap and Trade, an ETS puts a limit (a cap) on greenhouse gas emissions at the national, subnational, or international level. Permits are given to greenhouse gas emitters based on a subdivision of the overall cap. Permits are usually measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide. Greenhouse gas emitters are able to trade their permitted allowances with other entities. Some systems allow for trading only among emitters; some allow for trading on open financial markets, or in derivative markets. It is also possible to cap and permit fuel stocks upstream.

**Cap and Dividend:** A form of ETS with a dividend to households, the latest cap and dividend proposal (by Rep. Chris Van Hollen, of Maryland) to the US Congress limits and permits emissions upstream, licensing not the emissions themselves, but the emissions content of the fuel stocks. Permits can be traded only narrowly, among those whose business model requires them. And the revenues are returned to households.

**Border adjustment:** An adjustment to the price of goods or services imported or exported, not to favor domestic industries, but to ensure all participants in a given market face the same

policy cost conditions. For instance: if a carbon fee of \$10/tonne is set within the US, but a similar policy is not established by India, so Indian exporters don't face the same carbon cost adjustment, the adjustment is assessed as goods come into the US, in order to level the playing field and prevent carbon leakage (see below).

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## General Glossary

**Agreed outcome with legal force:** An agreed outcome suggests a decision by the COP that could be implemented nationally, with national legislation. Such an outcome would not require ratification of a new treaty.

**Ambition gap:** The gap between the current mitigation pledges by Parties and the emissions reductions required to achieve the commitment of reaching a maximum temperature rise of 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

**Commitment cycles:** A commitment cycle is a period of time during which a country commits to specific actions with the intent of achieving specific mitigation or adaptation goals. A 5-year commitment cycle, for instance, refers to committed action of a specific kind, with a specific intent, during a 5-year period. Commitment cycles are used as a reference for determining periods of review and give rise to the concept known as "ratcheting" (see Ratcheting, below).

**Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC):** A term found in the Convention that generally reflects the different contributions to the climate change problem, different capabilities of addressing the problem and different economic and social circumstances between developed and developing countries (and possibly between all countries). (See UNFCCC Article 3.1.)

**COY:** The Conference of Youth is an annual gathering of youth advocates from around the world, which takes place just prior to the COP. In 2015, it is being designed to connect with local COY meetings around the world. Participants work together to increase their individual and collective capacity, and also commit to actions that will put their decisions and their learning into effect, while empowering the global process to succeed.

**Economic diversification:** The act or practice of manufacturing a variety of products, investing in a variety of securities, selling a variety of merchandise, etc., so that a failure or an economic slump affecting one of them will not be disastrous.

**Economy wide emission reduction targets:** Emission reduction targets set by a country across its whole economy and not within certain selected sectors.

**Enabling environment:** Refers to policy choices that facilitate market conditions conducive to achieving specific aim. For example, carbon pricing creates an enabling environment for a transition to low-carbon energy technologies.

**Equitable access to sustainable development:** Principle that all nations should be able to develop sustainably, without having to first move through an outdated, dirty, or unsustainable industrial phase. *Co-development* and *technology transfer* both refer to efforts to meet this standard in practice.

**Financial Mechanism:** A mechanism under the Convention for provision of financial resources for clean development or climate action, on a grant or concessional basis. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is responsible for the Financial Mechanism, while the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism. (The Pathway to Paris whitepaper refers to all climate-action related financial strategies collectively as CIRF, climate impact response funding: <http://pathwaytoparis.org/whitepaper>)

**Global average temperature rise above pre-industrial levels:** Standard set for measurement of global average temperature increase, since the advent of the industrial revolution, in the late 1700s, when human fossil fuel consumption began putting large amounts of excess greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The most commonly cited standard for the highest allowable temperature rise above pre-industrial levels, by the year 2050, is 2 degrees Celsius (2°C). The Lima Call for Climate Action, the consensus agreement of the 20th COP, held in December 2014, added an alternate target of 1.5°C, as part of an effort to raise ambition and urge action to remain well below 2°C.

**IPCC:** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the leading global climate research organization. Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Programme, the IPCC surveys worldwide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that

are widely recognized as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. While the IPCC works on responds to specific requests from the Convention's subsidiary bodies, the IPCC pre-dates and is independent of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI):** An international association of more than 1200 local governments as well as national and regional local government organizations who have made a commitment to sustainable development. In Lima, the UNFCCC launched a climate action portal, to highlight the work of non-state actors: The Non-state Actors Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA).

**Leakage:** Also called carbon leakage, referring to that portion of cuts in greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries that may reappear in other countries not bound by such limits. For example, multinational corporations may shift factories from developed countries to developing countries to escape restrictions on emissions.

**Least Developed Countries (LDCs):** The world's poorest countries. The criteria currently used by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for designation as an LDC includes low income, human resource weakness and economic vulnerability. Currently 49 countries have been designated by the UN General Assembly as LDCs. (See UNFCCC Article 4.9.)

**Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF):** The LDCF is a fund established to support a work programme to assist Least Developed Country Parties to carry out, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). The Global Environment Facility, as the entity that operates the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, has been entrusted to operate this fund.

**Legally Binding Outcome:** A decision of the COP that results in a new international legal agreement such as a treaty, protocol or a decision that has legal obligations at the national level.

**Loss and Damage:** A process associated with risk assessment, risk management, insurance and compensation to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. There was controversy in Lima, when on the last day, the text to be agreed by consensus through the ADP

no longer included the phrase "loss and damage". It was restored in the extra day and a half of negotiations, allowing for a consensus agreement.

**Low carbon development plans (LCDPs):** National plans or strategies that aim to produce minimal carbon dioxide emissions without compromising sustainable development aspirations. Among projects that can be termed LCDPs, there are nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs) – which are to be made public in the first half of 2015 and formalized through global agreement at the 21st COP, in Paris, in December 2015 – and the deep decarbonization pathways (DDPs) being developed by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. DDPs aim to achieve a low enough level of per-capita carbon emissions by the year 2050, to keep global average temperature rise above pre-industrial levels below 2°C, somewhere between 1.5 gigatons and net-zero per-capita emissions on a national basis.

**MRV:** Monitoring, reporting, and verification, refers to the policies, activities, and legal structures, that pay regular attention to the performance of governments and industry on commitments to improve, according to policy-driven criteria, as well as to how they report their findings and verify that official claims are reliable.

**Non-carbon benefits:** Benefits from taking actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are not related to greenhouse gas emissions. In the context of REDD+ this may relate to benefits such as water catchment protection or biodiversity conservation.

**Non-economic losses:** In the context of the Convention it refers to losses due to climate change that may have cultural or biological value that may not have a direct economic value. This may include species loss.

**Non-market based mechanism:** An approach to address greenhouse gas emissions and removals that does not include the trade in carbon or greenhouse gases.

**No-regrets options:** Technology for reducing greenhouse gas emissions whose other benefits (in terms of efficiency or reduced energy costs) are so extensive that the investment is worth it for those reasons alone. For example, combined-cycle gas turbines (in which the heat from the burning fuel drives steam turbines while the thermal expansion of the exhaust gases drives gas

turbines) may boost the efficiency of electricity generating plants by 70 per cent. It may also apply to adaptation.

**Ongoing review:** Regarding commitments, actions, research, and MRV: a process of ongoing review means evaluation is not intermittent or limited to assessments of official reports, but rather happens through an always-active participatory process of assessment, review, and policy proposition.

**Principles of the Convention:** The principles of the Convention are defined in Article 3 of the Convention and include: equity, benefits for present and future generations; common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, developed country Parties taking the lead in climate change; the needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; precautionary measures; cost effectiveness; actions carried out cooperatively; the right to sustainable development; cooperation to promote a supportive and open international economic system. (See UNFCCC Article 3 and reference in Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 2(c).)

**Ratcheting:** A "ratcheting mechanism" refers to a policy designed to ensure that targets and actions for mitigation or adaptation "ratchet up" with each commitment cycle, or in a regular way. Ratcheting suggests periodic increases in ambition, but is not exclusive of ongoing review or regular schedules for escalating ambition.

**REDD-plus (REDD+):** (Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.) A programme of policy approaches and positive incentives to be established under the Bali Action Plan to enhance action to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to encourage the conservation and sustainable management of forests.

**Reforestation:** Replanting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use.

**Results-based finance:** Financial support provided at the completion of actions that have been verified. In the context of REDD+ some believe that this term refers specially to market-based finance. For others it refers to all forms of finance provided at the completion of actions. The term is a truncation of the

phraseology 'financing options for the full implementation of the results-based actions'.

**Rio Conventions:** Three environmental conventions, two of which were adopted at the 1992 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The third, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), was adopted in 1994. The issues addressed by the three treaties are related – in particular, climate change can have adverse effects on desertification and biodiversity. Through a Joint Liaison Group, the secretariats of the three conventions take steps to coordinate activities to achieve common progress.

**Rio+20:** The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 4–6 June 2012. The first UN Conference on Sustainable Development was the 'Earth Summit', held in 1992, and it spawned the three 'Rio Conventions' – the UNFCCC, the UNCCD, and the CBD.

**Risk assessment and management:** Taking actions to identify potential climate change impacts, and the likelihood of them occurring, and then taking actions and measures to ameliorate the consequence of that occurrence.

**Sequestration:** The removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and then stored. Storage can take place in trees, the oceans or deep underground.

**Sink:** Any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Forests and other vegetation are considered sinks because they remove carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

**Stakeholders:** A person, group of persons or institutions that have an interest in climate change outcomes. They include subnational and local governments, private business, civil society, young people, persons with disability, women and indigenous peoples.

**Sustainable development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Technology transfer:** A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders.

**Ultimate objective of the Convention:** The ultimate objective of the Convention is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. (See UNFCCC Article 2 and Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 5.)

**YOUNGO:** A formal term for the coalition of youth-focused, youth-driven non-governmental organizations (NGO) that participate in the UNFCCC process as accredited observers.

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## NOTES

Much of the content for this Process Glossary is drawn from the *Climate Clavis: A Glossary of Terms used in the Climate Change Negotiations*, produced by IIED, Climate Analytics, and Tidal Influence Media. Participants in the Pathway to Paris coalition may request a personal PDF copy of the full *Climate Clavis*, by emailing Joseph Robertson, Citizens' Climate Lobby's Global Strategy Director, at [jr@citizensclimate.org](mailto:jr@citizensclimate.org)

(This Abbreviated UNFCCC-process Glossary is being distributed through this Working Sessions Toolkit, but is not for wider online redistribution, as it includes work done by partners at IIED. Please refer to IIED for advice on sharing the contents of this Glossary in any other medium.)

## Library of Select Resources

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### Pathway to Paris participation

Pathway to Paris thematic consultation space on the World We Want platform: <http://worldwewant2015.org/pathwaytoparis>

To join the Pathway to Paris logistical Action Teams, go to: <http://pathwaytoparis.org/go>

For the full calendar of upcoming Pathway to Paris events, please return regularly to (and please post your local working session at): <http://pathwaytoparis.org/calendar>

### Convention and Secretariat

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UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Full Original Text): [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)

UNFCCC Secretariat: <http://www.unfccc.int>

Meetings and Documents: <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

NAZCA, The Non-state Actors' Zone for Climate Action: <http://climateaction.unfccc.int>

Lima to Paris Action Agenda: <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lima/>

### Background and Related

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"This is not a game" report on the Lima to Paris agenda: <http://pathwaytoparis.org/getting-serious>

"Disruptive Optimism for Serious Change: We need non-expert voices in the room": <http://geoversiv.net/disruptive-optimism>

For Pathway to Paris reporting from the COP20, in Lima, including an analysis of the Lima Call for Climate Action, go to: <http://pathwaytoparis.org/cop20>

For the full report by REMI on the merits of Carbon Fee and Dividend, go to: <http://citizensclimatelobby.org/remi-report>

For the full report on Deep Decarbonization Pathways from the SDSN, go to: [http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/DDPP\\_Digit\\_updated.pdf](http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/DDPP_Digit_updated.pdf)

RTCC Climate Change News: <http://www.rtcc.org>

### Supporting Organizations

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Citizens' Climate Lobby: <https://citizensclimatelobby.org>

The International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges (IAAI): <http://www.glocha.info>

UN Millennium Campaign: <http://www.endpoverty2015.org/>

The World We Want: <http://worldwewant2015.org>

Conference of Youth 2015: <http://coy11.org>

CliMates: <http://www.studentclimates.org/>

IISD Reporting Services (the most extensive repository of detailed reporting on the proceedings of the UN system on climate, environment, and sustainable development: <http://www.iisd.ca>

The Road Through Paris, a 2015 climate policy calendar, from Climate Nexus: <http://www.theroadthroughparis.org/>

World Wide Views on Climate & Energy: <http://wwwviews.org>

IDDRI: <http://www.iddri.org/>