



Executive summary

The Agadir Declaration belongs to the continuation of world declarations by non-state actors adopted during the "Climate and Territories" Summits in Lyon in July 2015 and during the first "Climate Chance" in Nantes in September 2016. It covers their main principles, particularly the importance of the territorial approach in the fight against climate change and the unbreakable link between climate and development stakes. The need for a common agenda between the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the decisions made in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to combat desertification (UNCCD) are also defended.

This declaration was prepared based on proposals by members of the Strategic Orientation Board of the "Climate Chance" summit; around a hundred structures made up of official representatives of the major groups recognized by UNFCCC (environmental NGOs, Local authorities, Firms, Young people, Women, Trade Unions, Indigenous peoples, Researchers, Farmers, etc.) and of the co-coordinators of the thematic coalitions federated by the Climate Chance incentive. The amendments received on the first version disseminated were integrated into the final text during a last meeting, during the Agadir summit, with the representatives of major global groups.

The declaration was adopted unanimously during the plenary session which closed the summit, with a special mention for the mobilisation of Moroccan civil society, which made the exceptional success of this second "Climate Chance" possible, a summit which brought together 5000 actors from 80 nationalities.

This declaration does not intend to be a great new declaration of intention but a truly accurate road book, where non-state actors have reiterated their priorities for the next 15 months before COP24 in Katowice:

- Recognition of non-State actors as stakeholders in the negotiation,*
- Strategic importance of the 2018 facilitation dialogue to strengthen ambition,*
- Support from American actors who are determined to continue to act despite President Trump's decision to withdraw the United States from the Paris agreement,*
- Support for the initiative of African elected representatives who commit to acting on their territories and mobilise all their non-state actors,*
- Reiteration of adaptation issues for the most vulnerable territories, particularly on the African continent,*
- Issues of increased international, public and private funding, to support incentives for action,*
- Need to make access to funding easier for non-state actors, and in particular local and regional governments,*
- Strengthening of a transparent framework of dialogue between the Countries and the non-state actors within the framework of UNFCCC,*
- Importance of sector-based reflections and long-term road books proposed by the actors grouped in thematic coalitions,*
- Availability of non-state actors to work more closely with the scientific community.*

The declaration is signed today by all the main global networks of local communities, the youth constituency (YOUNGO), the main global network of environmental NGOs (CAN international), the global organisation of trade unions (CSI/ITUC), the African committee of indigenous peoples (IPACC), the European women's and gender network (WECF), and around a hundred national business organisations, NGOs, local authorities, researchers, etc. Globally, this is the most widely-signed declaration by non-state actors in their diversity.

Climate Chance Conference
Agadir, Morocco, 11-13 September 2017

Agadir Declaration of Climate Actors
Stepping up climate action and goals together

Twenty-five years ago in Rio the international community, already concerned about the risks of global warming, created the Climate Convention (UNFCCC) under the aegis of the UN, with the aim of mobilizing Member States and coordinating their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Unfortunately, the mobilization has been extremely insufficient and the climate situation has worsened. After the records in 2015 and 2016, the month of July 2017 has again set a new temperature record. The multiplication of extreme climate phenomena such as droughts, typhoons, floods and land degradation that cause migration and destabilization of countries demonstrate every day that our societies will not survive accelerated climate change.

Adopted two years ago, the Paris Agreement sparked real hope for two reasons: firstly, ambitious objectives were set by the international community to limit warming well below 2 degrees Celsius, and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Secondly, a precise and sustainable framework was defined to meet these objectives: a facilitative dialogue in 2018 outlining the actions in progress even before the Agreement became effective to inform the submission of NDCs in 2020, a global stocktake every five years starting in 2023 and a working framework with actors from civil society as well as local and subnational governments, known as non-Party stakeholders acting beside the Contracting Parties to the UNFCCC, through the *Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action*.

Last year, COP22 in Marrakesh was the opportunity to define these frameworks, with the aim to strengthen the action dynamic, based on alliances and sectoral coalitions that make up the non-Party stakeholders. This dynamic is essential to reverse the rise of greenhouse gas emissions over a very short period of time and succeed in creating a new "zero net emissions" economy between now and the year 2050 and beyond based on a real ecological transition.

For the past two years, the international community has been working on harmonizing actions performed in the fight against climate change and for the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in New York in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly at the continuation of the Earth Summit in Rio + 20 (2012).

The community of climate actors who assemble during the *Climate Chance Summits* believes that climate action is intrinsically linked to the sustainable development challenges, as was reaffirmed during declarations at the World Summit Climate and Territories in Lyon in 2015 and during the Climate

Chance Summit in Nantes in 2016: *“Measures aiming at limiting climate change must also help face the other great challenges of our century and vice-versa, such as poverty alleviation, access to sustainable energy, water, and other resources, sustainable urban and rural development, food sovereignty, gender equality, decent work and workers' rights, including those of farmers; respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, protection of forests and biodiversity, preservation of natural resources etc. Affirming and demonstrating these synergies is necessary to engage all stakeholders into a successful greenhouse gas emissions phase-out pathway. Particular attention should be paid to adaptation actions, which have to foster resilience and a sustainable development at the local and subnational level, building on local and regional initiatives and traditional knowledge; the need to ensure a fair transition for territories, companies, and their employees during this period of transformation towards a low-carbon economy; and the need to strengthen the influence of women and their capacity for action, in particular in local governance. We also recognize the fundamental role of education, since raising awareness among the youngest generations and strengthening their ability to take action are crucial challenges in a changing world. Involving them in our decisions, is ensuring transition”*.

Given the scope of the challenges and the increasingly unstable climate situation, it is our collective responsibility to urgently ramp up our actions on all levels - citizens, actors from civil society, local and subnational governments, National Governments...-. We should accelerate the implementation of the transition and establish a shared operational calendar. While meeting in Agadir, climate actors from all over the world laid out their priorities.

1) Climate actors are stakeholders in the negotiation. While they support the implementation of the *Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action*, formerly the *Lima Paris Action Agenda*, they emphasize that their role should not be limited to this partnership and they should be able to intervene in the framework of the negotiations itself. The organizations representing the climate actors should be able to continue participating without hindrance, playing their role as observer and putting forward proposals in the framework of the actual climate negotiations.

2) The Facilitative Dialogue in 2018 is a key step to ensure that current contributions measure up to the goals of the Paris Agreement. Climate actors insist particularly on the importance of this dialogue which should trigger a process to revise and enhance NDCs by latest 2020, to present the actions carried out so far in a transparent and inclusive manner and to lend credibility to an action scenario enabling the objectives of the Paris Agreement to be met at all the levels of governance. They therefore insist that the National Governments should prepare for this critical meeting with all ambition and necessary care and to closely involve the climate actors, whose action potential is often overlooked and even ignored in certain countries, in order to strengthen Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs) by 2020, and grant them the means to participate. The adoption by the UNFCCC of the Gender Action Plan will offer an opportunity to reinforce this ambition. They support the initiatives taken by the climate actors to prepare for the 2018 Facilitative dialogue, particularly the summit in California. As climate actors, we commit to assist National Governments in capturing increased ambition towards the 2020 deadline and the summit called in New York in September 2019 by the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres will be an important step to achieve that. Climate actors point out their willingness to participate and present their proposals at this summit to accelerate and strengthen action.

3) The Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus and must be supported. Climate actors are extremely worried about the decision of the President of the United-States of America to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. They support American actors, (States, cities, businesses, research centers, NGO...) who have demonstrated their determination to pursue actions in the fight against climate change, particularly through the initiative *We Are Still In*. They are pleased with regional initiatives which will serve only to increase ambition and encourage National Governments to reevaluate their own contributions, particularly the initiative launched by the African elected leaders during the Climate Chance World Summit in Agadir, an initiative they are committed to pass on through their own networks.

4) Climate actors emphasize the challenges of adaptation for vulnerable territories, particularly for the African continent. They point out that adaptation must not be the poor cousin of climate funding and insist that synergies must be strengthened between development and the fight against climate change, especially in the areas of shared governance, gender equality and intergenerational equity, agriculture, access to natural resources, in particular water and land, circular economy, and access to energy. They highlight the interest of the actions led in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa launched in 2015 to experiment the implementation of local policies on adaptation, access to energy, and call upon to strengthen decentralized cooperation, particularly South-South cooperation. They emphasize the importance of the commitments and decisions undertaken in the next UN Conference to Combat Desertification and support the initiative of climate actors, who in preparation for the COP 13 on desertification in China - in Ordos, Inner Mongolia from 6 to 16 September 2017 - adopted a joint declaration during the Desertif'actions Summit in Strasbourg in June 2017. They insist on the necessity to reach an agreement during COP23 which effectively capitalizes on the potential of land restoration and the fight against desertification to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In the same vein, climate challenges should be the central theme of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

5) Current levels of promised funding are not adequate to meet the challenges. Climate actors reaffirm the importance of increasing public and private international funding to strengthen action

dynamics, calling developed countries to fulfil the commitment they made to mobilize 100 billion US dollars of new and additional funding from now to 2020, this will enable effective action and maintain confidence in the plan while strengthening the credibility of agreements made on an international level. They also note that funding should be consistent and a priority for the international community. To this effect, they wish to contribute in drafting the criteria and indicators aiming to avoid the financing of infrastructure projects not in line with the climate and sustainable development agendas. In addition, they insist on the necessity to facilitate access to funding for territorial actors, in particular the local and regional governments including the representatives of civil society, who are the first actors on the ground. Climate actors are the main investors in the world and have a decisive role to play in managing successfully the efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. National Governments and the community of climate actors have a key role in working together to gather new sources of funding and make the most of existing funding to favor green investment. They favourably welcome the initiative of the President of the French Republic in organizing a summit on the specific question of climate finance in December 12 in Paris. The climate actors will offer clear proposals, the result of work undertaken during the Climate Chance Summit in Agadir and during a meeting to finalize these proposals prior to the French Government initiative.

6) The role and participation of climate actors for action is essential. The dynamics brought by climate actors are more than ever critical for lending credibility to a climate stable future. They recognize the considerable progress that has taken place in integrating their actions in the UNFCCC process since the Lima Conference (LPAA, GCAA, NAZCA, TEP) and highlight the role of the High-Level Climate Champions in this process.

Nevertheless, they consider that further progress is possible and that a transparent framework for dialogue between National Governments and non-Party stakeholders should be strengthened as part of a contractual framework, including the Paris Agreement. They call on National Governments and institutions of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement to further consider and integrate the proposals put forward by climate actors from high level dialogue on GCA governance held during the Climate Chance Summit in Agadir. They emphasize the importance of a consistent agenda between the Convention and the key initiatives suggested by climate actors.

7) They highlight the importance of reflections on a sectoral level (Transport, Energy, Buildings, Agriculture) and a long-term road map put forward by the sectors tasked with their construction. In addition to a global vision of sustainable development, including respect of human rights, a road map is an effective way to build an energy transition that is also a positive economic and social transformation, considering all the facets of human life. The commitment made in the Paris Agreement to ensure a Just Transition for workers in this transformation must guide us and accelerate our action, in order to make this challenge be an opportunity to create decent and quality jobs.

It is also key for a working synergy between required public policies and strategic investments in the private sector, as illustrates the necessary transition towards circular economy. National Governments should pay closer attention and use this support to establish Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and work more closely with climate actors with a view towards improved inter sectoral integration.

This coalition work should not be limited to directly emitting greenhouse gases sectors, it should also strengthen tools for action and mobilization in all fields: education, culture, training, sport ... We call on National Governments to take into account the proposals coming from these coalitions, to pay attention to new thinking, such as legal transition, to invest in multi-level and multi-actor actions requiring different types of governance.

8) Climate science can benefit from the know-how of climate actors. They reiterate their willingness to work closely with the scientific community by providing data and carrying out experiments on the actions undertaken for future IPCC reports. They emphasize the importance of the report to be completed in 2018 on the actions to be implemented to meet the goal of 1.5 degrees Celsius which should be linked to the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue and together, should be utilized to increase ambition. They highlight the importance of an independent expertise of climate actors on their action capacity, the potential in emission reduction, the innovations, on the challenges of implementation, the "leverage" potential of cooperation between actors and territories, the evaluation of methodologies, and as a support in actions for this goal (Climate Chance Observatory, pledge of the initiative *We Are Still In*, etc.)

9) The community of climate actors offers a unified vision regarding the transition to carry out while respecting the various challenges, needs and means. This is the challenge we are facing: to translate collective ecological transitions on the ground on all levels - national, regional, local and individual - so as to offer the promise of a future of which all citizens on the Planet - both men and women – can take ownership and feel engaged.

Adopted at Agadir Climate Chance Summit, 13 September 2017, where the participants paid particular tribute to the engagement of Moroccan climate actors in the success of this Summit.

Supported as of today by the following organisations:

Local and subnational governments:

International networks - CGLU (240 000 cities, metropolises and subnational governments ; 175 associations of local and regional government) ; ICLEI (1500 cities, metropolises and subnational

governments) ; R20 (51 national and subnational governments) ; C40 (91 cities) ; nrg4SD (51 subnational authorities) ; FMDV (50 cities and subnational governments) ; CODATU (36 members) ; Association Internationale des Maires Francophones (AIMF – 300 members) ; Metropolis – World Association of the Major Metropolises (136 metropolises) ; ACR+ (100 stakeholders).

Regional networks - CCRE-CEMR (130 000 local governments within 60 associations) ; CGLUA (40 associations of local governments) ; REFELA (45 elected members) ; Assembly of European Regions (150 subnational governments) ; EUROCITIES (150 cities) ; Energy Cities (1000 represented cities).

National networks - Association des maires de France et des présidents d'intercommunalités (AMF – 35 000 members) ; Association des Régions de France ; Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe (AFCCRE - 1 300 local governments) ; Fédération des Agences Locales de l'Energie et du Climat (FLAME – 38 federated structures) ; Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso (AMBF), Association Nationale des Communes du Bénin (ANCB), Association des Maires de Mauritanie (AMM), Association des Municipalités du Mali.

Business and Industry: Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc (CGEM) ; Chambre de Commerce Internationale France (ICC) ; Global Compact France ; Orée ; Cobaty International ; Réseau ECO@CTEURS (Collectif des Entrepreneurs Écoresponsables du Maroc).

Children and Youth: *International and regional networks* - YOUNGO (constituency des ONG jeunes) ; CliMates ; Mouvement des Jeunes Marocains pour le Climat ; Arab Youth Climate Movement Lebanon ; Réseau des Jeunes Leaders CS ; Réseau des Jeunes Méditerranéen pour le Climat (MYCN) ; the Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA) ; Réseau Climat des Jeunes du Sud Sahara en Centrafrique (REC-JESS-CA) ; Leaders Club. *Associations* - Enactus Faculté des Sciences Juridiques Economiques et Sociales de Ain Choc ; Association Ard al Atfal (Terre Des Enfants) ; Association Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre Souss (ASVTS) ; Sierra Leone School Green Club (SLSGC) ; Cop Trotter ; Association Marocaine des Petits Débrouillards ; Association Nigérienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN).

Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC) ; Association des Populations des Montagnes du Monde ; Organisation Tamaynut .

NGOs and associations :

Climate Action Network (CAN – 1100 NGOs) ; RAC France (1100 associations) ; ENDA Tiers Monde; 4D ; Comité21 (300 members) ; Coalition Eau (30 NGOs) ; Coalition pour la valorisation des déchets (COVAD) ; ENERGIES2050 ; Plateforme Océan et Climat ; Climate Club ; European Environmental Bureau (EEB) ; Planèt'ERE ; Initiatives pour l'Avenir des Grands Fleuves (IAGF) ; Alliance pour une Education à la Citoyenneté Planétaire ; Terrawatt Initiative ; Collectif des Associations de Solidarité Internationale Issues des Migrants des Pays de la Loire (COSIM PDL) ; RAEDD ; Réseau de Développement du Tourisme Rural-Maroc ; Réseau des Initiatives Agroécologiques au Maroc (RIAM) ; Coalition marocaine pour la Justice Climatique ; Réseau Marocain de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (REMESS) ; Réseau pour le développement durable des Oasis au Maroc (REPDOM) ; Réseau des Associations de la Réserve de Biosphère Arganeraie-Tiznit ; Alliance Marocaine pour le Climat et le Développement Durable ; Coalition Régionale pour les Droits Environnementaux et le Développement Durable Souss Massa ; Union des Associations d'Idaougnidif ; Fédération internationale des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (FSD) ; Alliance des Défenseurs des Droits Humains et de l'environnement au Tchad (ADHET) ; Réseau Ecclésiale pour le Bassin du Congo (REBAC) ; Dialogue en Humanité ; Forum Maghrebien Pour L'Environnement et Le Développement ; Forum social pour justice climatique ; Forum pour le développement durable (FODED) ; Groupe Énergies Renouvelables (GERES) ; Agrisud International ; Agronomes et Vétérinaires sans frontières (AVSF) ; Association la Voûte Nubienne ; International Tree Foundation Oxford ; Réseau Enfants de la Terre (RET) ; Association Africaine pour des villes vertes (AVIVE) ; Cistude Nature ; Vélophonie ; The Hunger Project ; Fondation Driss Benzekri pour les Droits Humains et la Démocratie ; Association ForGreenID ; Clean Climate And

Environment Campaign Initiative (CCAECI) ; Climate Change Centre Reading ; ONG Page Verte ; Association Pas et Itinéraires pour le Développement Social (APIDS) ; Association Migrations et Développement ; Association Eau et Énergie pour tous ; Association Paysages ; Association Marocaine pour le Civisme et le Développement ; Centre Draa-Tafilalet pour le Développement Durable ; Association Sud des Amateurs de la Nature ; Association Nord Rural de tourisme et culture-Brikcha ; Association Talit pour le développement Aourga Ida Outanane ; Association Taghart Taghazout pour le développement et la culture et l'environnement ; Association Tagadirt Fam el Hisn Tata ; Association Guinéenne pour la Promotion des Energies Renouvelables (AGUIPER) ; Association Eau et Energie pour Tous ; Association Marocaine de développement du Géoparc Jbel Bani (AMDGJB) ; Association Ribat Al Fateh pour le développement Durable ; ONG Pole Sud-Lubumbashi ; Association Agrotechnologies du Souss Massa (AGROTECH) ; UTI-DED ; AVIDESC Bangui ; Association de Protection d'Environnement et du Développement Durable de Zaouiat Cheikh ; Association Agdal Agadir ; ATDS ville nouvelle Tamesna ; Association d'Education à l'Environnement "Les amis de Circée" ; Association Intilakasup ; Organization Centre for Ecological and Community Development (CECD) ; Afro française interculturelle d'animation (AFRICA) ; Association Internationale pour le partenariat et l'émergence en Afrique (AIPEA) ; Association Internationale pour les Pauvres et les Indignés et Assistance (AIPIA) ; Association Chrétienne Autonome Evangélique protestante Bétel (ACAEPB) ; Association Thissaghna pour la Culture et le Développement (ASTICUDE) ; Association Jbel Ayachi pour le Développement Culturel, Social, Economique et de l'Environnement ; Association Dar Si Hmad for Development, Education and Culture ; AESVT Maroc ; Association ARRAYHANE de la solidarité sociale et la protection de l'environnement ; EVA ONG ; ADSS ; Association des Travailleurs Immigrés au Maroc (ATIMA) ; Association Tawaangal Nomades – vivre autrement ; Afrique Esperance ONG ; Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement et du Développement Rural ; Association eco-union ; Eco Foundation for Sustainable Alternatives (EFSA) ; Association IFKER d'éducation à l'environnement et développement durable ; Association Université pour Tous de Fes ; Association European Energy Award AISBL ; Association des Chercheurs en Migration et Développement Durable (ACMD) ; Asociacion Destino Bénin ; Association de bienfaisance pour l'environnement et solidarité ; Association Nassim pour la femme et l'enfant (ANEF) ; Association Green Planet Bénin ; Stratégies Méditerranée ; Anassr Association ; Association Action Citoyenne et Ecologique (ACE) ; Association nationale des exploitants du bois du Niger (ANEB) ; Association Almadeina du RADDO ; Association Sôm-Nooma pour le développement (ASND) ; Association ESPOD ; Association Ecologie et Art ; Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV) ; Association A6 retraite et vieillissement ; Association espace solidarité sociale et environnement ; Association Soleil Eau Vent Maroc ; AFVAC-CAMEROUN ; AESVT FES ; Tous pour Rabat Ville Verte ; AIDECO TAFRAOUT ; Association métamorphose outremer ; Chercheurs d'Autres ; Ensemble pour la Protection de l'Environnement, la Santé et le Développement Durable (ENVIROSAD) ; Ensemble pour la Solidarité et le Développement (ESD) ; Protection Environnementale et le Développement Durable (APEDD) ; Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature (OCEAN) ; Community Initiatives For Peace And Development (CIPAD-GUINEE) ; Surfrider Foundation Maroc ; Appui aux Capacités Locales pour le Développement (ACALODE) ; ONG CDR ; ONG Carbone Guinée ; AfroLeadership ; Association des Amies des Rapaces (ASARA) ; Association ALFOUKI pour le développement durable.

Women and Gender: *International or regional networks* - Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF - 150 women's and environmental organizations) ; Gender Concerns International ; WE Act for Africa ; Africa Women's Forum ; Réseau féministe RUPTURE. *Associations* - Association Entrelles entrepreneurs Souss Massa ; Association AMAL « Femmes en Mouvement pour une Vie Meilleure » ; Association Femmes Sans Frontières (AFESAF) ; Association Femmes Bladi pour le Développement et le tourisme ; Association Epanouissement Féminin ; La voix des femmes migrantes au Maroc ; Femmes Leaders et Autonome de Guinée (FELAG).

Workers and Trade Unions: Confédération Syndicale Internationale (CSI) ; CFTD ; Syndicat national du personnel des collectivités territoriales de Côte d'Ivoire SYNAPECOCI.

Research: Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCRN – 800 researchers); Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Méditerranéen (IPEMED); Pôle International de Recherche et d'Appui aux Actions de Développement (PIRAAD); INDC; Moroccan Interfaith and Peacebuilding Center; Centre de Recherche Environnement, Sécurité Humaine Et Gouvernance (CERES); Centre de Recherches Populaires pour l'Action Citoyenne (CERPAC); Académie de l'Eau.