

Core strategy & planning for initiating action

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8 December 2021 / Version 22 (created 3 October 2021)

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This document

This document is the start-up strategy to guide the initiation of campaigning and other related work to be undertaken by the Climate Rescue Catalyst Group and partners. The document will be updated in real time as thinking and circumstances develop.

The most recent version of the document can be found here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1CEGAotWZly4Sk6eIu3rLXjtnZWPORngu/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=109242086249954792165&rtpof=true&sd=true>

The challenge

Humanity has been aware of the possibility of human caused climate change for over 100 years¹ and the seriousness of the issue has been formally recognised by governments since the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change came into effect in 1994².

However, human-caused climate change is not an issue that humanity has had the experience of solving before so we have muddled our way extremely slowly into taking action.

One of the factors contributing to the inadequate response has been the economic and political power of high emissions industries which has been very strong for a very long time— though this is beginning to change with the emergence of cost-competitive renewable energy.

By now the immediate impacts of climate change have become extremely and unacceptably serious, with a great deal worse to come unless highly effective action is taken with extreme urgency.

The culture of normal politics, eg. gradualism and an expectation of major trade-offs, has meant that mainstream climate activism and mainstream government climate action has not set out to **undo** the change to the climate at all, let alone fast. In fact, the current official UN target established by the Paris Agreement is to **increase** the temperature above even where we are now and then to lock that increase in permanently.

This normal politics mind-set skews how society thinks about climate action, leading to:

- to a major under-estimation of the costs of climate change and a major over-estimation of the cost of near-term action to undo climate change. This mismatch is also reinforced by information asymmetries and by the formal processes of future discounting in the finance sector and in mainstream economic theory
- the development of a huge gap between what needs to be done to successfully protect the climate vulnerable and the actions actually being pursued by almost all climate advocates and policy makers.

The official objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is:

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svante_Arrhenius#Greenhouse_effect

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change

ARTICLE 2: OBJECTIVE: The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt 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. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

This objective doesn't define what dangerous means. Dangerous for whom or what? The only things mentioned specifically that need to be protected are ecosystems, food production and economic development. These are systems, not climate vulnerable people or other living things. It would be possible to meet the UNFCCC objective while the climate vulnerable suffer terrible losses – provided ecosystems are adapting (don't they always adapt in the face of change?), and aggregate food production is maintained and economic development continues.

Given the massive wriggle room in the UNFCCC objective, the implicit aim of current mainstream action on climate is to “reduce” the impact of climate compared to what it would be with no action. But it is quite unclear what “good enough” action is.

Locking in a higher temperature and ocean acidification than now, under the goals of the Paris Agreement, will cause major ecosystem breakdowns on land and in the oceans. Extreme weather, desertification and sea level rise will reduce the liveability of large areas leading to lowered living standards, higher death rates and greater movement of climate refugees.

Richer countries will have greater capacity for local adaptation (but a reduced willingness to pay for poorer countries to adapt as pressure from climate change builds up) – leading to a kind of [Dubai](#)-ification of the world.

Response

If we are to maximise the protection of the climate vulnerable (human and other living things), a very different approach to climate action will be needed.

The whole human population (now nearly 8 billion) and all other living things (untold trillions) and species (many millions) depend on the existence of a climate that they are adapted to.

Maximum Protection – a new climate goal

We need a new goal on which we can rebuild climate action ie. to provide maximum protection³ for all humans and other living things. In support of this goal we need to:

- restore optimum, naturally safe climate and ocean pH (alkalinity) conditions within the Holocene range, as fast as possible
- provide ‘safe passage’ conditions during the transition to the naturally regulated safe climate for all people and other living things – so that they can survive long enough to benefit from a restored safe climate and ocean alkalinity.

³ See: <http://bit.ly/DeliveringMaximumProtection>

Protecting the climate vulnerable

A strong test of action based on the maximum protection goal is to commit to delivering protection for the climate vulnerable (people and other living things). If there is no commitment to protect the climate vulnerable then in practice climate action goals are lowered every time they become a bit difficult to achieve.

Duty of care & chain of responsibility/custody

Having established a new strong climate action goal it is essential to create a system that guarantees effective follow-through action. Administrative systems of this sort have been developed and applied widely for the pursuit of occupational health and safety and pandemic management goals.

The starting point is a duty of care that triggers a chain of actions (chain of responsibility) leading to the delivery of protection. This approach is beginning to be applied in the climate domain⁴⁵.

The duty of care/chain of responsibility approach (systematic protection) implies a need for a four-step process:

- beginning with a duty of care for civil society climate action groups and governments – to protect all people and other living things globally
- the identification of what actions are needed by when to protect people and other living things, especially the climate vulnerable
- the creation of a program or system to drive the delivery of the needed protection
- actions to provide the needed protection, fast and reliably enough.

Necessary protective actions should be clustered together at the global/earth system level and at the regional level where this makes action more effective. The scale, speed and character of action at the global and regional level should be set by the needs of the most vulnerable.

The current Earth system state

- Greenhouse gas emissions are now too high
- Atmospheric and ocean CO₂ levels are now too high
- Atmospheric, ocean and land temperatures are now too high
- The rates of change of the temperature are now too high.⁶

The Earth system and local level activity

The climate and ocean pH conditions of the earth are already outside the optimum range so protective action will need to include, if the measures can be made safe enough:

- emission elimination (zero emissions)
- drawdown of the excess greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

⁴ <https://elaw.org/nl.urgenda.15>

⁵

<https://theconversation.com/bushfire-survivors-just-won-a-crucial-case-against-the-nsw-environmental-watchdog-putting-other-states-on-notice-166820>

⁶ A fast rate of restoring the temperature should be beneficial rather than harmful because the system is moving back into the zone that most people and other living things are adapted to.

- application of fast cooling methods at the earth systems level (if they can be made safe enough)
- restoration of ocean pH (alkalinity) (if this can be done safely enough)
- protection of critical earth system elements at a regional level (eg. slowing the loss of ice from Greenland and Antarctica)
- application of localised adaptation measures.

The most effective way to deliver protection globally

Priority should be given to solutions measures that have the biggest global benefit– so that the rich world doesn’t get absorbed in its own expensive local adaptation – leaving all else to suffer or perish. Earth-system-level responses are likely to have the greatest global benefit – dollar for dollar – provided the measures are safe – because the one program of action provides global benefit.

System level	Physical strategy	Methods
Earth-system-level protection	Restoration of a naturally safe climate/ocean alkalinity	• Zero emissions economy • Drawdown of excess CO₂ from air
	Providing safe conditions while a naturally safe climate is restored	• Fast cooling (solar reflection and cirrus cloud • Neutralisation of ocean acidification • Slowing ice loss from ice sheets, glaciers and the Arctic Ocean.
Localised protection	Adaptation	(A multitude of measures.)

Climate Rescue

The non-profit organisation, RSTI, has initiated a Climate Rescue campaign to promote the adoption of the maximum protection approach (as described in this paper) in all countries across the world and at the international level. RSTI’s work on the Climate Rescue campaign will be driven by the Climate Rescue Catalyst Group.

Given the scale of the task of catalysing a climate rescue program to deliver maximum protection, and given the diversity of cultural and administrative conditions around the world, a Climate Rescue program is likely to be more successful if it is pursued by a coalition of cooperating groups rather than by a single organisation.

Complexity

A climate rescue program would be on a par, in terms of complexity, with managing the second world war, but with the added complexity that most of the institutions needed for a climate rescue have not yet been created and the climate movement is still in the early stages of developing the skills needed to get all types of government into emergency action mode to successfully deliver maximum protection.

So, an organisation that is set up to catalyse a global climate rescue will need to be able to handle the complexity and the unprecedented character of the needed program.⁷ It will need to combine campaigning and research capabilities. And it will need to proactively recruit people who have a strong capability or potential to handle complexity.

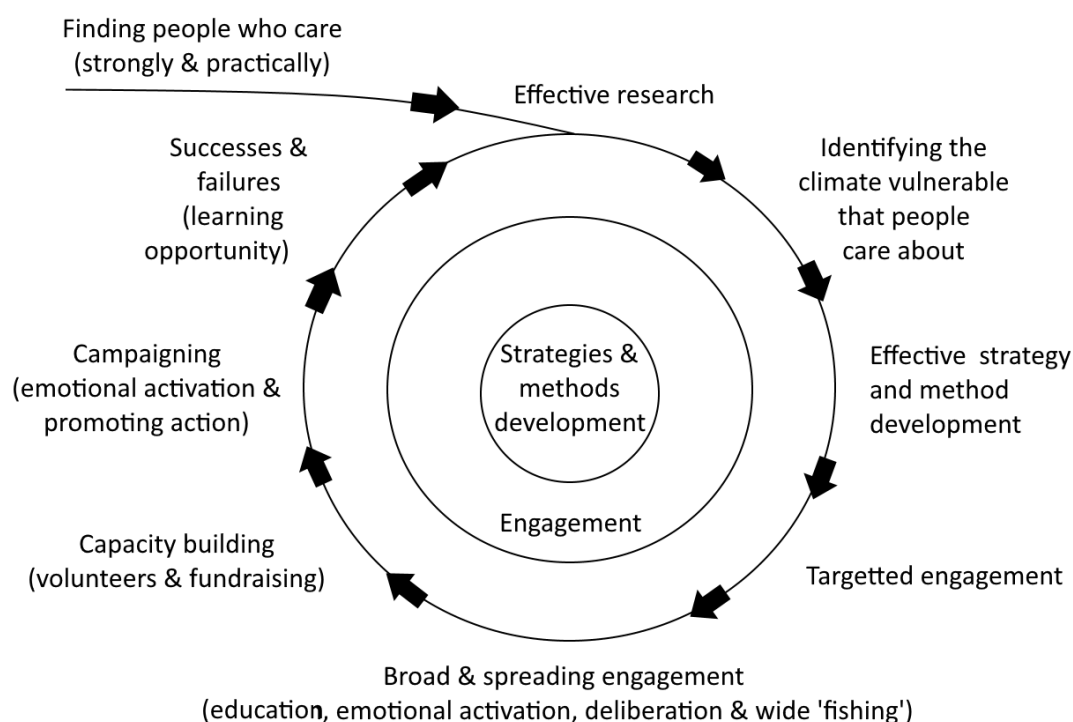
The strategic framing underpinning the Climate Rescue program

As a consequence of the necessary complexity the Climate Rescue program need to rest on a foundation of well developed strategic principles accessible here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1K9NKYtxr76soqnLLj1534d4k7V2hbmmk/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=109242086249954792165&rtpof=true&sd=true>

The Climate Rescue planning flywheel

The development dynamics for the Climate Rescue can be summarised in the Climate Rescue planning flywheel⁸:



The more effectively each step is taken and the faster the cycles are completed the more momentum will be built into the overall Climate Rescue campaign and any sub-campaigns.

⁷ Maier, M & Rechtin, E. (2009). The art of systems architecting (Third Edition). CRC Press: Boca Raton, USA.

Remington, K. & J. Pollack. (2007). Tools for complex projects. Gower: Aldershot, Hampshire, UK.

Kendrick, T. (2016). How to manage complex programs: High impact techniques for handling project workflow, deliverables, and teams. American Management Association: New York.

Koistinen, P. (2004). Arsenal of World War II: The political economy of American warfare, 1940-1945. University Press of Kansas: Lawrence, US.

Klein, M. L. (2013). Call to arms: Mobilizing America for World War II. Bloomsbury: New York.

⁸ <https://www.jimcollins.com/books/turning-the-flywheel.html>

Setting up for action

The need for sub-campaigns

A grant to initiate the Climate Rescue campaign has been received from the Climate Emergency Fund⁹. Because of the charitable status of the grant, the funds cannot be used to promote (or oppose) specific legislation. So the RSTI Climate Rescue campaign will need to be partitioned into a sub-campaign that can use the CEF grant, and one or more sub-campaigns that can promote specific legislation without using CEF funds.

Strategic analysis has identified three Climate Rescue sub-campaigns that should be pursued simultaneously.

The three sub-campaigns

Protect the Climate Vulnerable campaign

This is a campaign to change the global culture of climate action so it is based on actually delivering maximum protection for the climate vulnerable – including those at risk over the next 20 years. Essential information to support the campaign and government implementation includes the identification of the climate vulnerable around the world, what their protection needs are and how the protection can be delivered fast enough.

Fast Climate Cooling campaign

This is a global campaign to accelerate the deployment of fast cooling methods, if, and only if, there are methods that can be used safely and effectively. It will be crucial to scale up research (computer-based, in the laboratory and in the field) at emergency speed. Deployment methods need to be developed urgently in parallel in case safe fast cooling methods become available. But regulatory processes need to be put in place, like in the health system, to weed out methods that are not safe and effective.

Delivering Climate Rescue campaign

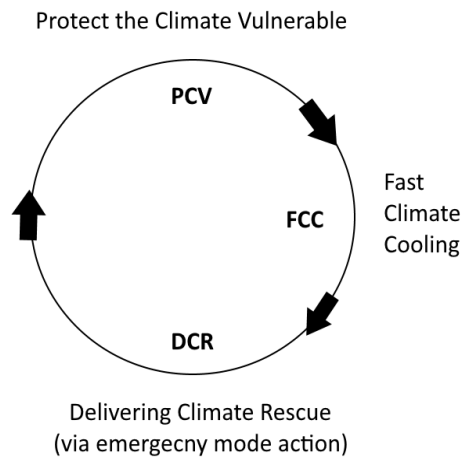
This is a campaign to build up the high-speed global delivery of a full climate rescue program (package of actions) by governments operating in emergency mode. The first priorities are to demonstrate in a few jurisdictions that the climate movement can adopt a climate rescue approach and that governments can take on emergency mode to deliver maximum protection for the climate vulnerable. Once proof-of-concept cases are available the campaign will then aim to spread this mode of action globally through all levels of government and society-wide.

The Climate Rescue campaigning flywheel

The sub-campaigning dynamics for the Climate Rescue campaign can be summarised in the Climate Rescue Campaign flywheel¹⁰:

⁹ <https://www.climateemergencyfund.org>

¹⁰ <https://www.jimcollins.com/books/turning-the-flywheel.html>



Support units

It is anticipated that the Climate Rescue Catalyst Group will establish the following units to support the work of the three sub-campaigns:

- Alliance & International
- Campaign Programming Unit
- Strategy, Research & Deliberation Unit
- Support & Building Unit

The Research sub-unit will likely undertake work in the following areas:

- Motivations (ethical and enlightened self-interest)
- Climate vulnerable
- Earth system *science*
- Earth system *solutions*
- Geopolitics & geo-economics
- Sustainability
- Economy
- Government
- Social science-Activism
- Analogies

The work on analogies would likely cover:

- Apollo program
- Industrial safety
- Marshall Plan
- economic mobilisation in the World Wars
- Covid19

Organising focuses

The process of cranking up the climate rescue campaign (and the three sub campaigns) could be driven through several different focuses eg.

- People focuses
 - Climate/ocean vulnerable people
 - Citizens/activists
 - Researchers
 - Professionals

- Policy-workers.
- Consultants/advisers/mentors
- Vulnerability focuses
- Threat focuses
- Research
- Solutions development
- Education, deliberation, culture change
- Policy action
- Country/area focuses
- Global focus
- Document focuses
 - Integrated campaign strategy
 - Integrated generic protection strategy

Initiating action

Building start-up capacity

The fastest way to start up will likely be to create alliances with climate groups that already have the most common ground with the Climate Rescue approach (ie. maximum protection for the climate vulnerable delivered at emergency speed) and which have access to potential volunteers.

At the time of writing the Climate Rescue campaign's network of connections is strongest in Australia (especially Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and the ACT¹¹) so we will move as fast as we can to build campaign capacity here so that we then have enough people power to rapidly reach out globally.

Website for Climate Rescue and the 3 sub-campaigns

A website is needed for the Climate Rescue campaign and the three sub-campaigns – as a point of contact, and an information and organising hub.

Recruitment working group

As soon as the Climate Rescue Catalyst Group can find one or more interested volunteers a specialist recruitment and outreach working group should be formed.

Engaging in each country

The Climate Rescue Catalyst Group, working with any alliance partners, needs to set up a 'global engagement unit' to reach out to people and groups in each country to initiate climate rescue work. The global engagement unit then needs to catalyse the formation of an activation unit for each country – through the global unit's own work or through a 'third party' country activation unit that has volunteer capacity and links with an unactivated country.

Africa	Eastern
	Middle
	Northern
	Southern
	Western
Americas	Caribbean
	Central

¹¹ NSW, SA, ACT forming local and international sub-national governments collaboration around net zero emissions
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vcJJWA-Le_NR1VdAwUwHKxfD4IWsj0UV/view?usp=sharing

	North
	South
Asia	Central
	East
	North (see Russia)
	South
	Southeast
	West
Europe	EU
	Non-EU
Oceania	
Russia	(Non-EU-Europe, North Asia)

A full country and overseas territory list prepared for the Climate Rescue campaign is here:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1NxoDxcYYPL7StdHZf7LM1wGsRVYjygTm/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=109242086249954792165&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Also see Wikipedia lists:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependent_territories_by_continent

Country profiles

The global engagement unit should begin producing a profile for each country. The profiles would then be expanded by a relevant country engagement unit.

Information that could be included in a country profile could be:

- the structure and character of the climate movement in that country
- the possibility of finding one or more suitable campaign alliance partner organisations
- the potential for accessing volunteers for the Climate Rescue campaign and the 3 sub-campaigns – activist and expert
- a fast identification of the climate vulnerable within the country or of significance to the people of the country
- academic and research resources (knowledge bases and capabilities)
- an analysis of the jurisdictions in the country (from national to local governments), including information on:
 - the percentage of the climate movement adopting the maximum protection for the climate vulnerable approach (see details in the *section below* on the Protect the Climate Vulnerable campaign)
 - the political possibilities for full-strength, catalytic climate emergency government action.

Building volunteer recruitment capacity (activists and experts)

Each country activation unit needs to develop a strategy for maximising the volunteers, (activist and expert) and the information sources (through research groups and other bodies) available to the Climate Rescue campaign and its three sub-campaigns.

Volunteers might contribute to country-level activity or they might contribute to global or regional support units of the Climate Rescue Catalyst Group or alliance partners.

Initiation of the campaigns – country by country

The Climate Rescue Catalyst Group needs to develop some models for getting the Climate Rescue campaign going at the country level. This might be easiest done working with one or more alliance partners.

Cooperation agreements

Early activation of countries will likely be easiest if done in collaboration with one or more alliance partners per country. It will probably work best to formalise each partnership with a cooperation agreement.

Lifting the campaigns to the international level

The Climate Rescue campaign needs to eventually operate at the international level as well as at the national level. But this is likely to be difficult to achieve until the campaign and the three sub-campaigns have taken off in quite a few countries.

Sub-campaign 1: Protect the Climate Vulnerable (PCV)

This sub-campaign is the one that can draw on the Climate Emergency Fund grant.

The purpose of this campaign is to change the global culture of climate action so it is based on actually delivering maximum protection for the climate vulnerable – including those at risk over the next 20 years. (See the appendix for a scoping of what the term “climate vulnerable” could cover.)

The PCV campaign has a number of important functions to perform, that is, to:

- tap into strong **motivation** (ethical and enlightened self-interest)
- drive a goal and action **paradigm shift** (moving from Paris goals to maximum protection for the climate vulnerable)
- provide **education** and **advocacy** about how to protect all people and other living things from human-caused climate change including the vulnerable
- drive the fastest possible global **mobilisation** (to maximise capacity, to inspire confidence that a global issue can be tackled, and to speed the emergence of a new consensus around providing maximum protection)
- foster **deliberation** about the ethics, other motivations and practicalities of providing maximum protection compared to other possible responses.

The Climate Rescue Catalyst Group needs to form a PCV campaign working group to work with the country groups and the research groups to get the PCV campaign going as fast as possible in every country.

There are a number of information outputs from the PCV campaign that need to be produced as soon as possible:

- An initial proof-of-concept “*Protect the Pacific Atoll Islands*” paper with stand-alone advice on how to write more case studies.
- A “*Systematic protection: Duty of care and chain of responsibility*” paper.
- A first public version of a “*Protect the Climate Vulnerable campaign strategy*”
- Lists of the climate vulnerable (global and by country).

- Single-case reports on the climate vulnerable.
- A first public version of a “*Protect the Climate Vulnerable Report*” that outlines how the climate vulnerable can be protected. As more work is done on different cases of the climate vulnerable, the results will be consolidated into the “*Protect the Climate Vulnerable Report*”.

Mapping a suite of information products on climate vulnerability

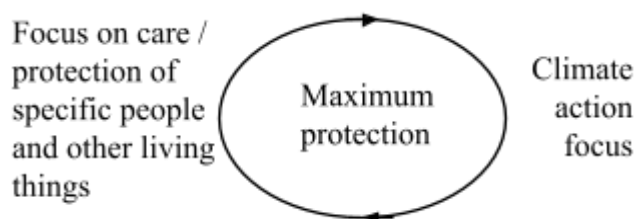
Skill-level	Thoroughness	Proof of concept fast list (global and by country)	Comprehensive list (global and by country)	Proof of concept reports (one per vulnerability case)	Comprehensive suite of reports – one for each case of the climate vulnerable (starting with prima facie cases)	Integrated global report – to calibrate earth system action, scale and deadlines (*)
Citizen synthesiser	Fast	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Thorough		✓	✓	✓	✓
Expert	Fast	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Thorough		✓	✓	✓	✓

(* covering the common earth-system-level protection actions required by many or all of the climate vulnerable.)

The scope of research to support the PCV campaign includes:

- sources of expertise
- what different cohorts of people already want to protect
- the climate vulnerable around the world (eg. people, other living things and ecosystems, and critical earth system elements are threatened by climate change)
- the threats to the climate vulnerable from climate (and related phenomena such as ocean CO₂ acidification)
- what the protection needs of the climate vulnerable are (eg. earth system and other interventions to restore safe climate conditions in ways that are effective and safe for people and life generally)
- how the protection can be delivered fast enough with high certainty.

A key role for the PCV campaign will be to draw together groups who are dedicated to the protection of the climate vulnerable and groups that have traditionally focussed on climate action –with the linkage being a commitment to providing maximum protection.



Early projects to get the campaign going could include:

- Creating a cascade of projects where volunteer teams can identify and document:
 - the climate vulnerable relevant to their community
 - what needs to be done, by when, to protect each class of the climate vulnerable.
- Creating a cascade of projects where volunteer teams can campaign to protect the climate vulnerable.

The contributions from the FCC and the DCR campaigns

The Fast Climate Cooling campaign will contribute to climate movement understanding of the potential contribution that fast cooling methods might be able to make to protecting the climate vulnerable, provided the fast cooling methods can be made safe enough. The DCR campaign will contribute to climate movement understanding of how going into emergency mode can make it possible to deliver safe climate action at scale and at high speed.

More strategic detail on the PCV campaign

Over time more detail on the development of the “*Protect the Climate Vulnerable*” sub-campaign will built up in the PCV development plan:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/17HKNVCP7PLsaVpHOfl0mObEPwz-3hwqA/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=109242086249954792165&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Sub-campaign 2: Fast Climate Cooling (FCC)

The purpose of this campaign is to accelerate the deployment of fast cooling methods and other earth system level interventions to help restore a naturally safe climate and to provide a safe transition for the climate vulnerable while the safe climate is being re-established, if, and only if, they can be used safely and effectively.

The campaign’s action focuses are to:

- foster open discussion and deliberation in the climate movement and society at large
- foster learning from occupational health and safety and pandemic disease management
- drive the adoption of bottom-up legislation to provide a governance framework for expanded research (including in the field) and near-term deployment on an experimental basis if it is safe enough.
- foster urgent research, assessment and deployment of fast cooling methods and other safe climate and ocean interventions if they are safe enough.

The Fast Climate Cooling campaign will also foster the identification of the best available protection outcomes if particular methods of fast cooling turn out to be **not** safe enough to use.

The kick off project will be the production of a paper that draws lessons from the management of the covid19 pandemic for how the need for fast cooling should be handled.

The contributions from the PCV and the DCR campaigns

The PCV campaign will make it clear why the protection of the climate vulnerable would benefit from the application of fast cooling methods (if they were safe enough). The DCR campaign will show how fast cooling can be deployed fast if it is shown to be safe enough. The PCV campaign will also accelerate engagement in every country globally.

Sub-campaign 3: Delivering Climate Rescue (DCR)

The purpose of this campaign is to build up the high-speed global delivery of a full climate rescue program (package of actions) led by governments operating in emergency mode (in concert with communities, civil society organisations and businesses).

The first step will be to create model climate emergency plans based on the climate rescue approach that can be adopted by:

- climate movement groups engaging their jurisdiction governments
- jurisdiction governments.

This model plan development process will start with a model plan for climate movement groups targeting local councils.

Once the first model plan is available, the Delivering Climate Rescue sub-campaign will search to find the best locations in the world to create specific campaign breakthroughs (to provide proof-of-concept demonstrations) ie:

- locations with the highest chance of getting close to all climate activists to pursue an emergency-mode action campaign.
- locations with the highest chance of adopting “*No more bad investment*” legislation¹².
- locations/jurisdiction with the highest chance of getting the area government to adopt an emergency mode program to deliver maximum protection for the climate vulnerable.

The highest chance of finding such locations will probably be in the 2000 or so areas that have adopted “climate emergency declarations” since 2016.

Careful analysis needs to be done to work out why the 2016=> climate emergency declaration campaign failed to establish a maximum protection approach anywhere in the world, including in Darebin City Council.

The Delivering Climate Rescue campaign will then advocate for the maximum protection goal to supersede the Paris goals and for a version of very fast, large scale emergency action capable of achieving the maximum protection goal.

Once the proof-of-concept approaches have been adopted by one or a few communities or jurisdictions, the aim of the Delivering Climate Rescue campaign will be to propagate the adoption of the most appropriate model in each jurisdiction world-wide.

Campaign success will require the engagement of.

- the community at large
- the climate movement
- political parties and political independents
- governments (elected members, public servants)
- civil society, media educators and researchers
- business.

¹² <https://www.cedamia.org/no-more-bad-investments/>

The roles of businesses in fostering the transition of governments into climate emergency action mode is likely to be multifaceted: eg.

- making management systems and related skills honed in businesses available to the effort to get government to get into emergency action mode on climate and to succeed in implementing large scale and complex climate emergency programs drawing, for example, on:
 - occupational health and safety programs
 - complex program management
 - systems architecting and systems engineering
 - pathfinding (-creating) skills
 - strategy development and deployment
 - business ecosystem development / platform management.
- building a business alliance that throws its support behind governments going into emergency action mode on climate
- creating the goods and services needed to enable the restoration and maintenance of a safe climate society.

The Delivering Climate Rescue sub-campaign could engage business in this way by reaching out to:

- practicing companies of sufficient scale or complexity or innovation orientation to have the necessary systems and skills
- consulting firms and consultants
- professionals
- researchers and educators.

Integrated Climate Rescue campaigning/action & the “2 action focuses” strategy

To actually protect the climate vulnerable and restore a safe climate requires a huge array of actions to be taken on a large scale and with great urgency and in a coordinated and integrated way. With so much to be done so fast, people feel an overwhelming urge to concentrate their efforts and to simplify action.. But the risk is that people then lose track of the totality of what should be achieved (and so the program as a whole cannot succeed).

One way to prevent this problem is to make sure that everyone, at all stages and levels of the campaign / action program promote the integrated program as a single demand or project in its own right.

With our climate action culture as it now is, it might seem reasonable for powerful people at the top of national and perhaps state/province hierarchies to have to have a personal sense of responsibility for the integrated program. But people further down the hierarchy and the general public do not expect that they need to think this way.

But commitment to building and implementing a full climate emergency program is not embedded in society yet. And this commitment will have to be built up substantially from the lower levels of government first. So somehow we will have to find a way to build the culture up from the base.

Since the vast majority of people in all countries have a strong sense that it is “someone else who should have their mind around the whole job of solving the climate problem, maybe the best way to change the culture would be to promote the idea that each person acting on climate should take on two (or just a few) contributions, and that always one of those two (or a few) tasks is to directly and consciously promote the adoption of the whole package by society.

This means that it needs to be an urgent priority for the Climate Rescue campaign to develop a methodology for promoting the integrated full package.

Targets to take on the 2 actions focuses approach	Focus 1: Action to promote an <u>integrated package of measures</u> to protect the climate vulnerable and restore a safe climate	Focus 2: Action(s) to <u>contribute</u> to the integrated package of measures
Individuals		
Community groups / civil society organisations		
Political parties		
Local governments		
State/Territory governments		
National government		
International organisations		

The contributions from the PCV and the FCC campaigns

The PCV and the FCC campaigns will make it clear what climate actions need to be delivered by governments and society at large when in emergency mode. The PCV campaign will also accelerate engagement in every country globally.

Population cohort recruitment and campaigning

Starting point	Recruitment	Campaigning	Complexity
Building the CRCG secretariat			High (generalists and specialists)
Project related networking (PCV, FCC, DCR)			High (generalists and specialists)
Grassroots mobilising in areas of high climate concern			Mixed
Youth networking			Mixed
Grassroots mobilising in areas of high climate vulnerability			Mixed
Grassroots mobilising in areas of high social influence			Mixed
Political party networking			Mixed

Networking amongst professionals			Mixed (leaning high)
Elite networking			Mixed (leaning high)

Cross-campaigns strategic issues

Creating strategies that motivate high culpability/high capability communities to provide benefit for high vulnerability/low capacity communities

- High emissions areas/communities are often not the same as highly climate change impacted areas/communities.
- Often high income communities are not hit as hard by climate change as low income communities, but the high income communities are more responsible for the climate problem.
- Often areas/communities with high adaptability to climate impacts have more responsibility for causing the problem than areas/communities with low adaptability.
- Often areas with the greater capacity for drawdown of CO₂ have less responsibility for climate change impacts and have less capacity to fund drawdown.
- Often rich urban areas are not highly motivated to act on climate change prevention while poor urban areas have greater need to act but less financial capability.
- Often urban areas are not highly motivated to act on climate change prevention while rural areas have greater need to act but less financial capability.

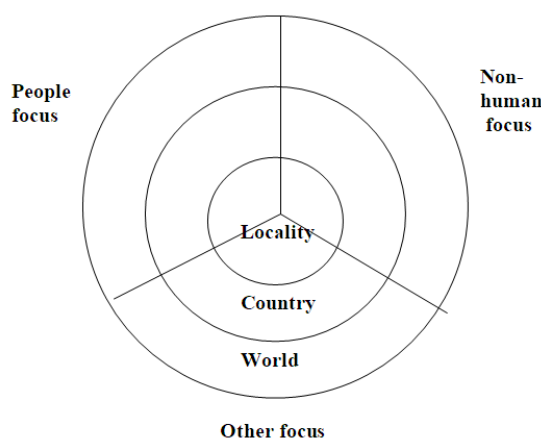
A large effort needs to be put into developing policies and arrangements that will create a motivation structure that will engage those with the greatest responsibility and capability to act on climate change prevention.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Climate vulnerability

Scoping climate vulnerability

The climate vulnerable can be scoped using this diagram:



Four categories of climate vulnerability

Climate vulnerability can be thought about from at least four different perspectives: (a) the victims of climate change impacts who we do or could care about, (b) systems impacted by climate that can cause serious knock on impacts as they change, (c) classes of climate-driven vulnerability that can lead to impacts.

1. The Climate Vulnerable – the focus of empathy & compassion

(vulnerable to climate impacts)

Broad categories: people, human communities, other living things, species, ecological communities, ecosystems

Examples:

- Young people, everywhere
- Climate refugees
- Nations and people of the atoll islands
- The people of Bangladesh
- People of fire prone areas
- People of flood prone areas
- People of areas prone to super storms (eg. the Philippines, the Gulf of Mexico)
- Indigenous people living on country
- Coral reefs (eg. the Great Barrier Reef)
- Cold dependent ecosystems.
- Acidification prone marine environments (eg. the Southern and Arctic Oceans)

2, Climate vulnerable systems – the focus of our enlightened self-interest

(vulnerable to climate impacts)

Broad categories: agricultural systems, development areas, industries, societies, ecosystems, earth system elements, civilisation

Examples:

- The Arctic sea ice
- The Greenland ice sheet
- The West Antarctic ice sheet
- Areas subject to the Arctic jet stream
- Natural carbon stores (forests, permafrost, soils, peat lands, ocean clathrates)
- Low lying coastal areas
- Areas prone to desertification under climate change

3. Climate-driven vulnerabilities

Broad categories: water stress, climate-driven migration stress, climate-driven security stress, climate-driven food shortages, ecosystem breakdown.

Examples:

- ???

4. The climate-solutions vulnerable

(vulnerable to the impacts of climate change solutions)

Broad categories: Human communities dependent on employment from high emissions industries (eg. fossil fuels, ruminant based agriculture)

Examples:

- ???