THE GREEN BOOK
LE LIVRE VERT

EDITION 2016
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The present green book aims to capitalize the achievements of activities of youth mobilization before and after the COP21, in order to boost the changing within young people and else actors.
1. Introduction

In December 2015, the international community was gratified by the adoption of a new agreement on the occasion of the 21th Conference of Parties to the Convention United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Paris agreement just mark the consecration of Nations society components expectations for climate justice, emphasizes on the urgency to address the significant gap between the overall effect of the mitigation commitments taken by Parties in terms of annual global emissions of greenhouse gases to 2020 and the trends of global emissions consistent with the prospect of containing the rise in average global temperature well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to continue the efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 °C. To achieve this goal, the implementation of Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC) in the States will be done with the involvement and support of all part of society and in case of youth. Because, being the social layer that would suffer the brunt of climate change in the coming decades, young people have been able to mobilize to follow the process and encourage the adoption of the Paris agreement. In addition to actions and large gatherings local, national and regional, the Eleventh Conference of Youth (COY 11) mobilized thousands of youth in Paris and around the world on climate issues ahead of the COP21. Following the adoption of the Paris agreement, several workshops were organized by the youth to share the achievements of these mobilizations upstream, but especially reflect on youth networks organizational matters and implementation concrete and effective actions to play their part in achieving the ideal of 1.5°C. This Green Paper aims to build on the achievements of these young mobilizations upstream and downstream of the COP 21, to push for change in this social layer, but also in other categories of actors.
2. Why this document and to whom is it intended

Education and awareness with a major emphasis on information sharing are the golden keys to induce a change in individual behavior and to change the world. It is at this correctly, that the Paris agreement "commits all Parties to ensure that education, training, public awareness, public participation and access of the population to the information on the Article 6 and 12 of the agreement are taken into account in their contribution to capacity building ".

Young people must be at the heart of decisions and capacity building processes, and must have a place at each table. Although youth is this social layer on which hopes are based in order to achieve a better future world, his case was treated as transversely in the decisions of the Paris Agreement, restating the need for this generation to organize themselves to perform the function that is his in this common struggle. The preparation of the COP 21 showed that abounded extremely wealthy initiatives and experiences, varied and innovative, it is important to know to create the idea to replicate or to achieve other. But there is now, besides the divergent statements and reports of these initiatives, some major international reference documents for information and call to action for the cause of the climate and the planet after of the Paris agreement.

This Green book aims to fill this gap by providing to young people, the information and solids benchmarks for youth organizations and networks to effectively engage in the action in their various regions. This manual, which equally to officers and stakeholders of the educational, political, social and economic development of countries, is not specifically addressed to specialists and practitioners in the field, but also opens the most indifferent of these young people and decision makers to refocus the heart of the struggle to achieve climate justice and limiting global warming under the Paris agreement. It is structured into three (3) parts, the first is devoted to the analysis of the internal and external environment for the younger generation initiatives such as promoted by the Green Paper. The second and final part of the manual respectively address the aspirations of young people of the world together during the 11th Youth Conference on Climate Change (COY 11) and finally Small Actions Feasible (PAF) and the usual gestures to promote by various actors. These parts are interspersed with Slots of young voices, which represent vibrating messages and testimonies come from African young people to the international community.
Nous devons travailler ensemble, échanger des informations et expériences pour bien contribuer à la bonne gestion de notre environnement

Les jeunes de l'Afrique devront mettre ensemble leurs expériences et compétences pour faire un front commun.

La Jeunesse est le présent et c'est ce que reflète le futur. Elle est donc à nous de veiller à notre planète. Jeune, je suis un levier du Développement. 

La Jeunesse doit se mobiliser afin d'adopter une position commune sur son implication dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques.

Nous devons travailler ensemble, échanger des informations et expériences pour bien contribuer à la bonne gestion de notre environnement. Inoubliable Minata, 35 ans, Burkina Faso.

Pour que la lutte contre les changements climatiques portent des fruits de qualité, il faut des jeunes gens s'engager de façon bénévole dans les activités.

Toi, jeune de l'Afrique, lève toi et bas de travaille dur, prends la relève et monte sur la scène, en taillant les obstacles, fertilisez les consciences et transformez la société afin d'affronter les problèmes du présent et de l'avenir.

Avec la jeunesse tout est possible.

Nous avons juste à prendre notre position de manière citoyenne, n'attendons pas toujours la décision de l'Occident.

Les jeunes africains sont obligés de travailler dur, prendre la relève et monter sur la scene, en enlevant les obstacles, fertiliser les consciences et transformer la societe afin d'affronter les problemes du present et de l'avenir.
The present section focuses on the results of the first Open Innovation Format of Make It Real, held in Benin on January 2016. During this activity focused on the restitution of achievements of COP21, COY11 and ODD summits, the fifty representatives of youth organizations and networks have reflected on the valuation process of these acquired thought projects and Small Feasible Actions (SFA), designed on the basis of a diagnosis. The analysis of the internal and external environment to promote these SFA and else youth initiatives for the environment and climate has resulted on important lessons. This part drafted on the basis of achievements of Make It Real Benin, informs readers, actual and future climate activists on the success factors and probable causes of failure of their commitments and projects as promoted by the green book.

3. The internal environment

The analysis of the internal environmental of organizations and youth networks is presented through two (2) factors that are strengths and weaknesses. A typology of the multiple strengths that the most significant presented in Table 1, allow us to group them into four (4) categories such as: (i) the personal and collective commitment of young people; (ii) the inspiration, (iii) innovation and technical capacities and finally (iv) self-organization of young people. However, these actors should during their initiatives control some of their weaknesses that inhibit their ability to induce change. These weaknesses are diverse and related to information gap, the war of leadership and difficulties in mobilizing financial resources (As show in Table 1). Controlling these factors of the internal environment for all activists is a prerequisite for taking advantage of opportunities and get to end of threats from the external environment.
Table 1: Analysis of the internal environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Widespread Awareness of young people of the need to come together to take action to benefit the environment and climate</td>
<td>– NGO integrity Lack during collaborations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Personal commitment, activism and activism among the young generation</td>
<td>– Politicization organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Maturity of existing youth organizations to unite their actions for greater impact</td>
<td>– Precarious character of NGO staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Sensitivity and sense of rebellion against climate injustice and the right of the human person</td>
<td>– Low involvement of advisory bodies of youth and related institutions in the fight against global warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of young leaders with integrity and rich meaningful experiences and interesting technical capabilities</td>
<td>– Leadership War between organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– High reputations promotion crucible Existence of youth organizations of initiatives including the Advisory Body for Youth (OCI) and Pan African Network of Organizations of Young Leaders United Nations (ROJALNU-ODD) and related institutions</td>
<td>– More talk than action in high-impact youth organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of innovative actions within the youth framework to induce behavior change and support the ratification and implementation of the Paris Agreement countries (Make It Real)</td>
<td>– Low self-financing capacity of the projects by organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of multiple sources of inspiration for youth leaders</td>
<td>– Lack of good strategies for mobilizing financial resources and fundraising specialists in organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Financial and international restraints of international organizations</td>
<td>– Leadership of War and lack of frankness and sincerity in organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Participation of youth organizations at international summits on the environment, climate and sustainable development (ODD, COY11, COP21, etc.)</td>
<td>– Lack of awareness by organizations including the youngest opportunities and financing mechanisms existing actions and projects at the national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– International negotiation skills deficiency and negotiation of sustainability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Workshop Make It Real in Benin, 2016

4. The external environment

Although the external environment is more favorable than ever, especially after the adoption of ODD and the Paris agreement, it is still full of many threats to the promotion of youth initiatives for the climate and the planet. The table 2 presents some, emphasized by young leaders during the workshop Make It Real in Benin. The opportunities are inspired of the favorable national and international context due to the multiplicity of initiatives and commitments of nations and international organizations for the environment but also for the inclusion of young people in decision cells and in the implementation of actions. The threats are focused on those coming from states and communities. Far from being exhaustive, the factors of successes and failures discussed in this section are based on fundamentals basics that any user of this manual should surrounded and deepen in order to successfully and effectively be involved in the cause of the planet.
### Table 2: Analysis of external environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>THREATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an ambitious and</td>
<td>– Administrative slowness in implementing some sustainable development projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binding agreement in Paris during the COP 21</td>
<td>– False promises of political and administrative authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Establishment of a United Nations platform for ideas and youth initiatives</td>
<td>– Problem of prejudice on youth issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for achieving the SDGs</td>
<td>– Low empowering youth in innovative initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– International context favorable for initiatives coming after 2015 and</td>
<td>– Interference of political issues in relations between authorities and youth organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and COP 21</td>
<td>– Lack of a special fund to support young people on the issues of environment and climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of a manifesto of youth that emphasis values, desiderata, and</td>
<td>– Less support of international youth initiatives by political and administrative authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions axes of youth for environment and climate</td>
<td>– Lack of voluntary involvement of local communities in climate protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Manifest will of partners to support the implementation of international</td>
<td>– Persistence of incivility despite sensitization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreements in countries</td>
<td>– Self-destruction of the living environment and weak community involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Manifest will of policymakers to consult young people and involve them in</td>
<td>– Ignorance and weak application of texts and agreements on the environment and climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision-making bodies</td>
<td>– Equity financing for real change Weakly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of international and regional youth networks stronger by their</td>
<td>– Lack of national consensus around young leaders and special representatives from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiences in the process of adoption of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>government and the United Nations on the issue of environment and climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Manifest will of states to work closely with youth</td>
<td>– Lack of a special fund from the Technical and Financial Partners to support youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Unequivocal undertaking of States to improve the environment and the</td>
<td>initiatives on the environment and climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight against climate change</td>
<td>– Weak consultation of youth organizations in the development of intervention strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Multiplication of projects implemented by the States Services, for</td>
<td>and financing sustainable development by Technical and Financial Partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and Climate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Strong reforestation campaign in the states with specific programs in each area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Facilitation of organizations by States with international institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Strengthening public private partnership initiatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of documents and related initiatives of national policy for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth in the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of strategy documents and policy frameworks for the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and climate (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, National Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for fighting against Climate Change, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of a Fund for the Environment and Climate in the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Existence of technical and financial partners reachable in the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Workshop Make It Real in Benin, 2016
Les Objectifs de Développement Durables

OBJECTIF 1
Promouvoir la paix et assurer une sécurité alimentaire, en mettant fin à l'insécurité alimentaire et à la famine.

OBJECTIF 2
Éliminer la pauvreté et améliorer la nutrition.

OBJECTIF 3
Promouvoir une croissance économique soutenue et durable, incluant l'embauche durable pour tous.

OBJECTIF 4
Assurer l'accès à une éducation de qualité sur un pied d'égalité et promouvoir les compétences et l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie.

OBJECTIF 5
Prendre des mesures pour lutter contre l’escousse mentale et les troubles du sommeil.

OBJECTIF 6
Gardez l'accès à tous du fait des coûts et du bien-être des ressources.

OBJECTIF 7
Garantir l'accès à des services énergétiques abordables, durables et modernes.

OBJECTIF 8
Promouvoir un développement durable, incluant les politiques de développement durable et l'innovation.

OBJECTIF 9
Faire une infrastructure de transport durable, qui profite à tous et encourage l'innovation.

OBJECTIF 10
Renforcer les moyens de mettre en œuvre le partenariat mondial pour le développement durable et le rôle de l'université.

OBJECTIF 11
Établir des modes de consommation et de production durables.

OBJECTIF 12
Préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes terrestres, aquatiques et marins.

OBJECTIF 13
Promouvoir l’égalité des sexes et l’autonomie des femmes et des filles.

OBJECTIF 14
Conservent et exploiter de manière durable les océans, les mers et les ressources marines aux fins du développement durable.

OBJECTIF 15
Préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes terrestres, aquatiques et marins.

OBJECTIF 16
Promouvoir l'équité de société, pacifique et ouverte à tous aux fins du développement durable, assurer l'accès de tous à la justice et mettre en place, à tous les niveaux, des institutions efficaces, responsables et ouvertes à tous.
ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH OF THE WORLD: THE VALUES AND THE THEMES

In November 2015, many thousands of youth in the world met at the 11th Conference of Youth on the climate (COY11) in order to debate about the climate issue at the previous day of the COP21 and make their voice and needed be heard. The meeting has led to many achievements like the manifesto of youth wrote following an inclusive and worldwide opened process. The manifesto of COY11 that emphasize youth aspirations of the world is wrote in two parts focused on values and themes to promote for the sustainable development.

5. The values

a. Creativity

- **Definition:** Creativity is the faculty to invent, imagine and express something different, new, and original.
- **Purpose:** Creation and transformation for innovation and positive change.
- **Ideas for individuals:** Allow us to express our own uniqueness providing us with a greater sense of well-being and happiness.
- **Ideas for society:** Provide new dynamics for development in all areas of the human society.
- **Ideas for environment:** Innovation allows a quantum leap to arrive at new sustainable solutions
b. Open-mindedness

- **Definition:** Open-mindedness is accepting change and differences without judgment.
- **Purpose:** Allows for multidimensional perspective on situations and challenges.
- **Ideas for individuals:** Increase personal knowledge by learning from others.
- **Ideas for society:** Increase community knowledge and the development of the human civilization.
- **Ideas for environment:** Embracing a solution allows us to challenge our own level of consumption, accept new and different technologies, and understand the sacredness of the earth and to be aware that we are all connected.

c. Cooperation

- **Definition:** Cooperation is an ability to unanimously consider and follow through a particular idea for the common good. To work within a united team promotes strength, reliability and support.
- **Purpose:** To generate the feeling of belongingness to one another and to the common goal. Allows divergent opinions to converge for the greater good.
- **Ideas for individuals:** Increasing our capacity for understanding, learning, and our desire to develop our own potential.
- **Ideas for society:** Acquisition of new skill sets and multiplication of shared knowledge benefiting human society.
- **Ideas for environment:** Working as a united team allows to share different and new ideas that can lead to environmental innovations and solutions.

d. Commitment

- **Definition:** Commitment is to put a belief or set of values into action. The awareness of one’s own values and/or beliefs, the desire to implement these values and/or beliefs leads to commitment.
- **Purpose:** To put into practice our values and/or belief systems in order to bring positive and sustainable change.
- **Ideas for individuals:** Bring my own positive values into action and ‘walk my talk’.
- **Ideas for society:** To allow positive values and shared belief systems to be the foundation of any civilization.
- **Ideas for environment:** To engage in positive values that will benefit and create rather than damage and harm the environment.
e. Respect

- **Definition:** Respect is to consider and acknowledge the other as having the same right to exist and express himself as he or she is. Appreciation and open mindedness allows me to respect all living beings. Respect for others starts with respecting myself.
- **Purpose:** To create harmony within me and between all living beings
- **Ideas for individuals:** Increasing our self-esteem and respecting others lead to positive relations.
- **Ideas for society:** Respecting and appreciating oneself and others can bring greater understanding and empathy within communities. As a result, more freedom is experienced for all.
- **Ideas for environment:** Consideration for oneself and others brings about respect for the environment a desire to protect the interests of all forms of life (human, animal or plant)

6. The themes

a. Education

« Education as a top priority to fight Climate Change »

From Benin to Indonesia, including China, France, USA, etc. representing several needed, perspectives and realities, youth in the world attended COY11, recognize the importance of education as the top priority of overall initiatives to fight against climates changes.

嶝 Recommendations and actions

- Our governments recognize that education is a diverse process towards creating empowered, aware and active citizens with a strong sense of social and environmental responsibility.
- Education enables to uphold the accessibility to the legal right of Education for young people.
- Education should be accessible and free for all, including minority groups or those facing oppression or discrimination; a special attention for girls, refugees and migrants who have the right to learn within their refugee camps.
- Curricula should be actions oriented in order to shape change makers. They should be specifics and aligned with the needs of the current job market for each region of the world.
• Education empowers the youth and creates a call to action. An education based on constructive thinking, group work skills, love and collaboration, in order to stimulate learning from each other and to reduce conflicts.

• Climate change education should be integrated in all curricula and all public information sharing spaces on a formal, non-formal and informal basis. It may be the only way to raise awareness amongst generations, for whom sorting the garbage, reusing the old furniture, not wasting the food, having a responsible consumption will be automatic.

• Our governments ensure that all of our current teachers and those who will become teachers in the future have sufficient knowledge about climate change, sustainable development and the environment.

• Education integrates the use of a variety of learning techniques, including but not restricted to: e-learning, active, visual, lifestyle-based, context-based, intercultural and adaptive learning. All educations integrate the use of modern and ancestral knowledge. The knowledge of indigenous communities, is recognized as well as traditional and community knowledge in education on sustainable development, climate change and the environment.

ียว Youth should take action in order to hold governments accountable for their engagements

• Drawing the attention of the local and international media, in order to create a movement tracking political leaders’ promises and decisions.

• Using social media channels as a powerful tool to spread information. Encouraging the youth to vote for politicians in favor of climate actions.

• Establishing a strong connection between the youth community and lawyers in order to take legal actions against leaders who violate the legal right to quality education.

• Lobbying for the creation of a Special envoy on Youth Climate Change Inclusion into the development agenda for each government. He / she should be responsible to make sure our voices are taken into account in every decision affecting our legal right to quality education and life.

b. Human Rights

« Climate change and human rights are inextricably connected »

Generally, when we speak about climate change, we rather tend to see its impacts on environment, biodiversity, atmosphere, etc., but we often neglect its human dimension. Climate change has also social, economic and geopolitical effects. Indeed, climate change may affect a broad range of human rights: the right to life, the right to food, the right to work, the right to health, the right to access clean water, the right to breath fresh air, the right to shelter and housing, the right to development, the right to security, the right to a
healthy environment, the right to land, the right to education, as well as cultural and indigenous people’s rights. Negative impacts of climate change are disproportionately borne by poor and vulnerable persons and communities, including women. Climate change can thus be considered as one of the threats that will determine the continuity of life on earth as it affects everyone life and fundamental rights partially or completely.

**Recommendation and actions**

- States should take measures to protect all citizens, including affected people, and provide effective remedy for human rights violations already caused by climate change.
- Measures and actions taken by international organizations, States and enterprises against the impacts of climate change should take account human rights principles. In other words, human rights must be at the heart of climate change policy making at the local, national and international levels.
- Countries that have contributed more to CO\textsubscript{2} emissions must pay for the damage caused by their previous development and the current impact on human rights.
- States should integrate in their Constitution the respect for nature and environment; they also should create a special agency or institution in charge of climate change questions, if it does not exist already. These institutions should ensure that climate change-related policies respect human rights.
- Multinational corporations should actively be involved by states and United Nations and participate to the protection of related human rights in the fighting against climates changes. Ended multinational corporations should face prosecutions in case of pollution, environmental damage or ecocide.
- Climate change decision making should be looked at with the lens of vulnerable people. In taking adaptation and mitigation measures, States should take into account the voices of vulnerable individuals and communities, including women, children, minorities, and indigenous peoples, through effective participation processes. We remind that the existing intergovernmental documents have officially recognized the procedural requirements of the participation of individuals in the environmental policy-making.
- The UN should expand its definition of “refugee” and recognize the status of “climate refugee”. They also should recognize a “right to live in a viable land”.
- More generally, all local, national and international stakeholders must respond with intelligence, compassion, commitment and wisdom to address this threat which endangers the sustainability of human race and our planet.
- Establish a UN Special Procedure on Climate Change and Human rights to provide coherence within the human rights regime and among other relevant international institutions in the arena of public policy; incorporate human rights standards in the UNFCCC reviewing process of the INDC.
- Implement in each country a civil society-led committee in charge of following up the implementation of the UN and regional human rights mechanisms’ recommendations.
related to human rights and climate change, and develop advocacy activities on the issue.

- Educate people about their rights to defend themselves, by setting up accessible workshops and training courses on the adverse impacts of climate change and on how to face, adapt and combat them.
- Create global platforms, build civil society alliances and write petitions to raise awareness on climate change-related human rights violations worldwide among decision-makers and global citizens.
- Restrict the construction of polluting factories near cities and prevent the burial of their wasting around populated areas; focus on trees and green belts to protect against drought; encourage agro-ecological practices and changes in populations’ consumption patterns.

\section*{c. Conservation}

« Strengthening and empowering local communities »

The local communities are the important focus to take actions for conservation. They are an integral part of the territory where the conservation takes place. They are the basic consumers of locally produced goods; they have the specific knowledge linked to a specific territory. Local communities are all communities - at the scale of a territory - where there is a need to refocus the actions, to have more and more sustainable growth.

\section*{Recommendations and actions}

- We propose that decisions are taken directly by local communities instead of global organizations: more self-determination, more power to act for conservation in daily life, along with conservation education.
- We encourage the education of members of local communities in order to make them actors within their environment at the local scale, and to allow them to understand the integration of local actions at the global scale.
- We insists on the need to include local communities in the decision-making processes with regards to conservation of their living place at the local or global scale.
- There is also a need for a re-thinking of the economic system’s organization: fair-trade, local-trade relying on local communities’ knowledge and capabilities should be supported along with the conservation it allows.
- We ask for knowledge transfer aside of economic support so that each local community becomes able to deal with issues related to climate change. Encourage the development of participative programs and the empowerment of local communities on conservation issues, education, sustainable food and human rights.
- As the next generation, we will have to deal with climate change and we should not forget the knowledge of the elder ones about their land and its biodiversity in order to conserve it.
• The youth is a powerful force which should be included in decision-making processes concerning conservation.
• The youth nowadays is eager to explore: partnerships for exchanges between North and South countries in order to lead conservation programs. Learning should be encouraged.

**Environmental Law**

"Environment law is a tool to protect the environment"

As an instrument to recognize people’s well-being and to ensure that natural resources are used in a sustainable way, environmental law should be founded on reasonable scientific evidences that should be the basis of political decisions. Climate policies should consist of three interconnected pillars: mitigation, adaptation and loss and damages. The present generations have a moral obligation to “meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland report, 1987). The international society give youth a chance to be involved in the environmental decision-making process at the local, national and international level to achieve intergenerational equity.

**Recommendations et actions**

• We urge our governments to implement their future commitments in accordance with international goals as defined in the Paris agreement and the INDC;
• We require the establishment of a World Climate Change Organization to efficiently regulate the actions of the parties to the UNFCCC.
• We require that all the funds dedicated to climate projects are more efficiently monitored by independent institutions such as the UN.
• We remind governments of their fundamental obligation to protect their citizens on their sovereign territory from any threats including climate change which is a long-term threat.
• We require that governments implement a better legal framework for multinational companies to reduce their impact on the environment. It would be fair if companies mitigated and compensated their possible past negative effects on the environment. Thereby they would increase their reputation in the eyes of consumers and serve as supporters and initiators for local communities and governments to take climate change seriously in a bottom-up approach.
• We expect more policy instruments and regulations from authorities to protect our environment in order to maintain it for future generations.
• The successful implementation of environmental law leading to environmental justice will only be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making
process, which will result in a healthy, sustainable and safe environment in which to live.

- We recognize the role of environmental justice and support its application, which should involve all people regardless of race, color, national origin, gender or belief, working towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In order to make the decision-making process fair, we suggest that actors actively involve possible vulnerable groups in the decision-making process.
- It is necessary to reach a consensus within the civil society and support their involvement at the international level to develop inclusive environmental law tools.
- We believe it is the role of the State to support and to protect young entrepreneurs and their ideas in order to develop more efficient, competitive and environment-friendly technologies.
- We consider that the decision-making bodies need to be more transparent and provide information accessible to everyone, which should be promoted in order to contribute to a better decision-making process.
- We ask governments to provide incentives for a more environment-friendly economy. Furthermore, we expect that international trade agreements take into consideration their environmental impact by adding clauses on their climate impacts and by including preventive measures to protect the environment.

**e. Adaptation**

« It is imperative to support youth and prioritize most vulnerable adaptation »

The planet is dying and population growth remains a reality. We are the youth, younger people and future generations. No more fresh water, fertile land; biological diversity threatened more than ever. Adaptation is the ability to do things within a given environment, which is essentially defined by the available resources, and in reaction to the effects and repercussions of a disruption. We want to live and let live. To achieve this goal, we need a base, a headquarter, that is our planet.

**Recommendations and actions**

- Finance projects of young startups on adaptation.
- Transforming the adverse effects of climate change into a source of employment is a challenge for the young people that we are. So we need finance from our leaders.
- Build capacity and youth involvement in implementing policies and adaptation projects.
• Stimulate adaptation projects through education, advocacy and research. Young people must therefore be involved in policy-making and adaptation projects for capacity building and broad participation because they are the future.
• Prioritize adaptation of the most vulnerable including young girls and women.
• Young girls and women are at the forefront of this climate change in the most vulnerable countries. It is therefore normal to put them at the center of this struggle. We want our States to promote and encourage girls and women leaders on issues of adaptation.
• Allocate national budgets youth adaptation to support employment.
• Create overall objectives of adaptation directly related to mitigation youth trajectories.
• Promote scientific research and develop the skills of a green economy and finding solutions for young people.
• Develop knowledge through field training. We urge the relevant organizations to increase monitoring mechanisms, understanding the skills, resilience of young people and build disaster prevention, to achieve adaptation.

f. Youth inclusion

« Young people should be at the heart of decision making process and should have a place at each table »

The resounding position of youth in the world is that every decisions which affected the everyday life and the future of young people must be taken with the consultation of young people. Youth are going to inherit of earth and are then motivated to take best decision for future. Young people have unique perspectives, motivations and represents 1.2 billion of worldwide population and must be seen as an essential asset for each countries. Youth inclusion is an active participation of the related generation in the process linked to climate change, climate action, etc. This include youth of every area, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, minority groups, natives’ populations, and all genders.

Recommendations and actions

• Youth from organizations, businesses and individuals are and must be recognized as key stakeholders and included in all major decision making processes, planning, implementation at all levels, both locally and internationally, through concrete, permanent positions with equal voting rights.
• Each country should elect/appoint two Youth Ambassadors - as per the UN definition of youth, one male one female - for the climate that represent the interests of the youth in all major decision making processes internationally.
Youth should be encouraged to become active citizens and start/get involved with advocacy groups within their communities to increase youth participation at a local level and become drivers of community action.

Women and girls must be empowered and included in climate actions, negotiations and development mechanisms and the discrimination against women in international negotiations must be addressed.

Information about current opportunities for youth inclusion and participation in climate change related matters needs to be disseminated across all communication channels including social media, government, traditional media, non-electronic media sources, etc.

There must be increased participation from youth in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDC), minority groups and indigenous communities in international decision making processes.

Youth-led initiatives working within the climate change sphere must be recognized and supported by decision makers.

Pressure must be placed on the UN and UNFCCC to reform their processes in order to be more inclusive of youth in decision making.

There must be critical engagement with governments and lobbying of governments for youth inclusion in both local and international decision making processes. These actions can be done at both a local and international level.

Each national delegation to all events relating to the international climate change negotiations must include members of the Youth. This can include members of the youth that offer to assist their national delegation at the negotiations by forming the link between the youth and the delegates.

The capacity building and skills development of youth with regards to climate change negotiation and policy making should become a major concern for international organizations and governments alike.

Youth are a major stakeholder in all issues relating to climate change and a framework for effective dialogue between youth and other major stakeholders must be established.

Dissemination of information and communication about climate change related issues need to become priorities and all major communication channels need to be utilized in this regard.

Youth must be educated on climate change related issues and threats and actions must be started at a school and local level to promote a culture of good environmental practices.

g.Energy

«Maintaining the fundamental right for everyone to have access to energy»
The need to transform our current energy system from fossil fuels into renewable energy and also developing better modes of transport is necessary as well as the need to implement stronger energy efficiency protocols while also concentrating on energy sobriety. In the states a commitment are required in order to insure an energy transition, through public policies, market formation, facilitating and encouraging individual initiatives of clean energy production is required, collaboration between public, private stakeholders and the local communities to develop a more robust energy system and network.

Recommendations and actions

- Investment in Research and Development of clean energy production, smart grids, smart cities, smart metering, with an emphasis on storage technologies and materials.
- Improve energy efficiency in the production, storage, transmission, and consumption fields through direct policy actions and aggressive technical advances.
- Educate the public, especially the youth, about the challenges that are involved with our current energy system and the solutions that renewable energy technologies have to offer.
- Public awareness campaigns regarding the plans and mechanisms that encourage consumers to use green technology.
- Create a robust periodical review process for the impact of implemented policies.
- Collect more data to perform more analysis to identify renewable energy potential, spatial landscape design for renewable energy at a local level and improving resource assessment tools.
- Enacting policies that incentivize massive investments in clean energy systems and relocate subsidies to clean energy for consumers.
- Actively dis-incentivize consumers from using fossil fuel energy through appropriate policy mechanisms.
- Incorporate externalities of all energy industries into their respective business models.
- Create a roadmap for a sustainable transition from shutting down old (1st generation) energy systems to seeking new and better alternatives.
- Concentrate on a decentralized production of energy as a prime model of localized transition.
- Start a transition to smart grids over time using smart meters as a support technology.
- Improve the deployment of energy storage system in countries through policy mechanisms wherein consumers and producers are in a win-win situation.
- Support the concept of micro grids for localized production by communicating with relevant local stakeholders.
- Improve collaboration between neighboring countries to support the energy network.
• Offer tax break benefits to encourage refurbishment of existing buildings in terms of insulation, ventilation, heating/cooling system, energy monitoring, use of clean energy, lighting, to name a few.
• Implement stronger standards for new building designs and engineering requirements that are aimed towards low energy consumption and environmental friendliness.
• Make renewables mandatory for government infrastructures and thus spending public money more appropriately.
• Ensure all public outdoor lighting to comply with Zero Light Pollution standards using sensor technologies thereby saving energy.
• Make 100% renewable or an equivalent carbon offset program mandatory for all polluting industries.
• Make energy audits more stringent with an aim to reduce energy consumption and promote greener sources of energy.
• Promote construction of efficient public transport infrastructure and provide a reward or incentive for citizens to use public transport.
• Promote alternative vehicle technologies that have lower emissions coupled with improving efficiency and their respective support infrastructure.
• Labelling initiatives for vehicles based on their emissions and energy efficiency, and promote efficient bike networks and associated infrastructure.
• Limit private commute and encourage an integrated model of private and public transportation by creating large parking areas at public transportation stations thereby.
• Choose eco-friendly buildings; a green utility provider; a bank which doesn’t subsidize fossil fuels.
• Encourage eco-friendly transportation lifestyle: carpooling, biking and integrate small scale Renewable Energy into the building.

h. Sustainable food production

“We want agriculture and food systems in phase with our common future”

The sustainable and resilient food production systems contribute to the maintenance of peace and stand at the core of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The growing dependence of conventional farming to fossil and mining fuels have substantially contributed to climate change and degradation of soils, water, biodiversity and air. Considerable amounts of food wasted along the supply chain from harvest to household means an opportunity to reduce emissions, retain value and provide food for people. We, the youth, citizens and governments, have the power to act and help implement sustainable food production systems worldwide.
Recommendations et actions

Call for governments’ actions

- We call our local, regional, national and international governments, all around the world, to be determined to promote regenerative food systems also supporting their countries’ commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector.
- We urge governments to fight the financial speculation over land.
- We wish to see the creation of an enabling political and juridical environment to control land and water grabbing, illegal extraction of resources and privatization of genetic resources.
- We demand facilitation of access and re-allocation of land to small-scale farmers and the protection of traditional seed varieties safeguarding genetic diversity and its right to be used by everyone.
- We request restoration of degraded soils, forests and fish stocks with the inclusion of local communities.
- We urge for the regulations of markets that ensure fair prices to producers.
- We call for the phase-out of subsidies to large agro-industrial businesses and redirecting funds towards small-scale farms and agro-ecological extension services creating more value in rural areas.
- For the right to know what we eat, we demand the development of specific indicators and clear product labelling to report carbon impact, the presence of GMO and the origin of food.
- We urge public institutions and premises to lead adopting responsible catering practices.
- We call for the inclusion of food and agricultural components in school curriculums as well as allocation of funds towards research in agricultural development, sustainable food production systems and knowledge transfer, with the full participation of indigenous people and local communities.
- We want young adults to feel well equipped and empowered for the challenges of a food regime transition so that they can aspire to the roles of food producers.

Call for youth action

- There is one action that all of us can do every day. It is to take few seconds before choosing our food and to act according to what we want our food systems to look like.
- We want young people to reconsider their fish, meat and dairy consumption because of their high environmental footprints, while understanding the role of these foods in people’s cultures and agro-ecosystems.
- We urge the youth to use their values, confidence, creativity and innovation skills to improve the resilience of our food systems from farm to fork.
• We encourage the participation of youth in local policy making, land use planning and developing alternative ways of farming, sharing food and reducing food waste in their communities.

• We advise farmers of all ages to farm responsibly, regenerating natural resources and reducing emissions through appropriate technology and external inputs.

• We encourage everyone to use technology wisely, from farmers using information technology for better decision making to consumers sharing food stories on social media.

• Let’s grow together, embrace climate-smart, ecologically and socially sound sustainable food production systems for people and planet.
Etendre son amorceau avant de sortir : choisis de ne pas utiliser sa moto ou voiture pendant une journée dans la semaine. 

Belinda MVOTO Ruth Esselé, 36 ans, Bénin

Sensibiliser les populations sur les méfaits des changements climatiques. Créer des actions de protéger les prochains.

Gouro TABE Léon, 22 ans, Bénin

Formuler un projet pour organiser des campagnes de sensibilisation ; favoriser l'utilisation des panneaux solaires

Oteko Enoma, 25 ans, Bénin

Combien de temps il vous faut pour faire une soupe au poulet ? 5 minutes. Il est donc important de prendre le temps de préparer de bons repas pour prendre soin de votre santé.

Kpomadjé Hyacinthe, 26 ans, Bénin

Prévenir les innovations des chercheurs ou la réduction du niveau à des institutions vers les économies d'énergie.

Dolly Isaac, 25 ans, Burkina Faso

Faire la promotion de l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire à travers des initiatives. Des lampes solaires sont distribuées gratuites à travers des projets de volontariat.

Ngagou Emile, 26 ans, Bénin

Sensibiliser et faire connaître nos mauvais comportements et ensuite, prendre des mesures sérieuses chargées d'appliquer des sanctions.

Pascal, 27 ans, Bénin

Mettre à jour les lois et veiller à leurs mises en œuvre et organiser des rencontre internationales. 

Bilal Mouhamed, 27 ans, Sénégal

Relier les citoyens du monde sur la question de l'environnement via un réseau social, qu'on appelle "GREEN". 

Somé Koundrevo, 23 ans, Cameroun

Mettre en réseau des ONG de lutte contre le changement climatiques pour des actions concrètes et à petite échelle.

Nacambélo Blé, 30 ans, Côte d'Ivoire

Sensibiliser l'utilisation des combustibles fossiles et contribuer à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Pierre, 26 ans, Côte d'Ivoire

Promouvoir le transfert de technologie "Forêts villageoises" pour produire de l'énergie solaire et contribuer à la protection de l'ampoule.

Lénang Binec, 30 ans, Bénin

Créer un projet de groupe pour faire de l'énergie solaire et contribuer à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Dojouso Blerick, 29 ans, Cameroun

Développer un projet de groupe pour faire de l'énergie solaire et contribuer à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Dossoou Blanchard, 29 ans, Cameroun

Détacher la production de l'énergie solaire et électrique surtout dans les pays en voie de développement.

Ngue Fabric, 24 ans, RDC

Permettre l'accès à l'énergie solaire et électrique et contribuer à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Mileringo Aim, 23 ans, Bénin

Promouvoir la mise en place de différents projets qui contribuent à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Kellou Gisele, 22 ans, Bénin

Mettre en place des mécanismes efficaces de la pollution de l'ampoule.

Mboudou Didier, 34 ans, RDC

Palier pour l'atténuation des effets de la pollution de l'ampoule. 

Nkot, 34 ans, RDC

Promouvoir la mise en place de différents projets qui contribuent à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Mangu Dar, 23 ans, Cameroun

Mettre en place des mécanismes efficaces de la pollution de l'ampoule.

Manga Gabriel, 32 ans, RDC

Palier pour l'atténuation des effets de la pollution de l'ampoule.

Mangu Dar, 23 ans, Cameroun

Promouvoir la mise en place de différents projets qui contribuent à la préservation de l'ampoule.

Mangu Dar, 23 ans, Cameroun

Palier pour l'atténuation des effets de la pollution de l'ampoule.

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Promouvoir la mise en place de différents projets qui contribuent à la préservation de l'ampoule.

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THE GESTURES AND ACTIONS TO PROMOTE: A CONTRIBUTION OF THE UCESIF FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COP 21 highlighted the importance of civil society in the implementation of commitments made in the Paris Agreement. The Economic and Social Council (ESC) in Guinea and the Union of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions of States and Governments of the French-speaking world have particularly considered that part of the role of Economic and Social Councils, the mission to sensitize and popularize among organizations and citizens, daily actions to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and adapt to global short-term warming. A seminar organized in February 2016, bringing together leaders and members of Economics and Social Councils, and experts from both of public institutions, non-governmental and youth organizations, has led to fundamental achievements that the authors of this Green Paper considered appropriate to help publish through this channel since it is marrying the spirit of Make it Real. Best, youth organizations and networks will have to build on the basis of action promoted in this part focused on the fundamental of the expected action from them and from their commitments in the cause of the climate and the planet.
7. Promoting of eco citizens gestures

Young people through their organizations should work together with the Economic and Social Councils, government’s councilors to adopt policies encouraging the main awareness and extension’s actors to their self in the initiatives that promotion favorable gestures to climate and nature protection.

a. Governments

Responsible for driving the implementation of the guidelines adopted by the democratic institutions of every nation, governments are key influencers for citizens’ behavior. Under the scrutiny of the media, it is expected from them, an initiatives in the service of understanding of their policy in the fight against global warming. Also the youth organizations and the Economic and Social Councils could encourage them to:

- disseminate the commitments taken by the countries on climate change;
- disseminate the commitments made by the countries on the SDGs;
- mandate the inclusion in the LDP (Local Development Plan) environmental protection programs;
- create a legal framework for public-private partnerships to help finance awareness activities related to the protection of the environment;
- organize an information campaign at the national level for the administration and local officials on environmental protection;
- establish a national reforestation week during which actions of tree planting would be organized, such as in Guinea where Fria law provided for such actions to mark the births and marriages;
- insert the issues related to climate change in government seminars and other meetings of general interest;
- create a framework for dialogue and exchange of good practice between stakeholders;
- promote dialogue mechanisms between the governed and the governors;
- establish platforms bringing together public and private companies for the management and treatment of waste in each country of the region;
- develop programs to strengthen the poorest local communities through decentralized cooperation.

b. Local authorities and local elected

Close to citizens, local authorities are particularly able to be climate ambassadors. The services they manage, directly in contact with the population, guide behaviors and practices, particularly in the field of hygiene, cleanliness, health, housing, transport. The preparation of the COP 21 showed that many local authorities, assume deliberately, the mission of public education to preserve the environment and climate. The Economic and Social Council with youth organizations have the
responsibility to encourage them to use their power to set rules to educating good citizens and domestic practices by:

- conducting participatory surveys to identify and promote knowledge in order to better choose the actions;
- establishing a collaborative governance system to assess the quality of the services, identify the desired progress in meeting the needs of citizens;
- setting up tripartite committees made up of local elected officials, NGOs and communities to work on environmental issues and monitor the implementation of local development plans;
- organizing debates to raise awareness of citizens to the challenges of climate and to convince that individual and collective behavior change solutions are essential in construction;
- organizing a transparency in the management of activities in order to create a trust relationship between the different actors;
- developing the implementation of WASH coordination (emergency responses to humanitarian crises in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation, a UNICEF initiative) to all territories, until to local level;
- developing communication materials on environmental protection for the population in local languages (leaflets);
- organizing capacity building for local government employees, understand the issues of climate change and to respond appropriately;
- strengthening the powers of police officers on the control of public hygiene to improve compliance with codes and laws on the management of environmental and waste issues;
- empowering heads of districts and forest guards on the compliance with the prohibition of bush fires;
- promoting good practice by the establishment of awards for positive action for the environment;
- organizing communication campaigns targeted on communities on the effects of certain practices on climate change;
- encouraging the participation of children in local / municipal socio-educational activities accompanying the COP preparation process to help children take ownership of the problems related to climate change;
- introducing clauses on the sustainability aspects and quality of public services in the notebooks charge of public procurement;
- multiplying the green spaces in the urban fabric.

c. The school institution and teachers

Children are the citizens of tomorrow, but already wonderful transmitters good practice to adult family by questioning, returning from school on the subjects they have studied in class. These mediators are themselves prepared for this role by faculty, who bears a considerable responsibility in the direct and indirect formation of an environmental citizenship. The preparation of the COP 21 showed that abounded extremely rich and varied initiatives and experiences, it is important to publish in order to create the idea to replicate or to achieve else. It should for this purpose:
• insert the dimension of environmental protection throughout the curriculum and across disciplines in an horizontal approach;
• develop educational tools regarding the realities of each school and area, and provide relevant messages for children and parents;
• develop communication materials on environmental protection for students (leaflets);
• start educating children from a young age;
• ensure that the behavior of the educational community is consistent with the teachings given to students on good practices;
• promote gender equity in sustainable development;
• mobilize parents so that they take ownership and are concerned with issues related to climate change;
• introduce price "Clean school - Green school";
• energize environmental clubs in schools;
• establish a network of NGOs, associations and organizations of civil society involving in environmental protection in schools to harmonize and coordinate response;
• establish partnerships between associations of parents and NGOs involving in schools on issues related to climate change;
• create twinning between schools within the same country and outside for the sharing of experiences;
• encourage artistic creation and participatory activities in the field of sustainable development.

d. The media, the press and operators of new communications technologies

The fourth power that represents the mass media is significant regarding the extension of behaviors and even more so in the global village that became the world with the "new media". The poorest countries have shown for two decades an extraordinary ability to capitalize on new opportunities provided by those tools: agronomic information, medical diagnostics, money transfers, etc., are taking place today in the midst of vast areas without traditional infrastructure via the Internet and mobile phones. The communication on climate issues and adjustment practices have not yet been appropriate, the subject representing in this regard, an important new frontier. For it:

• the training institutions should develop/improve their educational programs to environmental and climate issues for behavior change;
• journalism schools should approach the authorities, universities and non-governmental organizations in the field of environment and climate to develop training courses enabling media to better play their role of alerting, information and criticism in these areas.

e. The Organizations of Civil Society (OCS)
Created by citizens in order to defend the public good and communities, the OCSs develop mostly awareness and extension programs in their jurisdictions, sometimes with an important means and professionalism. The many meetings and events organized by these OCSs and mainly by youth organizations and their networks upstream of the COP21 showed their ability to mobilize their members and the public. The Economic and Social Council have lots within them, in addition to these other citizens’ mediators that are labor union and employers organizations. It is very natural that the Economic and Social Council should promoting those that are favorable, recommend to governments to deal with them. The partnership between Economic and Social Council and youth organizations should encourage:

- the development of the OCSs capacity building activities on climate change issues;
- alliances between OCSs to better control the management of environmental governance, in particular the implementation of laws and international conventions on environmental protection and climate;
- collaborations with OCSs organizing the monitoring of compliance with international standards and the laws governing corporate social responsibility.

8. Actions in keys areas

Some areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change and particularly sensitive to bad practices. These are first often due to poverty, which grows to draw excessively on Mother Earth what she apparently offers free. Ignorance is a second large general cause, which leads to rash acts. But there are other causes directly related to professional habits or social behavior, which must be clearly identified so that the actions and policies designed to remedy be effective. Without this list being exhaustive, several areas appear essential: water resources, forests, biodiversity, coastal erosion, renewable energy and urban waste.

a. The indispensable protection of forests and water resources

The forest is in danger in most countries, especially those most affected by climate change. The main causes are: the abusive and illegal trees cutting, forest and bush fires. The consequences of deforestation are very serious: the disappearance of the forest and savannah transformation cause erosion, imbalance of the ecosystem, drying up of rivers, silting of streams, prolonged droughts, stray animals and elongation transhumance route creating conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. Young people should join the Economic and Social Council to recommend to national and local governments to:

- better enforce current regulations prohibiting bush fires;
- strengthen forest codes in the fight against bush fires, slash and burn farming;
- give the services responsible for forest protection, the human, budgetary and material means to enable them to effectively play their roles in natural resource management;
- identify and consolidate farms by climatic zones;
- create belts cultures;
- strengthen rangers response capabilities;
involve young people and civil society organizations in all stages of development and implementation of policies and dissemination of local knowledge of forest ecosystems;
conduct awareness campaigns for people on the danger of the denudation of mangrove, mountains and headwaters;
strengthen, in school curricula, secondary and university, information on the dangers of bush fires;
popularize regulation and its reasons in the national agricultural schools;
promote organic farming and agroforestry;
involve rural radios and traditional communicators in awareness of the villagers;
develop the shallows and guide peasants to the land;
proceed with the zoning of crop fields and use early fires;
encourage reforestation and the creation of village or community forests;
implement a national awareness program and extension of populations in the use of improved stoves.

b. The improved stoves are a simple and affordable solutions

The improved stoves are a simple, affordable solutions to reduce the use of wood and charcoal, providing a yield of 50 to 70% in conventional fire. There are metal, ceramic, and mixed mud. But policies promoting this real saver cut wood near homes and charcoal are often lacking. Their components are expected to:

- list all users and label manufacturing of improved stoves;
- foster partnerships between manufacturers and distributors traders (creation and strengthening of an economic sector of production and self-marketing);
- subsidize the manufacture of improved stoves;
- encourage the development of micro-credit to enable the acquisition of improved stoves by the poorest;
- introduction of premiums for the best credit users of improved stoves;
- use all communication channels to inform people about the benefits, including economic benefits of using improved stoves;
- instore annually 2 or 3 days of promotion and communication on the benefits of using improved stoves (national and regional workshops supported by radios, mass media, etc.);
- harmonize actors intervention approaches to prevent trampling of those for the empowerment of the sector.

c. The fight against coastal erosion

Coastal erosion is at work in most countries with a coastline, due both to rising sea levels, to the growing strength of extreme weather events (hurricanes, storms, winds increasing tides, etc.) and human irresponsible land management. The consequences are serious: lower coastlines causing the collapse of houses and infrastructure, salinization of arable land, groundwater pollution, depletion of fisheries and therefore precarious farmers, herders and fishermen. Young people and their organizations should be support by the Economic and Social Council to attract the attention of governments and local authorities on the need to implement rigorous conservation policies by the coast:
• rigorous land use plans which respect is strictly monitored with sanctions;
• preservation policies and replanting of mangroves;
• supports the processing of sea salt extraction techniques so they use more energy than wood, in particular solar energy;
• awareness of different professions subjected to coastal deforestation so that they understand the dramatic consequences of these practices for themselves.

**d. The promotion of renewable energies**

Wood cutting, the energy source more accessible to poor people, cannot be permanently circumscribed if economically affordable alternatives and easy access are not available. This is the challenge of developing renewable energies. Fourth (4) types of renewable energy can be used by people: solar energy, biogas, wind power and hydropower. For the extension of these different types of energy, youth organizations and the Economic and Social Council will contribute to:

• the creation of a legislative and regulatory framework promoting access of the poor to renewable energy;
• the creation of a national energy market supporting the promotion of renewable energy;
• the broad dissemination of clean energy production equipment defined from sustainable strategies;
• support to research institutions working for the development of renewable energy;
• encouraging the private sector to invest in the development of renewable energy.

**e. Management of urban wastes**

The globalization of the economy leads to the rapid changes in consumption patterns leading to the increasing use of food imports, textile and equipment, including non-biodegradable ingredients. Old cities were not built on that model of consumption and world countries are powerless to manage mountains of urban wastes. This results in health problems sometimes very serious with frequently encountered diseases such as cholera, skin disease, cancers, etc. Youth and organizations are encouraged to be actively involved alongside the Economics and Social Councils to upgrade the institutional framework of urban waste to address these problems. It should for this purpose:

• increase the production of reports, opinions and awareness activities in the waste management field;
• participate in the evaluation of policies, programs and waste management projects;
• analyze and evaluate the national waste management policy and for this:
  - establish a monitoring and evaluation committee of the garbage management system (composed of representatives of the various actors) and
  - facilitate networking of non-state actors in relation to waste management at the national level, including by setting up a platform of civil society organizations operating in the waste management;
  - organize benchmarking activities (comparison) and creating synergy through international networks of Economics and Social Society (UCESA, UCESIF, AICESIS, etc.);
• share experiences and awareness tools between the whole councils;
recommend to include waste management in the dynamics of decentralization, empowering more municipalities and other local authorities;
clarify the roles between state actors - Municipality - District (population) - a Civil Society - Private Sector;
promote concerted management systems based on the socio-cultural realities;
trading intercommunity in waste management;
encourage emulation systems (tax incentives - cost - benefits of green spaces, etc.) for a healthy and positive competition;
recommend the establishment of a special police monitoring of waste collection activities.

Information, education and awareness on urban waste management are in order and shall be in particular:

- strengthen information mechanisms, education and communication (IEC) in the direction of the population;
- integrate Information - Education - Communication component in any waste management project so that the objective of achieving behavior change is properly identified, reserving the necessary financial means;
- supporting projects and actions of IEC technical training programs to better ownership;
- for IEC program, take into account different socio-cultural realities in different localities and countries;
- involving different stakeholders of education and communication (mosque, church, school, traditional communicators, health center, media) in the mobilization and Information - Education – communication programs.
CONCLUSION

The fight against climate change requires joint efforts of young people and all actors at different levels. This document prepared for current and future generations and leaders from different levels, provides basic information for all sustainable development initiatives in the light of the adoption of the Paris agreement. Made on the basis of the capitalization of upstream and downstream mobilization activities of the 21st Conference of Parties to the UNFCC (COP21), it is focused on in its:

- first part of the assets and constraints to the promotion of youth organizations and their networks initiatives for the preservation of the environment and climate justice, a contribution from the Make It Real initiative in Benin;
- second part, the aspirations of the world youth meeting in December 2015 in Paris during the Eleventh Youth Conference on Climate Change (COY 11);
- third part, gestures and actions to promote the national and local level: a contribution from the Union of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions of States and Governments of French Speaking World (UCESIF).

Climate change is not inevitable and ambition to contain global warming can be achieved through the ownership of this book and the observance of daily rules such as below (www.climatecrisis.net).

1. Inform yourself and choose renewable energy sources, appliances and lamps with energy efficient and respect the simple energy-saving actions, water and food.
2. Recycle and respect the rules of energy saving, water and food daily.
3. Reduce the use of plastic packaging and other products harmful for the environment.
4. If you have the possibility, choose a hybrid car, motorcycle and oils with low-emission.
5. Prefer common transportation means, travel by transit, walking or simply go by bicycle.
6. Vote for leaders who argue in favor of solving the climate crisis.
7. Integrate organizations and networks of organizations to bring your contribution for the fight.
8. Talk to your community; write to the authorities; if they do not listen to you, go see and do hear one way or another your voice.
9. Plant trees without moderation; planting lots of trees, monitor and maintain.
10. Write articles, papers, books and make your voice heard in national local media; made documentaries and other awareness materials for the masses.
11. Reduce our dependence of foreign fuel and supports producers for bio fuel production.
12. Tell your parents and elders to stop destroying the world in which you and your children will live and if you are parents, help saving the future world for your children.
13. Encourage everyone you know to get this green book, read and make it his daily guide.
14. Learn as much as you can about the climate issue, share and put into practice your knowledge.
15. If you believe in prayer, pray that people find the strength to change.
The Parties to this Agreement,

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

Pursuant to the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action established by decision 1/CP.17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth session,

In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge,

Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology,

Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recognizing the importance of the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of the greenhouse gases referred to in the Convention,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change,

Affirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels on the matters addressed in this Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change,

Also recognizing that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing climate change,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purpose of this Agreement, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

2. “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
3. “Party” means a Party to this Agreement.

Article 2

1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:
   (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

Article 3

As nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in Article 2. The efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement.

Article 4

1. In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

2. Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

3. Each Party’s successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

4. Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

5. Support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions.

6. The least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances.

7. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties’ adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans can contribute to mitigation outcomes under this Article.

8. In communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

9. Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake referred to in Article 14.

10. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall consider common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its first session.

11. A Party may at any time adjust its existing nationally determined contribution with a view to enhancing its level of ambition, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

12. Nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

13. Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions. In accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

14. In the context of their nationally determined contributions, when recognizing and implementing mitigation actions with respect to anthropogenic emissions and removals, Parties should take into account, as appropriate, existing methods and guidance under the Convention, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 13 of this Article.

15. Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.

16. Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached
an agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 of this Article shall notify the secretariat of the terms of that agreement, including the emission level allocated to each Party within the relevant time period, when they communicate their nationally determined contributions.

The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of that agreement.

17. Each Party to such an agreement shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement referred to in paragraph 16 above in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.

18. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Agreement, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization, shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement communicated under paragraph 16 of this Article in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.

19. All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

Article 5

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.

2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

Article 6

1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

2. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

3. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve nationally determined contributions under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.

4. A mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development is hereby established under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for use by Parties on a voluntary basis. It shall be supervised by a body designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and shall aim:

   (a) To promote the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions while fostering sustainable development;

   (b) To incentivize and facilitate participation in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by public and private entities authorized by a Party;

   (c) To contribute to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party, which will benefit from mitigation activities resulting in emission reductions that can also be used by another Party to fulfill its nationally determined contribution; and

   (d) To deliver an overall mitigation in global emissions.

5. Emission reductions resulting from the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not be used to demonstrate achievement of the host Party’s nationally determined contribution if used by another Party to demonstrate achievement of its nationally determined contribution.

6. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from activities under the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall adopt rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article at its first session.

8. Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:

   (a) Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;
(b) Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions; and
(c) Enable opportunities for cooperation across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

9. A framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development is hereby defined to promote the non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.

Article 7

1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

2. Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

3. The adaptation efforts of developing country Parties shall be recognized, in accordance with the modalities to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session.

4. Parties recognize that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs.

5. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

6. Parties recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

7. Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including with regard to:
   (a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions;
   (b) Strengthening institutional arrangements, including those under the Convention that serve this Agreement, to support the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, and the provision of technical support and guidance to Parties;
   (c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making;
   (d) Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices;
   (e) Improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions.

8. United Nations specialized organizations and agencies are encouraged to support the efforts of Parties to implement the actions referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article.

9. Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include:
   (a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts;
   (b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
   (c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems;
   (d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programs and actions; and
   (e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

10. Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.

11. The adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication.

12. The adaptation communications referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

13. Continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of this Article, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11.
14. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall, inter alia:
(a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
(b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article;
(c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and
(d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 8
1. Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.
2. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and may be enhanced and strengthened, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
3. Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.
4. Accordingly, areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include:
(a) Early warning systems;
(b) Emergency preparedness;
(c) Slow onset events;
(d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
(e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
(f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
(g) Non-economic losses;
(h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.
5. The Warsaw International Mechanism shall collaborate with existing bodies and expert groups under the Agreement, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Agreement.

Article 9
1. Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.
2. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
3. As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.
4. The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.
5. Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.
6. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account the relevant information provided by developed country Parties and/or Agreement bodies on efforts related to climate finance.
7. Developed country Parties shall provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at its first session, as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 13. Other Parties are encouraged to do so.
8. The Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement.
9. The institutions serving this Agreement, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and Small Island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.

Article 10
1. Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Parties, noting the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under this Agreement and recognizing existing technology
deployment and dissemination efforts, shall strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer.

3. The Technology Mechanism established under the Convention shall serve this Agreement.

4. A technology framework is hereby established to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of this Agreement, in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

5. Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. Such effort shall be, as appropriate, supported, including by the Technology Mechanism and, through financial means, by the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, for collaborative approaches to research and development, and facilitating access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle, to developing country Parties.

6. Support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, including for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, with a view to achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account available information on efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties.

Article 11

1. Capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

2. Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

3. All Parties should cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement. Developed country Parties should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.

4. All Parties enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement, including through regional, bilateral and multilateral approaches, shall regularly communicate on these actions or measures on capacity-building. Developing country Parties should regularly communicate progress made on implementing capacity-building plans, policies, actions or measures to implement this Agreement.

5. Capacity-building activities shall be enhanced through appropriate institutional arrangements to support the implementation of this Agreement, including the appropriate institutional arrangements established under the Convention that serve this Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall, at its first session, consider and adopt a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building.

Article 12

Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.

Article 13

1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties’ different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.

2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.

3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and Small Island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.

5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress
towards achieving Parties’ individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties’ adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

6. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

7. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:

(a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.

8. Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.

9. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9, 10 and 11.

10. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.

11. Information submitted by each Party under paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article shall undergo a technical expert review, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21. For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, the review process shall include assistance in identifying capacity-building needs. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution.

12. The technical expert review under this paragraph shall consist of a consideration of the Party’s support provided, as relevant, and its implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The review shall also identify areas of improvement for the Party, and include a review of the consistency of the information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. The review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support.

14. Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.

15. Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

Article 14

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

3. The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

Article 15

1. A mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of this Agreement is hereby established.

2. The mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall consist of a committee that shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. The committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.

3. The committee shall operate under the modalities and procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session and report annually to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Article 16

1. The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Agreement may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the Conference of the Parties serving as
the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, decisions under this Agreement shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Agreement.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Agreement, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Agreement.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Agreement and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Agreement and shall:
   (a) Establish such subsidiary bodies as deemed necessary for the implementation of this Agreement; and
   (b) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Agreement.

5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and the financial procedures applied under the Convention shall be applied mutatis mutandis under this Agreement, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

6. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall be convened by the secretariat in conjunction with the first session of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Subsequent ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall be held in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

7. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

8. The United Nations and its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement as observers. Anybody or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by this Agreement and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

Article 17

1. The secretariat established by Article 8 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat of this Agreement.

2. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the functions of the secretariat, and Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, on the arrangements made for the functioning of the secretariat, shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement. The secretariat shall, in addition, exercise the functions assigned to it under this Agreement and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Article 18

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention shall serve, respectively, as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Agreement. The provisions of the Convention relating to the functioning of these two bodies shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement. Sessions of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Agreement shall be held in conjunction with the meetings of, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Agreement may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the subsidiary bodies. When the subsidiary bodies serve as the subsidiary bodies of this Agreement, decisions under this Agreement shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Agreement.

3. When the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention exercise their functions with regard to matters concerning this Agreement, any member of the bureau of those subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Agreement, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Agreement.

Article 19

1. Subsidiary bodies or other institutional arrangements established by or under the Convention, other than those referred to in this Agreement, shall serve this Agreement upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall specify the functions to be exercised by such subsidiary bodies or arrangements.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement may provide further
guidance to such subsidiary bodies and institutional arrangements.

Article 20

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Convention. It shall be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017. Thereafter, this Agreement shall be open for accession from the day following the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

2. Any regional economic integration organization that becomes a Party to this Agreement without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under this Agreement. In the case of regional economic integration organizations with one or more member States that are Parties to this Agreement, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Agreement. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Agreement concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Agreement. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 21

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. Solely for the limited purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article, “total global greenhouse gas emissions” means the most up-to-date amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Agreement by the Parties to the Convention.

3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Agreement or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by its member States.

Article 22

The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention on the adoption of amendments to the Convention shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement.

Article 23

1. The provisions of Article 16 of the Convention on the adoption and amendment of annexes to the Convention shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement.

2. Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided for, a reference to this Agreement constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Such annexes shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

Article 24

The provisions of Article 14 of the Convention on settlement of disputes shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement.

Article 25

1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Agreement. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 26

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Agreement.

Article 27

No reservations may be made to this Agreement.

Article 28

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Agreement has entered into force for a Party that Party may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Agreement.

Article 29

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
DONE at Paris this twelfth day of December two thousand and fifteen.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Agreement.
MY PERSONAL COMMITMENTS DIARY

We believe youth holds unique visions and skills which are key to make our future societies regenerative, desirable and worth the experience. This is why we designed this special diary for anyone who wants to take action, to share and build game-changing proposals. This diary is a component of an operationalization tools for the vision of the Program for Personal Commitment for climates that aims to:

- arouse daily citizen actions for the climate by youth and actor’s groups in various countries and part of the world;
- monitor and share those daily actions implemented by youth and actor’s groups;
- get governments, nationals, international institutions, enterprises and multinationals to do more and reinforced actions to the profit of the climate.

Through this diary that we propose, we invite you to bring your contribution to the planet saving, by observing daily, a simple rules. Following this, you will contribute to the writing of the next edition of the green book, the periodical reports on the youth commitment and actions on the profit of the climate. You will also be involved in the else tools that are going to be used for lobbying to the ratification of Paris’ statement in the States and to the taking by several governments, a more daring commitments in order to resolve climate crisis.

INSTRUCTIONS

My own commitment’s dairy is written in two parts. The first part is devoted to your personal commitments for the next 12 months. It is based on 10 commandments that you’re called to fixe by your own self. We’re all sensitive through our activities and our production and consumption patterns to actions that are harmful for the environment. Then you’re invited to identify and order those harmful actions depended of their frequencies and their impact in order to keep the five most important that you commit to give up. Those five own commandments should be followed by positives actions that you’re invited to make sure to do every day. After this first exam of identification, please fill the part 1 below of your commitments. The second part that corresponding to the properly diary, is supposed to help you to follow and asset your own daily actions. This diary must be filled everyday by your 2 or 3 mains, personals and positives actions for the climate, realized in the corresponding day. It is plan after each trimester an self-assessment of the previous months. This tool enable you, to realize by your own self the way on not you’re contributing to the saving of the planet. In order to compute and share the daily’s actions from different parts of the world, we set up a web page, that you’re invited to visit and fill by preference each day or week. If you have some pictures of your activities and actions, take them and share them thought the web page in order to arouse more and more actions and a real commitment of the governments and several actors to the cause of the planet. The team of the program will share with you the whole documents and lobbying’s tools that is going to be written on the basis of your
Nous croyons que la jeunesse détient une vision unique et les compétences clés pour rendre nos sociétés futures plus désirables. C’est pour cela que nous avons conçu cet agenda spécial pour tous ceux qui veulent s’engager dans l’action quotidienne, construire et partager des propositions pour un changement. Cet agenda est une composante et un outil d’opérationnalisation de la vision du Programme d’engagement personnel pour le Climat qui vise à :

- susciter des actions citoyennes quotidiennes pour le climat par les jeunes et les groupes d’acteurs dans les divers pays et régions du monde ;
- suivre et partager les actions menées au quotidien par les jeunes et les groupes d’acteurs dans les divers pays et régions du monde ;
- amener les gouvernements, les nationaux, institutions internationales, les entreprises et multinationales à engager des actions plus renforcées au profit du climat.

A travers cet agenda que nous proposons, nous vous invitons à apporter votre contribution à la sauvegarde de la planète par l’observance de règles simples au quotidien. Par votre apport, vous contribuerez à la rédaction de la prochaine édition du livre vert et des rapports périodiques sur l’engagement et les actions des jeunes en faveurs du climat et des autres instruments de lobbying pour la ratification de l’accord de Paris dans les États, et la prise par les divers gouvernements d’engagements encore beaucoup plus audacieux pour la résolution de la crise climatique.

**NOTICE**

Mon agenda d’engagement personnel est rédigé en deux parties distinctes. La première partie est consacrée à vos engagements personnels pour les 12 prochains mois. Il s’agit d’un ensemble de 10 commandements que nous vous invitons à vous fixer. Nous sommes tous amenés de par nos activités et nos modes de production et de consommation au quotidien, à avoir des comportements très nocifs pour l’environnement. Alors, vous êtes invités à identifier et à hiérarchiser les plus importants de ceux-là du point de vue de leurs fréquences et de leurs impact afin d’en retenir cinq prioritaires que vous vous engagez à ne plus commettre. Ces 5 commandements propres devront être suivis de 5 autres commandements, des actions positives que nous vous invitons à veiller à réaliser au quotidien. Après ce premier exercice d’indentification, vous voudriez bien renseigner la partie 1 de vos engagements. La deuxième partie qui correspond à l’agenda proprement dit, est un outil pour vous permettre de suivre au quotidien et d’évaluer vos propres actions quotidiennes. Cet agenda doit être tenu et renseigné au quotidien par vos 2 ou 3 principales actions personnelles et positives réalisées dans la journée pour le climat. Il est prévu après chaque trimestre une auto évaluation des précédents mois. Cet outil permet à votre propre personne de se rendre compte de ce qu’elle apporte ou non, à la sauvegarde de la planète. Afin de compiler et de partager les actions réalisées quotidiennement dans les différentes régions du monde, nous avons réalisé une page web, que vous êtes invité à visiter et à renseigner de préférence chaque jour ou chaque semaine à la limite. Si vous avez des photos de vos activités et actions prenez les et partager les via la page web afin de susciter encore plus d’actions et un réel engagement des gouvernements et des autres acteurs à la cause du climat et des générations futures. L’équipe du programme vous fera parvenir un exemplaire de tous les documents et instruments de lobbying rédigé sur la base de vos contributions.
# PART 1: ENGAGEMENTS LIBRES ET PERSONNELS

Free and personal commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JE M’ENGAGE À NE PLUS FAIRE</th>
<th>I pledge not to do</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JE M’ENGAGE À FAIRE</th>
<th>I pledge to do</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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</table>
**PART 2: PERSONAL COMMITMENT DIARY**  
Mon agenda d’engagements personnels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>Surname__________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRENOM</td>
<td>First Name  ______________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXE</td>
<td>Date of birth ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONALITE</td>
<td>Country of Residence ____________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIVEAU D’ÉDUCATION</td>
<td>________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATION / PROFESSION</td>
<td>________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTEUR D’ACTIVITE</td>
<td>________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPAGNIE / ORGANISATION</td>
<td>________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONE 1</td>
<td>Phone 1 ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONE 2</td>
<td>Phone 2 ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.MAIL 1</td>
<td>E-Mail 1 ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.MAIL 2</td>
<td>E-Mail 2 ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTRES INFORMATIONS UTILES SUR VOTRE PERSONNE</td>
<td>Other useful information about your person__________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.a. Garantir une mobilisation importante de ressources provenant de sources multiples, y compris par le renforcement de la coopération pour le développement, afin de doter les pays en développement, en particulier les pays les moins avancés, de moyens adéquats et prévisibles de mettre en œuvre des programmes et politiques visant à mettre fin à la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes.

1.b. Mettre en place aux niveaux national, régional et international des principes de politique générale viables, qui se fondent sur des stratégies de développement favorables aux pauvres et soucieuses de la problématique hommes-femmes, d’accélérer l’investissement dans des mesures d’élimination de la pauvreté.

1.a. Ensuring a significant mobilization of resources from multiple sources, including the strengthening of cooperation for development in order to provide developing countries, particularly least developed countries, adequate and predictable ways to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its forms.

1.b. Establish national, regional and international levels viable policy principles, which are based on the favorable development of poor strategies and conscious of gender, to accelerate investment in measures elimination of poverty.
Goal 1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and everywhere

1.1 By 2030, completely eliminate extreme poverty around the world (currently hears from living on less than $1.25 a day)

1.2 By 2030, at least halving the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its aspects, as defined by each country and whatever forms

1.3 Establish social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and to ensure that, by 2030, a significant proportion of poor and vulnerable people benefit

**Note**

1. D’ici à 2030, éliminer complètement l’extrême pauvreté dans le monde entier (s’entend actuellement du fait de vivre avec moins de 1,25 dollar par jour)

2. D’ici à 2030, réduire de moitié au moins la proportion d’hommes, de femmes et d’enfants de tout âge qui vivent dans la pauvreté sous tous ses aspects, telle que définie par chaque pays et quelles qu’en soient les formes

3. Mettre en place des systèmes et mesures de protection sociale pour tous, adaptés au contexte national, y compris des socles de protection sociale, et faire en sorte que, d’ici à 2030, une part importante des pauvres et des personnes vulnérables en bénéficient
Goal 1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and everywhere
Note

2.a Accroître, notamment dans le cadre du renforcement de la coopération internationale, l’investissement en faveur de l’infrastructure rurale, des services de recherche et de vulgarisation agricoles et de la mise au point de technologies et de banques de gènes de plantes et d’animaux d’élevage, afin de renforcer les capacités productives agricoles des pays en développement, en particulier des pays les moins avancés.

2.b Corriger et prévenir les restrictions et distorsions commerciales sur les marchés agricoles mondiaux, y compris par l’élimination parallèle de toutes les formes de subventions aux exportations agricoles et de toutes les mesures relatives aux exportations aux effets similaires, conformément au mandat du Cycle de développement de Doha.

Goal 2. Eliminate hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture
Goal 2. Eliminate hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, particularly the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including infants, have access throughout the year to a healthy, nutritious and sufficient food supply.

2.2 By 2030, put an end to all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the goals set at the international level related to stunting and wasting among children under 5 years, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.

Note

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food markets and derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including food reserves to help reduce the extreme price volatility of food items.
2.3 D’ici à 2030, doubler la productivité agricole et les revenus des petits producteurs alimentaires, en particulier les femmes, les autochtones, les exploitants familiaux, les éleveurs et les pêcheurs, y compris en assurant l’égalité d’accès aux terres, aux autres ressources productives et intrants, au savoir, aux services financiers, aux marchés et aux possibilités d’ajout de valeur et d’emplois autres qu’agricoles.

2.4 D’ici à 2030, assurer la viabilité des systèmes de production alimentaire et mettre en œuvre des pratiques agricoles résilientes qui permettent d’accroître la productivité et la production, contribuent à la préservation des écosystèmes, renforcent les capacités d’adaptation aux changements climatiques, aux phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes, à la sécheresse, aux inondations et à d’autres catastrophes et améliorent progressivement la qualité des terres et des sols.

2.5 D’ici à 2020, préserver la diversité génétique des semences, des cultures et des animaux domestiqués et de l’environnement naturel, y compris au moyen de banques de semences et de plantes bien gérées et diversifiées aux niveaux national, régional et international, et garantir l’accès aux avantages que présentent l’utilisation des ressources génétiques et du savoir traditionnel associé et le partage juste et équitable de ces avantages, ainsi que cela a été décidé à l’échelle internationale.

Goal 2. Eliminate hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.
3.a Renforcer dans tous les pays, selon qu’il convient, l’application de la Convention-cadre de l’Organisation mondiale de la Santé pour la lutte antitabac

3.b Appuyer la recherche et la mise au point de vaccins et de médicaments contre les maladies, transmissibles ou non, qui touchent principalement les habitants des pays en développement, donner accès, à un coût abordable, à des médicaments et vaccins essentiels, conformément à la Déclaration de Doha sur l’Accord sur les ADPIC et la santé publique, qui réaffirme le droit qu’ont les pays en développement de tirer pleinement parti des dispositions de l’Accord sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce relatives à la marge de manœuvre nécessaire pour protéger la santé publique et, en particulier, assurer l’accès universel aux médicaments.

3.b Support research and development of vaccines and drugs against diseases, communicable or not, that primarily affect people in developing countries, providing access to affordable, to essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and public health, which reaffirms the right of developing countries to take full advantage of the provisions of the Agreement on aspects of intellectual property rights to trade for the necessary flexibility to protect public health and, in particular, ensure universal access to medicines.

Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age
3.1 By 2030, getting the global maternal mortality rate below 70 per 100 000 live births

3.c significantly increase the health budget and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health workers in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age
Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age

3.2 By 2030, eliminate the preventable deaths of infants and children under 5 years

3.3 By 2030, end the AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, diseases transmitted by water and other transmissible diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third, for the prevention and treatment, the rate of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health and well-being
Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age

3.6 By 2020, half the world to reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by road accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including for the purpose of family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health in national strategies and programs

The green book

Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age

3.5 Renforcer la prévention et le traitement de l’abus de substances psychoactives, notamment de stupéfiants et d’alcool

3.5 Strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including drug and alcohol
3.8 To ensure that everyone has health insurance, including protection against financial risks and providing access to essential health services and quality of medicines and essential vaccines safe, effective, quality and affordable

3.9 By 2030, significantly reducing the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals and pollution and contamination of air, water and soil

Goal 3. To enable all to live healthy and promote the welfare of all at any age.
Goal 4. Ensure access for all to quality education on an equal basis, and promote learning opportunities throughout life
Goal 4. Ensure access for all to quality education on an equal basis, and promote learning opportunities throughout life.
1. Niveau de réalisation des engagements personnels
   Level of achievement of the personals commitments

   Engagement / Commitment 1 :
   ………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 2 :
   ………………………………………………………………………
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 3 :
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 4 :
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 5 :
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   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 6 :
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 7 :
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 8 :
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 9 :
   ………………………………………………………………………
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   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

   Engagement / Commitment 10 :
   ………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………
   Totalement réalisé Partiellement réalisé Non réalisé
   Totally realized /__/ Partially realized /__/ Unrealized
   /__/ /__/ /__/

2. Faits marquants du trimestre
   Outstanding acts of the trimester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faits marquants</th>
<th>Conditions de déroulement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding acts</td>
<td>Unfolding Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Principales activités du trimestre et résultats**  
Main activities of the trimester and results gotten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activités / Activities</th>
<th>Résultats obtenus / Results obtained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. **Principales difficultés / Main difficulties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des engagements / Difficulties faced in the implementation of the pledges</th>
<th>Solutions apportées / Solutions provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. **Quelles leçons retenir de la mise en œuvre des engagements durant le trimestre ?**  
What lessons to keep from the implementation of the commitments during the trimester?

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6. **Perspectives pour le trimestre prochain**  
Perspectives for the next trimester

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...........................................................................................................................................................................
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7. **Besoins et appuis spécifiques souhaités**  
Needs and supports wished
4.4 By 2030, increase by [x]% the number of young people and adults with the skills, including technical and professional, necessary for employment, to obtain decent work and entrepreneurship.

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender inequality in education and ensure equal access of vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, indigenous and vulnerable children at all levels of education and vocational training.

Goal 4. Ensure access for all to quality education on an equal basis, and promote learning opportunities throughout life.
Goal 4. Ensure access for all to quality education on an equal basis, and promote learning opportunities throughout life.

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all young people and at least [x] % of adult men and women, can read, write and count

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, particularly through education for development and sustainable livelihoods, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.
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**Goal 5. Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.a | Entreprendre des réformes visant à donner aux femmes les mêmes droits aux ressources économiques, ainsi qu’à l’accès à la propriété et au contrôle des terres et d’autres formes de propriété, aux services financiers, à l’héritage et aux ressources naturelles, dans le respect du droit interne.

5.b | Renforcer l’utilisation des technologies clés, en particulier l’informatique et les communications, pour promouvoir l’autonomisation des femmes.

5.c | Adopter des politiques bien conçues et des dispositions législatives applicables en faveur de la promotion de l’égalité des sexes et de l’autonomisation de toutes les femmes et de toutes les filles à tous les niveaux et renforcer celles qui existent.

5.a | Adopt sound policies and legislation applicable to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and all the girls at all levels and strengthen existing ones.

5.b | Strengthen the use of key technologies, especially information technology and communications, to promote the empowerment of women.

5.c | Adopt sound policies and legislation applicable to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and all the girls at all levels and strengthen existing ones.
5.1 Ending, worldwide, to all forms of discrimination against women and girls.

5.2 Dispose of public life and private life all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation.

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Goal 5. Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls.
### Goal 5. Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls

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**Note**

- **5.4** Making Room for care and unpaid domestic work and value, through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility in the household and the family, based on context national

- **5.5** Ensure the full and effective participation of women and ensured equitable access to leadership positions at all levels of decision making in the political, economic and public

- **5.6** Ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care and to ensure that everyone can exercise their rights to reproductive health, as has been agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the review conferences that followed
Goal 6. Ensuring universal access to water and sanitation and sustainable water resource management

6.1 By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to safe drinking water, affordable

6.a D’ici à 2030, développer la coopération internationale et l’appui au renforcement des capacités des pays en développement en ce qui concerne les activités et programmes relatifs à l’eau et à l’assainissement, y compris la collecte de l’eau, la désalinisation, l’utilisation rationnelle de l’eau, le traitement des eaux usées, le recyclage et les techniques de réutilisation

6.b Appuyer et renforcer la participation de la population locale à l’amélioration de la gestion de l’eau et de l’assainissement

6.1 D’ici à 2030, assurer l’accès universel et équitable à l’eau potable, à un coût abordable
6.2 By 2030, ensure universal access, on fair conditions, sanitation and adequate hygiene and ending open defecation, paying particular attention to women’s needs and girls and people in vulnerable situations.

Goal 6. Ensuring universal access to water and sanitation and sustainable water resource management.
### Goal 6. Ensuring universal access to water and sanitation and sustainable water resource management

#### 6.4 By 2030, significantly increase the rational use of water resources in all sectors and ensure the sustainability of withdrawals and fresh water to account for water scarcity and to significantly reduce number of people suffering from lack of water

#### 6.5 By 2030, implement an integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation as appropriate

#### 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

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**Note**

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Objectifs Développement Durable

Make it Real

Open Innovation Track

**ACCESS À L’EAU DURABLE ET À L’ASSAINISSEMENT**
7.a By 2030, strengthen international cooperation to facilitate access to research and technology for clean energy, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and new technologies related to fuel cleaner fossil, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and technologies related to clean energy.

7.b By 2030, develop infrastructure and improve technology in order to supply modern and sustainable energy services all people in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States.

Goal 7: Ensure access for all to reliable energy services, sustainable and modern, affordable.
7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to reliable and modern energy services at affordable cost

7.2. By 2030, significantly increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

**NOTE**

**Goal 7:** Ensure access for all to reliable energy services, sustainable and modern, affordable
Goal 8: Promote sustained economic growth, shared and sustainable, decent, full and productive jobs for all

8.a Accroître l’appui apporté dans le cadre de l’initiative Aide pour le commerce aux pays en développement, en particulier aux pays les moins avancés, y compris par l’intermédiaire du cadre intégré renforcé pour l’assistance technique liée au commerce en faveur des pays les moins avancés.

8.a Increasing the support provided under the Aid for Trade to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance in favor of the least developed countries.


8.b By 2020, develop and implement a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization.
 Goal 8: Promote sustained economic growth, shared and sustainable, decent, full and productive jobs for all

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8.1 Maintenir un taux de croissance économique par habitant adapté au contexte national et, en particulier, un taux de croissance annuelle du produit intérieur brut d’au moins 7 % dans les pays les moins avancés

8.2 Parvenir à un niveau élevé de productivité économique par la diversification, la modernisation technologique et l’innovation, notamment en mettant l’accent sur les secteurs à forte valeur ajoutée et à forte intensité de main-d’œuvre

8.3 Promouvoir des politiques axées sur le développement qui favorisent des activités productives, la création d’emplois décents, l’entrepreneuriat, la créativité et l’innovation et stimulent la croissance des micros entreprises et des petites et moyennes entreprises et facilitent leur intégration dans le secteur formel. v comoris par l’accès aux services financiers

8.1 Maintaining economic growth rate per capita appropriate to national circumstances, in particular, an annual growth rate of gross domestic product of at least 7% in the least developed countries

8.2 Reaching a high level of economic productivity through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, especially by focusing on sectors with high added value and high labor intensity

8.3 Promouvoir des politiques axées sur le développement qui favorisent des activités productives, la création d’emplois décents, l’entrepreneuriat, la créativité et l’innovation et stimulent la croissance des micros entreprises et des petites et moyennes entreprises et facilitent leur intégration dans le secteur formel. v comoris par l’accès aux services financiers
8.5 D’ici à 2030, parvenir au plein emploi productif et garantir à toutes les femmes et à tous les hommes, y compris les jeunes et les personnes handicapées, un travail décent et un salaire égal pour un travail de valeur égale

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and ensure that all women and all men, including young people and people with disabilities, decent work and equal pay for work of equal value

8.4 Améliorer progressivement, jusqu’en 2030, l’efficience de l’utilisation des ressources mondiales du point de vue de la consommation comme de la production et s’attacher à ce que la croissance économique n’entraîne plus la dégradation de l’environnement, comme prévu dans le cadre décennal de programmation relatif à la consommation et à la production durables, les pays développés montrant l’exemple en la matière

8.4 Improve gradually until 2030, the efficiency of the use of global resources from the perspective of consumption as production and focus that economic growth no longer causes environmental degradation as planned in the year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead in the matter

### Goal 8: Promote sustained economic growth, shared and sustainable, decent, full and productive jobs for all

#### Lundi / Monday

#### Mardi / Tuesday

#### Mercredi / Wednesday

#### Jeudi / Thursday

#### Vendredi / Friday

#### Samedi / Saturday

#### Dimanche / Sunday

#### NOTE
### Evaluation du trimestre

#### 1. Niveau de réalisation des engagements personnels

**Level of achievement of the personal commitments**

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#### 2. Faits marquants du trimestre

**Outstanding acts of the trimester**

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3. **Principales activités du trimestre et résultats**  
Main activities of the trimester and results gotten

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<th>Résultats obtenus / Results obtained</th>
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4. **Principales difficultés / Main difficulties**

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5. **Quelles leçons retenir de la mise en œuvre des engagements durant le trimestre ?**  
What lessons to keep from the implementation of the commitments during the trimester?

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6. **Perspectives pour le trimestre prochain**  
Perspectives for the next trimester

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7. **Besoins et appuis spécifiques souhaités**  
Needs and supports wished
8.6 D’ici à 2020, réduire considérablement la proportion de jeunes non scolarisés et sans emploi ni formation

8.6 By 2020, significantly reducing the proportion of school youth and unemployed or training

8.7 Prendre des mesures immédiates et efficaces pour interdire et éliminer les pires formes de travail des enfants, supprimer le travail forcé et, d’ici à 2025, mettre fin au travail des enfants sous toutes ses formes, y compris le recrutement et l’utilisation d’enfants soldats

8.7 Taking immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor, eliminate forced labor and, by 2025, put an end to child labor in all its forms, including the recruitment and use child soldiers

NOTE
### Goal 8: Promote sustained economic growth, shared and sustainable, decent, full and productive jobs for all

The green book

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#### 8.8 Defending the rights of workers, promote safety on the workplace and the protection of all workers, including migrants, especially women, and those with precarious jobs

Défendre les droits des travailleurs, promouvoir la sécurité sur le lieu de travail et assurer la protection de tous les travailleurs, y compris les migrants, en particulier les femmes, et ceux qui ont un emploi précaire.

#### 8.9 By 2030, develop and implement policies to develop sustainable tourism that creates jobs and put in the culture and local products

D’ici à 2030, élaborer et mettre en œuvre des politiques visant à développer un tourisme durable qui crée des emplois et mette en valeur la culture et les produits locaux.

#### 8.10 To strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to promote and expand access to all banking and financial services and insurance services

Renforcer la capacité des institutions financières nationales de favoriser et généraliser l’accès de tous aux services bancaires et financiers et aux services d’assurance.
9a Faciliter la mise en place d’une infrastructure durable et résilient dans les pays en développement en renforçant l’appui financier, technologique et technique apporté aux pays d’Afrique. aux Pays les moins avancés. aux pays en développement sans littoral et aux petits États insulaires en développement

9b Soutenir la recherche-développement et l’innovation technologiques nationales dans les pays en développement, notamment en instaurant des conditions propices, entre autres, à la diversification industrielle et à l’ajout de valeur aux marchandises

9a Faciliter the establishment of sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries by strengthening the financial, technological and technical support provided to countries in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States

9b Support research and development and national technological innovation in developing countries, including by establishing an enabling environment, inter alia, industrial diversification and adding value to goods

Goal 9. Building a resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and encourage innovation
9.1 Mettre en place une infrastructure de qualité, fiable, durable et résiliente, y compris une infrastructure régionale et transfrontière, pour favoriser le développement économique et le bien-être de l'être humain, en mettant l'accent sur un accès universel, à un coût abordable et dans des conditions d'équité.

9.1 Establish an infrastructure of quality, reliable, durable and resilient, including regional and transboundary infrastructure to promote economic development and welfare of the human being, with an emphasis on universal access to affordable and conditions of equity.

9.c Accroître nettement l'accès aux technologies de l’information et de la communication et faire en sorte que tous les habitants des pays les moins avancés aient accès à internet à un coût abordable d’ici à 2020.

9.c significantly increase access to information and communications technology and to ensure that all inhabitants of the least developed countries have Internet access at affordable cost by 2020.

Goal 9. Building a resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and encourage innovation.
9.2 Promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all and, by 2030, significantly increasing the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, according to the national context, and the doubling in the country least developed

9.3 Increasing, especially in developing countries, access of enterprises, especially small industrial enterprises, financial services, including loans on affordable terms, and their integration into value chains and markets
Goal 9. Building a resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and encourage innovation

9.4 By 2030, modernize infrastructure and adapt the industries to make them sustainable, a more rational use of resources and greater use of clean industrial technologies and processes and environmentally, each country acting in its means

9.5 Strengthening scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of the industrial sectors of all countries, particularly developing countries, including encouraging innovation and increasing of [x]% the number of people working in the research sector and development per 1 million inhabitants and increasing public and private spending on research and development by 2030
Goal 10. Reduce inequalities into countries and among countries

10.a Implementing the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, particularly the least developed countries in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Stimulating official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, for states that are most in need, particularly the least developed countries, African countries, small island states developing and landlocked developing countries in accordance with their national plans and programs
10.1 By 2030, to ensure, by means of gradual improvements, the incomes of the poorest 40% of the population growing faster than the national average income, and sustainably.

10.2 By 2030, empowering all people and promote their social, economic and political, regardless of their age, their gender, their disabilities, their race, their ethnicity, their origins, religion or economic status or other.

Goal 10. Reduce inequalities into countries and among countries
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**Note**

10.3 To ensure equal opportunities and reducing inequality of results, including the removal of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting the adoption of laws, policies and appropriate measures in this regard.

10.4 Adopt policies, including fiscal, wage and in the field of social protection, and gradually achieve greater equality.

10.5 Improve the regulation and supervision of institutions and global financial markets and strengthen the rules.
10.6 Faire en sorte que les pays en développement soient davantage représentés et entendus lors de la prise de décisions dans les institutions économiques et financières internationales, afin que celles-ci soient plus efficaces, crédibles, transparentes et légitimes.

10.7 Faciliter la migration et la mobilité de façon ordonnée, sans danger, régulière et responsable, notamment par la mise en œuvre de politiques de migration planifiées et bien gérées.

10.7 To facilitate the migration and mobility in an orderly, safe, steady and responsible, including the planned migration policies implemented and well managed.

**NOTE**

Goal 10. Reduce inequalities into countries and among countries
11.a favor the development of economic, social and environmental positive linkages between urban, suburban and rural areas by strengthening development planning at national and regional level.

11.b By 2020, increase of [x]% the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement policies and integrated action plans in favor of the inclusion of all, use rational resources, adaptation to climate change and mitigation and disaster resilience, and to develop and implement, in accordance with the Hyogo framework to come, global management of disaster risk at all levels.

Goal 11. Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable.
### Goal 11. Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable

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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lundi</td>
<td>11.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to housing and adequate and safe basic services, affordable, and clean up slums</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mardi</td>
<td>11.1c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, to build sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Mercredi</td>
<td>11.2 By 2030, ensure universal access to safe transport systems, accessible and sustainable, affordable, improving road safety, particularly by developing public transport, with particular attention being paid to the needs people in vulnerable situations, women, children, the disabled and the elderly</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jeudi</td>
<td>11.c Aider les pays les moins avancés, y compris par une assistance financière et technique, à construire des bâtiments durables et résilients en utilisant des matériaux locaux</td>
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<td>Vendredi</td>
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**NOTE**

- **Goal 11.** Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) 11.** Make it Real - Open Innovation Track
- **THE GREEN BOOK**
Goal 11. Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable
1. **Niveau de réalisation des engagements personnels**
   Level of achievement of the personal commitments

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2. **Faits marquants du trimestre** /
   Outstanding acts of the trimester

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<td>Unfolding Conditions</td>
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3. Principales activités du trimestre et résultats
Main activities of the trimester and results gotten

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<th>Résultats obtenus / Results obtained</th>
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4. Principales difficultés / Main difficulties

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<th>Solutions apportées / Solutions provided</th>
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5. Quelles leçons retenir de la mise en œuvre des engagements durant le trimestre ?
What lessons to keep from the implementation of the commitments during the trimester?

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6. Perspectives pour le trimestre prochain
Perspectives for the next trimester

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7. Besoins et appuis spécifiques souhaités
Needs and supports wished

JUIN / JUNE 2017

29
Lundi / Monday

30
Mardi / Tuesday

Goal 11. Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5 By 2030, significantly reducing the number of people killed and the number of people affected by disasters, including waterborne and reduce [x]% the amount of economic losses due to these disasters expressed in proportion of gross domestic product, with an emphasis on protect the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 D’ici à 2030, réduire l’impact environnemental négatif des villes par habitant, y compris en accordant une attention particulière à la qualité de l’air et à la gestion, notamment municipale, des déchets

31
Mercredi / Wednesday

1
Jeudi / Thursday

11.6 By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including paying particular attention to air quality and management, including municipal, wastes

2
Vendredi / Friday

3
Samedi / Saturday

11.7 D’ici à 2030, assurer l’accès de tous, en particulier des femmes et des enfants, des personnes âgées et des personnes handicapées, à des espaces verts et des espaces publics sûrs

4
Dimanche / Sunday

11.7 By 2030, ensuring access for all, especially women and children, the elderly and the disabled, to green spaces and safe public spaces
12.a Aider les pays en développement à se doter des moyens scientifiques et technologiques qui leur permettent de s'orienter vers des modes de consommation et de production plus durables

12.b Mettre au point et utiliser des outils de contrôle des impacts sur le développement durable, pour un tourisme durable qui crée des emplois et met en valeur la culture et les produits locaux

12.e Rationaliser les subventions aux combustibles fossiles qui sont source de gaspillage, en éliminant les distorsions du marché, selon le contexte national, y compris par la restructuration de la fiscalité et l'élimination progressive des subventions nuisibles, afin de mettre en évidence leur impact sur l'environnement, en tenant pleinement compte des besoins et de la situation propres aux pays en développement et en réduisant au minimum les éventuels effets pervers sur le développement de ces pays tout en protégeant les pauvres et les collectivités concernées

12.b Develop and use impacts monitoring tools on sustainable development, sustainable tourism that creates jobs and enhances culture and local products

Goal 12. Develop sustainable consumption and production patterns
12. Streamline fossil fuel subsidies that are wasteful, eliminating market distortions, according to the national context, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, to highlight their impact on the environment, taking full account of the needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing any harmful effects on the development of these countries, while protecting the poor and affected communities.

12.1 Implementing the year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production with the participation of all countries, with developed countries taking the lead in this area, given the level of development and capacities of developing countries.

Goal 12. Develop sustainable consumption and production patterns
12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and rational use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halving global volume of food waste per capita level as the distribution of consumption and reduce losses of food throughout the chain of production and supply, including post-harvest losses
12.4 D’ici à 2020, instaurer une gestion écologiquement rationnelle des produits chimiques et de tous les déchets tout au long de leur cycle de vie, conformément aux principes directeurs arrêtés à l’échelle internationale, et réduire considérablement leur déversement dans l’air, l’eau et le sol, afin de minimiser leurs effets négatifs sur la santé et l’environnement.

12.4 By 2020, establish a sound management of chemicals and waste all throughout their life cycle, in accordance with the guiding principles agreed at international level, and significantly reduce their discharge into the air, water and soil, to minimize their negative effects on health and the environment.

12.5 D’ici à 2030, réduire considérablement la production de déchets par la prévention, la réduction, le recyclage et la réutilisation.

12.5 By 2030, significantly reduce waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Goal 12. Develop sustainable consumption and production patterns.
**Goal 13. Take urgent action against climate change and its impact**

12.6 Encourager les entreprises, en particulier les grandes et les transnationales, à adopter des pratiques viables et à intégrer dans les rapports qu'elles établissent des informations sur la viabilité.

12.7 Promouvoir des pratiques durables dans le cadre de la passation des marchés publics, conformément aux politiques et priorités nationales.

12.8 D'ici à 2030, faire en sorte que toutes les personnes, partout dans le monde, aient les informations et connaissances nécessaires au développement durable et à un style de vie en harmonie avec la nature.

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**Note**

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**Chart**

**Goal 13. Take urgent action against climate change and its impact**

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**Image**

**The Green Book**

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**Calendar**

**JUILLET / JULY 2017**

**3** Lundi / Monday

**4** Mardi / Tuesday

**5** Mercredi / Wednesday

**6** Jeudi / Thursday

**7** Vendredi / Friday

**8** Samedi / Saturday

**9** Dimanche / Sunday
13.a Mettre en œuvre l’engagement que les pays développés parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ont pris de mobiliser ensemble auprès de multiples sources 100 milliards de dollars des États-Unis par an d’ici à 2020 pour répondre aux besoins des pays en développement en ce qui concerne les mesures concrètes d’atténuation et la transparence de leur mise en œuvre et rendre le Fonds vert pour le climat pleinement opérationnel en le dotant dans les plus brefs délais des moyens financiers nécessaires.

13.a Implement the commitment that developed country Parties to the Framework UN Convention on Climate Change took mobilize together from multiple sources $100 billion US per year by 2020 to meet the needs of developing countries in regard to meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and make the green Fund fully operational climate by providing it in the shortest time necessary financial means.

13.b Promouvoir des mécanismes de renforcement des capacités afin que les pays les moins avancés se dotent de moyens efficaces de planification et de gestion pour faire face aux changements climatiques, l’accent étant mis notamment sur les femmes, les jeunes, la population locale et les groupes marginalisés.

Goal 13. Take urgent action against climate change and its impact.
**Goal 13. Take urgent action against climate change and its impact**

13.b Promote capacity building mechanisms to ensure that the least developed countries should have effective planning and management capacity to deal with climate change, focusing especially on women, young people, local people and marginalized groups.

13.1 Strengthen, in all countries, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate hazards and climate-related natural disasters.

**Lundi / Monday**

17

**Mardi / Tuesday**

18

**Mercredi / Wednesday**

19

**Jeudi / Thursday**

20

**Vendredi / Friday**

21

**Samedi / Saturday**

22

**Dimanche / Sunday**

23

**NOTE**

- Promote capacity building mechanisms to ensure that the least developed countries should have effective planning and management capacity to deal with climate change, focusing especially on women, young people, local people and marginalized groups.
- Strengthen, in all countries, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate hazards and climate-related natural disasters.

**JUILLET / JULY 2017**

**Note:**

- 17: Monday
- 18: Tuesday
- 19: Wednesday
- 20: Thursday
- 21: Friday
- 22: Saturday
- 23: Sunday
13.2 Incorporer des mesures relatives aux changements climatiques dans les politiques, les stratégies et la planification nationales

13.3 Améliorer l’éducation, la sensibilisation et les capacités individuelles et institutionnelles en ce qui concerne l’adaptation aux changements climatiques, l’atténuation de leurs effets et la réduction de leur impact et les systèmes d’alerte rapide

13.2 Incorporate action on climate change in policies, national strategies and planning

13.3 Improving education, awareness and individual and institutional capacity in terms of adaptation to climate change, mitigation and reduction of their impact and early warning systems

Goal 13. Take urgent action against climate change and its impact
14. Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.a Approfondir les connaissances scientifiques, renforcer les capacités de recherche et transférer les techniques marines, conformément aux Critères et principes directeurs de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale concernant le transfert de techniques marines, l’objectif étant d’améliorer la santé des océans et de renforcer la contribution de la biodiversité marine au développement des pays en développement, en particulier des petits États insulaires en développement et des pays les moins avancés

14.a deepen scientific knowledge, strengthen research capacities and transfer marine technology in accordance with the criteria and guidelines of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for the transfer of marine technology, with the objective of improving ocean health and increase the contribution of marine biodiversity in the development of developing countries, particularly small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Garantir aux petits pêcheurs l’accès aux ressources marines et aux marchés

14.b Guaranteeing small fishermen access to marine resources and markets

**NOTE**

**Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**MAKE IT REAL**

**OPEN INNOVATION TRACK**
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14. By 2025, significantly prevent and reduce marine pollution of all kinds, especially from land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution

14.1 D’ici à 2025, prévenir et réduire nettement la pollution marine de tous types, en particulier celle résultant des activités terrestres, y compris les déchets en mer et la pollution par les nutriments

14.c. Veiller à ce que les États parties appliquent pleinement les dispositions du droit international, énoncées dans la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, y compris, le cas échéant, celles des régimes régionaux et internationaux en vigueur relatifs à la préservation et à l’exploitation durable des océans et de leurs ressources

14.c. Ensure that States parties fully implement the provisions of international law, set out in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, including, where applicable, those of regional and international regimes related to preservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.2 D’ici à 2020, gérer et protéger durablement les écosystèmes marins et côtiers, notamment en renforçant leur résilience, afin d’éviter les graves conséquences de leur dégradation et prendre des mesures en faveur de leur restauration pour rétablir la santé et la productivité des océans

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect the marine and coastal ecosystems, including by strengthening their resilience to avoid the serious consequences of their degradation and to take measures for their restoration to restore the health and productivity of oceans

14.3 Minimize ocean acidification and fight against its effects, including by strengthening scientific cooperation at all levels

14.3 Réduire au maximum l’acidification des océans et lutter contre ses effets, notamment en renforçant la coopération scientifique à tous les niveaux
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate fishing, stop overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement management plans based on scientific data, the aim is to restore fish stocks as quickly as possible, at least at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, taking into account the biological characteristics.

14.5 By 2020, maintain at least 10% of marine and coastal areas under national and international law and considering the best available scientific information.

Note

14.4 D’ici à 2020, réglementer efficacement la pêche, mettre un terme à la surpêche, à la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et aux pratiques de pêche destructrices et exécuter des plans de gestion fondés sur des données scientifiques, l’objectif étant de rétablir les stocks de poissons le plus rapidement possible, au moins à des niveaux permettant d’obtenir un rendement constant maximal compte tenu des caractéristiques biologiques.

14.5 D’ici à 2020, préserver au moins 10 % des zones marines et côtières, conformément au droit national et international et compte tenu des meilleures informations scientifiques disponibles.
1. **Niveau de réalisation des engagements personnels**

   Level of achievement of the personal commitments

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2. **Faits marquants du trimestre**

   Outstanding acts of the trimester

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<td>Unfolding Conditions</td>
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   Conditions de déroulement
   Unfolding Conditions
3. **Principales activités du trimestre et résultats**  
Main activities of the trimester and results gotten

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<th>Activités / Activities</th>
<th>Résultats obtenus / Results obtained</th>
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4. **Principales difficultés / Main difficulties**

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<th>Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des engagements / Difficulties faced in the implementation of the pledges</th>
<th>Solutions apportées / Solutions provided</th>
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5. **Quelles leçons retenir de la mise en œuvre des engagements durant le trimestre ?**  
What lessons to keep from the implementation of the commitments during the trimester?

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6. **Perspectives pour le trimestre prochain**  
Perspectives for the next trimester

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7. **Besoins et appuis spécifiques souhaités**  
Needs and supports wished

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14.6 By 2020, prohibit fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, delete those that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to refrain from granting further, knowing that granting special treatment and differentiated effective and appropriate to developing countries and least developed countries must be part of the negotiations on fisheries subsidies conducted in the framework of the World trade Organization.

14.7 D’ici à 2030, faire mieux bénéficier les petits États insulaires en développement et les pays les moins avancés des retombées économiques de l’exploitation durable des ressources marines, notamment grâce à une gestion durable des pêches, de l’aquaculture et du tourisme.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably exploit the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Note 14.7 By 2030, to better benefit Small island developing States and least developed countries the economic benefits of sustainable exploitation of marine resources, including through sustainable fisheries management, aquaculture and tourism

14.6 D’ici à 2020, interdire les subventions à la pêche qui contribuent à la surcapacité et à la surpêche, supprimer celles qui favorisent la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et s’abstenir d’en accorder de nouvelles, sachant que l’octroi d’un traitement spécial et différencié efficace et approprié aux pays en développement et aux pays les moins avancés doit faire partie intégrante des négociations sur les subventions à la pêche menées dans le cadre de l’Organisation mondiale du commerce.
15.a Mobilize financial resources from all sources and increase significantly in preserving biodiversity and ecosystems and sustainably

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and encourage developing countries to favor this type of management, including for forest preservation and reforestation

15.c Bring, at the global level, increased support for the efforts to fight against poaching and smuggling of protected species, including giving local people alternative means of sustainable livelihood

Goal 15. Preserving and restoring terrestrial, ensuring the sustainable use, sustainable forest management, fight against desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity
15.1 D’ici à 2020, garantir la préservation, la restauration et l’exploitation durable des écosystèmes terrestres et des écosystèmes d’eau douce et des services connexes, en particulier les forêts, les zones humides, les montagnes et les zones arides, conformément aux obligations découlant des accords internationaux

15.1 By 2020, ensure the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and related services, particularly forests, wetlands, mountains and arid, in accordance the obligations arising from international agreements

15.2 D’ici à 2020, promouvoir la gestion durable de tous les types de forêt, mettre un terme à la déforestation, restaurer les forêts dégradées et accroître de [x] % le boisement et le reboisement au niveau mondial

Goal 15. Preserving and restoring terrestrial, ensuring the sustainable use, sustainable forest management, fight against desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity
### Goal 15. Preserving and restoring terrestrial, ensuring the sustainable use, sustainable forest management, fight against desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity

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**Note:**
- **15.2** By 2020, promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, and restore degraded forests and increase of [x] % of afforestation and reforestation worldwide.
- **15.3** D’ici à 2020, lutter contre la désertification, restaurer les terres et sols dégradés, notamment les terres touchées par la désertification, la sécheresse et les inondations, et s’efforcer de parvenir à un monde sans dégradation des sols.
- **15.3** By 2020, fight against desertification, restore land and degraded land, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world without degradation.
### Goal 15. Preserving and restoring terrestrial, ensuring the sustainable use, sustainable forest management, fight against desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity

15.4 By 2030, ensure the preservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity to better leverage their essential benefits for sustainable development

15.5 Emergency: Take active steps to reduce environmental degradation, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect endangered species and prevent their extinction

15.6 Share of fair and equitable way, the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to them

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Goal 15. Preserving and restoring terrestrial, ensuring the sustainable use, sustainable forest management, fight against desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity
Goal 16. Promote the emergence of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and implement, at all levels, effective institutions, responsible and open

16.a Appuyer, notamment dans le cadre de la coopération internationale, les institutions nationales chargées de renforcer, à tous les niveaux, les moyens de prévenir la violence et de lutter contre le terrorisme et la criminalité, en particulier dans les pays en développement.

16.b Promouvoir et appliquer des lois et politiques non discriminatoires pour le développement durable.

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.
Goal 16. Promote the emergence of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and implement, at all levels, effective institutions, responsible and open.
16.4 By 2030, significantly reducing illicit financial flows and arms trafficking, strengthen the activities of recovery and restitution of stolen property and fight against all forms of organized crime.

16.5 Réduire nettement la corruption et la pratique des pots-de-vin sous toutes leurs formes.

16.5 Reduce significantly corruption and practical jars of wine in all its forms.
Goal 16. Promote the emergence of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and implement, at all levels, effective institutions, responsible and open
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**Goal 16.** Promote the emergence of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and implement, at all levels, effective institutions, responsible and open.

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Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization

17.1 Improve, including through international aid to developing countries, the mobilization of national resources to strengthen national capacities for tax collection and other revenue

17.2 To ensure that developed countries honor all commitments for official development assistance, especially to devote 0.7% of their gross national income in aid to developing countries, between 0.15% and 0.20% of this income to be allocated to help the least developed countries
Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization

17.3 Mobilising additional financial resources from various sources for developing countries

17.4 To assist developing countries to make debt sustainable in the long term through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, its relief or restructuring, as appropriate, and to reduce the debt by addressing the problem of external debt highly indebted poor countries
Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization
**Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization**

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17.7 Promouvoir la mise au point, le transfert et la diffusion de technologies respectueuses de l’environnement en faveur des pays en développement, à des conditions favorables, y compris privilégiées et préférentielles, arrêtées d’un commun accord

17.7 To promote the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies respectful of the environment in favor of developing countries, on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential, adopted by mutual agreement

17.8 Faire en sorte que la banque de technologies et le mécanisme de renforcement des capacités scientifiques et technologiques et des capacités d’innovation des pays les moins avancés soient pleinement opérationnels d’ici à 2017 et renforcer l’utilisation des technologies clefs, en particulier l’informatique et les communications

Note
17.8 Ensure that the bank technologies and strengthening mechanism of scientific and technological capabilities and innovation capabilities of LDCs are fully operational by 2017 and increase the use of key technologies, in particular IT and communications.

17.9 Provide, at the international level, increased support for the efficient and targeted capacity of developing countries and support capacity and national plans to achieve all the objectives of sustainable development, including in the framework of cooperation North-South and South-South and triangular cooperation.

Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization
17.10 Promouvoir un système commercial multilatéral universel, réglementé, ouvert, non discriminatoire et équitable sous l’égide de l’Organisation mondiale du commerce, notamment grâce à la tenue de négociations dans le cadre du Programme de Doha pour le développement.

17.10 Promoting universal multilateral, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, including through holding negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda.

Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization.
Goal 17. Strengthen the capacity to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalization

17.12 Allow rapid access for all least developed country markets duty-free and quota, as decided by the World Trade Organization, including by ensuring that preferential rules applicable to imports from the countries least developed are transparent and simple, and facilitate access to markets

17.13 Strengthen global macroeconomic stability, including by promoting coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Strengthen the consistency of sustainable development policies
The fight against climate change requires joint efforts of young people and all actors at different levels. This document prepared for current and future generations and leaders from different levels, provides basic information for all sustainable development initiatives in the light of the adoption of the Paris agreement. Made on the basis of the capitalization of upstream and downstream mobilization activities of the 21st Conference of Parties to the UNFCC (COP21), it is focused on its:

- first part of the assets and constraints to the promotion of youth organizations and their networks initiatives for the preservation of the environment and climate justice, a contribution from the Make It Real initiative in Benin;
- second part, the aspirations of the world youth meeting in December 2015 in Paris during the Eleventh Youth Conference on Climate Change (COY 11);
- third part, gestures and actions to promote the national and local level: a contribution from the Union of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions of States and Governments of French Speaking World (UCESIF).

Climate change is not inevitable and ambition to contain global warming can be achieved through the ownership of this book and the observance of daily rules such as below (www.climatecrisis.net)

- Inform yourself and choose renewable energy sources, appliances and lamps with energy efficient and respect the simple energy-saving actions, water and food
- Reduce the use of plastic packaging and other products harmful for the environment
- Prefer common transportation means, travel by transit, walking or simply go by bicycle
- Integrate organizations and networks of organizations to bring your contribution for the fight
- Plant trees without moderation, planting lots of trees, monitor and maintain
- Learn as much as you can about the climate issue, share and put into practice your knowledge
- Encourage everyone you know to get this green book, read and make it his daily
- Recycle and respect the rules of energy saving, water and food daily
- If you have the possibility, choose a hybrid car, motorcycle and
- Vote for leaders who argue in favor of solving the climate crisis
- Write articles, papers, books and make your voice heard in national local media, made documentaries and other awareness materials for the masses
- Tell your parents and elders to stop destroying the world in which you and your children will live and if you are parents, help saving the future world for your children
- If you believe in prayer, pray that people find the strength to change.