

Safe climate economy (new economy) campaign

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Introduction

The difficulties that the climate movement faces at the moment are not part of an expected 'challenging period' that fits into our success strategy. We seem instead to be going backwards at the moment in Australia, and globally progress is fitful at best or stalled.

In the face of this, to keep working in the same way, doesn't seem to be the best response.

This document outlines a new strategy that might enable us to break through to achieve the changes that are needed, despite the current political difficulties.

The latest version of this summary document, as a PDF, can be found at:

<http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/Groundswell/Safe-climate-economy- new-economy -campaign.pdf>

And an extended version of this document is being built up on the web at:

<https://dl.dropbox.com/u/25549414/Groundswell-safe-climate-economy-!new-economy!-campaign.html>

Our current situation

We are in a very tricky situation at present.

The environment, and society with it, is plunging rapidly into a profound crisis of unsustainability. The actions required to rescue our situation are nothing less than a major refurbishment of the physical economy, carried out at emergency speed. But rather than national and international politics moving decisively in this direction, the status quo forces of the old economy are mobilising with great success in many (but not all) countries around the world.

And for those of us who live in Australia, the sad thing is that this country has been moving with alarming speed in the wrong political direction over the last couple of years. And just to complicate things further, there is a real chance that we will be hit by Global Financial Crisis #2 at any time - which could easily, in the current political circumstances, derail any small moves in an environmental direction.¹

Not surprisingly, morale among green activists is low at the moment.

So what should we do?

Given that the environmental problems we are concerned about will not go away by themselves, giving up isn't such a productive option.

We could keep batting away using our currently failing strategies. But this feels a bit futile.

Or we could take a holiday. But this will just waste time if things don't turn around spontaneously. And this approach isn't a very creative response!

A last option would be to develop new strategies to bootstrap us out of our current hole and put us on a path to success. This might seem like wishful thinking. After all, why would anyone think that we can be more successful in more difficult times, when we haven't been successful enough in earlier, less difficult times?

There are no guarantees of success of course. But crises sometimes create conditions where people are willing to consider and try out strategies that were overlooked before, or they stimulate people to invent substantially new strategies.

Unfolding the campaign

A new strategy approach for delivering a safe climate fast enough

Since 2005 a number of us have been working on how to restore a safe climate.

Bit by bit, a new strategy has been building up that gives us, we believe, a chance of succeeding in the emerging situation.

I'd like to share this multi-layered strategy with you and find out what you think of it.

Restoring a safe climate rather than stopping climate damage just before it becomes catastrophic

International negotiations around climate change are built around the idea of "stabilising climate change at a level that just avoids dangerous climate change". In reality though, given the difficult politics around the

¹ See David Spratt's extended situation analysis:

<http://www.climatecodered.org/2012/07/sober-assessment-of-our-situation-1.html>

<http://www.climatecodered.org/2012/07/sober-assessment-of-our-situation-2.html>

issue, what we are actually going for is "stabilising climate change at a level the just avoids climate catastrophe".

This is a very strange way to approach the threat of climate change. Wouldn't it make more sense to recognise that it is a mistake to move the climate away from safe conditions that for thousands of years have permitted the survival of all species of life and the survival of human civilisation? Shouldn't the aim be to return the climate to safe conditions?

To test this idea in a more familiar setting, what would an air conditioning system look like if it was designed using the rules that the international climate negotiations are applying to climate? Well, you'd set up the air conditioning controls so that if a room started to get warm, it would be allowed to keep getting hotter up to a point just before the most vulnerable (babies, old people and the sick) started to die, and then the air conditioner would stabilise the temperature just a skerrick below that point!!!

Nobody would put up with air conditioning designed that way. So why do we accept this approach when it is applied to the whole earth?

Safe Climate Australia has looked systematically at what would need to be done to restore a safe climate.²

We need a zero emissions economy and we need to take all the excess CO₂ out of the air. And since the draw down will inevitably take many decades we might have to apply other temporary measures to cool the earth to protect food production and biodiversity while natural safe climate conditions are restored.

Why do we need to go for *zero* emissions rather than low emissions? Because some greenhouse gases (eg. CO₂) last so long that you can't begin to cool the planet down if more greenhouse gas is being added.

And why do we need to take the excess CO₂ out of the air? Because climate change modelling has shown that even if we get to zero emissions, once you have seriously elevated levels of CO₂ in the air, the global temperature will remain too high for literally thousands of years.

But it is not enough to know how to restore a safe climate. We also need to know how fast we need to implement the solutions. That is why Safe Climate Australia has started a project to get reliable answers to the "how fast?" question.

The key driver of this rethinking of our climate aims is the simple idea that we should set out to solve the climate problem, to fully solve the problem. When a problem is important enough, failure is not an option.

The implications of restoring a safe climate

How will we create a zero emissions economy and draw down the excess CO₂ already in the air?

A number of design teams around the world are developing answers to these questions. And in Australia we have a large-scale design process being undertaken by Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE). They released their stationary energy report a little while ago, And a stream of new reports covering the other elements of the economy will be coming out soon.³

What we know from the work of BZE and other design teams is that, to restore a safe climate, it will be necessary to make large and smaller changes in all sectors of the economy. We need to switch to new zero emissions energy sources, transport systems need to be changed, buildings refurbished, homes redesigned and new appliances used, new industrial processes and agricultural production systems are needed. And lifestyles will need to adapt as well.

² See: <http://www.safeclimateaustralia.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/Transition.Framework.01B.pdf>

³ See: <http://www.beyondzeroemissions.org>

And we know that we need to move faster than the target date used in international negotiations. We will need to get all these changes in place well before 2050 - because the impacts of extreme weather events, drought, and ocean acidification will be intolerably high well before 2050.

The pace of change in the physical economy needs to be at least as great as the transformations in the Asian tiger economies in the latter half of the 20th Century and it might even have to be as fast as the industrial change during World War 2.

We know from historical experience that large-scale, very fast change in the physical economy (that is, potentially disruptive change) can only occur in democracies if there is very strong support across the society as a whole. That is, there needs to be strong super-majority support (ie. 70% or higher support).

This 'strong support' needs to be support for the measures that will actually deliver a safe climate economy at emergency speed.

A safe climate economy inside a sustaining economy

If the economy has to be substantially redeveloped in order to deal with the climate issue, it makes practical sense to build in solutions to other major problems that need to be solved in the same time frame eg. peak oil and other peak resources issues, biodiversity protection, etc.

Taking stock, and framing the social change challenge

In general we can say that we know fairly well:

- the science of how to restore a safe climate, and
- the technology of how to physically restore safe climate conditions.

We also know that the current social support base for the change we are seeking is currently way less than what is needed for success.

What we are still not sure of is how to create the needed social change to drive the implementation of the physical solutions to the climate problem - focussed on a rapid restoration of a safe climate.

A few of us started work on developing an effective social change process in 2009. Out of this effort has sprung three new organisations (the Transition Decade Alliance⁴, and, within the Alliance, Psychology for a Safe Climate⁵ and RSTI [Research and Strategy for Transition Initiation]⁶).

An exploration of major social change processes has thrown up the following propositions:

- major social changes have often shown the following pattern: at first the new idea is seen as a fringe interest, then as support has grown for the new, this success stimulates a counter-movement to maintain the status quo. Those major social change movements that have broken through to success (rather than fading or reaching a point of deadlock in the face of the counter-movement) seem to have done so because of a combined dynamic of growth of their own movement and the relative collapse of support for the counter-movement. The end of overt slavery, the collapse of Eastern European and Soviet Communism and the end of Apartheid seem to have exhibited this dynamic;
- humans, to a surprisingly large degree, are social animals (herd animals) that take a great many cues for the validation of actions or norms from peers and respected leaders. This means that social change is much more robust once a high level of support builds in richly connected social networks;

⁴ <http://www.t10.net.au/>

⁵ <http://www.psychologyforasafeclimate.org/>

⁶ RSTI (currently at: <http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/>)

- traditionally social movements start out weak and with moderate demands. As people come together around the issue they often become more radical because they are encouraged by finding others with similar views. But as attempts are made to gain large-scale mainstream support the demands are often moderated again in order to substantially increase the size of the support base;
- social change movements tend to see themselves, in the early days, as weak and resource poor. So they often go for pragmatic short-cuts to get the biggest result in the short term. But most major social changes cannot deliver significant results very quickly so the early pragmatics tend to become institutionalised as "how things are done" or "what works" and they then become the long-term mode of operation. The short-cutting techniques often involve trimming back the objectives to the absolute minimum, while longer term investments in effective methods or cultural change are discounted and then dropped. Hard but, in the end, necessary jobs are dropped because there are so many low hanging fruit within reach right now.

What then does this review tell us about the necessary characteristics of the social change process that we need to drive the urgent restoration of a safe climate?

We can be very sure that the needed social change process has to have the following features:

- it fosters an unflinching recognition of reality - ecological, political, social, economic;
- it fosters a culture of caring and compassion⁷;
- it promotes a culture of fully solving problems that really matter (ie. there should be no major trade-offs);
- it fosters a strong appreciation of the value of investing for longer term results;
- it promotes a culture where individuals and groups take 'full responsibility for the whole'⁸;
- it recognises that people want to be free to choose their own identity or political leaning, so, if society is to create a safe climate future, strong commitment needs to be built across a very large proportion of the political/cultural spectrum;
- it builds strong commitment to act at the needed scale and speed;
- it builds a social expectation that a multitude of physically related changes need to be accomplished in a coordinated way in a very limited period of time driven by ecological and other deadlines;
- it promotes a culture of practicality ("double-practicality") - (i) to get things done in the real world and (ii) to achieve things that are worth achieving – through choosing methods based on effectiveness in the context, rather than driven by habit or identity;
- it works to mobilise wide, deep and strong support for effective action and to foster the demobilisation of people who currently feel they should/need to oppose the change.

A bare bones social change strategy for restoring a safe climate fast enough and creating a sustaining economy

Bearing all the preceding arguments in mind, here is a strategy proposal for turning the current negative situation around and putting ourselves on the path to timely success. By the way, this is not a hypothetical idea. It is a first cut at a practical work program that will be acted on over the coming months.

Preparing psychologically

At the outset this strategy is based on the notion of pursuing a preferred outcome (ie. the rapid restoration of a safe climate) at a time when even very modest climate goals (eg. slowing the rate of global warming) seem to be beyond our reach. What does this commitment mean in terms of the need to unflinchingly face reality?

⁷ We need to be aware that most people find it easiest to apply compassion to their 'in' group.

⁸ This is needed to overcome the tendency of hierarchies and power structures to lock in to the status quo.

We face two realities at present. One is that it is clearer by the day that we are already living in times of dangerous climate change (think of the serious increase in extreme weather events around the world) but this is nevertheless just a foretaste of much worse to come unless we restore a safe climate. So one part of our reality is the need to restore a safe climate very fast.

The other reality is that the political conditions in Australia and in most countries around the world for effective action on climate change are deteriorating

How can we bring these two realities together? It is useful to adopt a mindset that involves *strategic optimism*, but *tactical pessimism*. That is, at the level of goal setting one aims for the preferred outcome (strategic optimism), but at the same time one recognises precisely how good or bad the current circumstances are and one pays a great deal of attention to everything that can go wrong in order to know what additional practical problems need to be avoided or dealt with (tactical pessimism).

What outcomes do we need?

The climate problem is a physical problem caused by the character of our physical economy.

While the deep causes of climate change and unsustainability lie in our culture and institutions, in the end the climate issue will not be solved unless we change what the physical economy does in the physical world.

The changes that are needed in the physical economy are so widespread and multifaceted, and the urgency for the delivery of a solution is so great that it will not be possible to drive the whole change by an accumulation of single issue campaigns.

We will need to campaign overall for the creation of a safe climate economy (as a whole), and then support this overall campaign with a multitude of more specific campaigns that illustrate strategically and concretely the types of changes that are needed as part of the safe climate economy package.

Promoting action to institute a safe climate economy will require more than an education program for a safe climate economy and a suite of mass action campaigns centred on concrete demands. It will need a strong community-wide campaign overtly pushing for the creation of a safe climate economy. But it will be an unprecedented campaign in that it will need to be built on fast cultural change sufficient to make the political change aspects of the campaign feasible.

How should we start up a safe climate economy campaign? (Concentration of effort)

There are two climate movements in Australia. One is trying to prevent climate damage and the other one is trying to maintain the climate-damaging status quo. At present the anti movement is stronger and more mobilised than the climate action movement.

It is an old idea in the strategy of struggle to concentrate ones forces for action at times of weakness.

One way to concentrate forces is to identify a limited number of very concrete popular action campaigns. Opposing coal seam gas or coal based developments comes to mind. Or promoting particular renewable energy developments.

But as well as promoting these campaigns we also need to lead with a campaign for a safe climate economy as a whole. But this higher-level campaign is not likely to be an effective magnet to bring together thin support across the whole country.

But there is another way to concentrate effort, and that is in geographical areas where support is strongest.

Where could we initiate a safe climate economy campaign? Developing the criteria.

In every State and Territory across Australia there is considerable variation in the level of support for sustainability-driven policies. There are many 'better places' where we could start.

One proxy indicator of areas of support for strong environmental policies is a high Greens party vote. (When using this proxy we need to constantly remember that many people who care about the environment will vote for a party other than the Greens.) At the 2010 national election the 20 seats where the Greens polled best, their primary (first preference) votes (for the whole seat) ranged from 16% to 36%.⁹

What criteria might we use for homing in on the most prospective place to start a safe climate economy campaign?

- It would be best to start in an area where as many people as possible have experience in thinking about or dealing with "the economy" as a whole or at least with big segments of it or large economic policy questions.
- It would be good to choose a place where the local government has a long history of supporting strong environmental policies and preferably has been active in physically implementing these policies.
- Anti-climate parties now run the governments in the Australian States with the largest populations of climate action activists (Victoria, NSW and Queensland), and it is odds on that Tony Abbott will be the anti-climate Prime Minister of Australia after the next national election. We would expect, everything else being equal, that the morale of climate activists would take a beating in these circumstances. But if we are to have success with an audacious safe climate economy campaign it would be desirable to start in a place where morale is high.
- If our campaign is to succeed we will need a spread and intensity of support that is not vulnerable to erosion by any anti-climate campaigns. If our support doesn't get much over 50% then nearly half the population can be mobilised to oppose our goals. This is likely to lead to a stalemate that actually favours the status quo. To be sure of success, we need strong support of 70% or more of the population. In practice this means that the goal of a safe climate economy needs to have strong support from about half of Australia's conservative voters. So a good place to start would be an area where conservative voters are fairly environmentally minded and where there are enough people available to work on the campaign to enable a significant effort to be put into working out how to engage conservative voters so that they can be prepared to strongly support the urgent creation of a safe climate economy.

Choosing the first area

If we aim for areas where a campaign for a safe climate economy (as a whole) might have the best chance of success, areas corresponding to the Federal seats of Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Denison or Canberra might be good choices, that is, electorates with a higher than average connection to the processes of State or national Government or corporate strategy or product development. The areas encompassing the capital city central business districts are also places with disproportionately high networking into the wider community because of the number of workers, shoppers and other visitors who come into the CBDs.

If we are aiming for an area with a community that might be able to support a super-majority in favour of a safe climate economy then the seat of Melbourne might be the best choice. The local Council has had a **zero** greenhouse gas emissions strategy **for over 10 years** (introduced and maintained by Council majorities that have been dominated by Labor-affiliated and Liberal-orientated Councillors.) At the 2010 national election and the 2012 by-election, the Greens garnered a 36% primary vote.

⁹ <http://blogs.abc.net.au/antonygreen/2011/11/green-support-by-polling-place-at-the-2011-nsw-election.html>

So of all the localities across Australia, the seat of Melbourne area seems like the best place to launch a campaign for the rapid development of a safe climate economy.

The inner-Melbourne area has about 100,000 residents, 70% of whom live in apartments. Also each day about 850,000 extra people flood into the area (500,000 workers and 350,000 shoppers/tourists/visitors).

The safe climate economy as part of the 'new economy'

It is worth putting the campaign for a safe climate economy into its 'political' context. There is a titanic struggle going on to create or block the creation of the new sustaining economy. It is worth listening to the right wing Arnold Schwarzenegger, then Governor of California describing this struggle in California.¹⁰

What we are facing in Australia is similar except that at this moment in time the new economy is weaker and the old economy is stronger.

The challenge for our campaign is to help mobilise the forces that would benefit from the new sustaining economy.

A 'ripple' social change model with 'Inner' Melbourne as the first network node of the safe climate economy campaign?

Imagine that we unfold the safe climate economy campaign with 'Inner' Melbourne as the first network node of our social change process.

Imagine all the people in inner Melbourne (approximately 100,000 when all ages are included) connected via social, work, political and other networks and these networks are 'mapped' vertically by power and horizontally by identity or 'tribe'. (See the diagram on the 3 next page.)

Let's imagine that we make initial contact with this 100,000 people by leafleting (in stages) the whole area to try to find out who is interested in a campaign to create a safe climate economy at emergency speed. Let's say we get 20 to 50 expressions of interest. This is not a high percentage response but it does create a good sized working group to get a program started – and this is a good way to get beyond the usual overworked suspects. This might be followed up with door-knocking in areas with a good response rate to maximise the size of the initial cohort of participants.

This group of 20+ people is then engaged to flesh out a practical work program based on the strategy that you are reading right now. The first job in this work program would be to use the networks that are open to the first cohort of participants to find other people and groups who are interested in helping with the campaign. This multiplies the number of people who are willing to be involved.

The first work focuses at this point become:

- getting 'everyone' in the area involved in promoting the safe climate economy through the Local Council (The City of Melbourne) and through people's private lives and their work lives; and
- spreading the campaign beyond the inner Melbourne area.

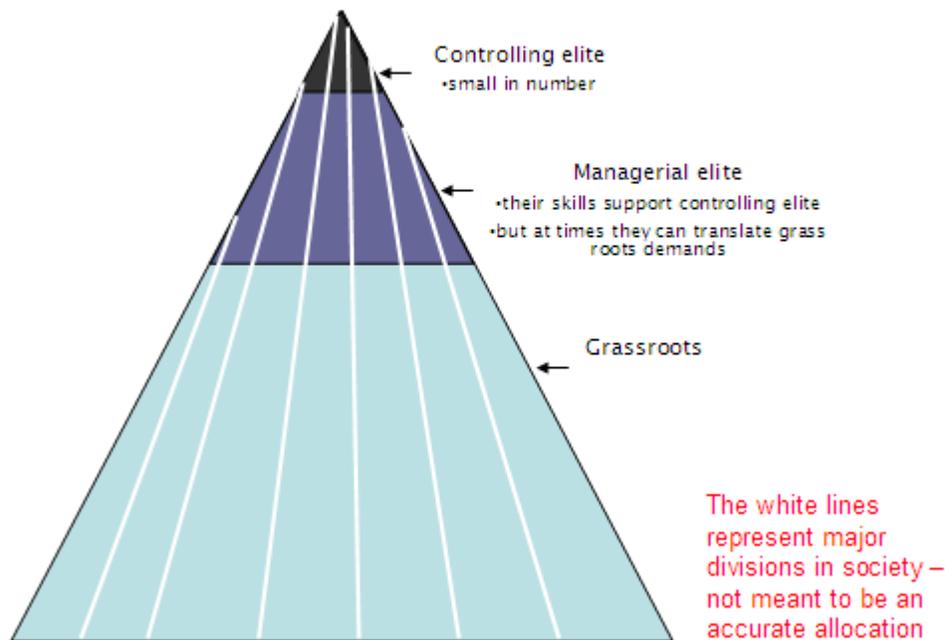
A number of working groups are formed to handle all the tasks related to these two focuses.

The first major piece of work could be to develop a range of (initially quick-and-dirty) 'tools' to help the very different types of people who live and work in inner Melbourne people to get involved in the campaign. These 'tools' might include some concrete campaigns to push for specific changes that are strategically necessary and are illustrative of the changes needed to put a safe climate economy in place. 'Tools' would also be developed to help people engage with the different political tribes in the area (Green,

¹⁰ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxRn0_EH-DM
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Proposition_23

ALP, Liberal, other, apolitical, etc. A foundation assumption behind engagement with every political/apolitical tribe would be that, once well understood, climate change would be seen to be so serious a problem that every political tribe would want to deal with it at full strength (but no doubt in their own way). Special attention needs to be paid to the engagement of people who identify as being on the right of politics. At present (given the approaches adopted by the most powerful forces in the Liberals and National Parties) right wing voters who could potentially engage with the climate issue with full intensity are almost completely unrepresented politically.

SOCIAL HIERARCHY



The next task could be to doorknock the entire area to discuss with every household how they could be involved or to find out why they might not want to engage at the moment. This doorknocking would be a very big job so it might take quite a while to complete. But by the time it is completed, the campaign might have learned so much that it would be worth starting the doorknocking conversations all over again!!

As the inner Melbourne campaign develops some clarity around what it is doing it could begin to encourage engagements outside the area. These 'upwards' and 'lateral' engagements would include at least the following:

- people with internet connections anywhere in the world who want to help this campaign;
- links to peer areas in other states and territories (eg. the localities within Federal seats such as Denison, Sydney, Grayndler, Brisbane, Canberra, Fraser, Curtin, Fremantle, etc. and beyond Australia) to get self-generating campaigns going there;
- linking into areas nearby to inner-Melbourne (localities in the Seats of Wills, Darebin, Kooyong, Higgins, Melbourne Ports, Gellibrand, etc.);
- linking into business networks;
- linking into community group networks (environmental groups, welfare groups, aid groups, etc.);
- building up the engagement from local government to State and national governments.

Fast spreading campaigns across the whole community

As well as the thorough outward ripple, fast-spreading campaigns would be needed to reach less comprehensively into all communities so that these communities are not abandoned to the anti-climate mobilisers for a long time while the thorough but slower ripple mobilisation spreads out.

High profile leadership – as multi-partisan as possible

A key strategy to weave into this campaign is to encourage people to take up high profile leadership positions on (a) the creation of a safe climate economy at emergency speed and (b) the key contributing issues that go to make up an effective overall program. Many people are disengaged and disempowered by the current relative absence of public leadership. This leadership needs to be as widely multi-partisan as possible.

Supporting activities

This campaign will need to be backed up by an intense and broadly scoped education and cultural change program in areas such as: climate science, climate threats (extreme weather etc.), technical solutions, social/political solutions, psychology of dealing with the climate challenge.

The campaign will need to have access to material from other organisations eg:

- an explanation of the safe climate concept and a technical identification of how fast a safe climate economy needs to be implemented (Safe Climate Australia is working on these);
- technical ideas on what a safe climate economy looks like (BZE has a very large body of work on this, and other groups such as Safe Climate Australia will be contributing material);
- a 100% decoupling framework for managing the safe climate economy (this is being worked on by RSTI);
- framing of the safe climate economy as a way to avoid/get out of a Global Financial Crisis #2 (GFC2) (a partner has not yet been identified for this);
- strategies to protect and extend democracy - in the light of attacks on Fairfax and vulnerabilities of the ABC.

Key issues for implementing the social change strategy

This strategy for a safe climate economy, in one aspect or another, challenges just about every standard way of working on the climate issue. At first analysis this might be seen as an almost perfect recipe for failure. If the strategy manages to alienate everyone, how is it ever going to work/ But it is not designed this way out of a contrarian impulse! It has been designed to (hopefully) overcome the problems that have resulted in the climate movement not succeeding at its vital task.

The climate issue is by its nature a very complex issue. There is no way round this – the complexity just has to be faced and worked with. But super complex issues (wicked problems) usually lead to action stalemate.

Is there a way past this problem?

It is also true that people successfully tackle intrinsically very complex projects all the time - but the reason they can do that is that they use project management methods that have been designed to handle complex or even super-complex issues. This is what we have been doing and intend to continue to do for this project.

Getting started

As mentioned right at the start, this strategy has been created for real word implementation. It will be undertaken as part of the work of groups in the Transition Decade Alliance. The complex strategy development is being undertaken by RSTI (Research and Strategy for Transition Initiation). The campaign will be launched by a newly formed group called Groundswell. The leaflet for the initial letterboxing has been drafted already.

The first step in getting this strategy going in the real world is to share the basic strategy with the world (that's what this paper is for) and to invite people anywhere who have an internet connection or who can get to inner Melbourne (with a small ecological footprint) to contribute to the campaign.

We have enough money in kitty to print a small run of the leaflet - but not yet enough to cover the whole locality. If you can help us cover this additional cost that would be great. We also need to build up a project kitty of a few thousand dollars so that lack of money is not stopping us from getting in touch with people to work on the campaign.

We will need people with a large range of interests to help us with the campaign - organisers, project managers, people with conversational skills (especially the ability to listen well), people who can do talks, people with experience working with the community/government/business, writers, web/multimedia people, strategists, researchers, etc.

This strategy needs to be discussed and challenged so that it can be improved (perhaps radically). But given the urgency of solving the climate problem, of necessity we will be tackling the evolution of the strategy using an action-research or learning-by-doing approach. So we invite people to help with the implementation of this strategy at the same time as we invite challenges to its assumptions, methods and conclusions.

Key questions that need to be resolved early

1. What does it mean to campaign **directly** for a “safe climate economy at emergency speed”?
2. What might it look like to campaign in a **trial area (inner-Melbourne)** for the emergency speed achievement of a safe climate economy (eg. by 2020)?
3. How do we avoid Groundswell’s campaign collapsing back into being just a collection of single issue campaigns?
4. How do we get physical results (with real impact) when the national government and most of the State/Territory governments are run by actively anti-climate action political parties?
5. How can we campaign to get a super majority (eg. 70% or over) of strong support for the creation of a safe climate economy?
6. How can we build off the mobilising and campaigning in inner-Melbourne to catalyse the spread of the Groundswell program to nearby areas, interstate and overseas?
7. How do we apply the complex project management approach to the safe climate economy campaign? Why are complex project management methods useful techniques? How do we integrate a strengthening of democracy with the use of complex project management methods?
8. How, starting from a limited resource base, can we ramp up resourcing and our capability to a fully adequate level?

Material to be prepared as soon as possible

What background material needs to be produced to support the campaign for the emergency speed creation of a safe climate economy?

1. A definition of ‘**environmental sustainability**’ – (completed)¹¹;
2. A definition of ‘**safe climate**’;
3. An exploration of **how fast** a safe climate economy needs to be created;
4. An exploration of what it means to campaign **directly** for the emergency speed creation of a safe climate economy;
5. A sketch of what a **safe climate economy** might look like;
6. A how-to guide for the promotion of a safe climate economy to the **City of Melbourne**;
7. An exploration of how the creation of a safe climate economy could be created at in **emergency-mode** / at **emergency speed**;
8. An exploration of how to apply “**politics-NOT-as-usual**” to achieve a safe climate economy at emergency speed;
9. A how-to guide for using the **complex project management approach** (in a democracy enhancing way);
10. The most logical argument structure vs **where** different cohorts of **people want to start from**;¹² and
11. An **elaboration of this strategy** for the creation of a safe climate economy at both a practical and conceptual level;

Resources

Opportunity multiplying: an opportunity generating and problem solving philosophy
<http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/opmult.htm>

Creating a Strategic Agenda based in practical idealism
<http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/Strategy/Strategy-method-for-practical-idealism.pdf>

Mapping safe-climate actions
<http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/Groundswell/Mapping-safe-climate-actions.pdf>

Mapping engagement options for a safe climate economy program
<http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/Groundswell/Mapping-engagement-options.doc>

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¹¹ <http://www.green-innovations.asn.au/A-Perspective-on-Environmental-Sustainability.pdf>

¹² ‘Positive’ starting points:

- Generic solutions to the climate problem (eg. technical, economic, political, etc.)
- How does the climate system work?
- Solutions to extreme weather events problems/extreme climate change symptoms.

Material to be integrated into this document

Draft Strategic Plan by Janet Rice and Philip Sutton 12/05/11

<http://climateemergency.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/safe-climate-mobilisation-strategic-plan-v6-120511.doc>

Mobilising for a safe climate **Presentation**

<http://www.janetrice.com.au/images/mobilising-for-a-safe-climate.pdf>

Mobilising for a safe climate **Summary**

<http://www.janetrice.com.au/images/safe-climate-mobilisation-summary.pdf>