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# Building a Climate Justice Movement





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Civil Society on Climate Change and  
Justice International Conference

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# 1. Introduction

Belatedly, the world has become intensely aware of the seriousness of climate change. According to most scientific evidence, world temperatures are rising and will continue to rise over the coming decades, due mainly to the effects of greenhouse gas emissions. Even the most cautious predictions talk about temperature increases that will have severe negative environmental effects, which initially will hit the most vulnerable nations and people hardest.

Climate change will not stop there. It is not a problem of a few more natural disasters around the world, demanding increased attention and humanitarian aid deliveries. What we now see at the horizon, supported by scientific evidence, are climate changes of catastrophic proportions. There are estimates of 200 million people becoming climate refugees by year 2050. Rising sea levels threaten to inundate large cities like London, New York, Dar es Salaam or Dacca.

There is now a broad consensus that temperatures must not be allowed to rise by more than 20 C, and preferably less. In order not to exceed this level the world needs to take farreaching and serious measures to radically cut down greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Within this scenario of an urgent need to act now, Sida Civil Society Center, in August 2008 invited members from civil society organisations from around the world to discuss what civil society needs to do in order to put pressure on governments and international financial, commercial and political institutions to agree on radical measures to mitigate GHG emissions and fund adaptation measures that respect the development needs and rights of vulnerable people in the South.

Such measures need to be taken with justice as the guiding-star. But in an unequal world order there is a high risk that mitigation and adaptation measures will be guided and driven by the richer nations' political and economic interests.

There is also a need to acknowledge the developing countries' right to development and understand how development, adaptation



and mitigation measures can be harmonized. In the Northern countries the need for such radical reductions of GHGs, affecting the consumption patterns and lifestyles people have become used to, will be hard to achieve, politically and in the minds and actions of people in general.

Both in the North and in the South, environmental and development civil society organizations and networks are working to raise the alarm, voice the concerns of affected peoples in the South and to influence government positions and international agreements on emission reduction and mitigation, adaptation, and the financing of these efforts. Some of these organizations met in Härnösand.

Phyllis Kamau, from National Council of Churches in Kenya in deep talk with Tove Zetterström from Diakonia, Sweden.

## 2. The Time is Now

International high level negotiations and decisions about long-term effective measures to radically decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are today at a crucial stage. At the Climate Change conference in Bali in 2007<sup>1</sup> the governments of the world, under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), decided to launch formal negotiations on a strengthened international deal on climate change. These negotiations are set to be concluded at the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

What is decided and agreed on in Copenhagen will guide the measures taken by governments on emissions reduction targets, mitigation and adaptation as well as the financing mechanisms and levels for support to developing countries responding to the challenges posed by climate change .

The participants at the Climate Justice conference in Hårnösand in August 2008 agreed and emphasized the urgent need for civil societies in the North and South to put pressure on governments and negotiators to reach binding and far reaching agreements.

- Some of the core issues civil society needs to raise and lobby around are:
- Mitigation goal – a 50 % GHG emission reduction by 2050, which governments seem to look for, might not be enough. According to IPCC<sup>2</sup> this is a minimum, while environmental scientists, i.e. the Stockholm Environment Institute, argue that emissions need to decrease by 100 %.
- Adaptation in the South – funding for adaptation measures needs to increase and measures taken should be based on the needs of affected people.

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<sup>1</sup> 13th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

<sup>2</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- Adaptation and mitigation in the North – transforming production and transport systems, and changing societies’ and people’s life styles in order to lower their negative impact on the environment.
- The right to development – people in the South have a right to strive towards higher living standards. This has to be supported by the necessary climate measures.
- Technology transfer – developing countries need to get access to new climate friendly technologies.

The conference participants also agreed that there is still much to be done in order to strengthen the voice of civil society. There is a need to

- increase cooperation between environmental and development CSOs,
- increase cooperation between Southern and Northern organizations, and
- build networks that can have a real impact on world public opinion and on governments

The time to do this is now, and the Hårnösand conference was seen as one small step in that direction.

Advocates from Southern hemisphere  
Hira Jhamtani, Third World Network and  
Sunita Narain, executive director of  
Indian based Centre for Science and  
Environment and member of  
Commission on Climate Change and  
Development. It has a clear message:  
It is urgent, but not too Late!



### 3. It is Urgent, But not too Late

In a keynote conversation, opening up the conference, Ingrid Srinath, Secretary General of CIVICUS<sup>3</sup>, Simone Lovera, coordinator at the Global Forest Coalition<sup>4</sup> and Penny Davis, Eurodad<sup>5</sup> chair person, discussed some of the burning issues.

*“We have woken up late”, said Penny Davies. “Many CSOs working in development only belatedly have realized that the climate change issues are also social justice issues. Now we don’t have much time. Fortunately, the crisis has brought environmental and developmental groups together. This is something we need to build on in the coming days.”*

Ingrid Srinath argued that there are a number of interlinked crisis issues that need to be tackled by civil society, but they all boil down to the issue of democratic governance at all levels – from the community, to the national and to the international level of WTO, UN and G8 deliberations.

*“The fact is that we are held hostage by small elites, in the US, Europe or in my home country India. We need to tackle and “fix” the problem of governance. To do this we need a much strengthened civil society.”*

Her remarks were further emphasized by Simone Lovera, who strongly criticized the solutions proposed by these elites.

*“We see how solutions are proposed as business opportunities for Northern companies. They are to be made cheap for the North. Clean Development*

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<sup>3</sup> CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation is an international alliance established in 1993 to nurture the foundation, growth and protection of citizen action throughout the world, especially in areas where participatory democracy and citizens’ freedom of association are threatened. [www.civicus.org](http://www.civicus.org)

<sup>4</sup> The Global Forest Coalition (GFC) is an international coalition of CSOs and Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations involved in international forest policy. The GFC was founded in the year 2000 by 19 CSOs and Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations (IPOs) from all over the world. [www.globalforestcoalition.org](http://www.globalforestcoalition.org)

<sup>5</sup> Eurodad is a network of 54 European CSOs analysing and advocating to change development finance policies and practices. [www.eurodad.org](http://www.eurodad.org)

*Mechanism (CDM)<sup>6</sup> projects are set up to create profits for the big companies. It is far from a fair deal and I am afraid that what will come out of the Copenhagen meeting in 2009 will be something mediocre. So there is a strong need for CSOs to follow the process and try to influence the agenda.”*

Penny Davies underlined that the main responsibility to combat climate change lies with the rich world. The urgent need to reduce emissions is central, she said.

*“We in the North are not only responsible for emissions in the North but also for emissions through the global production chains.”*

*“At the same time we need to support adaptation, as we see how resource poor people in the South in particular are affected by climate change. Doing this we are repaying a debt.”*

Ingrid Srinath pointed towards the great opportunity created by the confluence of crises.

*“Today a Midwestern farmer in the USA and a cotton grower in Mali have shared interests. They are both affected by climate change and there are no local solutions. So there is an opportunity to engage a wide spectrum of people. And it is fortunate that the middle class in the North is affected, because it can influence the politicians.”*

There is now a need for civil society to focus on solutions, Penny Davies argued. Many development organizations have for a long time focused on the problems.

*“We need a Solution Agenda. We need to be creative and mobilize people, inspire them to act and to pressure governments. Because what we experience today is a political crisis, where there is a lack of political will to forcefully respond to the challenge.”*

But we need to avoid false solutions, commented Simone Lovera. Carbon markets and biofuels, pushed for by the World Bank, the multinational companies and rich countries, are not solutions. We need to come up with other alternatives.

*“Today human rights and development organizations are getting on board in the struggle for indigenous rights and environmental issues. And this is great. A number of organizations, like the Global Forest Coalition, Friends of the Earth etc are doing an important work. I feel that we can now move things.”*

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<sup>6</sup> The CDM allows industrialized countries to implement projects that reduce GHG emissions in developing countries to meet part of their own emissions reduction commitments.

## 4. Victims of Climate Change

The world is experiencing an increased number of natural disasters: violent hurricanes in the Caribbean, droughts and flooding in Africa and Asia. To what exact extent they are the effects of climate change is not fully known, but they mirror the expected effects of a warming climate.

Up till now disasters have most seriously struck countries and people with the least capacity to handle them. Hundreds of thousands are made homeless in Haiti or Bangladesh and poor people's livelihoods are completely shattered.

In addition poor people are, and may increasingly become, victims of the "solutions". Local communities may be caused harm through large scale projects for the production of biofuels, hydro-power plants or carbon sink tree plantations. The Climate Justice conference received some testimonies to that account.

### 4.1. Oil Palm Plantations in Indonesia

Palm oil for the production of biofuels has become one of the responses to the energy crisis in the rich countries. More than 30 companies are today expanding their oil palm plantations in Indonesia, said Norman Jiwan from Sawit Watch<sup>7</sup>. While 7.3 million ha are planted today, there are plans to open up 21 million ha to plantations.

This has serious impacts on the rights of indigenous people; their customary rights to the land and forest resources are taken away. Land is appropriated by the state and then leased to plantation companies. Protesting villagers are detained; some have even been killed. There are today more than 400 conflicts over land going on, Norman Jiwan testified.

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<sup>7</sup> [www.sawitwatch.or.id](http://www.sawitwatch.or.id)

*“In my own village and home area, West Kalimantan on Borneo, where the Dayak people live, private and state companies are opening up for the production of bio diesel. They will take over our land and create a monoculture where my people will be workers, with no collective right to the land.”*

In addition to this, the plantations in themselves are detrimental to the climate. When establishing palm oil plantations the emissions of GHGs by far outweigh the decreases EU wants to achieve through the use of biofuels. Many plantations are established on peatland, causing massive emissions of methane gas. There are estimates, said Norman Jiwan, that it requires 420 years of palm oil production to outweigh the GHG emissions caused by the conversion of peatland to plantations!

Sawit Watch works with community empowerment and legal protection, bringing cases to courts. The organization also carries out lobbying, locally, nationally and internationally, working with CSO networks.

The international standards on sustainable production systems today are not effective, according to Norman Jiwan.

*“These are voluntary standards and many countries, like China or India, don’t care about them. At the international level there is too much focus on market mechanisms and not much on the protection of indigenous people’s rights.”*

*“There is a need for a human rights approach to development. Development without justice is exploitation!”*, he concluded.

## **4.2. Indigenous People’s Rights**

Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (see chapter 11) may very well be detrimental to the livelihoods of the world’s indigenous people. This was a worry carried forth by Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri, executive secretary of the International Alliance of Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests<sup>8</sup>. The Alliance is a network of indigenous organizations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific.

Only in the last few years have climate issues come into the work of the Alliance, and they are now one of its main concerns.

Carbon sinks – establishing tree plantations to capture CO<sub>2</sub> – threaten the livelihoods of the people that live in the project areas and are highly dependent on the ecosystem services. People depend on the food, medicine, energy etc that they get from nature.

*“There has to be a fair coexistence between people and forests”*, Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri said. *“Our right to land and resources needs to be acknowledged. It may be right to do afforestation or to build dams, but we need to have control and our rights respected.”*

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<sup>8</sup> [www.international-alliance.org/](http://www.international-alliance.org/)



Hira Jhamtani presents the initiative Climate Justice Now! to Leif Ericsson, Forum for Human Rights and other interested participants.

As it works today mitigation projects are initiated by the North. *“The Kyoto Protocol allows offsets to be made in the South, by the North. This pushes the burden on us”,* he said. *“But we demand that the North cuts their emissions first. That is our main message on Climate Justice.”*

### 4.3. Struggles in Uganda and Malawi

*“Uganda has experienced many impacts of climate change over the last 10 years, but we didn’t know that was the reason”,* said Frank Muramuzi, executive director of the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE).

*“Water levels in Lake Victoria have decreased, floods are occurring in the north, while rivers and ponds are drying up. Water supplies in rural and urban areas are reduced, as well as crop yields.”*

NAPE has advocated for clean alternative energy sources. Some of them have been incorporated by government. On other issues government has had to be fought in the streets. When it tried to give away the Mabira protected forest for the planting of sugarcane as biofuel, large demonstrations stopped the plans.



Manmohan Moharana, executive director of CENDRET, Orissa, India held a testimony on how climate change already effects India, but also how new solarpanels can solve the need for electricity in small villages.

Also in Malawi people feel the crunch of apparent climate change, according to Cindy Kacherenga of the Farmers Union of Malawi. Droughts occur more frequently, the rainy season has shortened. At other times extreme floods occur, displacing people, destroying crops and other assets.

As people are poor there is an immediate disastrous effect on people's livelihoods – starvation is just around the corner.

In the opinion of Cindy Kacherenga you cannot distinguish between adaptation and development work. The starting point of adaptation efforts needs to be poor people's development needs – sustainable agricultural methods, agro-forestry, expanded irrigation systems, etc.

## 5. The Right to Development

A number of speakers at the Climate Justice conference underlined the need to respect and support the developing countries' right to development, in spite of the possible threats of economic growth to the climate. That is partly what Climate Justice is about – the burden of adjustments must be carried by those who caused, and are causing, excessive GHG emissions and by those who can afford to foot the main part of the bill. Simultaneously developing countries have a right to work towards a higher standard of living.

Surely also developing countries with high per capita GHG emissions and rapid economic growth will need to limit their emissions in a near future. It is a difficult equation to solve, and to do this, technological and financial resources need to be transferred from the North.

*“We are looking at survival,” said John Magrath, program researcher at Oxfam UK. “It is imperative that civil society not only looks at adaptation efforts but also lobbies for mitigation. And who needs to adapt and mitigate? It is us, the rich. We have to change our patterns of consumption.”*

*“It is easy for us to pay lip service to that,” he continued. “But it is very hard. I don’t know how I can do it, without painful changes in my own lifestyle. Here we have a huge task among ourselves in the North.”*

Oxfam sees this as an economic justice issue. Climate change is increasing inequality. Recounting experiences in Uganda, John Magrath pointed at the livelihoods of the most destitute. Fleeing from droughts people had moved into wetlands to cultivate. This, in addition to changing rain patterns, resulted in more severe floods as the wetlands could no longer absorb enough water.

*“They carry out a choiceless adaptation, finding whatever way to survive, and in so doing damage the environment further. But we cannot deny them this – they have a right to survive and this right has to be balanced with the rights of the environment.”*

Paskazia Mwesiga, SCC ViAgroforestry,  
Tanzania and Medicine Masiwa,  
AIPAD-African Institute for Policy  
Analysis on Development, Zimbabwe.



To tackle this on a large and sustainable scale we have to look at governance issues, Magrath continued. There may be excellent laws and regulations in Uganda or other countries, but they are not implemented due to institutional failure caused by lack of resources, capacity and pure corruption.

*“Change has to happen through institutions. Existing institutions got us into this mess and climate change will not miraculously change them. Maybe they will, when disaster is imminent, but there are no signs of that yet.”*

So we need to create democratic, responsible, effective institutions. How do we do that? What does the civil society do about the market players? How do we keep the pressure up?

Two happy friends of the Earth and readers of the Climate News. Almir Surui, Surui indian from the Amazon in Brazil and Ulf Rasmusson, Friends of the Earth, Sweden.



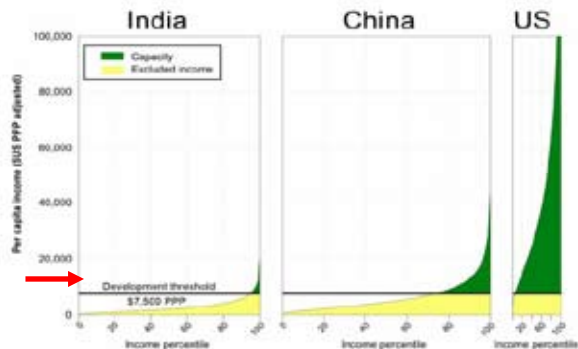
### Box 1: Greenhouse development rights and obligations

The Greenhouse Development Rights (GDR) approach to climate justice

- Defines and calculates national obligations with respect to a development threshold
- Excludes incomes and emissions below that threshold from calculations of capacity and responsibility. Thus people with incomes below the threshold are allowed to prioritize development
- Obliges people with incomes and emissions above the threshold to pay the global costs of a climate programme

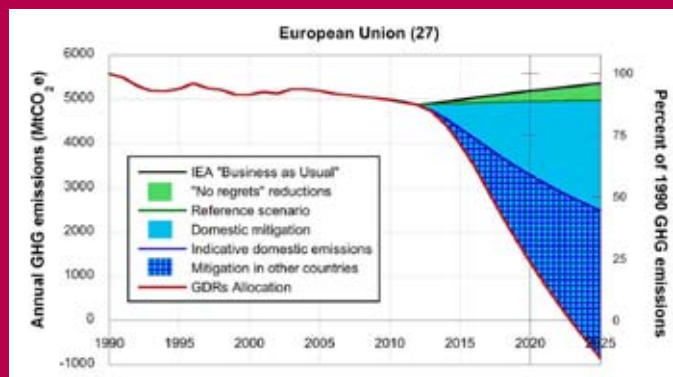
## Income and Capacity

National income distributions showing portion of income (in green) that can be considered “capacity”



National income distribution IN India, China and the United States. The dark areas represent incomes above the development threshold, which the GDR model defines as “capacity”.

Calculation based on the model concludes that the high income countries (in particular the USA and EU countries) have an obligation to fund about ¾ of the costs of such a programme. They also need to cut emissions far above what has so far been suggested or approved.



EU's mitigation obligation exceeds 100 per cent. Even if the EU were to rapidly reduce its emissions by 50 per cent it will have to meet an equal or larger obligation to finance reductions in other countries

## 6. Building a Climate Justice Movement

There is an emerging global Climate Justice movement. Various initiatives have taken off and are pursued by CSOs and CSO networks in the North and the South. Many are still in a build-up stage and a lot is needed to construct movements that are strong enough to successfully carry out the tasks at hand – protecting the rights of the poor and influencing decisions at high international levels.

### 6.1. Climate Justice Now!

Hira Jhamtani from the Third World Network<sup>9</sup> presented the Climate Justice Now! network.

*“This is a network of various organisations and movements trying to create a voice and link forces”, she explained. “It began before but was crystallized in Bali in 2007, during the United Nations Climate Change Conference. It is still very much in a build-up stage. It still does not have any board or secretariat and is growing in cyberspace.”*<sup>10</sup>

Climate Justice Now! (CJN) is based on an inherent bias for the development needs of developing countries and the poor. It aims for the establishment of global targets on adaptation and mitigation that are based on national and local realities, needs and capacities.

CJN strives to connect CSOs and social movements working in different areas on climate change who are committed to the fundamental principles of climate justice – common but differentiated responsibilities and development needs. The movement needs to be built both in the North and the South and on strong local, national and international organized work.

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<sup>9</sup> Third World Network closely follows, reports on and discusses the climate change issues: <http://www.twinside.org.sg/climate.htm>

<sup>10</sup> Listserv: semestha@yahoo.com

*“We will need to work with an “inside – outside strategy”, said Hira Jhamtani. “This means that we need to engage governments and multilateral institutions as well as doing the work on the ground with communities.”*

This has to be done through public awareness campaigns, showing the impacts of climate change, exposing false solutions and presenting real alternatives.

*“We need the change to come in the North”, Jhamtani argued. “All people aspire for a comfortable (Northern) lifestyle. That has to become an environmentally sustainable lifestyle.”*

The solutions can not be allowed to be based on Northern interests to defend an unsustainable system, as expressed by some representatives from developed countries at the Kyoto conference in 1997:

*“It would be cheaper to relocate people of small island states than to cut emissions.”*

## **6.2. The People’s Protocol**

Another initiative, also taking off in and around the Bali meeting in 2007 is the People’s Protocol on Climate Change.<sup>11</sup> At the Climate Justice conference the initiative was presented and discussed by Susan Cruz from IBON Foundation, the Philippines.

The People’s Protocol aims to provide a venue for grassroots organizations, especially from the South, to participate in the process of drawing up a post 2012 climate change framework, and to build a global campaign that influences the global negotiations.

A draft of the protocol is circulating and being discussed at meetings and over the net. The idea is to then present a final People’s Protocol, around which lobbying work will be carried out to influence governments to bring its points to the negotiating table at the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) high level meeting in Copenhagen in December 2009. There, an agreement should be reached on commitments beyond 2012, when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires.

## **6.3. Joining Forces**

The conference was buzzing with conversations and discussions about the need for a strong and influential global Climate Justice movement to grow out of these many initiatives.

*“A vibrant civil society can make an impact”, said John Carstensen from INTRAC. “Connecting into a global movement is a perfect concept.”*

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<sup>11</sup> <http://peoplesclimateprotocol.aprnet.org/>



*“What is needed is a massive public mobilisation that influences the decision makers”, said Hira Jhamtani. “But we are not there yet. As of now it is still unclear – what it is, what it will be.”*

A point stressed was the need to link the local to the global, building on the realities of the poor. Several representatives from indigenous organizations declared that they need to learn more about the issues.

*“We need to include these issues in our agenda”,* said Diamantino Nhamposa from the Mozambican small scale farmers union UNAC, supported in this view by Leonardo Maggi from Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens in Brazil and Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri from the International Alliance of Indigenous-tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests.

While strategies are not yet clear the need for an *“inside-outside”* way of working seemed necessary.

*“We can do both”,* argued Hira Jhamtani. *“If we detach from the high level negotiations we may lose momentum and influence. However strong we become we will depend on the international agreements made.”*

At the same time, there was concern that CSOs can not be held back by the international negotiations and only work within their parameters. The dilemma can be exemplified with the suggestion that the global movement could arrange a parallel meeting in Malmö, Sweden, across the strait from Copenhagen in December 2009. Such an alternative meeting could put a forceful pressure on the governments, but should not break loose from the negotiations.

Some important components to build the climate change movement would be:

- Linking local situations with a global movement
- Building a structure from local to national and international
- Sharing information and good practices
- Undertaking massive public engagement and awareness raising

One of the workshops at the conference discussed what kind of partnerships the climate change issues requires and some examples were given.

As shown above there are several CSOs and networks already formed in the North. In the South similar networks are taking form, connecting internationally, as well as locally. The conference voiced a clear understanding and willingness to build cooperation between developmental and environmental organizations. Some barriers on the way were seen to be:

- Competition between CSOs for resources
- Too many issues to focus on

- Different languages – problems are perceived in different ways
- Conflicting interests around natural resources in development work

There is also a need to widen the range of partners. CSOs need to look at how they can develop partnerships also with trade unions, farmers' organizations and the private sector. The World Wildlife Fund is one organization reaching out to include the corporate sector.

*“The Climate Change issue is on the spot in the global mind”, said Emilio Guzman from UNEP. “We have to take advantage of that – opening the processes, building bridges, share interests to find synergies and cooperation.”*

The time is now. In a way it is almost too late, several participants warned. Already governments are establishing their positions. In order to influence European governments and the EU the pressure must be raised urgently, participants argued. Governments need to understand that without listening to the global movement their decisions will not hold.

## **Box 2: Various Northern network initiatives**

A number of other initiatives have been launched and are growing, nationally and internationally. In Sweden Klimataktion<sup>12</sup> was initiated in 2008, and is an effort to unite individuals and organisations that work on the climate issue. Various environmental and developmental organizations are intensifying their work and network cooperation, e.g. The Church of Sweden, Forum Syd, Diakonia and the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation.

Internationally the Climate Action Network is a worldwide network of over 430 Non-Governmental Organizations working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

The Working Group on Climate Change and Development is a diverse network of British and international development and environment organizations. Its central message is that solving poverty and tackling climate change are intimately linked and equally vital, not either/ors. The group addresses the big questions on climate change through its *Up In Smoke* reports<sup>13</sup> — tools for disseminating the key environment and development issues that are emerging as climate change bites.

The Danish 92 Group may take an important role in the run-up to the Copenhagen meeting. Christian Aid gathers forces from around the world and the Third World Network plays an important role in analyzing and informing on climate negotiations.

<sup>12</sup> [www.klimataktion.nu](http://www.klimataktion.nu)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.upinsmokecoalition.org/>

## 7. Financing of Mitigation and Adaption

There are various estimates made of the amounts needed to finance adaptation measures in developing countries. The World Bank has presented one estimate of \$10 – 40 billion per year to climate-proof investments in developing countries. This only accounts for a part of the adaptation needed. It does not cover the costs of “climate-proofing” the existing stock of natural and physical capital, nor the costs faced by community level actors.

Christian Aid estimates the need for adaptation funds to be in the order of \$100 billion per year. UNDP sets a figure of \$86 billion per year by 2015, in addition to aid funds. Oxfam UK figures that the adaptation costs in developing countries are likely to be at least \$50 billion annually.

Oxfam has developed an Adaption Financing Index to measure the responsibility and capability of countries to contribute towards the adaptation costs of developing countries. According to these calculations USA and EU should jointly provide 75 per cent of the funds. A few other developed countries should cover an additional 20 per cent.

At a workshop on this issue John Magrath, Oxfam, presented Oxfam’s criteria for these funds. They should be:

- New and additional (to development funds)
- In proportion to need
- Come in the form of grants
- Distributed through an independent international mechanism

At the moment there are several international “climate funds”. The UNFCCC has launched an Adaptation Fund, to be financed through, inter alia, voluntary contributions. The World Bank is the

major player in the field, having several funds for the financing of CDM projects as well as the newly created Climate Investment Fund.

At the Climate Justice conference voices were raised against World Bank control over the main funds. It was argued that the World Bank funds are too donor driven, give tied aid, promote market solutions by giving aid in exchange for trade, and do not allow for sufficient participation by developing countries and local communities. Also, the World Bank is simultaneously funding fossil fuel projects on a large scale.

Instead independent funds are needed, but the mechanisms of these are still unclear. There will also be a need for other than voluntary contributions, as these are by far insufficient.

Gunnel Axelsson Nycander, Church of Sweden, argued that adaptation financing should be integrated with development funds. On the issue of developing country governments' influence over funds, this need was acknowledged. But civil society in each country will need to keep check on their governments, Frank Muramuzi from Uganda warned.

*“When governments are used as channels they usually don’t deliver. The money goes to vehicles and salaries. So how should consultations be carried out, how do they reach communities?”*

Some participants also argued for the need to work with the markets, cooperating with the business sector. John Magrath raised the point that investment funds and insurance companies today are getting worried about the heightened risks due to climate change, and the scope to influence these financial institutions. Stefan Henningsson, WWF, argued that *“we need to turn the economies around”* and work with the markets. *“We can not look at business as bad,”* he said and mentioned the wind power company Vestas in Denmark as a good example.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> For further information on financing issues, see The Bretton Woods Project: [www.brettonwoodsproject.org](http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org); Eurodad . Charter for responsible financing: [www.eurodad.org](http://www.eurodad.org); Third World Network: [www.twinside.org](http://www.twinside.org)



Two delegates working hard on the aim of the conference: To share new knowledge, understand the impacts of climate change and build strategic networks among the international civil society organisations.

### Box 3: Using “climate fines” for fund raising

The Church of Sweden has initiated a campaign for climate compensation based on the Climate Justice Initiative principles.<sup>15</sup>

The basic idea is that individuals, congregations etc should link their own carbon footprint to donations to people who are victims of climate change. This should be integrated with activities to reduce one's own carbon footprint.

The difference between this initiative and “offsetting” projects is that it should increase people's awareness of their own emissions, while raising funds for projects in the South without giving the illusion that emissions are OK (if you just pay an offset fee).

In the Church of Sweden campaign the price will be set high enough to make the negative impact of emissions clear and to create incentives for change. This will probably amount to 600 – 1200 Euro a year for an individual. Half of this would be earmarked for the individuals own investments in mitigation (wind power, insulation etc).

The funds will be used for humanitarian aid and climate related disasters, adaptation measures (mostly land use related) and energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

<sup>15</sup> [www.corpwatch.org](http://www.corpwatch.org)

## 8. CCCD – A Swedish Initiative on Climate Change

The Swedish government in 2007 decided to contribute to international efforts in adaptation and risk reduction by launching the international Commission on Climate Change and Development (CCCD)<sup>16</sup>. The results of the work will be presented in the spring of 2009, with a hope to influence the meeting on a new global framework to climate change in Copenhagen.

One of the 13 members of the commission, Sunita Narain, director of the Centre for Science and Environment in India, visited the Härnösand conference.

*“The commission has decided to focus on adaptation to climate change and its links to risk reduction and development”, Narain explained. “We need to explain clearly that a large number of people are today victims of climate change, and many more are threatened. We want to put a human face on the issue, beyond the technocratic discussion that has taken centre stage. We think that the world will respond when they understand the suffering.”*

While focusing on adaptation, the commission will base its arguments on the need for mitigation.

*“We can not adapt to anything and thus not move ahead successfully without cutting the emissions. The Kyoto Protocol was very weak and full of loopholes. The structural changes have been minimal and emissions have increased since 1990.”*

*“Climate change is an issue that makes us understand that the Earth is one. Measures taken will require cooperation between the rich and the poor countries. But in this it has to be clear that there can not be cooperation without equity. The commission will need to look at this point of justice.”*

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<sup>16</sup> [www.ccdcommission.org](http://www.ccdcommission.org)

*“Adaptation to me is building resilience”, Sunita Narain continued. “So it is about doing development, but doing it faster and better. We don’t need to, and should not, separate adaptation from development work.”*

According to her there is a risk when creating new financing mechanisms. She felt that today’s institutional arrangements are both disjointed and non-functional.

*“I strongly believe that tomorrow’s arrangements have to be based on a justice framework. We can not talk about financing unless we talk about entitlements and the rights of the poor.”*

In the ensuing discussion it was recognized that the CCCD work is important, in particular as Sweden will hold the Presidency of the EU during the Copenhagen meeting. It can push certain issues onto the table. But there were also doubts if the Northern countries would accept to discuss and decide on the necessary financing and delivery systems – systems that are not built on new conditions and large scale, technical solutions.

Gunnel Axelsson Nycander, Church of Sweden, Hira Jhamntani, Third World Network Bali, Sunita Narain, Centre for Science and Environment, India and Lina Pastorek, Commission on Climate Change and Development discussed necessary initiatives for Climate Justice.

*“You can not put conditions on the developing countries that the Northern countries themselves don’t adhere to”, said Sunita Narain.*



**Box 4: A gigantic adaptation is necessary**

"Sometimes we are caught up in talking about adaptation needs in developing countries, where comparatively smaller sums are involved", says Penny Davies, chair person in Eurodad. "But what we need to focus much more on is the gigantic adaptation needed in the richer countries. Here, there is a need to adapt our basic structures – the industrial production and transport systems etc."

Eurodad, which works on development finance issues, last year carried out a campaign on the climate issue. European governments were taken to task on their contributions to the World Bank. While the Bank is in charge of large environmental funds it continues lending to push fossil fuel projects which contribute to global warming.

"The 'solutions' suggested and funded are often tied up with conditions and are driven by Northern and commercial interests. Here, Sweden and other Northern countries should look at how we can support technically, environmentally and economically sustainable solutions, facilitating technological leaps."

Penny Davies is worried when hearing climate change discussed as just another marginal issue to be integrated into a larger equation. She is also uncomfortable with the discussions about how the individual should adapt – changing light bulbs, cycling to work – to ease his/her conscience.

"That does not change any structures. What we need to understand is that there is a need for Marshall Plan-size investments in structural changes. The scientists are clear about that – we have less than a decade to turn around. The energy solutions that China and India choose today are decisive for the future."

On the strength of the civil society she has hopes, but also some doubts. "One has to be optimistic and believe in the power of the people. But there is so much more we need to do. We need to be pro-active, making bold demands, and not only re-active. We also need to work much more across boundaries, e.g. involving also the private sector, not staying in our box."

## 8. Poznan – Copenhagen – Post 2012

### 8.1. Poznan Lays the Ground

The participants at the conference clearly felt and spelled out the urgency of global civil society to pressure and influence governments and negotiators as these draw up their positions in the ongoing process towards international agreements on mitigation measures, adaptation needs and financial commitments and mechanisms. At the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) in Bali 2007 a process for negotiations of a post 2012 agreement was agreed on. Such an agreement should be reached at the “COP 15” in Copenhagen in December 2009. In between, governments will further their positions at COP 14 in Poznan, Poland in December 2008.

To influence this process rapidly civil society will have to greatly step up its efforts, participants agreed.

In the workshop “Working towards Poznan and Copenhagen, Ursula Stefanowicz, project manager in the Polish Ecological Club, presented ongoing civil society work. Participants discussed concrete issues relating to organising networks and seminars before and during the Poznan meeting.

In the following general discussion possibilities for common perspectives and strategies were debated. A central question was if and how civil society can raise a common message to political leaders and negotiators. Civil society organizations have to push for an effective agreement. Even if organizations have different bases, perspectives and strategies they need to urgently find common ground. Working towards strong and effective networks, forums for dialogue and coordination is of utmost importance if these common perspectives and strategies are to be found.



## 8.2 From Here to Copenhagen

The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) presented its views on what civil society needs to do to influence decisions at the UNFCCC meeting in Copenhagen in 2009.

There is a need to advance positions at all levels – the key CSO networks, like the Climate Action Network, as well as EU and country positions. Some key points that need to be raised and debated are:

- Mitigation goals – While the IPCC says that a 50 to 85 % reduction of emissions is necessary before 2050, many countries suggest that 50 % is enough. Meanwhile scientists argue that a 100 % reduction may very well be necessary. Civil society should not reduce their demands to what is “politically acceptable”
- The question of adaptation needs in developing countries
- The need for financing and making possible technology transfers
- The acceptance of more equal emission levels (see also Box 1)

CSOs need to work with various strategies, to influence politicians and educate citizens. This has to be done through direct methods – meetings, name collections, demonstrations; through the media and through expanding cooperation and partners, i.e. working with the business sector.

## 8.3. Characteristics of an Equitable “post 2012” Agreement

In this workshop Hira Jhamtani, Third World Network associate, gave a short introduction describing the history and state of the climate negotiations. She highlighted that the climate convention is not only about mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, but also about development. Equity is already written into the Climate Convention, but not further elaborated in detail.

The negotiations are now focusing on elaborating commitments for the next period of the Kyoto Protocol, after 2012. Previously only industrialized countries (so called Annex 1) had commitments to reduce emissions – now many developed countries also have expectations to get large developing countries, like China, India and Brazil, on board. How to share the commitments is at the heart of the negotiations.

To initiate discussions Sunita Narain, Director of the Center for Science on Environment in India and member of the Commission on Climate Change and Development, gave her perspective on the negotiation process and what should be achieved in Copenhagen.

Giving an outline of what perspectives different stakeholders (US, Japan, Australia, European Union and G77) have Sunita concluded that the political will and leadership needed is not in place – therefore civil society efforts are of crucial importance.

The concepts of ‘ecological space’ and ‘per capita emission entitlements’ were brought up, as well as the need to differentiate between survival and luxury emissions.

Narain underlined that a simple and effective agreement was needed in Copenhagen. It should contain commitments for deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. Strong compliance mechanisms with juridical consequences were seen as imperative. Financial support and technology transfer mechanisms must be provided to make it possible for developing countries to leap-frog into fossil free development.

Again issues of responsibility were raised. Northern industrialized countries have to move ahead and show the rest of the world that they are serious and capable of recognizing their responsibility.

A discussion about supporting civil society in United States was also on the table. One of the most difficult challenges is still to get the US on board and make binding commitments. Civil society in the United States has a crucial task to push their government.

Oliver Pearce, policy analyst at Christian Aid, also made a short presentation of the “Greenhouse Development Rights” framework (see Box 1). According to this model, developing countries are entitled to receive massive support for mitigation and adaptation efforts from industrialized countries.

Discussions followed regarding strategies for highlighting issues related to per capita emissions and GDRs in the negotiations. Efforts to influence both Southern and Northern governments are needed.

## 9. Reducing Risks and Preventing Disasters

Organizations working with humanitarian aid today experience an increasing amount of natural disasters. In 2007 the International Federation of the Red Cross responded to almost twice as many emergencies as it had done in 2004. The number of floods responded to doubled. To what extent the increases are related to climate change is uncertain, but they point in the direction of growing humanitarian needs in the coming years.

Organizations involved experience an increased need to work in the areas of prevention and risk reduction. This can be seen as climate change adaptation work. One problem they face is the difficulty getting funding for such work. The Red Cross in Namibia has struggled to add food security projects to food aid, crossing the *boundary between humanitarian and development work*.

*“There is a challenge to get money for risk reduction work”,* said Anna Garvander from PLAN, and was backed-up by Patrick Kratt, Sida.

*“We share your frustration. There is a great gap between the humanitarian and climate action work also at Sida. We need to tackle this problem together.”*

The Red Cross is making efforts to integrate climate change issues with programmes and activities. In Bangladesh this comes natural in the work to protect people from the frequent floods. While this is done irrespective of climate change, the understanding of this development should now be entered into the picture.

There is no proper strategy yet, admitted a representative from the Swedish Red Cross. So far climate change has meant more money for disasters. Now it is important to build more public awareness about what is happening. *“As long as our work is response driven it is not enough”,* someone said.

The Church of Sweden works with this challenge and is trying to bridge the gap through a campaign connecting humanitarian work with information about climate change.

Another organization that, for some time, has worked on prevention and building resilience is the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, but from its environmental angle, protecting the ecosystems to secure sustainable livelihoods.

## **9.1 Children in a Changing Climate**

At the environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 participants made a commitment on “generational equity” – the children of the world should not be left with a world in a worse state. There is a very high risk, almost a certainty, that that pledge will not be honoured.

Raising the issue of children and climate change this commitment was reemphasised. The children are those who will be most impacted – it is their health and livelihoods that are at stake.

A number of organizations have united around a campaign and programme on Children in a Changing Climate, among them Save the Children, PLAN, Action Aid and the Red Cross/Red Crescent societies. All the partners are committed to work together to avoid duplication and to present a coherent voice and strategy in this critical period. Urgent attention, support and action is needed to address the issues faced by children worldwide as a result of increasing climate shocks and stresses.

Children have the right to protection when disaster strikes. They also are important participants when adaptation and mitigation interventions are planned and carried out. They have a right to learn, through environmental education. Recognizing their rights as children they can take part in conservation measures, agricultural and water management etc.

Children should also be involved in the discussions – through school activities, debating clubs, child parliaments.

We also need, participants said, to see and take advantage of their excellent role as advocates for adaptation and mitigation. Children are more engaging and entertaining as advocates, and adults are more responsive to arguments on what affects their children.

## **9.2 Peacebuilding – a Necessary Perspective on Climate Change**

Impacts of climate change will put further pressure on people, with increased risks for conflicts, political violence and migration. When ecosystems lose their capacity to deliver services to people, and when societies, states and international actors don't respond to people's needs and rights, there will be an escalating number of situations where violence among actors can be perceived as a necessary

choice. At the conference such situations (for example conflicts between agriculturalists and pastoralists in Niger and Kenya, described by Salfou Assane Seiny from School for Peace in Niger, and Phyllis Kamau from the National Council of Churches in Kenya) where presented and discussed, with civil society organizations trying to play the role of mediators and advocates for peace.

In a Sida study, mentioned in the background document to the conference, estimates of how many countries that are running risks of finding themselves in violent conflict are presented. 46 countries, home to 2.7 billion people, were labeled high risk countries. In these countries impacts of climate change interacts with environmental, political, economic and social problems. In a second group of 56 countries, with a population of 1.2 billion people, the interaction between climate change and other factors have the potential of creating political instability and, in the long-run, direct violence. These figures demonstrate the seriousness of the situation, and the importance of searching for activities that strengthen communities' capacity for peace.

The authors of the study – peace researchers Dan Smith and Janani Vivekananda, conclude that it is too late to believe solely on mitigation activities and reduction of greenhouse gases. What is required is also a clear adaptation perspective, where peace-building activities are an important part.

When reflecting on scenarios from a peace- and conflict perspective, there is also a need to study and analyze how strong political and economic actors behave in relation to fossil fuels and other limited resources. It is clear that the world's most powerful actors are engaged in a competitive struggle, and even wars, over the world's limited natural resources. Geopolitical concerns, and sheer power interests, weigh heavier than human development and respect for life support systems, i.e. the environment.<sup>17</sup>

In this equation the role of civil society is even more important, since climate justice is also a struggle for peace at every level – local, national, regional and international. Civil society has to be both critical and constructive in searching for options that build possibilities for all. When building future collaboration between organizations in the South and the North, the peace-building perspective should be further elaborated.

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<sup>17</sup> In SIPRI's (Stockholms International Peace Research Institute) press release for this years annual yearbook, one can read about the increasing costs for military expenditure, which in 2007 were 1 339 billion dollars, a real-term increase by 6% since 2006. Expenditures for aid, international development cooperation and UN-support are not even close to these levels.

# 10. Sustainable Economic Development and Trade Policy

The discussions on climate change and trade policies focused on EU's Global Europe trade policy strategy and the question to what degree it will contribute or not to the developing countries' needs to adapt to the effects of climate change and support transfer of resources and technology to mitigate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Karin Nansen from REDES in Uruguay, Medicine Masiwa from AIPAD in Zimbabwe and Susan Cruz from IBON in the Philippines showed in their presentations how EU in regional trade negotiations wants a substantial reduction of tariffs, restrictions on the use of policy tools to control exports and safeguard mechanisms to protect agricultural production from import surges. There is a risk that this policy makes it more difficult to build diversified economies in developing countries. Export oriented monocultures still seem to be the model. The result could be that developing countries become more vulnerable which weakens their capacity for adaptation and to build resilience against climate change.

Representatives from Civil Society in Latin America, Africa and Asia also agreed that the new trade policy from EU aims to obtain better investment conditions for European companies to establish physical presence. EU also strives towards better access to resources, such as energy and primary goods.

To decrease the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> there is a need for technology transfer. But in the workshop discussions it became clear that developing countries do not only want to be importers of climate friendly technologies. In addition there is a need for flexible intellectual property rights that make it possible to use such technologies for production in developing countries.

The discussions in the workshop continued on the importance of democratically elected organs in developing countries having the political space to decide on climate adaptation, developmental and

environmental needs to meet climate change in a sustainable and equitable manner.

#### **Box 5: Sustainable and equitable energy systems**

In a workshop on renewable energy projects participants agreed that cooperation, sharing of experiences and knowledge, between Northern and Southern CSOs is essential. There is a need for increased financing of renewable systems, sharing of technology and best practices and a better understanding of how traditional systems and new appropriate technology can be integrated.

- As an example Manmohan Moharana from CENDRET in Orissa, India, provided information about the cooperation between a research institution, a micro finance institution and a private company to develop a system for solar lighting to the poor at an affordable price. Funds for repairing the solar panels are collected through a micro-finance system.
- In Niger a community took advantage of the environmentally destructive water hyacinth to produce sticks that could replace firewood in cooking. Deforestation could be halted while the water hyacinth problem was tackled.
- Also in Niger some communities were approached by companies promoting large-scale jatropha production (for biodiesel). Instead people chose to plant the Neem tree. Its oil can be processed locally and be used in lamps and engines. The communities limited their production to the local needs – to power the school, the health centre and the homes. At the same time other Neem tree products could be refined to medicines and other uses.
- In North-western Tanzania local communities did something similar, using the tree “*Croton megalocarpus*” for biofuel production and other local needs.
- In Brazil communities carried out small scale biofuel production, combined with organic food production.

“After our people have satisfied their need for food and energy we have no problem selling the surplus of biofuel to the rest of the world”, Leonardo Maggi from MAB in Brazil explained, emphasizing the need for local communities to benefit from and control development and energy projects.

# 11. Unsustainable CDM and 'Offset' Projects

One workshop discussed the role of the Clean Development Mechanism, CDM, which allows developed countries to meet part of their obligations to reduce emissions through projects in developing countries. The original Brazilian proposal, which the Kyoto negotiations eventually transformed into the CDM, was for a system of penalties for countries that fail to meet their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol.

The Centre for Science and Environment has documented the implementation of CDM projects in India, and has concluded that the problems are structural and linked to the design of the mechanism. Simone Lovera from the Global Forest Coalition described how most of CDM funds are invested in a few major countries like China and India, with little funding going to Africa or to other least developed countries. Sunita Narain noted that the CDM is not a necessary part of a post-2012 agreement, and called on CSOs to re-engage in the debate and maybe raise something akin to the Brazilian proposal again.

Karin Nansen from REDES<sup>18</sup> noted that Northern forest industry companies can avoid having their emissions counted in their home countries when they move their operations to countries like Uruguay. They can then reap the double benefit through the CDM, which allows them to sell emissions reductions from eucalyptus plantations that local communities and environmentalists consider to be unsustainable. She suggested that, rather than trying to 'fix' the CDM, civil society organisations should focus on where to raise the major funds that will be needed for achieving major change.

Amos Wafula Wekesa and Henrik Brundin described the efforts by Vi Agroforestry to tap the market for voluntary emissions reduction certificates (see Box below). Potential benefits are not only more funds to finance their programs in Africa, but also the improved food security that follow from the expansion of the agroforestry

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<sup>18</sup> [www.redes.org.uy](http://www.redes.org.uy)

model. But major challenges remain to be addressed, such as getting a fair price for certificates, making farmers fully grasp the implications of selling the use of their land as a service, and the liability issues that arise if the ‘carbon sinks’ cannot be maintained. It was noted that the certification is very costly, and would be difficult to complete without much external support. Several participants expressed great interest in following up on Vi Agroforestry’s experiences.

**Box 6: Small scale farmers offset carbon emissions**

Vi Agroforestry, working under the Swedish Cooperative Center, has initiated a programme for carbon trading in its programme areas around Lake Victoria in East Africa. Vi Agroforestry has for 25 years worked with small scale farmers on natural resource management for ecological restoration, food supply and conservation. Its main methods have been training and advising on agroforestry, widening the interventions to farmer enterprise development, organizational development and community savings and loans. Vi Agroforestry’s long experience and close relations with the farmers makes it well suited to try out carbon sink projects that strengthen the farmers’ livelihoods, support adaptation, protect the environment and result in real CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration. This will be done through cropland management, in particular agroforestry practices, restoration of degraded land and livestock management.

In order to be able to certify the carbon sequestration Vi Agroforestry will work with specialized agents and the World Bank. Voluntary Emission Reductions (VER) will be sold and the main target group is Swedish companies that want to offset their GHG emissions. The main part, 70 %, of carbon revenues will be distributed to farmer groups involved in the project. If successful the programme may give important understanding of how carbon offset initiatives can be carried out benefiting the local communities and the environment.

## 12. Flawed Solutions and Quick Fixes

Niclas Hållström inspired, and worried, the conference with a crash course on scientific solutions and quick fixes to climate change. Hållström is founder of CEMUS, the Centre for Environmental and Development Studies at Uppsala University and is now spokesperson on climate issues at the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation.

*“New technologies, many involving nanotechnology, may seem to offer an escape from difficult political processes grounded in changing consumption patterns, structural transformations and social justice. They may, if they fail, however pose new serious threats to both health and the environment”*, Göran Eklöf writes in a background document to the conference.<sup>19</sup>

On this note Niclas Hållström presented some of the proposed solutions.

One geo-engineering technique, suggested by Nobel laureate Paul Crutzen, is to deliberately pollute the atmosphere with sulphur particles in order to reflect some of the incoming sunlight. Along that line others have suggested using commercial air transport to spread tiny metal nano-particles in the atmosphere as a huge “Venetian blind”.

Similarly there are suggestions to fertilize oceans on a large scale with iron nano-particles to increase the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton.

In a number of countries research and experiments are carried out on such nano- technologies.

Another area is synthetic biology. Through genetic engineering various new life forms would be created, to produce biofuels, sequester CO<sub>2</sub>, or maybe harness the sun’s energy, as well as produce pharmaceuticals or foodstuffs.

Niclas Hållström warned about the inherent dangers in manipulation of life, with maybe unforeseen side effects.

*“We indeed do need bold, visionary solutions and strategies ahead”*, Hållström said, *“but they need to be grounded in social justice and precaution rather than economic and technological risk taking.”*

Key Note speakers Ingrid Srinath, Civicus, Penny Davies, Eurodad and Simone Lovera, Global Forest Coalition with the moderator, Dag Jonzon, Sida Civil Society Center and writer Göran Eklöf, Context.

<sup>19</sup> Civil Society and Climate Justice Overview; Sida 2008



# Annex 1

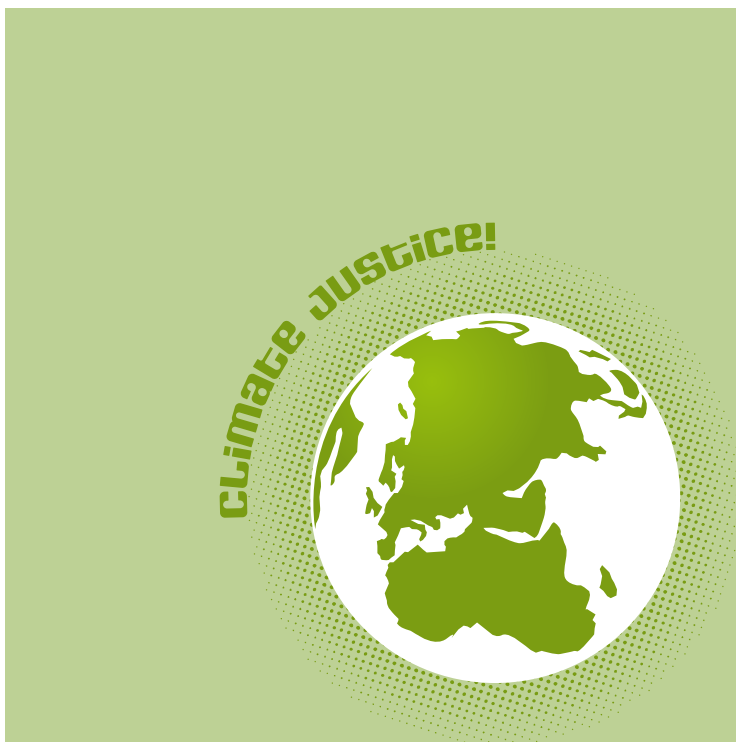
## Program



AUGUST 2008 • SIDA CIVIL SOCIETY CENTER

Programme – International Civil  
Society Arena Conference

## Civil Society on Climate Change and Justice



## Civil Society on Climate Change and Justice

### MONDAY 25

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |     |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Am-14    | Arrival and lunch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |     |
| 14-16    | <b>Interactive exchange of perspectives and experiences</b> between Swedish and Southern partners (roundtables with SwCSOs and their partners). Opportunity for gathering questions, suggestions, viewpoints and examples to feed into later parts of the conference.                                                                                                                                                                                          | [T] |
| 16-16.45 | <b>Climate change – a crash course on the basics</b> (for those interested)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | [T] |
| 17-18.30 | Buffet dinner and informal mingling                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |
| 19-20.30 | Opening session at the Theatre:<br><br><b>Climate injustices: struggles/actions for change</b><br>– Brief testimonies by participants on various themes<br>– "Keynote conversation"<br>• Ingrid Srinath, Secretary General, Civicus<br>• Simone Lovera, Coordinator, Global Forest Coalition<br>• Penny Davies, Chair, Eurodad<br><br>– Official welcome<br>• Ewa Wärmegård, Head of Sida Civil Society Center<br>• Lena Ingelstam, Head of NGO Division, Sida | [T] |
| 20.30-   | Networking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |

### TUESDAY 26

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 9-10     | Plenary: Presentation of conference purpose and process                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | [T]    |
|          | <b>Struggles for climate justice</b><br><i>This session aims to provide an overview of a broad range of climate change issues and challenges, and examples of how civil society organisations respond to them. The workshops range from a focus on interaction where participants can share experiences and seek common denominators, to introduction and discussions on new issues and perspectives.</i><br><br>Three short presentations on issues related to the workshop themes<br>• Norman Jiwan, SawitWatch, Indonesia<br>• John Magrath, Working Group on Climate Change & Development, UK<br>• Niclas Hällström, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation |        |
| 10.30-12 | Parallel workshops on (workshop titles/themes tentative):<br><br><b>Defending the right to land and access to resources</b><br>1) Discussion of common experiences with examples on oil extraction, coal and uranium mining, biofuels, deforestation and carbon sinks<br><br><b>Building resilience and facilitating adaptation</b><br>2) Sustainable agriculture; water harvesting, conservation and management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | [SCSC] |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |        |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|             | <p>3) Disaster prevention and preparedness<br/>4) Resilient societies – avoiding climate change induced conflicts</p> <p><b>Resisting flawed and risky solutions</b><br/>5) Unsustainable CDM and 'offset' projects<br/>6) Large dams, nuclear energy, technofixes (nano-technology, geo-engineering)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |        |
| 12–13.30    | Lunch at Hamnkrogen/Seaport Restaurant                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |        |
| 13.30–14.30 | <p>Introduction in plenary</p> <p><b>Visions of climate justice</b><br/><i>This session will address policies and initiatives that are needed in order to develop and promote solutions based on justice, rights and equity. A focus on concrete ideas frameworks and policy proposals is encouraged.</i></p> <p>Discussion around the work of the Commission on Climate Change and Development (CCD), appointed by the Swedish government.</p> <p>CCD Commissioners:<br/>• Sunita Narain, Centre for Science and Environment, India<br/>• Margareta Wahlström, former Assistant Secretary General of the UN-Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</p> <p>CSO representatives<br/>• Gunnel Axelsson-Nycander, Church of Sweden<br/>• Hira Jhamtani, Third World Network</p> <p>Moderator: Göran Eklöf, Biologist and journalist, Context</p> | [T]    |
| 15–16.30    | <p>Parallel workshops on (workshop titles/themes tentative):</p> <p><b>Sustainable and equitably energy systems</b><br/>1) Addressing energy poverty through renewables in CSO projects</p> <p><b>Financing of mitigation and adaptation</b><br/>2) Investments to sustainable energy, adaptation funds, aid and new mechanisms</p> <p><b>Making economic policy work for the climate</b><br/>3) Sustainable economic development and trade policy, access to technologies</p> <p><b>Desired outcomes of international negotiations</b><br/>4) Characteristics of an equitable 'post-Kyoto' agreement</p> <p><b>Participants' requested workshops</b><br/>E.g. responding to questions raised in first Tuesday session</p>                                                                                                                                    | [SCSC] |
| 17–18       | Report-back in plenary                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | [T]    |
| 20.00       | Dinner at Hamnkrogen/Seaport Restaurant                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |
|             | <p>Venue:<br/>[T] ~Theatre<br/>[SCSC] ~Sida Civil Society Center</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |        |

## WEDNESDAY 27

9–10

Introduction in plenary

[T]

### **Strategies for change**

Short presentations:

- From here to Copenhagen 2009 (via Poznan) - *Emma Lindberg*, Swedish society for Nature Conservation.
- Experiences of addressing climate issues in N/S partnerships, *Speaker tbc*
- Building a global climate justice movement: *Hira Jhamtani*, Third World Network

10.30–12

Parallel workshops (workshop titles/themes tentative):

[SCSC]

### **Global networking and coordination**

- 1) Working towards Poznan and Copenhagen
- 2) Policy/advocacy on economic development, trade and financial institutions
- 3) Building a global climate justice movement
- 4) Children's rights - children and youth as agents for change

### **Joint analysis and programming**

- 5) Addressing climate change in development partnerships
- 6) Using 'offsets' and 'climate fines' for fund-raising

### **Working with civil society: implications for policy makers and institutions**

- 7) Workshop for Sida, government officials and CCD members

*Other topics as suggested by participants*

12–13.30

Lunch at Hamnkrogen/Seaport Restaurant

13.30–15

Report-back in plenary  
Closing

[T]

## **Late afternoon and Thursday 28**

[SCSC]

- 1) For interested Swedish CSOs: Swedish networking and coordination
- 2) Space available for CSOs to continue working with partners, and/or for networking.

*Conference moderators: Dag Jonzon & Alex Muigai, Sida Civil Society Center*



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# Annex 2

## Participants



### List of Participants

#### Civil Society on Climate Change and Justice

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*Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.*



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