

Kære Klimabevægelse Medlem og/eller klimainteresserede

Se eller gense DR Dokumentar: COP15 set nedefra:

Forventningerne var tårnhøje, da COP15 åbnede i København i december 2009, ikke mindst blandt klodens fattige lande. To programmer følger repræsentanter fra Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kenya og Vietnam under de hektiske uger Bella Center og viser, hvordan håb og kampvilje gradvist afløses af forvirring, resignation, frustration, modløshed og vrede hos repræsentanterne for de lande, der havde mest på spil, men færrest muskler at spille med.

Du kan endnu nå at se de to programmer på DRTV:

COP15 set nedefra/1:

DR1: Uge 18: Tirsdag d. 4. maj kl. 10.30

DR2: Uge 18: Fredag d. 7. maj kl. 14.16

COP15 set nedefra/2:

DR1: Uge 18: Onsdag d. 5. maj kl. 10.30

DR2: Uge 18: Fredag d. 7. maj kl. 15.25

DR2: Uge 18: Søndag d. 9. maj kl. 11.00

Programmerne kan også ses på www.dr.dk/klimaspillet

De to programmer følger op på fire programmer sendt på DR TV i efteråret 2009 under fællestitlen "Klimaspillet og verdens fattige" fra de samme fire lande: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kenya og Vietnam. Alle programmerne er produceret af Dansk AV Produktion og tilrettelagt af Jesper Heldgaard og Bo Jørgensen. Seriens tilblivelse er støttet af Danidas Oplysningsbevilling, Undervisningsministeriet og Hermod Lannungs Fond.

Se/gense præsentationerne fra debat-mødet "Hvordan skal Danmark blive 100% forsynet med vedvarende Energi?"

Du kan nu se eller gense nogle af oplægsholdernes præsentationer fra debat-mødet den 15. April 2010 på Klimabevægelsens hjemmeside: www.klimabevaegelsen.dk

Du kan finde præsentationer fra:

Thomas Meinert Larsen, Klimabevægelsen i Danmark

Gunnar Boye Olesen, Organisationen for Vedvarende Energi

Brian Vad Mathiesen, Ålborg Universitet

Poul Erik Morthorst, RISØ-DTU

Knud Pedersen, Dong-Energy

Folkets erklæring fra "World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth" den 19-22. April 2010 i Bolivia

- den netop afholdte konference om klimaforandringer og Moder Jords rettigheder i Cochabamba. En PEOPLES AGREEMENT blev udsendt den 22. April fra Cochabamba i Bolivia. Læs hele erklæringen (på engelsk) i bunden af dette nyhedsbrev. Mere information på www.cmpcc.org

KlimaTV søger ideer og materiale

KlimaTV sender landsdækkende TV på det landsdækkende digitale sendenet MUX1 i 3 x 30 minutter per uge. Vi ønsker at sende nyt produceret materiale hver uge. Ligger du inde med materiale som KlimaTV kunne sende, eller har du en rigtig god idé til produktioner for KlimaTV, eller vil du gerne være med i et team som tager ud og laver optagelser. Vi har masser af ideer til KlimaTV og dygtige fotografer og teknikere, men vi vil meget gerne have hjælp fra flere.

Kom med til KlimaTV fremtidsværkstedet lørdag den 8. Maj og vær med til at planlægge KlimaTVs kommende produktioner. Hjemmeside: www.ditklimatv.dk

Kontakt: ben@ditklimatv.dk eller info@ditklimatv.dk

KALENDEREN

6. maj. World Cafe - Mini Workshop med fokus på "Awareness".

Hvordan skaber vi interesse for Omstillingsbevægelsen så vi bliver endnu flere?

Sted: [Det Økologiske Inspirationshus](http://Det%20%26%20kologiske%20Inspirationshus) Allégade 7-9, Frederiksberg, kl.15.30 – 18.00

Erik Lemcke kommer med et kort oplæg ud fra de erfaringer og overvejelser der er opsamlet i England vedr Awareness fasen og derefter gennemføres en world cafe hvor alle kreative tanker

kan udfolde sig. Erik Lemcke er Master i Socialt Entreprenørskab (Transition Town), facilitator og er netop blevet certificeret som Transition Town træner. Tilmelding ikke nødvendig.

<http://transitiondenmark.ning.com/events/world-cafe-mini-workshop-med>

8. Maj. KlimaTV Fremtidsværksted

Vil du være med til at lave KlimaTV som kan sendes på landsdækkende TV?

KlimaTV sender fjernsyn på det landsdækkende digitale sendenet MUX1 i 3 x 30 minutter per uge.

Vi ønsker at sende nyt produceret materiale hver uge, og vil derfor gerne have hjælp til at producere noget rigtig godt KlimaTV. Har du en rigtig god idé til produktioner for KlimaTV, eller vil du gerne være med i et team som tager ud og laver optagelser. Vi har masser af ideer til KlimaTV og dygtige fotografer og teknikere, men vi vil meget gerne have hjælp fra flere.

Kom med til KlimaTV fremtidsværkstedet lørdag 8. Maj og vær med til at planlægge KlimaTVs kommende produktioner.

Tid/Sted: Kl. 13-18 i Københavns Projekthus, Enghavevej 80C

Kontakt: jais@ditklimatv.dk eller ben@ditklimatv.dk

10. Maj. Trafikværkstedet: NGO-vision om trafik-planlægning i København/Sjælland.

Emne: cykeltrafik i byer på dagsordenen, herunder cykelruter.

Sted: Miljøpunkt Indre By-Christianshavn, Rådhuspladsen 77, st.tv.

Læs mere: <http://a21.dk/blog/trafikvaerkstedet>

12. Maj. Evaluering/fest i Karens Minde Kulturhus i forbindelse med Moder Jords dag, der blev afholdt den 22. april i Cochabamba, Bolivia

Du er hermed inviteret til evaluering/fest onsdag d.12. maj i Karens Minde Kulturhus.

Vi byder på to slags suppe (en med kylling og en vegetarisk) med brød og æblekage + kaffe/te.

(Vin, øl og vand til salg). Vi håber på at få besøg af en af dem fra Danmark der deltog i klimakonferencen i Cochabamba, Bolivia, som vil fortælle om sine oplevelser derfra.

Et lille kig ind i fremtiden vil vi også tage, nemlig på Moder Jords Dag 2011, som falder på langfredag; en dyster symbolik, men en praktisk dato for deltagelse, da folk jo har fri den dag.

Men især håber vi på at få en rigtig hyggelig aften sammen!

Af hensyn til planlægning af maden bedes i meddele om i deltager i spisningen til Julia: Tlf:

61261849, meersohn3@yahoo.dk . Ledsagere og andre interesserede er også velkomne.

Kl.18 i Karens Minde Kulturhus (lokale ABC, 1. sal) Wagnersvej 19

20. Maj. Stiftende netværksmøde i Græsroddernes Netværk for Bæredygtig Omstilling (GNBO).

Stormødet afholdes den 20. maj kl. 19 i Salen, Lyrskovgade 4, 3. sal.

Alle interesserede er velkomne - organisationer, grupper og enkeltpersoner. GNBO opstår fordi vi har brug for *system change not climate change*. Med andre ord en bæredygtig omstilling med

udgangspunkt i mange forskellige græsrodsinitiativer (lokalt og globalt, socialt, økonomisk, natur og miljømæssigt). En bæredygtig omstilling bør skabes nedefra og op og derfor spiller netop

græsrodderne en vigtig opgave. En bæredygtig omstilling kræver alliancer både indenfor og på tværs af fagområder og bevægelser, der forbinder på trods af forskelle. I finder den danske version

af deklARATIONEN fra Klimaforum09, der foreslås som netværkets politiske platform, her:

<http://declaration.klimaforum.org/da/declaration/danish>

25. Maj. Trafikværkstedet: NGO-vision om trafik-planlægning i København/Sjælland.

Emne: Alex Landex fra DTU-Transport har givet tilsagn om at komme med oplæg

Sted: Miljøpunkt Indre By-Christianshavn, Rådhuspladsen 77, st.tv.

Læs mere: <http://a21.dk/blog/trafikvaerkstedet>

26. Maj. Transition Town møde: Transition Farming / Fødevarerikkerhed.

Ved oplægsholder/ekspert

Kl. 19.00 - 21.30 et sted i København

Se mere på <http://transitiondenmark.ning.com/>

26. Maj. Energi- og klimaarbejdet - hvem viser vejen i kommunerne?

Det Økologiske Råd i samarbejde med Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Fredensborg Kommune, Skive Kommune og MiljøForum Fyn, som har opbakning fra de 10 fynske kommuner fremsender hermed program for fælles konference. Konferencen omhandler energioptimering og nytænkning

indenfor energi- og klimaområdet i forhold til byggeri og energiforsyning, trafik og grønne indkøb i kommunerne. Dagen byder på masser af oplæg og eksempler fra kommuner, der er godt i gang og på ideer til anderledes måder at gribe energi- og klimaindsatsen an på. Målgruppen er primært kommunale chefer og medarbejdere, der beskæftiger sig med energi og klima, kommunalpolitikere især på miljøområdet og andre med tilknytning til området, såsom medarbejdere i energiforsyningerne. Konferencen holdes onsdag d. 26. maj 2010 kl. 9.30-16.30 på mødecenter Odense, Buchwaldsgade 48, Odense C (tæt ved stationen). Konferencen koster 950 kr. inkl. frokost, dog 375 kr. for studerende, arbejdsløse og pensionister (begrænset antal pladser). Tilmelding sker bedst på e-mail: kommunekonference2010@ecocouncil.dk (oplys som minimum navn, stilling og fakturaadresse/EAN-nr.) Tilmelding skal senest ske fredag d. 21. maj kl. 12.

27. Maj. CONCITO møde med offentliggørelse af Annual Climate Outlook of Denmark (ACO)

Den 1. marts modtog CONCITO 5,5 mio. kr. til at gennemføre ACO i 2010 og 2011. Sekretariatet arbejder derfor lige nu på højtryk for at få færdiggjort første del af det første ACO til et klimamøde den 27. maj, der falder sammen med CONCITOs årsmøde. Mødet er for medlemmer af CONCITO. Samtidig forhandles med en række udenlandske partnere om muligheden for at sprede ideen om at gennemføre ACO til internationalt plan

30. Maj. Et af Danmarks mest populære cykelløb, Sjælsø Rundt, fejrer 40-års jubilæum og opfordrer alle til at cykle for en grønnere fremtid

Det kendte cykelløb, Sjælsø Rundt, kan i år fejre 40-års jubilæum. Men i stedet for at fejre jubilæet med lagkage og balloner, har Sjælsø Rundt besluttet at give deltagerne og danskerne 400 nye træer ved at indgå samarbejde med Plant Et Træs grønne cykelkampagne, "Challenge16.dk". Sjælsø Rundt dedikerer hele jubilæumsløbet til klimaet og er dermed med til at sætte fokus på cykling som en sund og alternativ transportform, der reducerer CO2-udslippet: Challenge16.dk fungerer som en "vekselbørs", hvor man helt gratis kan tilmelde sig og veksle de cyklede klima-kilometer til træer, der skal plantes forud for klimatopmødet COP16 i Mexico i december 2010. For hver 16. deltager planter vi også et træ som opvarmning til klimakonferencen COP16. Jo flere kilometer du registrerer – jo flere træer planter vi. Derfor opfordrer Sjælsø Rundt og Jens Veggerby alle deltagerne til at tilmelde sig på www.challenge16.dk og efterfølgende registrere de cyklede kilometer. Sjælsø Rundt forventer nemlig at runde intet mindre end 400.000 cyklede kilometer på selve løbsdagen. Det svarer til 10 gange rundt om jorden. Kontakt: Projektleder Lise Wendel Eriksen på tlf: 29 93 86 16 eller via lwe@essencius.dk. Se mere på <http://www.sjaelsoerundt.dk/>

25-31. Juli. Sommerkursus på Krogerup Højskole "Bliv Klimaambassadør"

Vil du inspirere og lede med dine idéer til et bedre miljø? Bliv klimaambassadør på sommerens unikke klimakursus, hvor du har chancen for at inspirere med dine idéer, få den nyeste viden indenfor området og samtidig møde klimaeksperter og andre miljøentusiaster fra hele verden. Kurset holdes i rige grønne omgivelser på Krogerup Højskole i samarbejde med organisationen Crossing Borders. Er du studerende, ungdomsleder, underviser eller bare hamrende interesseret. Kurset afholdes på engelsk. Se mere: www.krogerup.dk/Bliv-Klimaambassador-Become Kontakt: Maria Louise Brønnum, maria@crossingborder.org & +45 28732024

16-20. August (uge 33). Permakulturkursus i Den selvforsynende Landsby

Permakultur er et helhedsorienteret svar på klimaproblematikken. Permakultur handler om at skabe en bæredygtig livstil og bruger naturen og dens kredsløb som model for at indrette landbrugssystemer, bosætninger, land-by netværker osv. der imødekommer menneskets og jordens behov. Kurset giver en bred teoretisk indføring i permakultur som analyse- og designredskab, samtidig med, at der kan ses praktiske eksempler i Den selvforsynende landsby, Lars Westergaards planteskole og Bjarne Wickstrøms husmandssted. Kurset er et internationalt standardiseret kursus, tilpasset lokale forhold, og giver et permakulturcertifikat. Som certifikatholder har du mulighed for ved videre arbejde at få diplom. Permakultur har officiel status som økologisk designredskab i en række asiatiske og afrikanske lande og som kompetencegivende efteruddannelse i bl.a. Storbritanien og Australien. Alle undervisere er permakultur-diplomholdere. Hovedunderviserne er Esben Schultz og Mira Illeris, hvis permakulturelle baggrund er: medinitiativtagere til og beboere i Den selvforsynende landsby, bygning af eget halmhus, uddannelse til økologiske landmænd, studieture i England og

Sverige. Vi har netop opstartet virksomheden Lev bæredygtigt som arbejder med permakultur, skovhavedyrkning og udgiver Tidsskrift om permakultur. En af Esben og Miras specialer inden for permakulturel fødevarerproduktion er skovhaver. De har bl.a. taget skovhavekursus hos en af verdens førende skovhavedyrkere Martin Crawford.

Pris Kr. 4200,- (For deltagere på overførselsindkomst: kr. 3150,-).

Kontakt: Tlf.:62 24 32 32. www.levbaeredygtigt.dk

6.-10. September (uge 36). Permakulturkursus i Den selvforsynende Landsby

Program: Samme som i uge 33. Se ovenfor og på www.levbaeredygtigt.dk

Pris Kr. 4200,- (For deltagere på overførselsindkomst: kr. 3150,-). Tlf.:62 24 32 32.

25-26. September 2010. Klimabevægelsen Landsmøde

Der afholdes åbent møde om "Klima og Værdier" lørdag 25. September.

Der afholdes Landsmøde søndag 26. September.

Sted: Afklares senere.

28. September 2010 – Lancering af Klimakommissionens rapport

Se mere på <http://www.klimakommissionen.dk/>

7-8. Oktober 2010. "Passivhus Norden konference"

Byggeriet tegner sig for 40 % af det samlede energiforbrug, og potentialet for energibesparelser er stort. Nye bygninger kan blive CO2 neutrale. I det eksisterende byggeri kan energirenoveringer halvere varmekonsumet. Den 7. og 8. oktober mødes forskere, rådgivere og bygherrer fra hele Norden i Aalborg Kongrescenter for at dele den nyeste viden om lavenergi-byggeri og bæredygtige løsninger. Programmet for konferencen er netop offentliggjort på hjemmesiden

www.passivhusnorden.dk.

I Norge og Sverige er man langt fremme med at sætte skrappe krav til byggeriets energiforbrug. Tre norske oplægsholdere sætter deres vinkler på udbredelsen af energieffektivt byggeri på det brede marked. I Danmark sætter Odense, Albertslund og Københavns Kommuner passivhus standard for kommunens eget byggeri af bl.a. skoler og børnehaver. Når der skal hentes omfattende reduktioner i CO2 belastningen til gavn for klimaet, må der også fokus på energirenoveringer i den eksisterende boligmasse. Boligselskaber og kommuner står med renoveringen af de mange etageboliger fra 40'erne og 50'erne. På det private marked for enfamiliehuse, som udgør 50 % af boligmassen, ligger et andet stort potentiale.

Sted: Aalborg Kongres & Kulturcenter

Arrangører: Aalborg Universitet, Århus Arkitektskole og Passivhus.dk

Kontakt vedr. udstilling: Helene Hjort Knudsen, tlf: 25 31 98 67

Program og tilmelding: www.PassivhusNorden.dk

Passivhus.dk er et dansk videncenter omkring ekstremt energieffektivt byggeri, som yder rådgivning og undervisning samt certificerer passivhusbyggeri efter internationale standarder.

10. Oktober. www.350.org "Get to Work" global klima kampagnedag.

We're calling it the 10/10 Global Work Party, and in every corner of the world we hope communities will put up solar panels, insulate homes, erect windmills, plant trees, paint bike paths, launch or harvest local gardens. We'll make sure the world sees this huge day of effort--and we'll use it to send a simple message to our leaders: "We're working--what about you? If we can cover the roof of the school with solar panels, surely you can pass the legislation or sign the treaty that will spread our work everywhere, and confront the climate crisis in time." It's not too early to sign up here: www.350.org/oct10

4. December. Global Day of Action – kampagnedag

Dette års version af 12-decembers kampagne-dag som under COP15 i 2009 tiltrak ca. 100.000 deltagere til en stor fælles manifestation i Københavns gader.

INTERNATIONALT

BONN-activities (31 may – 11 june)

Here you may find the first action plan for Bonn, where UN climate negotiations on working level will take place from 31.05. - 11.06:

1. A climate camp should take place from 31.05.-06.06.10.
It would offer space for communication, workshops and small culture events.
2. An Alternative Climate Forum should be on 3./4.6.. Films, workshops and lectures are planned.
3. On 5.6.2010 a central demonstration will enjoy us and the citizens of Bonn.
4. The (nice) 30.05. will be organised as a regional action day on the climate issue.

FOOTPRINT FORUM 2010 – Siena, Italy, June 7-12

What will 2030 look like if we fail to address world-wide resource constraints now? What immediate actions can you take to ensure a viable future for your city, country or organization? What are the barriers to rapid action? What opportunities are there to produce a competitive advantage for your government or organization? Join Global Footprint Network and the University of Siena Ecodynamics Group at [Footprint Forum 2010 – Meet the Winners of the 21st Century](#), to be held June 7-12 in Colle di Val d'Elsa, Italy, just outside Siena where we will address these questions in this highly interactive Forum. The Forum offers a number of events starting with a half-day [policy workshop](#) followed by the [Forum Roundtables](#) held June 7 through 9, 2010 in Tuscany, will explore how countries, communities or companies can prepare for and succeed in a world of increasingly severe resource constraints, with a strong focus on the Mediterranean region.

Key Roundtable Contributors include: Duncan Pollard, Director WWF International; Tim Jackson, Author of "Prosperity Without Growth"; Peter Victor, Author of "Managing Without Growth"

Denne og tidligere nyheds emails kan du finde på <http://www.klimabevaegelsen.dk/nyhedsbrev>

Vil du have tilføjet en klima-nyhed, et klima-arrangement eller andre ting du vil dele med Klimabevægelsens medlemmer i Klimabevægelsens nyhedsbreve, så skriv til sek@klimabevaegelsen.dk

World People's Conference on Climate Change

and the Rights of Mother Earth

April 22nd, Cochabamba, Bolivia

PEOPLES AGREEMENT

Today, our Mother Earth is wounded and the future of humanity is in danger.

If global warming increases by more than 2 degrees Celsius, a situation that the "Copenhagen Accord" could lead to, there is a 50% probability that the damages caused to our Mother Earth will be completely irreversible. Between 20% and 30% of species would be in danger of disappearing. Large extensions of forest would be affected, droughts and floods would affect different regions of the planet, deserts would expand, and the melting of the polar ice caps and the glaciers in the Andes and Himalayas would worsen. Many island states would disappear, and Africa would suffer an increase in temperature of more than 3 degrees Celsius. Likewise, the production of food would diminish in the world, causing catastrophic impact on the survival of inhabitants from vast regions in the planet, and the number of people in the world suffering from hunger would increase dramatically, a figure that already exceeds 1.02 billion people.

The corporations and governments of the so-called "developed" countries, in complicity with a segment of the scientific community, have led us to discuss climate change as a problem limited to the rise in temperature without questioning the cause, which is the capitalist system.

We confront the terminal crisis of a civilizing model that is patriarchal and based on the submission and destruction of human beings and nature that accelerated since the industrial revolution.

The capitalist system has imposed on us a logic of competition, progress and limitless growth. This regime of production and consumption seeks profit without limits, separating human beings from nature and imposing a logic of domination upon nature, transforming everything into commodities: water, earth, the human genome, ancestral cultures, biodiversity, justice, ethics, the rights of peoples, and life itself.

Under capitalism, Mother Earth is converted into a source of raw materials, and human beings into consumers and a means of production, into people that are seen as valuable only for what they own, and not for what they are.

Capitalism requires a powerful military industry for its processes of accumulation and imposition of control over territories and natural resources, suppressing the resistance of the peoples. It is an imperialist system of colonization of the planet.

Humanity confronts a great dilemma: to continue on the path of capitalism, depredation, and death, or to choose the path of harmony with nature and respect for life.

It is imperative that we forge a new system that restores harmony with nature and among human beings. And in order for there to be balance with nature, there must first be equity among human beings. We propose to the peoples of the world the recovery, revalorization, and strengthening of the knowledge, wisdom, and ancestral practices of Indigenous Peoples, which are affirmed in the thought and practices of "Living Well," recognizing Mother Earth as a living being with which we have an indivisible, interdependent, complementary and spiritual relationship. To face climate change, we must recognize Mother Earth as the source of life and forge a new system based on the principles of:

- harmony and balance among all and with all things;
- complementarity, solidarity, and equality;
- collective well-being and the satisfaction of the basic necessities of all;
- people in harmony with nature;
- recognition of human beings for what they are, not what they own;
- elimination of all forms of colonialism, imperialism and interventionism;
- peace among the peoples and with Mother Earth;

The model we support is not a model of limitless and destructive development. All countries need to produce the goods and services necessary to satisfy the fundamental needs of their populations, but by no means can they continue to follow the path of development that has led the richest countries to have an ecological footprint five times bigger than what the planet is able to support. Currently, the regenerative capacity of the planet has been already exceeded by more than 30 percent. If this pace of over-exploitation of our Mother Earth continues, we will need two planets by the year 2030. In an interdependent system in which human beings are only one component, it is not possible to recognize rights only to the human part without provoking an imbalance in the system as a whole. To guarantee human rights and to restore harmony with nature, it is necessary to effectively recognize and apply the rights of Mother Earth. For this purpose, we propose the attached project for the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth, in which it's recorded that:

- The right to live and to exist;
- The right to be respected;
- The right to regenerate its bio-capacity and to continue it's vital cycles and processes free of human alteration;
- The right to maintain their identity and integrity as differentiated beings, self-regulated and interrelated;
- The right to water as the source of life;
- The right to clean air;
- The right to comprehensive health;
- The right to be free of contamination and pollution, free of toxic and radioactive waste;
- The right to be free of alterations or modifications of it's genetic structure in a manner that threatens it's integrity or vital and healthy functioning;
- The right to prompt and full restoration for violations to the rights acknowledged in this Declaration caused by human activities.

The "shared vision" seeks to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases to make effective the Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which states that "the stabilization of greenhouse gases concentrations in the atmosphere to a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic inferences for the climate system." Our vision is based on the principle of historical common but differentiated responsibilities, to demand the developed countries to commit with quantifiable goals of

emission reduction that will allow to return the concentrations of greenhouse gases to 300 ppm, therefore the increase in the average world temperature to a maximum of one degree Celsius.

Emphasizing the need for urgent action to achieve this vision, and with the support of peoples, movements and countries, developed countries should commit to ambitious targets for reducing emissions that permit the achievement of short-term objectives, while maintaining our vision in favor of balance in the Earth's climate system, in agreement with the ultimate objective of the Convention.

The "shared vision for long-term cooperative action" in climate change negotiations should not be reduced to defining the limit on temperature increases and the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, but must also incorporate in a balanced and integral manner measures regarding capacity building, production and consumption patterns, and other essential factors such as the acknowledging of the Rights of Mother Earth to establish harmony with nature.

Developed countries, as the main cause of climate change, in assuming their historical responsibility, must recognize and honor their climate debt in all of its dimensions as the basis for a just, effective, and scientific solution to climate change. In this context, we demand that developed countries:

- Restore to developing countries the atmospheric space that is occupied by their greenhouse gas emissions. This implies the decolonization of the atmosphere through the reduction and absorption of their emissions;
- Assume the costs and technology transfer needs of developing countries arising from the loss of development opportunities due to living in a restricted atmospheric space;
- Assume responsibility for the hundreds of millions of people that will be forced to migrate due to the climate change caused by these countries, and eliminate their restrictive immigration policies, offering migrants a decent life with full human rights guarantees in their countries;
- Assume adaptation debt related to the impacts of climate change on developing countries by providing the means to prevent, minimize, and deal with damages arising from their excessive emissions;
- Honor these debts as part of a broader debt to Mother Earth by adopting and implementing the United Nations Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth.

The focus must not be only on financial compensation, but also on restorative justice, understood as the restitution of integrity to our Mother Earth and all its beings.

We deplore attempts by countries to annul the Kyoto Protocol, which is the sole legally binding instrument specific to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries.

We inform the world that, despite their obligation to reduce emissions, developed countries have increased their emissions by 11.2% in the period from 1990 to 2007.

During that same period, due to unbridled consumption, the United States of America has increased its greenhouse gas emissions by 16.8%, reaching an average of 20 to 23 tons of CO₂ per-person. This represents 9 times more than that of the average inhabitant of the "Third World," and 20 times more than that of the average inhabitant of Sub-Saharan Africa.

We categorically reject the illegitimate "Copenhagen Accord" that allows developed countries to offer insufficient reductions in greenhouse gases based in voluntary and individual commitments, violating the environmental integrity of Mother Earth and leading us toward an increase in global temperatures of around 4°C.

The next Conference on Climate Change to be held at the end of 2010 in Mexico should approve an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2017 under which developed countries must agree to significant domestic emissions reductions of at least 50% based on 1990 levels, excluding carbon markets or other offset mechanisms that mask the failure of actual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

We require first of all the establishment of a goal for the group of developed countries to achieve the assignment of individual commitments for each developed country under the framework of complementary efforts among each one, maintaining in this way Kyoto Protocol as the route to emissions reductions.

The United States, as the only Annex 1 country on Earth that did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, has a significant responsibility toward all peoples of the world to ratify this document and commit itself to respecting and complying with emissions reduction targets on a scale appropriate to the total size of its economy.

We the peoples have the equal right to be protected from the adverse effects of climate change and reject the notion of adaptation to climate change as understood as a resignation to impacts provoked by the historical emissions of developed countries, which themselves must adapt their modes of life and consumption in the face of this global emergency. We see it as imperative to confront the adverse effects of climate change, and consider adaptation to be a process rather than an imposition, as well as a tool that can serve to help offset those effects, demonstrating that it is possible to achieve harmony with nature under a different model for living.

It is necessary to construct an Adaptation Fund exclusively for addressing climate change as part of a financial mechanism that is managed in a sovereign, transparent, and equitable manner for all States. This Fund should assess the impacts and costs of climate change in developing countries and needs deriving from these impacts, and monitor support on the part of developed countries. It should also include a mechanism for compensation for current and future damages, loss of opportunities due to extreme and gradual climactic events, and additional costs that could present themselves if our planet surpasses ecological thresholds, such as those impacts that present obstacles to "Living Well."

The "Copenhagen Accord" imposed on developing countries by a few States, beyond simply offering insufficient resources, attempts as well to divide and create confrontation between peoples and to extort

developing countries by placing conditions on access to adaptation and mitigation resources. We also assert as unacceptable the attempt in processes of international negotiation to classify developing countries for their vulnerability to climate change, generating disputes, inequalities and segregation among them.

The immense challenge humanity faces of stopping global warming and cooling the planet can only be achieved through a profound shift in agricultural practices toward the sustainable model of production used by indigenous and rural farming peoples, as well as other ancestral models and practices that contribute to solving the problem of agriculture and food sovereignty. This is understood as the right of peoples to control their own seeds, lands, water, and food production, thereby guaranteeing, through forms of production that are in harmony with Mother Earth and appropriate to local cultural contexts, access to sufficient, varied and nutritious foods in complementarity with Mother Earth and deepening the autonomous (participatory, communal and shared) production of every nation and people.

Climate change is now producing profound impacts on agriculture and the ways of life of indigenous peoples and farmers throughout the world, and these impacts will worsen in the future.

Agribusiness, through its social, economic, and cultural model of global capitalist production and its logic of producing food for the market and not to fulfill the right to proper nutrition, is one of the principal causes of climate change. Its technological, commercial, and political approach only serves to deepen the climate change crisis and increase hunger in the world. For this reason, we reject Free Trade Agreements and Association Agreements and all forms of the application of Intellectual Property Rights to life, current technological packages (agrochemicals, genetic modification) and those that offer false solutions (biofuels, geo-engineering, nanotechnology, etc.) that only exacerbate the current crisis.

We similarly denounce the way in which the capitalist model imposes mega-infrastructure projects and invades territories with extractive projects, water privatization, and militarized territories, expelling indigenous peoples from their lands, inhibiting food sovereignty and deepening socio-environmental crisis.

We demand recognition of the right of all peoples, living beings, and Mother Earth to have access to water, and we support the proposal of the Government of Bolivia to recognize water as a Fundamental Human Right.

The definition of forests used in the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which includes plantations, is unacceptable. Monoculture plantations are not forests. Therefore, we require a definition for negotiation purposes that recognizes the native forests, jungles and the diverse ecosystems on Earth.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must be fully recognized, implemented and integrated in climate change negotiations. The best strategy and action to avoid deforestation and degradation and protect native forests and jungles is to recognize and guarantee collective rights to lands and territories, especially considering that most of the forests are located within the territories of indigenous peoples and nations and other traditional communities.

We condemn market mechanisms such as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and its versions + and + +, which are violating the sovereignty of peoples and their right to prior free and informed consent as well as the sovereignty of national States, the customs of Peoples, and the Rights of Nature.

Polluting countries have an obligation to carry out direct transfers of the economic and technological resources needed to pay for the restoration and maintenance of forests in favor of the peoples and indigenous ancestral organic structures. Compensation must be direct and in addition to the sources of funding promised by developed countries outside of the carbon market, and never serve as carbon offsets. We demand that countries stop actions on local forests based on market mechanisms and propose non-existent and conditional results. We call on governments to create a global program to restore native forests and jungles, managed and administered by the peoples, implementing forest seeds, fruit trees, and native flora. Governments should eliminate forest concessions and support the conservation of petroleum deposits in the ground and urgently stop the exploitation of hydrocarbons in forestlands.

We call upon States to recognize, respect and guarantee the effective implementation of international human rights standards and the rights of indigenous peoples, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples under ILO Convention 169, among other relevant instruments in the negotiations, policies and measures used to meet the challenges posed by climate change. In particular, we call upon States to give legal recognition to claims over territories, lands and natural resources to enable and strengthen our traditional ways of life and contribute effectively to solving climate change.

We demand the full and effective implementation of the right to consultation, participation and prior, free and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all negotiation processes, and in the design and implementation of measures related to climate change.

Environmental degradation and climate change are currently reaching critical levels, and one of the main consequences of this is domestic and international migration. According to projections, there were already about 25 million climate migrants by 1995. Current estimates are around 50 million, and projections suggest that between 200 million and 1 billion people will become displaced by situations resulting from climate change by the year 2050.

Developed countries should assume responsibility for climate migrants, welcoming them into their territories and recognizing their fundamental rights through the signing of international conventions that provide for the definition of climate migrant and require all States to abide by determinations.

Establish an International Tribunal of Conscience to denounce, make visible, document, judge and punish violations of the rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons within countries of origin, transit and destination, clearly identifying the responsibilities of States, companies and other agents.

Current funding directed toward developing countries for climate change and the proposal of the Copenhagen Accord are insignificant. In addition to Official Development Assistance and public sources,

developed countries must commit to a new annual funding of at least 6% of GDP to tackle climate change in developing countries. This is viable considering that a similar amount is spent on national defense, and that 5 times more have been put forth to rescue failing banks and speculators, which raises serious questions about global priorities and political will. This funding should be direct and free of conditions, and should not interfere with the national sovereignty or self-determination of the most affected communities and groups.

In view of the inefficiency of the current mechanism, a new funding mechanism should be established at the 2010 Climate Change Conference in Mexico, functioning under the authority of the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and held accountable to it, with significant representation of developing countries, to ensure compliance with the funding commitments of Annex 1 countries.

It has been stated that developed countries significantly increased their emissions in the period from 1990 to 2007, despite having stated that the reduction would be substantially supported by market mechanisms.

The carbon market has become a lucrative business, commodifying our Mother Earth. It is therefore not an alternative for tackle climate change, as it loots and ravages the land, water, and even life itself.

The recent financial crisis has demonstrated that the market is incapable of regulating the financial system, which is fragile and uncertain due to speculation and the emergence of intermediary brokers. Therefore, it would be totally irresponsible to leave in their hands the care and protection of human existence and of our Mother Earth.

We consider inadmissible that current negotiations propose the creation of new mechanisms that extend and promote the carbon market, for existing mechanisms have not resolved the problem of climate change nor led to real and direct actions to reduce greenhouse gases. It is necessary to demand fulfillment of the commitments assumed by developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding development and technology transfer, and to reject the "technology showcase" proposed by developed countries that only markets technology. It is essential to establish guidelines in order to create a multilateral and multidisciplinary mechanism for participatory control, management, and evaluation of the exchange of technologies. These technologies must be useful, clean and socially sound. Likewise, it is fundamental to establish a fund for the financing and inventory of technologies that are appropriate and free of intellectual property rights. Patents, in particular, should move from the hands of private monopolies to the public domain in order to promote accessibility and low costs.

Knowledge is universal, and should for no reason be the object of private property or private use, nor should its application in the form of technology. Developed countries have a responsibility to share their technology with developing countries, to build research centers in developing countries for the creation of technologies and innovations, and defend and promote their development and application for "living well." The world must recover and re-learn ancestral principles and approaches from native peoples to stop the destruction of the

planet, as well as promote ancestral practices, knowledge and spirituality to recuperate the capacity for "living well" in harmony with Mother Earth.

Considering the lack of political will on the part of developed countries to effectively comply with commitments and obligations assumed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, and given the lack of a legal international organism to guard against and sanction climate and environmental crimes that violate the Rights of Mother Earth and humanity, we demand the creation of an International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal that has the legal capacity to prevent, judge and penalize States, industries and people that by commission or omission contaminate and provoke climate change.

Supporting States that present claims at the International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal against developed countries that fail to comply with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol including commitments to reduce greenhouse gases.

We urge peoples to propose and promote deep reform within the United Nations, so that all member States comply with the decisions of the International Climate and Environmental Justice Tribunal.

The future of humanity is in danger, and we cannot allow a group of leaders from developed countries to decide for all countries as they tried unsuccessfully to do at the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen. This decision concerns us all. Thus, it is essential to carry out a global referendum or popular consultation on climate change in which all are consulted regarding the following issues; the level of emission reductions on the part of developed countries and transnational corporations, financing to be offered by developed countries, the creation of an International Climate Justice Tribunal, the need for a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, and the need to change the current capitalist system. The process of a global referendum or popular consultation will depend on process of preparation that ensures the successful development of the same.

In order to coordinate our international action and implement the results of this "Accord of the Peoples," we call for the building of a Global People's Movement for Mother Earth, which should be based on the principles of complementarity and respect for the diversity of origin and visions among its members, constituting a broad and democratic space for coordination and joint worldwide actions.

To this end, we adopt the attached global plan of action so that in Mexico, the developed countries listed in Annex 1 respect the existing legal framework and reduce their greenhouse gases emissions by 50%, and that the different proposals contained in this Agreement are adopted.

Finally, we agree to undertake a Second World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth in 2011 as part of this process of building the Global People's Movement for Mother Earth and reacting to the outcomes of the Climate Change Conference to be held at the end of this year in Cancun, Mexico.

