

Action Against Climate Change

A Collective Intervention

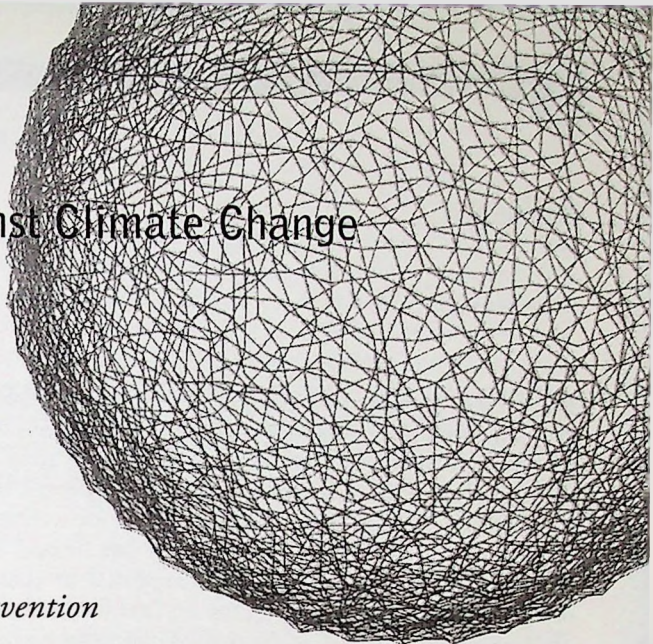
BEYOND COPENHAGEN



Secretariat : CECOEDECON

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CHC-CLIC

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A Collective Intervention

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Secretariat: **CECOEDECON**

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Foreword



The science projects that climate change exacerbated by anthropogenic factors is dangerous for the humanity and the environment. It might be a matter of debate that when Himalayan Glaciers will completely melt, however, the climate change is real and all of us have witnessed how temperatures have risen and precipitation has reduced. The number of extreme climatic events too have increased, which is pointer to the fact that human activity has fiddled with the cycle of nature. The global governance and politics is expected to contain what science projects as dangerous. However, the politics of climate change does not seem to be seriously addressing this issue. The developed countries seem to be determined to continue their high energy and water stress lifestyles and put the burden of containing climate change on developing countries which have frugal resources and skill to do it. It is not only unethical but against rule of law and reason, as developing countries and especially least developed countries and small island states have no significant contribution in causing this crisis. The attitude of developed countries in not compromising on their emissions is also a dictat of death for these small island states, many of them will be reportedly submerged at current rate of emissions.

The climate change discourse has taken shape in the last decade and there are still many who dispute its projections. The matter of fact is that pending the debate where climate change owes to human activity or not; all of us should be responsible for sustainability of the natural resources, and should be accountable to the coming generations for its judicious use.

Beyond Copenhagen has undertaken many initiatives, which has resulted in high public awareness and sensitivity on the issues of climate change. We appreciate such efforts, and look forward for many more like this. All of us need to educate and sensitize ourselves on these issues so that we can continue to enjoy and use resources that nature has ordained on us.

Thanking you

(Vinod Shankar Dave)



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The intervention is a joint collaboration between a number of CSOs having different skills and expertise and working with a range of primary stakeholders, policymakers, NGO networks and media. It involves a number of organizations with varying experience ranging from grassroots works with farmers and peasant communities, policy analysis, advocacy and lobbying, media and education, scientific exploration in climate change, sustainable agriculture and food security. The intervention is based on the understanding that there is an urgency to work in collaborative action on climate change, sustainable agriculture and food security issues and proposes to address these issues through a variety of actions at local, state, national and global level. The goal of the intervention is to inform and educate the stakeholders on manifestations – likely impact and policy development on climate change and at the same time encourage environment building to broader policy formulation on climate change. The actions undertaken by the Collective included awareness and education to primary stakeholders, political mobilization, working with media, collecting evidences of manifestations and impact of climate change, help evolving an informed and participatory country position in international negotiation.

On the road to Copenhagen the Collective organized discussions and debates involving a range of stakeholders including farmers, scientists and experts, policymakers, civil society and media. A number of workshops and consultation were organized to make stakeholders on the manifestations and likely impact of climate change. Though climate change has wider ramifications for economy and sustainable development of the country, the discussions underlined that sustainable agriculture and food security will have the worst impacts and therefore, the climate change discourse should be approached from the point of view of proofing agriculture from the impacts of climate change in order to ensure food security of millions of food insecure population not only in India but in other developing countries as well. Therefore, the mandate of the Collective has to ensure best consideration to agriculture in the climate change negotiations internationally and concerted efforts on studying, understanding and moderating climate change impacts on agriculture and especially rain fed agriculture in the country.

The Collective, realising the critical importance of COP 15, in terms of achieving decisions and commitments for with long term and medium term objectives with regard to combating climate change at regional, national and global levels, intervened through a delegations of experts as well as grassroots activists. A wide range of interventions from informal discussion and dialogues to formal meeting and representation to the official delegation were organized at COP 15 with the objective of bringing focus on agriculture in climate change negotiations. The COP 15 did not achieve much in terms of bringing developed countries to declare

reasonable binding commitments; however, it emphasized the global alert on climate change and peoples concern all over the world to save humanity from the climate crisis.'

The outcome of the efforts have been very encouraging. The response of civil society, policymakers, UN Organizations (in India) Embassies and media to the issue and the collective has been very heartening. A number of policymakers have offered the collective their active role in taking the climate change discourse to their states and to particular target groups including youth. The media partnership has been spectacular both at state as well as national level. The UN organizations especially UNICEF and UNFPA have also shown increasing interest in climate change and support towards it. The Collective also ensured keen interest and active participation from the governments of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

We believe that concerted global efforts on climate change is the only way to tackle it, however, the way to it lies through the labyrinths of serious and sincere national and local efforts. Post COP 15 the Collective has placed equal attention on national and state level efforts on education and awareness, investment in climate research and policy and improved efforts on agricultural adaptation and mitigation, as well as developments in international negotiations. We look forward to more organizations, efforts and individuals joining hands with us and making the climate change issues a national concern.

2. RATIONALE OF THE INTERVENTIONS

The intervention of the Collective is largely focussed at five major areas, which are as follows:

2.1. Highlighting Traditional Resilience to Climate Change

It includes identifying, documenting and highlighting traditional resilience to climate change as well as developing sustainable models addressing adaptation and mitigation.

Droughts and floods are not new to India. Almost half of India reels under drought; while the rest faces floods from monsoons every year. In different parts of the country, communities have adaptation and coping mechanisms which make them stay afloat in floods and droughts without much damage. India has a rich example of indigenous methods to adapt to the changes of the climatic conditions. The traditional knowledge which has been evolved through generations of experience has successfully survived a lot of changes and challenges posed by the climate. The agricultural community know so many indigenous solutions that have evolved over the centuries and now form the body of traditional knowledge prevalent in our country.

Traditional Knowledge has shown the contribution of chemical, organic and SRI crops to climate change, but, unfortunately, fertiliser industry in India is hugely subsidized and it is big contributor to climate change. There are plenty of successful practical models from all over India that shows how these local efforts can ensure water, food and livelihood security and can help mitigate climate change. There is a need to learn from them and replicate them in other areas.

This is also true in the context of early warning systems. The communities have rich knowledge and experience of forecasting weather changes with the movement of birds, behaviour of animals and pets, and movements of winds, water, and number of other perceptible changes in climatic and non-climatic factors. The rich knowledge accumulated through generations need to be shared with other communities, incorporated in weather forecasting and early warning systems.

2.2. Engaging with Public Actors and Policymakers

Realising the fact that none of the political party has taken a position on climate change, it was pertinent to have a Consultation with political parties to sensitise them so that they can lobby and advocate for influencing the national position not only for international negotiations but also for actions at home.

The current process of policymaking is highly exclusive and secretive. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was made without consulting the civil society or primary stakeholders that is farmers. It laid down that in the light of NAPCC objectives state and different ministries will come up with their own detailed action plans within a year, however that does not seem forthcoming. The recent Missions Plan on water has misplaced focus and did not invite participation from civil society. The Mission is geared more towards the international negotiation rather than addressing urgent needs at the national level.

Because of lack of interest and awareness among the members of Parliament, and the governing dispensation, the plans are passed without engaging in broader consultations. The role of opposition parties too has been negligible in this context. In the circumstances, it is extremely important to educate and aware the policymakers and elected representatives. The interested and aware Policymakers would definitely demand better attention of Parliament and improved policymaking on climate change.

2.3. Compilation of Analyses and Critiques of Policies on Climate Change

The existing NAPCC has been rejected as an intellectual verbosity having no information of ground realities and social and economic aspects of climate change. It also has received flak for not providing equity to different stakeholders groups in access to knowledge, resources, technical expertise etc. to different stakeholder groups. There is no public outcry against these, as majority of the people are unaware of the policies and its implications on various critical aspects like agriculture, food security, equity and access to water and other natural resources, land use policy etc. There are a number of already available expert and practitioners' opinion, which vary substantially from government policies and positions. The intervention will compile these critiques and make them more accessible and user friendly for larger audiences with the aim of educating and involving them in asking for a participatory, informed and inclusive decision making.

2.4. Sensitising Media

The role of media in following up climate change manifestations, impact and negotiations has been minimal. At the national level media has taken some note of developments with regard to climate change however, the reflection of climate change issues covered by media at state level is still in a sad situation. The discourse appearing in the national print or electronic media has been sponsored by industries and companies to present their perspective. The media at state levels have completely failed to grasp the importance of bringing the debate to the larger audience. It is envisioned that at least in some states/regions having prominent prints of climate change; media should be informed so that they create larger awareness and ultimately lead to informed and larger debate.



2.5. Intervention at COP 15, Copenhagen

COP 15 was supposed to be a big milestone in the war against climate change. It is pertinent to share the perspective of farmers, civil society and experts from the country. The Collective sent a delegation composed of different interest groups and individuals to participate in the COP 15 at Copenhagen. The Collective coalesced with other like minded groups and organizations with the objective of influencing the negotiations and bringing more voices for including agriculture in climate change negotiations.

2.6. Beyond Copenhagen

Copenhagen was projected as the 'Hopenhagen' as the entire world was converging here to strike a deal, a deal to save the planet. However, the developments preceding COP 15 really put a big question mark on whether heads of all the states would be able to reach to a conclusive deal. The developed countries pressure on the developing countries, especially the BASIC countries, to make some binding commitment, ignoring the Kyoto Protocol, was bound to bring developing countries in conflict with developed countries. The Collective envisages that the developed countries must not escape from their historic responsibilities by putting undue pressure on developing countries.

India does not have to make binding commitments compromising the development needs of the country but at the same time, domestic efforts need to be streamlined to address the issues of climate change. Hence, the Collective has not confined its efforts to the international negotiations only. Effective intervention is required domestically to make governments more accountable towards the increasing vulnerability of the poor and the disadvantaged due to climate change. The global efforts on climate change need to be sustained through labyrinths of serious and sincere national and local efforts. The national and state level efforts on education and awareness, investment in climate research and policy and improved efforts on agricultural adaptation and mitigation are few to name.

3. INTERVENTIONS OF THE COLLECTIVE

Based on the themes discussed above, a range of activities encompassing grassroots education, awareness and capacity building to media and policymaker's sensitization was conducted before intervention at COP 15. It was also envisioned that the efforts will have to go well beyond COP 15 to have long term impacts.

3.1. Public Hearings on Impact of Climate Change

3.1.1. *National Public Hearing on Climate Change*

(Delhi: 11th to 13th November 2009)

The Public hearing was organized by Oxfam India in collaboration with more than 40 NGOs and networks and was the culmination of series of public hearings organized in different agro-climatic zones. The objective of these hearings was to bring forward evidence in the form of testimonies of people to influence the decision makers on the urgency of taking serious, effective and meaningful action on the issue of climate change. The Collective supported the National Consultation with facilitation, mobilizations and testimonies. More than 1000 people from all over India including experts, farmers, fisher folk, dalits and adivasis, children, youth and women participated in the National Public Hearing.

This initiative is part of a series of six hearings in India aimed at giving an opportunity to people from the grassroots to testify on the effects of climate change. Other hearings held at – Rishikesh (Himalayan Eco-system), Mumbai (Urban Poor), Pondicherry (Coastal areas), Jaipur (Rain-fed Areas), and Patna (Flood Affected areas) manifested that communities and people's lives are devastated by Climate Change. A video, made on the testimonies, was shown at Copenhagen where heads of States met in December to agree on a global climate pact. Oxfam organised these hearings in many countries globally to put forth the argument that developed countries must support developing countries for adaptation work and that they immediately need to reduce their carbon emissions.

3.1.2. *Public Hearing on Climate Change: Voices from Rain-fed Regions*

(Jaipur: 04th November 2009)

A public hearing on the impact of climate change in rain-fed areas was organised on 4th November 2009 by Oxfam and its allies at B.S. Mehta Bhawan, HCM-RIPA, Jaipur. The event, hosted by CECOEDECON and PAIRVI in collaboration with more than 40 organizations and networks was attended by representatives from



12 states of the rain fed areas of the country. The objective of the public hearing was to include the voices of the agrarian and pastoral communities from arid and semi-arid states into the climate change debate in the national debate. The impacts of climate change on their livelihoods and their coping or adaptation mechanisms were presented in the public hearing. The testimonies would enable to generate demands for appropriate actions/policies from the government to support the people in adapting to the impending consequences of climate change.

More than 400 people from 11 rain-fed states in the country (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh) converged in Jaipur to discuss the impact of climate change in their regions and their lives in the public hearing on climate change. The participants came from all walks of life like farmers, pastoralists, agricultural experts, scientists, and members of civil society. A jury of eminent citizens comprising Justice V S Dave, Justice Panachand Jain, Shri Rajendra Bhanawat (NREGA Commissioner, Rajasthan), Shri Manhar Adil (Representative of Government of Chhattisgarh), Dr. Suman Sahai (Gene Campaign), Ms. Sunita Satyarthi (Advocate and ex-member Women Commission, Rajasthan), Mr. Arun Kumar 'Panibaba', and Mr. C K Ganguly conducted the public hearing.

The summary of the testimonies highlighted the shrinking of rainy and winter seasons and increasing of summer. Delay in the onset of monsoon, untimely rainfall, higher temperatures, dwindling forests and growing deserts. During the public hearings, deposing before the Jury farmers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar said for the last five years the precipitation and number of rainy days has come down significantly and disrupted the entire agricultural cycle in the region. Tribals and pastorals from Jharkhand and Gujarat said that due to the decrease of forest cover due to climate change their livelihood opportunities and income from forest produce has significantly reduced compelling them to migrate to nearby urban areas. NGOs from these states also attested to loss of number of species of plants, pests and insects. The public hearing sought to attract the attention of local and national policymakers to incorporate the voices of people in the policy making. The hearing ended with the Jury's verdict which stood by the testimonies and urged the global and national governance to take these testimonies before making a deal.



3.2. Consultations and Workshops on Climate Change

3.2.1. *National Consultation with Policymakers and Public Actors* (Delhi: 23rd November 2009)



In the backdrop of the International negotiations on Climate Change at Copenhagen–Denmark, scheduled from 7th December to 18th December 2009, a group 40 civil societies organization from all over India, along with many representatives from different High Commission, Embassies and member of Parliament belonging to different political parties, participated in a National Consultation with Policy Makers and Public Actors titled Towards Consensus on India's Position on International Negotiations held on 23rd November 2009 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The National Consultation was culmination of first phase of campaign against climate change initiated by Collective.

Shri Chandrashekhar Sahu, Minister for Agriculture, Labour and Animal Husbandry, Government of Chhattisgarh was the Chief Guest of the Consultation who argued that agriculture has a huge capacity for not only reducing current emissions but also stored GHG emissions, therefore it should be given prominence in the international negotiation and all developing countries must raise this issue in solidarity. The Consultation was attended by Members of Parliament from different political parties including Bhartiya Janta Party, Indian National Congress, Sikkim Democratic Front, Left Parties like Communist Party of India, Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Mr. V. S. Vyas, Member of Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, delivered the key note address and emphasized that developed countries must take responsibility for historical emissions and compensate the developing countries in the constrained carbon world keeping in mind the principles of justice and equity and common but differentiated responsibility in the Kyoto protocol. He stressed the need of solar energy technology in the coming 10-15 years to reduce emissions in developing countries. Com Abani Roy (MP, Revolutionary Sociality Party) said that the climate change is posing the most serious threat to the survival of the vulnerable people besides people with similar organic dependence on nature's cycles and resources including farmers, fisher-folk, pastorals, labourers, artisans, women children etc. Mr. Sanjay Nirupam (MP, INC) appealed to youth of the country to raise issue of climate change. He emphasized that there should be a balance between climate change concerns and development needs. Shri Anil Dave (MP, Rajya Sabha) said that India should give priority to research and investment on solar energy as it is the best option for India's emerging energy needs. Mr. P. D. Rai (MP, SDF) and Mr. Pradeep Tamta (MP, INC) emphasized that Himalayan

ecosystem has the key of India's environmental and also economic sustainability and therefore, it should be given appropriate attention in the policymaking. Mr. Digvijay Singh (MP, Independent) stressed that India must stick to its guns and ask for huge reduction by developed countries and adaptation fund. Mr. Om Prakash Yadav (MP, Independent) added that India can be a leader in the struggle against climate change as the agricultural community in India has huge experience in adaptation to tropical and arid conditions.



The Consultation saw an increasing interest among the key international actors to speak to the MPs and civil society on the issues of climate change. Representatives of Annex 1 countries, Denmark (the host for COP 15 Meeting), Australia, Norway, Italy, and developing countries like China, Nepal and Sri Lanka also participated in the Consultation. Mr. Thomas Hahr, First Secretary and Climate Attaché, Royal Danish Embassy said that both

developed and developing countries have to be flexible and compromising in their approach to make a deal possible at Copenhagen. He added that recently many developed and developing countries have shown renewed commitment and flexibility in the approach by revising their reduction commitments and declaring national action plans. Denmark is going into negotiations with a very high level of expectations. Mr. Ge Song Xue (Counsellor) and Mr. Qin Hongming (Second Secretary), Embassy of China said that both the countries - India and China - are sailing on the same boat and we should promote technologies and training to the developing countries and further strengthen the Kyoto Protocol. Ms. Sarah Kirlew, Second Secretary, Australian High Commission, shared the recent efforts, national and bilateral efforts initiated by new government to reduce emission and its intention to play a key and meaningful role in international negotiations. Dr. Santa Mole, Director International Development Cooperation office, Embassy of Italy, expressed her high hopes from the COP 15 and said that controlling emissions and coming to an agreement was in the interest of humanity more than the interest of individual countries. Mr. P R S Gunratna, First Secretary, Sri Lanka High Commission, and Mr. Dhan Bahadur Oli, First Secretary, Nepal Embassy called for south-south solidarity. The Consultation also received goodwill message from a number of Ministers and MPs including Shri Kailash Vijayvargiya (Minister Commerce and Industries, S&T and IT, Government of MP), Mr. D Raja (Communist Party of India), Mr. Vishnu Bahuguna, Ms. Biplove Thakur (Indian National Congress). Mr. OM Thanvi, (Senior Editor, Jansatta) delivered the vote of thanks.

A People's Declaration on Climate Change 2009 was also adopted by people's organisations, NGOs, and other CSOs in this National Consultation with Members of Parliament, Leaders of Political Parties.

3.2.2. *Civil Society Interactive Workshop on Climate Change: Priority Areas for Policy and Action (Delhi: 29th July 2009)*



A Civil Society Interactive Workshop on Climate Change: Priority Areas for Policy and Action was held on 29th July by the Collective with the objective to brainstorm on priority areas in climate change and forge enhanced collaboration between stakeholders on these issues. The Chief Guest, Dr. Nitin Desai (ex-Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations)

said that climate change is the issue of denial among India policy makers and public actors. The government and civil society must address this 'denial'. He also remarked that adaptation issues, unlike issues of mitigation, have not been receiving much attention at global level. Adaptation is not just a climate issue; it needs to be embedded in our development trajectories. Dr. Desai also suggested areas of research and action where civil society not having scientific knowledge can contribute significantly and substantially.

Dr. Raghunandan (Delhi Science Forum) highlighting the state of play in international negotiations said that the role of the developing countries should be based on the principles of equity wherein the poor countries have a right to claim compensation from the industrialised countries. Mr. K Ravi Srinivas, (Research and Information System for Developing Countries) emphasised on the inter-linkages between Trade, Biodiversity and Climate Change. Mr. Tirthankar Mandal (WWF) explained the issues of IPR barriers and advantages of the relationship between climate change and technology transfer. Prof. Surjit Singh (Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur) established the fundamental relationship between the climate and health. Dr. Linu Mathew Phillip (Centre for Trade and Development) sketched the role of transport in reducing emissions and how a climate-friendly mechanism helps us in solving the climate riddle. Ms. Vanita Suneja (Oxfam India) argued that the issue of climate change is first of all a matter of equity as far as poor and vulnerable people are concerned as well as a matter of development from the point of view of the threats and challenges involved. Mr. Shirish Sinha (Head, Climate Change and Energy Programme, WWF) pointed out the need to identify energy access and energy security as an essential point for social and economic development. He emphasizes the problem of disparity in energy access as half of the population do not have access to commercial energy. The sessions were chaired by Dr. Suman Sahai (Gene Campaign) and Dr. Devendra Sharma (Food and Trade policy Analyst).

Various alternatives on this issue were discussed and assessed by the participants. Some of these are – (i) the civil society should influence the policy makers and public actors to come out of their state of 'denial'; (ii) need to bring forward the

ground level evidences, observations and case studies so as to compliment the ongoing scientific researches; (iii) need to evolve a system through which the information can be disseminate to the masses in a systematic and focussed way; (iv) need to highlight the issues of health, poverty, equity, etc. in the climate change negotiations which basically focuses on carbon mitigation and carbon emission reduction; (v) Adaptation should also be given same priorities as mitigation; (vi) agriculture much be brought into focus in the climate change debate; (vii) civil society should not only act in a traditional reactive mode but a more proactive approach needs to adopted.

3.2.3. *Multi-stakeholder's Consultation on Droughts in Santhal Pargana (Dumka, Jharkhand: 11th September 2009)*



A regional Consultation was organised in Dumka, Jharkhand where organisations, activists, administrative officials, academicians, actively participated. A detailed discussion took on the origin and history of droughts and the prevalent techniques to tackle the drought. The discussion also focussed on drought and its relation with climate change, and to what

extent anthropogenic sources are responsible for it, and what could be the possible long-term sustainable and achievable solutions.

"In the entire Majhi tola of Nischintpur village (Jama Block, District Dumka), residents have not eaten rice, dal, and vegetables – three things together and three meals in a day for months, said Soloman Marandi, in the consultation. Most of the people are surviving with cooked rice, marr (juices of rice) and murhi (puffed rice) with salt or a small quantity of Gughani. It goes without saying that most of farmers of this region are able to take only one crop in a year due to lack of any support from the Government. Extreme poverty, lack of resources, and starvation deaths are very common in this area. The rainfall has become very irregular and the nature of drought is also changing with time which requires an immediate as well as long term measures from the state.

The Consultation realised the growing awareness of the common people/villager on climate change. They largely relate drought with the deforestation, destruction of traditional water bodies, destruction of hills and forest areas, large scale mining etc. They fail to articulate the situation from the climate change perspective. The civil society needs to undertake wide information dissemination campaigns to generate awareness among the masses on the impact of climate change. It was also realised that the climate change debates should be promoted and more consultations should be held at broader levels.

3.2.4. Multi-stakeholder Regional Consultation on Climate Change (Pune, Maharashtra: 27th October 2009)

The western region Consultation was organised on 27th October 2009 at Pune, Maharashtra by the Collective members, which was hosted by Development Support Team (DST), Pune. The objective of the workshop from the government was to create awareness amongst the civil society organisations regarding climate change and its impact over various spheres of life and also to sensitize the organisations on their role and responsibilities in this process. Around 30 representatives from 19 organisations from urban and rural Maharashtra participated in the Consultation.

For understanding the impact of climate change on human life, four core areas namely public health, agriculture, food security and social justice were identified. These topics were dealt with in separate sessions by experts like Ms. Aruna Deshpande (State Health Resource Centre), Dr. Mukund Ghare (Geologist and Environment Activist), Mr. Vivek Velankar (Social Activist, Nisargsevak), Dr. Milind Bokil (Social Researcher and Development Consultant) and Mr. Vijay Pratap (South Asian Dialogues for Ecological Democracy). A special session was designed to apprise the participants of the role of civil society organizations in evolving coping mechanism and community resilience towards climate change. All the sessions and discussions were held in the local language to ensure better participation.

Most of the participants conveyed that though they had read or heard about climate change, they were not aware of all the causes leading to climate change and its impact over various spheres of life. The Consultation helped them to develop their understanding about the causes and impact of climate change. The participants agreed to take this process to their operational areas especially those relating to coping mechanisms, which will help them combat the situation. They also urged to conduct such programmes more frequently in the local areas especially with farmers and peasant community. It also emerged from the Consultation to keep records of small and significant changes in the environment witnessed by the people in their respective areas. Such records can be utilized to create awareness amongst people and also to build people's opinion for combating climate change issues.

3.2.5. Multi-stakeholder State Consultation (Patna, Bihar: 20th October 2009)

A State Consultation was organised by the Collective in collaboration with Vidyasagar Samajik Suraksha Seva Evam Shodh Sansthan (VSSSESS) and Bihar Council for Scientific and Technical Education. It was attended by more than 300 representatives from NGOs, farmers, SHG members, agricultural scientists, academicians, civil servants, media and policy makers. Experts from Geography, Geology, Climatology, Statistics, and others shared their issues related to different



aspects and dimensions of drought and climate change. The issues of impact on agriculture, cropping pattern, food security, women's health including dalits and tribals and methods of making government and community sensitive towards it were also discussed.

Mr. Vyas (Principal Secretary, Department of Labour Resources, Government of Bihar) addressed the Consultation and drew the attention of the participants towards ill impacts of climate change. Mr. C. P. Sinha (Ex-member, National Water Commission) shared his research on decrease in rainfall and increase in temperature in Darbhanga district in Bihar in the last 100 years.

Other speakers included Dr. Amitabh Ghosh (Director, Bihar Council of Science and Technology, Government of Bihar), Mr Vijay Pratap Singh (Department of Planning and ex-director, Statistics, Government of Bihar), Mr Vijay Pratap (South Asian Dialogues on Ecological Democracy), Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha (PAIRVI), Dr. Ajay Kumar (Senior Agricultural Scientist, Agricultural Research Institute, RAU), Dr. Y. R. K. Karn (Ex-director, Research, Animal Husbandry, Bihar Veterinary College), Dr. Dharmendra Sinha (Expert on Fodder Development, Bihar Veterinary College, Patna), Mr Vijay Kumar (Head, PG Department, Gandhian Thought, Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University), Dr. D. P. Singh (Supintendent, Government Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Patna).

3.3. Sensitisation of Media

Regional Media Sensitisation Workshop (Jaipur, Rajasthan: 16th September 2009)

A Media Sensitisation Workshop on Climate Change and Emerging Challenges was organised in Jaipur on 16th September 2009. The aim of the workshop was to highlight the need for serious and urgent reporting challenges on climate change impact. The magnitude of climate change impacts is huge and media needs to report it with seriousness and urgency. This workshop brought together environmentalists academicians, Journalists, and experts to generate an informed debate in run-up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009. The workshop also felt that Media's role in influencing political will and building consensus is crucial.



The workshop was inaugurated by Minister of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Mr. Bharat Singh who appealed the media to take the issues of climate change and carbon emissions to the masses. Justice V. S. Dave (Retired Justice, Jaipur High Court) welcoming the gathering highlighted the concerns and estimated outcome of the workshop. Keynote address was delivered by noted economist and Prime Minister's

Economic Advisory Council Member Prof V.S. Vyas who warned that unless remedial measures not taken, the situation would deteriorate in future. The Guest of Honour, Mr. Samuel Mawunganidze, State Representative, UNICEF, said that 20 percent of the GDP would soon be used for providing response to the impacts of global warming, while parents would be forced to divert their expenditure from education and healthcare of children to just feeding their families. United Nations Population Fund State Representative, Mr. Sunil Thomas Jacob affirmed that a proper focus on family planning, reproductive health and population stabilization would help deal with the challenges of climate change. BBC Editor, Mr. Sanjeev Srivastava urged the media to make effective interventions on the issues of linking global change with issues such as child mortality and maternal health to present them as human interest subjects. Delivering the presidential address, Mr. Om Thanvi, Senior Editor, Jansatta and Vice President of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) said issues of environmental degradation and global warming should occupy the centre stage in the media, which was presently heavily influenced by profit motives. He said the owners of newspapers should encourage journalists to write on these important topics.



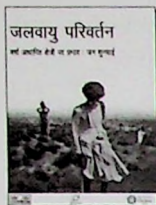
Dr. Suman Sahai, Chairperson, Gene Campaign said the global warming would have its biggest impact on agriculture, especially in the dry land areas. She added that conservation of bio-diversity was crucial for food security, while the locally available seeds and soil treatment methods should be promoted to tackle agrarian crisis.

Three technical sessions were held to highlight climate change scenario, its social dimensions, health and nutrition aspects, effects on depleting ground water, population perspective, gender issue, civil society perspective and the challenges of reporting on climate change.

About 83 Journalists including from Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhakar, news agencies, TV channels took part in the workshop. This number also includes the upcoming journalists, who are studying Journalism and Mass Communication from the Rajasthan University, Jaipur National University, and International Girls College. On behalf of Association of Small and Medium Newspapers of India, its General Secretary, Mr. Ashok Chatruvedi along with Mr Akhilesh Shukla, Member of the Association and Editor of Nutan Sandesh Varta, Kanpur participated in this workshop. About 30 civil societies/NGOs representatives besides huge number of farmers and students were also present to participate in this workshop.

Representative of Electronic Media including Doordarshan, Directorate of Information of Public Relations, Government of Rajasthan, All India Radio and Press Information Bureau of Government of India took interest in this event and had given wide publicity. The Directorate of Information & Public Relations has issued a press note pre event on 14th September and on 16th September. This Press Note was given to about 150 different media coverage and also uploaded on the government website. The leading developmental web portal of South Asia - One World South Asia published stories on this event.

3.4. Research and Publications



Compilation of Testimonies on the Impact of Climate Change: Hindi

A small booklet was published by the Collective on the compilation of Testimonies on the impact of Climate Change in rain-fed areas. It contains 25 selected testimonies of the farmers, pastoral and other vulnerable communities.



"Akele nahin aata akaal" (Drought does not come alone): Hindi

A booklet written by Mr Anupam Mishra, Environment Expert, Gandhi Peace Foundation was published which highlights the issues of political economy of droughts. It analyses various aspects related to preparedness and capability as well as people's traditional knowledge to deal with the droughts and the politics behind.



Verdict of the Public Hearing: "Climate Change: Voices from the Rain-fed Areas": English

The verdict of the jury of Public Hearing conducted at Jaipur, Rajasthan on 4th November 2009 was published by the Collective. The 24 page document contains the Order of the Jury which was consisted of 8 members – Mr. Arun Kumar 'Pani Baba', Mr. C K Ganguli 'Babloo', Ms. Sunita Satyarthi, Shri Manhar Adil, Justice Panachand Jain, Shri Rajendra Bhanawat, Dr. Suman Sahai, and Justice V. S. Dave as Chairperson. It also contains messages from Mr. Kailash Vijayavargiya (Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh), Mr. Chandrashekhar Sahu (Minister, Government of Chhattisgarh), and Mr. Bharat Singh Kundanpur (Minister, Government of Rajasthan).



"Jalvaayu Parivartan aur Bharat": Hindi

A booklet in Hindi was published by Pairvi on behalf of the Collective for broader dissemination of the information on climate change. It contains topics like – climate change, green house effect, global warming, carbon emission, reasons, issues and challenges of climate change in India, International political scenario, international negotiations, India's position on international negotiations, India's preparedness, various demands and expectations from national and international policy makers.



People's Declaration on Climate Change, 2009: English

The People's Declaration on Climate Change, 2009 is published for wider circulation among the policy makers and public actors. The declaration was adopted by people's organisations, NGOs, and other CSOs in the National Consultation with Members of Parliament, Leaders of Political Parties, representatives from Embassies, High Commissions and Bilateral Funding agencies.



3.4.6. The Incomplete Idiot's Guide to COP15: English

A booklet focussing on the International Negotiations at COP and MOP meetings containing the position of various Annex-I countries and Non-Annex countries as well as the positions of various INGOs was published by Pairvi and CECOEDECON on behalf of the Collective.

People's report on "Status of Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security and Community Resilience in India" (Underpublication)

There are several stakeholders in the country closely monitoring the climate change impacts on the lives of people. It is planned to prepare a report on community perspectives through 20 individuals/agencies from different parts of the country. The planning meeting has been held and a core group is formed to undertake this initiative. The initiative is being undertaken in the leadership of Mr. Anupam Mishra, a well known environmentalist and expert on traditional water conservation and management. A number of eminent writers and journalists have agreed to contribute to the report. The report is expected to be finished by the end of February 2010. A dissemination workshop will be organised in which the authors will present their articles to an audience comprising different stakeholders.

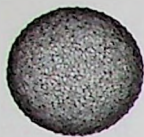
Dictionary on Climate Change: Bilingual (Underpublication)

A dictionary on climate change has been compiled. It explains the concepts, events, positions, and terminology related to climate change. It is being translated in Hindi for the benefit of larger audience. The dictionary will help substantial proportion of the Hindi reading population and broaden their understanding on climate change. We will encourage stakeholders to reproduce it in their local languages.

Documentation of Traditional Early Warning Systems and Weather Forecasting (Underpublication)

The work has been initiated by CECOEDECON in couple of states rich in such experiences. The report documents rich traditional knowledge of communities to forecast weather and climatic events through a variety of methods including movement of birds and animals, water etc.

4. INTERVENTION AT COP 15, COPENHAGEN



COP15
COPENHAGEN

A delegation of 20 representatives participated at the COP 15 meeting at Copenhagen, Denmark. The delegation included policy makers, public actors, media representatives, representative from judiciary, scientists, lobbyists, and representatives from the communities affected directly. During its stay from 7th December to 17th December 2009, the Collective conducted a range of activities from informal discussions to formal representation to the official delegation of government of India. A side event "Bringing Agriculture in Focus in Climate Change Negotiations" was organized which was attended and appreciated by a large gathering at COP 15. Liaison with other groups and networks produced more support for bringing due attention to agriculture and climate change issues. The Collective brought out newsletters and updated the proceedings and activities on real time basis through a blog - <http://beyondcph.blogspot.com>. Various members of the Collective also intervened in a number of other side events by presenting opinion of the civil society at large in general, and asserting the need to bring agriculture in climate change negotiations in particular.

A brief description of the activities undertaken during the COP 15 is as below:

4.1. Representation to the Official Delegation

Members of the Collective including Mr. Chandrashekhar Sahu, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Chhattisgarh Government and Mr. Anil Mahadev Dave, Member of Parliament met the official delegation of India and underlined the civil society and Collective concerns with regard to international negotiations. The official delegation assured us that they are aware of the sentiments and concerns of the farmers and civil society and will make all efforts to allay their apprehensions. The official delegation categorically said that India will strengthen the G 77 and will stick to its stand of heavy cuts in the emissions in developed countries and financial and technological support for the developing countries.

4.2. Side event on Bringing Agriculture in Focus in Climate Change Negotiations

Unfortunately the atmosphere at the official centre (Bella centre) of the negotiation was dominated by business interests and agriculture was prominent by its absence. The Collective organized a workshop discussing why agriculture is important within the climate change discourse and why it should be debated at length in climate change negotiations. The speakers from different countries emphasized

the importance of agriculture in ensuring food security in their country and region and how climate change has impacted agriculture.



During the meeting, the relevance of agriculture in Copenhagen negotiations was highlighted. In the agreements, agriculture is usually considered as an industrial agriculture, while the role of traditional agriculture is not taken into account. Only at Klima Forum few discussions around the theme of agriculture and Climate Change were held. The negotiations focussed

only on the industrialised agriculture which is characterised by high costs and high technology where the major concern is profitability and not the food security. The side event sought to bring the argument that agriculture is critical for food security in developing countries and should be given due emphasis in negotiations. It should bring definite commitment in terms of technology transfer, financial support for mitigation and adaptation in agriculture for developing countries.

The speakers in the side event included Mr. Bhaskar Goswami, Mr. Malla Reddy (Action Fraterna, India), Mr. Aditi Kapoor (CAN SA), Ms. Nicole (MISEREOR, Germany). The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Ajay K. Jha (PAIRVI, India) and chaired by Mr. Vijay Pratap (SADED, India)

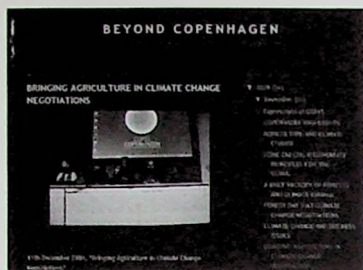
Mr. Bhaskar shared how India has turned into net importer of food from a self sufficient country on account of low priority to agriculture in policymaking. Mr. Malla Reddy emphasized conditions of cotton growers in Southern India and how they have been compelled to commit suicide year after year. Ms. Irene shared importance of agriculture in ensuring food security in the Pacific. Mr. Paul highlighted the conflict between land for foodgrains production and its conversion into lands for agro-fuel production. Ms. Aditi brought out the argument that developed countries' conception of agriculture is industrialized and highly mechanized agriculture for mass production and export, whereas in developing countries agriculture is a source of sustainability and food security in developing countries.

Agriculture's potential to reduce current and stored GHG emissions was also discussed. The panellists also lamented the fact that agriculture has been relegated to the background in the negotiations and considering its centrality in ensuring food security and sustainable development in developing countries, it should be given due attention.



The workshop was attended by more than 300 people from different nationalities who took keen interest in the subject.

4.3. Collective's Blog



The Collective also created a blog to pass real time information to partners and stake holders in India and all over the world on the developments in negotiations and other events at COP 15. The daily updates also helped many news agencies to source their reports. The blog became a central point of reference for a good number of activists and journalists in India. The blog can be accessed at <http://beyondcph.blogspot.com>.

4.4. Daily Newsletter

The Collective also published daily newsletter which was circulated to participants in the COP 15 and was received well. The daily newsletter also brought out the writings of distinguished members of the Collective. The newsletter titled, Beyond Copenhagen was also circulated in India through emails.



4.5. Media Engagement at COP 15



The Collective engaged the Indian media at Copenhagen and provided them valuable inputs on agriculture and climate change, climate change impacts in India, and civil society and farmers perspective on negotiations and expectations from COP 15. Bytes from the Collective were covered by a number of media agencies including Star News. The participation of Mr. Om Thanvi, noted media person,

also helped to interact with various print and electronic media representatives from India. While the news on negotiations was covered widely in India print media, Mr. Thanvi's editorials also raised many important issues regarding the social, economic and political aspects of climate change and COP 15.

4.6. Collective's Exhibition Booth

Collective's exhibition booth showcased the literature and other publications of the Collective. It also helped in engaging the visitors to the booth on informal exchange of ideas on many issues related



to climate change and COP 15 negotiations. Members of our Collective made their best efforts to persuade each and every visitor towards bringing agriculture into focus in the Climate Change Negotiations.

4.7. Participation in the Klimaforum09

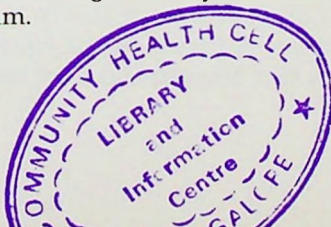


Klimaforum09 was a kind of platform for constructive and visionary solutions – a space to promote and debate true, renewable, environmentally sustainable and socially just solutions to the climatic changes we are facing. The “People’s Climate Summit” known as KlimaForum was organised parallel to the COP15 in Copenhagen from 7th to 20th December 2009. It was full of a diversity of activities from hearings, workshops and exhibitions to actions, artistic activities and demonstrations.

Klimaforum09 was initiated by the independent association Civil Society’s Climate Forum supported by more than 40 international movements, networks and organisations. Klimaforum09 became a hub of activities when high level segment opened at COP 15 and entry was severely curtailed.

Long and serious sessions on Debt, Trade, Financing etc. on the Cuban energy revolution, on rights to seeds and other BD for farmers, - many such lively programmes kept the huge but disorganised crowd of climate activists, farmer’s groups, indigenous people’s groups etc. busy throughout the day. Among few of the activities that Collective attended was organized by Climate Justice Now and via Campesina. The People’s Assembly presented a wonderful touching piece. Everyone in the assembly responded spontaneously to the 5 mins film on the struggles of the Indian tribal people – K. P. Shashi’s “gaon chhorob nahi, jangal chhodob nahin, maa maati chhorob nahi, larhai chorob nahi”. The highlight of the people’s assembly was the Nigerian poet Nnimmo Bassey, leading the indigenous people’s struggle against the Oil Multi-national, whose foot-stomping song “We thought it is oil, But it was Blood” put the whole assembly on fire. Movement after movement asserted their right to determine their own future, free of market control, and free of capitalistic controls and manipulations and exploitations”.

As a solidarity expression, members of the delegation also participated in the events and discussions organized by other civil society organizations and networks in the KlimaForum.



4.8. Participation in the Climate Action Rally on 12th December at Copenhagen



A Global Day of Action Climate March was organised in Copenhagen on 12th December 2009. Thousands of activists from the Climate Justice Action and Climate Justice Now networks joined the climate march under the banner of **SYSTEM CHANGE AND NOT CLIMATE CHANGE** to denounce the climate negotiations as a predictable failure.

The protesters demanded radical changes in economic and political systems in order to address the climate crisis. The coming together of the Climate Justice Action and Climate Justice Now was an unprecedented coalition of social movements, NGOs and grassroots climate activists from around the world to demand alternatives to the failed market solutions being pushed by governments and big businesses.

Josie Riffaud from La Via Campesina a global coalition of peasant movements, said - "We have seen this week in Copenhagen that governments are turning the climate chaos into commodities. Farmer's men and women - are taking to the streets today because we are so outraged by the ineffective targets and false solutions such as agro fuels being peddled by business lobbyists and governments that listen to them". Lidy Nacpil from the Jubilee South Coalition said - "All week we have heard a string of excuses from northern countries to make adequate reparations for the ecological crisis that they have caused. We are taking to the streets to demand that the ecological debt is repaid to the people of the South". Lars Fredikssen, an activist from Climate Justice Action said - "At the root of the climate crisis is an economic and political system that puts profit above people and the long term sustainability of this planet. Unless we address these root causes, climate change will devastate people around the world. These talks are a predictable failure and that is why we will be taking action next week to create a People's Assembly. We want the voices of ordinary people who are already being affected by climate change to be heard and listened to". Members of our Collective were also a part of this Global Action March against Climate Change. It is estimated that more than 1,00,000 activists joined the rally in Copenhagen. The similar kind of rallies were also organised in other parts of the world on the same day.

4.9. Participation in Energy Tour

An Energy tour was conducted by the Denmark Government to highlight its major energy efficient programmes mainly related to the Dairy Farming and Solid Waste Management. Five members of the Collective participated in Energy Tour to understand the model, method and means of reducing carbon emissions. City of Helsingborg in Sweden was awarded the best Municipalities for its operation

in solid waste disposal and productive use of urban solid and liquid waste. The Chairman of Heisenberg and company which is looking after the environmental issues presented the case study on the productive use of waste to energy. The municipal solid waste dumped in the landfill sites was used to collect methane gas which was upgraded to be used as a fuel for the city transport buses. At present 40% of the public transport is being run with this fuel saving 60 per cent of carbon emission. This bio-gas is further liquefied and can be transported to any desired locations. With combination and multiple uses of this transportable bio-gas, the city of approx. 127,000 residents has reduced carbon footprint to a great number. According to Mr. Prakash Chhangari, a member of the Collective, this method is economically viable in the Indian contexts also as most of our cities have more than a population of 1 lakh.

4.10. Networking and liasoning with other groups

The delegation organized meetings with various groups from India, Asia and Europe in order to bring convergence in the objectives and efforts. Largely all the groups have been part of advocacy efforts around the themes of climate justice and equity in the available carbon space. The "Beyond Copenhagen" delegation interacted with them with the objective of advocating centrality of the issues of agriculture and food security especially in the developing countries. Various formal and informal discussions with variety of groups resulted in more informed opinion and increased solidarity on the issues of bringing agriculture in focus in climate change negotiations. The immediate result of wide networking and liasoning efforts was substantially large presence at the side event of the delegation titled "Brining agriculture in focus in climate change negotiations". Convinced on the importance to take the debate forward, many Asian and European groups expressed a keen desire for cross exchange of information and collaborative measures in the region. Strong willingness and probability for collaborative planning and programme emerged from the discussions.

5. FUTURE PROGRAMMES OF THE COLLECTIVE

Now that the dust on Copenhagen seems to be settling, all of us realize that Copenhagen did not settle anything. Rather it has unsettled some already settled propositions and it is unfortunate that now things will have to move on the lines which the powerful developed countries have charted along with some developing countries eager to be deal makers. COP 15 beyond any doubts have sounded a death knell for CBDR based on the principles of historic responsibilities, which was equitable for the countries who have no contribution in bringing about climate change. It has completely jettisoned the efforts to keep in the rise in temperature below 2°C and junked the Kyoto Protocol. The developed countries have got what they wanted. They have made developing countries agree to reduction in emission and have successfully brought in monitoring mechanism which subjects developing countries to international verification. On the demise of the superstructure of Kyoto Protocol which 192 countries hoped would bring climate justice, just five countries have build their safe haven, which gives them liberty to continue polluting at nominal costs. It immediately consigns many AOSIS and African countries to death, if scientific projections are to be believed. More importantly, it seems to have opened a third track of negotiations besides, KP and LCA, which have been relegated to the background. There are very few possibilities of COP 16 adopting CA officially. It means democracy and multilateralism in COP comes to a premature death.

The Copenhagen Accord marshaled largely on the behest of US puts global environment in perilous conditions. Many researchers have by now agreed that at best Copenhagen Accord will be able to keep the temperatures below 3.5°C to 4°C. While the direction and outcome of international negotiations are still unpredictable, what all countries will have to do nationally requires strong commitment and political will. The countries who thought that it would be fashionable to declare reduction commitments just before Copenhagen, will have to do serious homework, scale up their act and take the nation along.

India is not exempted of the tribulations it will face on account of its stand in the international negotiations and in setting the house in order. Before Copenhagen nobody thought that government of India was serious in addressing climate change issue at home. A hastily cobbled National Plan of Action, serious dissensions within the cabinet, no concrete road map to follow it is as discrete and as messy it can be. At the national level, complete lack of communication with the state governments and allied ministries has been the most worrying factor. While there is some semblance of seriousness at the national level, the state governments are yet to grasp the significance of the issue and start applying there minds. The unease in the centre state relations brings in additional handicap in developing a comprehensive climate management. Different Ministries have been looking up at

climate change as an issue to be dealt solely by Ministry of Environment and forests, contrary to this most of the work will have to be done by different ministries and at the state levels. Post Copenhagen agenda envisages intense work at state level. It includes energy audit, energy planning and efficiency, exploring renewable sources of energy. One should lose sight of the enviable task of ensuring energy equity. However, the most important from the collectives' mandate is bringing synergy between agriculture and food security in times of climate change.

Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security: Larger Objectives

The most important among the pursued objectives will be agriculture and enabling agriculture to cope with climate change so as to ensure food security of 65% of the population dependant on agriculture and allied industries. The FAR estimates loss of more than 40% of the output in wheat and disturbing projections for rice in near future due to impacts of climate change. it definitely means a more concerted and concrete efforts both on mitigation and adaptation aspects. Beginning from the most obvious, tackling the root cause and limiting the emission, it would require proliferation of interventions at every level and in every direction. The actions will have to share the common goals and determinants such as equitable access to resources, appropriate technologies and substantially scaled up non-farming opportunities. Intense brainstorming within and outside the government on how emissions from agriculture and forestry would be reduced, how to produce food with greater input efficiency and low GHG emissions, and how agriculture, agro-forestry can best adapt under given local circumstances can only determine right priorities, policies and action. The aspects of adaptation will be more critical as the efforts would require individual farmers. Bringing huge number of farms under knowledge network and induce desired action may be highly challenging in countries like India. The adaptation will include strategies from a number of listed actions to a number of actions which certain communities may be practicing but is not accessible to larger farming community.

The morbid condition of the agriculture and declining public investment needs to be reversed immediately if India has to base its food security on self sustainability in agricultural production. It is high time we started thinking food security in terms of sustainability of small farms and making agriculture a viable activity. The research and policy investment in small scale agriculture will have to be pursued vigorously in view of the fact that small farms are more sustainable and less polluting for the environment. Similarly, intensive and extensive research in dry land and semi arid farming needs equal attention. Agricultural research is the only factor which has increased the gap between agricultural outputs in India and China, which was almost equal 20 years back. Dedicated and committed agricultural research institutions and universities and rather a fairly equipped research and knowledge centre for each 27 agro climatic sub zone in India, might

turn climate change into an opportunity for Indian agriculture. Let us also not be misled, there is not food security without water security and unless addressed in all earnestness can reduce the outcomes despite best efforts. Drainage of wetlands and deforestation, river capture, over exploitation of aquifers and groundwater have already reduced the availability to alarming proportions, the threats posed by climate change requires us to be more prudent in use, proactive in conservation and restoration, and consistent in planning.

The objective requires the collective to take simultaneous actions on a number of trajectories. Besides on going interventions; the discussions within the Collective and with the stakeholders have identified a number of activities that are pre requisite to achieve these objectives.

1. Engagement with Public Actors and Policymakers: The Collective believes that the present National Action Plan is far removed from the grassroots realities and does not have the benefit of wider interaction and assessment. Therefore, it seeks to engage with the policymakers with regard to improved and informed debate and discussions for policymaking. A number of political parties have expressed keen interest in getting feeders based on which questions can be raised in the Parliament and State Assemblies. The Collective will employ a group of researchers to compile and provide these feeders to the policymakers at state and national level. A periodical or newsletter will also be brought out for the circulation among the political representatives.

2. Working with Agricultural Universities: The experience of the collective has shown that Climate change is still not a big concern for agriculture Universities. Therefore, it reckons it necessary to assess the kind of researchers/work going on in the agriculture universities both national and regional. The research scholars can be influenced to conduct researches on the emerging impacts of climate change as well as on the adaptation and mitigation measures.

3. Monitoring of NAPCC - Mission Documents: The collective will also keep a watch on National Missions announced under NAPCC and progress on the stated objectives. There is an urgent need to have wider consultations on NAPCC and its various Missions as they have been developed without much stake holder participation.

4. Engagement with the State Governments: The Collective believes that the state governments are still not very much informed and active on efforts related to climate change and needs urgent engagement. Therefore, the Collective has identified a number of state including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand. The Government of Chhattisgarh has already initiated a number of actions under the leadership of Agriculture Minister Mr. Chandrashekhhar Sahu. The Collective is in communication with state governments in other states also with regard to similar initiatives.

5. Engagement with Farmers on Sustainable Agriculture: The Collective also looks forward to wider engagement with farming community in bringing out best practices of adaptation and mitigation and share them with farming communities who have been badly hit by impacts of climate change. A number of case studies have been already undertaken and are under compilation.

6. Awareness Workshops with State Level Organizations: Climate change is an area where individual education, approach and behaviour matter equally as efforts of the government. Until and unless every individual contributes, it might be impossible to achieve the goals. Education, awareness and behavior change among individuals in no less than important a strategy will have to be given similar priority.

7. Climate Change Resource Website in English and Hindi: The collective looks forward to develop a resource website for various stakeholders like Farmers, NGOs, Public Actors, Agriculture Researchers and Advocacy organizations. This would inform the opinion of stake holders and take climate change discourse to a higher level.

Ongoing Interventions

Some interventions are already taking place in close collaboration of the existing funding partners and others. While some of them are short term interventions undertaken with the objective of generating further information and knowledge, some are comparatively wider actions involving a number of other organizations and having several components of information collection, dissemination and advocacy. A brief description follows:

1. ICCO Pilot Project on Agricultural Adaptation: ICCO has started a pilot project on traditional ways of agricultural adaptation in 6 regions. In India, it is partnering with CECOEDECON and Seva Mandir to document best practices and share it with other partners and communities.

2. SUSTAINET'S Study on Climate Change: A study on 'Adaptation of Indian small scale farmers to climate risks in different regions of India' is being conducted by four SUSTAINET – India partner organisations. The report will be documenting the climate change perceived by the community, impacts on water availability and farming systems and ultimately on livelihood security.

3. Climate Action Plan of Food and Water Security Coalition

The Food and Water Security Coalition India is engaged in organising regional consultations to prepare a lobby agenda for food and water security issues in the context of climate change. The collective looks forward to explore natural convergence of ideas and efforts.

ANNEXURE 1

Brief Profile of Organizations in the Collective

1. CECOEDECON

CECOEDECON is non profit non govt organization engaged in a variety of development research and advocacy activities. Its mission is to facilitate the empowerment of partner communities, dalits, indigenous people, small and marginal farmers, landless, deprived women and children. The interventions are focussed around the concerns of Climate change, food security, and sustainable agriculture etc.

2. Forum for Biotechnology and Food Security

Forum for Biotechnology and Food Security is an independent collective of well-known and distinguished agricultural scientists, biotechnologists, economists, farmers, and policy makers. Led by Dr. Devinder Sharma, well known food policy analyst, it works on agriculture, food policy and international trade issues.

3. PAIRVI

Pairvi is anon profit advocacy and lobby support organization working with small grassroots community based organizations. Working on the primary concerns of human rights, right to food and livelihood, climate change, PAIRVI works to enhance advocacy capacities of partner organizations and engages in advocacy and lobby with public actors and elected representatives to broaden public space for policy making.

4. SADED

South Asian Dialogue on Ecological Democracy is a project of Centre for Developing Societies (CSDS) and promotes education, dialogue and research on sustainable development and climate change.



ANNEX 2

Delegation to COP 15

1. Ajay K Jha: Mr. Jha is presently Director of Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India (PAIRVI) which is an advocacy support organization committed to provide technical service such as training, research, networking, advocacy to strengthen the abilities of civil society constituents in North and Central India

2. Alka Awasthi: Dr. Alka is Deputy Director at CECOEDECON, Jaipur and is heading the projects on Natural Resource Management.

3. Anil Dave: Mr. Dave is a Rajha Sabha Member and member of Committee on Water Resources. He is also a member of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

4. Bhagirath Mal: Mr. Bhagirath Mal is a social activist and has been active on the issues related to farmers, drought and sustainable agriculture.

5. Bharat Bhushan: Mr. Bhushan is the founder member and director of Uttar Pradesh based organisation called PANI (people's Action for National Integration) which works for the promotion of communal and social harmony and national integration for a society full of justice and equity by generating organised people's action.

6. Bhaskar Goswami: Mr. Bhaskar Goswami is an expert on food security and is associate with Delhi-based Forum for Biotechnology and Food Security.

7. Chandrashekhar Sahu: Mr. Chandrashekhar Sahu is Minister of Agriculture, Husbandry, Fisheries and Labour Department, Government of Chhattisgarh.

8. Nalini Kant Thakur: Mr. Nalini Kant is a social activist skilled in action-based research and is an expert on cultural practices, traditional knowledge system and disaster management.

9. Mr. Nikhil Agrawal: Mr. Agrawal is a CDM Consultant and Director of Delhi based Trius Consultancy.

10. Om Thanvi: Om Thanvi is a writer and senior editor of Hindi daily Jansatta. He is Secretary General of Editors Guild of India. Om Thanvi is a recipient of the prestigious Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Award and Haldi-Ghati Award for Journalism, constituted by the Mewar Foundation, Udaipur.

11. Panachand Jain: Justice Jain retired as judge of the Rajasthan High Court. He is a legal writer par excellence and his articles on various legal and social issues have found place in various leading law journals and magazines over the last 15 years. He has also led an international People's Tribunal on Eviction of Peasants in Singur, Nandigram and other areas in West Bengal.

12. Prakash Chand Chhangani: Mr. Chhangani is Hydrologist by education and a political activist from Phalodi Assembly Constituency (Jodhpur District).

13. Purna Singh Ranva: Mr. Puran Singh is a farmer from Rajasthan interested in the issues of environment and climate change.

14. Seemantinee Shashank Khot: Ms. Seemantinee Khot is head of Corporate Social Responsibility at Suzlon Energy Limited. She has a long experience of working at the grassroots level on various issues of environment and community development.

15. Sharad Joshi: Mr. Joshi is the founder member and Secretary of the Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON), and has been engaged in diversified social development activities at national and international levels for more than two decades.

16. Soumya Dutta: Mr. Dutta is the National Organising Secretary of Bharat Jan (Gyan) Vigyan Jatha which came into existence as a result of the felt need of a people-centric scientific organisation, emerging from a very large scale campaign started in 1992 with core support from National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC).

17. Tej Singh Bhandari: Mr. Bhandari is a grassroots activists and founder member of Uttaranchal Development Institute working on the issues of food security, livelihood and trafficking in Indo-Nepal border areas.

18. Vijay Pratap: Mr. Vijay Pratap is Convenor of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam/World Social Forum India and founding member of Lokayan and SADED (South Asian Dialogues on Ecological Democracy).

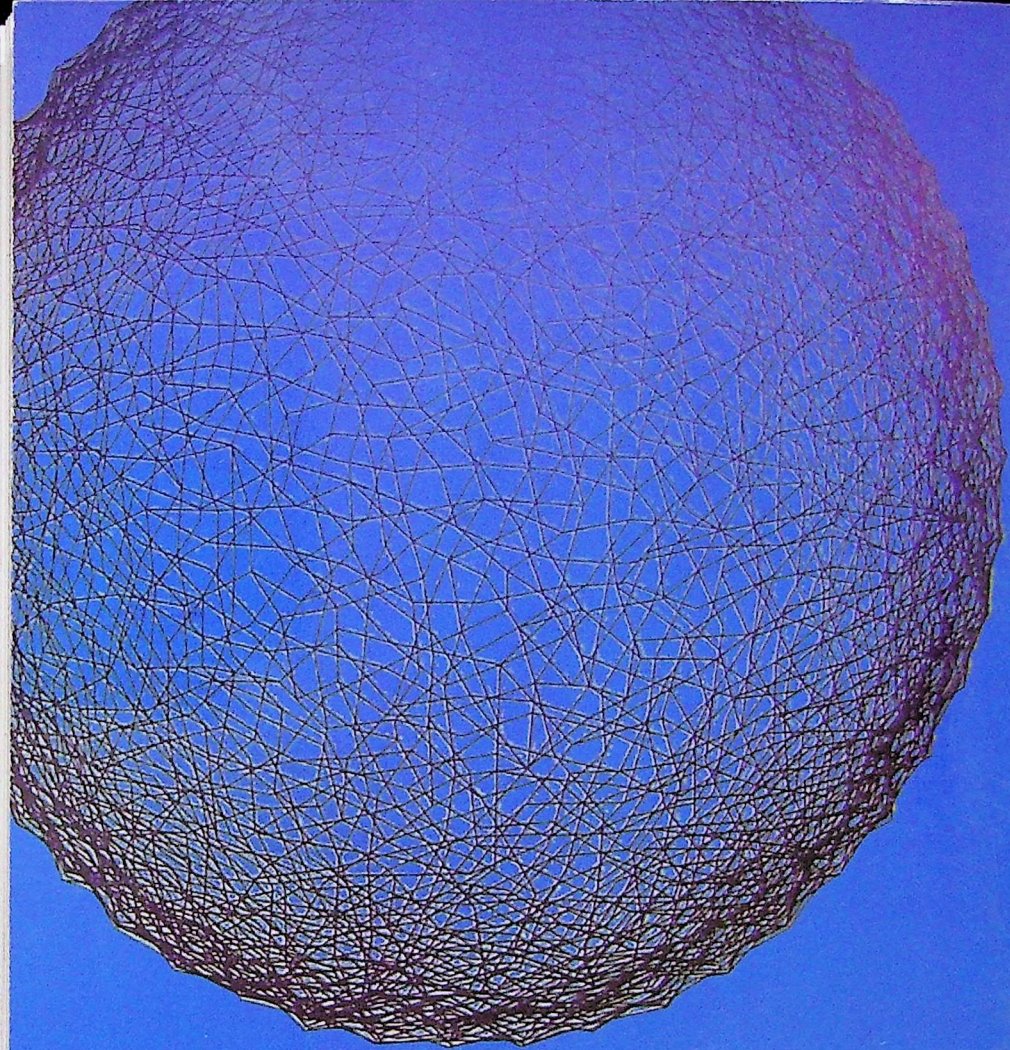
19. Vinod Koshti: Mr. Koshti is a research scholar at Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi. He is presently working with PAIRVI as an independent consultant on issues of food security and livelihood rights.

20. Vivekanand Pandey Vimal: Mr. Vimal is an independent researcher and filmmaker. He is at present associated with CECOEDECON and has widely travelled in Rajasthan to document the impact of Climate change from farmer's perspective.

Dipannita Das | TNN

About dealing with the effects of climate change, Ghare said: "We have to do it ourselves (harvest roof water, do it together (eat, study in one room)). He added suggested capacity utilisation of washing machines and refrigerators and using solar heaters.

The members of the delegation include 'Damsath' (Kor Orn Phrakot), Thang Chhantigorn, Agriculture Minister C. S. Sahu, Rays Saha MP Ang Dava, former Panchen High Court judge Chhanting Lam, copy editor Singh of South Asia Dialogue on Ecology and Human Well-



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