ClimateCaucus.net
IMPLEMENTING THE DECLARATION OF THE 60TH ANNUAL DPI/NGO CONFERENCE

60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference • United Nations, New York, 5-7 September 2007
CLIMATE CHANGE : HOW IT IMPACTS US ALL
CIVIL SOCIETY RECOMMENDS ACTION TO ELIMINATE CLIMATE CHANGE

November 24, 2008

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL WORKING GROUP OF CLIMATECAUCUS.NET

The Editorial Working Group of Climate Caucus is proud to present its report from the community of NGOs associated with the Department of Public Information (DPI) and ECOSOC to Ban Ki-moon the Secretary General of the United Nations; Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC; Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director; and to the world. The complete text of all chapters appears online at www.climatecaucus.net, rather than in printed format, which upholds our commitment to maintain a low carbon footprint. This project will continue into 2009 and beyond; thus we encourage civil society to join us in this ongoing effort. Participation is easy: just contact any of the Editors at the following link: http://www.climatecaucus.net/editors.htm.

The Editorial Working Group is very grateful to Mr. Kiyo Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General of the UN Department of Communications and Public Information; Mr. Raymond Sommereyns, then Director of the Outreach Division of DPI; Mr. Juan Carlos Brandt, then Chief of the NGO Section of DPI; and Mr. Ramu Damodaran, Chief of the Civil Society Service, as well as all DPI Staff and Interns who helped to make the conference a great success.

Our thanks also go to Mr. Jeffery Huffines, Chair of the NGO/DPI Executive Committee, for his constant support, to Ms. Renat Blouem, former President of CONGO, and Mr. Liberato Bautista, current President of CONGO, for their enthusiasm in ensuring the involvement of CONGO, and to the membership of CONGO, which endorsed Climate Caucus in 2007, as well as to Mr. Richard Jordan, Chair of the 60th DPI/NGO Conference, for his professional leadership both during and after the conference. Additional gratitude is expressed to former Secretary General Kofi Annan for inviting us to participate in his own forum on Climate Change, and to the NGO/DPI Executive Committee, the Networking SubCommittee, and all of the other SubCommittees who helped us develop direction. Lastly, we would like to thank Judy Lerner, who hosted many of our NY meetings, but who more importantly lent practical advice to keep the negotiations during the conference on track and helped in advancing the paper.

To the contributors whose ideas did not get into the Declaration: We appreciate and honor your zeal and common desire to save our planet. Being a consensus document, we might not have been able to include all of your suggestions; but you provided a powerful lens for us to use when examining climate change. We welcome and invite you to join Climate Caucus by establishing new creative solutions-bearing working groups in 2009.

Respectfully submitted by:

- **Larry Winter Roeder, Jr., MS,** Editor in Chief
- **Moki Kokoris, MN,** Editor
- **William Gellermann, Ph.D.,** Editor
- **Charles Hitchcock, Ph.D.,** Editor
- **Richard Jordan,** Editor and Liaison to the NGO/DPI Executive Committee
- **Judy Lerner,** ex-officio Editor
- **Scott Carlin, Ph.D.,** ex-officio Editor

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Formal Report

Our focus on Climate Change during the 2007 Annual DPI/NGO Conference began in 2006, as a suggestion that year by Judy Lerner of Peace Action and Sister Joan Kirby, both long-term leaders in the New York community with worldwide reputations in peace building. A similar recommendation was made by Larry Roeder of WSPA (the World Society for the Protection of Animals) and the members of the DPI/NGO conference Networking SubCommittee, led by William Gellermann and Reverend Moses Williams. Many other topics were proposed that year, but the topic of climate change was chosen when its proponents noted that hard science from the IPCC had shown the threat to the planet from climate change to be dire, and that immediate action was needed not only by governments but also by civil society. Our recommendation was thus to build a coalition of all NGOs, not exclusively of those whose focus is on climate issues, consequently engaging the entire NGO community. In this way we attempted to go beyond an exclusively science-based effort toward a social one, one geared toward galvanizing civil society behind a theme of self-responsibility and team efforts. This concept of networking, which also included community-based initiatives, permeated the entire report, whether dealing with hard science concepts like risk reduction or broad political concepts like peacemaking. That said, we agreed that participating working groups should not function independently nor be compartmentalized, meaning that each community that developed its own report had to be willing to communicate with the others, livestock with water and tipping points, conflict with gender, etc., each learning from the others as they exchanged valuable lessons and ideas.

As a result, the Networking SubCommittee took a lead role in stating that the annual conference should not simply be a conversation, but also had to set in motion actions that modify people's behavior, a point often advanced by Sister Joan Kirby, a former Conference Chairperson. This activist tone spread from the Networking SubCommittee to the rest of the NGO community at the 2007 DPI/NGO Conference, thereby marking a distinct and unprecedented change in how annual conferences could be managed in the future. Since 1947, DPI (the UN Department of Public Information) and the NGO community have partnered in annual conferences to allow NGOs to meet, share ideas, and influence those policy makers from the UN and member states who attend. Until 2007, these events, though manifestly useful, were in essence little more than grand meetings: a topic was agreed upon, people attended the conference, held discussions, and then dispersed. Although information networking often continued, there was little if any organized post-conference action.

In 2007, a team of activists -- Judy Lerner, Larry Roeder, William Gellermann, Moki Kokoris (the first Ukrainian woman to reach the North Pole) and Reverend Moses Williams -- proposed the development of a consensus Declaration of common views with a mandate for future action. Underlying this proposal were the themes of taking personal responsibility for change and agreeing to continue the dialogue as long as the threat of climate change persists. This "long-view" was a groundbreaking concept in the history of DPI/NGO conferences. Even though statements had been drawn up in the past, none was as detailed or demanding as the 2007 DPI Climate Caucus Declaration. A Drafting Committee, with Larry Roeder (Chair), Moki Kokoris, and William Gellermann as members, negotiated a strong draft declaration and offered to meet with all conference participants in order to build a practical document by consensus. This process was a prodigious effort.

Because climate change and the solutions to its impacts can mean different things to different people, the Drafting Committee suspected that the Declaration would likely not satisfy everyone, especially since some proposals for fighting climate change can appear to be contradictory to others. A good example of such discord is the debate over nuclear power, which some groups categorically oppose while others are willing to tolerate or even support with certain restrictions. Another fact needing to be taken into account was that most of the participants were not climate experts. In context, this was considered to be a positive aspect because it compelled the

committee to utilize the scientific data compiled for the IPCC report, thereby more convincingly prompting NGOs to (a) recognize the threats of climate change as they relate to their respective sectors, (b) lower their carbon footprint, and (c) agree to maintain a dialogue for action and change that would reach beyond the scope of the report.

None of the previous DPI/NGO conferences had ever mandated its members to continue a conference discussion after the event, at least to the extent of the 2007 effort. After many long hours of intense negotiations – with input from numerous conference participants - the resulting Declaration was accepted by acclamation on the last day of the conference, owing in no small measure to efforts by the Chairman, Richard Jordan, Jeffery Huffines and others.

Thus began this report initiative, which is maintained on its own dedicated website rather than on paper - a recommendation of the 2007 CONGO Conference in Geneva. **(**The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations**).** Many different topic recommendations were proposed, though not all could be incorporated into formal chapters due to the lack of volunteers. As it stands, thirteen working groups were formed, each preparing a separate chapter. Links are provided for anyone wishing to read the entire report, which is rather extensive. One hundred fourteen collaborators contributed to the development of the thirteen chapters it contains. New chapters are expected to be added in 2009 as this endeavor expands its scope, and participation by additional working groups is both sought and encouraged. A few proposed examples appear in synopsis form at the end of this report, e.g. sustainable energy, education and ocean waters; but other topics not yet claimed are available and potential new ones solicited.

The first working group focused on fresh water, an appropriate choice inasmuch as water is essential to life. The Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggests that climate change is likely to be associated with increased water stress in much of Africa. Climate Caucus understands that although systemic causes of climate change are increasingly being addressed at local, regional, and national levels, unless the supply of fresh water is managed more quickly, the reduction of water sources will threaten the security of nations, induce war as well as suppress minorities and basic freedoms in direct proportion to the water supply reductions. African pastoralist societies have their roots in prehistoric times when roaming nomads learned how to cope with a varied climate. Now, entire micro-societies are severely stressed by anthropogenic climate change, as seen in Kenya's wild north, and under attack by recurrent drought. These conditions force nomadic peoples to settle near permanent water sources. While the people will likely survive, their culture could be destroyed, since social values come from migrating from one water source to another, from one pasture to another. Now, watering holes and rivers are drying up, and animals dying by the thousands. Of the one billion poorest people on the planet, over 750 million totally depend on livestock for a living, many of which live in regions stressed by climate change. Eleven million people in the Horn of Africa are in crisis, perhaps seven million on the brink of famine, their culture reduced from proud pastoralism to a potential beggar society. Paradoxically, this is an area of uncertainty because some models also indicate an intensification of the African monsoon and a greening of the Sahel and southern Sahara as a plausible consequence of anthropogenic greenhouse warming.

The Maldives represent another clear case in point in today's nexus of climate change and national security relative to water, demonstrating the principle that the poorest are often the first to suffer and the last to reap economic benefits. The past President of the Maldives, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, expressed worry that his island nation will disappear under the waves of rising sea levels, an issue that the Oceans working group will delve into in 2009. This emerging chapter will also explore the strengthening of sea defenses. For the Maldives to defend all of its nation's inhabited islands would cost a minimum of US $20 billion, well beyond the country's capacity to bear. Another case in point is the Arctic, where hunters are literally dying as a result of falling through ever-thinning ice in their search for food.

The first recommendation of the water working group, one common to nearly all of the working groups, is that civil society leaders need to unite and lobby for change within local industries and government. This is a basic tenet of risk reduction and conflict management as well. Another major recommendation speaks to how the larger Climate Caucus team proposes to continue its work in 2009. Lobbying, of course, is sustainable only if it is based on solid evidence, and is best done through coalitions, the establishment of which is one of the primary goals of ClimateCaucus.net, which has taken a broad spectrum approach to linking science, policy, religion, etc.. The group's last recommendation was not agreed to by everyone; but it is worth reexamining because it did show a willingness by the fresh water team to at least think outside the box - something that all working groups should do in 2009. Given the nature of the threat to life by the diminishing supply of fresh water, many members of that working group felt that civil society must urge local and national authorities to establish a legal framework for climate change responsibilities which would target polluters with legislated liabilities for measured harm, even at a distance from the activity. This will require an entirely new measuring industry, national and local water commissions that form their recommendations based on true science, and on regional and global coordination through a UN Water Policy Commission (UNWPC), which could be one of the components of a United Nations Environment Organization (UNEO), in whichever form that concept takes shape. These commissions, working with the UNWPC, would then develop water supply and pollution guidelines as well as funding opportunities for new water protection and storage technologies that would be needed to ameliorate the growing global water crisis.

Concepts to Remember for Future DPI/NGO Conferences:

We encourage other DPI conferences to pursue similar efforts. This may not be possible for every conference; but participants wishing to do so will find the process very rewarding. The work is also time-consuming, and an endeavor requiring patience and perseverance. Merely getting all of the participants to use the same word processing or bibliographic format can be a challenge, to say nothing of difficulties in linking many participants with a myriad of backgrounds, cultures and languages from across the globe. In our own experience, we discovered that in certain cases, some participants strongly disagreed with others, and discussions became emotional. Harnessing that energy, however, helped us to remember that managed passion is a strength. The key was to stay focused on the fact that we are all in the same crisis and that it is far more important to build bridges between divergent beliefs than to argue. In the end, Climate Caucus became a true community of partners.

The dramatic "big government" recommendation from the fresh water working group is a good example of a creative result. We knew it was controversial and that not everyone in the outside world would support it. Some in the fresh water working group were opposed. However, the goal of Climate Caucus was not to simply present ideas that everyone would agree on; but rather to galvanize a wide spectrum of NGOs to take action, to team together, to experiment, and to build new ideas. New, creative concepts, even if not accepted by all, can pave the way for sustainable solutions acceptable to the vast majority of nations and peoples. This example should be a lesson for all future conference reports. The Tipping Points and Ego to Eco working groups are also good examples of thinking outside the box, and they offered philosophical foundations for future concrete actions – the point being that the subject of climate change itself must be part of our everyday philosophy, a glue that binds differing approaches to the science.

It is important to remember that this effort was volunteer-based. During the 2007 Conference the participants chose many topics they felt should be addressed in the Report. We then reached back to the same community to enlist volunteers to lead the individual working groups which would develop the report chapters. Because building working groups and writing chapters can be a laborious and time-consuming process, future conferences should not expect as broad a participation in drafting and editing as in the calling for papers. Nonetheless, building thirteen very active working groups was a major achievement, especially in light of the fact that well over one hundred people participated in this effort from across the globe - from New Delhi to Boston,

even some who were not able to attend the DPI conference at all. We remain optimistic that the number of participants in Climate Caucus will continue to increase, and since this project came from our partnership with the NGO/DPI Executive Committee and CONGO, that those coalitions will benefit as well.

The Report itself was never intended to be the final goal. It was only a tool for networking and solution building. As was stated at the outset of this project, it should be assumed that no chapter would be fully completed in 2008 – given that climate change is an evolving problem. Future conferences wanting post-conference exercises would do well to adopt the same approach. Therefore, we ask the reader to understand that each chapter is the starting point of a networked conversation whose participants will join and depart over time as the topics and issues warrant. In 2009, with more focus on networking and somewhat less on writing, the Editorial Working Group will reconvene, with the objective of expanding the list of topics, as well as encouraging each existing team to continue its work. Climate Caucus also plans to call meetings so that the NGO community can share and exchange new and developing ideas, and build practical plans to advocate meaningful policy changes at both civil society and governmental levels. We look forward to this challenge. It will be a demanding effort, but we are determined to succeed, to regularly report on progress through the NGO/DPI Executive Committee as well as through CONGO, and to expand the number of people and organizations involved. We encourage subsequent DPI conferences to pursue similar strategies.

One other point worth noting is that this project has been entirely self-supporting, with each member of the Editorial Working Group (which manages the project) covering his or her own expenses, as have the Working Group Editors. Larry Roeder personally donated the funds to cover the costs of telephone conferences, the website, its software and the developer's fees. Moki Kokoris designed the Climate Caucus logo. Judy Lerner, an ex-officio member of the group in 2007-2008 (who has signed on to be a regular member beginning in 2009) hosted physical meetings and provided meals and refreshments as well as a wealth of wisdom. The World Society for the Protection of Animals covered Mr. Roeder's travel expenses to New York and Geneva, Switzerland. Other members of the group paid for their own travel to meetings, most of which were held in New York. Dr. Scott Carlin (an ex-officio member) and Dr. Charles Hitchcock, a full member, provided interns who assisted with research. This same philosophy of sustainability will be maintained in 2009 as the project enters its next phase. In that year, Climate Caucus plans to incorporate itself in order to raise non-taxable funds to cover travel and networking event costs, while continuing to maintain the same close links with the NGO/DPI Executive Committee and CONGO.

The final recommendation is to carefully choose a team that is diverse, dedicated and that works well together. This does not imply that they must always agree. The Editorial Working Group was made up of people of very different backgrounds, diplomacy, disaster management, Arctic research, indigenous peoples, peace-making and philosophy, to name only a few topics. Although the members had disagreements on occasion, the group believed in the mission strongly enough to overcome the differences. The team also learned to trust each other's motives. This type of attitude is essential when developing a project such as this one that consists of an ongoing exploration of solutions, some of which will be controversial and unconventional. Although we endeavored to remain true to the Declaration, we also felt we had to honor creativity. After all, the real work was done by the Working Group Editors, who had to be chosen in the same manner and operate in similar fashion with its own members. We did not want them to feel overly constrained. As we move into the next phase of the project, that flexibility will be essential.

Summary of Recommendations from Each Chapter

Many of the chapters have a lengthy list of recommendations. In the interest of space, we are providing executive summaries here; but we strongly recommend that the complete text of recommendations for each chapter be read. They can be found at the hypertext links provided beneath each chapter heading. Each chapter has in actuality its own homepage where a great deal of information is listed: working group participants, supportive data, photographs, bibliographies and other material, all of which will be expanded upon in 2009.

Risk Reduction:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/risk_draft.htm

Edited By: Dr. David Stone, Director of ProAct Network, Geneva.
Email: david.stone@proactnetwork.org, **Marcus Oxley**, Chair - Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction.
Email: Marcus.Oxley@tearfund.org, **Larry W. Roeder, Jr., MS**. UN Affairs Director, World Society for the Protection of Animals.
Email: undirector@wspausa.org, lroeder@climatecaucus.net

To overcome the key challenges of climate change, the progress made toward disaster risk reduction must be expanded to address underlying causes and community-based initiatives, and then replicated across disaster-affected regions requiring a substantial investment in building capacities at the local level. For this to occur, a fundamental shift is necessary in the degree of significance placed upon the experience of at-risk communities and the root causes of their vulnerability to risks that are often generated far away from the community itself. Developing the necessary incentives to support these processes will be a critical issue facing both policy makers and practitioners, and one in which climate change can be considered both a major opportunity for international reform as well a major threat to global human security.

Attitude Change:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/attitude_change.htm

Edited By: Mary O'Neill Berry, Ph.D., UN representative of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and Executive Vice President of Sirota Survey Intelligence,
Walter Reichman, Ed.D., Vice President of Sirota Survey Intelligence.
Email: mberry@sirota.com

- Focus particularly on people who have a high probability of championing the cause, thus reaching the most people with minimal effort. One such broad group may be that of religious leaders, who by virtue of their sheer numbers and positions of respected authority held within their organizations, may be especially well placed to exert positive influence on many of their followers.
- Know the values/attributes of the people who need to change (the change agents).
- Appeals for attitude change should have cognitive, emotional and behavioral components; depending on the audience, one appeal can be emphasized more than another.
- Create a message that is aligned with the values/attributes of the change agents.

- Respond to the need to change behavior in terms of shared values of family, religion, ethics and life sustainability.
- Over time, develop and promulgate a carefully-crafted repertoire of social marketing around the climate change issue and its mitigation.
- Emphasize that the issue of climate change is unique and different from other previous world problems.
- It constitutes a superordinate goal, requiring cooperation among many diverse peoples in order to reach resolution.
- Networks, formal and informal, with a wide geographical reach, will need to be built in order to ensure the involvement of a broad spectrum of people and ideas.
- Recognize types of and reasons for resistance, and address these as needed.
- Recognize that underlying the defensive behavior is anxiety about one's own role and what one will need to change about oneself in order to resolve the issue.
- Be supportive and respectful of people as individuals while emphasizing the continuing need for them to become active participants in the mitigation effort.

Biodiversity, Forestry and Conservation:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/bio_forest_conserve_rec.htm

Edited By: Dominique Bachelet, Ph.D., formerly Director of Climate Change Science - The Nature Conservancy

Effective mitigation is predicated on the conviction that: immediate synergistic work is a necessity and not a choice; collaborative effort by all parties will be the most useful method of devising strategies that are conceptually relevant, technically possible, and effective. The importance of networking and collaboration beyond the traditional efforts cannot be stressed enough. Strategies that explore opportunities from all stakeholders will be stronger than can be devised by working in isolation.

While there will be a natural tendency to fight Climate Change and preserve existing niches, species, and systems, flexibility and realistic appreciation and acceptance of Climate Change in some form can produce greater benefits, and counterbalance the changes that will happen whether we judge them as negative or not, using our own species value system. The following are recommendations to this end:

- Encourage and facilitate collaborations to help translate new scientific insights into explicit conservation planning decisions.
- Develop direct feedbacks between researchers and site-specific conservation efforts.
- Identify gaps in knowledge that can be addressed by expert research teams. Promote science issues and research identified via place-based learning.
- Develop realistic goals for adaptation to evaluate ecological and socioeconomic tradeoffs among management alternatives, and to critically evaluate project outcomes.

War and Conflict:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/war_culture_draft.htm

Edited By: Judy Lerner, UN Representative for Peace Action,
Email: judyct12@aol.com

- Activate and raise awareness. Lobby and provide information to government, re: conflict over water, fossil fuel, fertile lands deforestation and its impacts on global warming.
- Make connections and point the way toward a Culture of Peace.
- Activate peace and environmental groups as well as other NGOs to coordinate their efforts on behalf of these changes.
- Emphasize change in lifestyle -- Conserve! Reverse disproportionate consumption of Earth's resources, particularly of energy by industrialized and emerging countries.
- Educate the community at large about the causes and dangers of climate change. Provide information to the community through meetings, seminars and other outreach techniques.
- Make expert use of the media.
- Most importantly, form collaborative efforts with other groups to strengthen the message.

Reducing the Negative Impacts of Vegetation Fires on the Environment and Humanity:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/fire_rec.htm

Edited by: Prof. Johann G. Goldammer, Ph.D., Coordinator at Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) / Fire Ecology Research Group, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry

The current situation and expected trends are challenging the international community to collectively and collaboratively address the problems of climate change. The Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC), a non-governmental institution, founded in 1998, as a contribution to United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), serves civil society, governments, regional entities and international organizations - notably the UN, by developing policies and strategies to reduce the negative impacts of fire on the environment and humanity. The GFMC works through the UNISDR Global Wildland Fire Network (GWFN) and the UNISDR Wildland Fire Advisory Group (WFAG).

In 2006-2007, the GWFN responded to the demands of a number of countries to intensify national and international cooperation in fire management. International organizations (IEWP, GEOSS, FAO) were supported to develop a concept for a Global Wildland Fire Early Warning System, an assessment of the global fire situation and management capabilities, voluntary fire management guidelines, and a review of international cooperation in fire management. Within the Regional Wildland Fire Network, consultations were held to develop and implement procedures for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in fire management. The GWFN is challenging countries and the international community to support capacity-building programs and projects in wildland fire management at national and regional levels.

Gender:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/gender_equality_rec.htm

Edited By: Tara DePorte, Lower East Side Ecology Center, Phone: 1 (212) 477-4022, Email: tara@lesecologycenter.org Web: www.lesecologycenter.org and **Ulrike Röhr**, Director of Genanet, Berlin, Germany, Email: roehr@life-online.de. Web: www.genanet.de Berlin, Germany. Fax: +49-69-740842.

The current lack of attention to gender issues in climate policy is partly a reflection of the relative absence of social, behavioral and justice issues in general in the climate dialogue. Without a gender-sensitive method of analysis, it is impossible to determine the full set of causes and potential effects of climate change and variability, making it difficult to design effective measures for mitigation and adaptation. There is a need to act *now*, to put actions behind commitments, to hold the scientific community and governments accountable for the deployment of gender mainstreaming as a crucial key to unlocking the talents and capacity of men and women to fully exploit opportunities for adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development.

Recommendations on Policy Development and Governing Institutions

To bring the full benefits of gender mainstreaming to fruition, there is a need to refocus the discourse on climate change and variability so that it includes a human rights perspective. Integrating a rights-based approach to adaptation recognizes and takes into account women's and men's specific needs in addition to gendered components of human rights. Gender must be mainstreamed as a "cross-cutting" issue and a key consideration in climate change and variability policy. Otherwise "the quality of adaptive measures will be limited and successful implementation will remain doubtful."

Gender-sensitive methods of problem analysis, situation description and impact assessment need to be developed for climate change and variability contexts. Instruments such as gender impact assessment can already be applied and further developed in the process of application. For all instruments and measures, in local areas and regions as well as at the national and international level, impact analysis should be conducted regarding the situation of women and men and how gender justice and adaptation or mitigation measures can be mutually reinforcing.

Recommendations for Funding Mechanisms & Technology Transfer

Since women, both in developing and developed countries, are disproportionately affected by poverty, have less income and possess less wealth, they are more heavily impacted by higher energy prices. Most of the mechanisms to mitigate climate change and variability (e.g. CDM, REDD, Emissions Trading, voluntary carbon offsetting schemes, etc) are market-based. Women and men don't have equal access to property, money, funds and markets, and women are less likely to benefit from CDM and JI projects. Creation of markets geared towards greenhouse gas reduction tends to neglect other factors that constitute sustainable development, such as social justice, gender equity, or poverty reduction. The benefits of current market-based financing mechanisms exclude the majority of the world's poor, including women, as well as non-commercial sectors and applications. When analyzing REDD, CIFOR concludes that the most effective payments are not targeting sectors like women and Indigenous Peoples who traditionally conserve forests, but instead benefit those who are responsible for significant deforestation and who could be convinced through relatively minor compensation to refrain from further deforestation. In terms of technology transfer: the needs of women and men often differ; priorities are closely related to gender roles in society. Since women often lack access to technologies and information or the training to use them, their voices regarding those technological needs are often overlooked.

Recommendations on Biofuels:

A gendered perspective in the analysis of biofuels is necessary to understand men's and women's energy use and needs, and to ensure that biofuel initiatives fulfill the community's energy needs in an equitable manner. Energy services should respond not only to *which* type of

energy is better for men vs women users, but should also enable women to *choose* which option better suits their needs, context and options.

Indigenous Peoples:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/indegenous_people.htm

Edited By: Moki Kokoris, MN, UN Department of Public Information Representative for the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, Email: Moki@cloud9.net.

1. Develop seasonal and regular summits (webcast and archived) during which all participating indigenous peoples will:

- Consolidate, exchange, share and draw lessons from the views and experiences of other indigenous peoples around the world of the impacts and effects of climate change on their lifestyles and natural environments, including responses and adaptation tactics;
- Raise the visibility, participation and role of indigenous peoples in local, national, regional and international processes in the development of strategies and partnerships that engage local communities and other stakeholders in responding to the impacts of climate change;
- Analyze, discuss and promote public awareness of the impacts and benefits of programs and proposals for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and assess proposed solutions;
- Advocate effective response strategies taking into account the perspectives and traditional knowledge of the various cultures in conjunction with local, national, regional and international rights-based approaches;
- Engage these groups to assist in the collaborative development of both a science-based and traditional knowledge-based implementation infrastructure**.**

2. Seek a Post Kyoto-2012 process that addresses the following:

- International cooperation to support urgent action on adaptation;
- Specific means to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in the more vulnerable indigenous communities;
- Enhanced action in technology transfer and development of adaptation measures;
- Risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance;
- Innovative funding approaches to assist particularly vulnerable developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation;
- Investment in research and monitoring programs through various local initiatives and observational networks.

3. Facilitate indigenous participation and input in key international processes and work programs related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and others by:

- Developing specific case studies on local coping strategies and mechanisms for inclusion in the UNFCCC database created under the Nairobi Work Program on Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change;
- Calling upon the IPCC to develop a future assessment of the impacts of climate change on indigenous peoples, and to urge the inclusion of traditional knowledge as well as the voices of these marginalized peoples in the decision and policy making process;
- Working with the research community, local indigenous communities, governments, relevant organizations, United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank and international NGOs to encourage appropriate climate change decision-making;
- Establishing domestic and international indigenous community dialogue that would assist in the development of communication and education strategies that exchange and share information on the impacts, adaptive capacity and mitigation methods appropriate for specific unique regions.

From Ego to Eco: A New World View:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/spirit_rec.htm

Edited By: Prof. Scott Carlin, Ph.D., Long Island University.

Email: scott.carlin@liu.edu

Our task is to shift the focus of our awareness from ego, "I" as the center of the world, to Gaia, Earth as a living planet. With this shift, we begin to focus on harmonizing and balancing our own individuality with the requirements of Life. The world's spiritual traditions are filled with valuable insights into how to effect this transformation.

- Buddhists emphasize the importance of meditation and compassion.
- Christians concentrate on the power of love in our life.
- Islam prioritizes responsibility to community.
- The Iroquois counsel that we consider the impacts of our actions on the seventh generation.
- The deep relational quality of life is referred to by the Lakota as 'all my relations'; everything in the universe is a cherished relative.

The climate crisis requires many social responses. One set of responses is to see this process as a path of spiritual and emotional development. Be attuned to how your hope inspires others and how your love brings out the love in others. Help them to inspire and love. This is done through Education, Applications, and Best Practices Campaigns.

Livestock and Animal Welfare:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/livestock_rec.htm

Edited By: Jennifer Lanier, Ph.D., Animal Scientist with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA),

Larry W. Roeder, Jr., MS. UN Affairs Director, World Society for the Protection of Animals.

The Spread and Emergence of Animal Diseases

- Develop a comprehensive plan (e.g. health, disaster reduction) to deal with the migration of disease due to climate change;
- Develop positive animal welfare contingency plans to control zoonoses caused by climate change;
- Use vaccinations (e.g., rabies vaccines) as a control measure where appropriate in regions where disease is endemic;
- Improve biosecurity at animal production sites that also safeguard animal welfare; and –
- Limit transportation of live animals.

Farm Animals and Their Caregivers

- Require consultation and guidance from welfare scientists and experts when drafting climate change policy, such as how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture management, mitigation strategies, and disaster response; -
- Include animal welfare policies in development programs, compare these programs to different climate change scenarios and include strategies for minimising the risk to animals from the negative effects of climate change; and-
- Conduct a thorough review of the impact of climate change on farm animals and their welfare, including increased risk of animal disease and starvation due to drought.

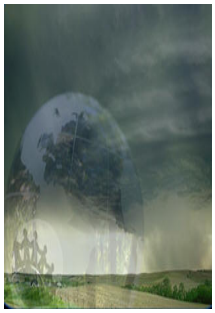
Effects of Farm Animal Agriculture on Climate Change

- Conduct a thorough review of the impact of the entire farm animal production sector on climate change and its wider societal impacts, including the various types of production systems (e.g. extensive, industrial, indigenous, intensive);
- Investigate the potential outcomes of shifting to more sustainable animal agriculture systems, such as organic or semi-intensive, and of their related effects on GHG emissions;
- Include strategies for husbandry (feed, genetic makeup, lifespan), management systems (organic, water-intensive, extensive, housed), waste output (manure), and reduction of the number of farm animals reared and slaughtered for food with the goal of cutting emissions on global, national, and regional scales;
- Implement policies to reduce development and expansion of all animal agriculture systems;
- Incorporate education about sustainable land use as a central part of poverty alleviation plans;
- Encourage low-intensity/density farming system policies and strategies; and –
- Develop sustainable adaptation techniques and farming strategies in collaboration with farmers, agriculture extension agents, women's groups, farm animal welfare experts and advocates, and political bodies.

Disaster Relief Programs

- Incorporate humanitarian animal relief bodies to improve response effectiveness and efficiency;
- Incorporate risk reduction plans into poverty reduction policy;
- Include early warning systems (e.g., Hyogo framework-based) in the animal relief communities to alert owners of animal populations;
- Integrate veterinarians and animal protection experts in disaster assessment teams;
- Conduct joint disaster training and exercises with humanitarian and animal protection experts;
- Require animal shelters and veterinary clinics to be structurally wind and earthquake resistant, and located at appropriate distances from storm surge areas where possible.

Impact of Climate Change on Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-Being: Guidelines for Action:



http://www.climatecaucus.net/mental_rec.htm

Edited By: Inka Weissbecker, Ph.D., NGO Representative to the United Nations of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS, in consultative status with DPI and ECOSOC), Associate Research Scientist, University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development, MPH candidate, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston.

E. Wallace, LMSW NGO Representative to the United Nations of the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), New York.

Climate change is likely to impact mental health and psychosocial well-being via multiple pathways, leading to new challenges and greater mental illness burden and suffering among affected communities. UN agencies, NGOs, governments, donors, academic institutions and civil society at large need to work together to reduce this increasing threat to global health. The projected impact on mental health and psychosocial well-being underlines the urgency of addressing climate change at all levels. Several implications for prevention, preparedness, mitigation, adaptation, response, and recovery related to climate change and adverse weather events are outlined as follows:

1) **Mitigating Climate Change.** Individuals and communities, especially those in countries with the highest carbon emissions, must have access to ways in which they can actively contribute to reducing climate change. Viable options for protecting biodiversity and ecosystems, access to public transportation or safe ways to bike or walk, can entail buying local produce, incentives to make use of renewable energy, and various other opportunities that help individuals reduce greenhouse gases. Living healthy and environmentally friendly lifestyles including physical exercise, a diet rich in plant-based foods and low in animal products and sustainable living practices can benefit both mental and physical health from the individual to global level.
2) **Promoting and Protecting the Right to Mental Health.** The “International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights” (ICESCR), ratified by over 150 UN member states, contains the “right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health” (OHCHR, 2008). General Comment 14 specifies the provision of “appropriate mental health treatment and care” and outlines that “health facilities, goods and services” should be available,

accessible, acceptable and of good quality (Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, 2000). UN member states are obligated to respect, promote, and fulfill the right to mental health, which includes the implementation of domestic mental health law and policy as well as the provision of technical, administrative, and budgetary resources (Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, 2000). Multi-lateral agencies and donors should provide technical and financial support to aid governments in fulfilling this right.

3) **Empirical Research and Projections**. Current projections have mostly focused on direct weather-related effects on physical disease such as malaria. Research must now examine more complex relationships that include social, economic and gender-sensitive variables (Aguilar & Aguilar & Quesada-Aguilar, 2008; McMichael, Woodruff, & Hales, 2006) and that estimate effects on mental health and psychosocial well-being (World Health Organization, 2003). Such research should drive pre-emptive policies aimed at protecting the well-being of communities.
4) **Coordinating Efforts and Partnership Building.** Coordinated efforts must take place among NGOs, UN agencies, governments, civil society, health care workers, and academia to address psychosocial and mental health factors in the context of climate change.
5) **Building Capacity for Addressing Mental Health Issues.** Both specialized and non-specialized staff must receive training in mental health and psychosocial care (Lancet Global Mental Health Group, 2007). Local paraprofessionals (e.g. school teachers, nurses, first responders) must be trained in the basic principles of psychological first aid and in providing referrals to specialized staff if necessary. Staff that may be deployed during environmental events but who are not familiar with local customs, must also be trained in evidence-based interventions and best practices that are culturally informed and gender-sensitive. Intervention packages consisting of management and prevention of mental disorders (World Health Organization, 2008c) should be prepared for countries that do not currently provide mental health services. Vicarious traumatization in humanitarian staff and other volunteers and health workers should be addressed via appropriate confidential referral mechanisms and by promoting self-care.
6) **Attending to Populations at Risk.** Special attention must be paid to populations at risk for the psychological effects of climate change. These include children, women, the elderly, the disabled, those with less access to resources, and those with pre-existing mental health or substance use problems (Lancet Global Mental Health Group, 2007). Providing aid to at-risk populations through parent and teacher training, advocacy, and community mobilization is essential (Brown, Cohen, Goodman, & Mannarino, 2004; World Health Organization, 2008c). In particular, it is necessary to strengthen women's participation in decision making at all levels of climate and disaster mitigation and response (Aguilar, 2004; Aguilar & Quesada-Aguilar, 2008).
7) **Increasing Resilience.** Building resilient communities must involve capacity-building, strengthening existing structures, creating new or reinforcing social networks and recognizing the value of local and indigenous community knowledge and perspectives, as well as increasing the availability of psychosocial resources and services (World Health Organization, 2008c). Strengths of specific social groups as well as talents and skills within the community must be identified and utilized. Individuals who are able to function, contribute to community recovery, and maintain their role during stress often cope better and experience less disability following a stressful event (Caplan, 1975).
8) **Continued Monitoring and Evaluation.** Mental health and psychosocial indicators and resources must be monitored and evaluated on a continuous basis. National governments have a responsibility, under the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), to carry out formal assessments of the risk to their population's health posed by global climate change. This must include mental health issues. In addition, follow-up assessments and evaluations which incorporate mental

health indicators and treatment outcomes must be conducted not only during the acute phase of environmental events but also in the following years (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2007).

9) **Disseminating Public Information.** Information on mental health and psychosocial issues, which is aimed at improving coping strategies and reducing the stigma associated with psychological problems or stress reactions, must be disseminated to the general public. NGOs and others must actively challenge and educate community members regarding false beliefs or harmful practices. Media guidelines, advocating against the use of harmful images and for the broadcasting of accurate information, must be implemented. Stories of resilience must be included when reporting on disasters and/or events related to climate change.

10) **Providing Access to Mental Health Interventions.** Access to quality psychosocial and mental health services must be scaled up, especially to underserved and vulnerable populations (World Health Organization, 2008c). Mental health services must be integrated with primary care and other community health services (Prince et al., 2007). Since most groups suffering from distress respond better to people from within their own community, community support services should be given particular attention (Freedman, 2004; Hoffman, 2005). Interventions must be empirically based and culturally sensitive (e.g. Bolton et al., 2007) and follow recently developed IASC guidelines (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2007).

11) **Creating Community-based response training.** Where possible, community-based training in the form of disaster response, first aid, urban search and rescue, and disaster mental health should be implemented in the community, using existing community training models used successfully in Japan, the United States, and elsewhere (Simpson, 2000; Simpson & Strang, 2004, World Cares Center, 2008).

12) **Community Building and Rebuilding.** NGOs and governmental organizations must encourage community building and rebuilding involving the preservation of local history and culture. Initiatives that inspire self-reliance and resiliency and promote psychological wellness should be promoted and supported (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2007). Special attention must be paid to rebuilding key community institutions and structures such as schools, places of worship and community centers. This may help individuals to function in their roles and re-establish routines, which can reduce distress, especially in children. Furthermore, community interventions that may involve art, crafts, or performance and take local history, traditions, and customs into account may aid recovery in the affected population.

13) **Considering Different Cultural Perspectives.** All action priorities must be implemented from a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic perspective that is sensitive to specific developmental ages, cultures, and contexts and make the best use of local and traditional knowledge.

Sustainable Agriculture:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/agri.htm

Edited by: Joyce D'Silva, Compassion in World Farming,

Email: Wendy@ciwf.org.uk

1. **Provide a reasonable living for those working in agriculture and contribute to the viability of rural communities**

   We need to reverse the current trend of monocultures of cropland and large, industrial livestock farms. Many small farmers have had to abandon their land and move to urban slums in an effort to support their families.

   Governments and international agencies should support sustainable agriculture by helping small farmers to maintain and improve their holdings, should invest in training programs to upgrade farming skills and should encourage co-operatives for sharing the costs of equipment, such as harvesting equipment, and for marketing of produce.

2. **Reduce as far as possible its negative impact on the environment and particularly the climate**

   Methods to reduce the environmental impact of agricultural land use and which promote soil fertility should be adopted, such as: conservation or zero-tillage, mixed rotations with cover crops and green manures, applying composts and manures to the soil, using agro-forestry, cultivating perennial grasses, and use of soil conservation techniques to prevent erosion.

   The use of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers should be reduced and replaced with targeted and slow-release fertilizers. Integrated pest management should be adopted rather than pesticides, as these are also energy-intensive to produce and should be restricted, as far as possible, to emergency use. Ideally farms should grow their own animal feed and absorb their own animal wastes.

   Animal agriculture is responsible for 18% of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, particularly methane and nitrous oxide – which both have a much higher global warming potential (GWP) than carbon dioxide.

   With 60 billion farm animals used globally every year, and global meat production predicted to double by 2050, international organizations and governments must urgently address the issue of production of animal protein.

   Sustainable agriculture must reduce large concentrations of livestock as well as reducing overall numbers of animals.

3. **Protect biodiversity in all its aspects**

   On-farm solutions to maintaining and promoting biodiversity include minimising or abandoning use of toxic pesticides, maintaining or planting hedgerows and wide borders around crop-land, preserving agricultural wetlands and planting trees, which can also be used to provide shelter for free range pigs, cattle and chickens, promote better air quality and are vital to bird life.

   Governments should invest in research and support for organic farming which can have a beneficial effect in maintaining and promoting biodiversity and which promotes the health of the soil.

   With a third of livestock species under threat, farmers should be encouraged to rear traditional or local breeds of animals, which are often hardier and well suited to local conditions. In the transition phase (towards sustainable farming), farmers should be assisted in finding premium markets for products from such animals.

4. Protect the welfare of farm and working animals

In industrial "factory farms" the animals are often unable to carry out normal behaviors and are kept in confined, often overcrowded conditions. Sustainable agriculture must be sustainable for the animals, too, as they are sentient beings, capable of suffering.

International development agencies and governments should promote higher welfare farming. Farm animals should be kept in conditions which promote their health and welfare, preferably with an outdoor range for grazing or foraging and for exercise. Indoor housing should provide material such as straw, wood shavings or rice husks as bedding material.

Working animals are frequently worked too hard and often suffer from hunger or thirst, parasitic diseases and sores.

Schemes to allow farmers on low incomes to access veterinary care for livestock and working animals should be a priority for governments and development agencies. They should also assist farmers with marketing produce from higher welfare, non-industrial farms.

5. Produce the kind of food which will contribute to healthy and affordable diets for both humans and farm animals.

Meat and dairy are expensive commodities to produce, can have adverse impacts on global food and water resources, can damage the environment, including the climate, and can end up contributing to high rates of certain non-communicable diseases in humans. In addition, large concentrations of animal numbers in intensive farms provide ideal conditions for transmission and mutation of zoonoses (diseases transmitted from animals to humans) and viruses.

Governments and international agencies must tackle the growing obesity crisis, as the "western" diet, with its high proportion of meats and dairy products, spreads globally. Related conditions such as type-2 diabetes, certain heart conditions and cancers are on the increase, causing much human suffering and a massive strain on medical and health resources.

There is sufficient research to show that a plant-based diet high in fruits and vegetables, with minimal red meats is best. Governments and intergovernmental agencies should promote such diets. One method would be to promote contraction and convergence policies, where those on western diets cut back their consumption of meat and dairy, whilst allowing those, e.g. in sub-Saharan Africa, to increase their consumption, with both converging at a level which is sustainable for human health and for the planet's resources and the environment.

Around a third of the world's cereal harvest and over 90% of soya is used for animal feed. This land could be used to grow crops for human food. In addition, feeding cereals to animals is an inefficient way to feed people. It takes 4.5 plant-derived calories to produce one calorie of egg or milk and 9 plant-derived calories to produce one calorie of beef or lamb meat.

With a further use of cereals for biofuel production, there is a growing global food crisis as the price of cereals is becoming unsustainable for the poor. Livestock production is also water-intensive, especially the indoor, intensive systems.

Reducing livestock numbers would free up food crops to provide food for the swelling human population.

In the future, cereals and soya should be grown primarily for human consumption, with animal farming being undertaken in smaller farming units where farmers can take care of and pride in their livestock and where environmental and human health can be protected and promoted.

Tipping Points:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/tipping_draft.htm

Edited by: William Gellermann, Ph.D., Email: gmann@earthlink.net

The climate change crisis is overwhelming from our separate, individual points of view. It is our conviction that few if any of us have the ability to cope with it as individuals. But collectively, WE can cope. The question is: how can we develop our ability to act collectively? The Tipping Points Working Group recommends reading *Global Mind Change,* by Willis Harman (former head of the Institute of Noetic Sciences, founded by Edgar Mitchell, the astronaut), which describes an alternative that is at least conceivable (as evidenced by many of the people interviewed by Russell DiCarlo in *Towards A New World View: Conversations at the Leading Edge*). In brief, Harman suggests that each of us can choose how we will live our lives, based on the self-interested ego or the interest of our global community as experienced through intuition. The possibility of intuitive guidance is grounded in the idea that WE are all connected by spirit. We also recommend following your intuition's guidance about what you can do to contribute to a collaborative response to the crisis we all face.

Global Fresh Water Crisis:

http://www.climatecaucus.net/water_rec.htm

Edited By: Prof. Narendra Kumar, Secretary General, Global Forum for Disaster Management. Email: nkchoudharymumbai@yahoo.com, **Lalit P. Chaudhari, Ph.D.**, Vice President, ISDR, India. Email: clkp123@yahoo.com, **Larry W. Roeder, Jr., MS**, Former Policy Advisor on Disaster Management, IO/SHA, US Department of State. Email: roederaway@yahoo.com

- Each nation should create a National Water Commission to provide guidance to sub-national authorities on water policy.
- The UN should create a Water Policy Commission to develop global guidelines and funding opportunities for new water protection and storage technologies to ameliorate the global water crisis.
- NGOs who build their own HQs should invest in water recycling technology and use sustainable construction materials such as bamboo in lieu of rainforest woods.

Abstracts of New Chapter Topic Proposals submitted for Phase II (2009):

Enhanced Ecologically-Oriented Renewable Energy Program for Sustainable Development:

Main coordinators/editors: Francis C W Fung, Ph.D., World Harmony Organization, and **Richard Jordan**, Chairman of the 60th UN DPI/NGO Conference on Climate Change.

This chapter will be based on SCIENCE in service to solutions for energy production for sustainable development.

ABSTRACT

- Small scale energy projects that respect biodiversity while maximizing the positive forces of nature will not only be a positive solution to the challenge of climate change, such projects will also be able to be used in disaster relief programs in the face of rebuilding efforts.
- New technologies must be invented or developed to minimize the harmful effects to nature, including landscape, birds and marine biology, in exploitation of wind, hydro and wave energy. Following are suggested enhanced ecology-oriented ideas for small appropriate wind and hydro power plants.
- The use of omni-directional vertical turbine, venturi-housing designs can have protective covers for the wind inlets, thus ensuring that bird species are protected.
- Instead of direct use of hydro power by allowing water and marine micro organisms through the turbine generators, water can be diverted through hydraulic air entrainment compressors, without going through moving turbines, for usable power. Marine life is not destroyed. The tail water after aeration is beneficial for irrigation and fish farming as well.
- Most of all, compared to conventional hydro power plants, small compressed air hydro power plants are much easier to manipulate than direct hydro power plants, thus minimizing disturbance to the landscape by dams.
- A system of small scale Hydraulic Air Compressor Generators (HACG) can be distributed along a river or around a body of water. With the aerated tail water not forced through the vigor of the generator turbine, returning to the reservoirs or rivers down stream, the need for building large scale dams is not necessary.
- In conclusion, if humans and nature work in harmony with each other, the impacts of projects built by systems engineers who understand the need to work with nature rather than against it will be the order of the day in the near future.
- A menu of renewable energy technologies will truly lead to sustainable energy production.
- This chapter will deal not only with the technical solutions for using clean energy; this chapter will also deal with the philosophical foundations underlying the reasons for such work.
- To implement new technical solutions, we propose that the United Nations Energy Group immediately initiate a GENEI (Green Energy Inventions) Depository for selected appropriate technology for commercialization, available to all nations.

Climate Change Education:

Coordinators/Editors: Moki Kokoris, MN, DPI/NGO Representative for the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations and founder of 90-north.com, an outreach environmental education program, Email: Moki@cloud9.net, **Nicole Rom**, Executive Director of the Will Steger Foundation: http://www.willstegerfoundation.org, Email: nicole@willstegerfoundation.org, **Abby Fenton**, Education Program Manager of the Global Warming 101 Initiative: http://globalwarming101.com , Email: abby@willstegerfoundation.org

As we look ahead to 2009 and beyond, we take stock of a changing political climate, a shrinking window of opportunity to make the changes needed to slow global warming, and a growing population of new voters and policy makers coming of age. We believe the time is critical to engage our young citizens in global warming education and solutions. In contrast to the grim reality of global warming, young climate activists are a beacon of hope. They are as diverse as they are many and are building momentum for significant local, national, and international climate change policy reform.

Mission Philosophy: EDUCATE = INSPIRE = EMPOWER

The ultimate goal of environmental education is to influence the attitudes, affect the behavior of learners to promote responsible environmental stewardship, and help foster a new understanding and respect for the planet. Traditional thinking has been that as people become more knowledgeable about the environment and its associated issues, their behavior will change.

This chapter's objective is to:

- support educators around the world with authentic, relevant climate change education resources and distance-learning programs,
- engage society's emerging leaders in finding new and unique global warming solutions,
- empower youth to believe they can influence policy decisions,
- inspire millions through media coverage and by partnering with government, industry, and faith organizations to reach thousands more across the globe,
- work toward changing the actions of people, industry, and governments worldwide by directly engaging decision-makers, and
- help establish programs that provide an international platform for further education, discussion and civic engagement.

The fundamental edict is that human beings are not *distinct* from nature but are a part *of* it.

Climate Change & The Oceans:

Coordinator/Editor: David W. Randle - Managing Director for the Waves of Change campaign of the International Ocean Institute, an international organization headquartered in Malta with 26 operational centers around the world. Director of the WHALE Center and along with Dr. Noel Brown, former director of UNEP/RONA, co-facilitator the Global Healing Initiative.
(see: www.globalhealing.net)

Climate Change has several significant impacts on the oceans. Some of the key issues this chapter will address include but are not limited to:

- Ocean Acidification: This is one of the greatest threats to the health of the oceans and threatens the very foundation of all ocean life. Increased carbon emissions has raised the acidification so we are now past the healthy point and moving toward the tipping point.

- Sea Level Rise: Sea level rise threatens a variety of ecosystem habitat including wetlands, estuaries, coastal habitat for marine mammals, and submersion of small islands.
- Bleaching of Coral Reefs: Impacts from climate change could wipe out most of the coral reefs of the world that would also lead to some species extinction.
- Hurricanes: Science is still debating whether there will be more frequent hurricanes due to climate change. What is generally agreed upon though is that the hurricanes in the future are likely to be more powerful due to the warmer waters that climate change will produce.
- Change in Ocean Currents: Potential change in ocean currents would not only disrupt existing trade routes but potentially have dire harm through change in weather patterns, temperature changes, and may accelerate sea level rise.
- Impacts on Marine Food Security: Fifty percent of the world's protein comes from fisheries. Degradation and destruction of habitat threaten to remove the security of one of the world's primary food sources.

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Participating Authors:

For further details, go to: http://www.climatecaucus.net/expert_participants.htm
(Note: Some formatting problems may occasionally emerge during transfer of data from Macintosh to Windows-based computers)

1.	**Lorena Aguilar**, Senior gender advisor to the World Conservation Union
2.	**Glenn Albrecht, Ph.D**, Associate Professor: Environmental Studies, Discipline of Geography and Environmental Studies, School of Environmental and Life Sciences, The University of Newcastle, Australia
3.	**Ragaa Abdelrhman Ali Alzain,** Khartoum, Sudan
4.	**Michael Appleby, Ph.D.,** Trade Policy Manager**,** WSPA, World Society for the Protection of Animals
5.	**Dominique Bachelet, Ph.D.,** Director, Climate Change Science The Nature Conservancy
6.	**Albert Bates,** Ecovillage Training Center at The Farm community in Summertown,Tennesse
7.	**Teresa Flores Bedregal,** Bolivian Wildlife Society
8.	**Mary O'Neill Berry, Ph.D,** International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
9.	**Suruchi Bhadwal,** India Habitat Centre
10.	**Justin Black,** Sirota Survey Intelligence
11.	**Renata Bloem,** CONGO
12.	**John Bolling, MD,** Director of Mandala Soul-Centered Cultural Institute, Associate Professor of Psychology at College of New Rochelle and Empire State College
13.	**David Bowles,** Head of External Affairs, RSPCA, Royal Society for the Protection of Animals, Wilberforce Way, Southwater, Horsham, West

	Sussex, UK.
14.	**Pakping Bruns,** coordinates participatory watershed management projects
15.	**Elizabeth Carll, Ph.D.,** Representative to the United Nations of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
16.	**Prof. Scott Carlin, Ph.D.,** Long Island University
17.	**Ambassador Chowdhury,** UN Under-Secretary General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries
18.	**Prof. Narendra Kumar Choudhary,** Secretary General, Global Forum For Disaster Management, GFDM
19.	**Lalit P. Chaudhari,. Ph.D.,** Institute for Sustainable Development and Research
20.	**Blanche Cook, Ph.D.,** City University of New York
21.	**Molly Cross, Ph.D.,** Wildlife Conservation Society, Bozeman, Montana
22.	**Jennifer Czincz**, B.A., Ph.D. Candidate, Clinical Psychology, University of Ottawa, 11 Marie Curie-Centre, for Psychological Services, Ottawa, Ontario
23.	**Joyce D'Silva,** Ambassador, Compassion in World Farming
24.	**Tara DePorte,** Lower East Side Ecology Center
25.	**Saul Eisen, Ph.D.,** Professor of Psychology, Founder, Graduate Program in Organization Development, Sonoma State University
26.	**Edward Sieveking Emery, Ph.D.**, International School for Mental Health, Representative to the United Nations of World Information Transfer
27.	**Cathey Falvo, MD, MPH,** International Society of Doctors for the Environment
28.	**Erika Fleishman, Ph.D.** National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
29.	**Brian Flynn**, LCSW, MA, Director of Admissions and Student Services, Department of Social Work, College of Community and Public Affairs, Binghamton University
30.	**Maureen Fordham,** Gender and Disaster Network
31.	**Cesar Gayoso**
32.	**William Gellermann, Ph.D.,** Co-Chair of Communications Coordination Committee for the UN (CCC/UN)
33.	**Georgina Galanis,** VP, Association for Spirituality and Psychotherapy, and NGO Institute for InterBalkan Relations
34.	**Raphael Gitau,** Kenya Research Fellow, Tegemeo Institute, Egerton University
35.	**Sarah Gogel**, LMSW, Clinician and Outreach Coordinator, PARTNERS Program, an Evidence-Based Trauma-Focused Clinical and Research Center at St John's University, New York
36.	**Prof. Dr.h.c. Johann G. Goldammer, Ph.D.**, Global Fire, Monitoring Center (GFMC)/Fire Ecology Research Group, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry
37.	**JP Gosh,** South Asia Social Initiatives (SASI)
38.	**Lee Hannah,** Adjunct Faculty, Senior Research Fellow, Conservation International
39.	**Annelise Jarvis Hansenl,** KiK-Kulturel Information-Koordination-Denmark
40.	**Syed Kamrul Hasan,** Learning, Education & Advocacy in Development
41.	**Minu Hemmati,** self-employed advisor in sustainable development
42.	**Imam Yahya Hendi,** Muslim Chaplain at Georgetown University
43.	**Charles G. Hitchcock, Ph.D,** Peace Action
44.	**Gerardo Huertas, M.Sc. Biol.,** WSPA Disaster Operations Director – Costa Rica
45.	**Jeffery Huffines,** National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is
46.	**Nitya Jacob,** Resource Person and Moderator, Water Community, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
47.	**Kasey Jakobs,** Climate Caucus Aide

48.	**Masum Hasan Jahangir,** Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)
49.	**HyunJin Jeon,** UNEP National Committee for the Republic of Korea
50	**Richard Jordan,** International Council for Caring Communities
51..	**Depinder Kapur,** Country Representative, WaterAid India
52.	**Ani Kalayjian, Ph.D.,** Prof. of Psychology, Fordham University, and UN, NGO Human Rights Committee Board Member
53.	**Michelle Kim, Ph.D.,** Prof. of Philosophy, SUNY Westchester Community College, and UN Eco-Spirituality Working Group
54.	**Sahondra Kiplagat,** Research Fellow, Tegemeo Institute
55.	**Moki Kokoris, MN,** World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
56.	**Prof. Narendra Kumar, Ph.D.,** Global Forum for Disaster Management
57.	**Judy Kuriansky, Ph.D.**, Faculty, Department of Clinical Psychology, Columbia University Teachers College and Department of Psychiatry, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Representative to the United Nations of the International Association of Applied Psychologists and the World Council of Psychotherapy
58.	**Mary Jo Larson, Ph.D.,** University for Peace
59.	**Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt,** The Australian National University
60.	**Jennifer L. Lanier, Ph.D.,** WSPA
61.	**Judy Lerner, MS,** Peace Action
62.	**Clive Lipchin, Ph.D.,** Director of Research for Arava Institute for Environmental Studies
63.	**Henriette Mackensen,** Deutsche Tierschutzbund e.V. (German Animal Welfare Federation), Neubiberg / Germany
64.	**Rosemary Olive Mbone,** WICO International
65.	**Cindy Milburn,** Senior Adviser (Research and Development), International Fund for Animal Welfare, IFAW
66.	**Marlyn Mehr,** Unitarian Universalists
67.	**Kalika Mohapatra,** Senior Programme Associate, Disaster Mitigation & Vulnerability Reduction, UNDP Orissa Hub, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India
68.	**Niaz Muhammad,** CARE International
69.	**Valerie Nelson,** Social development and environment specialist, Natural Resources Institute
70.	**Darlyne G. Nemeth, Ph.D.**, M.P: Neuropsychology Center of Louisiana , Baton Rouge Louisiana, Representative to the United Nations for the World Council for Psychotherapy
71.	**Sister Helen Ojario,** Sisters of Mount Carmel, New Orleans, LA.
72.	**Perumalsamy Navaraj, Ph.D.,** Yadava College
73.	**Danielle Nierenberg,** animal agriculture and climate change specialist, The Humane Society of the United States, Maryland, USA.
74.	**Marcus Oxley,** Tearfund and **Chair** Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
75.	**Erisa Peng,** The Ribbon International
76.	**Michele Peppers,** The Ribbon International
77.	**Ana Pinto**, Consultant
78.	**Kathleen Quain,** Information Habitat
79.	**Tamasin Ramsay, Ph.D.,** Candidate, Monash University , New York , NGO affiliation: Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
80.	**Dr. Sorosh Rashan, MD**, Chair of International health Awareness Network
81.	**Dr. Eleanor Rae,** Founder and President, Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine; Co-Chair, UN Earth Values Caucus
82.	**Rachel Ravich, Ph.D.,** Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI),

83.	**Walter Reichman, Ed.D.,** International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
84.	**Joanne Robinson,** a Board Member for the Peace Action Fund of New York State
85.	**Larry W. Roeder, Jr. MS,** UN Affairs Director, World Society for the Protection of Animals
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106.	**Gary Tabor, VMD, MES,** Wildlife Conservation Society
107.	**Rabbi Lawrence Troster,** Greenfaith Interfaith Partners in Action for the Earth
108.	**Maya K. Tsekenis**, Fordham University, Graduate School of Social Service , MSW Candidate, United Nations, International Federation of Social Workers Intern, Healthy Connections, Mental Health Intern
109.	**Rick Ufik,** We The World
110.	**Chera Van Burg,** Executive Director Species Alliance
111.	**Nancy E. Wallace,** NGO Representative to the United Nations of the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH).
112.	**Peter R. (Pete) Walker, Ph.D.,** American Psychological Association
113.	**Megan Watford,** University of Central Florida
114.	**Inka Weissbecker, Ph.D.,** NGO Representative to the United Nations of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS, in consultative status with DPI and ECOSOC), Associate Research Scientist, University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development, MPH candidate, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston
115.	**Florentina Williamson-Noble,** American Foundation of Savoy Orders

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118.	**Sandra A. Witt**, LCSW-R, The Family & Children's Society, Binghamton, NY
119.	**June Zeitlin,** Women's Environmental and Development Organization