Climate Justice Now!
The Durban Declaration on Carbon Trading

As representatives of people’s movements and independent organisations, we reject the claim that carbon trading will halt the climate crisis. This crisis has been caused more than anything else by the mining of fossil fuels and the release of their carbon to the oceans, air, soil and living things. This excessive burning of fossil fuels is now jeopardising Earth’s ability to maintain a liveable climate.

Governments, export credit agencies, corporations and international financial institutions continue to support and finance fossil fuel exploration, extraction and other activities that worsen global warming, such as forest degradation and destruction on a massive scale, while dedicating only token sums to renewable energy. It is particularly disturbing that the World Bank has recently defied the recommendation of its own Extractive Industries Review which calls for the phasing out of World Bank financing for coal, oil and gas extraction.

We denounce the further delays in ending fossil fuel extraction that are being caused by corporate, government and United Nations’ attempts to construct a “carbon market”, including a market trading in “carbon sinks”.

History has seen attempts to commodify land, food, labour, forests, water, genes and ideas. Carbon trading follows in the footsteps of this history and turns the earth’s carbon-cycling capacity into property to be bought or sold in a global market. Through this process of creating a new commodity – carbon - the Earth’s ability and capacity to support a climate conducive to life and human societies is now passing into the same corporate hands that are destroying the climate.

People around the world need to be made aware of this commodification and privatization and actively intervene to ensure the protection of the Earth’s climate.

Carbon trading will not contribute to achieving this protection of the Earth’s climate. It is a false solution which entrenches and magnifies social inequalities in many ways:

- The carbon market creates transferable rights to dump carbon in the air, oceans, soil and vegetation far in excess of the capacity of these systems to hold it. Billions of dollars worth of these rights are to be awarded free of charge to the biggest corporate emitters of greenhouse gases in the electric power, iron and steel, cement, pulp and paper, and other sectors in industrialised nations who have caused the climate crisis and already exploit these systems the most. Costs of future reductions in fossil fuel use are likely to fall disproportionately on the public sector, communities, indigenous peoples and individual taxpayers.

- The Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), as well as many private sector trading schemes, encourage industrialised countries and their corporations to finance or create cheap carbon dumps such as large-scale tree plantations in the South as a lucrative alternative to reducing emissions in the North.

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Other CDM projects, such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) -reduction schemes, focus on end-of pipe technologies and thus do nothing to reduce the impact of fossil fuel industries’ impacts on local communities. In addition, these projects dwarf the tiny volume of renewable energy projects which constitute the CDM’s sustainable development window-dressing.

- Impacts from fossil-fuel industries and other greenhouse-gas producing industries such as displacement, pollution, or climate change, are already disproportionately felt by small island states, coastal peoples, indigenous peoples, local communities, fisherfolk, women, youth, poor people, elderly and marginalized communities. CDM projects intensify these impacts in several ways. First, they sanction continued exploration for, and extraction, refining and burning of fossil fuels. Second, by providing finance for private sector projects such as industrial tree plantations, they appropriate land, water and air already supporting the lives and livelihoods of local communities for new carbon dumps for Northern industries.

- The refusal to phase out the use of coal, oil and gas, which is further entrenched by carbon trading, is also causing more and more military conflicts around the world, magnifying social and environmental injustice. This in turn diverts vast resources to military budgets which could otherwise be utilized to support economies based on renewable energies and energy efficiency.

In addition to these injustices, the internal weaknesses and contradictions of carbon trading are in fact likely to make global warming worse rather than “mitigate” it. CDM projects, for instance, cannot be verified to be “neutralizing” any given quantity of fossil fuel extraction and burning. Their claim to be able to do so is increasingly dangerous because it creates the illusion that consumption and production patterns, particularly in the North, can be maintained without harming the climate.

In addition, because of the verification problem, as well as a lack of credible regulation, no one in the CDM market is likely to be sure what they are buying. Without a viable commodity to trade, the CDM market and similar private sector trading schemes are a total waste of time when the world has a critical climate crisis to address.

In an absurd contradiction the World Bank facilitates these false, market-based approaches to climate change through its Prototype Carbon Fund, the BioCarbon Fund and the Community Development Carbon Fund at the same time it is promoting, on a far greater scale, the continued exploration for, and extraction and burning of fossil fuels – many of which are to ensure increased emissions of the North.

In conclusion, ‘giving carbon a price’ will not prove to be any more effective, democratic, or conducive to human welfare, than giving genes, forests, biodiversity or clean rivers a price.

We reaffirm that drastic reductions in emissions from fossil fuel use are a pre-requisite if we are to avert the climate crisis. We affirm our responsibility to coming generations to seek real solutions that are viable and truly sustainable and that do not sacrifice marginalized communities.
We therefore commit ourselves to help build a global grassroots movement for climate justice, mobilize communities around the world and pledge our solidarity with people opposing carbon trading on the ground.

Signed 10 October 2004
Glenmore Centre, Durban, South Africa

DURBAN MEETING SIGNATORIES

Carbon Trade Watch
Indigenous Environmental Network
Climate & Development Initiatives, Uganda
Coecocoeiba-Amigos de la Tierra, Costa Rica
CORE Centre for Organisation Research & Education, Manipur, India
Delhi Forum, India
Earthlife Africa (ELA) eThekwini Branch, South Africa
FERN, EU
FASE-ES/Green Desert Network Brazil
Global Justice Ecology Project, USA

groundwork, South Africa
National Forum of Forest People And Forest Workers(NFFPW), India
Patrick Bond, Professor, University of KwaZulu Natal School of Development Studies, South Africa
O le Siosiomaga Society, Samoa
South Durban Community Alliance (SDCEA), South Africa
Sustainable Energy & Economy Network, USA
The Corner House, UK
Timberwatch Coalition, South Africa
World Rainforest Movement, Uruguay

SUPPORTING ORGANISATIONAL SIGNATORIES

50 Years Is Enough: U.S. Network for Global Economic Justice, USA
Africafiles, Canada
Africa Groups of Sweden, Sweden
Alianza Verde, Honduras
Ambiente y Sociedad, Argentina
Angikar Bangladesh Foundation, Bangladesh
Anisa Colombia, Colombia
Asociacion Alternativa Ambiental, Spain
Asociacion Amigos Reserva Yaguarendi, Argentina
Asociacion de Guardaparques Argentinos, Argentina
Asociación Ecologista Piuque, Argentina
Asociacion para la Defensa del Medio Ambiente del Noreste Dení, France
Asociación San Francisco de Asís, Argentina
Association France Amerique Latine, France
Asociacion Lihue San Carlos de Barloche / Rio Negro, Argentina
Asociacion pour un contrat mondial de l'eau, Comité de Seine Saint Denis, France
Asociación Caeté - Cultura e Natureza, Brasil
Athlone Park Residents Association, South Africa
Austerville Clinic Committee, South Africa
Australian Greens, Australia
Aukland Rising Tide, New Zealand
BanglaPraxis, Bangladesh
Benjamin E. Mays Center, USA
Bluff Ridge Conservancy (BRC), South Africa
BOA, Venezuela
Boulder Environmental Activists Resource, Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center, USA
The Bread of Life Development Foundation, Nigeria
CENSAT-Friends of the Earth Colombia, Colombia
Center for Economic Justice, USA
Centre for Environmental Justice, Sri Lanka
Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights Inc./Friends of the Earth (PNG), Papua New Guinea
Center for Urban Transformation, USA
Centro de Investigacion Cientifica de Yucatan A.C., Mexico
Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, USA
Christ the King Church Group, South Africa
Clairwood Ratepayers Association (CRA), South Africa
Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers, USA
Colectivo de Proyectos Alternativos de México (COPAL), Mexico
Colectivo MadreSelva, Guatemala

Comité de Analisis "Ana Silvia Olán" de Sonsonate – CANASO.El Salvador
Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, USA
Community Health Cell, Bangalore, India
Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO), Netherlands
C.P.E.M. Nº29-Ciencias Ambientes, Argentina
Del Consejo de Organizaciones de Médicos y Parteras Indígenas Tradicionales de Chiapas, Mexico
Ecoisia, Puerto Rico
EarthLink e.V.-The People & Nature Network, Germany
Ecological Society of the Philippines, Philippines
Ecologistas en Acción, Spain
Ecoportal.net, Argentina
ECOTERRA International
El Centro de Ecología y Excursionismo de la Universidad de Carabobo, Venezuela
Els Verds - Alternativa Verda, Spain
Environment Desk of Images Asia, Thailand
FASE Gurupá, Brasil
Forest Peoples Programme, UK
Foundation for Grassroots Initiatives in Africa, Ghana
Friends of the Earth International
Friends of the Earth Australia, Australia
Friends of the Siberian Forests, Russia
FSC-Brasil, Brasil
Fundación Argentina de Etoecología (FAE), Argentina
Fundación Los de Tilquiza, proyecto AGUAVERDE, Argentina
Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherche sure les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement (GERERE), Morocco
Grupo di Volontariato Civile (GVC-Italia), oficina de Nicaragua, Nicaragua
House of Worship, South Africa
Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network, Peru
InfoNature, Portugal
Infringement Festival, Canada
Iniciativa Arcoiris de Ecología y Sociedad, Argentina
Iniciativa Radial, Argentina
Institute for Social Ecology Biotechnology Project, USA
Instituto Ecoal para Cidadania, Brasil
Instituto Igaré, Brasil
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Belgium
International Indian Treaty Council
Isipingo Environmental Committee (IEC), South Africa
Isipingo Ratepayers Association, South Africa
Jeunesse Horizon, Camerun

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list of supporting signatories

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