The politics of climate change from Copenhagen to Durban

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21 September 2011

cartoons by Zapiro

What is at stake at COP 17

Our objective is to advance socio-economic and environmental justice by developing critical knowledge about, for and in dialogue with civil society through teaching, research and publishing.
Durban’s COP17
‘Conference of Polluters’
28 Nov-9 Dec 2011
International Convention Centre
Civil society 'C17' unity at the UNFCCC negotiations at the Durban University of Technology alternatives summit. 'Civilised' society in the Africa Pavilion marquee (parking lot). Civil society 'C17' unity at the Durban University of Technology alternatives summit.
last time SA hosted global environment conference: WSSD

World Summit on Sustainable Development
Johannesburg, 31 August 2002: 30,000 protested UN ‘type-two partnerships’, privatisation of water, emissions trading, neoliberalism
A TIMETABLE TO REDUCE EMISSIONS?!
NOT UNTIL THERE'S MORE EVIDENCE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE!
A GIFT FROM THE CORPORATE WORLD!

Sustainable Development

Profit
Self Regulation
Unfair Trade

Johannesburg World Summit 2002
I think the economic logic behind dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest wage country is impeccable and we should face up to that…

(preparing for original Rio Earth Summit, secret memo of Bank chief economist Larry Summers, later US Treasury Secretary and Obama’s economic manager – full memo: www.whirledbank.org)
our theory: ‘impeccable logic’ of capitalist/non-capitalist relations

Rosa Luxemburg

‘Accumulation of capital periodically bursts out in crises and spurs capital on to a continual extension of the market. Capital cannot accumulate without the aid of non-capitalist organisations, nor ... can it tolerate their continued existence side by side with itself. Only the continuous and progressive disintegration of non-capitalist organisations makes accumulation of capital possible.’

The Accumulation of Capital, 1919.
extra-economic coercion is vital for neoliberalism according to Friedman (advisor to Pinochet after 9/11/73 coup in Chile): ‘only a crisis - actual or perceived - produces real change’

Chile: ‘the most extreme capitalist makeover ever attempted anywhere... “Chicago School” revolution, as so many of Pinochet’s economists had studied under Friedman there. He coined a phrase for this painful tactic: “shock treatment”.’
A closer look at Marx’s description of primitive accumulation reveals a wide range of processes. These include

- the commodification and privatization of land and the forceful expulsion of peasant populations;
- conversion of various forms of property rights (common, collective, state, etc.) into exclusive private property rights;
- suppression of rights to the commons;
- commodification of labour power and the suppression of alternative (indigenous) forms of production and consumption;
- colonial, neocolonial and imperial processes of appropriation of assets (including natural resources);
- monetisation of exchange and taxation (particularly of land);
- slave trade; and
- usury, the national debt and ultimately the credit system as radical means of primitive accumulation.

-- The New Imperialism, 2003
DAVID HARVEY
THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM
26TH APRIL, 2010

IS IT TIME TO LOOK BEYOND CAPITALISM TOWARDS A NEW SOCIAL ORDER THAT WOULD ALLOW US TO LIVE WITHIN A SYSTEM THAT COULD BE RESPONSIBLE, JUST & HUMANE?
Ugandan marxist Dani Nabudere’s ‘financialization’ thesis vindicated

The Crash of International Finance Capital and The Rise and Fall of Money Capital

source: The Economist
‘overaccumulation’ and GDP stagnation: source of decline in finance-adjusted US profits

US corporate profits derived much less from manufacturing products; much greater sources of profits came from abroad; profits also came more from returns on financial assets.

Source: Gerard Dumenil and Dominique Levy

Figure 3  US, nonfinancial corporations: Profit rates prior to the payment of real interest (—) and after (—), %

In the first series, profits are equal to the net product minus the cost of labor, and business and profit taxes. They are divided by the net worth (total assets minus debt). For the second series, real interest is subtracted from profits, i.e., interest minus a correction for the depreciation of debt resulting from inflation.

Rest of the world: (——); Financial sector: (-----); Manufacturing: (———)
context: US economy as core site of overaccumulation and financialisation

when crisis sets in, 3 displacement techniques: ‘shifting’, ‘stalling’, ‘stealing’
the spatial fix, temporal fix and accumulation by dispossession
UK Climate Change Minister Greg Barker, 2010: “We want the City of London, with its unique expertise in innovative financial products, to lead the world and become the global hub for green growth finance. We need to put the sub-prime disaster behind us ...”
Hoodwinked in the Hothouse
False Solutions to climate change

Indigenous Peoples’ Guide
FALSE SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Rising Tide North America
and Carbon Trade Watch

DONT’ BE FOOLED!
False Solutions: technology

- **dirty ‘clean energy’:** nuclear, ‘clean coal’, fracking shale gas, hydropower, hydrogen;
- **biofuels, biomass, biochar;**
- **Carbon Capture and Storage;** and
- **other whacky geoengineering gimmicks** (Genetically Modified trees; sulfates in the air to shut out the sun; iron filings in the sea to create algae blooms; artificial microbes to convert plant biomass into fuels, chemicals and products; large-scale solar reflection e.g. desert plastic-wrap)
biofuel (soya, maize) as False Solution

- Energy Negative
- Water Negative
- Production Increases Air/Water Pollution
- Drives up Energy, Food, Land Prices
- Increases Monoculture, Decreases Sustainability
- Increases Land Concentration in Fewer Hands
- Increases Power/Control by MNCs

– Howard Ehrman, Univ of Illinois

‘The shift from petroleum to biomass is, in fact, worsening climate change, increasing deforestation and biodiversity loss, degrading soils and depleting water supplies. Further, the new “bio-based” economy threatens livelihoods, especially in the global South where it encourages “land grabs”.’

- ETC Group, EcoNexus/African Biodiversity Network/Gaia, Biofuel Watch
Carbon Capture and Storage as False Solution

**critique:**

- violates Precautionary Principle
- costs are excessive
- increases energy to produce power by 25%
- unproven technology
- at least a decade away from implementation
- prolongs extraction of coal

- Howard Ehrman, Univ of Illinois
geoengineering False Solutions stymied?

Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, 2010: no geoengineering activities should take place until risks to the environment and biodiversity and associated social, cultural and economic impacts have been appropriately considered.

Neth Dano, ETC Group Philippines: “Not perfect... interim definition of geoengineering is too narrow because it does not include Carbon Capture and Storage technologies... a change of course is essential, and geoengineering is clearly not the way forward.”
Payment for ‘Environmental Services’?

ecosystems useful to humans:
• **storage of carbon** by soils, vegetation, and oceans,
• **habitats** for plants, animals, and microorganisms,
• **filtering of fresh water**, and even
• **aesthetic or spiritual significance of landscapes**

- source: Kathy McAfee, SF State University
Compensating the poor and other land users for practices that maintain healthy, ‘service-producing’ ecosystems may be an important part of strategies for sustainable and equitable development. Serious problems arise, however, when such compensation schemes are framed as markets.

-Kathy McAfee, SF State University

Main False Solution: global carbon market core to multilateral climate governance
can ‘global governance’ fix world crises?
 recent record of elites: repeated *top-down failures*

- last solution: 1987 Montreal Protocol on CFCs (ozone hole)

but since then:
- dominant *neoliberals* (1990s), *neoconservatives* (2000s)
- World Bank, IMF Annual Meetings: trivial reforms
  (Chinese voting power rising a few %, Africa stagnant)
- ‘Post-Washington Consensus’: Stiglitz fired, 1999
- UN Millennium Development Goal rhetoric, 2000
- WTO Doha Agenda 2001: failure
- Monterrey Financing for Development summit, 2002,
  then G20 global financial reregulation, 2008-09: failure
- renewed wars in Central Asia, Middle East, North Africa
- UN Security Council reform attempts failed, 2005
- G8 aid promises (especially for Africa) broken, 2005
- Kyoto Protocol on climate: Copenhagen Accord tragedy
Copenhagen Accord, COP 15, December 2009

- Jacob Zuma (SA)
- Lula da Silva (Brazil)
- Barack Obama (USA)
- Wen Jiabao (China)
- Manmohan Singh (India)

“they broke the UN!”
(Bill McKibbon, 350.org)

non-binding! 4 degree increase!
world’s biggest polluter
HOW THE UNFCCC DISCUSSES EMISSIONS
(REMEMBER THE FAMOUS BEANS SCENE IN "BLAZING SADDLES"?)

structural problem: national self-interest at UN COPs
lead US climate negotiator Todd Stern, on demand for recognising climate debt?

‘The sense of guilt or culpability or reparations – I just categorically reject that’

Stern thus rejects core principle: ‘polluter pays’

WikiLeaks revealed (Feb ‘10) Stern/Pershing bribery and bullying: Ethiopia, Maldives, Bolivia, Ecuador
The debt of nations and the distribution of ecological impacts from human activities

U. Thara Srinivasan\textsuperscript{a,b}, Susan P. Carey\textsuperscript{c}, Eric Hallstein\textsuperscript{d}, Paul A. T. Higgins\textsuperscript{d,e}, Amber C. Kerr\textsuperscript{d}, Laura E. Koteen\textsuperscript{d}, Adam B. Smith\textsuperscript{d}, Reg Watson\textsuperscript{f}, John Harte\textsuperscript{c,d}, and Richard B. Norgaard\textsuperscript{d}

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As human impacts to the environment accelerate, disparities in the distribution of damages between rich and poor nations mount. Globally, environmental change is dramatically affecting the flow of ecosystem services, but the distribution of ecological damages and their driving forces has not been estimated. Here, we conservatively estimate the environmental costs of human activities over 1961–2000 in six major categories (climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, agricultural intensification and expansion, deforestation, overfishing, and mangrove conversion), quantitatively connecting costs borne by poor, middle-income, and rich nations to specific activities by each of these groups. Adjusting impact valuations for different standards of living across the groups as commonly practiced, we find striking imbalances. Climate change and ozone depletion impacts predicted for low-income nations have been overwhelmingly driven by emissions from the other two groups, a pattern also observed for overfishing damages indirectly driven by the consumption of fishery products. Indeed, through disproportionate emissions of greenhouse gases alone, the rich group may have imposed climate damages on the poor group greater than the latter’s current foreign debt. Our analysis provides \textit{prima facie} evidence for an uneven distribution pattern of damages across income groups. Moreover, our estimates of each group’s share in various damaging activities are independent from controversies in environmental valuation methods. In a world increasingly connected ecologically and economically, our analysis is thus an early step toward reframing issues of environmental responsibility, development, and globalization in accordance with ecological costs.

| Category                  | Direct or indirect cause
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratospheric ozone-layer depletion</td>
<td>Chloofluorcarbon emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural intensification and expansion</td>
<td>Consumption of agricultural goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deforestation</td>
<td>Consumption of agricultural goods and forest products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing distribution of damages by income group and category]
who owes? who caused climate change?
GHG/capita by country, 1950-2000

Canada
USA
EU
Australia
Russia
who owes in 2000?
GHG/capita by country
Australia
USA
Saudi Arabia
Canada
Kazakhstan
Russia
who loses from climate change?
a ‘Climate Demography Vulnerability Index’

main losers:
Central America, central South America, the Arabian Peninsula, Southeast Asia and much of Africa

Geographic disparities and moral hazards in the predicted impacts of climate change on human populations

J. Samson¹, D. Berteaux², B. J. McGill¹ and M. M. Humphries¹
Green Climate Fund – $100bn/year by 2020 (promised), co-chaired by SA’s Trevor Manuel

- $100 billion *isn’t enough*
- **direct access?** ‘Basic Income Grants’ preferable to corrupt ‘aid’ (Manuel opposed)
- **False Solutions** to be funded
- Manuel wants *carbon trade* to provide 50% of GCF revenue
- **World Bank is interim GCF trustee** despite terrible record of managing climate and development funding
Should the World Bank be lead climate financier?

Robert Zoellick

- fossil fuel loans: $6.3 billion in 2009-10 year, up from $1.6 bn in 2006-07;
- commodity export dogma;
- resource curse financing;
- carbon trading promotion;
- Robert Zoellick qualifications:
  - WB prez after Wolfowitz was fired
  - Goldman Sachs int’l banker, 2006-7
  - US State Dep’t #2, 2005-6
  - US Trade Rep to WTO, 2001-5
  - Bush Jr’s Florida vote-counter, 2000
  - Enron ‘senior political advisor’, 1999
  - neocon Project for a New American Century founder, 1998 (‘invade Iraq’)
  - Fannie Mae #2, 1993-98
  - Presidential deputy chief of staff to George Bush Sr, 1992
  - US Treasury: Deputy Assistant Secretary during S&L crash, 1980s

breaks everything he touches

a very worried panda
Should the IMF be run by the likes of...
Cancun COP 16 revived market fix

in theory, as a ‘castle in the sky’...
but in reality, relying upon carbon markets is like building that castle atop quicksand! – given the market’s
• corruption,
• fraud,
• thievery,
• stagnation and
• speculation
carbon trading gimmick: in 1997, US vice-president Al Gore (later a carbon trader) pushed for Kyoto to include emissions markets, in exchange for Washington’s promised support ... promise soon broken

‘The European Union has adopted this US innovation and is making it work effectively there.’

(An Inconvenient Truth, p. 252)
emissions market’s five major crashes, 2006-09, 2010 stagnation, 2011 theft-closure, 2012 denouement?

impossible to finance renewable energy with such low carbon prices

does EU carbon trading ‘work effectively’?
how does carbon trading look in the South?

Plantar’s ‘green desert’ timber plantation

alien-invasive trees grow 10 years, then die and become charcoal for pig-iron, for Brazilian auto industry
Durban, South Africa: $15 million CDM pilot

Bisasar Road conversion of methane-to-electricity at environmentally-racist toxic dump

Africa’s largest landfill placed in black residential suburb (Clare Estate) by apartheid; municipality refused to close it thanks to World Bank 2002 investment hype: Prototype Carbon Fund credits

Sajida Khan’s family home
Sajida Khan (1952-2007) though felled by cancer from dump, she had co-hosted ‘Durban Group for Climate Justice’ (2004) and her challenge to Bisasar methane flaring temporarily rebuffed World Bank in 2005

*project went ahead in 2008-09 and currently CDM is paid just €14/tonne*
Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and forest Degradation

‘REDD-type projects have already caused land grabs, killings, violent evictions and forced displacement, violations of human rights, threats to cultural survival, militarization and servitude.’

- Tom Goldtooth, Indigenous Environmental Network
Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and forest Degradation

CJ critiques of REDD reforms:
- no chance of getting full Indigenous rights (e.g. free, prior and informed consent)
- no chance to keep REDD out of carbon markets and offsets
- no chance to win on definitional issues (plantations are not forests)
- highly divisive within indigenous peoples (e.g. Wangari Maathai is major supporter)
in sum, eight fatal flaws of carbon trading

• **inventing property right to pollute** is effectively ‘privatizing air’, a moral dilemma given unprecedented inequality;

• GHGs have **non-linear impact, not reducible to commodity exchange** (a tonne of CO2 produced at ‘X’ not same as a tonne reduced at ‘Y’);

• corporations most guilty of pollution, and World Bank (most responsible for fossil fuel financing), are **market’s driving forces**;

• many offsets – e.g. monocultural timber plantations, forest ‘protection’, landfill methane-electricity – **devastate local communities and ecologies**;

• **price of carbon** in these markets is **haywire**, not least due to corruption, fraud and theft – with no prospect of regulation;

• dangerous potential for markets to become multi-trillion dollar speculative bubbles, similar to other exotic financial instruments;

• encourages **small incremental shifts**, distracting us from big changes needed across economy, energy, transport, consumption, disposal;

• ‘**market solutions for market failure**’ is not an appropriate ideology after the world’s worst-ever financial market failure
New Film by **Story of Stuff** Creator Offers Provocative, Humorous Look at CAP & TRADE on Eve of Copenhagen Summit

*The Story of Cap & Trade:*

Why you can’t solve a problem with the thinking that created it.


Hosted by Annie Leonard, the creator of the viral video hit *The Story of Stuff*, (viewed worldwide over 8 million times), *The Story of Cap & Trade* is the latest in a series of six short films the Story of Stuff Project is releasing over the coming year with Free Range Studios (www.freerangestudios.com) and more than a dozen of the world’s leading sustainability organizations.

*The Story of Cap & Trade* takes a provocative but humorous look at cap and trade, the leading climate solution under consideration in Copenhagen and on Capitol Hill. Employing the same urgent honesty that made *The Story of Stuff* so successful — and flash animation that makes it clear who wins and who loses — *The Story of Cap & Trade* points to the ‘devils in the details’ in current cap and trade proposals: free permits to big polluters, fake carbon offsets and, most importantly, distraction from the significant tasks at hand in tackling the climate crisis.
Can global warming be mitigated by carbon trading?

With climate change posing perhaps the gravest threat to humanity in coming decades, and with free market economics still hegemonic, it is little wonder so much effort has gone into creating a carbon market, no matter how much evidence has recently emerged about its flaws.

South Africa, a revealing pilot site, has initiated carbon trading projects with adverse economic, environmental and social impacts. South Africa pollutes at a rate twenty times higher than even the United States of America, measured by CO$_2$ emissions generated by each GDP dollar per person, so the idea of trading for carbon reductions is seductive - and potentially lucrative. Current state policy is supportive and a former environment minister is a market promoter, alongside the World Bank, the Dutch government and big oil companies.

Editors Patrick Bond, Rehana Dada and Graham Erion of the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the TransNational Institute have assembled this cutting-edge collection to highlight the urgent situation.

"The most destructive effect of the carbon offset trade is that it allows us to believe we can carry on polluting. This crucially-needed book provides ample evidence of the trade’s other dangers to “beneficiaries”, with case studies of fraud, accounting tricks and maltreatment of people and the environment."

George Monbiot, Guardian columnist and author of Heat

"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."

'Climate Justice Now: The Durban Declaration on Carbon Trading'
introducing: Durban Group for Climate Justice

- October 2004 initiative
- supported by Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, Sweden
- driven by grassroots activists in India, Brazil, Thailand, South Africa, etc
- largest signatory: Friends of the Earth International
- key sites: The Cornerhouse, FERN, SEEN, CarbonTrade Watch, CDM Watch, Dartmouth Univ Environmental Studies, UKZN Centre for Civil Society

Carbon Trading

a critical conversation on climate change, privatisation and power

- 1990s environmental anti-racism;
- 1990s Accion Ecologica environmental debt demands;
- late 1990s Jubilee movement against Northern financial domination;
- 2000s global justice movement (following Seattle World Trade Organisation protest) and first ‘climate justice’ conference (Amsterdam);
- environmentalists and corporate critics who in 2004 started the Durban Group for Climate Justice;
- 2007 founding of the Climate Justice Now! (CJN) network in Bali;
- emergence of a parallel (but not programmatically opposed) political tendency in the Peoples Movement on Climate Change (2008);
- 2009 rise of the European left’s Climate Justice Alliance in advance of the Copenhagen Conference of the Parties (COP);
- renewed direct-action initiatives that potentially ties in mainstream groups like Greenpeace and 350.org;
- renewed grassroots campaigning across the world; and
- potential link to national states (via Third World Network), e.g. April 2010 Cochabamba ‘World Conference of Peoples on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth’ sponsored by Bolivian government.
contradictions within climate movement? ‘climate justice’ contestations, 2009-11

- emphasis on South-North justice primarily within interstate diplomatic negotiations over climate, advanced especially by South Centre and Third World Network – but with debates surrounding defense of the Kyoto Protocol, compromises on demands;
- semi-periphery’s right/need to industrialise (what kind?), via UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
- ‘Greenhouse Development Rights’ technical calculation of per capita GHG emissions (by NGO Ecoequity,) aiming to distribute ‘right to pollute’ (and let underpolluters sell surpluses via carbon trading);
- use of CJ rhetoric to promote carbon trading (!) by former UN Human Rights Commission director and Irish president Mary Robinson, whose Dublin foundation influences international NGOs;
- attempts to incorporate (within CJ politics) a commitment to indigenous rights/finance through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) projects
what is ‘climate justice’?

core principles from Rights of Mother Earth conference Cochabamba, Bolivia (April 2010): “Cochabamba People’s Agreement”

- 50 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2017
- Stabilising temperature rises to 1C and 300 Parts Per Million

- Acknowledging the climate debt owed by developed countries (6% of GDP)
  - Full respect for Human Rights and the inherent rights of indigenous people
  - Universal declaration of Mother Earth rights to ensure harmony with nature
  - Establishment of an International Court of Climate Justice

- Rejection of carbon markets, and REDD’s commodified nature and forests
  - Promotion of change in consumption patterns of developed countries
  - End of intellectual property rights for climate technologies
CJ movement: leave the oil in the soil, the coal in the hole, the tarsand in the land, and the fracking shale-gas in our earth’s ass

- Ecuador’s Amazon indigenous activists + *Accion Ecologica* halt oil drilling in Yasuni National Park
- British *Climate Camp (Crude Awakening)* block Coryton oil refinery, 2010 – MI5 spy couldn’t crack it
- Australian *Rising Tide* regularly block Newcastle coal exports
- Norwegian environmentalists and *Attac* win against state oil company in *Lofoten* region, 2011
- Canada: Alberta anti-tarsands green and indigenous activists
- Stopping US King Coal: Mountain Top Removal nearly halted in Appalachia; Navajo Nation forced cancellation of Black Meza (Arizona) mine permit against world’s largest coal company, Peabody; Powder River Basin (MN, WY) farmers and ranchers fight coal expansion
- Detailing US coal energy: nearly all 151 proposed new coal power plants in Bush Energy Plan cancelled, abandoned or stalled since 2007; key community forces: Indigenous Environmental Network, Energy Justice Network and Western Mining Action Network, plus Sierra legal team
- Preventing incinerators: since 2000, no new waste incinerators (more carbon-intensive than coal and leading source of cancer-causing dioxins)
  - Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, Detroit victory, world wastepickers movement
- Defeating Chevron expansion in Richmond, CA
- Undamming Mega Hydro at Klamath River: indigenous communities defeat Pacificorp Power
- Building resilient communities through local action: frontline communities winning campaigns linking climate justice to basic survival - e.g., Oakland Climate Action Coalition Just Transition
- Movement to halt fracking of shale gas: France, Quebec, Pittsburgh, South Africa’s Karoo
Down with coal! The grassroots anti-coal movement goes global

BY TED NACE
27 MAY 2011 3:34 PM

The article was coauthored by Bob Burton (CoalSwarm, Australia), Christine Shearer (CoalSwarm, U.S.), Cynthia Ong (LEAP, Malaysia), Jamie Henn (350.org, U.S.), John Hepburn (Greenpeace, Australia), Joshua Frank (CoalSwarm, U.S.), Justin Guay (Sierra Club, U.S.), Kate Hoshour (International Accountability Project, U.S.), and Mark Wakeham (Environment Victoria, Australia).

In the United States and Europe, the triple whammy of recession, cheap alternatives, and aggressive anti-coal campaigning has helped halt the expansion of coal use. Since 2004, plans to build more than 150 coal plants in the U.S. have been abandoned. In fact, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), a government agency that analyzes energy-related statistics, predicts continued stagnation or decline in coal-fired electricity generation in the U.S. and the European Union over the coming decades.

Facing resistance to its longstanding rule in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, King Coal has redoubled ambitions elsewhere. According to 2010 projections by the EIA, coal consumption in the non-OECD world will increase by 23 quadrillion BTUs between 2007 and 2035. The largest increases will take place in India and China,
One million climate jobs
Solving the economic and environmental crises

UK labor’s search for ‘Just Transition’

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Making renewable electricity 425,000 jobs
Renovating buildings 175,000 jobs
Changing transport 300,000 jobs
Industry and landfill 50,000 jobs
Education 50,000 jobs
Total 1,000,000 jobs

- £27 billion in wages for one million jobs over one year.8
- £5 billion in employers’ national insurance and pension contributions.9
- £20 billion in costs like materials, fuel, supplies, rent and interest.
Total cost £52 billion
vital need for SA ‘Million Climate Jobs’ campaign, so metalworkers get ‘Just Transition’: guaranteed, well-paid jobs in public/community renewable sector that help society and save the planet

http://www.climatejobs.org.za
Climate Justice Now! SA opposes emissions, privatised electricity, Eskom coal and nuclear, carbon trading: demands conservation/renewables and electricity-as-a-right to avoid this danger:
otherwise, this danger:

GLOBAL CLIMATE APARTHEID
Durban’s COP17
‘Conference of Polluters’
28 Nov-9 Dec 2011
International Convention Centre
join us in Durban

CJ sites in South Durban, UKZN CCS and DUT

University of KwaZulu-Natal
Centre for Civil Society
South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
International Convention Centre
Durban Univ of Technology (C17)
climate justice
inside or outside the UN?
DUT civil society summit 5 min to ICC
10 minute shuttle from CCS to ICC via DUT
Durban University of Technology

City Centre

host facility for COP 17
Durban International Convention Centre

1 big protests anticipated!

Conference of Polluters (COP17) 28 November – 9 December 2011

Durban, South Africa

instead of elites’ COP 17, join Climate Justice
Now! sites, especially DUT civil society summit
plus (1) Diakonia faith/justice centre, (2) BAT cultural centre, (3) beachfront mass assembly, (4) entry to Africa’s biggest port and
other activist scenes: SDCEA and South Durban, groundWork,
Earthlife, Inst for Zero Waste in Africa, Timberwatch, UKZN CCS
(off the map: Bisasar Rd Clean Development Mechanism landfill,
Inanda Dam survivors, Chatsworth and Cato Manor communities)

University of KwaZulu-Natal’s CCS hosts climate justice research,
avtivism, solidarity
http://ccs.ukzn.ac.za

15 minute shuttle from SDCEA to
CCS, DUT or ICC

Centre for Civil Society

DUT

Glenwood University

SDCEA
South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
activists provide ‘Toxic Tours’ of CO2 sites in black
communities around SA’s main petrochemical nexus

oil refinery at notorious South Durban petro-chem complex
join us: alternative civil society ‘climate indaba’ summit at the Durban University of Technology

Satyagraha centre
route: rally at Curries Fountain, march through Warwick Junction, halt briefly below USA Consulate and at City Hall and north side of ICC and then on to beach amphitheatre

potential December 3 march route
‘going away party, for the beach’!

7 July 2010

World Cup ‘fanfest’ party

December 3 march route: Curries Fountain to beach
Durban climate activist targets?

Gandhi’s ‘Satyagraha’ origins in Phoenix

Durban's 'Satyagraha'

airport smelters

Bisasar Rd CDM

convention centre

City Hall, US consul

harbour

petrochemicals

auto industry

anti-apartheid traditions: Dube, Luthuli, Naicker, Biko, Meer, Mxenges, Turner, Brutus, women, 1973 dockworkers, students, communities, Diakonia faith centre, etc
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Centre for Civil Society and dorms (900 rooms)
26 videos documenting Durban and SA eco-social mobilisations