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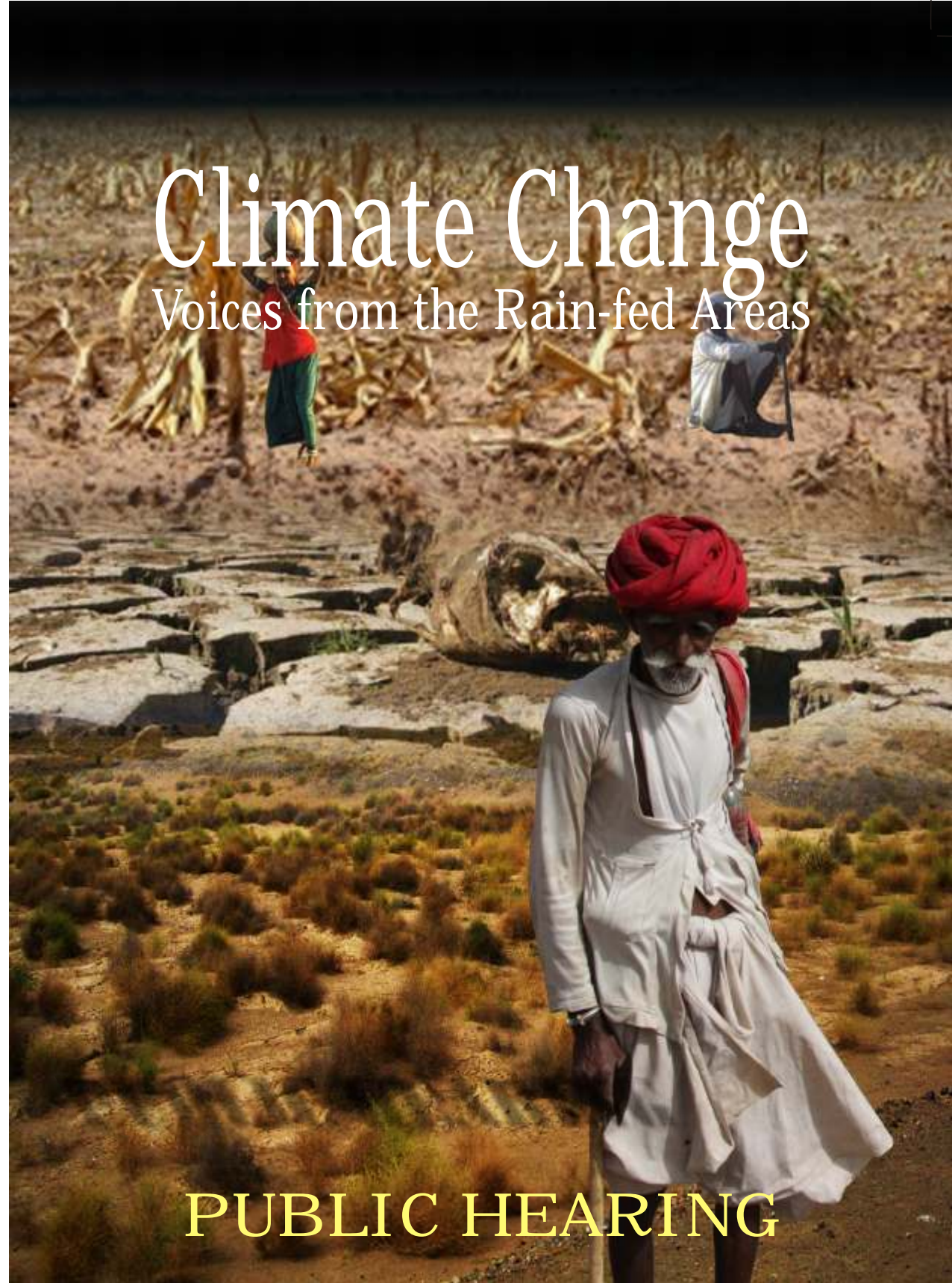
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Climate Change

Voices from the Rain-fed Areas

PUBLIC HEARING



4th November 2009
B.S. Mehta Auditorium, HCM-RIPA, Jaipur





Public hearing on climate change

HT Correspondent
* foohh@hastarnews.com

People from grassroots level from 11 states will get together for a public hearing on climate change and its impact. Organised by Oxfam India, the hearing will be held at OTA campus on Wednesday.

More than 300 people's representatives and networks including Jaipur-based NGO CECODECON will take part. Jury members include environmentalists and individuals working for ecology conservation like Arun Kumar, CK Ganguly, Kamla Bhasia, Om Joshi, Rajendra Bhasawat, Dr Suman Sahai, Justice Panchananand Jain and Justice VS Dava.

Five regional public hearing

have already taken place in five different agro-climate zones. Aditi Kapoor an Oxfam India Economic Justice lead specialist said that the jury will compile a report after listening to the hearing.

It would be shared through offline and online media at the Summit on Climate Change at Copenhagen this December. A final national hearing at New Delhi from November 11-13 will also discuss these problems.

Vijay Pratap, convener, public hearing said that effects of climate change spare none and worst hit are the poor who have limited resources and capacity to respond or adapt to the change weather patterns.

Other testimonies from several states will also be presented during the day long hearing.

किसानों की आंखों से बयान हुआ मौसमी बदलाव

ऑक्सफेम इण्डिया का जनसुनवाई कार्यक्रम

जयपुर, 4 नवम्बर (बार)। देश के 12 सूखे प्रभावित राज्यों के सौ से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने किसानों के आंखों से बयानों में जनसुनवाई कार्यक्रम में हिस्सा लेना शुरू किया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य किसानों के आंखों से बयान लेना है, जो बाद में एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में मदद करेगा।

ऑक्सफेम इण्डिया, सिडोईडिकोन के 60 अग्रणी सदस्यों के साथ एक 60 सदस्यीय ज्यूरि के सदस्यों द्वारा आयोजित जनसुनवाई की तृतीय सत्र में सुनवाई शुरू हुई। ज्यूरि के सदस्यों में किसानों, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले शामिल हैं।

जनसुनवाई में ज्यूरि सदस्यों ने किसानों के आंखों से बयान लेना शुरू किया। ज्यूरि के सदस्यों में किसानों, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले शामिल हैं।



जनसुनवाई में किसानों के आंखों से बयान लेना शुरू किया।



बदल सकती है पृथ्वी की आबोहवा

जयपुर। जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्यान्न, सुरक्षा, आजीविका, पानी, पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले वास्तविक नुकसान को जमीनी स्तर पर प्रमाणिक जानकारी से स्वरूप कराने के लिए देश के 12 अकाल ग्रस्त व वर्षा जनिट राज्यों के 350 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने आज ओटीएस सभागार में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई की। जिसमें कई किसानों ने अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सूखे के कारण कम या बारिश नही होने के कारण, समय पर बारिश नही होने, मौसमी बदलाव आदि को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से जोड़कर फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में जानकारी दी।

महिला किसानों के बारे में जनसुनवाई के दौरान आक्सफेम इण्डिया की अधिकारी ज्यूरि को विशेषज्ञ अतिरिक्त जयपुर में देश भर में महिला किसानों के आंखों से बयान लेना शुरू किया। ज्यूरि के सदस्यों में किसानों, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले, किसानों के अधिकारों के लिए कार्य करने वाले शामिल हैं।



जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्यान्न, सुरक्षा, आजीविका, पानी, पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले वास्तविक नुकसान को जमीनी स्तर पर प्रमाणिक जानकारी से स्वरूप कराने के लिए देश के 12 अकाल ग्रस्त व वर्षा जनिट राज्यों के 350 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने आज ओटीएस सभागार में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई की।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्परिणामों पर जनसुनवाई आज

जयपुर। देश के अकालग्रस्त व अतिरिक्त राज्यों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्यान्न, सुरक्षा, आजीविका, पानी, पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले वास्तविक नुकसान को जमीनी स्तर पर प्रमाणिक जानकारी से स्वरूप कराने के लिए देश के 12 अकाल ग्रस्त व वर्षा जनिट राज्यों के 350 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने आज ओटीएस सभागार में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई की। जिसमें कई किसानों ने अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सूखे के कारण कम या बारिश नही होने के कारण, समय पर बारिश नही होने, मौसमी बदलाव आदि को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से जोड़कर फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में जानकारी दी।



जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्यान्न, सुरक्षा, आजीविका, पानी, पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले वास्तविक नुकसान को जमीनी स्तर पर प्रमाणिक जानकारी से स्वरूप कराने के लिए देश के 12 अकाल ग्रस्त व वर्षा जनिट राज्यों के 350 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने आज ओटीएस सभागार में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई की।



अकाल से निपटने के लिए जनसुनवाई

देश के अकाल ग्रस्त राज्यों की कृषि, आजीविका व खाद्यान्न पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की जानकारी व उससे निपटने की रणनीति के लिए 4 नवंबर को ओटीएस सभागार में जनसुनवाई होगी। कार्यक्रम गैर सरकारी संस्था सिकोईडिकोन की ओर से ऑक्सफेम इण्डिया व अन्य सहयोगी संस्थाओं के सहयोग आयोजित किया जाएगा। जनसुनवाई में दस राज्यों के 60 संगठनों के 350 से अधिक जनप्रतिनिधि हिस्सा लेंगे।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई आज

जयपुर। देश के अकालग्रस्त व अतिरिक्त राज्यों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्यान्न, सुरक्षा, आजीविका, पानी, पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले वास्तविक नुकसान को जमीनी स्तर पर प्रमाणिक जानकारी से स्वरूप कराने के लिए देश के 12 अकाल ग्रस्त व वर्षा जनिट राज्यों के 350 से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने आज ओटीएस सभागार में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसुनवाई की। जिसमें कई किसानों ने अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सूखे के कारण कम या बारिश नही होने के कारण, समय पर बारिश नही होने, मौसमी बदलाव आदि को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से जोड़कर फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में जानकारी दी।

Public hearing on climate change

Oxfam Indian, in association with around 60 civil society organisations, will organise the 6th regional public-hearing on climate change and its impacts at HCM-RIPA campus on Wednesday. Over 300 representatives from various NGOs working in drought-affected states of the country will participate in the hearing, said convener, Vijay Pratap on Tuesday. "State minister of panchayati raj and rural development Bharat Singh, Madhya Pradesh minister for public health and technical education Mahendra Hardiya and Chhattisgarh minister of agricultural SC Sahu will hear the testimonies and give their verdict," he said.

Climate Change

Voices from the Rain-fed Areas

PUBLIC HEARING

4th November 2009
Jaipur

Climate Change

Voices from the Rain-fed Areas

Public Hearing
Jaipur, 4th November 2009

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Acknowledgement

The Public Hearing on “Climate Change; Voices from Rain Fed Regions” organized on 4th November 2009 at Jaipur was outcome of collective efforts of a number of individuals and organizations to whom we would like to express our gratitude.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to Justice V S Dave, Chair of the Jury, Justice Panachand Jain, Dr. Suman Sahai, Mr. C K Ganguly, Mr. Arun Kumar Panibaba, Mr. Rajendra Bhanawat and Ms. Sunita Satyarthi and Mr. Manhar Adil who by their collective wisdom and individual knowledge strengthened the process and gave legitimacy to poor people’s demands for equity and climate justice. However, the biggest and strongest legitimacy was provided by the poor and marginalised women and men who came from 11 states to depict the vitiating impact of climate change on their life and livelihoods including impacts on agriculture, food and water security, livestock, forests and biodiversity as well as culture and traditions. Simultaneously, the testimonies also provided enough instances of community’s coping mechanisms and resilience, which certainly has the potential of scaling up and making India one of the leading countries in the world in the fight against climate change.

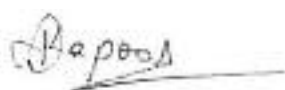
Gratitude is also due to a number of individuals who in their personal capacity and with their organizations provided access to resources, field areas, respondents and critical inputs. Their cooperation and encouragement has been a humbling experience.

We express our sincerest regards to the Government of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for their support to the process. We are deeply encouraged by the kind words of Shri Bharat Singh, Honourable Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Rajasthan, Shri Kailash Vijayvargiya, Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, S&T, IT, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Shri Chandrashekhar Sahu, Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Labour, Animal Husbandry, Government of Chhattisgarh. We look forward to their continued support in the struggle against climate change.

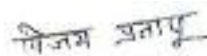
We sincerely hope that these voices will move the world leaders and key actors to conclude a strong and just climate deal in favour of the most vulnerable populations in the developing countries.



Sharad Joshi
Secretary
CECOEDECON



Aditi Kapoor
Lead Specialist (Economic Justice)
Oxfam India



Vijay Pratap
Convener
Public Hearing

“Whereas it used to rain for 3-4 months during the rainy seson, now it hardly rains for 10-15 days. We have witnessed drought in 10 Years in the last 15 Years. The situations has become very severe for the last 5 Years and the agriculture has become quite burdensome. All the ponds and wells in the village have dried. Many families in the village including mine are facing shortage of food-grains, water and fodder. More than 60 per cent families from my village have migrated to nearby towns in search of livelihood and are forced to live life in dehumanising conditions.”

Statement by Baliram, a marginal farmer from Rampura Block of Jalaun District in Uttar Pradesh.

Bharat Singh Kundanpur

Minister

Rural Development & Panchayati Raj



Government of Rajasthan

Jaipur

Tel : 0141-2227538 (office)

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MESSAGE

Date : 10/11/09

I congratulate the organizers for conducting the **"Public Hearing on Climate Change; Voices from Rain Fed Region"** The climate change is one of the most important issues that all governments in developed as well as developing countries are dealing with. It is more critical in rain fed region of the country where the agriculture is severely dependant on rain and has serious implications for rural development. We have witnessed how vagaries of monsoon and climate variability have caused havoc in the country and the state in the recent past. I sincerely hope that the developed countries would listen to these passionate voices and expedite the discussions and outcomes in the favour of developing countries.

The Government of Rajasthan and the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj are fully aware of the challenges climate change poses to the agriculture, rural development, food and water security, livelihoods of people. We are completely committed to work in tandem with civil society and people to overcome these challenges and increase resilience and adaptive capacity among communities by a range of efforts in rural development, agriculture, social justice and empowerment etc.

I wish all the success to the process of the public hearing and wish to be informed of the outcomes and challenges emerging from the process.


(Bharat Singh)

कैलाश विजयवर्गीय

मंत्री

पर्यावरण, जलसंधन एवं संरक्षण,
सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान एवं टेक्नोलॉजी,
सार्वजनिक उपकरण,
अग्निशमनी एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण,
राष्ट्रीय विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश सरकार

संज्ञक क्र. .../.../.../.../...



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फैक्स : 3755-3441161
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दिनांक 11/01/2022

Respected,

Climate change is one of the emerging challenges of the century which threatens to disrupt the pace of development in all parts of the world and requires collective efforts on the part of global community and the governments. Our country is predicted to be one of the worst sufferers of the impacts of climate change and the recent climatic events and decrease in precipitation attest to that. We must inform the global actors and key countries of the disastrous impacts that is taking place in our country and ensure their cooperation, financial and technological support to developing countries in devising a low carbon growth path.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is one of the leading states in India, which is serious on developing long term strategies and Action Plan for combating climate change. We have taken a number of efforts to insulate the most vulnerable population from the impact of climate change by investing in mitigation, adaptation, and research.

We are happy to know about the "Public Hearing on Climate Change: Voices from Rain Fed Region". This is a welcome initiative and would definitely help the government in identifying impacts, worst sufferers and coping mechanisms. We wish all the best to the public hearing and its efforts towards appraising stake holders of the impacts of climate change and ensure prompt action.

With best regards

Kailash Vijayvargiya

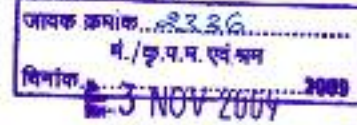
To
Mr. Shradh Joshi,
Coordinator
Jaipur (Rajasthan)

चन्द्रशेखर साहू
Chandrashekhar Sahu



मंत्री - कृषि, पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन, एवं श्रम विभाग,
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
Minister - Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
Fishriash & Labour Department
Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur

प्रिय श्री शरद जी,



आपके द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन पर परिचर्चा में शामिल होने का निमंत्रण विधिवत प्राप्त हुआ है, इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने की मेरी पूरी अभिलाषा थी, किन्तु अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियाँ एवं स्वास्थ्यगत कारणों से सम्मेलन में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रहा हूँ, जिसका मुझे खेद है। इस कार्यक्रम में मेरे प्रतिनिधि के रूप में प्रो.मनहर आडिल, संचालित कृषि वैज्ञानिक एवं अध्यक्ष छत्तीसगढ़ एग्रीटेक सोसायटी, रायपुर इस परिचर्चा में शामिल होंगे।

(चन्द्रशेखर साहू)

Report on Public Hearing for Rain-fed Areas

Introduction

A public hearing on the 'impact of climate change in rainfed areas' was organized on 4th November, 2009 by Oxfam and its allies at B.S. Mehta Bhavan, HCM- RIPA Jaipur. The event hosted by CECOEDECON and PAIRVI was attended by representatives from 12 states of the rain fed areas of the country.

The objective of the public hearing was to include the voices of the agrarian and pastoral communities into the climate change debate in the national debate. Testimonies of the farming community from the rainfed areas which stated the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods and their coping or adaptation mechanisms were presented in the public hearing. The testimonies would enable to generate demands from the government for appropriate actions/ policies to support the people in adapting to the impending consequences of climate change. The public hearing for rainfed areas was the last of a series of six public hearings organized by Oxfam India in different agroclimatic zones viz. Coastal region, Flood plains, Forests, Urban and Himalayan eco-system. The findings would provide inputs to the national public hearing which is being organized from 11th-13th November 2009 at Delhi.

Context

The arrival and performance of the monsoon is no insignificant matter in India every year, and is avidly tracked by the national media. This is because most of the states in the country are largely dependant on rainfall for irrigation. Any change in rainfall patterns poses a serious threat to agriculture, and therefore to the country's economy and food security. Excessive groundwater withdrawal as well as reduced groundwater recharge is also affecting the viability of dry land agriculture. Lack of adequate risk reduction systems (crop and livestock insurance) further erodes the people's capacity to continually invest in agriculture. Repeated crop failures lead to exodus of people from disaster affected villages to other agricultural and urban areas making the migrants vulnerable to human rights violations. Unless adequate social security systems are put into place, the agrarian population can not face the risks posed by climate change.

In spite of this urgency the issue of livelihood security of agriculture dependent populations is not the priority of any political party or the media. On the other hand the agricultural sector is already known to be adapting to perceived climate change. Traditional practices such as rainwater harvesting mixed cropping and early warning systems are being used to mitigate the impacts of climate induced environmental shocks. Such systems need to be recognized and supported by the mainstream science and policymakers. In this scenario it is clear that India cannot engage in international negotiations on climate change without bringing to the table the demands of the population dependent on agriculture.

Prior to the public hearing, a planning meeting was organized at Oxfam, New Delhi on 3rd September, in which about 35 members representing 12 states participated. In the

meeting it was decided that two testimonies will be presented by each state and submitted to an organizing committee which will select 10 testimonies to be presented in the public hearing. The date of public hearing was finalized to be on 4th November and was to be organized at Jaipur by CEOEDECON. Consequently the members of organizing committee met on 1st October at PAIRVI, New Delhi and decided the guidelines and structure of testimonies. The Committee also finalized an 8 member jury for the public hearing.

The event

About 400 people from 12 rain fed states in the country (UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttarakhand, MP, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh) converged in Jaipur to discuss the impact of climatic change in their regions and their lives in the public hearing on climate change. The participants came from different streams like farmers, pastoralists, agricultural experts, scientists, and members of civil society. A jury of eminent citizens comprising Justice VS Dave, Justice Panachand Jain, Shri Rajendra Bhanawat (NREGA Commissioner, Rajasthan), Shri Manhar Adil, Agriculture Expert from Chhattisgarh Govt., Dr. Suman Sahai (Gene campaign) and Ms. Sunita Satyarthi (Advocate and ex-member Women commission Rajasthan), Mr. Arun kumar Panibaba, and CK Ganguly conducted the public hearing.

In the welcome address Mr. Vijay Pratap Convener of the Public hearing said the question of climate justice is related to the issue of current paradigm of development which is largely influenced by finance capitalism and market domination. He also said that climate change is such an issue in which no religion, no nationality is exempted from its impact. He added that the verdict of jury will be documented and disseminated nationwide. In the inaugural session, Ms. Vanita Suneja (Oxfam) opined that wide disparities exist between the ground level realities and the international negotiations. The impact of climate change is primarily on the poor in developing countries.

The following persons addressed the gathering and delivered their stories of impact of climate change on their livelihoods.

Name of Expert	Subject
1. Shri Nalini Kant, Bihar	"Impact of climate change on our culture"
2. Shri Bali Ram, U.P.	"No way out rather than migrating".
3. Shrimati Jali Ben	"Increasing Problem in cattle rearing due to climate change"
4. Shri Rama Shanker Gupta, Chhattisgarh	"The climate change due to deforestation"
5. S/Shri Ram Karan & Ram Gopal, Jaipur	"Thirsty land hungry animals Dying Farmers"
6. Shrimati Devikabai MP	"Tribal culture and climate change"
7. S/Shri Prakash Devba Kokade, Sangpal Arun, Maharashtra	"Climate change in the cotton towns of Akola"

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| 8. Shri Sohan Singh, Uttarakhand | “Extinction of vegetables and various varieties of apple”. |
| 9. Shri Bhola Pujhar, Jharkhand | “Paharia tribal in crisis” |
| 10. Shri Ramakrishan Chaudhary, Rajasthan | “The impact of climate change in Chaksu Rajasthan” |
| 11. Shri Dansukh Taru, Rajasthan | “Increasing cost and reduced output from agriculture” |
| 12. Shri Rupa bhai Vastabhai Rabari, Gujarat | “Dual attack of society and nature on pastoral community” |
| 13. Smt. Sita Devi, Uttarakhand | “Lifestyle Changes in the marginal farmers and people living on forest produce due to climate change |

The other participants who spoke on the issue were Shri Nandkishore, Mrs Nathi Bai, Shri Dhansukh Taru, Mrs. Vijay Laxmi, Mr. Dutta Patil, Shri Amit Dixit, Ms Pooja Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar, Mr Bhagirath Chaudhary, Dr. Surjit Singh, Mr Alok Shukla, Dr Vishnu Sharma, Mr Pramod singh, Mr Prakash Chhangani, Shri Bharat Bhushan.

The summary of the testimonies highlighted the shrinking of rainy and winter seasons and increasing of summer. Delay in the onset of monsoon, untimely rainfall, higher temperatures, dwindling forests and growing deserts. During the public hearing, deposing before the jury farmers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar said for the last five years the precipitation and number of rainy days has come down significantly and disrupted the entire agricultural cycle in the region. Tribals and pastorals from Jharkhand and Gujarat said that due to the decrease of forest cover due to climate change their livelihood opportunities and income from forest produce has significantly reduced compelling them to migrate to nearby urban areas. NGOs from these states also attested to loss of number of species of plants, pests and insects.

Shri Nalini Kant gave a wide picture as to how climate change on account of global warming has affected our culture. Shri Bali Ram, a farmer from Bundelkhand, UP narrated detailed reasons as to why people are leaving villages or seeking employment in the urban areas. He expressed his painful concern about the small marginal farmers in his region as prime witness. He said that climate change has not only affected the cropping pattern but the socio economic condition also.

Ms. Sita Devi in her deposited argues that they have no scientific means to know as to when rains will fall. They are unable to decide as to which type of grain they should produce. Even the villagers are not getting vegetables for their meals. They are bringing them from outside, which are produced out of polluted and dirty water. Shri Ramashankar stated that due to irregularities in monsoon and increasing of temperature has resulted in series of crop failure. Pests and insects have increased which are damaging crops. Shri Rupabhai said that with the changing climatic condition the grazing lands have become barren and people have started encroachment. Lack of fodder for the cattle compelled them to sell/abandon their cattle. Prof. Surjit Singh has expressed about the ill effects on the health of women folks on account of change in the climate. Women’s networks and organizations participated in the public hearing spoke voluminously on how women have to bear the brunt of loss of household income, deterioration in health, lack of availability of

water, fodder and fuel.

Ms. Aditi Kapoor, Economic justice Lead specialist of Oxfam India, said that the effects of climate change spare none and worst hit are the poor who have limited resources and capacity to respond or adapt to the change weather patterns. The testimonies presented in the public hearing would work as evidences to influence the decision makers on the urgency of the issue of climate change. “The objective of these hearings is to bring forward evidence in the form of testimonies of people to influence the decision makers on the urgency of taking action on the issue of climate change. Also, the final report to be submitted at Copenhagen would highlight the perspective of the developing nations in front of the world leaders which would help them keep the link between climate change and poverty in mind while framing the way ahead on this issue,” she said.

Way Forward

Dr. Suman Sahai facilitated a discussion among the participants regarding the way forward. She said that it is a self learning process and one segment of the society should sensitize the other. The participants from various streams opined that the efforts taken at the moment should be continued in a campaign mode beyond Copenhagen also. The voices from people demanded for continuing advocacy meetings at national level with policy makers. Civil society should include this issue in their agenda and set an action plan in this direction. Dr. Sahai concluded by saying that apart from this, being responsible citizen each and every individual should bring change in their habits and lifestyle to save the environment. Renewable energy sources, afforestation, sustainable agricultural practices are possible options to reduce the impact of climate change. Mr. Sharad Joshi, Secretary CECOEDCON stated that the action plan should be broad based, should create space for all actors and should be continued beyond Copenhagen.

The verdict

In its verdict, the Jury said climate change was of serious concern having potential to destabilize the economies and lives of people in these states, and therefore rain fed region/states of the country should aim at collective long term programme and ameliorative measures.

The Jury also said the international negotiations must be informed of these disastrous impacts on agriculture, food and water security, forest and environment, livestock and health. Developed countries, it said, should own the impact of their historical emissions and expedite the process to arrive at a deal which addresses the issues of equity and justice in the available carbon space. It also demanded that the National Action Plan on Climate Change must be brought in the public domain for widespread discussions. Inputs from all stake holders must be taken on board to determine the course of national action.

The jury recommended to the International Community to adopt the following global climate package which

- i) Commits developed countries to significant reduction in the GHG emission,
- ii) Achieves the widest possible dissemination at affordable cost of existing climate friendly technology and practices,

- iii) Puts in place a collaborative research and development effort among developed and major developing countries to bring countries about cost effective technological innovations,
- iv) Take appropriate measures to maintain the culture and protect lives, livelihood and economy of the geographical area of the nation,
- v) Takes appropriate measure to meet the challenge of natural calamities may it be arising from severe fire, explosion, earthquake, flood, drought and epidemic seriously affecting the human beings of any nation. The International Organization is expected to come out with most effective mechanism in this regard and to see that it is religiously followed by all countries. Undoubtedly the developed nations shall provide necessary finance as per the norms laid down by the International Organization.
- vi) Takes appropriate measures to build a monetary fund for payment of compensation to the adversely affected nations and to provide necessary protection from the rise of the sea level and global warming

Order of the Jury

**PUBLIC HEARING
BY
THE JURY
IN THE MATTER OF
CLIMATE CHANGE
(Voices from the Rain Fed Areas)
ORGANIZED BY
CECOEDECON RAJASTHAN, OXFAM INDIA DELHI AND
OTHER ORGANISATIONS FROM U.P., M.P., MAHARASHTRA, DELHI,
RAJASTHAN, CHHATISGARH, UTTARAKHAND, GUJRAT, BIHAR AND
JHARKAND**

4th November, 2009

ORDER

Present: Representatives from the participating Organizers and the Experts from general public including ordinary humble citizens.

A Board of Jury of the following persons has been constituted by Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON), Jaipur, Rajasthan in collaboration with Oxfam, Delhi, India and other organizers (NGOs) for Public Hearing on 4th November, 2009 burning topic of climate change with reference to the rain fed areas.

Mr. Arun Kumar 'Pani Baba',
Mr. C.K. Ganguli 'Babloo',
Ms. Sunita Satyarthi,
Shri Manhar Adil,
Justice Panachand Jain,
Shri Rajendra Bhanawat,
Dr. Suman Sahai and
Justice V.S. Dave as Chairperson.

It is contended that more than 70% of Indian agricultural production comes from rain-fed region in the country where the agriculture is largely dependent on the monsoon. The change of pattern in the monsoon affected by climate change threatens severe loss in agricultural and specially food-grains production and food security in the region. At the

time of hearing, we have before us, more than 350 representatives from 10 States. Many experts have delivered their stories of impact of climate change on their lives, livelihood and economy. The representatives are from several walks of life.

Following experts have addressed the gathering and/or handed over to us their written notes for consideration.

Name of Expert	Subject
1. Shri Nalini Kant, Bihar	“Impact of climate change on our culture”
2. Shri Bali Ram, U.P.	“No way out rather than migrating”.
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The other speakers Shri Nandkishore, Mrs Nathi Bai, Shri Dhansukh Taru, Mrs. Vijay Laxmi, Mr. Dutta Patil, Mr. Anil Singh, Shri Amit Dixit, Ms Pooja Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar, Mr Bhagirath Chaudhary, Dr. Surjit Singh, Mr Alok Shukla, Dr Vishnu Sharma, Mr Pramod Singh, Mr Prakash Chhangani, Shri Bharat Bhushan, Aditi Kapoor (Oxfam) and many others from public have spoken on different subjects expressing their concern over the climate change, which has tremendously adversely affected their culture, way of life, means of livelihood, pattern of society. Many articles from famous writers, cutting from magazines, newspapers and books of eminent authors, have been produced before us to highlight the dialogue on environment degradation and climate change on account of global warming. We have heard the learned speakers. We have gone through the material supplied to us. We have read of the articles and newspaper cuttings with deep concern.

In the matter of climate change in rainfed areas and international negotiations, CEOEDECON has expressed before us the following views and its own assessment:

The issue of climate change in the rain fed region in India is central concern for majority of India's population dependant on agriculture not only derives it food security but also its sustenance from agriculture. The climate change, extreme climatic events and variability in monsoons, temperature etc. are already manifesting adverse impacts on a range of sectors including agriculture, food and water security, health, livestock, forests and livelihoods. India needs to impress these factors on key countries whose historic emissions have led to these changes on poor people many of whom did not have access to electricity inextricably related to the micro level changes on the grassroots are macro issues of equity in the available global carbon space. The developed countries must not continue their lavish lifestyle by putting all costs on the poor countries and the poorest populations habiting them.

Some basic facts about climate change

- global mean surface temperature will rise by 2 °C to 4.5 °C by the end of the century (IPCC)
- increasing climate variability, unpredictable extremes of weather will have a dramatic impact on agriculture and food security
- Asia and South Africa are projected to be particularly vulnerable
- climate change can slow down the pace of progress towards sustainable development

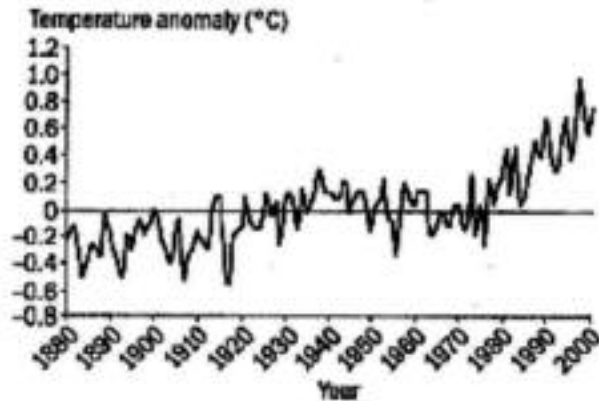
Genesis: stock and flow problems

- Since 1840, 7 out of every 10 tonnes of CO₂ have been emitted by the rich countries
- Historical emissions amount to about 1100 tonnes of CO₂ per capita for the UK and the US, compared with 66 tonnes for China and 23 tonnes for India
- The per capita increase in emissions, between 1990-2005, in the US is three-fourths of India's total per capita emissions in 2005. The current per capita emissions of the US is 20 times higher than India's
- With just 15 per cent of the world population, rich countries account for 45 per cent of CO₂ emissions

Early manifestations of climate change in India

- In the 20th century, the average temperature has risen by 0.68 °C (IPCC), GOI-0.4 °C
- Warming mainly in the post-monsoon and winter seasons.
- A significant warming trend along the west coast, in central India, the interior peninsula and over north-east India,
- A cooling trend in north-west India and a pocket in southern India.
- Gangotri glacier receding since 1870 , over 1% water in the Ganges and Indus Basins is currently due to runoff from wasting of permanent ice from glaciers
- Sea level rising at 1mm per year on the average, highest along the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat and the coast of West Bengal
- Along the Karnataka coast, there is a relative decrease in the sea level

- Extreme weather events like floods, droughts, cyclones and tidal waves have been more frequent



Average temperature change in India (1880-2000)

Some projection on climate change in India

- a rise of one meter in sea level is projected to displace 7.1 million people
- Migration from states hit by drought and floods, and from coastal regions
- Huge impact on poverty levels of people having less adaptive capacity and resources
- Worst impact on agriculture and food security

Global framework on combating climate change

- UNFCCC: came into force in 1994
 - o Objective: To stabilize GHG concentrations to avoid "dangerous anthropogenic interference" with the climate system
 - o No enforceable limits on GHG emissions in the original treaty but provision for updates called "protocols" setting such limits as in the Kyoto Protocol
 - o Annex I countries consisting of developed countries to reduce their GHG emissions to levels to be negotiated within the UNFCCC framework
 - o Developing countries are not expected to limit their GHG emissions unless developed countries (excluding transition economies) supply enough funding and technology.
- Kyoto Protocol
 - o Signatories countries to undertake emission reductions between 2008 and 2012
- Implementation (market based) mechanism include CDM, JI, Emissions trading

Call of Copenhagen

India must limit average temperature increase below 2°C by restricting CO₂ emission at about 450 parts per million (ppm), India it appears already at 390 ppm approx, requires 80% reduction by 2080 by 1990 levels

State of international negotiations with reference to reduction in GHG emissions

- US Commits to reduce emission by 17% by 2020 at 2005 levels, effectively 4% reduction by 1990 base line
- EU 20% reduction by 2020 on 1990 baseline, might go up to 30% depending on commitments by other countries
- Australia would reduce emissions by 25% of 2000 levels by 2020
- Russia 10-15% compared to 1990 by 2020 (emissions already below by 30% as compared to 1990 due to collapse of USSR)
- Japan will reduce by 15% as compared to 2005 levels by 2020, effectively 7% by 1990 levels
- UK will reduce by 30% from 1990 levels by 2020
- Indicative targets add up to 10-15% reductions in 2020 as compared to 1990 levels

Major arguments of developing countries

- No binding commitments for developing countries
- Developed countries must accept their historical role and contribution towards GHG stock
- Equity in the carbon space, per capita basis
- Financial and technological help to developing countries
- India, China, Brazil, Mexico & SK have adopted National Action Plan on Climate change

India's official position till now

- Equity on the basis of per capita emission
- Developed countries must commit 25-40% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020
- India under no pressure to take binding commitments
- Finance and technology transfer must to motivate action in developing countries

Major stakes at Copenhagen

- Reduction commitments, will have to be substantially enhanced, no developed country seems to be in the mood
- 1 billion USD per year required to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, no commitments yet
- Developed countries for minimum commitments from developing countries

- Developed countries asking for more market based mechanisms, less real effective reduction in emission and likely to reduce the value of carbon credits more
- US, India, China hold the key, proactive approach can encourage more concrete commitments

What should we (India) ask for, in terms of negotiations

- Reduction demanded by science (25-40%): Developed countries should commit reduction in emissions to the extent of 40% by 2020 and 90% by 2050. These reductions should be achieved nationally irrespective of carbon credits purchased.
- Agriculture to be included in negotiations: COP 15 negotiations are likely to develop a framework to sustain global efforts to contain climate change beyond 2012. It is likely to have a timeline for longer period say 2050. It is important to view climate change through agriculture. Agriculture feeds world and supports livelihood of more than one-third of world's population.
- Market based mechanisms to be substantially modified, must not account for more than 1/3rd of reduction: Market based mechanism allows rich countries to continue polluting for cheap investments. Combating climate change needs structural reforms in developed countries economies and lifestyles. It cannot be achieved by perfunctory projects in developing countries. There should be strict moratorium on any further "tools" for developed countries to escape their historical liability.
- Clear commitment for financial and technological support to developing countries: Adaptation fund should allocate specific resources for adaptation for agriculture. Besides LDCs, developing countries should also receive financial support for combating climate change. The technological support to LDCs along with developing countries having no access to international support should be provided with a definite timeline.

BUT Countries must spruce up action at home front

After deliberations amongst ourselves and considering the above submission we give our unanimous verdict as under:

Industrial emission, effluents, wastes and their impacts

Most of the energy needs are met by burning fossil fuel, the oil and coal. The thermal power stations are highly polluting and generally work on 40% efficiency. They need huge quantities of water and the heated water thrown back in water bodies damage the eco-system. Since the combustion of coal or oil is never complete, lot of harmful gases the carbon-di-oxide, carbon-mono-oxide (a very toxic gas), sulphur-di-oxide, nitrogen dioxide etc. damage the environment. The acid rains are result of sulphur-di-oxide, reacting with water in atmosphere. The artificial snow-fall in October, 2009 has affected nature to the disadvantage of the human beings etc. Thermal power stations produce huge quantities of fly ash, the disposal of which is yet a problem. The levels of carbon di-oxide produced by these power stations vehicular exhausts and other activities produce green house effect, trapping the ground heat and not allowing it to escape in the atmosphere higher up. As a result the average temperature is increasing, affecting the climatic patterns all over the

globe. Average global temperature rose by an average from 0.4 to 0.8 degree centigrade. It may rise 2.0c to 4.50c degree by the end of 2100. It is now increasing by 0.1 degree Centigrade every decade and ten warmest years in recorded history occurred during last fifteen years. Seas level is increasing 2 mm per year. Many islands are likely to sink in the sea. There is danger to "Ganga Sagar" and Maldives which will sink into the ocean but several island nations and parts of land will also go underwater if the current rises in sea levels continue unabated. Nearly half of another neighbouring country, Bangladesh may also go underwater. It is forecasted by the end of the century the sea levels could go up by three feet. Not only is the land mass sinking but the adverse effect on climate can lead to a loss in production of farm and food goods which will cause social upheaval. Global warming has led to freakish weather conditions in unexpected droughts, cyclones, coral breaching, mega-storms, sudden snow storms (recently in UAE where it was never before) grass taking roots in Antarctica. Arctic getting hotter, species getting mutated (fish have mutated into new organism Pfstria which kills and eats fish). With depleting ozone layer, the effect of sun and wind will become stronger, people will have to live indoor and grow food underground. If the trend continues it will affect the production of food crops. It will also result in melting of glaciers and ice caps, raising the sea level which will result in submergence of vast areas, displacement of populations and simultaneously drying up of the glacier fed rivers will create more pressure on shrinking land area, cause draught, hunger, water famine, and misery to people all over. There are numerous other toxic solid, liquid and gaseous industrial effluents and emissions polluting soil, water and air causing immense harm to human and other life forms, various diseases like asthma, cardiac and even cancer. The more the population and consumerism the more will be generation of waste, gases and effluents. 14 Billion Pounds waste is thrown into the deep seas every year; one gallon Motor oil is responsible to pollute 20 lacs gallons of drinking water. Natural sources are being consumed at very fast rate and will be exhausted thus endangering the very foundations on which the citadel of material glamour and glare is standing. In order to feed the increasing numbers it is increasingly necessary to increase production of food per unit area of land beyond its carrying capacity by artificial supplements. After chemical fertilizers and pesticides now the hybrid varieties of crops wheat, rice, maize etc. are threatening eco-systems. These reduced the biodiversity of food crops to 10-15 in place of thousands earlier. In India alone there used to be over 2500 varieties of wheat and about 50,000 varieties of rice in different edapho-climatic zones, suited to particular environment and were resistant to pests. Many of these are lost now. The hybrid varieties not only replaced the less demanding varieties but required more water and artificial fertilizers and pesticides thus further accentuating the environmental pollution. After hybrids a new danger is looming large by genetically engineered or manipulated (GM) varieties of food crops. Since powerful Corporates and multinational companies are promoting the GM food crops, it is being thrust on developing and poor countries with a view to monopolize food production world over.

In a Multi-stakeholder Consultation on GM Foods, organized on June 7th 2009 by CECOEDECON, GM Free India Coalition and Association of Retired Supreme Court and High Courts Judges of India, Rajasthan Chapter to sensitize the public on the issue related to Genetically Modified Food, a documentary produced by Mr. Mahesh Bhatt, famous international cine personality and directed by Mr. Ajay Kanchan was exhibited. After seeing the documentary and hearing the participants including the panelists the house unanimously resolved to make humble request to the Government that unless all facets of

issues and risks of GM Foods to the environment, people and public health have not been sufficiently investigated, examined and experimented, the Government should impose moratorium for a period of five years against the use of GM Foods in the country as studies so far conducted has revealed the poisonous and adverse effect on rats. Use of GM Food has reduced their immunity and has impaired their vital organs. Consequently no experiment on human being should be allowed. Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India ordains that every citizen should have compassion for living creatures and under sub-clause (h) a duty is cast upon every citizen to develop the scientific temper humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform. Further it was resolved that the National Bio-technology Regulatory Act, 2008 be studied as it suffers from many inherent defects. The Act requires drastic changes. The Nation needs good legislation on GMOs. It was also resolved that till appropriate experiments are not undertaken by the experts of our own country about the ill-effects on human being no processed food having an element or component of GM food, should be allowed to be imported in the country as the country has enough stock of food for its people.

Climate change will increase hunger and malnutrition

Climate change will worsen the living conditions of farmers, fishers, and forest-dependent people who are already vulnerable and food insecure. Hunger and malnutrition will increase. Rural communities, particularly those living in already fragile environments, face an immediate and ever growing risk of increased crop failure, loss of livestock, and reduced availability of marine, aquaculture and forest products. More frequent and more intense extreme weather events will have adverse impacts on food availability, accessibility, stability and utilization, as well as on livelihood assets and opportunities in both rural and urban areas. Poor people will be at risk of food insecurity due to loss of assets and lack of adequate insurance coverage. Rural people's ability to cope with climate change impacts depends on the existing cultural and policy context, as well as on socio-economic factors like gender, household composition, age, and the distribution of household assets. It is an admitted fact that the emission of gases is responsible for damage to the Ozone layer.

New patterns of pests and disease will emerge

Humans, plants, livestock and fish will be exposed to new pests and diseases that flourish at various temperatures and humidity. This will pose new risks for food security, food safety and human health.

It is India's view that the planetary atmospheric space is a common resource of humanity and each citizen of the globe has an equal entitlement to that space.

Climate change is taking place not due to current level of GHG emissions, but as a result of the cumulative impact of accumulated GHG in the planetary atmosphere which is mainly the result of carbon based industrial activity in developed countries over the past two centuries and more. And so, emission target should be set for developed countries as fulfillment of their historic responsibility. Transfer of green technologies should be facilitated from developed countries to developing countries.

Representatives from UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttarakhand, MP, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, and Shri Nand Kishore, Shri

Dhansukh Tary and Shri Dutta Patil have rightly stated that in the last 10 years there is a great change in the climate. They stated that formerly there used to be three seasons, summer, winter and rainy seasons. For the last six years they are feeling a great change. There is reduction in the period of winter and rainy season and there is corresponding increase in the summer season. They have further stated that they are getting rains now in the month of July and August only which formerly used to commence in the month of June. Winter season remains only during January and February. Temperature in summer season in some part of Rajasthan and adjoining State go up to 48o C due to this climatic change serious degradation is visible in our culture, way of live and in the matter of adopting different vocations. Forests are dwindling, deserts are increasing. Shri Nalini Kant has given a wide picture as to how climate change on account of global warming has affected our culture. Shri Bali Ram has given detailed reasons as to why people are leaving villages or seeking employment in the urban areas. Ms. Sita Devi in her article has expressed that they have no scientific means to know as to when rains will fall. They are unable to decide as to which type of grain they should produce. Even the villagers are not getting vegetables for their meals. They are bringing them from outside, which are produced out of polluted and dirty water. Shri Ramashankar has stated that due to irregularities in monsoon and increasing of temperature has resulted in series of crop failure. Pests and insects have increased which are damaging crops. Shri Rupabhai has stated that with the changing climatic condition the grazing lands have become barren and people have started encroaching it. Lack of fodder for the cattle has compelled them to sell/abandon their cattle. Prof. Surjit Singh has expressed about the ill effects on the health of women folks on account of change in the climate.

Global Warming

Global warming is when the earth heats up (the temperature rises). It happens when greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide, and methane) trap heat and light from the sun in the earth's atmosphere, which increases the temperature. This hurts many people, animals, and plants. Many cannot take the change so they die.

What is the greenhouse effect?

The greenhouse effect is when the temperature rises because the sun's heat and light is trapped in the earth's atmosphere. This is like when heat is trapped in a car.

Although the greenhouse effect makes the earth able to have people living on it, if there gets to be too many gases, the earth can get unusually warmer, and many plants, animals, and people will die. They would die because there would be less food (plants like corn, wheat, and other vegetables and fruits). This would happen because the plants would not be able to take the heat. This would cause us to have less food to eat, but it would also limit the food that animals have. With less food, like grass, for the animals that we need to survive (like cows) we would even have less food. Gradually, people, plants and animals would all die of hunger.

What are greenhouse gasses?

Greenhouse gasses are gases in the earth's atmosphere that collect heat and light from

the sun. With too many greenhouse gases in the air, the earth's atmosphere will trap too much heat and the earth will get too hot. As a result, people, animals and plants would die because the heat would be too strong.

What is global warming doing to the environment?

Global warming is affecting many parts of the world. Global warming makes the sea rise, and when the sea rises, the water covers many low land islands. This is a big problem for many of the plants, animals, and people on island.

Dialogue on environment degradation and climate change has traveled through many milestones - from Stockholm 1972 to Kyoto Protocol 1997 and related CoPs (Conference of Parties). Kyoto Protocol is unique among all, as it envisages activity based commitment for Parties to protocol to save our earth.

The Protocol, under Article 3, mandates the countries (Annex-1) to cut their emission of Green House Gasses (GHGs), by 5% below 1990 levels in the commitment period, 2008 to 2012. This is expected to restrict the global temperature rise to 2o C by 2050. If CO2 emissions are halved by 2050 compared to 1990, global warming can be stabilized below two degrees.

In December 2009 at Copenhagen International Conference is going to be held. All the countries will discuss their concern of climate change. There are many issues of conflict between two groups of countries, namely, developed and developing countries. The main issues are as follows:

- Industrially Developed Countries (IDCs) are demanding equal treatment regarding emission cut for all the countries irrespective of their development and historical legacy,
- Developing countries are reluctant to commit any mandatory cut in GHGs emission, as they believe that the climate debt is due to the developed nations not because of the developing ones. The principle cause of climate change is emissions by the developed countries. Representing less than 1/5th of the world's population, these countries are responsible for 3/4th of all historic emissions. For over-using and substantially diminishing the Earth's capacity to absorb greenhouse gases - denying it to the developing countries that most need it in the course of their development - the developed countries have run up an "emissions debt" to developing countries. Therefore developed countries should take deeper cuts in emissions on account of their greater historic responsibility.

At this stage we would like to discuss the liability of the developed nations which are responsible for global warming. They are responsible for 80% of CO2 emission. After 1950 America itself is responsible for 50.7 Billion Ton emission of carbon. For 45% of emission of Carbon G8 countries are responsible. In England every person is responsible for emission of 9.5 tons of Carbon. Oxfam has assessed that a sum of Rs. 300 Billion Pounds shall be needed to meet the challenge of climate change and after 2030 this amount is likely to be about 25 to 105 Billion Pound every year. It is thus the responsibility of the developed nations to provide the said amount to the developing and economically poor nations. They are under an obligation to pay damages to the countries that are experiencing ill-effects of the global warming. In Bhopal Gas Disaster case the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed as under:

“We are of the view that an enterprise which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous nature of the activity which it has undertaken. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity, the enterprise must be absolutely liable to compensate for such harm and it should be no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care and that the harm occurred without any negligence on its part. Since the persons harmed on account of the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity carried on by the enterprise would not be in a position to isolate the process of operation from the hazardous preparation of substance or any other related element that caused the harm the enterprise held strictly liable for causing such harm as a part of their social cost of carrying on the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity. If the enterprise is permitted to carry on the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity for its profit the law must presume that such permission is conditional on the enterprise absorbing the cost of any accident arising on account of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity as an appropriate item of its overheads. Such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity for private profit can be tolerated only on condition that the enterprise engaged in such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity indemnifies all those who suffer on account of the carrying on of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity regardless of whether it is carried on carefully or not. This principle is also sustainable on the ground that the enterprise alone has the resource to discover and guard against hazards or dangers and to provide warning against potential hazards”

The Jury is of the view that developed nations are responsible for causing global warming which has adversely affected the very existence of number of countries, culture of the people, means of livelihood, food security and the very existence of the human race, animals and flora and fauna is at stake. It is expected that the representatives of our country and the representative of CECOEDCON and other NGO's who are cooperating in this public hearing shall see that the developed nations. The US which accounts for one fifty of global pollution is to shoulder responsibility for reducing emissions.

Indian delegates from all walks of life shall see that India's future as a campaigner for the developing countries shall be continued. While India's average emission is still quite low, we advise that the national 'development goals' be re-directed to bring in both inclusive justice and equity between communities within the nation, while keeping ecological sustainability in clear focus.

We also of opinion that the National Action Plan on Climate Change must be brought in the public domain for widespread discussions. Inputs from all stake holders must be taken on board to determine the course of national action.

Bearing in mind that women will bear the worst brunt of climate change impacts, it is recommended that all developmental programmes ensure that adequate space is created for women to act as change makers.

Developing solutions for adapting agriculture to impacts of global warming should include both indigenous knowledge as well as modern science.

We recommend to the International Community to adopt the following global climate package which

- i) Commits developed countries to significant reduction in the GHG emission,
- ii) Achieves the widest possible dissemination at affordable cost of existing climate

- friendly technology and practices,
- iii) Puts in place a collaborative research and development effort among developed and major developing countries to bring countries about cost effective technological innovations,
 - iv) Take appropriate measures to maintain the culture and protect lives, livelihood and economy of the geographical area of the nation,
 - v) Takes appropriate measure to meet the challenge of natural calamities may it be arising from severe fire, explosion, earthquake, flood, drought and epidemic seriously affecting the human beings of any nation. The International Organization is expected to come out with most effective mechanism in this regard and to see that it is religiously followed by all countries. Undoubtedly the developed nations shall provide necessary finance as per the norms laid down by the International Organization.
 - vi) Takes appropriate measures to build a monetary fund for payment of compensation to the adversely affected nations and to provide necessary protection from the rise of the sea level and global warming.

May God bless every living creature on this mother Earth! With thanks to the organizers and participants.

Verdict pronounced on this 4th Day of November, 2009.

Justice V.S. Dave (Chairperson)
Shri Rajendra Bhanawat
Mr. C.K. Ganguli 'Babloo'
Shri Manhar Adil

Justice Panachand Jain
Dr. Suman Sahai
Ms. Sunita Satyarthi
Mr. Arun Kumar 'Pani Baba'