

Consultation for a Manifesto on Democracy and Sustainable Development: Taking Stock

*Background paper for FDSD/Salzburg Global Seminar Synthesis
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Part D: Annexes

Halina Ward

&

Annex E by Nicolò Wojewoda

Annex G by Fundación Cambio Democrático

Annex I by Lok Sanjh Foundation

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Part D: Annexes

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Annex A: Consultation Principles (in English and Spanish; as proposed for consultation)

Principles for democracy and sustainable development

We've come up with six initial ideas on principles for democracy and sustainable development. Now we need your help to improve them, to add to them, and to work out which ones are useful and which aren't.

Tell us if you agree with them or not in the spaces below. If you have suggestions for alternatives or rewording, please write them on the separate sheet provided.

- P1 Strengthen the foundations of democracy:** by ensuring that a democracy designed to deliver sustainable development reflects the best of any flourishing democracy. This must include taking steps to enable thriving public participation, trusted and trustworthy politicians, wide rights of access to information and to justice, and respect for the rule of law
- Agree/like ☐
- Disagree/don't like ☐
- P2 Get beyond money:** by finding ways to break the apparent bond between liberal democracy and mainstream economic growth models that support unsustainable production and consumption
- Agree/like ☐
- Disagree/don't like ☐
- P3 Ensure that experts are on tap but not on top:** by finding ways to nurture an active commitment to informed and participatory democratic decision-making whilst allowing expertise, and science, transparent space to offer insights and inform policy.
- Agree/like ☐
- Disagree/don't like ☐
- P4 Tackle short-termism:** by ensuring that the practice of democracy from the global to the local takes proper account of the long-term, and of the needs of future generations.
- Agree/like ☐
- Disagree/don't like ☐
- P5 Ensure that people everywhere are important:** by finding ways to ensure that national and local democracy and international decision-making serve the long-term collective public interest in sustainable development, not just the interests of people with a right to vote or the narrowly defined interests of individual states.
- Agree/like ☐
- Disagree/don't like ☐

P6 Be explicit about the joins: by finding ways to ensure that decision-making with implications for the distribution of ‘sustainable’ or ‘unsustainable’ development (for example the location of major infrastructure projects) is transparent and fair. Decision-making on distributional impacts of such decisions should be based on criteria that are publicly accessible, agreed following public consultation, and made widely available in advance.

Agree/like ☐

Disagree/don’t like ☐

Principios de la democracia y el desarrollo sustentable

Proponemos seis ideas iniciales sobre las cuales desarrollaremos los principios de la democracia y el desarrollo sustentable que guiarán el manifiesto.

Ayúdanos a mejorar, construir y determinar qué ideas son útiles para nuestra tarea, y cuáles no lo son. Dinos si estás de acuerdo o no en los espacios abajo. Si quieres añadir otros principios, o proponer alternativas, por favor escríbelas en las hojas de consulta facilitadas.

P1 Fortalecer los cimientos de la democracia: asegurándonos que el diseño de las democracias que buscan lograr el desarrollo sustentable refleje lo mejor de cualquier democracia floreciente. Esto incluiría adoptar medidas que impulsen la participación pública, que apoyen a los políticos honrados y dignos de confianza, y que promuevan amplios derechos de acceso a la información y a la justicia y el respeto por el estado de derecho.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

P2 Trascender el simplismo del modelo económico predominante: buscando maneras de desafiar lo que muchas veces se nos presenta como un vínculo indestructible entre la democracia y los modelos de crecimiento económico predominantes que fomentan la producción y el consumo no sustentables.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

P3 Asegurarse que los expertos estén a la mano, y no al mando: buscando maneras de nutrir un compromiso activo con la toma de decisiones democrática, informada y participativa, que al mismo tiempo permita que aquellos que poseen conocimientos especializados, incluyendo científicos, contribuyan a la formulación de políticas para el cambio.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

P4 Combatir el cortoplacismo: asegurándonos que la práctica de la democracia, desde al ámbito mundial hasta el local, considere adecuadamente lo que sucederá en el largo plazo y las necesidades de las generaciones futuras.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

P5 Asegurarse que lo importante sean las personas en todo el mundo: buscando maneras de lograr que la democracia nacional y local, así como la toma de decisiones en el ámbito internacional, sirvan el interés público colectivo en lo que implica el desarrollo sustentable en el largo plazo, y no sólo los intereses de aquellos que tienen derecho al voto, o los intereses limitadamente definidos de algún país en particular.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

P6 Ser explícitos sobre lo que sucede en los puntos de unión: buscando maneras de asegurarnos que la toma de decisiones que definen si el desarrollo será sustentable o no (por ejemplo, la ubicación de grandes proyectos de infraestructura) sea transparente y justa. La toma de decisiones sobre los impactos distributivos de tales decisiones debe estar basada en criterios a disposición del público, acordadas tras consulta pública, y ampliamente difundidos con anticipación.

De acuerdo / me gusta ☐

En desacuerdo / no me gusta ☐

Nombre

País

Annex B: Quotes, words and phrases to inspire the Manifesto's vision

Inspiring ways of seeing the world

"The saving of our world from pending doom will come, not through the complacent adjustment of the conforming majority, but through the creative maladjustment of a nonconforming minority." (Martin Luther King Jnr (1963) - Suggested by James Derounian, UK, online consultation response)

"We are not the master builders, but the servants (Oscar Romero, suggested by CEL workshop participants)

Economía del conocimiento: el conocimiento es la única mercancía que vale más cuanto más hay en el Mercado(Ossian de Leyva, Spain, CONAMA workshop)

"Be the change you want to see." (Gandhi – quote suggested by Sam Moss, Mustafa Korel, UK, Green Party consultation stall)

"Everyone empowered to be the change they want to see." (Anne Weir, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

"Hay que fijar múltiples proyectos para un único objetivo, porque es a través de pequeños pasos como se consigue llegar más lejos" (Laura, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"El medio ambiente es responsabilidad de todos y cada uno porque juntos podemos hacer mucho: "Solo no, pero con amigos sí" (Laura, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"Make it a goal, all the rest follows." - Excerpt from a speech of Pres. Susilo Bambang Yudiyohono, a champion on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2011 (suggested by Razaile Besa, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

"AN AFFIRMATION OF HUMAN ONENESS

I am a member of the human family, a citizen of the world. The achievements of men and women throughout the ages are my heritage. My destiny is bound to that of all my fellow human beings. What we jointly create is our bequest to future generations. May my life serve the good of my family? May our use of the earth preserve it for those yet to come."(Joseph E. Schwartzberg, USA, online consultation response)

"Accept the inconvenient truth" (CEL workshop participants)

Todos juntos podemos (Rubén Olalla Salmón, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"todos y todas - pensar-reflexionar juntos - educarnos haciendo-construyendo - participando; para proteger los derechos de las personas, la vida, y la biodiversidad; pero nadie manda! El dinero no mueve las decisiones!" (Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"You can change direction with one step" (Claire Nash, Britain, Green Party consultation stall)

"The Stone Age didn't end because we ran out of stone." (Suggested by Jack Guest, UK, Green party consultation stall)

"All people are created equal, unique and beautiful with a right to a fullness of life." (Malcolm Twigger-Ross, FDSD board meeting).

"The right path does not exist – start walking, it will ." (Suggested by Jack Guest, UK, Green party consultation stall)

"Do as you would be done by: a way of moving away from combative politics of decision making". (F, Scotland, Electoral Reform Society consultation stall)

"Reach for the stars; and remain firmly rooted and grounded to build heaven on Earth" (Loy Rego, India/USA, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"I'll let you be in my dreams if I can be in yours" (Bob Dylan, suggested by Ben McArdle, UK, Labour party consultation stall)

"A world where all worlds fit" – Zapatistas – "celebrate diversity and foster unity." (Erynne Gilpin, Canada, Cupula dos Povos consultation stall)

"I think Western Civilisation is a good idea." (Mahatma Gandhi, paraphrased, suggested by Cat Tully, UK)

"We reaffirm our commitment to making the best aspirations of humanity a reality - universal rights, freedom from fear and want...." (Nick Perks, UK, online consultation response)

"We value the whole of God's creation. We support the foresight principle that we should act positively now for permanent sustainability in the light of eternity." (CEL workshop participants)

"We must live more simply, that others may simply live." (CEL workshop participants)

Key words and phrases

"Inclusion social y pluralidad con justicia social y ambiental." (Maria E. Foronda Farno, Peru, Fair Ideas consultation stall)

"Transparency in governance (and accountability). Representation for the young (future generations). Just sustainability. Local solutions to relevant problems." (Stuart McQuillan, UK, Green party consultation stall)

“Conocimiento, bienestar, integridad, reconocimiento, aceptación, ser humano, grupo social, éxito.” (Ricardo Meliá, Spain, CONAMA workshop)

“Participation; Fairness/equity; Long-termism; Subsidiarity.” (Duncan, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

Respeto; responsabilidad; equidad (CONAMA consultation stall, Spain)

“Transparency, Accountability, Fairness, Compassion, Advocacy, Equality, Holistic, Stakeholder, responsibility.” (Patrick O’Hara, UK, University of Surrey consultation)

“Something about respect for other people, and 'future' self; something about supporting communities built on those things which nurture individuals - love, respect, inclusive decision making, transparency/honesty, clear/good communication and other intangibles, (rather than people relying for their self esteem on things - which are proposed to us by capitalistic system).” (Fiona Gooch, UK, online consultation response)

“Genuine equality of influence for all”, “Effective and equal accountability to all people”, “Full democratisation of international institutions” based on “democratic principles generally recognized at the national level”, “Independence from corporate and financial influence” [+ refer wherever possible to “people” and “civil society” (rather than NGOs) to maintain distinction between people and the corporate sector, “Long-term collective interest of humanity as a whole”, “Economic and social rights”, “Extra-territorial obligations” [of governments with respect to the rights of people in other countries, including through their role in decision-making in international institutions], “Distributional efficiency” (additional to equity: eg an extra \$1 generates much more well-being for a poor household than a billionaire, and we value extra well-being for the former (eg lower infant mortality) more highly) “Diagonal equity/justice” (combining horizontal and inter-generational – esp. need to take account of effects on future generations in the South of current consumption in the North). (David Woodward, UK/Netherlands, online consultation response)

“Transparency in governance (and accountability); Representation for the young (future generations); Just sustainability; Local solutions to relevant problems”; “Public participation; Education; Training; Consultation and Engagement; Media access.” (Busani Bafana, Zimbabwe)

“Freedom from fear; Universal access to clean water; Decent housing, eEducation and Health care.” (Sue Farrant, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall).

“A clear understanding of identity; Respect for all as fellow passengers on space-ship Earth.” (Bill Rigby, UK, Green party consultation stall).

“Determination of sustainable development goal: preservation of human civilization; Transition to governed civilization; Accessible information in real time; Ecological education as a base for sustainable development.” (Larissa Zelentsova, Tatiana

Chertoritskaya, Svetlana Chimakova-Izmaylovska, Tatiana Chernysheva, Tatiana Burmistrova, Russia, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Justice; Equilibrium; Ecosystems; Earth; Resources; Political systems; Humans; Resilient to being coopted." (Cat Tully, UK)

"Empathy, simplicity and accountability." (CEL participant)

On global governance

"It is only through such a system of global governance, placing fairness in health at the heart of the development agenda, and genuine equality of influence at the heart of its decision-making, that coherent attention to health equity is possible." (Report of the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health, suggested by David Woodward, UK/Netherlands, online consultation response)

"Protecting the integrity of humanity regardless of spatial and time boundaries." (Christopher Ng, UK, Labour party consultation stall)

"Sustainable development is at the core of the Great Transition into a post-carbon human civilization. This transition and the sustainable management of the planet's resources and global commons lie in the responsibility of the entire human family. This global responsibility needs to be reflected in adequately democratic and representative bodies at the global level." (Andreas Bummel, Germany, online consultation response)

"To assure that any country and its political system will be forced by international organizations to defend the human rights of its citizens to live in freedom and to assure that natural resources (renewables or not) will be used in a rational way to assure availability for the generations to come." (Gledys Gonzalez, Venezuela, University of Surrey consultation)

On the nature of democracy and participation

"Here is the crisis of the times as I see it: We talk about problems, issues, policies, but we don't talk about what democracy means — what it bestows on us — the revolutionary idea that it isn't just about the means of governance but the means of dignifying people so they become fully free to claim their moral and political agency." (Bill Moyers, "The Power of Democracy", speech accepting the Public Intellectual Award of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 7 February 2007, Moyers on Democracy (2008), p. 92; suggested by Miguel L. Calayag, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

"Hay que distinguir lo privado, lo público y lo común. Lo primero fue común (commons), cuando los bienes comunales fueron amenazados en su desarrollo y existencia pasaron a ser públicos por el contrato social. Ahora son privatizados o eliminados estos bienes comunes. Así lo público se convierte en aliado de lo privado contra lo común." (Ignacio Ayestaran, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

“Repensar los cimientos de la democracia (la democracia representativa por ejemplo es muy manipulable por los grupos de poder económico/ político; la democracia no debe limitarse a ejercitar el sufragio electoral (Ivonne Ovideo, Honduras)

“No nos preguntes solo una vez cada cuatro años” (Soledad Gómez, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

“Democracy which brings those on the margins into the centre.” (CEL participants Tim and Chris)

“To consult before making decisions, not the other way round.” (CEL participants)

“Democracy now must reflect global connections and inter-dependence, Equality of voice and votes.” (Ian Christie, UK, FDSD board meeting)

“Democracy is unfinished and can always improve and must always adapt.” (Ian Christie, UK, FDSD board meeting)

“Civic participation at its core. Must engage all age groups including under 18s – they're the future and manifesto is talking about sustainability and long term. Areas of deprivation are at risk of not being involved in the decision making process as civic participation is proven to be low in these areas.” (Mustafa Korel, UK, Green party consultation stall)

“Democracy for the people with the people. People at the centre of democracy.” (Kevin Mugengo, Kenya, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

“Democracy means everyone not just me” (Brian Dash, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

“Man will only truly be free when the last king has been strangled with the entrails of the last priest.” Attributed to Diderot, Dithyrambe sur la fête du roi (suggested by Malcolm Chapman, UK, Green party consultation stall)

“My love for an institution is in proportion to my desire to reform it” (Martin, UK, Electoral Reform Society consultation stall)

“A bit like an alcoholic at his/her first AA meeting, the first step to creating a democracy is admitting that we don't have one”

“Citizens everywhere must be empowered to make sense of relevant information and have an equal say in shaping the decisions that affect them. Deliberations in the public domain about our common good must be aided by public investment and protected from distortion and misdirection by the vested interests of individuals and corporations.” (Henry B. Tam, UK, online consultation response)

“Giving strength to marginalized voices.” (Shannon Orr, USA, online consultation response)

“Politicians are like clouds, they go where the wind blows. It is for us, the people, to make the wind blow.” (Tony Oposa, Philippines, Choosing our Future consultation stall - after David Brower).

“Progress towards democracy and sustainable development must be based on principles of inclusiveness and social justice. Inequality and disengagement drives much that is unsustainable, and requires an opening up of institutions and policy making to seek improved dialogue, trust, reform, ownership and innovation”. (Rosalie Callway, UK, online consultation response)

“Defender la igualdad de oportunidades.” (Asunción Candela, Spain, CONAMA consultation stand)

“Nothing about us without us” (Bronwyn Hayward, New Zealand, FDSD board meeting)

“Need a democracy that: Respects political differences; Seeks/finds opportunities for collaboration; Works for explicit common goals; Secures legitimacy and support from the overwhelming majority of the electorate.” (CEL participant)

“Democracy as if sustainability mattered.” (CEL participant)

On our relationship with the earth and the natural environment

“The earth is the very quintessence of the human condition.” (Hannah Arendt, suggested by Miguel L. Calayag, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

“Respirar aire puro es un derecho no contaminarlo es un DEBER.” (Malena Folgoso Cantarilla, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

“Consumir lo necesario sin sobrepasar la capacidad de producción de la naturaleza.” (Rafael Reus García, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

“Mother Nature.” (David Faustino T. de Castro, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

“The sooner we realize that we all live in one Earth, that our thoughts and actions on one part of the world directly or indirectly contribute to the advancement or retardation of democracy and sustainable development on some other part of the world, the better chance we have to mitigate the detrimental effects of human-induced climate change.” (Miguel L. Calayag, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

“Please move toward compliance with The Natural Step principles for sustainable development. Also please reduce and eliminate substances listed in the PRTR system. Reducing the releases of these substances is a true scientific measure of moving toward an ecologically sustainable society.” (Mark Keenan, Ireland, online consultation response).

“Powerful democracy in the management of natural resources.” (A. Corston, Labour Party consultation stall)

“Any more room on the Ark, Noah?” (CEL workshop participant)

“Os governos e políticos deveriam conscientizar-se de que só existe um planeta mas todos vivem nele y dele necessitam, por isso a urgência de mudarnos a forma de usar os recursos naturais e a natura.” (Maiona Roche, Brazil, CONAMA consultation stall)

“Sem preservação ambiental, não existe futuro!” (Gil Camposo, Brazil, CONAMA consultation stall)

“People must understand we are floating in the same, and unique, and finite ball around a star called Sun!”(Regina Massai, Chile, Fair Ideas consultation stall)

“Only when the last tree has been cut down, only when the last river has run dry, only when the last animal has been killed, only then will you realise that money cannot be eaten.” (Native American Proverb, suggested by Pek Yang Xuan, Singapore, Fair Ideas consultation stall)

“Being sceptical towards the environment is the main issue. No matter how democratic a country or an institution is in its efforts for sustainable development, as long as people don't realize the urgency of the situation at hand with the environment, with both its capabilities and possibilities, development will always remain independent from a sustainable standpoint.” (b, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

“Respect for our ultimate dependence on the Earth.” (Ian Christie, UK, FDSD board meeting)

On expertise, science and technology

“Science and technology has always been the boon and bane of humanity. It has provided humanity with the means to make people's lives easier and more convenient to live, but it has also made people greedy and slothful. It has allowed us to discover medicines and medical techniques that save lives, but it has also given us the tremendous power to level entire cities to the ground. It has allowed us to harness the power of the Earth, but ironically given us the power to change the world beyond the bounds of our control. In other words, science and technology must be directed to advancements for sustainable development (in the design and production of more efficient power sources, in creating means of harnessing clean energy) whilst remembering that such benefits must lead to inclusive socio-economic growth and decision-making processes be ultimately democratic.” (Miguel L. Calayag, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation).

On law and enforcement

“The precautionary principle must be made implementable by enacting appropriate legislation at the national level. The carrying capacity of the environment has to enter legislation, just like the carrying capacity of the human physiology entered health-related

legislation. True subsidiarity. Strict separation of the non-negotiable (natural "laws") from the negotiable (social regulations)." (János Zlinszky, Hungary, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

"True equality before the law; Planetary boundaries. Long-term issues. Future generations. Rights to healthy + clean environment" (Chris Bradford, UK, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

"Laws without enforcement is like a bow without an arrow, useless each without the other." (Tony Oposa, Philippines, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

On local communities and local decision-making

"The strength of free peoples lies in the local community. Local institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they put it within the people's reach" (De Tocqueville (1835), suggested by James Derounian, UK, online consultation response)

"Recognize need for trade-offs and different solutions according to local environment/local needs." (Ben Peachey, UK, Fair Ideas consultation stall)

"Act local; guide global" (Loy Rego, India/USA, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Pensar globalmente, actuar localmente (preservar el Amazonas está bien, pero el arroyo que está al lado de tu casa también)" (Egoite Herrán Intxausti, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"The enablement of genuine community ownership of the resources they touch whether that be virgin resources they live on or near or the 'waste' they produce. That ownership to be managed and overseen in a way that is compatible with the needs of future generations." (Colin Crooks, UK, Labour Party consultation stall)

"Respecting the extraordinary potential of ordinary people acting together to effect change for a more just + sustainable future." (Bronwyn Hayward, New Zealand, FDS board meeting).

"No one is an island – foster community." (suggested by CEL participant)

People young and old

"Young people"; "the future"; "next generation of activists for social justice" (Mustafa Korel, UK, Green party consultation stall)

"Indigenous people as stewards of Mother Nature; Young people as visionaries of the future." (Loy Rego, India/USA, The Future We Want consultation stall)

"More democratic participation opportunities for young people so they can grow up involved. If we fail to invest in our political future then we will cease to have one." (Anonymous consultee, Labour Party consultation stall).

"The older generation must cherish the young, providing resilience skills for a changing world, including learning to work co-operatively. The younger generation must cherish the old, recognising their wisdom and learning from it." (Flic Crowley and Jill Perry, UK, Green party consultation stall)

"Our children and children's children at the centre." (Tim and Chris, CEL workshop participants)

Time and future generations

"Dream about the future you love... Dare to speak up to those people and proposals that stand in its way. Have faith in not being alone." (Maja Göpel, Germany, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

"Mi abuelo viajaba en camello, mi padre viajaba en coche, yo viajo en avión. Mi hijo viajará en camello." (Demelza Serrano, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall).

"Educar en el presente para construir el futuro." (Jorge Ovedón Rodríguez, Spain, CONAMA stall)

"Actuar pensando en las (7?) generaciones siguientes." (Jeremie Fosse, Spain/France, CONAMA stall)

"Short term gain causing long term pain." (Catherine Nicholson, England)

"Work as if your great great grandchild was in the room with you." (Chit Chong, UK, Green party consultation stall)

"If you think in seasons – plant barley. If you think in decades – plant trees. If you think in centuries – educate your children." (Chinese proverb paraphrased by Brenda Gosling, UK, Green party consultation stall).

"Humanity must learn to love the idea of leaving future generations a living planet." (Donella Meadows, suggested by Malcolm Twigger-Ross, UK, FDSD board meeting)

"Our children's future. The planet will survive humankind but we run the high risk of not doing so." (Marcos Cohen, Brazil, Fair Ideas consultation stall)

"The land is not given to us by our fathers but loaned to us for our children." (Martha Vickers, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall).

"O futuro nao existe, so ha o presente em constante construcao. Continuaremos com a nossa construcao diaria (educacao)." (Felix Herminio, Brazil, Cupula dos Povos consultation stall)

"Respect for ancestors and their struggles for democracy – and commitment to transmit a thriving environment and healthy democratic systems to future generations." (Ian Christie, UK, FDSD board meeting).

"Vote for the future." (CEL workshop participants)

"We make decisions for our children so we must cast our vote for the future." (CEL workshop participants)

"Building together a world for future generations of all life/building together a world for future generations in all countries." (CEL participants)

Money, markets and the economy

"There's a 21st century obsession with wealth status and celebrity – instead we should focus on values, direction and purpose." (Christina Kadir, England, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

"I don't think money is important." (Gabriel Santos, Portugal, age 9, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Las instituciones democráticas han sido secuestradas por el poder económico que se ha convertido en la aristocracia de Versalles que entretenía a Luis XVI, alejándole de la realidad social". (Ana Barreira, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"En el juego democrático, la constante intrusión de los intereses políticos y económicos, nubla los verdaderos valores de la transparencia y participación ciudadana. Resultado: desinformación (ausencia de criterio); inmovilismo. Necesitamos lograr juntos un cambio del modelo actual de desarrollo, bajo el fomento de la 'economía verde/sostenible'" (Alba Iranzo, Spain, CONAMA consultation stall)

"Economico; Orden" (Rostam Badil, age 5, Mexico, CONAMA consultation stall)

"There is enough in the world for everyone's need, but not enough for everyone's greed" (Gandhi Loy Rego, India/USA, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Money is only the oil that lubricates the machinery of human society. The motive power, the fuel, is not money, it is called 'the human will'" (Tony Oposa, Philippines, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Question whether consumption equals to quality of life. Is economic expansion the only route to a satisfied society? There has to be an alternative." (Brian Dash, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

"In place of addictive consumerism, we should have cooperative forms of enterprise, operating in an adequately regulated socio-economic context, making decisions in response to both current needs and long term sustainability." (Henry B. Tam, UK, online consultation response)

"There exists a continuous cycle of exploitation of the environment and of people because both are regarded as mere commodities that can be traded in and profited from"

international market.” (Miguel L. Calayag, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation).

“In the long term the environment and the economy are the same thing – if it's not environmental then it's not economic.” (Stuart Hill, UK, Social Liberal Forum consultation stall)

“A dedication to achieving economic equity as a principle alongside achieving sustainable democracy.” (Marico Navarro, Philippines, Ateneo School of Government consultation)

“Vibrant private sector working within clear regulatory framework overseen by government.” (Brian Curwain, Labour party consultation stall).

On values

“El hombre/mujer (ser humano) debe ver hacia su interior, pero con el objetivo de eliminar los ‘egos’ que alimentan los hábitos consumistas y de no-cooperación en la sociedad.” (Ivonne Oviedo, Honduras)

“Los cimientos de la democracia deben basarse en principios o ‘valores’ espirituales, en los que se fundamenta la condición humana: compasión; solidaridad, cooperación, etc.” (Ivonne Oviedo, Honduras)

Annex C: Suggestions for additional principles

The goals of democracy

Humanity reasonably sane, reasonably happy, reasonably well fed, reasonably sustainable.
(UK) (Underlying idea partially reflected within the Mark 1 Vision)

Linguistic diversity

Ensure the implementation of efficient language policies: by promoting respect for cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity, including ethnic languages in the educational system, and implementing fair relations between countries by the adoption of a neutral international language, like esperanto, for international communication (Brazil). (Not incorporated within the Mark 1 Manifesto – Question for Salzburg: Should it be?)

NB: suggestion based on the 14th statement of the declaration of Ethical Commitments to Global Ecological Posture and Behaviour as one of the alternative treaties produced by the NGO community during the Rio Summit in 1992 and in the Final Declaration of the 64th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference in Bonn, 3-5 September 2011).

Global governance

No tener miedo a hablar de SEGURIDAD GLOBAL, para todos los habitantes del Planeta. Una seguridad integral de las personas, basada en la SOLIDARIDAD (en políticas y en acciones cooperativas, alejadas de las practicas caritativas) usando la SOSTENIBILIDAD como una herramienta a su servicio (Spain)

Even before the particular challenges of democratic inclusion and accountability are considered; the world faces wider global governance problems. One UK consultee proposed creation of: *“a functioning global political forum where political agreements can be reached”*. (Global governance is now a separate sub-principle)

Voice and participation

Improving consultation progress, accept the importance of the internet in the participation and information process (Brazil) Accessing the views of marginalised voices (UK)

Participación real (Spain)

“Developing participation which includes women and other groups which are marginalised. eg Although women may be voting in Palestinian villages, they still have no services for them specifically which is necessary in segregated contexts eg a women only space for accessing the internet. (meanwhile the boys/men have access to cheap internet)” (UK)

Explicitly mention the need to combat marginalization and exploitation of people worldwide, particularly Indigenous Peoples (Philippines)

Meaningful public participation (UK)

Let's not stop at public participation but ensure that it's inclusive (Kenya)

There is need to give all stakeholders a voice. That includes NGOs, INGOs and other components of civil society, as well as ordinary individual citizens (US)

"There needs to be some acknowledgement of the fact that a proportion (is it measured?) of people do not have the capacity to participate in informed, democratic debate" (UK)

Participation needs to be ensured for all, including those with little or no access to funds.

The process must be both transparent and clear and there need to be firm legal frameworks ensuring this (UK)

"Incluir de manera amplia a todos los sectores de la sociedad, incluidos a aquellos desencantados de la politica, como los jovenes" (Chile)

"Just because some people don't speak up doesn't mean you shouldn't listen. If they don't speak up, govts/NGOs should seek them out + educate them (even they're not "part of society" because everyone is influenced by decisions made by the govt – e.g. indig. in Amazonas)" (Singapore)

"The citizen must be involved in the project of new solutions, not only as an user (or potential user) but as a CO-CREATOR of sustainable initiatives". (Brazil)

"Some type of validation that minorities are equally self-represented – including (especially) WOMYN.. we need diversity and diverse representation: more resources for it" (Canada)

"More information sources provided, like the ministry of future generations idea" (UK)

(gender is not specifically referred to in the Mark 1 Manifesto [should it be?]; participation and empowerment are reflected within a new Principle on education; other ideas integrated across the Mark 1 text)

Community engagement and 'localism'

Strengthening the links between communities so that others count: *"To enable peer-to-peer 'consultancy and advice' by local communities....so communities that have undertaken particular initiatives are recognised and rewarded for this....and enable others to follow suit"* (UK).

Localism (UK)

"Making sure localism is given priority over globalisation. Buying what has been produced locally not only saves on transport expenses but only means that the local people have access to the food they have grown, rather than other far away rich people. So soya would feed the locals rather than our fuel-greedy cars" (UK)

Building stronger, closer communities (Australia)

Right to local community self government (UK) (a new sub-principle on strengthening local democracy incorporated within the Mark 1 Manifesto)

Institutions and tools

"Open institutions - equip institutions (local to global) with the tools and resources to sufficiently engage in deliberative dialogue with different sectors of the public, supporting greater innovation, accountability, transparency and wider ownership of decision-making" (UK)

Importancia de las instituciones informales como base de las instituciones formales (Spain)
"Responsabilización no solo política pero también legal/criminal de los representantes políticos" (Spain)
 Needs to be made part of institutions (UK)
 Use of innovation/technology to assist (UK)
 Reducir la legislación y las normativas: *"Cuando una sociedad tiene muchas leyes es que algo se está haciendo mal"* (Spain)
 Fortalecimiento de los sistemas de información ambiental (Spain)
"Urgente necesidad de control y fiscalización de la transparencia en la gestión pública, y actividad gubernamental en el ámbito de políticas ambientales, utilización de recursos energéticos, así como en el acuerdo con empresas que inciden en la explotación de estos bienes naturales" (Spain)
 Regulación de los Mercados Financieros (Spain)
 Legislar el Comercio Internacional – aranceles ambientales, sociales... (Spain)
 Responsible utilization of technology (Philippines)
 Key targets with realistic timescales (UK)
"Fomentar la transparencia y el acceso a la información publica de todos los datos de los que se dispongan dentro de los estamentos de los organismos públicos y entidades, tanto privadas como públicas" (Spain).
 Equidad tanto en deberes como en derechos (Honduras)
 Public arenas for debate (Brazil)
 To provide the necessary infrastructure (language, media, translation, etc.) in order to fully enable diverse ontologies within democratic processes (Indigenous Peoples) (Canada)
 Social responsibility in an organization (political party etc) needs to grow and develop along with power and influence (UK)
 To end the culture of 'targets' which are short sighted and disregard the wider issues (UK)
 To have a health and social policy which is joined up and looks to the long term (UK)

Expertise

"There should be public investment to support the objective research and dissemination of findings, and to protect them from distortion or falsification by media funded by private corporate interests." (UK) (Sentiment taken into revised 'expertise' principle)

Environment/nature

Derechos de los animales (Spain)
"antiespecismo; respecto por todas formas de vida (humana y no humana)" (Spain)
"Mirar al medio ambiente no solo como fuente de recursos pero como un bien en si mismo" (Spain)
 Rights of nature (UK)
"Vivimos en el planeta Tierra (madre Gaia o como sequiera)" (Spain)
"Buscar los limites para el desarrollo sostenible" (Spain)

Animales; Plantas; Tierra; Agua (Mexico)

Don't make pollution (Portugal)

"Consumir lo necesario sin sobrepasar la capacidad de producción de la naturaleza" (Spain)

"En los principios es fundamental incluir una base ... sobre el significado de sustentabilidad o medio ambiente" (Guatemala)

"Conocemos los ciudadanos/as nuestros derechos a un medio ambiente limpio y seguro? Igual debemos empezar por mostrarlos por forma real y eficiente" (Spain)

"Concienciación acerca de la idea de que los recursos naturales no son ilimitadas" (Spain)

"Resaltar lo necesidad de cambio en las practicas ambientales, encaminadas al desarrollo sostenible y al cuidado y protección de la naturaleza" (Spain)

"We borrow our planet from our children and their children (not original!)" (UK)

"Recognition that, at the most basic level, we're all part of one planet, one 'commons'" (Italy)

"Human rights to flourish in a supportive environment that respects the limits of the planet and our mutual vulnerability" (UK)

"Sustainable development does not just depend on democracy, democracy depends on sustainable development." (UK) (Many of these ideas incorporated within the Mark 1 Vision)

The qualities of democracy

"True democracy involves equal access to economic good" (UK)

"Gestion transparente y acción política transparente para que la ciudadanía pueda realizar un seguimiento de la actuación de los políticos" (Spain)

"Democracy is a living, evolving thing. Our task will never finish - we must first of all move on from the notion that it is inert, one person/one vote, and somehow unchanging to recognising it as a dynamic, creative, changing form" (UK)

"Mecanismos de debate abierto, transparente; visión a corto + medio + largo plazo; incorporación impactos - ambientales, sociales, económicos; mecanismos de seguimiento y 'accountability'" (Spain)

"Sin un sistema fiscal justo no hay equidad, y sin un cierto grado de equidad no puede haber democracia real" (Spain)

"Sobre todo más transparencia en información, datos, programas y medios de comunicación. Para: jueces, políticos, prensa – medios de comunicación, empresas, científicos" (Spain)

"Democracy depends on the harmonization of interests/the management of conflict. If the interests of the future are neglected, democracy may break up. We may already be seeing this in the narrow terms of countries where their futures (not just by their own actions) were put into hock" (UK)

"La democracia se debe basar en la SOLIDARIDAD. Nunca en el egoísmo. No en principios teóricos y formales que luego no cumplen objetivos ni propuestas, sino en sentimientos humanos; lo mas importante tanto para la DEMOCRACIA, como la SUSTENIBILIDAD, además

de su interacción, es la EDUCACIÓN, ENSEÑANZA. Una sociedad crítica y con cultura política” (Spain)

“Es necesaria la búsqueda del bien común pero, siempre desde la lógica, sin olvidar que la opinión mayoritaria no siempre es la acertada” (Spain)

“la democracia necesita un sistema político fuerte pero justo. El voto cada cuatro años no define las necesidades poblacionales” (Spain)

Respect (Italy, UK)

Respect for people and planet (UK)

“Respect all the things” (Portugal)

“Respeitar a natureza é, antes de tudo, respeitar as pessoas e todos os demais seres vivos. Para tanto, precisamos mudar as nossas prioridades, saindo da dimensão do ter para o ser. Precisamos nos reinventar” (Brazil)

Respect for minorities (Brazil)

Mutual respect for the right to differ (UK)

“We are all worthy of respect, and each person holds within them valid ideas for treating others well” (UK)

“Respect the people despite difference” (Portugal)

“Equity: it's important especially when you are referring to developing country

Respect the environment” (Portugal).

humanness (Italy)

“Bad decision-making needs to lead to consequences” (UK)

Secular society (UK)

Equality/equality of rights for all (several suggestions from the UK, one from Chile)

“Every voice is important, regardless of background, creed, colour, gender and sexuality, social standing” (UK)

Fair for all (UK)

“Transparency, making the informations public. Transparency is best key to fight corruption” (Brazil)

Transparency (more than one suggestion). Predictability. Accountability (more than one suggestion, including a specific suggestion from a UK consultee for *“access to redress when state or state actors do not provide appropriate level of care/service”*

Good governance (more than one suggestion)

Consistency (UK).

Peace (UK)

Ethics (Thailand)

“Etica: asegurándonos que las decisiones políticas para el desarrollo sustentable luche contra corrupción y poder de transnacionales” (Peru)

Value for money (Thailand)

Social quality: social economic security, social inclusion, social cohesion, social empowerment (Thailand)

Respectful of diversity of culture (Philippines)

"Perhaps, specific steps on resolving armed conflict and managing its effects should be tackled too" (Philippines) (Many of these ideas incorporated across the Mark 1 Manifesto Principles)

Human rights/Minima

"Activities which are undertaken should not kill others (directly) or indirectly destroy their ability to live (by destroying their productive resources - eg land; or access to affordable, clean water - which they may have previously had)" (UK)

Human rights (UK, more than one response)

Non-violent conflict resolution (UK)

Land rights (UK)

Freedom of expression, religion, belief etc (UK)

"Don't kill anybody" (Portugal)

Democracia é acesso as condições básicas de vida: comida, saúde, segurança, educação, moradia e acesso aos direitos sociais, políticos e religioso (Brazil)

The rights of mankind (human rights are determined already) (Russia)

Execution of human rights together with execution of obligations (Russia)

En los principios es fundamental incluir una base sobre derechos humanos (Guatemala)

Human rights are essential to institutional strengthening. A rights based approach to a democracy system promoting sustainable development is highly recommended (Argentina)
(*'fundamental human rights'* referred to in a revised Principle 1)

Other values*

"Reasons for living and for thinking well of ourselves that do not involve the accumulation of material things" (UK)

"Compassion" (UK)

"Empathy" (UK)

"The humility of humankind should replace the hubris of man" (UK)

"Nacemos de una pareja (la unión)" (Spain)

"Somos seres humanos (ciclo vital que implica unos intercambios energéticos positivos y negativos) que necesitamos desarrollar y evolucionarnos en los planos físico-material, emocio-no-intelectual, y místico-espiritual" (Spain)

"Con prioridad, establecer la definición y que entendemos por Ser Humano dentro del espacio en que habitamos con reconocimiento de necesidades y limitaciones, y a partir de esta definición desarrollar todos los planes y política de actuación tratados anteriormente".

"Time is not seen as money but universal wealth." (UK) (Values incorporated within the Vision and across the Principles)

*NB: see also [Annex F](#), where we reproduce the outcome of a brainstorming session on 'values' from a consultation workshop with Christian Ecology Links.

On leadership

“Leaders take into account the needs of future generations: training for community and national leaders and office holders includes awareness and skills for sustainable development and future generations”

“Leaders should be prepared to give way to decisions they don’t agree with but is a majority vote” (some references to leading, and to following, now incorporated within the Mark 1 Vision and Principles)

Annex D: What does democracy mean for you?

FDSD/IIDMA facilitated brainstorming session (lluvia de ideas) at CONAMA 2012

29th November 2012 (Thirteen participants)

Definiciones

Democracia: sistema de representación social; mediante la cual una minoría a través de una votación representa a una mayoría, o al menos debería ser así

Democracia: el pueblo elige al gobierno que le representa y dirige

Democracia representativa + democracia participativa = democracia

La democracia supone un sistema político que en teoría, podría favorecer el progreso justo
Igualdad de derechos y obligaciones para presentantes y representados

Sistema de organización social para decidir cuestiones que afectan a todos

Democracia: demo=igual; cracia: pueblo, Política, Sociedad, individuo, Grupo: todos los individuos

La democracia quiere decir...

Un sistema de comunicación empático

Proceso constante de reflexión

Puesta en practica de una retorica en la que busquemos expresar NUESTRA verdad y no LA verdad, en la que busquemos el intercambio mutuo de ideas y no la asimilación por la parte del prójimo de las nuestras

La forma más viable de dar voz a todo el mundo

El sistema menos malo

Mejor manera convivir

El respeto por todos

Sobre participación

Participación ciudadana

Participación activa en los asuntos públicos con el fin de influir y transformar la realidad política y social que nos rodea

Participación ciudadana en: toma decisiones; diseño y evaluación de políticas

Sistema basado en la participación de todos en la toma de decisiones, teniéndose en cuenta su opinión

Participar y sentirnos partícipes de nuestros derechos y libertades

Forma de tomar decisiones en la que deben participar todos aquellos a los que le afectan

Una forma de auto-responsabilidad, ya que la participación activa implica ser tu también responsable de la realidad que te rodea, lo que hace perder cada vez más el sentido a la expresión 'yo no puedo hacer nada'

Sobre la igualdad

Personas tienen idénticos derechos, deberes y responsabilidades dentro del grupo sociedad.

Ser individual – grupo colectivo social

Igualdad de oportunidades/derechos

La voz de un albañil es igual de importante que la de un presidente

Mutua aceptación y respeto entre las personas como Seres Humanos

La democracia es una manera de escuchar a todas las partes para tomar decisiones teniendo en cuenta todos los puntos de vista

Sobre la Madre Tierra...

Reconociendo (reconocimiento) que formamos parte y estamos integrados en el cosmos desde la Madre Tierra

Las condiciones para la democracia

Democracia: no existe sin la equitativa oportunidad, social económica, y política es una palabra solamente y sirve para justificar desigualdades;

Un sistema muy bueno si va acompañado de la formación de ciudadanos críticos

Información y transparencia total por parte de los representantes de los ciudadanos

Democracia => Esfera de garantías individuales, respeto a los derechos. Limitación del poder del Estado y participación en los asunto públicos

Libertad de expresión y activación bajo el respeto de la libertad de opinión

La democracia sin información se convierte en dictadura

Annex E: Comparison of existing manifestos

What can we learn from other manifestos?

Graphics

<http://thisisreed.wordpress.com/2011/11/01/hub-of-westminster-typographical-manifestos/>

What: Typographic manifestos, displayed at the Hub Westminster.

Who: Robert Reed.

What we could learn from it:

- Typographic designs are becoming quite popular, as of late, both in the form of posters (e.g. <http://lifemanifestos.com/>) and videos (<http://vimeo.com/3829682>).
- A physical, printed version of our manifesto (in the form of a poster) could be displayed in places where democracy happens (MPs' offices, city halls, community centres, offices, etc.).

http://www.nycga.net/files/2011/11/DeclarationFlowchart_v2_large.jpg

What: Occupy Wall St. declaration, in the form of a flowchart/mindmap

Who: Anonymous occupier

What we could learn from it:

- Creative way of visualizing a very complex subject.
- Works well in black white.
- Format allows fitting in a general vision, as well as specific issues/solutions.

<http://www.slideshare.net/roadtorioplus20/our-vision-for-rio20>

What: The Road to Rio+20 vision

Who: Romain Oria, graphic designer at Peace Child International

What we could learn from it:

- We could split our manifesto into different sections, which could be illustrated as posters or slides.

<http://shop.holstee.com/pages/about>

What: One of the most popular manifestos on the Web

Who: Holstee

What we could learn from it:

- They invited guest artists to produce additional designs, with amazing results. We could reach out to some of them.
- Their manifesto is not about their company, but about the values/vision behind it, in a way that resonates with people's lives. In a similar way, we could think of writing something that is about democracy and sustainable development, but in a very personal language and style.

<http://www.brepettis.com/blog/2009/3/3/the-cult-of-done-manifesto.html>

What: The manifesto of Cult of Done

Who: Cult of Done people

What we could learn from it:

- It's short. How long would ours be? The shorter the manifesto is, the easier it is to put it into a graphic design.

<http://www.anewmanifesto.org/>

What: Innovation, Sustainability, Development: A New Manifesto

Who: STEPS Centre

What we could learn from it:

- They have a timeline, much like the one we were thinking about developing, at the board meeting.
- Their website (with events, publications, multimedia, etc.) is a good example of how we could develop one ourselves.

Content/Format

<http://globaldemocracymanifesto.wordpress.com/english-2/>

What: Manifesto for a Global Democracy

Who: intellectuals, academics, thought leaders

What we could learn from it:

- It makes a link to current events.
- It goes from challenges to solutions.
- There's a final appeal to readers.

<http://www.earthcharterinaction.org/content/pages/read-the-charter.html>

What: the Earth Charter

Who: an independent commission

What we could learn from it:

- Most similar to what our manifesto is shaping to be like: balance of vision, principles, and actions.
- Do we want a closing section on ours? They have a "Way Forward".

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

What: Declaration of Independence, USA

Who: State representatives

What we could learn from it:

- Would we want our language to be as poetic?
- It contains a list of grievances – shall we make ours explicit as well, or have a more positive tone?
- Is ours a declaration as well? i.e. is it worded like a pledge/commitment?

<http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/index.htm>

What: Manifesto of the Communist Party

Who: Marx, Engels

What we could learn from it:

- It links (in Chapter 4) to how those ideals are manifested in countries around Europe, outlining what form they should take.
- It has a final call to action "*Working Men of All Countries, Unite!*"

<http://www.italianfuturism.org/manifestos/foundingmanifesto/>

What: The Founding and Manifesto of Futurism

Who: F. T. Marinetti

What we could learn from it:

- It has quite a literary incipit.

http://www.nlgn.org.uk/public/wp-content/uploads/The-Localist-Manifesto_final1.pdf

What: The Localist Manifesto

Who: New Local Government Network

What we could learn from it:

- The structure of chapters looks like something we could adopt in our own text.
- We could use quotes to introduce each chapter.

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>

What: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Who: UN Member States

What we could learn from it:

- It reads like a law/resolution

<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=78&articleid=1163>

What: Rio Declaration

Who: UN Member States

What we could learn from it:

- Short, focused on principles.

<http://www.phrack.org/issues.html?issue=7&id=3&mode=txt>

What: The Hacker Manifesto

Who: The Mentor

What we could learn from it:

- It's written in first person, but gives a perspective over a whole community.

<http://www.gnu.org/gnu/manifesto.html>

What: The GNU Manifesto

Who: Richard Stallman

What we could learn from it:

- It's written in the form of a FAQ, including main objections that could be raised upon reading the manifesto.

<http://www.aworldtowin.net/resources/AgreementofPeople.html>

What: An Agreement of the People 2012

Who: A World to Win

What we could learn from it:

- It's fairly succinct and clear.
- It talks about a "21st century democracy"

Annex F: Brainstorming on values

Christian Ecology Links workshop on democracy and sustainable development: 17th November 2012

The doubt...

I suppose we are stuck with democracy. I dream of a benevolent dictator who would act for our long term good and not what work best for five years and improves the chances of re-election

Overall

Cultivate a better sense of values

The glue

Education for all

Education/awareness of what sustainability is

Inspiring epithets

'One egg is un oeuf'

"A story shortens the journey"

The long term and future generations

long-term thinking

better consideration of the needs of future generations

not discounting the future (their welfare matters as much as ours)

Better consideration of the needs of future generations

Take a long-term view and avoid the dominant value that short-term political and economic advantage are all that matters

Long-term vision (not dictated by life-time of a government)

How we live

end 'retirement' from formal work. Older people more environmentally conscious>

An attitude of simplicity/sufficiency or poverty of spirit

Moral fibre, willingness to be responsible for one's actions

Willingness to modify our life standards

Selflessness

A sense of commitment to carrying out promises

Justice

Justice for all

Generosity

What's so funny about peace love and understanding

Fun, creativity and playfulness: to promote renewable human energies

Humility (x 2)

Mutuality, cooperation, interdependence are preferable methods of conducting ourselves

'us and them' (people)

Love of neighbour

Love – for 'neighbours' in the Christian sense; for creation

curiosity about other countries/ needs and what they have to offer

Empathy for the world's poor

'us and them' (nature and the environment)

Love of nature

Appreciation of children and care for their future

Eagerness to encourage children to learn outdoors about nature

Understanding ourselves as a species (like all others)

Access to reasonably priced food

Clean water – what is the value underlying this?

The word 'sustainable' is overworked. IO think it should be reserved for the natural world and not finance. Value wildlife and the natural world not just making money

Eagerness to protect species under threat

Understanding the impact of sheer numbers of us in a finite creation

Understanding of the earth's limits

The practice of democracy

The most important players in the democratic process are individual members of the electorate and not lobbyists; corporations; political power groups

A total clean-up of the political psyche has to change first

Everybody/every organisation equal under the law

Everyone, regardless of status and wealth, is of equal importance in the democratic process

Honesty, integrity, truth, better communications, accountability

No more secret ballots!

Transparency (over influence of lobbyists/influences over politicians and civil servants), plus

Honesty (in confronting global realities)

Big companies: shareholder voting system on environmental issues

Parallel 'green issues' parliament to shadow existing parliament

The Economic sphere

Stewardship: the stuff of this world we're using isn't ours and we won't be here for ever

Outlaw economics, replace it by eco-nomics

Things are inherently valuable – not just for use or £ value

Annex G: Summary of Buenos Aires Workshop

ENCUENTRO DE DIÁLOGO SOBRE DEMOCRACIA Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE

ARGENTINA

MANIFIESTO PARA EL CAMBIO

Lista de Participantes

PARTICIPANTE	CARGO	ORGANIZACIÓN
Adrián Beling	Programa de Estudios Globales	FLACSO
Carlos Reboratti	Investigador	Instituto de Geografía de la Universidad de Buenos Aires
Cristina Calvo	Directora del Programa de Democracia Social	Universidad de Buenos Aires
Duncan Autrey	Consultor Independiente	-
Felipe Gutiérrez	Coordinador de Programas de Pueblos Indígenas	Fundación Cambio Democrático
Gabriela Flores	Media and Communications Adviser	Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development
Gastón Fulquet	Programa de Estudios Globales	FLACSO
Halina Ward	Director	Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development
Ignacio Asis	Coordinador de Proyectos de Cambio Climático y Eco-Regiones	Fundación Cambio Democrático
Kalinca Susín	Asistente Programa de Estudios Globales	FLACSO
María Barón	Directora Ejecutiva	Fundación Directorio Legislativo
María de los Ángeles Ortiz	Coordinadora de Programa de Cambio Climático y Eco-Regiones	Fundación Cambio Democrático
Marta Kaja Pizarczyk	Estudiante de la Maestría del Programa de Estudios Globales	FLACSO

Martín de Carlonis Ruch	Pasante	Democracia Global
Martín Packmann	Coordinador de Programa de Industrias Extractivas	Fundación Cambio Democrático
Pablo Lumerman	Director Ejecutivo	Fundación Cambio Democrático
Pía Marchegian	Coordinadora del programa de Participación	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Wendy Heredia Ramírez	Estudiante de la Maestría del Programa de Estudios Globales	FLACSO

Palabras de Bienvenida

Las palabras de bienvenida estuvieron a cargo de Pablo Lumerman, Director de Fundación Cambio Democrático y de Adrián Beling, responsable del Programa de Estudios Globales de Flacso.

Palabras de Pablo Lumerman

Dio inicio al encuentro del taller sobre Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable, agradeciendo a los presentes por su participación en un momento particularmente difícil del año e invitando a los presentes a debatir abiertamente sobre los temas de incumbencia.

Manifestó que uno de los propósitos de esta discusión era juntar a practicantes y reflexionantes sobre las temáticas de Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable, para que a través de un diálogo constructor, los aportes que ahí surgiesen pudieran incorporarse al Manifiesto que está llevando adelante la Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development. De esta forma, el objetivo del taller era buscará poder construir desde una perspectiva Latinoamericana y Argentina, para poder hablar desde nuestra especificidad y contribuir a los valores y principios que creemos más relevantes para ser incorporados al Manifiesto. A su vez, se intentaría identificar qué acciones resultan fundamentales a la hora de promover estos principios y, finalmente, hacer recomendaciones sobre de qué forma se puede fortalecer el mensaje, la estructura del manifiesto y la capacidad de incidencia de la iniciativa.

Palabras de Adrián Beling

Después de dar la bienvenida a FLACSO a todos los presentes, Adrián introdujo el proceso de reflexión sobre los conceptos de Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable con las siguientes palabras:

“En palabras de John Dryzek, “experimentar con el significado de ‘democracia’ es parte esencial de la democracia misma”. Algo similar cabría decir respecto al desarrollo sostenible. El concepto de desarrollo sostenible (o sustentable) fue acuñado a fines de la década de 1980, con la suficiente ambigüedad como para acomodar un consenso político amplio a nivel mundial. Esta ambigüedad hace que esté sujeto a constantes reinterpretaciones: hoy casi cualquier cosa puede hacerse en

nombre del desarrollo sostenible, desde perforar por agua hasta perforar por petróleo, como dice Wolfgang Sachs.”

Posteriormente, vinculó el estudio de los fenómenos propios de la globalización con el trabajo del Global Studies Program (GSP) como consorcio de 5 universidades ubicadas en 4 de los 5 continentes: FLACSO, Freiburg, JNU, Cape Town y Chulalongkorn; que conducen conjuntamente actividades de investigación y una maestría haciendo foco en una formación intercultural. Menciona que esto también explica el interés en este proceso de creación del Manifiesto, como proceso de investigación, y también como proceso multi-cultural.

A su vez, pone sobre la mesa los conflictos que genera la globalización y que son de naturaleza transversal a nuestra institucionalidad local, obligándonos a pensar en una gobernanza trans-escala, trans-sectorial y trans-dominio. En este sentido, manifiesta que probablemente el mayor desafío para una gobernanza de este estilo sea pensar la transición a una democracia más sustentable, relevancia que se refleja en las movilizaciones ciudadanas globales que se producen hoy en día:

“La incapacidad demostrada por los modelos de gobernanza ‘manageriales’ y tecnocráticos dominantes para encontrar una solución adecuada a los problemas persistentes de hambre, pobreza, desigualdad creciente, desempleo crónico y deterioro ambiental local y global, ha llevado a la movilización masiva de la ciudadanía en distintos momentos y lugares, en reclamo de mayor protagonismo de la sociedad civil en las instituciones democráticas, o incluso exigiendo la completa transformación de estas instituciones. En especial, el movimiento llamado “anti-globalización” o altermundialista, ha instalado la demanda por una democratización más radical de la toma de decisiones en la agenda política global.”

En este sentido continuó diciendo que Desarrollo sostenible y Democracia se presentan como dos demandas centrales para la construcción de un mundo más sano y más justo en el siglo que comienza; y que por esto mismo el objetivo del taller es reflexionar sobre cómo se definen, cómo se articulan y cómo se implementan estas demandas, con un enfoque local para la incorporación al Manifiesto Global que desarrolla el FDSD.

Finalizó agradeció a los participantes y otros organizadores

Presentación de la iniciativa Manifiesto por el Cambio

A través de Skype, Halina Ward, Directora de la Fundación Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable introdujo la iniciativa de creación de un Manifiesto por el Cambio que incorpore la vinculación entre Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable. A su vez, Gabriela Flores, responsable de Media y Comunicación profundizó sobre algunos aspectos de esa presentación¹.

Se sostuvo que ambos conceptos tienen una vinculación recíproca. Para alcanzar un Desarrollo Sustentable es necesaria la Democracia, pero hay que tener presente que también ésta puede estar en peligro como resultado de fenómenos como el Cambio climático o la escasez de recursos.

¹ La presentación puede descargarse en el siguiente link:
http://www.cambiodemocratico.org/img/comunicacion/Presentacion_Manifiesto_en_Castellano.pdf

Por este motivo se evidencia la necesidad de trabajar en pos de crear un plan de acción que oriente hacia un mejor futuro. El dilema se presenta porque el modelo de consumo actual no brinda soluciones adecuadas para un desarrollo sustentable, sin embargo, los líderes políticos buscan continuar con este enfoque.

A su vez, comentó que son muchas las fallas que evidencia este modelo, entre las que se destacan un *Modelo de crecimiento económico dominante* que ofrece MÁS incluso cuando ya se han alcanzado en varios aspectos los límites planetarios, y el *Cortoplacismo* en el pensar y en al actuar, limitando el alcance de las acciones de gobierno a una escala que no incorpora a las generaciones futuras.

Mencionó como evidencia de esto la pérdida de Fe en gran parte de Europa respecto a su propio futuro. A su vez, compartió una investigación Británica donde se puede observar que la población Británica no comparte esta concepción, pensando en las necesidades de las generaciones futuras así como priorizando la relevancia de dejarles un planeta saludable.

De esta forma, se inició hacia mediados de este año en la Cumbre de Río de Janeiro, un proyecto para realizar un Manifiesto sobre la Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable, iniciativa que conduzca a la acción y genere un cambio significativo en la sociedad. Con el objetivo de hacer de este un documento de carácter internacional, se comenzó desde entonces un proceso de enriquecimiento vía aportes online (a través de la página web de la fundación) y a través de talleres que tuvieran lugar en distintas partes del mundo: Inglaterra, Filipinas, España y Argentina entre otros.

Una vez realizado esto, se realizará un taller en Salzburg, Austria, donde participarán miembros de distintas organizaciones vinculadas al armado de estos talleres locales, se dará forma a la versión final del documento, y se consolidará una red global. Finalmente, habiendo definido las áreas clave y teniendo una agenda práctica y coherente se buscará crear una onda expansiva que aumente la comunicación y el impacto de este Manifiesto a toda la sociedad.

Preguntas relevantes de cara al análisis del manifiesto

Luego de la presentación de la iniciativa del manifiesto, se dio lugar a un momento de reflexión y preguntas que motivaron la exposición. Entre ellas:

- Es importante analizar cómo se distribuye el poder, y cómo se puede incidir en los factores estructurales de poder para llevar adelante esta iniciativa.
- En esta línea, es preciso evaluar ¿Cómo involucrar en el proceso de elaboración del manifiesto a actores con poder de decisión?
- Respecto al siguiente principio: *“Asegurarnos que todos aquellos que no tienen derecho al voto también sean considerados en la toma de decisiones”*. ¿Existen experiencias de buenas prácticas en algún país vinculadas a empoderar a los que no tienen voto trascendiendo la esfera de la Educación Cívica para convertirse en proyectos vinculados a los procesos de toma de decisión democrática?

- Existió la duda sobre la necesidad de profundizar sobre algunas definiciones conceptuales sobre lo que significan por ejemplo los términos *Democracia* y *Desarrollo Sustentable*. En esta línea, se remarcó el desafío de: ¿Cómo construir un lenguaje compartido? (y no en base a supuestos), dado que en distintas partes del mundo estos términos pueden dar lugar a interpretaciones muy distintas.
- Se planteó el desafío de ¿Cómo una iniciativa como esta puede tener llegada a 7.000 millones de personas? A lo cual Halina explicó la necesidad de trabajar sobre “multiplicadores” de la idea, que poco a poco se vayan sumando e incorporando a nuevos actores al proceso creando la idea de una onda expansiva sobre el resto.
- Se indagó también sobre cuál será la estrategia de incidencia posterior a la elaboración del manifiesto. A lo cual se respondió que es un proceso en construcción dinámica y colectiva, con lo cual también se espera que como fruto del trabajo en ese taller surgieran alternativas u opciones adecuadas para alcanzar este fin.
- Se consultó también sobre si existen otras iniciativas en el mundo similares, con capacidad de generar sinergia conjunta. Se mencionaron varias de ellas como *The Sustainability Treaties*, *the Widening Circles* y *Global Democracy*, entre otros.

Reflexiones generales acerca del vínculo entre Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable en América Latina

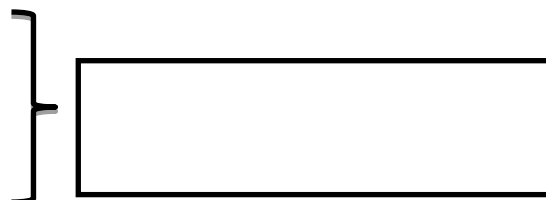
Comentarista: Cristina Calvo

- Cristina Calvo menciona que el Manifiesto tiene que servir para analizar lo que se vislumbra de las crisis en las que vivimos actualmente, y que fruto de este contexto de crisis sistémica, se presenta una triple fractura:

a) Económica – Social

b) Trabajo – Creación de la riqueza

c) Mercado – Democracia / DD.HH.



- Sostiene que la pregunta clave para desarrollar un Manifiesto sobre Democracia y Desarrollo Sostenible es preguntarse ¿Para qué? ¿Para qué enfocamos ciertas políticas? ¿Para qué tenemos crecimiento sin sostenibilidad? “Hay que encontrar estas respuestas para lo que necesita la humanidad de hoy”.

- Menciona que estamos “Encorsetados” en un sistema de acumulación que limita la igualdad y el acceso al mercado para buena parte de la población, impidiendo el desarrollo y excluyendo a ciertos sectores. Por eso, cuando hablamos de generar un cambio nos cuesta tanto. Por este motivo es necesario simplificar una declaración entendible y apropiable por la gente mientras que a la vez definimos categorías básicas pero complejas que hay que volver a significar (dinero como herramienta de cambio, consumo, uso del crédito). Sino no vamos a salir de las limitantes en las que ya estamos.

- Agrega que, como se mencionó antes, no se puede separar esta discusión de una discusión del contexto de crisis de sentido, pero además de las fracturas anteriores, también hay que profundizar en la crisis ecosistémica, de relaciones del hombre con la naturaleza, y su vínculo con las otras. En este aspecto, hay que hacerle una crítica a la globalización y al capitalismo, que es que no tomamos conciencia hasta que no se manifiesta la finitud del planeta.

- Continuando con la descripción del contexto global actual, habla de la diferencia entre las Crisis Entrópicas vs las Crisis Dialécticas, señalando que actualmente nos encontramos en la primera.



Implosión del sistema, la salida no está

Dentro del conflicto está la salida

En función de lo que nos concierne para el Manifiesto, esto indica que es necesario identificar movimientos y manifestaciones que sin bien no han tenido espacio en lo institucional, señalan un sentido o dirección de salida de la crisis: *Comercio justo y equitativo, consumo ético y sostenible, finanzas éticas, economía social y solidaria, empresario social responsable preocupado por lo justo.*

- Considera que por la complejidad de la crisis, la salida de ella no refiere a decisiones tecnócratas. Por eso cualquier declaración debe dar lugar a las distintas grietas del sistema mencionadas en el punto anterior.

- Menciona que para trabajar sobre estas grietas y posibilidades, hay una necesidad de subsidiariedad circular entre sector público, privado y sociedad civil. No alcanza solo con la pata política ya que el poder real esta distribuido en tres patas.

- Queda presente la pregunta: ¿Cómo generar condiciones para que los esfuerzos generados sean útiles y generen un impacto?

Comentarios de Carlos Reboratti

- Carlos recomendó utilizar el término “*Declaración*” en lugar de “*Manifiesto*”, ya que esta segunda habla de una construcción de abajo hacia arriba. A su vez la palabra “tiene mala prensa” en Español.

- Señalo que todavía no hay acuerdo sobre el término “*Desarrollo Sostenible*”, lo que implica y su uso; de allí la necesidad de intentar trabajar sobre una definición compartida del concepto para acordar cuestiones mínimas sobre lo que se habla. ¿Es lo mismo que Desarrollo Sustentable? ¿Se ha transformado en una cosa retórica perdiendo su sentido original?

- Alertó que el documento habla de “*Sociedad Global*”, pero omite mencionar palabras como “*Capitalismo*” y/o “*Globalización*”. Desde su punto de vista son “enemigos de la democracia”. “El capitalismo global nos lleva a consumir cada vez más”. Cita el documento de trabajo previo entregado para el taller, acordando con una frase disparadora que dice: “las preferencias de las mayorías rara vez son sensibles a cuestiones de sensibilidad”.

- Surgió el interrogante de si es posible un desarrollo sostenible local sin estar integrado en un desarrollo sostenible nacional. Esto presenta dificultad para presentar buenos ejemplos de desarrollo sostenible, diferenciados de ejemplos específicos y puntuales de “*manejo sostenible*”, que es un concepto distinto.

- Mencionó que no queda muy claro a quién se dirige el manifiesto, y que debería definirse una audiencia clara. Los multiplicadores del manifiesto deben tener control.

- Remarcó que el proceso de elaboración del manifiesto/declaración debería ser de abajo hacia arriba y no al revés; ya que es de la única forma que la población se lo puede apropiarse y no sentir como algo impuesto de afuera. Esto va a ayudar a su aceptación.

- Se hace la siguiente pregunta: ¿Consumimos productos sostenibles? En este sentido menciona que pareciera que en el manifiesto hablamos de una Sostenibilidad “Blanda”, que es la que en un futuro va a ser remplazada por la tecnología.

- Menciona que el manifiesto está escrito con una retórica difícil.

- En cuanto a la “crisis ecosistémica” menciona que hay que analizar la relación sociedad-naturaleza como *catástrofe*, no como *crisis*, por que el segundo concepto habla de algo que va a pasar, mientras que el primero habla de algo sin vuelta atrás. Menciona que tiene que ver con un problema mundial que no sabemos como resolver, y no hay un sistema de gobierno global capaz de hacerle frente. Ejemplo de esto es la cumbre de Río +20. “Creemos que el capitalismo lo va a solucionar, pero mientras tanto vamos a desaparecer todos”. Respecto a este punto, Pablo Lumerman hace una intervención diciendo que para él, el concepto de *crisis* implica una necesidad de cambio, y por lo tanto representa una oportunidad. Carlos confirma entender esta apreciación, pero le parece que cualquier cambio que hagamos hoy solo va a tener un efecto positivo en cuarenta años, con lo cual ese cambio es muy difícil. Más aun cuando los políticos y tomadores de decisión están pensando en el corto plazo, que, como dice el manifiesto, es algo básico a modificar.

Espacio de diálogo facilitado

Reflexión grupal sobre los PRINCIPIOS necesarios desde la perspectiva Latinoamericana y Argentina para el fortalecimiento de la democracia hacia un desarrollo sustentable – Espacio de diálogo abierto con aportes agrupados en función de este registro.

a) Asegurarnos que todos aquellos que no tienen derecho al voto también sean considerados en la toma de decisiones.

- Se menciona que no se puede hablar de Democracia y Desarrollo Sustentable a nivel global si no incluimos las variables de diversidad cultural/intercultural, ya que los conceptos son diferentes en cada país. Se ve una limitación en el manifiesto, para que lo que se transmita no sea una “*visión occidental*”. Queda la pregunta: ¿Cómo nos unimos dentro de la diversidad?

- Otro desafío que se presenta para el manifiesto es pensar cómo avanzar al desarrollo sustentable de la mano de la inclusión social.

- En relación a los puntos anteriores, surge la importancia del aporte específico de América Latina, que implicaría entre otras cosas incluir nuevos conceptos como el “Buen Vivir” de los pueblos indígenas. Esto implica también incorporar a nuevos actores como las minorías urbanas, o incluso las mayorías urbanas. Hay que incorporar estos conocimientos al Manifiesto.

- Se expone la importancia de no imponer modelos en este intento de integrar voces, sino que “caminar juntos” cuando pensamos en documentos como este. *“Hay que cambiar la forma de hacer el cambio”*.

- Se habla de la necesidad de debatir considerando las asimetrías de poder. ¿Cómo generamos más colaboración y menos competencia? ¿Cuáles son las normas o instituciones que no nos dejan salir de esta lógica? Hay que identificar esto para incluirlo a los principios.

- Surge también la necesidad de fortalecer un sistema político que dé voz a los que no tienen voz. Esto en una escala regional podría implicar el empezar a formar partidos políticos de carácter supranacional. Ej.: Dentro del Mercosur – Posibilidad de democratizar estas instancias también. En contrapropuesta a esto se menciona que la Comunidad Europea, como organización de mayor desarrollo, presenta las mismas falencias que el Mercosur y tantas otras invenciones regionales.

- En esta línea se resalta la necesidad de incorporar la problemática de la *desigualdad* al documento y la importancia de la *sociedad civil organizada* con un rol muy importante en distintos espacios políticos formales para ser gestor de cambio en las democracias actuales, dándole capacidad de incidencia al ciudadano en las decisiones que afectan su vida.

- En relación a la mención de “Aquellos sin derecho al voto” mencionando como ejemplo a los niños, se pide aclarar que a veces ellos están mejor representados que muchos otros grupos.

- Se propone para la redacción del Manifiesto poner al hombre como elemento central, uniendo así a todos los grupos que en mayor o medida están representados y que aquí estamos mencionando: Niños, Sociedad Civil organizada, Pueblos Indígenas, movimientos sociales, minorías urbanas no organizadas, etc. Faltaría incluir también a la Naturaleza.

- Finalmente, y como propuesta específica de América Latina se propone incorporar una forma de vincularse con los demás que nosotros tenemos, que tiene su relevancia en el vínculo con el otro y se diferencia del individualismo. Dos conceptos claves en este aspecto son: *Reciprocidad y Vincularidad* con los hombres y con la naturaleza.

b) Trascendiendo el simplismo del modelo económico predominante.

- Se menciona que los ejemplos presentes en el Manifiesto son solo Europeos. Esto también se da en los otros principios. En este aspecto se expone la importancia de continuar dando ejemplos de otras regiones, justamente para evitar limitaciones en la interpelación a otras nuevas.

- Surge el debate acerca del “simplismo” o no del modelo económico predominante. Se consulta acerca de esto a Halina y a Gabriela y se comprende la diferencia entre el texto español y el texto en

inglés. En este aspecto se propone no hablar del “simplismo” del modelo económico dominante, que no es simple.

- En esta línea se recomienda tener cuidado con la traducción del manifiesto del inglés al español:

- Simplismo implica reduccionismo, que no es lo que se busca.
- La versión original habla de “Getting beyond the money” o “ir más allá del dinero”.
- Surge como propuesta de traducción para el Manifiesto “Ir más allá del reduccionismo económico del modelo dominante”.

- Se propone clarificar las contradicciones del crecimiento económico como indicador de desarrollo. Una vez más, para esto, hay que trascender el dinero y traducir ciertos beneficios económicos al sector ambiental. En este aspecto, sería bueno para la redacción del manifiesto identificar que actores además del Estado son importantes para lograr esto e ir más allá del dinero. Este punto da inicio al debate sobre el principio de menciona los puntos de unión.

- Se presenta la necesidad de problematizar conceptos como *bienestar, necesidades humanas, crecimiento, consumo responsable, desarrollo*. Estos conceptos necesitan ser reformulados y de ahí la importancia de trabajar sobre la educación en particular y un cambio cultural en general como pautas de comportamiento sociales.

- Se sugiere que para no trabajar sobre conceptos tan amplios como los anteriores, se puede indagar sobre los significados en zonas geográficas específicas.

c) Trabajar en los puntos de unión, para que la toma de decisiones democrática fomente el desarrollo sustentable en los planos local, nacional y mundial.

- En función de la *Regulación* del crecimiento económico surgen ciertas preguntas ¿Qué actores deberían intervenir? ¿Cómo articular el rol del Estado, el Sector Privado y la sociedad civil? Se vislumbra la necesidad de plantear esta regulación en términos regionales para hablar de un Desarrollo completo y realizable. ¿Cómo incorporar y problematizar el rol de las empresas multinacionales? ¿Cómo promover la regulación en un contexto de fomento de las inversiones regionales? Se evidencia así una contradicción entre el aumentar la regulación o disminuirla en función de las necesidades regionales o las necesidades locales.

- Se expresa que al hablar de Desarrollo Sustentable en general, (y en ejemplos como Ley de Glaciares, suelos, ley de bosques) hay que utilizar la expresión de “*Bienes Comunes*”, que es diferente a la de “*Bienes Públicos*” que son de propiedad y gestión estatal, y que por eso a veces no están utilizados en función de intereses públicos, sino para la generación de renta. El primer concepto es diferente y es justamente el que necesita de la articulación entre los tres sectores.

- Respecto a “Puntos de articulación y unión entre iniciativas locales, regionales y globales”, se menciona la necesidad de explicitar en el Manifiesto el uso de estándares internacionales en términos de transparencia. Sirve tanto para la regulación como para la generación de puntos de articulación. Ej.: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

- Se refleja la relevancia de una fuerte Institucionalidad pública para fomentar y permitir la sustentabilidad de políticas al margen de la coyuntura. Por esto es importante el rol del Estado para habilitar y promover estas prácticas de trabajo largo plazo y la generación de políticas públicas. También la Sociedad civil sirve para el control de esta rol del Estado.

- Finalmente, vinculando el fortalecimiento de los puntos de unión con el trabajo en el plano internacional, se expone la importancia de fortalecer los cimientos de la *democracia internacional*. Esto implica:

- Más representatividad, más inclusión
- Acceso a la Justicia a nivel internacional / más división de poderes.
- Mayores controles verticales y horizontales.

d) Crear un equilibrio operativo entre el uso de conocimientos especializados y la participación.

- Se hace mención a que cuando “los expertos están al mando” no son ellos los que están al mando, sino otros a los que ellos responden. En este sentido hay que entender quienes son estos “mandantes” para entender mejor al sector científico, o a qué responden.

- En función del punto anterior se resalta también la importancia de mejorar la vinculación entre científicos y tomadores de decisión a través de más diálogo y la utilización de un lenguaje compartido que permita entender lo que se quiere transmitir desde el sector científico; y que al mismo tiempo, este mensaje pueda compatibilizarse con las necesidades diarias de los tomadores de decisión.

- En cuanto a la vinculación entre el saber científico y la mención previa de incorporar a “otros” que tienen “saber”, se plantea la posibilidad de pensar que los que tienen este “saber especializado” no necesariamente son los académicos o científicos. ¿Cómo se construye ese saber compartido? Se intenta dar cuenta de que el “Saber” debe estar aliado al reclamo ciudadano y a una agenda de interés público para poder generar injerencia.

e) Combatiendo el Cortoplacismo

- Se menciona la necesidad de explicitar aun más en el documento la relación entre el modelo de consumo y desarrollo, y los límites que le impone la naturaleza. Estas son cuestiones que hay que atacar en el corto plazo por el impacto que tienen para el largo plazo.

f) Otros temas relevantes en función de los principios

Sobre la dimensión de la Justicia:

- Se coincide en que sería relevante reforzar en el manifiesto el hablar de la dimensión de la justicia. En este sentido se propone incluir nociones como:

- Tribunales ambientales internacionales como mecanismo de acceso a la justicia en temáticas vinculadas al Desarrollo Sustentable.
- Defensor del pueblo (ombudsman) como actor importante en ámbitos locales para representar la voz del pueblo e instalar temas en esferas superiores. Hay que resaltar su relevancia.

- Rol de la Justicia en la protección de derechos colectivos particularmente en relación a la sustentabilidad. Se plantea el ejemplo de ACUMAR y el conflicto del Riachuelo, como caso y buena práctica local.

Reflexión grupal sobre las *ACCIONES* necesarias desde la perspectiva Latinoamericana y Argentina para el fortalecimiento de la democracia hacia un desarrollo sustentable.

- Intentar ser realistas para que la incidencia de estrategia en general y el documento tenga capacidad de implementación.
- Fortalecer aquellos elementos ya existentes de la democracia que no se aplican ni implementan. Partir de marcos institucionales que ya hablan de lo que nosotros estamos mencionando. Esto implica también dar cuenta de términos normativos que ya contemplan muchas de las cosas que nosotros estamos discutiendo para contribuir el manifiesto. Se recomienda no dejarlos de lado.
- Ampliar la mirada comprendiendo el Desarrollo como una cuestión cultural y la Educación como un componente del cambio cultural.
- Apuntar también a generar cambios en el ámbito internacional para que esto decante en un cambio en el ámbito nacional o local.
- Redefinir concepto de “*bienestar*” y qué implica para la dignidad humana:
 - Avanzar en la discusión sobre qué tipo de consumo se necesita.
 - Continuar la reflexión sobre el vínculo entre consumo y los límites al desarrollo.
 - Analizar los patrones de consumo por zona geográfica y clase social.
- Incluir los siguientes interrogantes: ¿Qué es desarrollo para América Latina? ¿Qué partes queremos hacer sustentables? ¿Qué ofrece América Latina? Ejemplo: Concepto del “Buen Vivir”
- Evaluar el rol de los medios masivos de comunicación y las nuevas redes y tecnologías para ampliar los puntos de contacto.

Claves de éxito para el Desarrollo consensuado de un Manifiesto

Sugerencias:

Sobre el Proceso

- Ampliar la base de participación y discusión para la creación del Manifiesto. Servirá para internacionalizarlo y darle legitimidad.
- Dar la posibilidad de participar en la definición del problema. ¿Cuál es el problema? ¿El Cambio de qué?

- Hacer que el proceso de desarrollo del Manifiesto a futuro sea dinámico, abierto, continuo y a largo plazo. Se destaca la necesidad de tener paciencia para poder lograr esto.
- Discutir la posibilidad de un Comité de trabajo multicultural.

Sobre el Contenido

- Simplificar el mensaje del Manifiesto:
 - Utilizar frases más cortas.
 - Pensar la posibilidad de realizar 2 documentos: Uno breve y conciso y otro amplio que desarrolle.
- Utilizar conceptos amplios para incrementar la representatividad, pero sin perder la especificidad regional.
- Explicar a la gente cuales son los beneficios de un Desarrollo Sustentable, dando también espacio a que cada uno diga cuál es el beneficio para sí mismo.
- Es importante “des-europeizar” el Manifiesto, contribuyendo con más ejemplos locales y promoviendo que los talleres tengan lugar en distintas partes del mundo con culturas y concepciones completamente diferentes entre sí: Asia, África.

Sobre la Comunicación

- De cara a la comunicación a los políticos, se sugiere transformar el Manifiesto en algo factible de ser realizable. De otra forma estos actores se verán incapaces de realizar todo lo propuesto y sin saber por donde empezar, con el riesgo de no hacer nada.
- Universalizar el documento y garantizar que los destinatarios sean muchos: Los políticos, la ciudadanía, la sociedad civil organizada, etc. Se analiza la posibilidad de trabajar en dos grandes grupos de destinatarios: Los políticos, y lo que influyen en los políticos.
- Utilizar Redes Sociales para multiplicar el Manifiesto como por ejemplo la de *Global Democracy*.
- Definir al “*sujeto*” que se pronuncia respecto al manifiesto para poder después armar una estrategia de comunicación.
- Mejorar la comunicación y sensibilización sobre la importancia de la temática pero redefiniendo en conjunto el problema.

Cierre

Pablo Lumerman hizo hincapié sobre la cantidad de frutos e ideas surgidas durante el taller, así como también sobre el gran número de interrogantes que generó no solo para el desarrollo de un Manifiesto sino para nuestra comprensión particular. En este sentido, invitó a mantener el grupo de

trabajo y seguir reflexionando sobre estos temas, utilizando el documento que surja de esta reunión. Finalmente agradeció la presencia y participación activa de Halina y Gabriela, a los participantes y al equipo de trabajo de FCD y Flacso.

Halina por su parte también agradeció a todos los presentes por su participación y la realización del taller así como a los organizadores y a la facilitación. También, invitó a todos a contestar individualmente las preguntas que figuran en el site de FDSD (<http://www.fdsd.org/manifesto/consultation-es/>) para que los aportes individuales también puedan ser incluidos. Por último, compartió su intención de seguir trabajando sobre el Manifiesto e incorporando a más y más actores.

Annex H: Manifesto for a green and fair democracy: Mark 1 (long version including explanation and website resources)

Our Vision

We cherish democracy, the rule of the people by the people for the people.

Democracy has multiple forms, and a diversity in all of its different settings that befits our humanity. Yet we recognise that democracy can always improve and must always adapt. It is unfinished.

Democracy is essential if we are to find ways of ensuring that we can meet the needs of people now without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Only true democracy promises a decision-making system that can unlock the innate potential of all human beings to flourish as equals and continually lend strength to marginalised voices.

Democracy should promote the health and wellbeing of the earth's natural systems, enhance the quality of relationships between people and nature, and secure fairness for all, now and in the future. All people are created equal, unique and beautiful with a right to a fullness of life.

We care deeply about the natural environment on which we all depend and of which we are part. We want to hand down to our children and their children a thriving natural environment and the wisdom, confidence and knowledge to live together joyfully and peacefully.

Democracy today must find ways to anticipate and cope with rapidly developing economic, social and environmental challenges in a crowded world. But it is threatened by conflict, apathy, exclusion, corruption, manipulation and dishonesty; weakened by wars waged in pursuit of economic interests not the interests of sovereign people; undermined by global decision-making that is driven by the short-term interests of individual nations, not our shared needs as human beings.

Financial hardship, natural disasters, lack of access to affordable energy and food, climate change and population growth - all of these challenges call for solutions founded in more, not less, democracy. More not less democracy is the right way to build strong and vibrant communities and enlightened leadership.

By signing this Manifesto we renew our commitment to democracy. We pledge to play our full part in creating systems of democracy that are inspired by the necessity of bringing

environmental social and economic fairness to the world's people, now and in the future.

We care deeply about unfairness and injustice between people who are alive today, no matter where they were born or where they live. We do not want the unfairness and inequality that exist in the present to be our legacy to future generations.

Democracy, and the shared human values needed to guide social and environmental justice, are at the heart of the way forward.

We the people must be the source of the change that we want. We must show our leaders the way so that they can lead. What we jointly create through our efforts to implement this Manifesto is part of our bequest to future generations. We have faith that we are not alone.

Principles and Commitments

Principle 1: Cultivate the basics of a flourishing democracy

Democracy for the people with the people. People at the centre of democracy. (Kevin Mugengo, Kenya)

"Here is the crisis of the times as I see it: We talk about problems, issues, policies, but we don't talk about what democracy means — what it bestows on us — the revolutionary idea that it isn't just about the means of governance but the means of dignifying people so they become fully free to claim their moral and political agency." (Bill Moyers, "The Power of Democracy", speech accepting the Public Intellectual Award of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 7 February 2007, Moyers on Democracy (2008), p. 92)

Sustainable development needs democracy to flourish and reinforces the need for urgent action to address the multiple current problems in the practice of democracy from local to global levels.

Democracy is about much more than voting. Getting to flourishing democracy means a renewed commitment from all parts of society to enable vibrant and meaningful public participation and engagement in decision-making supported by providing citizenship education that empowers people with the knowledge and belief that they can make a difference; freedom from corruption; accountable politicians and elected representatives motivated by the public good and with backgrounds as diverse as the people who elect them; a free and independent media; wide rights of access to information and to justice; transparent decision-making; respect for the rule of legitimate law; deep commitment across all of society to upholding fundamental human rights; ensuring that the people as a whole, not economic or other vested interests are at the heart of democratic practice; and effective and continuous accountability of public decision-making to people affected.

Commitments

We will encourage our neighbours, our elected representatives, leaders of political and public institutions and of civil society around the world to adopt practices that demonstrate deep commitment to democracy with the people, not vested economic or other interests, at its heart.

We will call on civic leaders and elected representatives to show the leadership that is essential for democratic renewal to take place.

We will speak out to hold public officials and elected representatives accountable, and be active citizens.

We will aim to deepen cultures of democratic decision-making in the ways in which we interact with our neighbours near and far in both the real and virtual worlds, and encourage others to do the same.

Explanation (website/long printed version only)

If democracy were understood as a living body, the starting points for a healthy and long life would be the steps needed to secure basic needs. The basic needs of *democracy* include the fresh air of transparency, wide rights of public access to information and public participation; responsiveness and accountability of public institutions and elected representatives, access to justice, and respect for fundamental human rights.

Delve deeper, and we might find that a healthy body has its fair share of good bacteria and acquired antibodies. That doesn't mean that it never faces illness – but it has a better chance of bouncing back stronger than ever.

In society, some of these good bacteria and antibodies come from peoples' interactions with one another, just as those interactions can also act as vectors for illness. The practice of democracy is rooted in all the places where people come together to discuss their ideas and their differences – in schools and community groups, in workplaces and in enterprises. There is a great deal that the formal business of democracy can and must learn from sustainability innovation in these settings, where the seeds of change are sown.

In today's systems of democracy, the basic needs and the good bacteria and antibodies of democracy are too often compromised by multiple stresses and strains. Among the most dangerous of these stresses and strains are public apathy about the value of active participation and engagement beyond periodic voting, unaccountable public officials and elected representatives, failure to engage citizens in decision-making between elections, corruption of public officials, disregard for the rule of law by political and economic elites, the subversion of democratic decision-making and of political parties by vested interests with preferential access to public decision-making spaces, and the failure of public authorities consistently to uphold and promote respect for human rights.

Proposals from consultees (website/long version only)

Subject party or candidate manifestos to independent audit: do the costings add up?

Abolish the whip system in the UK

Increase use of electronic and text message-based voting (UK)

Politicians to declare their interests (UK)

All civil service briefings to be available on the Internet (UK)

All civil servants, politicians, and journalists to have a legal obligation to tell the truth and disclose relevant information (UK)

Institute a 'pre-voting' test to determine if voters are able to distinguish between political parties and their proposals (UK)

Legislate for a right to recall elected representatives (UK)

Make voting mandatory (UK)

Stop voting until viable alternative means of creating democracy have been built, with participative democracy subordinate to representative democracy (UK)

Strengthen corporate accountability of multinationals to voters and stakeholders (UK)

Experiment with the use of art as a means to allow people to express themselves and experiment with non-verbal means of communication in assemblies (Canada)

Show how many people have chosen not to vote in elections by taping up a symbolic number of seats in parliament – leaving them unusable as a visible reminder to those who chose not to vote (UK)

Las leyes electorales deben ser claras: una persona, un voto, + una representación para cada territorio. Fuera la Ley D'Hondt! (Spain: NB: on D'Hondt see e.g.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D'Hondt_method)

Legislate for a single unified election day globally once every five years (UK)

Abandon the 'first past the post' voting system in favour of proportional representation (UK)

Experiment with non-adversarial debating chambers, like that of the Scottish Parliament (UK)

Listas abiertas (Spain)

Prohibición de permanecer en un cargo público o en los parlamentos más de dos términos (Spain)

Resources proposed by consultees (website/long version only)

Organisation of American States, The Interamerican Charter for Democracy – Lima, Peru, 11 Sep 2001

Inter-American Democratic Charter

In September 2001, heads of state and government of OAS (Organization of American States) countries adopted the Inter-American Democratic Charter, at the end of a decades-long journey in the sub-continent that saw military dictatorships throughout the 60s and 70s in most of its countries.

The document covers areas such as: respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms; periodic free and fair elections; transparency, probity, and respect for social rights; exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law; a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, separation of powers and independence of the branches of government; elimination of all forms of discrimination; and the right and responsibility of all citizens to participate in decisions relating to their own development.

<http://www.oas.org/en/democratic-charter/>

Report of the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security (chaired by Kofi Annan)

World Social Forum

Referendums in Switzerland/California

Comisión de debate público en Francia

Principle 2: Commit to education and learning as foundations of change

“If you are planning for a year – sow rice. If you are planning for a decade– plant trees. If you are planning for a lifetime – educate your children” (Chinese proverb)

Education, whether it is formal or informal, is the process through which the knowledge and values needed to strengthen democratic action for sustainability are nurtured.

The earlier we can plant the seeds, the longer we can reap the benefits. Children and young people are the next generation of activists for a greener and fairer world and should have access to education to build the skills and knowledge to shape democracy so that it can deliver a healthy environment and fairness for all.

Education must empower all people, whatever their age, to be active as citizens and followers, and wise as leaders. It must help to unlock the potential of being, not having. It must ensure that people everywhere, including their representatives, have a deep understanding of their roles, responsibilities and rights in taking decisions for a healthy environment and fairness for all, now and in the future.

The knowledge and skills needed to engage, to deliberate, to respect difference, and to be inclusive in deed as well as mind, to enjoy the natural environment whilst pursuing what is fair for people now and in the future should be nurtured in all the places where the ideal of democracy is an inspiration – from producer cooperatives to building societies, from trades unions to community groups and residents’ associations.

Commitments

We will speak out in favour of revitalised programmes of civic education that can enable people to be active, participative and engaged, and to build understanding of the case for democracy and its meanings and applications in different contexts.

We will advocate strong programmes of sustainability education, starting from an early age, to build understanding of the interlocking nature of environmental and social challenges around the world and of our relationship with the natural environment and future generations.

Recognising that it is not the job of government alone to lead education for active citizenship, democracy and sustainability, we will bring these issues together through our involvement in community groups and civil society organisations. We will use this Manifesto as a resource in that process.

Explanation (website version only)

Education and learning are the basis for every progressive development in democracy. Education can also strengthen existing institutions and laws that support decision-making for sustainable development by planting the seeds for shared values that are based not on accumulation ('having') but on simply 'being'. Institutions and changes in laws can point the way to change, but they will be unstable unless they rest on strong values or sturdy cultural foundations. Education is critically important in this process.

Education and learning are the foundation on which the success of each of the remaining principles and commitments in this Manifesto must be built. Education must empower the people, nurturing both the commitment to and belief in democracy and a deep understanding of sustainability.

Education and learning are not things that happen only in schools and universities – there is an education and learning for life which happens in communities and workplaces, in meeting spaces and in gatherings of friends and families around the world. These learning spaces also need increasingly to foster a deep respect for the natural environment and the earth's natural processes, for people everywhere and for those who have yet to be born.

Proposals from consultees (website version only)

Invest in building debating skills to build the base for engaging people, advancing policy, and increasing the legitimacy of decisions

Encourage an understanding of the present moment and strengthen people's relationship with nature through mediation as a means of combating the anti-participation effects of stress

Introduce a compulsory examination in sustainable development for all students

Use the manifesto to build the skills and knowledge-base for civic participation through introductory workshops for people of all ages, transferring knowledge about the principles and associated actions to all generations.

Try visualisation exercises in junior schools on the impact of policy decisions on their communities in relation to themes closely related to sustainability. Students might be asked to explore impacts of a decision-making scenario on their community and what they might feel and do; how it would impact a neighbouring communities; and then potentially how such a decision might impact on people in other areas or countries (UK).

Offer students first-hand encounters with the natural environment through excursions (Spain)

Make creative use of social media, the internet, radios and possibly mobile phone networks to provide spaces for debate to shape the lived experience of democracy (Zimbabwe – see *Box 3* below, and others)

Resources proposed by consultees (website version only)

Courses for Sustainability run by the Budapest-based Regional Environmental Centre

"Folk High Schools" model in Denmark

AmericaSpeaks and their 21st Century Town Meetings, and the organisation Intelligence Squared, offer innovative ways of building the skills to engage in debate, in a participatory setting, on important political issues of the day (see *Boxes 1 and 2* below)

Box 1: AmericaSpeaks

In 1997, AmericaSpeaks developed the 21st Century Town Meeting®, a dynamic forum that combines small group, face-to-face dialogue with technology to engage citizens in discussions on planning, resource allocation, and policy formulation. The organization operates on a core set of principles that underlie all of its activities: diverse representation, informed participation, facilitated deliberation, clear region-wide priorities, and a link to action.

Its most notable success is its involvement in the Unified New Orleans Plan, developed in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina's impact on the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. Most recently, the organization partnered in a nation-wide initiative called *Our budget, our economy*. The priorities which emerged from the discussion were to be presented to Congress and President Obama, as well as the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the Bi-Partisan Policy Center's Debt Reduction Task Force.

<http://americaspeaks.org/>

<http://usabudgetdiscussion.org/>

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/archon-fung/public-deliberation-the-l_b_627983.html

Box 2: Intelligence Squared

Intelligence Squared is a UK based organisation which stages debates around the world. The debates are held in the traditional Oxford style, with as many as 2,500 people attending on occasion. A motion for debate is proposed and outlined by the chair, with a panel of two or three speakers each arguing for and against the motion. The audience is asked to vote before the debate, and then again after all the speeches have been made, to see which side has persuaded the most people to change their vote. There is also an opportunity for the audience to pose questions to individual members of each panel before the final vote is taken.

The format seems to be filling a gap, making use of debating to inform and engage the public on issues of the day at a time when some are lamenting the “decline of proper parliamentary debate” and the lack of “real debate” among modern politicians.

<http://www.intelligencesquared.com/>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/7807687/The-House-of-Commons-no-longer-provides-model-debate.html>

<http://intelligencesquaredus.org/iq2us-blog/item/760-modern-politicians-dont-partake-in-debates-not-real-ones-an-op-ed-by-john-donvan>

Box 3: Kubatana

The Kubatana website [see www.kubatana.net] is an important forum for Zimbabweans to discuss democracy and other issues and a key ingredient to real democracy is space to air all views be they contradictory or not and have those views respected and shared. This is not the case in Zimbabwe generally because of fear of reprisals after sharing one's views.

Kubatana has facilitated comments on democracy and development in Zimbabwe but falls short in its reach as an online medium because many Zimbabwean have no access to the internet. Maybe if it is accessible via a mobile platform, this could help.

Windup radios that were once distributed by the Voice of America's Studio 7 beaming for the Zimbabwe audience helped in improving information access but were summarily banned by government agents and .. taken away by government agents under the guise of tuning into a pirate station that was promoting western ideals.

Source: Consultation response, Busani Bafana, Zimbabwe

Principle 3: Re-balance knowledge, participation and representation

Sustainable development needs informed and participatory decision-making in which expertise and science offer insights and inform policy.

The detailed knowledge and wisdom of ordinary people on practices and impacts of which they have first-hand experience (for example in rural farming communities) needs to be respected as expert evidence by elected representatives, public officials and other citizens.

Elected representatives and public officials should take seriously the advice and evidence of independent experts when a clear assessment of facts, impacts or possible future scenarios is needed.

Expert evidence is not a substitute for decision-making by the people. To the greatest extent possible, independent expert advice and evidence to elected representatives should be submitted to public scrutiny and feedback before decision-making.

Public investment should support objective research and the objective dissemination of findings and protect them from distortion by media funded by private corporate interests.

Where science is uncertain, or potential risks to the environment grave, leaders at all levels need to prepare people to play an active part in decision-making based on an assessment of available evidence and the identification of shared community values. These values should include respect for human rights and the overall common interest of nations and humanity as a whole, rather than pure self-interest.

Institutions and processes such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which help to ensure that expert evidence is provided to elected representatives, policy-makers and citizens in decision-making related to sustainable development should incorporate opportunities for public scrutiny of and comment on the evidence. They should to the greatest extent feasible allow for the involvement of individual members of the public in their governance structures, whether based on election or on selection by lot.

Commitments

We will create and support initiatives designed to bring public scrutiny and engagement into international and national scientific processes that inform public decision-making on key sustainability challenges, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Through our engagement and actions as citizens, we will make the case for evidence-based decision-making that values the expertise of first-hand experience as well as formal education and scientific inquiry.

We will speak out when we see that elected representatives and public officials rely too heavily on economic evidence and expertise, at the expense of expert evidence or first-hand knowledge of social or environmental impacts and options.

We will speak out in favour of a greater role for evidence-based decisions that are grounded in deliberation and strong community values and responsibilities, not just the rights and interests of individuals.

Explanation (website version only)

Controversies surrounding scientific evidence on challenges such as climate change or food security point to the need to find ways to nurture an active public commitment to vibrant democracy at the same time as allowing expertise, and science, to offer insights and inform policy. Decision-making needs to allow space for community values to inform responses to evidence, as well as the views of elected representatives and of members of the public on what would be best for nations and people as a whole present and future.

Democratic decision-making on issues that are important for sustainability and the future of humanity – such as climate change, the impacts of genetically modified organisms, or licensing of new technologies - needs to allow room for the latest and best scientific evidence. The evidence needs to be communicated in ways that allow people to deliberate, to play an active part in fully informed decision-making, and to hold elected representatives to account in those cases where final decisions rest with them.

Too often elected representatives fail to provide opportunities for public input when they make decisions in crucial areas for sustainability, such as climate change. Too often, citizens and the people as a whole are left out.

Greater opportunities for participation must be part of the response. Enhanced opportunities for public participation should be linked to efforts in all parts of society to build capacity for public scrutiny of and engagement in discussion of, expert evidence. For if it is not backed by strong practices of sustainability education and the shared values that are needed to support decision-making for the long term, even the strongest expert evidence may be discounted in favour of short-term self-interest.

Proposals from consultees (website version only)

Experts could be attached to polling booths at election time to help voters decide how to vote: “Selection (random?) of experts provided at polling time/station” (UK)

Experts should engage with communities through schools on any policy change decisions (UK)

“[Local government units should allow] Universities to share their expertise in the formation of policy by conducting social scientific research” (Philippines)

E-polling could be linked to information provided in the form of unbiased parliamentary research papers and notes. In the UK’s Westminster government context, these are

developed by the library of the House of Commons and House of Lords respectively to provide unbiased information to parliamentarians, and are made publicly available (UK)

Resources (website version only)

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Wiki

Sciencewise (UK)

Principle 4: Separate democracy from unsustainable economic growth

I don't think money is important (Gabriel Santos, Portugal, age 9, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"There is enough in the world for everyone's need, but not enough for everyone's greed"
Gandhi ((Loy Rego, India/USA, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

"Money is only the oil that lubricates the machinery of human society. The motive power, the fuel, is not money, it is called 'the human will'" (Tony Oposa, Philippines, Choosing our Future consultation stall)

We must live more simply, that others may simply live (quote proposed by CEL workshop participant and, in Spanish, CONAMA2012 participant)

Getting to a healthy environment and fairness for all, now and in the future, demands transformation of economic growth models that lead to environmental destruction, keep people in poverty, and open up huge gaps in income and resources between the richest and the poorest. Elected representatives and businesses need to commit to this process of transformation, not to put economic growth first.

Democracy needs to drive the economy, not the other way round. Economies must support us, as people, to find ways to innovate, grow, and do things in ways that are both green and fair. We need systems of democracy that are free from vested economic interests driven by pursuit of short-term profit.

Commitments

We will support development of measures of progress that value fairness, happiness and the environment, and their adoption by governments and public bodies. We will speak out against the inappropriate use of economic growth or employment indicators that fail to take these measures into account.

We will encourage governments to make sustainable development among the central organising principles of public policy and public bodies and to develop institutions and accountability mechanisms to support this.

We will support regulation to ensure full transparency in the funding of political parties and candidates and place limits on private finance for political campaigns.

We will support reforms at national and international level to ensure that the purpose of enterprises is to contribute to delivering a healthy environment and fairness for all now and in the future, rather than short-term profit.

We will support and experiment with forms of collaborative enterprise that strengthen democracy and a green and fair economy.

We will commit to lifestyles that demonstrate that it is the will of the people that our elected representatives prioritise action to deliver a healthy environment and fairness for all, now and in the future.

Explanation (website version only)

The outcomes of democracy and the success of politicians are too often measured by indicators that value only economic growth, regardless of its environmental or social cost. This isn't surprising given that since the Second World War, democracy has offered a decision-making system that can help societies to deliver 'more' to their people: more wealth, more economic growth, more goods and services that we can own or enjoy.

Now it is abundantly clear that too few people have taken too much from democracy's riches. Through unsustainable production and consumption the earth's natural wealth has been plundered in ways that are irreparable. Now, only 'enough' can be enough.

Economic development and income can change peoples' lives for the better. But today's dominant economic growth models based on capitalism fail sufficiently to value the environment or cultural diversity and sustainability. Too often they bring unfairness and misery and interfere with the earth's natural processes. The practice of democracy needs to drive the economy, not vice versa.

Around the world, people are engaging in alternative models of economic exchange and experimenting with new ideas; from fairtrade labelling to barter schemes and community-owned shops and much more besides. Many of these practices nurture strong communities, fairness and a healthy environment whilst strengthening the foundations of a thriving democracy through participation, engagement, and deliberation. They are seedbeds for innovation in democracy in the political sphere.

Proposals from consultees (website version only)

Develop measures of progress beyond economic growth, trade and employment; e.g. happiness, wellbeing, 'environmental footprint'(various)

Incorporate sustainability within GDP (UK)

Mejorar la (FIB) Felicidad Interna Bruta, e no el PIB, Producto Interno Bruto Democracia participativa y no representativa; maior preocupación por las perspectivas ambiental, social y cultural en vez de la económica (Spain)

Independently produced sustainability accounts for all countries showing use of natural resources and valuation of long term assets and liabilities (UK)

Government accounting on a 'planet living' basis (UK)

Reform enterprise law: increase the 'limit' of limited liability; every enterprise to be a social enterprise; change directors' duties to ensure sustainable benefits and returns for all stakeholders (UK)

Strengthen the tools of corporate social responsibility, including ethical codes (Pakistan)

Promote community based food growing schemes and community gardens (UK)

Consume local products (UK)

Re-regulate the global banking system (UK)

Destroy major financial speculative markets (UK)

Place a cap on the size of banking and finance entities (UK)

Split commercial banking from speculative finance (UK)

Create sustainable development departments in all businesses and governments (Spain)

Embed sustainable development in decision-making in local and national government so that every government department must consider SD whenever they launch a policy or make a significant purchase (UK).

Reinstate the UK's Commission for Sustainable Development to hold the UK government to account (UK)

Create an Office for Sustainability (UK) which should review all parliamentary bills and policy changes before debate.

Place limits on private finance for political campaigns and lobbying (UK)

Additional Resources (website version only)

Community owned shops and enterprises

National Round Tables or Councils for Sustainable Development (e.g. Finland) (Hungary)

Wales Sustainable Development bill

Bristol Pound; the Brixton Pound; Montpellier; USA; ethical purchasing groups in Italy.

Local Exchange Trading Schemes

National SD Councils (Finland, etc – add link to the network of SD Councils)

Box 4: Energy democracy (UK)

A report from a consultation by the UK Department on Energy and Climate Change (DECC) states, in unambiguous terms, that the “potential for microgeneration in the UK is huge”. Microgeneration, considered as a generation of 45kW for heat and 50kW for electricity, usually acquires the form of small-scale renewable technologies such as solar panels and small wind turbines.

This approach, dubbed ‘energy democracy’, engages community residents as producers of their own heat and power, and no longer simply as energy consumers. By placing decision-making, innovation, and planning in the hands of householders, communities become more responsible in tracking and improving the efficiency of their energy use (and, potentially, to benefit economically from it as well). Such democratization of energy generation empowers communities and contributes to reducing energy costs, as well as counter climate change.

<http://www.resurgence.org/magazine/article3420-energy-democracy.html>

<http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/ideas/energy-democracy/>

http://www.eeph.org.uk/FileUploads/Microgen_pre-consultation_final_report_1332239869_12.pdf

<http://greeningkirklees.blogspot.co.uk/2010/03/monbiot-rejects-energy-generating.html>

Box 5: Casse’s ‘Enough is Enough: ten policy steps’

In 2010, the Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy (CASSE) produced ‘Enough is Enough’ – a collection of policy initiatives, tools, and reforms for an economy that makes *enough* its goal instead of *more*. Of the ten proposals, Number four is called ‘Reform the Monetary System’ and refers to centralized control of the money supply, local currencies, and “*a neutral international currency to replace the reserve currencies in use today*”; a proposal which relates in subject matter at least to the suggestion of one UK consultee that there be a single global currency. Number five considers alternatives to GDP (a suggestion which finds resonance in a number of other consultation responses), and number ten, ‘Engaging Politicians and the Media’, includes the suggestion of producing an independent film; a tactic that the launch of the Manifesto is itself likely to make use of.

See <http://steadystate.org/enough-is-enough/>

Principle 5: Ensure that people everywhere count, from the local to the global

Ensuring fairness for all, now and in the future, means that democracy from the local to the global level should value everyone in society, including people who are not currently given rights to vote.

The interests of all people affected by public decisions, as well as the needs of future generations and our common interest as people in maintaining a healthy environment, need

to be taken into account by decision-makers at all levels. Children and young people are particularly important: if we fail to create systems that include children and young people, our political futures will be bleak indeed. An inclusive people-centred democracy should also reflect the inherent value of maintaining healthy ecosystems. Democracy is not the sum of the individual wishes of powerful elites, or even people who are given a vote or who choose actively to participate in decision-making.

Ensuring that people everywhere count means that a practice that seems 'sustainable' at local level shouldn't be implemented by passing burdens onto neighbouring communities who have had no direct say or representation. Equally, sustainability at national level should not be pursued by passing environmental burdens to communities in other countries or by impacting on the ability of people in other countries to meet their needs.

Sustainable development is a global challenge and a global responsibility. It cannot be achieved by democracy based in national and local elections alone. We do not want to be governed at world level by people who have only been elected to do so at national level. We do not want to be governed by international organisations that do not represent us adequately. At regional and global levels, it is the ideal of democracy that needs to become the basis for decision-making, not the self-interest of individual nation states. Sustainability demands that democracy burst out of its national borders.

Commitments

We will support and experiment with approaches to bringing the interests and needs of people who have not been given a vote, including for example children, refugees, and people in other countries, into democracy at national and local levels.

We will support and experiment with initiatives designed to build public awareness of the interconnectedness of people everywhere and nature.

We will support and experiment with legal and institutional ways to enhance the importance of natural systems and nature in democratic decision-making.

We will support leaders and elected representatives who seek to forge new ways of balancing participatory decision-making and responsibility and accountability to their electorate with regard for the common interest in delivering a healthy environment and fairness for all, now and in the future.

We will support initiatives designed to secure formal equality of voting power at the international level, so that the votes of states are proportional to the sizes of their populations.

We will support reforms designed to ensure that international institutions are accountable to parliaments rather than to the governments of nation states, and to ensure that their processes are transparent and open to public scrutiny.

We will support the campaign for a UN Parliamentary Assembly as the first step towards creating a system of global democracy beyond the narrow interests of states.

Explanation (website version only)

A narrow view of 'democracy', in which it is simply seen as the periodic exercise of voting rights, exacerbates the tendency for the practice of democracy to lean towards reflecting the views of those who have been given a vote, not people as a whole. But ensuring fairness for all, now and in the future, means that democracy needs to take account of the interests and needs of people who have not been given a vote, including children or people living in distant countries.

Experiments with ideas such as Children's Parliaments or Youth Mayors can help to broaden the horizons of decision-makers and people with a vote as well as building the skills needed for active citizenship. But if such initiatives are not linked into existing formal democratic processes, or if they are understood simply as educational tools, they can fail to make a difference in the short-term.

The challenges are mirrored at the international level, where a system that is often grounded in 'one nation one vote' means that global decision-making all too often fails to rise above the narrow self-interest of nation states. This hampers decision-making in areas such as climate change that are critically important for the future of humanity and the earth's natural processes.

Proposals from consultees (website version only)

Communities to nominate people to stand for election and invite them to stand, rather than election based on self-selection (UK)

"One person, one vote. Everyone entitled to vote (excluding children), including prisoners" (UK).

Engage with the "squeezed middle" about interdependence of modern world and impact on our everyday lives" (UK).

"Encourage links between UK communities and communities in developing countries" (UK).

"Let's embrace more of the social media and online platforms for sharing...[T] hese should [implement] a skills share and learning mission that brings together various stakeholders from across the continent to share experience and strengthen networks" (Kenya).

Find ways to provide for the symbolic participation of nature, plants or animals in decisions: for example, earthworms and birds could be 'present' in discussions about agriculture (UK).

A permanent form of indigenous people to be created in the five UN regional commissions and in every national and provincial assembly, with youth parliaments in all countries tasked with collaborating with these earth custodians (India/US).

Principles for international organisations: *“Formal equality of voting power, somewhere between one-person-one-vote and one-country-one vote (unlike IMF/WB “economic weighting”), e.g. votes proportional to square root of population; Representation through a constituency system (cf IMF/WB Executive Boards) to allow decision-making bodies small enough to be effective (contrast IMF/WB Executive Boards and Security Council with WTO, UN General Assembly and IMF/WB Boards of Governors); BUT with effective accountability to constituents (unlike IMF/WB); Accountability to Parliaments, not governments; Transparency of decision-making (documents published well before consideration; web-casts + published transcripts of discussions; recorded votes, etc); All decision-making processes should be conducted through formal institutions observing these principles (unlike WTO “Ministerial”, “Mini-Ministerial” and “Green Room” meetings, and “Confessionals”); Long-term: consider a global Parliament (with internationally supervised/conducted elections as condition for participation?)”*

Resources (website version only)

(Including living beings in decision-making): the Council of All Beings.

Children’s Parliaments

Youth Mayors

The Give Your Vote campaign for ‘borderless democracy’, which encourages UK voters to vote as proxies for people in other countries.

Ideas for democratizing transnational decision making (including the Campaign for a UN Parliamentary Assembly): <http://en.unpacampaign.org/>; <http://wwwviews.org/>

Manifesto for Global Democracy

Campaign for a UN Parliamentary Assembly

Principle 6: Take the long view

“Dream about the future you love.. Dare to speak up to those people and proposals that stand in its way. Have faith in not being alone” (Maja Göpel, Germany, Choosing our Future consultation stall).

From the local to the global, the practice of democracy urgently needs to find ways to get beyond the short-termism of electoral cycles and company balance-sheets and to take account of the uncertainties which surround our efforts to take care of the future.

Democracy must plan for, human needs and the earth’s natural boundaries in both the long and the short-term.

Commitments

We will advocate and support the development of institutions and policy approaches that are designed to bring future generations and longer-term thinking and evidence into political processes from the local to the global.

We will support political leaders who are accountable and committed to strong leadership for long-term sustainability by acknowledging and supporting their space to lead.

Through our active citizenship, participation and engagement, we will act as advocates for future generations and for the long-term collective interest in sustainability, be it at local, national or international levels.

Explanation (website version only)

Too often, elected representatives feel tied to short-term needs through electoral cycles. Democracy is often associated in peoples' minds with elections. But democracy is about much more than putting a cross in the box or a finger-print on the ballot paper.

Short-termism is also reflected in dominant cultures in many parts of the world and in the tendencies of capitalism and economics to focus on the short-term and to discount the future. These tendencies also need to be tackled. But if the short-termism of democracy is not addressed, it will undermine efforts to address short-termism in the economy and elsewhere in society.

Finding ways to make sure that the practice of democracy takes proper account of the long term and of the needs of future generations doesn't mean discounting poverty or unfairness between people in the present. Without action to tackle unfairness among people alive today, existing unfairness can simply be repeated for future generations. Meeting the needs of people alive today need not, and should not, mean narrowing opportunities for people who have not yet been born, nor constraining their ability to meet their needs.

The Earth's natural processes have a series of natural boundaries that must not be crossed for those processes are to remain stable. Already, we have crossed boundaries for biodiversity and the nitrogen cycle, and in relation to climate change. Alongside the needs of future generations, essential earth system process and their associated planetary boundaries are a key pillar of the long-termism that is demanded of democracy.

Proposals from consultees (website version only)

"a positive action campaign for the whole citizenry to inspire everyone to look deeply into the future". (UK)

"Local people forums to make longer-term decisions over climate change" (UK)

Multi-year budgeting (Sri Lanka)

Longer election cycles? 15 year terms of [House of Lords – UK Upper Chamber] elected peers to scrutinise legislation for its long term impact? (UK)

Giving a vote to younger people to extend time horizons? (Singapore)

Younger people should have more than one vote in reflection of the longer 'future' ahead of them, with older people receiving fewer votes (UK).

Make use of existing under-utilised/unrecognised – democratic vehicles such as England's urban and rural Parish and Town Councils that are empowered to raise local taxes.

"[c]onsideration in decision-making for our impacts on future generations" (UK).

Policy initiatives should be supplemented by analysis of their long-term effects, and there should be a "Committee of both Houses [of Parliament] with a remit to "future proof" legislation and policy proposals". (UK)

"[s]upport of the establishment of ombudspersons for future generations at all levels from national, regional to global" (UK and Germany)

"An independent ombudsperson for future generations, including arbitration on rights for future generations access to a sustainable future" (UK)

Establishment of a panel of jury/auditors to ensure that local and national initiatives protect the interest of future generations, with a panel for each individual community (UK)

An annual, public access conference to review our objectives and priorities to protect the welfare of future generations.

"Extension of the Human Rights Act to provide for the rights of future generations" (UK)

A 'museum of the future' (see *Box 6* below).

"A flame (candle or fire) in the middle of any decision making or discussion forum (e.g. boardroom, committee, council or meeting) to represent the presence and needs of future generations and the effects of decisions on our children" (UK).

An annual 'State of the Future' debate and report in Parliaments.

"An office of resource security to look at long term challenges to our resource security". (UK)

Resources

Existing institutions/frameworks

Hungary has a Deputy Ombudsman for Future Generations.

The Finnish Parliament has a Committee for the Future

Alliance for Future Generations

Ministério Público

“The Climate Change Act 2008 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>) and accompanying Committee on Climate Change <http://www.theccc.org.uk/> In principle at least, this is a rare example of a democracy binding its long term direction through both targets and implementing structures”. (UK)

Proposals and campaigns

Guardians for Future Generations

UN High Commissioner for Future Generations.

The Elders is an interesting concept where political thought leaders can think long-term without pressure of the ballot box (UK)

Ombudspersons for Future Generations campaign (World Future Council)

Box 6: Museum of the future

A Museum of the Future could function as a "virtual museum" attached to a real museum. It would seek to link people to their present, past, and future by showing how our aspirations, dreams and actions shape our future. It would provide a space to think about the future and share ideas, hopes, worries, and pledges – reminding people that what they do today will be tomorrow's history. It could ask the question: what effect do they suppose that future generations will feel? The Museum's exhibits could compare ideas and expectations from the past with what has emerged at the present time, and what could happen 1, 20 or 100 years ahead. It might feature great 'futurists' of the past, linking all disciplines including science, mathematics (featuring trajectories, probabilities, and cycles), economics, history, politics, art and design, media studies, biology/ecology, religious studies, and others. The key learning from the museum would be how our expectations influence us, and how aware we are of our ability to shape our future as individuals or en masse, and how we sometimes can be wildly wrong!

Source: Claire Nash (UK)

Principle 7: Deepen democracy in strategic decisions on the infrastructure and technologies for sustainability; strengthen local capacities

A) Deepening democracy in strategic decisions on the infrastructure and technologies for sustainability

Strategic decision-making about the infrastructure and technology to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs must be long-term, inclusive, participatory, transparent and fair.

In such decision-making at national level, opportunities for public input must go further than passive consultation to provide opportunities for citizens to deliberate expert evidence and offer ongoing scrutiny of decision-making. People need to know in advance whether representation, expert evidence, participation or informed deliberation – or which combinations of these - will determine what counts and what happens next.

At local level, when decisions over priorities for sustainability mean new projects, technologies or practices, legal, institutional and policy frameworks must provide directly affected people with meaningful opportunities to influence what is implemented. Concerns of principle should be accommodated to the greatest extent consistent with respect for legitimate and inclusive long-term strategic decision-making.

Independent evidence of the overall pros and cons of new projects and practices from national and global sustainability perspectives should be made available in accessible forms to communities involved in local decision-making and implementation.

Structures for representation of diverse citizen interests through civil society groups are important to strategic decision-making over key sustainability choices. They must be transparent and accountable: they often participate in decision-making before people likely to be affected by implementation at local level can be directly identified.

B) Strengthen local capacities for sustainability decision-making

De Tocqueville (1835) - “The strength of free peoples lies in the local community. Local institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they put it within the people’s reach” (c/o James Derounian, UK, online consultation response)

Sustainability needs to be built from the bottom up. This means that communities must have access to the decision-making spaces and assets they need to innovate for sustainability and shape their own futures, with due regard for the wellbeing of others, future generations, and the health of the environment.

Strong civic leadership and institutions at local level are essential to supporting cultures of inclusive and deliberative community participation and encouraging local solutions to environmental and social challenges.

Commitments

We will advocate for the development of new consultation and participation approaches designed to enhance the quality and breadth of public input into strategic choices over sustainability, for example on issues including renewable energy, energy and transport infrastructure, and food production systems. Such approaches must be tailored to national and local contexts.

When new strategies, projects and technologies for sustainability generate costs and benefits beyond the immediate local level, we will encourage the development and application of tools including online approaches to advance practices of deliberative consultation, and participatory decision-making methods that involve direct representation of and open deliberation by transparently selected groups of citizens, so long as this is appropriate to our geographical, technological and cultural settings.

We will support and call for public sector and civil society investment in the institutions, skills and networks needed to enable informed, inclusive and deliberative participation and decision-making for sustainability at local level.

We will support transparency and accountability of civil society groups that participate in strategic decision-making over sustainability; particularly when they do so before directly affected individuals can be identified.

Explanation (website version only)

Many kinds of public decision-making, from education to immigration, raise issues about what is the fairest way to distribute the costs and benefits of action. However, in the case of public decision-making over sustainability, national strategies over issues that are critically important to the future of the environment and humanity as a whole can often be vulnerable to attack when they reach the local level for implementation.

At the same time, it is increasingly recognised that deadlock over critically important environmental issues at the global level makes local level decision-making and innovation on environmental and social issues far more important. Local communities are often home to extensive assets and capabilities when it comes to tackling their own concerns and opportunities, but those assets and capabilities need to be nurtured and supported. Resilience and the societal capacity to adapt to environmental and social stresses are also built at the local level. Both are supported by a strong culture of inclusive and meaningful democratic engagement at local level.

This principle therefore aims to address two distinct issues:

a) the need to maintain space for national government to have space to set the nation's overall strategic direction on the infrastructure and technologies for sustainability; but the imperative of doing so in ways that reflect a deep commitment to democratic engagement; and

b) the need for local communities to have access to the political space and the assets that they need to innovate for sustainability and to shape their own futures, with due regard to the wellbeing of others, future generations, and the health of the environment.

From renewable energy and adaptation to climate change to genetically modified organisms and food production, the practice of democracy needs to develop clearer and smarter ways of balancing participation, deliberation, representation and expertise from local to global levels.

There can be good reasons for elected representatives at national level to lead decision-making for sustainability in the national and global common interest. But such decision-making must always ensure that there is space for people who are affected at local level to offer views and to influence the course of implementation – for example when it comes to wind farms or genetically modified organisms.

Because strategic decision-making over key sustainability choices frequently takes place before the people likely to be affected by implementation at local level can be directly identified, structures for representation of diverse citizen interests are important. These could include approaches such as citizens' juries; and the creation of deliberative fora where randomly selected people (not limited to those given a vote) provide open input to members of parliament and other decision-makers. Civil society groups are also important – but they need to be trusted by the public, and to operate in ways that are transparent and accountable if their legitimacy in democratic decision-making is to be sustained.

Proposed actions (website version only)

“reuniones periodicos de los representantes con los electors” (Spain)

Infrastructure for Sustainable development

There were few proposed 'actions' that could readily be allocated specifically to the first part of this Principle. However, one UK consultee pointed to the specific role of impact assessment as an aide to democratic decision-making. She proposed that mandatory environmental impact assessment should be followed by public consultation, replanning, public consultation and only then the development of final project plans.

“Integrated impact assessment to cover environmental, social, equality, diversity, economic and health issues should be compulsory at national level (in the UK) as in international donor-funded projects (e.g. IMF, World Bank, IFC), and in "new world" nations such as Australia.

Enhanced and dialogic community involvement in decision-making over business industrial and infrastructure projects and give people a stronger role in the policies shaping their lives. Impact assessment mitigation and management plans to involve decision-making about schemes, plans and policies for people in their community localities. A greater public role would be equivalent to further engagement with the democratic process."

Transparency in contracts awarded to companies (UK).

Strengthening local engagement

A UK consultee pointed to citizens' juries and suggested drawing on *"the best knowledge and practice in public deliberation, negotiation and scenario planning in experimenting with new forms of assembly, summits, local forums etc"*.

Leaders to hold public meetings after they are elected maybe twice a year in their constituency. A bit like a party conference, but public (UK)

"reuniones periodicos de los representantes con los electors" (Spain)

Online communication and social media can facilitate exploration in community organizing, suggested one consultee (Canada)

"More community organizing with "occupy" style dynamics to represent up the government scale" (Canada).

"El estado actúa como gestor y no como decisor (desarrollo a escala humana). Se hace una política local, y la política estatal la harían ciudadanos que son elegidos aleatoriamente [random] y que asesorados por expertos, ayudan a la gestión del estado. Estos puestos políticos cambiarían cada 4 años" (Spain)

Round tables at local level, in which any citizen can take part in dialogue about sustainable development in the city and region.

Resources (website version only)

UCL Laws: Policy Briefing: Public participation and climate change infrastructure
Citizens' juries

"Community Forest Management" (Transylvania municipality, Romania) (Hungary).

People and Participation Net - an online toolkit produced by UK-based charity Involve with case studies and a wealth of resources for effective public engagement:
<http://www.peopleandparticipation.net/>

Hong Kong's environmental impact assessment process as an exemplar

Participedia (www.participedia.net)

Among many examples of multistakeholder decision-making fora, one consultee from the Philippines offered the specific example of the Naga City Model of the People's Empowerment Ordinance, and explained: *"the Local Government Unit of Naga City of the Region V (Bicol Region) here in the Philippines have legislated an ordinance ordering the creation of a People's Council that will serve as the representative of different multi-sectoral groups in the city council which serves as the legislative body of the local government unit. Thus, giving the voiceless and the most marginalized to air.. their concerns and needs and have them concretely addressed by the government through ordinances which become the legal basis of action of the local government unit"*.

Henry B. Tam paper

Transition Town Network

Planning for Real

The Community Bill of Rights - a local law to elevate communities + nature above corporate rights (proposed by Occupy London). Basis: all power is inherent in the people, government gets its authority from people. As well as communities asserting their rights like right to self government, local economy, sustainable food system etc, also places restrictions on corporate legal privileges & gives power to people to revoke corporate personhood where a company proposes to do something harmful in the community (eg fracking). People come first, not corporates.

Voice and Choice: Opening the Door to Environmental Democracy

http://pdf.wri.org/voice_and_choice.pdf

A Seat at the Table: Including the Poor in Development and Environment Decision-making

http://pdf.wri.org/a_seat_at_the_table.pdf

Annex I: Developing a Manifesto for Democracy and Sustainable Development: Summary of Consultations in Pakistan

Consultations organized with farmers, youth, civil society and universities. National press also covered some of the consultations.

- Due to the bad governance structures of the government and nominal and agenda focused deliverance of development at local, sub-regional and regional level; people have no trust in political leadership and democracy. Therefore, poor levels of participation and engagement are found in Pakistan.
- People believe that manifesto for democracy is developed by political parties in Pakistan. Normally democracy and sustainable development are discussed in separate frameworks. The current systems of democracy depend with **short-termism** in which politicians try to develop and deliver with their own agenda in couple of years due to either undemocratic process either before they are asked to leave by undemocratic regime or due to next election and that affect the whole development paradigm in the country. They keep focusing on short term development with the agenda to win in next election.
- Governments and political parties often focus on economy and not on the people or environment and politicians emphasis is more on one kind of economics that is only focusing on their own agenda to win elections and become part of government. As a result marginalized people become poorer and rich become richer. Hence, they are poorly prepared for challenges like **climate change**, and resource use.
- The governments make such decisions where politicians can deliver development with the help of technology but not people. More focus on the technology is responsible for widening divisions among the poor and rich and it helps more to the rich class of people. As a result, small farmers who are 93% of farming community in Pakistan are left behind.
- Developing countries like Pakistan follow the traditional development paradigm that has led to increase the divide between rural and urban as well as rich and poor at national, sub regional



and regional level. Rich countries are becoming richer and those countries are poorer getting more poor. There is a flaw in the democratic and economic system. Economic growth models help those who have capital.

- Global institutions are increasingly becoming less democratic in their decision making. For instance, some countries enjoy veto power in UN and can reject decision made democratically by global community in General Assembly.

Lok Sanjh Foundation, Pakistan