

Working Groups (1-2 November 2012) :

A) The Climate and Food Crises: What needs to happen to address adaptation and mitigation?

Input by: Harjeet Singh, ActionAid, India
 Nick Milton, Practical Action, UK
 Jean Marc Von der Weid, AS-PTA – Agroecology and Family Farming, Brazil
 Moderation: Shefali Sharma, IATP, USA

B) What role for biomass in food and energy: Moving from silo thinking to systemic thinking?

Input by: Colin Roche, OXFAM International, GROW Campaign, UK
 Faustin Vuningoma, PELUM, Zambia
 Moderation: Klemens van de Sand, Germanwatch

C) Unsustainable subsidies in Energy and Food: What are the main drivers and how can we create a shift?

Input by: Srinivas Krishnaswamy, Vasudha Foundation India (only Thursday)
 Eike Meyer, Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft e.V. (FÖS), Green Budget Germany
 Sunita Dubey, Groundwork, Friends of the Earth (FoE) South Africa
 Moderation: Anja Esch, Germanwatch

D) Common Movement towards Climate Policy Transformation: Can there be a China - India - EU Alliance?

Input by: Lina Li, GreenovationHub, China (only Thursday)
 Srinivas Krishnaswamy, Vasudha Foundation India (only Friday)
 Wael Hmaidan, CAN-International, Lebanon
 Pablo Solon, Focus on the Global South, Bolivia
 Moderation: Christoph Bals, Policy Director Germanwatch

E) Agriculture at the Crossroads: How to translate IAASTD-Report conclusions into reality?

Input by: Hans Herren, Biovision, Switzerland
 Patrick Mulvany, Independent Consultant, UK
 Marita Wiggerthale, Oxfam Germany*
 Moderation: Tobias Reichert, Germanwatch

F) Energy Transition "Energiewende": As important step of the Great Transition

Input by: Li Shou, Energy & Climate Expert, China
 Paul Horsman, GCCA, tcktkctck, UK
 Moderation: Katja Rottmann, Germanwatch (Thursday), Jan Burck, Germanwatch (Friday)

G) How to Democratize Production: Energy and Agricultural Cooperatives

Input by: Kiizza-Wandira, The British Council, Uganda
 Gangula Venkata Ramanjaneyulu (Dr. Ramoo), Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, India
 PV Satheesh, Deccan Development Society, India
 Moderation: Biraj Swain, UN University & South-Asia Capacity Building Network on Agriculture and Water Resources*, India

H) Power Politics: Breaking down Corporate Power and Market Concentration in food and Energy

Input by: Daniel Mittler, Greenpeace International, Germany
 Candido Grzybowski, IBASE, Brazil
 Mercia Andrews, Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE), South Africa
 Moderation: Stefan Rostock, Germanwatch

I) Planetary Boundaries and the consumption challenge: Transform Demand in global consumption patterns

Input: Uchita de Zoysa, Centre for Environment and Development, Sri Lanka
 Michael Narberhaus, Smart CSOs Lab, Germany
 Moderation: Orion Kriegman, Tellus Institute, USA

J) open slot

* to be confirmed

Framework:

How can we devise effective strategies to enable a “Great Transformation” including the right to food and universal access to affordable energy given our finite ecological planetary boundaries? How can civil society engage in a way that policy advocacy is compatible with the goals of social movements and grassroots struggles? NGOs are at a crossroads: there are mental, structural, financial, organizational, and communicational shifts that NGOs can lobby to further the Great Transformation. The following working groups aim at developing strategic approaches at various levels. Groups should bring to bear their various grassroots, national, regional, and international perspectives to reflect upon the most fruitful strategies to engage critical policy processes; how best to scale up initiatives and build upon innovative alliances that could help catalyze the Great Transformation. The importance of different roles of various CSO actors will be central to the working groups focused on two key thematic areas: climate change and access to energy; and agriculture and the right to food.

Groups will be composed of actors in both the climate and food communities and engage on two critical aspects of working together:

- a) Potential conflicts in the energy/climate and food/agriculture advocacy that must be overcome for greater CSO effectiveness and
- b) On potential synergies and common challenges that both CSO communities can successfully address for effective collective strategies.

Guiding Questions for the Working Groups:

- 1) How can potentially conflicting issues and strategies between the energy / climate and food / agriculture communities find common ground?
- 2) What are strategies to overcome, or constructively deal with these conflicts, e.g. through identifying diverse roles?
- 3) How can civil society actors create innovative alliances and better collaborate and address common challenges and capitalize on synergies?
- 4) Which strategies can be developed in order to create impact and change?

Methodology:

The issues of the working groups will be the same on first day's afternoon and second day's morning. Yet we recommend participants to switch groups and topic after the first afternoon, so that they can contribute to two different topics, meet new people, and refresh your mind.

Each workshop will shortly be introduced by a moderator, followed by brainstorming and discussion of all participants and then inputs and comments by the experts.

A brainstorming and discussion amongst all group participants fuel new information into the discussion and steer it towards actual strategy development for civil society actors.

An informal feed-back will take place on Thursday afternoon, while a comprehensive wrap-up of all working group findings will be presented inter alia in the form of a panel discussion with speakers from the working groups on Friday afternoon.

organised by



supported by



Working Groups:

A) The Climate and Food Crises: What needs to happen to address adaptation and mitigation?

The lack of international action on climate change is leading the world towards a warming of up to 3-5 degrees or even more. Such warming will literally devastate food production in many regions, even as the impacts of climate change are being felt by food producers today. At the same time, agriculture is said to contribute up to a third of total greenhouse gas emissions (including land-use change and forestry). Governments and policymakers have thus far failed to address a genuine shift away from industrial agriculture practices towards promoting low carbon, low-input, organic and other eco-agricultural practices referred to as “agroecology” or “solar” agriculture. **What strategies can help us create this paradigm shift that supports the right to food, effectively addresses our ecological challenges (e.g. soil, water, biodiversity) and prioritizes and empowers small scale food producers to adapt to climate change?**

Input by: Harjeet Singh, ActionAid, India
Nick Milton, Practical Action, UK
Jean Marc Von der Weid, AS-PTA – Agroecology and Family Farming, Brazil
Moderation: Shefali Sharma, IATP, USA

B) What role for biomass in food and energy: Moving from silo thinking to systemic thinking?

The legendary conflict of fuel versus food has for some time pitted environmental advocates against food security advocates. It is now widely accepted that first generation agrofuels are not a meaningful solution to climate change and at the same time have led to the violation of the right to food in terms of high and volatile agriculture prices (soy, corn) and land grabbing as land-based investments shifted to agrofuel production and away from food production. Still, the question remains: **what is an appropriate role of biomass in a future that must only rely on renewable resources? Can it be considered a renewable energy source? Should it play a role beyond serving livestock and humans for feed and fodder? Are there ways to use biomass in a way that supports food security, e.g. small or large scale biogas - not in competition with food production, but delivering bio fertilizers? What are appropriate CSO strategies to reform policies in countries that have biofuel mandates such as the US and EU?**

Input by: Colin Roche, OXFAM International, GROW Campaign, UK
Faustin Vuningoma, PELUM, Zambia
Moderation: Klemens van de Sand, Germanwatch

C) Unsustainable subsidies in Energy and Food: What are the main drivers and how can we create a shift?

In a globalized world characterized by recession, financial deregulation and speculative forms of investment, sustainable finance for climate and food security is becoming more and more challenging. In agriculture and in energy, billions of dollars are spent on unsustainable subsidies that support a fossil-fuel dependent form of production—from strengthening old and inefficient energy infrastructure, to supporting big TNCs and bringing down farmgate prices and reducing the amount of money available for green investments and production processes. Perverse incentives and subsidy systems must be addressed in order to shift investments towards effective climate mitigation in all sectors and towards adaptation efforts that support agriculture reform that empowers small-scale food producers. The fossil energy, transnational agribusiness and agro-chemical corporations are a major lobby force to prevent such a shift. **What are strategies - from the grass root movement to G20 activities – that can move us towards a reform of these subsidies and other incentive systems that favor large corporations?**

Input by: Srinivas Krishnaswamy, Vasudha Foundation India (only Thursday)
Eike Meyer, Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft e.V. (FÖS), Green Budget Germany
Sunita Dubey, Groundwork, Friends of the Earth (FoE) South Africa
Moderation: Anja Esch, Germanwatch

D) Common Movement towards Climate Policy Transformation: Can there be a China - India - EU Alliance? What role can China and South Africa play?

After the failure of the “Big Bang” in Copenhagen the UNFCCC negotiations was to a certain degree revitalized in Durban. But: It is most likely that the US is not able or willing to act on international level during this decade. Real progress can only be expected if the EU reaches out to new cooperation partners. A trilateral alliance of the EU, China and India promises to move climate action and access to affordable and sustainable energy forward jointly. **What roles can civil society play to build a China-India-EU alliance to push for an ambitious outcome of the UN climate talks in 2015? Can this alliance promote Sustainability Development Goals (SDG) on energy access? Which are other areas of trilateral cooperation?**

Input by: Srinivas Krishnaswamy, Vasudha Foundation India (only Friday)
Lina Li, GreenovationHub, China (only Thursday)
Wael Hmaidan, CAN-I International, Lebanon
Pablo Solon, Focus on the Global South, Bolivia
Moderation: Christoph Bals, Policy Director Germanwatch

E) Agriculture at a Crossroad - How to translate IAASTD-Report conclusions into reality?

The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD), endorsed by 55 governments and over 400 scientists, unequivocally challenged the current agricultural paradigm of industrial agriculture and developed a roadmap for change. But its implementation and effects have been limited. **How can the IAASTD proposals be translated into reality? How can the mandates given by the Rio conference 2012 for the Commission on World Food Security (CFS) (Art 115): "in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production**

and food security" be used in a strategy for real achievements towards agroecology? How can CSOs from both the food and energy sectors come together to support the goals of IAASTD in a way that transforms both sectors?

Input by: Hans Herren, Biovision, Switzerland
Patrick Mulvany, Independent Consultant, UK
Marita Wiggerthale, Oxfam Germany*

Moderation: Tobias Reichert, Germanwatch

F) Energy Transition "Energiewende" as important step of the Great Transition

The German "Energiewende" is the biggest transformation experiment in an industrial country, it is the goal to move from an fossil and nuclear based energy system to a renewable energy system and remain an industrialised country. The concept of low carbon development often lacks credibility because of the lack of real-life examples. Yet, there is a lot one can learn from the German example though its success is yet to be proven. **To prevent dangerous climate change, there is an urgent need to establish frontrunners into a kind of energy-transition-club. What countries can and should be part of such a club? What examples already demonstrate a shift towards renewable energies in a socially just manner? What civil society strategies are needed to create energy transitions into more countries? The diversity of the challenge can be a good opportunity to bring diversity of civil society into full colour. Which strategies will lead us there?**

Input by: Li Shou, Energy & Climate Expert, China
Paul Horsman, GCCA/tcktcktk, UK

Moderation: Katja Rottmann, Germanwatch (Thursday), Jan Burck, Germanwatch (Friday)

G) How to Democratize Production: Energy and Agricultural Cooperatives

In addition to tackling market concentration, forms of "commons"-based production needs to be strengthened for the Great Transformation. In the energy and agriculture fields, very effective cooperative forms of production have been achieved. Small-scale farming cooperatives have been successful in servicing both the local and the global market, while citizen-led solar or wind cooperatives offer ecological and socially sustainable electricity to communities, as well as to the market. **What are common impediments in moving these types of "social production modes" forward? How can we gain policy support for their establishment for the long term? What concrete strategies can civil society organizations effectively deploy to incentivize citizens to become "prosumers" (bring production and consumption closer together)?**

Input by: Kiizza-Wandira, British Council, Uganda
Dr. Gangula Venkata Ramanjaneyulu (Dr. Ramoo), Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, India
PV Satheesh, Deccan Development Society, India

Moderation: Biraj Swain, UN University & South-Asia Capacity Building Network on Agriculture and Water Resources*, India

H) Power Politics: Breaking down Corporate Power and Market Concentration in food and Energy

The Right to Food and universal access to clean energy are key principles in creating transformative public policies in these sectors. Yet, global corporations play a defining role in shaping and driving agriculture and energy policies and practices. How can we effectively address corporate power in the agriculture and energy sectors? **What are common challenges in the agriculture and energy markets? What successful methods can we use (in campaigns and policy advocacy) to address market concentration? How can an innovative, eg. commons-based forms of production – replace an oligopolistic market structure? And how can we address the “scaling up” of good alternatives without creating social and ecological problems associated with “economies of scale.”**

Input by: Daniel Mittler, Greenpeace International, Germany
Cândido Grybowski, IBASE, Brazil
Mercia Andrews, Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE), South Africa
Moderation: Stefan Rostock, Germanwatch

I) Planetary Boundaries and the consumption challenge: Transform Demand in global consumption patterns

Both the energy and agriculture discussions at the international level fail to address unsustainable consumption patterns and demand especially in wealthy countries. Concerns regarding marketing, distribution channels, wastage, efficiency and consumption habits are critical issues that must be addressed if the transformation is to take place in a context of planetary boundaries. High levels of meat consumption and energy use characterize a wasteful, excessive consumption lifestyle, thus posing a major challenge to climate and agriculture concerns simultaneously. Per capita energy use of industrialized countries far outstrips those counterparts in developing countries, though this “overconsuming” lifestyle of the West is now the model of wealth and prosperity everywhere. **What strategies can we create to effectively and equitably address consumption patterns, marketing and distribution channels and value-systems that prioritize overconsumption and waste?**

Input: Uchita de Zoysa, Centre for Environment and Development, Sri Lanka
Michael Narberhaus, Smart CSOs Lab, Germany
Moderation: Orion Kriegman, Tellus Institute, USA

J) Open Slot