

VOLUME 2

CARBON PRICING

A Popular Education Toolkit for
Community Resistance

Building Solidarity
Against Global
Carbon Markets



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Project Directors:

Tom Goldtooth

Indigenous Environmental Network

Bemidji Main Office: PO Box 485 Bemidji, MN 56619

Tel: (218) 751-4967

www.ienearth.org

www.indigenousrising.org

www.skyprotector.org

Angela Adrar

Climate Justice Alliance

info@climatejusticealliance.org

www.climatejusticealliance.org

Facebook: CJAOurPower

Twitter and Instagram: @CJAOurPower

Author:

Tamra Gilbertson

tamra@ienearth.org

tamragilbertson@gmail.com

Design:

Dante Garcia

Story 2 Designs

dantebgarcia@gmail.com

Editorial Support:

Cynthia Mellon

Climate Justice Alliance

cynthia@climatejusticealliance.org



“ When we go back and teach our communities about carbon pricing, we need to explore and define what resistance is, why resistance is important, and why it can be a celebration because there will come a time soon when we will lead. ”

- Aurora Conley

Anishinaabe Environmental Protection Alliance
July 6th, 2019, Chicago Pilot Training

Build with your community

Tools for storytelling, campaigns, and organizing

Deepen your analysis

Understanding the pitfalls of carbon pricing

USE THIS TOOLKIT TO

Lead Trainings

Outlines for 1-day and 2-day trainings

Discover a way forward

Use this to develop a group strategy



We are truly fighting for life on the planet – Mother Earth.

The solution to ending climate change is to keep fossil fuels underground. This means setting clear goals towards a rapid phase-out of fossil fuel use and extraction. This will require solidarity, action, and an economic transformation. It will take community-building, organizing, long and sometimes frustrating meetings, and all the work that happens behind the scenes. We will also need to be continually educating ourselves and each other. We hope this toolkit will be useful to build resistance, campaign for real solutions to address the climate crisis, and work for a just transition.

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Sol2Sol flash mob protest outside the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) — a government and industry-hosted event promoting carbon pricing, San Francisco, September 13, 2018. Photo: Brooke Anderson, Survival Media Agency

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Welcome to the Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN) and Climate Justice Alliance (CJA) carbon pricing popular education toolkit! If you are ready to jump in and organize a training on carbon pricing, then skip to the end of each chapter and to the last chapter, where you will find popular education-based session ideas, multiple day plans, and tips on how to get a workshop launched. If you want to build up information, then read through the toolkit.

This project began side-by-side with the publication *Carbon Pricing: A Critical Perspective for Community Resistance*, Volume 1, which was published in 2017 by IEN and CJA. This toolkit is part of a wider education initiative that builds on our earlier work so the two volumes are mutually reinforcing. It may be useful to read and study both volumes before planning a workshop. You may also want to seek out additional resources that are listed in the publications and on-line.

In July and August 2019, IEN and CJA organized four pilot training workshops with frontline defenders impacted by carbon pricing projects. The pilot trainings inform and serve as the basis for this toolkit. All of the sessions explained in this volume were used at the one and two-day trainings, and some have been

modified based on feedback from training participants. All of the sessions are designed to be modified to fit the needs of local groups. We are pleased to share this toolkit and we hope it can be useful for successful workshops in the crucial coming years of struggle. The work is meant to be open, free, shared, and flexible.

The objective of this training initiative is to continually educate ourselves on climate change discussions and policy debates. Because the great majority of climate policies continue to include false solutions, the key purpose of this toolkit is to analyze and investigate market-based carbon pricing initiatives in all of their forms, including: cap and trade, carbon taxes, carbon fee and dividend, offsets, geoengineering technologies, REDD+, BECCS, forest offsets, cap and invest, payments for ecosystem services and many others. At the center of these neoliberal mainstream policies is an effort by the wealthy elite – especially those involved in extractive industries and agroindustrial processes – to continue business as usual. In other words, to keep the wheels of an extractive economy turning while building a green image that distracts the public from uprising and enacting effective, community-based, just solutions.

We are truly fighting for life on the planet – Mother Earth. The solution to ending climate change is to keep fossil fuels underground. This means setting clear goals towards a rapid phase-out of fossil fuel use and extraction. This will require solidarity, action, and an economic transformation. It will take community-building, organizing, long and sometimes frustrating meetings, and all the work that happens behind the scenes. We will also need to be continually educating ourselves and each other. We hope this toolkit will be useful to build resistance, campaign for real solutions to address the climate crisis, and work for a just transition.

Please write and let us know how the toolkit works for you and your group. We want to hear ways that you have improved and changed the sessions! We will be continually updating the website with new ideas. If you have questions on trainings or would like someone from IEN or CJA to facilitate a workshop with your group, please get in touch: Co2colonialism@ienearth.org

Learn more at: CO2colonialism.org



Rise for Climate Justice Mural Project, IEN Mural for People's Climate March. September 8, 2018. San Francisco, CA.

Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN)

Established in 1990, IEN was formed by community-based American Indian, Alaska Natives and First Nations of Canada, including youth, women, elders, traditional and spiritual indigenous societies, to address the rights of Indigenous Peoples and environmental and economic justice issues in North America. IEN uses the term “Indigenous Peoples” and networks and organizes with Indigenous communities throughout the world. IEN works on environmental protection, environmental health, conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, protection of sacred areas, food sovereignty and promoting just transition and sustainable development within Indigenous territories.

IEN is taking action towards just transition building the cultural, social, economic and political power of Native Nations and its Indigenous Peoples to develop action under the principles of self-determination, exercising the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the recognition of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, for energy democracy, food sovereignty and rights of Mother Earth.

The US, Canada and other industrialized countries have an addiction to the high consumption of energy. Mother Earth and Nature cannot sustain the consumption and energy production

needs of the modern industrialized world and the dominant economic paradigm, which places value on rapid economic growth, the quest for corporate and individual accumulation of wealth, and a never-ending race to exploit natural resources. This non-regenerative production system creates too much waste and toxic pollution. IEN recognizes the critical need to build alliances of social movements and Indigenous movements for a new economy; governed by the absolute limits and boundaries of social, cultural and ecological sustainability and the carrying capacities of Mother Earth. IEN is an advocate for humanity to reevaluate its relationship to the sacredness and creative female principles of Mother Earth.

IEN campaigns upon the strength of indigenous frontline communities resisting unsustainable energy and extractive industry who are experiencing the effects of global warming and climate change, and developing strategic plans for Action for resiliency, transformation and change. IEN campaigns with frontline communities to keep fossil fuels in the ground, halt toxic emissions and demands a moratorium on all new exploration for oil, gas, coal and uranium as a first step towards the full phase-out of fossil fuels, without nuclear power, with a just transition to sustainable jobs, energy and environment.



www.ienearth.org



CJA Organizer Monica Atkins, People's Climate March, September 8, 2018. San Francisco, CA. Photo: Brooke Anderson, Survival Media Agency

The Climate Justice Alliance (CJA)

The Climate Justice Alliance (CJA) is an alliance of over 70 community organizations, movement networks, and support organizations on the frontlines of the climate crisis in North America. CJA's constituencies are rooted in Indigenous, African American, Latino, Asian Pacific Islander, and poor white communities. They share legacies of racial and economic oppression, along with rich histories of social justice organizing. CJA believes that in order to effectively confront the climate crisis, we must shift our priorities from global systems of production and consumption that are energy intensive and fossil fuel dependent to more localized systems that are sustainable, resilient and regenerative. To do this will require a long-term transition, which CJA believes is a necessary and meaningful project that can create jobs and promote healthier livelihoods while healing the planet. The transition itself, however, must be just.

CJA is committed to real climate solutions and opposes geoengineering techno-fixes and market-based solutions, including some of the ill-informed "clean energy" legislation currently being proposed at the municipal, state and national levels.

Since its inception, CJA's mandate has been to unite communities to demand a just transition from an economy

dependent on fossil fuels, extraction, and dirty industries to a regenerative economy that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the source, restore equity, and put decision-making in the hands of communities (CJA 2017). To push toward a sectoral tipping point of the Just Transition, CJA has developed an Energy Democracy Platform that incorporates historical racial, cultural, and economic justice intersections with the energy sector and moves control of energy systems from industry to the people most affected by exploitation of humans and the Earth. CJA believes that the process of transition must be just, centering race, gender and class.



www.climatejusticealliance.org



Self Pollination Summer Training, Cap and Trade, Colonialism and False Climate Solutions Pilot Training, Urban Tilt, Richmond, CA. July 2019.

CHAPTER 2

A Macro Historical Overview

Colonialism, Capitalism, Patriarchy, and Development

Take a look around you. Everything you see, touch and feel came from the Earth. The table was cut down or mined, the lamp was woven and mined, the building you are in was constructed with materials from the Earth, your phone was mined and constructed from minerals and fossil fuels. Literally everything has been made based on transforming the Earth. All of these materials were transformed through labor processes and turned into commodities to be bought and sold in a capitalist economic system that mandates profit and accumulation for the wealthy and waste and inequality for the poor. This macro system has a relatively short history arising globally after colonialism, and later the Industrial Revolution.

Based on capitalism's need to constantly expand, we understand that climate change is the result of an economic system that allows excess greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels and other wastes to dangerously build up. These emissions create a toxic cushion around the Earth and

cause overall warming leading to many dire consequences for human and non-human nature. The impacts of mining, extraction, fracking, deforestation, to name a few, are inherently linked to climate change. These operations cause damage at the extraction site impacting local communities and nature. In addition, the manufacturing, shipping, waste and emissions produced from fossil fuels cause extensive damage to the atmosphere. In this way, resistance against extraction is also resistance to climate change.

As climate change increasingly becomes more urgent, it also becomes increasingly more politicized. Business and political leaders concerned with the image of capitalism have made every effort to fold climate change solutions into capitalist solutions. Yet, the heart of the problem stems from an economic system that cannot be used to stop the problem it has created. The two are a cause (extraction, burning, waste, deforestation) and effect (climate change) relationship. Creating two causes just creates more effects.

Carbon pricing is about trade regimes and maintaining a neoliberal capitalist economy and not about cutting emissions at source.

There is no doubt that the planet is changing.¹ For Indigenous Peoples, there is a deep understanding that the dominant economy, the capitalist system, has exploited and abused nature pushing the planet, Mother Earth, to its limits – to a limit so dangerous for life to continue that fundamental changes in the climate are well underway. The current dominant economy fails to sustain and regenerate life because it is built on flawed foundations of endless industrial extraction and pollution of natural systems and functions. Nature is continually privatized and commodified into corporate property.

Unfortunately, governments are on the wrong track

¹ See any of the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports here: <https://www.ipcc.ch/>



IEN Sky Protector Casey Camp Horinek, Ponca Tribe, Protesting Governor Jerry Brown and Michael Bloomberg at the Global Climate Action Summit, September 13, 2018. San Francisco, CA.

because they seek economic solutions to address climate change with new derivative markets, green bonds, cap and trade systems and other forms of false solutions that increase inequality and expedite the destruction of ecosystems. We reject the prevailing worldview that places humans above nature, and with dominion over nature (anthropocentrism). A worldview and economic system that demands expansion, consumption, profit and economic growth above all other values, without recognition of the metabolism of the planet, ecosystems and nature. All of this is based on moving nature through an economic system historically based on economic and social inequalities.

Nation-states are implementing mechanisms that give way to the financialization of nature process and the green economy that separates and quantifies the Earth's cycles and functions – such as carbon, water, forests, fauna and biodiversity – and turns them into “units” to be sold in financial and speculative markets. The many false solutions that form part of the 2015 UN global climate deal called the Paris Agreement are linked to the free-market economy emerging under the rubric of carbon pricing that includes: carbon trading, carbon offsets, forest offsets and conservation bond programs, payments for ecological services, and carbon taxes – all to allow polluters to profit while the impacts of climate change and the livelihoods worsen for the majority of the people on the planet who are not the wealthy elite, including: Indigenous Peoples, small farmers, forest dependent communities, coastal communities, working people and People of Color communities.

Take a look around you. Everything you see, touch and feel came from the Earth.

Through this process of commodifying nature, Mother Earth's ability and capacity to support a climate conducive to life and human societies is now passing into the same corporate hands that are destroying the climate and magnifying social inequities, especially in the global South. A fundamental problem of carbon pricing is its tendency to perpetuate and aggravate these environmental injustices. Carbon pricing is about trade regimes and maintaining a neoliberal capitalist economy and not about cutting emissions at source.

Popular Education Workshop Sessions

Collective Definitions



Time:

1-2 hours



Learning Style:

Potentially all styles

Objective:

To work towards a group understanding of what the words colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and development mean to each other.

Intention:

The words have power and history. They frame the workshop in a historical context that is rooted in imperialism. Rather than getting lost in counting molecules or explaining what a greenhouse gas is, these wider concepts are very useful later on when the workshop moves into more detail of understanding markets, historical emissions and environmental destruction. We rarely sit together and talk about these historical and important processes in depth, yet they help us bridge historical racism, sexism, environmental destruction, market-based economies and erasure, among many other concepts, to the repression and impacts still happening today. This is a powerful beginning to the workshop, regardless of how people may or may not be familiar with talking about these words. Facilitators can go slow, take some time with this and let the conversations flow. It may feel like a clumsy start for some, but it is worth it to take time with this and set the tone. The discussions we had during the pilot trainings were incredible, rich, tapped-in and so worth it.

Instructions:

The activity is a group activity with everyone working together to define four words/concepts: Colonialism, Capitalism, Patriarchy and Development. It works well to write these words out on a

board, probe the concepts and go deep to reach understanding. The facilitator can ask for people to raise hands or go around in a circle. In the pilot trainings, it seemed best to open it up and use the popcorn method where people just speak out in random order. Later, participants may want to talk about how the processes are related or how they relate to them in their own histories. Apart from including some environmental examples, there is no need to link this directly to climate change or carbon markets at this point in the workshop. Just flow with this.

Materials:

This can be done with a wipe board, a large piece of paper and markers, or with no materials.

More Ideas:

Some other words may be added such as imperialism and power.

Land (Earth), Air, Water or Fire



Time:

In the first session, the first group activity will last about 45-60 minutes. The small group activity takes about another 45-60 minutes.

As a stand alone: 45-60 minutes (20 minutes for small group and 25 for feedback).



Learning style:

Small group activity, building confidence in group feedback. This is an oral exercise that can be made visual by using the board or paper taped to the wall.

Objective:

The objective is to get the group to start moving in the direction of relating the wider concepts to how the historical aspects impact the earth. After the discussion on definitions of colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and development, a small group activity can be done that builds on and begins to relate these definitions to human and non-human environmental impacts. This can either be used as a stand alone small group discussion or linked to the earlier session.

Instructions:

Each of the groups is assigned either air, land (Earth), water or fire. Each small group will brainstorm how the words colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and development impact their element in terms of climate change, human and non-human impacts and if the group is ready, carbon pricing mechanisms. For example, for land maybe the group will talk about forest offsets or agriculture. For air, maybe the group talks about carbon trading, carbon taxes or more specifically, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reductions Accord or California Cap and Trade Program. For water, maybe the group talks about fracking, pipelines or water-based offsets. For fire, this may be a discussion related to coal-fired power plants, forest fires or resistance! The facilitator should remind everybody that one person from each group will share key points from their discussions with the full group at the end.

After the groups have time to talk about the impacts, everyone comes back together and each group reports on what they talked about. These discussions can stand alone and may not directly relate to carbon pricing at this point. However, if this is a shorter workshop, the facilitator can move the conversation towards a discussion on carbon pricing.

Materials:

This can be done with a wipe board, a large piece of paper and markers, or with no materials.

More Ideas:

The small group discussions can be related back to the earlier discussion on the concepts of colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and development to create a grid with the words on the horizontal axis and land, air, water, and fire on the vertical axis. This grid can form the basis of the training.



Marva Jones, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, northern California (on left) and Shannon Albers, Yurok Nation, California on the right.

Climate Justice and Resistances: Historical Timeline



Time:
30-60 minutes



Learning style:
Visual, oral, auditory, group-building

Objective:

To create a visual display of historic moments that have led to climate change and events of resistance.

Instructions:

Together, the group creates a climate justice timeline with colonialism at one end of the line and the present at the other. Above the line, the group writes down events that have led to climate change/climate injustice/carbon pricing. If the groups want to, they can indicate events of resistance to climate change below the timeline on the same paper. Get creative, expressive, and organize this how you want! The idea is to bring the group together, put dates to moments and begin to see a pattern emerge.

Materials:

Board or piece of paper and markers

More Ideas:

In the pilot trainings, some of the groups wanted to go to pre-colonial times and up to 2050. The historical timeline exercise can also be used separately for climate change and resistances.





March during the Climate Justice Alliance Convening, Richmond, CA, 2014
Photo: Brooke Anderson

CHAPTER 3

Air

Air is sacred. Air is our breath. Air determines the state of our health. Air moves our lungs and replenishes our blood and organs. Air is thought and intellect. We live and move through air. Air has no boundaries, borders or limits. Air moves. Air seeks balance with water, earth and fire.

Carbon Pricing: Cap and Trade, Carbon Tax and Offsets¹

Carbon pricing is a term that was popularized by the World Bank to include carbon trading (cap-and-trade and offsets), carbon taxes, and voluntary carbon markets schemes. Carbon trading was introduced within the UN climate negotiations as a way to promote corporate-friendly measures and avoid regulations that could restrict polluting practices. This allowed corporations to secure additional profit through trading carbon credits. The idea behind carbon trading is to allow corporations

¹ For a full history and explanation of Carbon Pricing please see the Carbon Pricing: A Critical Perspective for Community Resistance Volume 1.

to trade away their commitments of reducing emissions. The idea, so the theory goes, is to achieve an overall reduction in emissions through trading and offsetting pollution, rather than reducing extraction and pollution at source. The proponents argue that the free market will guide the process towards the cuts that are the cheapest to make.

Carbon pricing has a simple goal: to make it cheaper for governments and companies to meet emission reduction targets. However, this system is designed in such a way that the targets can be reached without actual emissions reductions taking place. The vested interests of corporate lobbies, polluting governments, financial institutions such as the World Bank, big conservation NGOs, among many others, have supported these schemes, not only to legitimize and expand a clearly unsustainable economic system based on extraction, but also as a source of further profit and land grabbing.

Cap and Trade²

Under a cap and trade system, governments allot carbon permits (often each permit being equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide) to their major polluting industries. There is a set amount the industry is allowed to pollute (a cap). When a polluter finds that reducing emissions gets too expensive, it can buy permits from another polluter that can make 'equivalent' changes more cheaply (the trade). Industries exceeding their reduction commitments can sell their surpluses to those polluting above the cap.

Cap and trade systems have many loopholes in their design. Some of the key problems are:

1. Carbon trading claims to set a 'price signal' that encourages polluters to switch to cleaner technologies. But carbon prices are (and will be) very volatile and prone to major crashes.
2. Permits are sold by those with a surplus or excess.
3. The trading part simply gives companies more maneuvering ability to escape addressing pollution; it does not reduce emissions.
4. Chasing cheap and short-term reductions encourages quick 'fixes' to patch up outmoded power stations and factories – delaying any fundamental change.

² For a full list of cap and trade systems in the world, see World Bank State and Trends of Carbon Pricing.

Offsets

The second mechanism is based on the assumption that pollution in one location can be ‘offset’ by ‘saving emissions’ somewhere else. Offsets are another way that industries can buy their way out of having to limit their pollution levels (caps). Offsets have historically happened in the global South through the Kyoto Protocol, but there are many varying systems today everywhere on the planet. Implementing offset projects generates carbon credits that can be bought by the industries and used in a cap and trade system – offsets are part of a cap and trade scheme. Although offsets are often presented with several misleading terms like: emissions reductions, carbon neutral, or net zero emissions, they do not reduce emissions. Even in theory, they at most ‘compensate’ for the emissions somewhere else. However, research has demonstrated that the impact is double. First, the polluting industries pollute at higher levels than the cap because they can subtract their total emissions from offset credits and communities living next to these industries are impacted by more pollution. Second, the place where the offset project takes place – communities – are impacted as well. Research demonstrates how offset projects have negative impacts on communities’ livelihoods.

Cap And Invest, Cap And Dividend, Carbon Fee And Dividend, Cap and Fill-In-The-Blank

In the current carbon rhetoric, many of the above listed carbon trading systems are the same as a typical cap and trade system or a carbon tax. But the politicians and Big Greens pushing for a new and improved cap and fill-in-the-blank system promise financial gain to communities impacted by the polluting industry in an effort to silence and distort the truth – that carbon pricing systems keep fossil fuels coming out of the ground and impact communities of color and the poor and working classes living next to them. The communities they promise funding to are all Indigenous Peoples, People of Color communities, and poor and working class people. It is a divide-and-conquer tactic that pits communities against one another with the promise of some mythical, unending payment that will wipe away the pollution and repression and even being coined as reparation. But the small payments are a distraction from the reality of more

pollution, more fossil fuels, more environmental injustice and more climate change.

“It is like cutting off the top of a blanket and sewing it on to the bottom.”

-Eva Blake, IEN, Boston Training, August 2019.

Carbon Taxes

Taxing the fossil fuel industry at extraction point has been done for decades. Fossil fuel taxes have never slowed or ended fossil fuel extraction. In the same way, carbon taxes will not slow or end polluting emissions. Here are some reasons why:

1. Carbon taxes allow polluting industries to pass on the cost to consumers, impacting low-income communities first and most.
2. Carbon taxes are ex post facto lock-in programs, meaning the revenue relies on fossil fuels coming out of the ground.
3. There is zero evidence that demonstrates a carbon tax would drive up a carbon price high enough to shift investment to renewable energy systems. In fact, everything known about the current economic system points in the opposite direction.
4. Carbon taxes are coupled into cap-and-trade systems
5. Carbon taxes have been linked to carbon offset and REDD+ programs in the global South, massively impacting local community livelihoods and supporting extractive industries.
6. Carbon taxes are supported by big polluting oil and coal corporations. They are not concerned about paying another tax because they have huge organizations to manage their finances and taxes for them.

Fossil fuel corporations receive trillions of dollars per year in subsidies. If a carbon tax gets too high, large corporations lobby for increased subsidies. It would be advantageous to campaign for an end to all fossil fuel subsidies and tax breaks before even mentioning a carbon tax.

Other Words To Look Out For:

1. Net zero emissions
2. Natural Climate Solutions
3. Nature Based Solutions

Common Push Back from Proponents of Carbon Pricing

What They Say	What We Say
Cap and trade systems are a way to make polluters pay	Cap and trade systems are a way for polluters to continue to pollute and make more profit
Offsets are carbon neutral and allow for 'carbon savings	Offset programs allow polluting industries to pollute above their limit. They do nothing to support communities. Offsets harm communities both at the pollution site and the offset project site.
Carbon taxes just make logical sense and drive the price of fossil fuels up so that they become less affordable and renewable energy become cheaper	Carbon taxes pass on costs to consumers and do not impact a corporation's bottom line. We should talk about phasing out fossil fuels immediately and addressing fossil fuel subsidies.



Frontline Communities present their solutions during Sol2Sol, San Francisco, CA 2018.
Photo: Brooke Anderson, Survival Media

Responses and Resistance



Brooke Anderson | Survival Media Agency

Peoples' Climate March, September 8, 2018. San Francisco, CA.
Brooke Anderson, Survival Media Agency

Carbon Pricing and Labor

by Irene HongPing Shen from Trade Unions for Energy Democracy (TUED)

Carbon pricing has been promoted as an effective climate policy that would significantly reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) throughout the world. Carbon pricing, including cap and trade, offsets and carbon taxes, are models that prioritize increased profit, not achieving climate goals, to encourage businesses to reduce carbon emissions. Despite the advertised optimism for market mechanisms to change corporate behavior and solve climate change, carbon pricing has not been successful.³ Instead, the world continues to accelerate towards rising catastrophic temperatures. Even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank – two of the most vocal advocates for carbon pricing – admit that it has not been successful, although their solutions are to increase and amplify carbon pricing systems. Pricing carbon in a global marketplace controlled by polluters has failed as climate policy.

³ G20 Price Signals Insufficient to Reach Paris Agreement Goals, 2018
<https://cdn.ihs.com/www/pdf/G20-price-signals-insufficient-to-reach-Paris-Agreement-goals-September2018.pdf>

Who is actually paying for carbon pricing?

While we would like to think that there might be some justice in solving the climate crisis by penalizing the businesses causing the problem, the reality is that businesses can pass their carbon costs down to their employees in the form of wage cuts, loss of benefits, worsened working conditions, or job loss. Businesses can also pass costs further down to other workers on the supply chain and to communities who consume their products or services. The phrase “polluter pays” is used to substitute “carbon tax,” but this is misleading because it is not necessarily the employer who feels the brunt of the carbon tax, it is the workers who feel the impact directly on their lives and the community consumers who pay more at the register.

“Climate policy cannot be designed at the expense of low-income, poor and working-class people.”

Class struggle or anti-climate legislation?

Climate policy cannot be designed at the expense of low-income, poor and working-class people. As long as climate policy, like carbon pricing, is organized around increasing profit, it will inevitably exacerbate class exploitation and disproportionate negative social and environmental impacts to the global South and Indigenous communities, communities of color and working people around the world. When France’s Yellow Vest movement began in 2017, it was because working-class people would be hurt economically by the fuel-tax imposed by French President Macron’s new climate legislation.⁴ Their protest was against the debilitating increase of gasoline prices and electricity bills to their daily expenses, not against climate legislation. Therefore, only climate solutions that prioritize the short- and long-term needs of people, their communities, and their environment, will allow the rapid achievement of urgent climate goals and the advancement of economic justice and sustainability for all working-class communities.

⁴ France’s ‘Yellow Vest’ Protesters Aren’t Against Climate Action; The Atlantic, Rachel Donandio and Robinson Meyer, 2018 <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2018/12/france-yellow-vest-climate-action/577642/>

Popular Education Workshop Sessions

Mingling Game



Time:

45-90 minutes.
In one of the pilot trainings we spent a full two hours on this and went deep!



Learning Style:

Movement, group-building, ice breaking, oral, auditory and building confidence in group feedback

Objective:

One objective is to use collective knowledge to define a carbon pricing related word. Another objective is for participants to develop confidence speaking about a specific concept.

Instructions:

Each card has a word or phrase on it related to carbon pricing. One card per person is passed out to the group. The group moves around the room asking and explaining the word/concept with others or asking advice from others about what it means. People do not need to know anything or everything about the word. The idea is to talk and mingle, in a light and fun way, and gather as much information from talking with others in the group as possible. After an appropriate amount of time, usually around 20 minutes, the facilitator asks the group to come back together. Going around the circle, each person presents the words and speaks about what they gathered from the group knowledge. This should be an empowering exercise demonstrating that together we know a lot, but alone, we know less.

Examples of words/terms to use: Net Zero Carbon, Green New Deal, carbon capture and storage, nature-based solutions, cap and invest, carbon tax, cap and dividend, REDD, climate capitalism. Other appropriate words should be added, especially if people are working on a regional problem or are part of a

specific sector with its own set of climate-related issues.

Materials:

Each person gets a card with a word on it. They can be distributed in a hat or handed out by the facilitator. Ideas for cards can be found in the appendix or online.

Trivia or Pub Quiz



Time:

1-2 hours



Learning Style:

Potentially all styles

Objective:

This session uses humor and group-building by answering a series of trivia questions to win a prize at the end. This session can take place almost anywhere including in your local community space as part of the workshop or as a separate fun session. It can happen on the evening of the full workshop, during the workshop or as a standalone in your local community.

Instructions:

This is so much fun when this is done with two organizers who are dressed up in silly costumes. Groups should be around three to five to a team. The organizers have a pre-arranged answer card and questions that are designed around climate change and carbon pricing current events, including: “Who said this?” quotes from the press, climate change-related specific questions, historical questions, or “What year did this happen?” You can also show a short video clip and ask “who, where, what” and so on. Questions are limitless! Have fun!

Materials:

Paper and pens. If you want to go big, add in costumes, projector, audio and video equipment and a show!

Continuum Game

**Time:**

15-20 minutes

**Learning Style:**

Movement, oral, quick check-in

Objective:

This is a short game just to check where people are at on specific topics/concepts/problems. This exercise can be used to find out how much participants feel they know about a specific topic, or to find out how much they feel they have learned. This is a good moment for people to go outside or to another space to clear the mind. The exercise is best done in between two longer sessions, to break them up, or just after a break.

Instructions:

Have the group find a space where people can move around. The facilitator explains that one side of the room or space is ranked as a ten. A ten means that the person feels they understand something really well. The other side is a one. A one means that the person does not feel they know what the item means at all. The facilitator asks a series of questions related to carbon pricing and the participants move back and forth in the space, placing themselves in the spot that most corresponds to their concerns. There is usually a good deal of movement, as people's understandings vary a lot, even within a topic.

Materials:

No materials

More Ideas:

This can be done towards the beginning and repeated at the end of a workshop to gauge how much participants feel they have learned. It can be done with YES/NO on either side of the space, while asking where people stand on specific items. It can also be done with people standing on a line asking them to step forward for Yes and back for No. There are many ways to use this type of session.



Frontline Communities rally against the GCAS and market approaches to the climate crisis, Sol2Sol, San Francisco, CA, September 2018



La Botica de la Tierra, agroecological farm in San Juan, PR, June, 2019.
Photo: José D. Figuera Serra.

CHAPTER 4

Land

For Indigenous Peoples, the Earth is the Sacred Mother. The Earth has natural limits and a rhythm. The Earth holds the life we know. The Earth seeks balance with water, air and fire. We are made of Earth.

From extraction of fossil fuels, transport, industrial agriculture and forests, land is where it all happens. There are so many examples of carbon pricing projects impacting the land—more examples than we can cover in this chapter (See more examples on the website). This chapter focuses on just two examples of land-use as offsets in carbon pricing: Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD).

One emerging example...

includes so-called soil remediation projects in New Mexico where communities impacted by fracking are given “green jobs” to spread contaminated soil out on large tracts of land until it is “cleaned” over time. These projects count as an offset and benefit the extraction industries.

Carbon Capture and Storage

(also Carbon Capture Use and Storage and Carbon Capture and Sequestration)

The idea behind CCS is to permanently extract carbon dioxide (CO₂) from pollution at fossil fuel burning facilities, compress it into a liquid and pump it underground so that it would not contribute to carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. There are several problems with this idea. First, and most importantly, this does not stop the environmental destruction that happens when extracting fossil fuels from the ground, nor does it stop the negative impacts on communities living near these sites. In fact, it creates a lock-in dependency that demands more extraction. Second, there are no guarantees that the CO₂ will not leak out.

CCS has been used for more than 40 years for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR). EOR involves pumping pressurized CO₂ into old underground oil reservoirs to recover less accessible oil. Oil companies in the US continue to push for CCS because it allows continued extracting and they get a tax break. In the US, fossil fuel corporations using EOR receive a tax credit, 45¢. The tax credit covers generally 15 percent of qualified costs of EOR, but how this cost is calculated is questionable.

“Violence against the land is direct violence against our bodies”

- Pueblo Action Alliance organizers stating a phrase frequently used by organizers against extractives in their area at the indigenous pilot training. Chicago, July 2019.

The International Energy Agency (2019) states that there

are 18 operational CCS facilities globally. Eighty percent are for EOR, with 70 percent of these in North America because there is a “demand for CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery.”¹ The demand partially comes from the tax credit. Billions have been spent by corporations such as Shell and Statoil for research and lobbying efforts. The lobbying efforts pay off because they ultimately get tax credits and are allowed to continue extraction for decades to come.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) is a conservation program used by multiple institutions.

According to the Global CCS Institute, of the four facilities listed as being under construction, three are for EOR.² In North America, carbon captured from the only large-scale CCS-equipped coal fired power plants, Petra Nova in Texas, and SaskPower in Saskatchewan, is transported via pipeline to oil fields where it is injected for EOR.³ Beyond the extra emissions from the recovered oil, oil industry estimates indicate that about 30 percent of the CO₂ piped to an EOR site will be directly emitted back into the atmosphere.⁴

Dangers of the CO₂ leaking are rarely discussed. The captured carbon could leak out for many reasons, including faulty construction, earthquakes or other underground movements. At such high concentrations, leaked CO₂ is toxic.

Carbon pricing programs continue to point to CCS as carbon neutral and are used to offset pollution. For example, the California Air Resource Board (CARB) oversees the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) which launched the California cap and trade program. The program began its Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) program in April 2009, setting a

¹ IEA. 2019. Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage: A critical tool in the climate energy tool box. Accessed 31 August 2019. <https://www.iea.org/topics/carbon-capture-and-storage/policiesandinvestment/>

² Global CCS Institute, “Large-scale CCS facilities,” 2017, <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/projects>

³ Geoengineering Monitor. 2019. Carbon Capture and Storage Factsheet.

http://www.geoengineeringmonitor.org/2018/05/carbon_capture_storage/

⁴ Almuth Ernsting and Oliver Munnion, “Last ditch climate option of wishful thinking? Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage,” 2015, <http://www.biofuelwatch.org.uk/2015/beccs-report/>

baseline of 1990 pollution levels by the year 2020. In July 2017, AB 398 included amendments to AB 32, expanding the cap and trade and LCFS programs to 2030 at 40 percent reduction against the baseline. In 2018, CARB adopted further standards to sell CCS credits under the LCFS.⁵

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) is a conservation program used by multiple institutions being implemented internationally but also domestic - within the US and Canada - but under different terminology. Forest offsets place a price on CO₂ that the trees are estimated to absorb. These are calculated into credits and sold to polluters who want to offset their pollution on the voluntary carbon markets. This way large polluting corporations can pollute above the cap and subtract the total pollution from the credits they buy through forest offset programs.

Putting a price on forests and trees comes inserted in a process of privatization (property rights), commodification (creating a tradable commodity) and financialization (trading money, risks and associated financial products) of nature and its capacities. These commodities are abstract or intangible. For example, it is not only the wood or fruits from a tree that are bought and sold, but rather the capacity of this tree to absorb carbon dioxide that is given a monetary value. In this way, a new commodity is created, based on real material nature that can also be traded on the markets to ultimately support the profits of polluting industries.

Real Amount of Pollution Emitted – Forest Offsets = (False) Pollution Reported (also called Net Pollution)

There are too many problems with these schemes to mention here. However, for the Indigenous and forest dependent peoples that these programs target, putting a price on the carbon absorption of forests goes against the sacred cosmivision, multi-

⁵ CARB. 2018. Carbon Capture and Sequestration Protocol under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. August 13, 2018. Accessed: 31 August 2019 <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carbon-capture-and-sequestration-protocol-under-low-carbon-fuel-standard>

generational survival, and cultural connections to the forest. Indigenous Peoples have rights to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) under UN regulation, but these rights are rarely upheld by the conservation NGOs, aid organizations, carbon brokers, corporations and governments involved in the programs.

Often, third party consultants and conservation NGOs are paid to convince communities that they will receive money for a long period of time for not cutting down their trees and forests. Indeed, the majority of the international funding used for REDD has been used to pay mid-level bureaucrats and third-party consultants to set up programs. Research has shown that communities are often not consulted or are tricked into signing contracts, some contracts extending 90 years +. Other communities have given up their rights to collect medicinal herbs and other significant cultural ties to the forests after signing contracts. Importantly, the corporations and conservation groups are covered under insurance policies in case of fire, but the communities are not.

Although REDD+ is not yet based within a UN-backed emissions trading market, it does not alter the basic direction of the scheme for which it was designed. REDD is now called many different names and it is important to ask questions when words like “nature based solutions”, “carbon neutral” or “forests” are involved.

Indeed, the majority of the international funding used for REDD has been used to pay mid-level bureaucrats and third-party consultants to set up programs.

In addition, there are several bilateral and multilateral agreements between countries that are implementing REDD+ projects. Further, the voluntary carbon markets are already trading credits from forest offset projects. Also, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) actively funds REDD+ projects. Green bonds are another way REDD+ is funded. The question should not be, whether REDD+ will be included in an international offset market, but rather, how are REDD+, forest offsets, Nature Based Solutions and related-activities being designed to commodify forest carbon and how is this impacting land rights, property rights, sustainable agricultural practices and Indigenous Peoples? These programs already have dire impacts on the relationships between power and resistance in communities.



Chief Ninawa Inu Huni Kui, Acre, Brazil, and Mirian Cisneros, President of Kichwa People of Sarayaku, Ecuador, in protest of the Governors Climate and Forest Task Force, San Francisco, California, September 2019.

Responses and Resistance



Marlon Santi, Pachakutik Plurinational Unity Movement, Ecuador and Mirian Cisneros, President of the Kichwa people of Sarayaku, Ecuador speaking at the Governors Climate and Forest Task Force, San Francisco, September 2019

Aiy-ye-kwee, Nek-new Shannon Albers. Ser-per mey'-woh-mech-ok.

By Shannon Albers, member of the Yurok Tribe

Hello! My name is Shannon Albers. I come from the Yurok Village of Ser-per. I am an enrolled member of the Yurok Tribe of Northern California, US. I am twenty years old and I am also an expectant father-to-be of a beautiful Yurok girl.

I stand in opposition to the carbon markets. I stand in opposition of The Yurok Tribe's decision to sign a carbon market contract. Carbon markets are a way to steal sovereignty, declare war on today's youth and steal land from Indigenous Peoples. Carbon markets are a way to decimate traditional and ancestral knowledge. Carbon markets are dividing tribes, instigating and creating intertribal war.

The Yurok Tribe signed a "limited waiver of sovereignty" as a part of their contract. The Yurok Tribe signed away my sovereignty without my consent and without over 6,000 tribal members' consent. The United Nations declared Indigenous people the rights of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). As a Yurok Tribal member, I can say that we did not receive the rights of FPIC in this carbon trading contract. The Yurok membership were not informed whether their sovereignty will be sold. The Yurok membership did not get the right to vote or to consent before the contract was signed.

My family and my relatives that are also members of the Yurok Tribe, are aggravated and distressed with the Yurok Tribal Council's decision. The majority of the membership is upset with this. The majority

of the people are upset with the Yurok Tribal Council's input and relationship with the carbon markets. Being a large tribe, a miniscule amount of the membership believes in the carbon markets and believes that this dirty money will save them from the impoverished life they live. The Council believes this dirty money will protect them, their families, loved ones and the future. They believe that the world has already passed the point of no return so why not benefit from it? They have lived their whole lives in poverty and trauma. They believe this dirty money will save them. This has caused families to fight between each other. This has ended long term friendships. This has separated a strong tribe into political war. A war between what will save us now and what will save the future. While we fight against one another, Big Corporations sit back and reap the financial benefits of our sovereignty molestation.

This impacts nobody of today but everybody of tomorrow. These carbon market contracts are leaving our youth without hope. The youth understand the carbon markets and stand against them. We stand against these corrupt ways of capitalizing on our mother... our Mother Earth. As you all know, Native American youth suffer with extremely high statistics of suicide. These contracts leave them with no hope, the youth question their very own existence. "What's the point in living today if there's no tomorrow?" Carbon markets and offsets are a new form of suicide. It strips our youth's hope and leaves them with nothing but feelings of great depression for our earth and our Trees. These Trees have been sequestering for thousands of years; they don't just start because of a contract. They don't sequester for money but they do it so we can breathe.

These markets threaten our ancestral knowledge. If we can only practice what the contract allows then how is the ancestral knowledge expected to last more than two generations? What if a natural fire strikes up and burns the offsets the tribe has signed over on behalf of the uninformed members? Then we have to give them our ancestral lands as offsets. They will take our children's land right out from under our noses.

“These markets threaten our ancestral knowledge.”

We are Indigenous People. We have been stewards of Mother Earth for over thousands of years without any motivation from money. Why do we need money now? We need to protect what our ancestors died for. We need to protect our ancestral knowledge, our land, our sovereignty and our youth. Selling our resources and our sovereignty is not ancestral knowledge. Listen to your instincts, protect our youth and say no to carbon markets and offsets. It is not our way.

Popular Education Workshop Sessions

Press Conference Role Play

**Time:**

30-60 minutes

**Learning Style:**

Oral, humor, group-building

Objective:

Participants practice discourse and narratives on carbon pricing through a mock press conference. The objective is to create a safe space to practice and to work together to speak truth to power while articulating our positions.

Instructions:

Participants assume a role in a mock press conference and practice speaking out about various aspects of carbon pricing. Facilitators can begin by representing a press team and asking the questions, while the participants can take turns being representatives of specific organizations or groups, and/or members of the press. This session can be organized in different ways. Feel free to be creative with your session (costumes, setting up the room, etc.). Some examples of organizations that participants can represent could be a small farmer group, a group fighting genetically engineered trees, a conservation NGO, or a group fighting against a REDD project. It should be fun and low-key, but also give people a chance to practice their arguments and knowledges. In one of the pilot workshops, two people role played as pro-carbon traders with everyone else in the audience confronting them.

Materials:

No materials needed, but phones and cameras can be used.

More Ideas:

You can use phones to record the interviews if the group wants to use this as serious practice. Then play back the interviews and work on sound bites.

Some questions could be:

- Putting a price on carbon is the only way to create a price signal. If you are against this, then what is your solution?
- A carbon tax is the first step towards controlling emissions. Don't you think that a carbon tax can be one of many tools that would be helpful?
- The technology for carbon, capture and storage (CSS) is already being developed. This is a path towards carbon neutrality, so how do you propose we capture the carbon if you don't want CCS?
- Preserving forests is the only way to save the lungs of the planet, so giving money to tribal governments to conserve forests is a win-win. What could possibly be wrong with this?



*Tom Goldtooth, Executive Director of the Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN) being interviewed by Amy Goodman of Democracy Now! During protest of GCAS, September 13, 2018. San Francisco, CA.
Photo: Brooke Anderson, Survival Media Agency*

Jargon Busting Game



Time:
n/a



Learning Style:

Movement, group-building, ice breaking, oral, auditory and building confidence in group feedback

Objective:

There are many acronyms in climate change and carbon pricing lingo. This workshop aims to break these down into understandable concepts, or at least make them recognizable. An objective is to use collective knowledge to define an acronym related to carbon pricing. Another objective is for participants to develop confidence speaking about specific concepts.

Instructions:

Pass out one card per person with an acronym on it (RGGI, WTO, WB, UNDP, CARB, AB32, etc). Folks are given some time to look up the acronym on their phone or computer, if they don't know what it means. Then the group plays a version of Boggle, where they describe the acronym without using the actual words in the title it represents, until others guess what it is. The facilitator writes out the definition on a board or a large piece of paper as the session proceeds. It is advisable to take some time with each word to describe and speak about it as a group before moving to the next card. Many people may not have heard of the acronym before or know what it means. It is good to keep this session energetic and light!

Materials:

Card with an acronym on it (see materials in the annex or online)

More Ideas:

There are several ways to use this session. If a group knows little about carbon pricing jargon – and there is a lot of it – then it can be done similarly to the Mingling Game above. If working with a group that knows a lot, it can be done like a game of speed Boggle with each person having several words. Or it can be done by forming two large teams. Be creative!

Mind Mapping



Time:
40-60 minutes



Learning Style:
Large group activity, visual and oral.

Objective:

The idea is to create a visual Conflict Map and use it to look for places to intervene. This activity will be the first to gently push us towards starting to look for ways to build strategy, resist and unblock.

Instructions:

Have the group make a mind map (or a Spidervision board) on a large piece of paper. On the left side of the board, write “What is Happening” at the top. On the right side of the board, write “Why is this Happening?” at the top. Start with “Climate Change” in the middle of the paper and draw dashes out of it while asking the group to explain what and why it is happening. For example, there will be a dash to fossil fuels that goes to the right side of “Why is this Happening”. We also want to encourage participants to think about carbon pricing and where these mechanisms should go on the board, while building more dashes off of each word until there is a big mind map. After several words and dashes are on the board, the facilitator asks the group to focus on the dashes, thinking of them as links, and brainstorming on ways of intervening.

Materials:

A large piece of paper and marker or board

More Ideas:

This is a great session to include when a group wants to start thinking about strategy and tactics. It is also useful for groups that might be stuck and need some help thinking past blocks.

CHAPTER 5

Water

For Indigenous Peoples, water is life. Water is from the sacred Mother Earth. Water feeds all life on the planet. We are grown in water in our Mother's bodies like a small ocean. Water is what makes Earth special. Life began in water. Water is the life blood of the Earth. Water is sacred, cleansing, refreshing, a pathway. When water is out of control there is nothing to do but run and wait. Water seeks balance with air and Earth. Water is in the land. Our bodies are mostly water. Water is life.

Water Commodification: Blue REDD and Dams

Water privatization is not new. There are several ways that water offsets happen. This section highlights just two schemes: Blue REDD and Dams.

Blue REDD

Coastal wetlands store and lock carbon into soils. These coastal systems, consisting of mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass meadows, are referred to as blue carbon by the conservation and development NGOs. Coastal wetlands are extremely important in preventing beach and soil erosion, they support hurricane recovery and are home to the highest biodiversity habitats in the world. At the same time, they are under huge threats from development and land use schemes. While conservation NGOs recognize the high carbon storage ability in coastal wetlands, they have opened the possibility to fund conservation efforts using carbon offsets and other types of climate-related financial mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services and the use of insurance schemes like debt-for-nature-swaps.

Depending on whether mangroves are included in a country's definition of a forest, they can be eligible under Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) for carbon credits. The mangroves are then calculated in terms of carbon storage capacity as carbon credits, and sold on an international market so polluters can pollute beyond their cap. If mangroves are not considered a forest under a country's definition, then the credits can be sold on a voluntarily market. Salt marshes and seagrasses can also be sold on the voluntary

market. In theory, the money generated from selling the credits is then used by the conservation managers to maintain the coastal habitat. However, there are many incidents where the funding is never used in this way and local communities that rely on these habitats for artisanal fishing are negatively impacted.

“Water management and governance is based on the belief that we can control water; controlling flow and storage infrastructure. Yet, controlling water has resulted in an imbalance because we’ve been allocating water as if it is a commodity rather than a living being. I don’t believe you can really control a force as water because now we’re seeing higher sea levels and natural disasters such as flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes etc. The earth is only reacting to a fever, a fever that is climate change and colonization.”

- Julia Bernal, Pueblo Action Alliance, Indigenous pilot training, Chicago, July 2019.

Dams

Dams have been used as carbon offsets in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) since 2005. In fact, the majority of the renewable energy credits sold in the CDM have been issued for dam projects. The dam projects are categorized as renewable energy projects under the CDM.¹

There are multiple problems with dams. They stop a river’s natural flow and block species from moving up and down the river. In terms of climate change, The Earth Law Center states that dams “release greenhouse gases, destroy carbon sinks in wetlands and oceans, deprive ecosystems of nutrients, destroy habitats, increase sea levels, waste water and displace poor communities.”²

Most reservoirs, especially those in tropical regions, release high levels of carbon dioxide and methane due to anaerobic bacteria that break down the vegetation in the base of the reservoir. Further, changes to the rivers’ timing, chemical and sediment makeup, and flow lead to damaging variations in floodplains and wetlands, and lead to the destruction of forests. This is why there are so many strong campaigns to un-dam rivers.

¹ <http://cdmpipeline.org/>

² <https://www.earthlawcenter.org/blog-entries/2017/12/dams-climate-change-bad-news>

Popular Education Workshop Sessions

Oral History



Time:

One hour, but this depends on how much time is set aside for sharing stories and how many participants are in the group.



Learning style:

Sharing, oral, healing, group-building

Objective:

The purpose is for people to reflect on how carbon trading impacts their lives and to build links with others in similar situations. The session can be a way for people to share personal stories and/or to get people thinking about creative ways to resist, organize and build together. This can also be a deeply healing, emotional, and empowering session, depending on how it is organized.

Instructions:

This session is an oral history of how climate change and carbon pricing impact our lives. The group does a go-round sharing stories. The facilitator can send an e-mail to each participant ahead of time asking them to bring an object that represents this for them in order to place it in the circle. After people talk about how climate change/carbon pricing impacts their lives, the facilitators will ask some questions, such as: How does this relate to linking historical resistance? How would those involved in historical resistance, including our ancestors, respond/resist today? How are our resistances working differently and/or similarly? What do we need today to build/create change? What does that change look like?

Materials:

Ask participants to bring a personal object to the training.

River of Life



Time:

One hour, but this depends on how much time is left for sharing stories and how many participants are in the group.



Learning style:

Drawing, visual, introspective, healing and sharing

Objective:

In the pilot trainings a suggestion was to make space for more emotional work to be explored by the group. People are impacted deeply by the reality of ecocide and experiencing grief and loss. The purpose of this session is for people to reflect on how carbon trading impacts their lives and to build links with others in similar situations. This session can be a way for people to share personal stories and/or to get people thinking about creative ways to resist, organize and build together. This can also be a deeply healing, emotional, and empowering session, depending on how it is organized.

Instructions:

The facilitator asks the participants to take a piece of paper and find a place on the floor or table to draw a river that represents their lives. It may have swamps or stagnant waters, or happy places for swimming and community. Participants can also explore how climate change and/or carbon pricing impacts their lives in the drawing. People can free draw and use other symbols to show how things have changed. The group does a go-round sharing stories after the drawing session. After sharing their stories and drawings, people can talk about how climate change/carbon pricing impacts their lives, how things have changed, and where there might be intervention.

Materials:

A large piece of paper, markers, colored pencils or other drawing materials

Drawing Down through Community Mapping

**Time:**

At least an hour

**Learning style:**

Drawing, visual, empowering

Objective:

This session can be a way for people to visualize changes in their communities. It is a way to get people thinking about creative ways to resist, organize and build together.

Instructions:

Community mapping is powerful, old popular education tool that has been used for decades. Groups of people draw a “before and after” map of their communities. For example, before (and after) the drilling of Bakken in North Dakota, or before (and after) the forest offset program began on tribal lands, or before (and after) the coal industry began in Colombia on Wayúu lands. After drawing “before and after” maps, the groups can feedback to one another.

Materials:

A large piece of paper, markers, colored pencils or other drawing materials





Detroit pilot training, July 2019. Photographer: Hendrik Voss

CHAPTER 6

Fire

For Indigenous People, fire is sacred and to abuse fire comes with consequences. Fire is abused when used to burn fossil fuels in high amounts. Like water, air, and earth, when it is out of control, it takes control. Fire begins with a spark. Fire comes as lightning from the sky. Fire seeks balance with air. Fire is the electrical charge that beats our hearts. Fire brings us together. It is the element that illuminates. It is the place of lifting, thinking and purifying. Fire sets a tone. Fire brings smoke and healing. Fire is the light in dark places.

For this chapter we will focus on fire as collective resistance – the fire that moves us to take collective action.

Resistance, building community, and building opposition to false solutions

A few misguided refrains heard often:

1. It is easier to talk about problems than solutions.
2. If you are against carbon pricing then what is your solution?
3. Fine, but how are you going to pay for it?

These typical refrains miss the crucial point that there are so many incredible and effective projects happening everywhere. These projects are often not the big news. They are about just transition and community-based organizing. They are about fenceline communities who are impacted and organizing against the fossil fuel industry. They are about the workers, fishers and urban communities fighting gentrification and the prison industrial complex. They are about Indigenous Peoples, forest-dwelling communities and communities fighting against fires and dams, surviving hurricanes, rebuilding and on and on. These are the ways that communities have historically survived disaster and will survive disaster-climate-capitalism. We have the solutions! We are not lacking solutions! We are the solutions!

“Fire reminds us of our sense of anger and how to channel our fire for change, not extinguish it but channel it into positive action. It is a sacred thing to burn and meant to keep going. It is abused when used for garbage incinerators and burning fossil fuels. The question we need to continually ask ourselves is, How do we learn from fire?”

- Reyes Devore, Pueblo Action Alliance, Indigenous pilot training, Chicago, July 2019.

Responses and Resistance



Climate Justice Alliance, Our Power Camp, Arizona, June 2013.

By Julia Bernal, Co-Director, Pueblo Action Alliance

New Mexico is my home and has been the home of my ancestors since time immemorial. And even with an Indigenous population 15 times the national state average, we are still fighting against the exploitation of our cultural resources. Having Indigenous voices constantly ignored has been a consistent reality. And yet, there is an international outcry of Indigenous Peoples for their ancestral and traditional knowledge. We're finally being recognized in achieving climate balance but are now in climate crisis. If people had listened to us in the first place, maybe we wouldn't be in the state we are now.

New Mexico is one of the top states for oil and gas production and our state income and revenue heavily relies on its royalties. New Mexico has been on the lower end of the list in terms of education and household income, but New Mexico is one of the richest states in the US bringing in billions of dollars. Forty-eight percent of the state's revenue comes from oil and gas royalties, affirming the dependency on oil and gas.

Recently, the Governor of NM announced the initiative to make New Mexico public universities and colleges free. This isn't a pure initiative to give motivated students a more equitable chance at an education, but a way to defend oil and gas. Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham has been challenged by youth climate activists as to what she was going to do to mediate climate change but has been nowhere to be found. "We, the rising generation of New Mexico, created a demand letter to our governor Michelle Lujan Grisham, which consists of our four demands. By which we are proposing a declaration of a climate emergency and holding the oil and gas corporation accountable for their destruction on native reservations by creating funds to create a just transition. We are not waiting any longer for change to help mother earth," Yang, Youth United for Climate Crisis Action (YUCCA).

The State of New Mexico is a part of the US Climate Alliance, which is another body that has brought governors from 25 different states who all align with the Paris Climate Agreement and promote market-based solutions to mediate climate change, at all costs. NM has been moving to pass policy that will cut their carbon and GHG emissions by 45% under their 2005 goal by 2030. This is a great goal but at what cost? In January, 2019 Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham released an Executive Order on Addressing Climate Change and Energy Waste

Prevention. This EO orders the “Adoption of a comprehensive market-based program that sets emission limits to reduce carbon dioxide, and other greenhouse pollution across New Mexico.”

So why is this bad? Her 2019 NM climate strategy leads to false solutions to “cut” emissions like carbon and other greenhouse gases through “market-based solutions.” This means the potential of passing policies that implement carbon trading and carbon taxes for the big polluters but a possibility for a consumers’ carbon tax as well. A carbon tax wouldn’t scare off oil and gas production because they’d be able to enter carbon trading programs and just buy carbon credits to achieve net zero carbon emissions. Meaning, they wouldn’t be really cutting emissions at all.

Recently, we have seen a non-profit organization, Climate Xchange, take an interest in NM to promote carbon pricing. This organization gets its leads from the US Climate Alliance in hopes of being contracted by policy makers to give policy recommendations. Climate Xchange has already written recommendations for New Mexico which introduce carbon pricing initiatives and programs for the state. They recently organized a “stakeholders” meeting in Santa Fe which was a predominantly white audience with six Indigenous People in the room. No frontline communities were invited. Pueblo Action Alliance wasn’t on their invitation list either, but registered for the meeting anyway.

“Pueblo Action Alliance stands firm against false solutions like carbon pricing. Capitalist based solutions to mediate climate change, which do not address climate justice, will not save the planet.”

Pueblo Action Alliance stands firm against false solutions like carbon pricing. Capitalist based solutions to mediate climate change, which do not address climate justice, will not save the planet. We recognize that Indigenous People and their lands are the ultimate target because we have been seen as exploitable. If carbon markets are implemented in New Mexico, Indigenous People and frontline communities will be the ones to feel the impact of their ineffectiveness. A carbon tax isn’t the solution to cut carbon emissions. The only way to cut carbon emissions is to keep it in the ground and move towards renewable energies. Also, to move away from capitalist economies and social behaviors. There is always money to be made, and putting a price on carbon is a made-up market with a huge cost.

Popular Education Workshop Sessions

Group Worksheets



Time:
N/A



Learning style:

Group building in small or large groups

Objective:

To answer basic questions on what the group knows about the project and what the group still needs to find out.

Instructions:

In small or a large group go through the following questions. If this session is done in a small group, bring the group back for a feedback session. Facilitators can prepare a handout ahead of time. See the website for templates or make one based on the following questions:

When did the project begin? What groups/institutions/people are leading the project? Who have they talked to? What is at stake for the community? Who is opposing the project? Who is for the project? How will water, land, air be impacted? How many years will the project go on? How are local and state officials reacting? Who are your allies? What other communities or organizations can you reach out to who know about these types of projects?

Materials:

Printed worksheets and pens

Action Mapping

**Time:**

It is best to leave at least an hour for this final session

**Learning style:**

Group-building or small groups, oral, visual, auditory

Objective:

This activity works great as a final session. The idea is to build a map that links networks, plans and actions of work to do around carbon pricing in the future.

Instructions:

The facilitator makes a board with “Who, What, Where, When?” across the top. If working in small groups, the groups divide into themes and brainstorm in small groups. For example, perhaps there is a group of people who have worked together for a long time. They may want to divide into working groups on research, communications, outreach and strategy. The participants brainstorm in small groups, or one large group. Using a big piece of paper, people can discuss each question and talk about what to work on; what we need in our movements; and how to build, grow and resist. Be creative. We want groups to end on a high note with ideas on ways to build, continue and move forward. Bring small groups back to share on a large board.

Materials:

Large board or piece of paper with markers

More Ideas:

This can be done simultaneously with the Calendar of Resistance below.

Calendar of Resistance

**Time:**

It is best to leave at least an hour for this final session.

**Learning style:**

Group-building or small groups, oral, visual & auditory

Objective:

This activity works great as a final session and can be done simultaneously with the Action Mapping session above or as a standalone. It can be done as a full group or in small groups. The idea is to create a plan for future actions that are coming up. It can include items that the group is planning or upcoming events to share.

Instructions:

The facilitator makes a calendar on a big piece of paper and shares upcoming events. The group then adds more events and discusses what to work on. After a while, the group discusses practicalities around when and who will do this work and adds it to a calendar in color codes. This can be a grid, a mindmap, or however the facilitator wants to arrange the information. Be creative. We want groups to end on a high note with ideas of ways to build, continue and move forward.

Materials:

Large board or piece of paper with markers

More Ideas:

Link this to the Action Mapping above and do the two sessions simultaneously.



IEN Peoples Climate March, Indigenous Bloc, New York City, 2014.



Monica Atkins, Cooperation Jackson, Jackson, Mississippi, *It Takes Roots*, Global Climate Action Summit, San Francisco, California, September 2018.

CHAPTER 7

Popular Education Models & Tips

Ingredients for Successful Trainings

One of the key principles of popular education is that we all know a lot together. Collective learning is powerful. Another key principle is about learning styles because people learn in different ways. Some people learn best with visual explanations and others like to sit back and listen, some people work well in large groups, others work well in small groups. Using multiple techniques in a workshop ensures that all learning styles can be explored and people do not get bored.

These Are Seven Recognized Learning Styles:¹

1. Visual (spatial): You prefer using pictures, images, and spatial understanding.
2. Aural (auditory-musical): You prefer using sound and music.
3. Verbal (linguistic): You prefer using words, both in speech and writing.
4. Physical (kinesthetic): You prefer using your body, hands and sense of touch.
5. Logical (mathematical): You prefer using logic, reasoning and systems.
6. Social (interpersonal): You prefer to learn in groups or with other people.
7. Solitary (intrapersonal): You prefer to work alone and use self-study.

¹ <https://www.learning-styles-online.com/overview/>

Workshop Planning

Pre-Workshop Organizing

Here are some tips to get prepared to host and/or facilitate a workshop:

1. No one is a complete expert on carbon pricing because programs vary from place to place. It is helpful to have some solid facts and updated information. Anticipate questions and items that might arise.
2. The local is political and can be linked to the national, global and wider issues.
3. Do your research on the participants so you know who you will be working with. Write and/or call them well before the workshop to check in, ask if they have suggestions, know if they have special needs and be open to cold calls.
4. Know the group's specific concerns, learn the arguments and link this to the wider picture.

Some General Popular Education Tips: ²

1. Running a workshop with more than one person can really help practically – it also gives more variety.
2. Bear in mind that people normally retain more if they have an opportunity to discuss, question and digest. Less is more.
3. Remember that there are neither correct answers nor easy conclusions. The aim of the activities is to plant the seeds of questioning and encourage people to find out more for themselves.
4. Use a variety of different types of information – films, games, debates and allow free time for questions and informal discussion.
5. Include plans for action and possible future steps early on. Things often take longer than you imagine and it's depressing to hear all about a problem and then be left with no time to discuss what to do about it.
6. Allow time for breaks – any more than one and a half hours and people will usually start to switch off.
7. Getting people to show up can be the main challenge. Reach out to existing groups, unions, community groups/centers and spaces which have similar events.
8. Advertise as early and as widely as possible using posters,

² These tips are adapted from the TRAPESE Collective DIY Handbook for Changing the World, Chapter 7 and 9. <http://trapese.clearerchannel.org/resources.php>

websites, social media, email lists, etc. but also think about personal invitations, which can be most effective. Be available to talk things through with participants before the workshop. Stay open to ideas!

9. Set up all the equipment you need well in advance to avoid last-minute stress.
10. People love short, useful handouts.
11. If space permits, arrange the chairs in a circle as people can see each other and there is no one at the front lecturing.
12. Think of a method for people to give feedback and to exchange contact details.
13. Provide snacks and drinks.
14. Offer people the possibility of further sources of information, through either handouts or websites.

Some General Tips for the Workshop:

1. Do not rush the introductions and wide-angle work – it sets the tone and it is extremely important for group-building. Check in with yourself and own your nerves. Have fun and let things unfold.
2. Start with the wide-angle, broader topics first and get more specific as you go along. In the case of carbon pricing, I like to start with defining colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and development, so everyone is in agreement (see Chapter 2).
3. It is helpful to place historical sessions in the beginning such as using timeline exercises or oral history work (see Chapter 2 and 3).
4. If the group already has their own way of making decisions, ask in advance and adjust to their ways.
5. Remember to vary the sessions. For example, if you have a session of group work, follow it with small groups, then a break, a short film, a powerpoint, small groups again and then the full group. Always begin and end with the full group!
6. People learn in many different ways including: visual, aural, verbal, physical, logical, social or solitary. Many of us have various combinations of learning styles. It is best to try to include a variety of these learning styles in your workshop.

First Thing's First: Introductions, Ice-breakers, and Warm Ups

1. Start with an Ice-breaker or introduction.
2. The facilitator or host should begin with a short welcome to reiterate why everyone is there and the impetus for the workshop.
3. Start slow and set a calm tone at the beginning. Do not rush people. Check in with yourself and own your nerves.
4. Do a go around where everyone briefly introduces themselves and one other item. This other item can be for example, what do they hope to get out of the workshop? What is their favorite fruit? When doing a training for trainers, I like to ask, What makes a good facilitator?
5. Depending on the group and time, you can play a more active short game. There are many.
6. The group knot: Beginning in a circle the group closes their eyes, then moves about the circle seeking two hands to hold. When everyone has two hands the objectives is to unravel the knot and return to a circle (it sometimes doesn't work but it is fun).
7. At this point, it is important to make some group agreements, such as agreeing to keep the mobile phones on silent, turned off or even out of the room, if necessary. There may be other important decisions that need to be discussed at the beginning depending on the group.
8. From here, chose some of the sessions that we practice in the training. Try not to rush anything so that you can keep time open for discussion.
9. It is a good idea to end on a high note with action-oriented brainstorming or a future calendar exercise. Keep these last sessions light and focused so people leave inspired and ready for organizing.
10. Leave room for feedback at the end or pass out a short questionnaire.
11. Remember to:
12. Begin with introduction, ice-breaker and group agreements. Start slow and set a tone.
13. Fill the workshop with interesting sessions: Start broad, get more specific as you go along
14. End on an action orientated session

Facilitation Tips

During the Workshop

1. Keep to an agreed time frame and explain the aims and structure of the workshop.
2. If you are friendly and respectful, then other people are more likely to follow your example.
3. Make a brief group agreement at the start – this can include things like everyone will turn off mobile phones, agree to listen to other people speaking, wait their turn, etc.
4. Ask people who haven't spoken if they would like to contribute.
5. Don't be afraid to admit that you don't know the answer. You can offer to find out or suggest that you find the answer together.
6. People learn best when they come to their own conclusions. The facilitator's role is to lead people through information, rather than present completed solutions. Ask questions and encourage participants to ask questions. For example, 'The way it works is...' can be replaced by 'Why do you think it works that way?' This may take a bit longer but it is more likely to be absorbed.
7. Use bright, colorful props and a range of media to draw people's attention. Dress appropriately to the group.
8. Practice good listening skills and make sure you are never the one doing most of the talking.

Research Tips

Encourage everyone to do research. Some useful databases:

- Lexis Nexis Legal and Corporate Database: a place to find information about corporations
- <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/home.page>
- CDM Database: cdmpipeline.org
- UNFCCC: <https://unfccc.int/>
- Corporate Annual Reports
- Government Agency website
- Freedom of Information Act submissions: <https://www.foia.gov/>

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	COL	CAP	PAT	DEV
BODIES			dams & structures fallie	buildings higher
AIR-benders	cleaning up atmosphere w/ market scheme	air bought by affluent	China → impacted by	→
	→ snow melts w/ salt = geoengineering	carbon emission - Page of Color Communities	→ ultrafine part. Union of services	
LAND-benders (BODIES)	Private Land Ownership = domination & exploiting resources	farming → imposing on land	tourism → occupation that takes over communities	
	Pollution → sacrifice zones	flint culture & enslave	"black hole" - "no one lives there"	
	IT IS ALL CONNECTED!			
WATER-benders	global colonialism → trade routes on oceans; war ships	trans-atlantic trade routes; Indian Ocean	Dams on Rivers → env. destruction → Schittan	Women carrying water
	sea level rise - reef corals	source of health	Ind. ecosystems to step outside of capitalise structure → Makes Water Pollution	
	→ Black folks long history of migration - now inner city → suburbs			
FIRE-benders (SOUL)	= finance, insurance & real estate			
	= cap ... One feeds into the other & impacts ad we do ... don't see impacts			
	but IMPACTS			
	= slash & burn mentality → take over space			
	ash metaphor			
	ASH - good for earth but late			
	- we are the ash - esp Black folks we bring value			

Lesson Planner

Ideas for a 1-day Training

Morning

Time	Activity	Materials
8 – 9am	Breakfast	
9 – 9:30am	Introduction/ Welcome	
9:30 – 9:50am	Group Go-Round	
9:50 – 10:45am	Group Definition and Earth Damages	Board or Large Paper and Markers
10:45 – 11:00am	Break	
11:00 – 11:20am	Yes/No Continuum	Board or Large Paper and Markers
11:20 – 12:00pm	Group Timeline	Board or Large Paper and Markers
12:00 – 1:00pm	Lunch	

Ideas for a 1-day Training

Afternoon

Time	Activity	Materials
1:00 – 2:00pm	Powerpoint	
2:00 – 3:00pm	Mingling Game	Board or Large Paper and Markers
3:00 – 3:15pm	Break	
3:15 – 4:00pm	Roleplay	Big paper and markers
4:00pm – 4:35pm	Action Mapping and Calendar of Resistance	
4:35 – 4:50pm	Yes/No Continuum	
4:50 - 5:15pm	Feedback and Closing	

Ideas for a 2-day Training

Day 1: Morning

Time	Activity	Materials
8:00 – 9:00am	Breakfast	
9:00 – 9:30AM	Introduction/ Welcome	
9:30 – 10:00 AM	Group Go-Round	
10:00 – 10:45 AM	Group Definition	Board or Large Paper and Markers
10:45 – 11:00AM	Break	
11:00 – 12:00pm	Identifying Damages in Teams	Board or Large Paper and Markers
12:00 – 1:00pm	Lunch	

Ideas for a 2-day Training

Day 1: Afternoon

Time	Activity	Materials
1:00 – 2:00pm	Group Timeline	Board or Large Paper and Markers
2:00 – 3:00pm	Mingling Game	Large Board or Paper and Markers
3:00 – 3:20pm	Break	
3:20 – 4:00pm	Jargon Busting Game	
4:00pm – 4:35pm	Powerpoint	
4:35 – 5:15pm	Feedback and Closing Day 1	
???	Trivia Night	

Ideas for a 2-day Training

Day 2: Morning

Time	Activity	Materials
8:00 – 9:00am	Breakfast	
9:00 – 9:30am	Opening	
9:30 – 10:15am	Powerpoint	
10:15 – 10:30am	Break	
10:40 – 11:40am	Role Play	Board or Large Paper and Markers
11:00 – 12:10am	YES/No Continuum	Board or Large Paper and Markers
12:10 – 1:10am	Lunch	

Ideas for a 2-day Training

Day 2: Afternoon

Time	Activity	Materials
1:15 – 2:00pm	Spidervision	Board or Large Paper and Markers
2:00 – 2:20pm	Break	
2:20 – 3:20pm	Action Mapping and Calendar of Resistance	
3:20 – 4:00pm	Feedback and Closing Day 2	

*Please go to the website, <http://c02colonialism.org/>, for additional materials including: powerpoints, session cards, suggested readings, websites, films and more.

List of Terms

BECCS: BioEnergy for Carbon Capture and Storage. It means burning trees to make electricity and then capture the carbon dioxide in a typical CCS scheme. See details in Chapter 4.

Bridge Fuels: This is a term often used to describe methane gas (natural gas).

California Cap-and-Trade Program: California has its own cap and trade program that functions in the state and with international offsets.

Cap and Trade: Legislation that sets a jurisdiction-wide limit or “cap” on emissions while allowing corporations to save money by distributing emissions cuts among themselves to wherever they can be made most cheaply. **Cap and Invest** is the same as a cap and trade instrument but claims to invest the revenue back into the community. Please see details in Chapter 3.

Carbon Capture and Storage: Also referred to as Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage and Carbon Capture and Sequestration. A polluting corporation captures emissions, compresses it and stores it underground. The technology has been used for more than 40 years to push oil out of the ground. It can be used as an offset. See Chapter 4.

Carbon Offset: Emissions reduction “equivalent” that corporations or states can purchase as a cheap pollution right allowing them to continue polluting above an agreed-upon cap. Many offset projects have been documented to bring harm to local communities, especially to communities impacted the most by climate change, including Indigenous Peoples, People of Color, impoverished communities, women and forest dependent communities.

Carbon Pricing: Carbon trading or carbon tax programs that result in a monetary value being attached to units of carbon dioxide pollution. These programs include cap and trade, carbon offsets, REDD+, carbon fee and dividend, baseline and credit, baseline and offset and so on.

Carbon Tax: A price mechanism that estimates the amount of CO₂ produced from burning a fuel and multiplies that by a base tax. There are multiple ways a carbon tax can be implemented, and several are operating around the world. See the World Bank State and Trends of Carbon Pricing for more information on existing programs. Importantly, carbon taxes do not keep fossil fuels underground. See Chapter 3. Carbon Fee and Dividend is the same as a carbon tax, but proponents claim the revenue will be paid to the local communities either directly or through government investments.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): The largest carbon offsetting program in the world, set up for the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM allows industrialized countries with a greenhouse gas reduction commitment to evade it by buying offset credits from projects sited in the global South. Under the Paris Agreement there are plans to change the CDM but at the time of writing things are still unclear.

CO₂ Equivalent: An invention that saves corporations regulatory costs by giving them legal permission to continue polluting with carbon dioxide, as long as they sponsor projects that reduce supposedly “climatically equivalent” emissions of other greenhouse gases.

CO₂: Carbon dioxide.

COP: Conference of the Parties, the annual conference of the parties to the UNFCCC.

False Solutions: This term is used to bring attention to climate change policies that do not keep fossil fuels underground, and that support corporate industry profit over communities. Some examples include: carbon pricing, offsets, CCS, and many more examples discussed throughout this toolkit.

Green Climate Fund (GCF): a fund that was established at the COP 16 in Cancun in 2010 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The GCF claims it will support projects, programs, policies and other activities in developing countries, and can be used as a fund to proliferate carbon pricing and is currently used to fund REDD+ programs.

GHG: Greenhouse gases, atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The GHGs recognized under the Kyoto Protocol are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Other less prevalent but very powerful greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Climate models from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as models from other scientific bodies, indicate that global concentrations of GHGs have been rising steadily over the past 100 years. As atmospheric concentrations of GHGs increase, the greenhouse blanket gets thicker. This causes heat to be trapped in the lower layers of the atmosphere and causes global average temperatures to rise. CO₂, the most common GHG, is assigned an index value = 1. Index values for other gases (CH₄ = 21; NO₂ = 310; HFC-23 = 11,700; PFC = 6,500) are all highly controversial.

IPCC: International Panel on Climate Change. The scientific body that advises the UNFCCC.

ITMO: Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes, units traded in a scheme for exchange that links carbon pricing plans between nation-states.

Kyoto Protocol: The Kyoto Protocol resulted from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Kyoto, Japan in December of 1997. It originally contained

negotiated commitments by 38 developed countries and countries in transition to reduce emissions 5.2% below 1990 baseline levels for the period 2008-2012. The principle of

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

stated that only industrialized countries responsible for historic emissions would be required to reduce pollution levels. The Protocol paved the way for carbon trading, offset and REDD+ programs. The **Paris Agreement** in 2015 forced all countries to commit themselves to some form of emissions reductions – undermining the principle of CBDR – based on **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**.

Nature Based Solutions: Another term used for REDD-type programs for conservation projects currently being proposed by the UN and other institutions.

Net Zero Emissions: This is a misleading term that uses offsets programs to subtract from total emissions. In other words: Total Emissions – Offset = Net Zero Emissions. Corporations can claim net zero emissions while continuing to pollute.

REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, including through conservation, “sustainable management” of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Most REDD+ schemes are sited in the global South. Communities that rely on the forests risk not being able to use their forest after the offset agreements are made. See Chapter 4.

RGGI: Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a cap and trade program in the US that involves nine Northeastern states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont). The first phase of RGGI ran from 2009 to 2015. A ten percent reduction was expected by the end of 2019. RGGI has played an insignificant role in climate mitigation efforts in the region following the 2008 financial crash, lower gas prices, overallocation of pollution rights by the states involved and other reasons.

The Carbon Pricing Volume 2 Popular Education Toolkit is for every group and community organizing for climate justice. This project began side-by-side with the publication, *Carbon Pricing: A Critical Perspective for Community Resistance, Volume 1*, which was published in 2017 by IEN and CJA. The objective of the training initiative is to continually educate ourselves on climate justice and climate policy. Because the majority of climate policies continue to include false solutions, the key purpose of this toolkit is to analyze and interrogate market-based carbon pricing initiatives in all of their forms. This toolkit is part of a wider education initiative that aims to build popular education and resistance to carbon pricing from the ground up!

 Learn More: Co2colonialism.org