



THE MANAUS DECLARATION

ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CLIMATE
EMERGENCY



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The undersigned: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Afro-descendants, tribal and rural communities, children and adolescents, women, LGBTQI+, non-governmental organizations, platforms, institutions, and individuals:

noting that the overall balance, after more than 30 years of international discussions regarding the climate emergency, is regrettable, as there is no evidence of an effective commitment by States to avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, to grant reparations to those who have suffered climate damage, and to ensure that changes in their internal laws and policies, including economic policies, are compatible with the average global temperature limit set in the Paris Agreement;

highlighting that several international courts, including the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter "the Court"), have the historic opportunity to formally clarify the human rights obligations of States in the context of the climate emergency through its advisory function, and in that sense, to set robust standards for the protection of rights based on current international standards relating to the protection those populations that have been historically excluded and discriminated against, and that are significantly more vulnerable to the climate emergency;

urge the Court and States to adopt the following minimum standards for the protection of human rights in the context of the climate emergency, as elaborated during the public hearings of the Advisory Opinion, particularly the one held in Manaus, Brazil, from May 25-29, where communities, peoples and civil society of the region met in an unprecedented judicial setting:

1. The obligation to protect and guarantee human rights, including the right to a healthy environment *with the derivative right to a stable and safe climate, is of an erga omnes nature.* This obligation applies both individually and collectively to States and imposes on them mandates of action and of omission in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Therefore:

1.1. The obligation of States to protect and guarantee human rights must be interpreted within the context of safeguarding planetary boundaries. Since every right depends on an enabling environment for their exercise

States must direct all their actions towards preserving the enabling conditions in terms of climate and environment so that rights can be exercised within and outside their territory, in accordance with the best available science. This implies that the measures that States adopt to guarantee rights must be consistent with the objectives, principles, and obligations of international environmental law and other commitments that States have adopted relating to the environment and the climate. Likewise, States must prevent and remediate transboundary environmental and climate damage. States cannot claim that the environment is degraded beyond repair or restoration to justify inaction, regressive measures, or other acts or omissions that would amount to violations of their human rights obligations.

- 1.2** In line with the above, the mitigation objective established by the Paris Agreement and informed by best available science to limit the increase in global temperature to no more than 1.5 °C compared to pre-industrial levels must guide the interpretation of the obligations of States under the American Convention. This mandates that all measures adopted by States must aim toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development, in accordance with the principle of maximum ambition enshrined in the Paris Agreement.
- 1.3** Within the framework of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, States may not use the condition of their available means and capacities as an excuse to unduly postpone, or be exempt altogether, from the obligation to adopt all the measures necessary to combat the climate crisis. In any case, States with more resources and those with greater historical responsibility must continue to take the lead, and act first and fastest.
- 1.4** By virtue of their obligation to adopt domestic legal provisions to guarantee human rights, States must make the necessary legal or constitutional adjustments to avoid climate impunity, especially for companies and sectors that contribute most to the climate crisis according to scientific evidence.
- 1.5** As part of their duty to protect rights, States have the duty to prevent, regulate and sanction corporate conduct that may violate rights. This entails developing ambitious due diligence standards as part of a broader and more robust legislative framework for corporate responsibilities in the context of the climate emergency.

- 1.6 Since States have an obligation to act and make decisions based on the best available science, they cannot claim ignorance of science to absolve themselves of climate responsibilities.
- 1.7 States shall embrace the precautionary and preventive principles, as well as the principle of intergenerational equity, in order to prevent any activity that represents a threat to a stable and safe climate for present and future generations, even if there remains scientific uncertainty about its exact consequences for human rights or the environment at the local level. This is consistent with the Court's recognition that the principles, rights, and obligations of international environmental law can serve as a parameter to clarify the human rights obligations of States.
- 1.8 States must harmonize other rules of international law, in particular international economic law, with human rights obligations in the context of the climate emergency.
2. **States must urgently transition their economies away from fossil fuels. This also entails the adoption of diverse, clean, and efficient energy matrices. In this regard:**
 - 2.1 The design and implementation of energy transition measures must prioritize the protection of the rights of impacted communities (1) without causing greater climate damage or environmental pollution; (2) with socio-environmental and climate impact assessments; (3) with the effective participation of communities and individuals affected by changes in energy regimes; (4) without detriment to the rights and labor guarantees of workers in the energy sector; and (5) with recognition of the differentiated impacts by gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, age and economic status.
 - 2.2 States shall ensure that all environmental management tools, including environmental impact assessments, consider the climate impacts of human activities among their variables.
 - 2.3 Under Article 26 of the American Convention, the measures that States must adopt to progressively guarantee economic, social and cultural rights must be sustainable. This means that these measures, including their development strategies, must not exacerbate the climate emergency or cause other environmental impacts incompatible with planetary boundaries, within or outside their jurisdiction. The planning of development activities and policies must take into consideration the specific characteristics of different territories. For instance, it may be necessary to implement a moratorium on the exploitation of fossil fuels in areas of ecological significance, ancestral territories, or those areas requiring protection under the precautionary principle.

- 2.4** Activities undertaken within the jurisdiction of a State must not deprive another State of the ability to ensure that people within its jurisdiction enjoy their rights. This extraterritorial dimension is consistent with the longstanding obligation under international law that states must take action in regards to transboundary environmental harm, including the prevention, minimization, and mitigation of it when implementing development strategies, including that resulting from GHG emissions.
- 2.5** The mitigation obligations of States must be proportional to their historical and current responsibility for GHG emissions, as well as to their capacities and resources available for international cooperation and assistance in financing the energy transition and climate adaptation of developing countries.
- 3. States must guarantee access to information and participation in climate matters, including the energy transition.** This obligation implies that States, at a minimum, must:
- 3.1** Guarantee effective access to information and participation in climate matters, including the energy transition, based on the principle of progressivity and in accordance with the most robust international standards for the protection of access rights, including the standards of the Escazú Agreement.
- 3.2** Promoting and investing in the production and dissemination of scientific and educational information on the causes, risks, and impacts of the climate emergency, in addition to researching and combating climate denial discourse.
- 3.3** Create and finance agencies or entities in charge of monitoring and following up on climate commitments made at the international and national levels. These must provide clear and timely information on the status of the climate emergency in their territories and offer relevant data for the prevention of extreme weather events or slow-onset climate phenomena, as well as relevant adaptation measures.
- 3.4** Ensure that mechanisms and measures for access to information and participation in environmental matters are subject to periodic Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation processes that ensure their proper functioning and improvement.
- 4. States must take all necessary measures to guarantee access to climate justice.** This obligation assumes that States, at a minimum, must:

- 4.1 Ensure access to justice in climate and energy transition matters through effective, timely, public, transparent, and impartial procedures based on the principle of progressivity and in accordance with the most robust international standards for the protection of access rights, including the standards of the Escazú Agreement.
- 4.2 Offer the necessary material and institutional conditions to go to court.
- 4.3 Provide free and culturally appropriate legal assistance to victims of damages arising from the climate emergency.
- 4.4 Ensure that judges have legal expertise in environmental matters and the technical capacity to adequately assess the evidence proving the climate impacts of human activities.
- 4.5 Consider flexible and relevant evidentiary regimes, such as the reversal of the burden of proof, for the accreditation of climate damages, including through the consideration of the ancestral and traditional knowledge of the affected communities.
- 4.6 Ensure that a lack of “full scientific certainty” establishing a causal link between GHG emissions produced by States, their agents, or individuals under their legal control and human rights violations do not prevent claimants from accessing justice and comprehensive and appropriate reparation for climate damage. In this regard, to hold States accountable for climate damage, it will be enough to demonstrate the State’s lack of due diligence in exercising its powers regarding regulation, control, monitoring, and sanctioning of activities contributing to climate degradation.
- 4.7 Provide broad capacity or procedural legitimacy to initiate climate legal actions.
- 4.8 Take measures to allow and facilitate the filing of climate legal actions by vulnerable groups, children, Indigenous and tribal peoples, people with limited educational training or with different physical or mental capacities, or those with an undetermined immigration status.
- 4.9 The available judicial remedies must allow for the protection of undetermined persons, entire communities, and even special subjects such as future generations or components of nature itself (animal and plant species, ecosystems or water sources).
5. **States have the obligation to protect and facilitate the work of those who defend the environment and territories in the context of the climate emergency and the energy transition.**

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- 5.1** As part of their human rights commitments, States are obliged to protect individuals, groups and organizations (IGOs) that defend the environment. In times of increasing environmental degradation, the role of defending IGOs is not only essential for the protection of healthy democratic systems, but also to preserve the health of ecosystems, exposing harmful interventions that threaten them, and ensure that they are functional for supporting life and the realization of rights.
 - 5.2** Under this premise and by virtue of the most robust international standards for the protection of human rights in environmental matters, including the standards of the Escazú Agreement, States must guarantee a safe and enabling environment in which IGOs that defend the environment can act without being subjected to threats, restrictions and insecurity. In addition, States must take appropriate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote the rights of such IGOs, as well as measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks, threats or intimidation against them.
 - 6.** States must ensure that adaptation measures are comprehensive, timely, and with an intersectional approach. Local adaptation policies must ensure the enjoyment of all human rights, prioritizing measures to fully guarantee the rights to life, adequate food, health, decent housing, access to drinking water, education, and the free development of personality, especially for populations in vulnerable situations or that have been historically discriminated against.
 - 6.1** Adaptation measures should be integrated into national and local government plans and should be designed with the participation of the various interested stakeholders. They should also be supported by treasury instruments or public budgets.
 - 6.2** The design of adaptation measures should involve an assessment of the economic model adopted by each State and its short-term feasibility in the context of the climate emergency. For instance, there should be assessments of and public discussion around a given State's economic reliance on extractive industries that are based on fossil fuels. These processes should aim to develop alternative growth models that align with the climate needs and are in line with the nationally determined contributions proposed by each State under the Paris Agreement.
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- 6.3** Adaptation measures should consider the particular conditions of populations that have been historically discriminated against, be consistent with their practices and ways of life, and consider affirmative actions that combat environments of structural segregation and discrimination. Adaptation measures, as well as mitigation measures, should especially consider the ancestral and traditional knowledge of communities affected by the crisis.
- 6.4** Adaptation measures must be implemented alongside rather than in place of measures relating to the reparation of climate damage. States therefore will not be deemed to have fulfilled their role as guarantors of the human right to reparation merely through the implementation of adaptation measures.
- 6.5** Adaptation measures have to include the creation, expansion, and delimitation of ecologically important zones essential for guaranteeing water sources, climate regulation, and disease control, among other ecosystem services and functions. In these zones, all human economic activity will be prohibited, except for those carried out in a sustainable manner by local peoples or communities. The creation of these areas will respect the rights to territory and self-determination of the Indigenous and tribal peoples who live there.
- 6.6** Adaptation measures will operate within the scope of urban and rural planning, and the administrative management of land use. The issuance of environmental or other licenses enabling the implementation of economic or civil construction projects, as well as the design of housing solutions and the authorization of urban developments, will be conditioned on determinations relating to their climate impacts and their suitability under extreme climatic conditions.
- 7. States must guarantee the right to self-determination of Indigenous and tribal peoples by obtaining their consent on climate matters.** When implementing adaptation or mitigation measures to address the climate crisis, as well as when ensuring reparation for damage caused, States have a clear and concrete duty to obtain the consent of Indigenous and tribal peoples for all measures, of any nature, that directly affect them.
- 8. States must guarantee the right to reparation for climate loss and damage.** This obligation entails taking all necessary measures to ensure that victims of human rights violations arising from the climate crisis enjoy the right to reparation, including its components

of restoration, compensation, satisfaction, rehabilitation, and non-repetition. Therefore:

- 8.1** The duty to provide reparation falls primarily on States. Based on their role as guarantors and their powers to monitor, control, and sanction individuals, States must ensure that damages and losses associated with the climate emergency are always subject to reparation measures within their jurisdiction or before international bodies.
- 8.2** States must ensure that companies that have caused or contributed to human rights violations related to climate change assume the costs of their reparation. Given the general obligation of States to protect human rights and the principle that "the polluter pays," States must adopt measures to ensure that fossil fuel and agro-industrial companies contribute to the costs of mitigation and adaptation, and reparation for human rights violations related to climate change. Likewise, States must cooperate in the establishment of international financing mechanisms that can ensure contributions from polluters, such as levies on fossil fuels or taxes on climate pollution.
- 8.3** Clauses in treaties or agreements, decisions between parties, and provisions of domestic law that prevent victims of climate damage from claiming adequate and comprehensive reparations for human rights violations, or that replace the right to reparation with measures to adapt to and mitigate the climate emergency, will be deemed void.
- 8.4** Reparations must address both material damage and damage of an immaterial, symbolic, cultural or spiritual nature. The loss of ancestral collective practices, abandonment of daily activities essential for community order, or the irreversible loss of knowledge systems and models of self-government are some of the dimensions of climate damage that are susceptible to reparation measures.
- 8.5** Climate reparation must have a transformative dimension, under which complex measures are adopted, linking all the authorities and individuals involved, and aimed at progressively modifying cultural practices, the institutional structure, or the functions and powers of public agents that allowed or condoned activities with a negative impact on climate stability and security.

- 8.6** The assessment of climate damage must be carried out using Western science and local or ancestral knowledge systems in equal measure. Claimants shall have evidentiary flexibility or the authorization to rely on all types of evidence ordinarily recognized by their respective legal systems to prove the damage to their human rights associated with the climate crisis.
- 8.7** However, if it is verified that it is impossible or exceedingly difficult to assess in monetary terms the damage and losses caused by the climate crisis for a particular population or ecosystem, this will not be an obstacle to recognizing the right to reparation. In such events, the value of the compensable damage will be equivalent to a fine or economic sanction imposed "in equity" and with sufficient persuasive effect to deter new non-compliance in the future.
- 8.8** Prospective evidence or that which projects the future consequences of a current action or omission through the use of Western science or through local or ancestral knowledge systems will be valid. This is considering the temporal gap between the occurrence of dangerous activities and the subsequent manifestation of climate-related harms.
- 8.9** The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities cannot be interpreted to exempt States from complying with the duty to provide comprehensive reparation for climate damages. It is incumbent on States to take the necessary regulatory measures, as well as to undertake the appropriate diplomatic activities, to demand payment of damages from the States that contribute the most to the deepening of the climate crisis.
- 9. Promptly and with priority, comply with legal judgments with climate implications.** Financial resources must be allocated immediately to implement favorable judgments for climate protection. States shall create or adjust procedures for the execution of such judgments, so that they operate ex officio, provide for broad citizen participation, and include punitive measures in cases of delay or failure to implement their orders. Judges shall ensure that judgments are clear in their content and precisely identify the beneficiaries of the judgments' measures, and the time frames and modalities for compliance with the judgments. The above is the same with respect to judgments and decisions at both the national and the international level.

Individual signatures:

1. Sofia Villada Ciro
2. Mercedes A. Villarroel Medrano
3. Carlos Mejías Sandia
4. Juan Sebastian Sarmiento Neira
5. Diana Carolina Sánchez Zapata
6. Christian Paredes Letelier
7. José Luis Almnzar Paulino
8. Ingrid Hausinger
9. Juan Daniel González Gómez
10. Huacuz Elías
11. Carolina Maldonado Vega
12. Anacristina Rossi
13. Gloria Patricia Lopera Mesa
14. Eliana Squiró
15. Noel Payne Warren
16. Priscilla Bogantes Mora
17. Melania Monge Rodríguez
18. Mariu Masino
19. Valeria Rosso Ponce
20. Martha Leticia Andrada
21. Pablo Bürki
22. Antonio Sarmiento Galan
23. Marina Tirado
24. Gustavo Ramiro López
25. Antonio Zambrano Allende
26. Luis Enrique Portillo López
27. Braulio José Abarca Aguilar
28. Heiman Nupan Criollo
29. Carla Luzuriaga Salinas
30. Haylli Illari Játiva Mayta
31. Alicia Rubiela Guapucal Castro
32. Naira Esther Ramos Ballesteros
33. José Maguiña Vizcarra
34. Brenda Santa María Manrique
35. Graciela Dupont
36. Smilzinia Zavaleta Saavedra
37. María Francesca Chumbes Iturrino
38. Moa Cortobius
39. Lizeth Navarrete Mejorada
40. José Mendes
41. María Fernanda Apablaza Olguín
42. Antonio J. Michel
43. Marisol Fernández Churata
44. María Auxiliadora Vega Bustos
45. María Mercedes Justo
46. Doris Pamela Bolaños Pule
47. Eliecer Chamarra Salazar
48. Laura Barranco Pérez
49. Marco Antônio Paffetti
50. Eugenia Bedolla
51. Rocío Becerra Montané
52. Rodolfo Giardino
53. Naydelin Gecel Orellana Choque
54. Adriana Varela
55. Elvia Solares Chávez
56. Hector de la Vega
57. Claudia Felicitas Partida Ibarra
58. Alcebiades Meireles Meneses
59. Ricardo Gudiño Curiel
60. Saray Elisa Herrera Beleño
61. Antonio Chang Kruell
62. Nelson Camilo Garzón Tautiva
63. Claudio Lowy
64. María Cristina Galvis Valencia
65. María Lourdes Uquillas Loaiza
66. Alba Gabriela Alencastro Nuñez
67. Iván Saadiht Sánchez Barrera
68. Mary Finley-Brook
69. Amanda Kistler
70. Elizabeth Rendiz Farfam
71. Catherine Sophie Dimitroulias
72. Riccardo Luporini
73. Valentina Panagiotopoulou
74. Laureen Ododa
75. Francisca Soto-Aguilar Bralic
76. Alberto Quesada Rojas
77. Tom Bicko
78. Gabriela Calviño Domínguez

Individual signatures:

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81. Lauri Tanner
82. Francisco José Mendoza Gutiérrez
83. Diana Carolina Montaña Junco
84. Daniel Barragán-Terán
85. Jorge Chambi Pereyra
86. Valentina González
87. Valentina Herrera
88. Antonio Daniel Dalmaso
89. Julieta D' Errico
90. Nancy Garces
91. Pedro Bosio
92. Araceli Sívori
93. Lina Mosquera
94. Ezequiel Menevichian
95. Belén Giménez
96. Sthefany Sueldo Cruz
97. Lina María Reyes
98. Ariel Lima Cruzalegui Antinori
99. Soledad Leiton
100. Santiago Aldana Rivera
101. Celina Manuela Velayos
102. Candice Ramessar
103. Carolina de Figueiredo Garrido
104. Marcia Galvan
105. Daniel Alberto Romero
106. Muhammad Khurram
107. Kevin Barrett
108. Lupita García
109. Gabriela Pignataro
110. Forgwei Ketch Tem
111. Maria Cecilia Herrera
112. Verena Kahl
113. Martina Costa
114. Gabriela Carmen González
115. Rosa del Valle Aráoz
116. Antonietta Elia
117. Nanny Santana Leal de Figueiredo
118. Iraida A. Giménez
119. Juliana Rios Amaya
120. Isela Indira Salas Juarez
121. Victoria Rosas Rivas
122. Canela Guzman
123. Juan Bautista Tavera Salamanca
124. Fernando Barreto
125. Yérali Cruz Rodríguez
126. Juan Camilo Sarmiento Lobo
127. Judy Jacanamejoy
128. Carolina Loren Vasquez
128. Mateo Alfredo Castillo Ceja
129. Rubens Harry Born
130. Gabriele Koehler
131. Constanza del Pilar Carvajal Vargas
132. Lady Jully Mantilla Portilla
133. Jesús Arnay Muñoz Cerón
134. Martha Robles
135. Mauricio Alfonso Aguilera Osorio
136. Gladys Martinez de Lemos
137. Luiz Roberto Carvalho
138. Maria Rios Arenas
139. Ariel Enrique Solano Sancho
140. Alejandra Martin Montero
141. Elsa Antonia Pérez-Paredes
142. Kavita Naidu
143. Claudia Felicitas Partida Ibarra
144. Maximiliano Garmendia
145. Andrés Del Castillo
146. Yolanda Benavidez Reyanga
148. Natalia Andrea López Acero
149. Joie Chowdhury
150. Andres Felipe Pallares Ramirez
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Communities and People Signatures:

1. Red Nacional del Agua de Colombia, Orinoquia, Amazonía, Colombia
2. Cabildo Mayor Indígena Zenu Vende Aguja, Córdoba, Colombia
3. Plataforma Agraria del Aguan, Tocoa Colón, Honduras
4. Coordinadora de Organizaciones Populares del Aguan COPA, Tocoa Colón, Honduras
5. Tuxa Ta Pame, Terra Indígena Alto Turiaçu, Brasil
6. Resguardo Indígena Embera de Pescadito, Chocó, Colombia
7. Organización Wiwa Yugumaiun Bunkuanarrua Tayrona y la Organización Indígena Kankuama, Pueblos Wiwa y Kankuamo de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia
8. Organización Territorial Mujeres en Zona de Sacrificio en Resistencia (MUZOSARE), Quintero y Punchucaví, Chile
9. Organización Mujeres Unidas en Defensa del Agua, Lago Titicaca, Perú-Bolivia
10. Fuerzas de Mujeres Wayuu, Comunidades de la Gran Parada e el Rocío, La Guajira, Colombia
11. Consejo Comunitario de comunidades negras de la cuenca del río Tolo y zona costera sur - COCOMASUR, Chocó, Colombia
12. Consejo Indígena Otomí San Juan Yautepec (Yetepec), Comunidad indígena de Huixquilucan Menkanni, México.
13. Asociación de autoridades tradicionales y cabildos U'wa - AsoU'wa, Nación U'wa, Boyacá y Santander, Colombia
14. Temazcalli el Refugio de la Tortuga Jaguar, comunidad Magdalena Contreras, México
15. Comunidad El Bosque, Tabasco, México
16. V.u.d.a.s - Vecinas Organizadas por un Ambiente Sano, Córdoba, Argentina
17. Red Nacional por la defensa y la soberanía Alimentaria en Guatemala, Comunidad Conrado de la Cruz Sto Domingo Suchitepequez, Guatemala
18. Oil Refinery Residents Association, comunidad de Hoima, Uganda
19. Comunidad Indígena Angosto El Perchel, Jujuy, Argentina
20. Comunidades Impactadas por IFIs en América Latina, en representación de comunidades de Brasil, Colombia y Chile
21. Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Zona Norte del Istmo, Ucizoni, México
22. Comunidad indígena San Lorenzo Huitzilapan, Lerma Edo, México
23. Comunidad indígena La Estrellita, Resguardo Indígena La Isla, Arauca, Colombia

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23. Organización Identidad Territorial Malalweche, territorios ancestrales de Lof Malal Pincheira; Lof Kupan Kupalme; Lof El Altepal; Lof Ranquil Ko; Lof Limay Kurref; Lof Laguna Iberá; Lof Poñiwe; Lof Butamallín, Lof El Morro; Lof Yanten Florido; Lof El Sosneado; Lof Elvney; Lof Suyai Levfv; Lof Epv Levfu; Lof Loncoche; Lof Chenque Ko; Lof La Blanca; Lof Ruka Che; Lof Yanten; Lof Ñirreko; Lof La Triakka; Lof Yanten, Lof Tremunko y Lof Bardas Bayas. Mendoza, Argentina.
24. Mujeres sembradoras Momoxcas de Milpa Alta, México
25. Observatorio Ambiental Ciudadano, Mocoa Putumayo, Colombia
26. Comunidad Indígena Nasa, Resguardo NASA KIWNAS CXHAB, Putumayo, Colombia
27. Veeduría Ciudadana por Mocoa, Damnificados Avalancha Mocoa, Colombia
28. S.O.S Humedal Tibabuyes, Localidad de Suba, Colombia

Signatures of civil society organizations:

1. Asociación para la educación y el desarrollo-ASEDE
2. Fundación América Morena
3. Movimiento de Cristianos Comprometidos
4. Fundación de Iniciativas de Cambio Climático
5. Fondo Emerger
6. Agro Ecolombia
7. JUCOAMPAZ - Juventud, Convivencia Ambiental y en Paz
8. Rimla - Red Internacional de Mujeres Líderes en Acción
9. RAÍCES Análisis de Género para el Desarrollo
10. Centro de Formação Saberes Ka'apor
11. Mesa Afrodescendiente de Justicia Climática de Centroamérica y el Caribe
12. Omep Panama - Organización Mundial para la Educación Preescolar
13. BAS - Buenos Aires Sostenible
14. South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
15. Inesc - Instituto de Estudios Socioeconómicos
16. Mujeres de Zona de Sacrificio en Resistencia
17. Resguardo NASA KIWNAS CXHAB
18. Regeneración Urbana y Rural para el Desarrollo
19. Colectivo Las Mujeres Rurales de la Frontera Sur, México
20. Conselho Pastoral dos Pescadores e Pescadoras Regional Sul, Brasil
21. Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de septiembre, Bolívia
22. Observatorio por el derecho a la ciudad, Argentina
23. CODHES - Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento
AIRA - Asociación Indígena de la República Argentina
24. CULTURA AMBIENTAL, Uruguay
25. Stand Up For Your Rights, Holanda
26. Lab for Future Generations, Holanda
27. Endorois Welfare Council, Kenya
28. Comité de defensa del agua y del páramo de Santurbán
29. Enda Colombia
30. Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
31. Justice Team
32. WWF-BRASIL
33. Engenera, México
34. Fundación Pan Amab, Colombia
35. Avaaz
36. Centro de Derechos Reproductivos
37. Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer - FEIM
38. National Indigenous Disabled Women
39. Association Nepal
40. LIMPAL México
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Signatures of civil society organizations:









Con derecho al ambiente



colectivo
flgb
bolivia



Grupo de Educación, Academia, Ciencia y Tecnología (GEACT)
Mecanismo de Participación de Sociedad Civil en la Agenda de Desarrollo Sostenible (Agenda 2030) y en el Foro de los Países de América Latina y el Caribe sobre Desarrollo Sostenible (FPALCDS)



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CONSEJO COMUNITARIO DE COMUNIDADES NEGRAS DE LA CUENCA DEL RÍO TOLO Y ZONA COSTERA SUR



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