

# Final Conclusions working group 13: Intercultural Dialogue to Share Knowledge, Skills and Technologies

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The World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth – Working Group 13 Intercultural Dialogue Knowledge Sharing, Knowledge and Technology, gathered in the city of Cochabamba 19 to April 22, 2010, reached the following agreements: Sharing knowledge of appropriate technologies is essential if we fight the climate crisis. To reduce emissions over the next decade, and to respond to the growing damage caused by climate change, we must implement socially and environmentally healthy technologies in each country, each sector and in every place to help us for “living well” and live in harmony with all and each of us and Mother Earth.

Share appropriate technologies is a necessary condition to solve climate change, but not sufficient, because the consumption patterns and lifestyles of excessive consumption must change fundamentally. The model of life and development within the capitalist system should be fundamentally changed. Therefore, the development of knowledge and technology should be viewed as an integral part of a broader effort to address the underlying, structural and roots causes of climate change.

Thus, we recognize and revalue the appropriate local technologies, which should be developed to overcome the climate crisis.

We reject the proposed technology transfer in vertical position, from the rich and producing more pollution, to countries in the process of social transformation. Instead we designed a free exchange of information, knowledge and technologies, coordinated between the governments and peoples under the principles of solidarity, reciprocity, respect, complementarity, harmony, transparency, balance and equality of conditions, promoting the dialogue of knowledge and interscientific dialogue as a guarantee of development and innovation of clean technologies for the cessation in the production of greenhouse gases and all kinds of environmental damage that threatens the **MOTHER EARTH**.

## **ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND CREATION OF CAPACITIES**

The knowledge is universal, and for any reason may be the subject of private ownership and private use, nor its applications in the form of technology. It is the duty of the peoples to give back knowledge and technology to the people, and defend and promote their development and application for LIFE.

## **GENERAL OBJECTIVES**

1) Democratize and strengthen appropriate educational policies that enhance sustainable and ecological development as an integral part in the curriculum in the education systems being these formal or not formal at national and international levels going through all areas and subjects of the global and universal education, in a more systematic and sustained way, to change skills, behaviors and habits to climate change.

2) Raise awareness, enhance, empower and develop permanently, committing the population to generate a culture on the importance of the environment in life as a change agent or through research and development of technologies that respond to the diverse needs of each populace.

The technological education should be based on the following areas:

**a) Environmental Education and Research.** The general goal is to get governments around the world foster global awareness on climate change.

Likewise, a curriculum reform that positions and integrate education, science and culture as a tool to generate real solutions to climate change and global warming, on the basis of knowledge dialogue and the interscientific dialogue between science and Western technology and technology and the ancestral knowledge of the peoples.

The specific objectives of this education are:

- Achieve a digital education for creation of capacities
- Create a platform of solidarity for exchanging information, knowledge and technologies among nations.

The basis of this environmental education are to build and strengthen appropriate educational policies that enhance environmental sustainability, incorporating into the curriculum in education systems at national and international systemic advantage and sustainable manner to all areas and subjects of education achieving global and universal changes in attitudes, behaviors and habits to face climate change.

The objectives and policies of “national education systems”, amongst other are the following:

- Improve Education, turning it relevant to the needs of the community in regard to climate change and greenhouse effect expanding their coverage and retention of students in the educational system to be considered a right and obligation the respect for Mother Earth.

- Structure and develop an educational concept based on the knowledge that “Mother Earth does not belong to us, we belong to it”, basing this claim on research, creativity of ancestral wisdom, the uses and customs, transmitting this knowledge into based learning experiences.

## **2. COMMUNITARY EDUCATION**

### **2.1 General Objective**

The communal education of respect for nature and Mother Earth – Pachamama, recovering the ancestral cultural knowledge and technologies to improve production and sustained productivity, respect the cultures of indigenous peoples.

## **2.2 Specific Objectives**

1. Traditional Education on practical application in our communities, through the ancestral knowledge.
2. Recovery and transmission of the worldviews of peoples of respect for nature
3. The use and management of soil in a sustainable manner
4. The environmental education inside the classroom, agriculture and communities.
5. Intracultural and intercultural: Regarding what is multilingual.
6. The transmission of communal agro ecological education and its incorporation into traditional formal education, ancient and Western
7. The incorporation of environmental and popular communication.

## **2.3 Actions**

1. Recovery, dynamic and systematic application of appropriate knowledge and ancestral knowledge.
2. The introduction of indigenous languages in the plans for formal education at primary and secondary education levels as well at university.
3. Use of clean and appropriate technology for rural development in harmony between the traditional knowledge and natives of Western origin knowledge
4. Maintain and enhance uses and customs of traditional herbal medicine.

## **2. OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

It is essential to require compliance with the commitments made by developed countries at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding the development and transfer of technology and reject the “technological showcase” proposed by developed countries given that they only commercialize the technology and promote and enhance the development of local technologies.

All that clean technology, necessary and useful to tackle climate change should be made public for the common good and not covered by intellectual property rights.

Create in each country and worldwide a bank of knowledge, with technologies aimed at reversing climate change and environmental crisis to ensure truly sustainable development that is available to all peoples of the world, being consistent that knowledge belongs to everyone not those who've been wanting to privatize it.

Formation of a platform for exchange of information, knowledge and technology of free assignment, administered and maintained collectively by the people, that is, open knowledge technology in respect of the sovereignty of peoples.

The Climate Justice Tribunal will be responsible for ensuring forced compliance with these commitments on the basis of the UNFCCC and with the purpose that developed countries solve the development of clean technologies at the level of developing countries to finance progress, recognizing the intellectual effort of individuals or entities that have developed these technologies free from intellectual property rights due to environmental and health global issues, eliminating in this sense barriers such as overprices and patents.

For these purposes it is necessary to prevent the transfer of inappropriate technology, obsolete and which involve an environmental risk.

It is proposed to assert the interests of developing countries that build their endogenous intellectual property, assign greater responsibility on developed countries, outweigh the equity between the various countries, conducting a nationwide monitoring of each country on technology transfer, and be national policies that define how to run the system.

The main objectives pursued are to destroy the barriers that limit and restrict the transfer of technology through:

- Own development of technologies based on knowledge and studies conducted in each country, with the States that promote science and technology, but also with existing international plans of their momentum, with state policies and subsidies with economic amounts specifically bound to the development of research.
- Request and require the use of clean technologies to various private and public companies to ensure their accountability and ensure their mandatory use.
- The development of internal capabilities.
- Environmental technologies accessible to the public without being subject to personal gain and privilege.
- Training of experts in each developing country, so that they can specialize abroad and return to their countries and teach at an internal level..
- The signing of international agreements that integrate all developing countries with the aim of making the technology transfer process more simple and clear.

- The support of the governments to foster the technological empowerment of the peoples.

### **3. MONITORING OF THE EXCHANGE OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES**

It is essential to establish guidelines for creating a multilateral, multidisciplinary and participatory control, management and continuous evaluation of the exchange of technologies, which should be very helpful, clean, and socially appropriate.

This mechanism would consist of social and scientists experts in all areas, chosen by competition of knowledge, proposed by states, regional organisms and would have as main functions:

1) The assessment of new technologies.

2) Identifying the needs of countries TO PROMOTE sustainable endogenous development through:

- Identifying opportunities for environmental development.
- The pursuit of technologies for harnessing renewable sources of energy.
- The search for potential water sources.
- The revaluation of traditional medicines
- Active participation and social control over and in technology transfer.
- The creation of collective-owned enterprises.

3) The identification of the problems that these go through:

- Lack of sufficient policy and regulatory frameworks.
- Lack of monitoring to mitigation and compensation measures.

Create and manage a Fund for Development and Technology Transfer that it's responsible for the channeling of funding and the identification of Funders between Annex 1 countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, i.e. the most polluting developed countries are obliged to donate, finance and transfer technology.

Also, this fund will provide for a Global Inventory of Existing Environmental Technologies, open source, free of charge and not restricted by intellectual property rights. Similarly it will count with Regional Groups of experts in Investment and Development by geographical areas of the world that analyze, observe and examine whether these technologies are suitable for countries and in case they are not feasible, find a feasible solution.

4) Use the Fund for the creation and strengthening of capacities and the establishment of centers of research and technological innovation to achieve that underpin technological sovereignty of peoples, and promote the strengthening of activists through universities, colleges, NGOs, foundations, corporations and private and public outreach projects. Part of its funding will come from taxes on private and public enterprises.

5) Report the breach in the commitments of countries debtors responsible of climate change, commitments to development and exchange of technology, Climate Justice Tribunal and procedural monitoring.

6) The evaluation and selection of appropriate technologies to the demands of society and of mother earth.

#### **4. TECHNOLOGIES AND ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE**

The world needs to recover, learn, relearn the principles and approaches of the ancient legacy of indigenous peoples to stop the destruction of the planet, as well as the traditional knowledge and practices and recover spirituality in the rehabilitation of the well-living with Mother Earth.

Humanity must understand and respect the knowledge and ancestral wisdom of the people to stop the destruction of the planet, to have harmony with all beings and in balance with Mother Earth for her to leads us to live in the fullness of well-living.

The recognition, appreciation and recreation of ancestral knowledge and technologies as the basis for endogenous development of peoples, while highlighting the complementary nature of knowledge and recognizing that the ancient technologies do not work alone, but go hand in hand with spirituality.

It is necessary to work on the recovery of the use of natural indicators as a method and tool to generate information that helps to make better decisions in a more lively and dynamic way to face climate change.

It is necessary to make a wake-up call to humanity to both the participants in making political decisions as to the general public to rethink the vision of “urban development” without the contempt for rural areas, and conservation of the environment in a new rural-urban sustainable relationship.

It is imperative to promote intercultural dialogue and international scientific exchange between nations for the exchange of technology and knowledge, with the goal of achieving food security sovereignty, respecting the dignity and rights of Mother Earth.