



POLITICAL POSITION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL AMERICA FACE TO THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION PROCESS OF A NEW AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Passed three quarters of the deadline and also the Bali Road meetings, it doesn't demonstrate any favorable position to reduce the unavoidable progress on the Climate Change, and neither the improvement of impact absorption capacities, that will be more severe on the more vulnerable areas in the world that are frequently affected by extremes climate phenomenon, regions like Central America.

The coming global negotiation schedule for November and December 2009, will define the commitments and guidelines that the International Community will adopt to face Climate Change. A complex assignment, that has to deal with: clean energy generation, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, technology transformation, the role of the forestall alternatives and agro-fuels in the mitigation, financing, social participation, and adaptation to climate change, related with the disasters risk reduction and human development.

Under this scenery, it results clear the necessity to promote a social dialogue, the construction of favorable proposals to the interest of the majority in the region and the organization of incidence actions in what is left of the Bali Rout. From this, new strategies and adjusting actions will be proposed to integrate the region in a best way into the negotiation process and most of all, guide the future interventions that Climate Change will demand to the region.



Presentation

We, the organizations that integrate Sustainability Watch, want to express our deep concern related to the increasing incidence of the phenomenon associated with climate change in different regions in the planet, which effects are occurring more quickly than the estimate in the most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In the same way, we want to express our concern related with the short advance in the negotiation process to a global agreement on climate change that should enter into force in 2012, basically for the absence of a political will from the countries that have specially contributed in the generation of this problem, and also with more technological and financial possibilities to fix it, catalogued as Developed Countries.

Central America is between the most vulnerable region in the world face to climate change impacts, and the results of the present negotiation process will have strong implications in the future life conditions of its population, specially in the most vulnerable groups. Under this context, it results pertinent that Governments take in consideration the point of view and proposals of the different segments of civil society organized in Central America in relation with the aspects that have to incorporate in the post 2012 agreement.

This process has a huge range, and for that reason, the next text will present some antecedents, considerations and proposals to guide the formulation process of the politics and agreements related with climate change in order to contribute to the rapprochement between the different actors of civil society and governments that are involve in an significant way in the politic and practical aspects on this fight against climate change.

Antecedents

The United Nations promote the subscription of the " United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" in 1992¹, which sought to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases to at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate classifying them as Developed, Developing or in a Transition Process

Three years later after the entry of the Convention in force, and to assure that the group of Developed Countries assume commitments legally binding reducing emission under an compliance regimen; was subscribed on the Kyoto Protocol which stipulate a group of Developed should reduce their emissions

¹ United Nations, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <http://unfccc.int/>



in the 2008- 2012 period to levels of the least 5 per cent over the levels of emissions quantified for the year 1990.

Before this transitional period began, a new round of the negotiation for the construction of the international agenda about climate change with little encouraging achievements was held in Bali, Indonesia. This is because although it was agreed to develop a two years process for planning and a long-term action it wasn't possible to agree on a range of emission reduction to avoid an increase of an equal to or greater than 2oC of the Earth's global average,² nor the financing mechanisms to accomplish the acquired commitments made at the Framework Convention just outlined

The basic agreement was to adopt the Bali Rout Map, which establishes a period of two years to negotiate and establish a shared vision action in the long term, including the agreement of a global goal of emission reduction, based on scientifically tested results of IPCC.³

Since then, there have been new Conferences of *Parties(COP)*, with the participation of negotiators and observers from practically all over the planet- that haven't achieved not very encouraging results, basically because of the short advance in the scientific definitions of emission and concentration reductions and also for the unclear definition of adaptation as a deep process of transformations in the causes of vulnerability, and exposition of a big part of the population in the countries catalogued as Developing Countries.

The actions and agreements that have been taken for the sake of fighting the problem have not been effective and, quite the contrary, emissions of greenhouse gases worldwide have risen steadily over the years within the majority of nations that- without significant exceptions such as United States- proposed a reduction emission.⁴

Additionally, the commitments made at the United Nations Framework Convention have not been completed, and the practical results of the subscription of this instrument have not been obtained, which implies not only that emissions and concentrations have increased, but that neither the strongly driven the processes of awareness, education, participation, technology transfer and, in general, reducing the impacts of accelerated climate change, had been implemented.

² Is the range established by the IPCC to prevent dangerous interference with the Earth's climate system (under the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC)

³ See Review, Aguilar and, Politing Position of the Regional Consultation for Risk Management before Climate Change and Environment, 2007, SI

⁴ Available Facts demonstrate an increment of 70% in the greenhouse gasses concentrations and emissions in 1970-2004 period. In the other hand, in the 1990-2004 the industrialized countries (without the economies in transition of Occidental Europe) increased their emissions in a 12.1%. Conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, quoted by: Aguilar and the Politing Position of the Regional Consultation for Risk Management before Climate Change and Environment, 2007, SI



Even worse, in a scenario in which they achieve the goals set in Kyoto Protocol for the period 2008-2012, which --as mentioned --established an emission reduction from 39 countries and groups of

industrialized countries, from at least 5% in regard to 1990 levels, significant mitigation nor major changes in trends toward accelerated climate change and its impacts have not been achieved. ⁵

The countries of Central America, parties of the Framework Convention, have been accomplishing some of the commitments agreed in relation with the transfer and dynamism from the initiatives encourage by the United Nations.

The countries of the Central American region, meanwhile signatories to the Framework Convention, have been fulfilling some of the commitments in function of transfers and dynamics resulting from the initiatives driven by the United Nations. Additionally, they have also shown interest in the construction of a regional agenda, these countries have signed the Regional Convention about Climate change and, the have already defined the Guidelines for a Regional Strategy on Climate change, and prepare to develop a detailed document of this strategy. In this sense, it is pertinent to review main data on the proposals and governmental practices in Central America, especially considering that they aren't developing an adequate role in the Conference of the Parties, where they present in some cases divergent and ambiguous posture.

The Regional Convention on Climate change was signed before the Framework Convention became valid. So although in general terms it is meant to promote policies and measures to protect the ozone layer and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; its emphasis is focused on strengthening networks and hydro meteorological services in the region. At the beginning of 2009, the Convention was in review and possible upgrade process, in order to adapt to the progress and challenges in the current issue.

Although the assumed commitments are far-reaching consequences, the initiatives about climate change in the region have not transcended to significant changes in economic, social, technological or environmental management. Among the actions undertaken are the establishment of the climate change offices, the elaboration of inventories and national communications on climate change, development of researches on vulnerability and adaptation and, in some cases, the sale of reductions in greenhouse effect gases emissions within the carbon market.

Concurrently with these trends, Central America has also been scenario of an increase in the number of programs and projects framed within the approach to risk management in disasters. These actions, despite of being closely linked with the purpose of adaptation to climate change and Reduction on impacts of disasters have been developed in most of cases in isolation.

⁵ Considering the scientific criteria that establish that for the concentrations levels in the atmosphere of those gasses don't generate dangerous interference in the Earth's climate system, the industrialized countries have to reduce their emissions in 25%-40% in regard to 1990 levels by 2020, a very far goal to the 5% that Kyoto Protocol establish.



Current status of the negotiations

From the Bali Rout there are only left two rounds and six month to conclude the negotiations in the COP15 in Copenhagen, without obtaining a political agreement between the different negotiations groups in the principal topics and neither a clear definition of the legal structure in the agreement. There persist doubts in the possibilities to achieve decisive agreements that bring guarantee to stop and initiate the reversion process of Global Warming and the implementation of measures that help the more vulnerable sectors in the planet through a new frame to adaptation.

To date, it doesn't count with any concrete advance in the establishment of goals to reduce the emission in Developed Countries to levels that accomplish the scientific criteria. Indeed, in the international levels have an agreement to maintain the global temperature greater to 2 degrees Celsius. The goals of emission reductions that have been adopted at the moment from some Developed Countries are far away to accomplish the IPCC recommendations; Japan, for example, had proposed to reduce its emission in just 8% from 1990 levels, meanwhile United States recently adopted an unilateral commitment to reduce its gas

emissions 17% but from 2005 levels. In addition, there are deep difference between the countries from the north and the south because the second need to adopt obligatory commitments in the emission reduction.

The emission reductions starting from deforestation and forest degradation (known as REDD for its initial letters in English) is a topic that recently has acquired more attention in the global negotiations. In its majority, Developed Countries have proposed to incorporate REDD as a flexible mechanism in the post 2012 agreement, so in that way the mentioned emission reduction can be allotted to Developed Countries trough Carbon Markets and allow them to achieve their goals in emission reductions. Meanwhile, developing countries with more proactive postures and conservationists NGOs Networks sustain that the benefits that REDD bring in mitigation terms have to be additional and not the substitution of the emission reductions that are require to be implement by Developed Countries, and for that REDD should be finance principally trough the creation of a compensation fund and not only trough carbon market. Therefore, this proposals refer there are some benefits derived from REDD that have to be value as critical factors to adaptation. There isn't a unique posture from the countries in the region related to this topic that in some cases changing from a posture to another.

There have verified that flexible mechanisms have also failed in the generation of financial resources required to the financing for adaptation actions inclusive in the more vulnerable countries. The collections executed trough the 2% from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) result insufficient in relation with the financials resources estimated by diverse Humanitarians Organizations like OXFAM and also multilateral financial organism like World Bank.



In financial issues, there is in the International Debate Center the necessity to adopt a new financial architecture that allow the implementation of the post 2012 agreement, in order to overcome the deficiency of the current financial mechanism. In general terms, the north nations have shown their purpose to assume the commitments related with the Public Funds additional to the Official

Development Assistance (0.7% from the Gross National Production of the countries members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) during the current process of the climate negotiations, under the arguments that should potentiate the role of Carbon Markets in the provision of resources require. Under this frame, the more advance economies of the south have to contribute also in the financial resources for mitigation, adaptation and buy the patents of high technology.

The more proactive postures from the south have been shown a favor position to the recognition of the climate debt. This point of view makes emphasis that the financial

contribution has to be in function of the historical responsibilities on the climate change generation and that the fundamental priorities of the countries of the south have to keep with the same purpose, the poverty reduction, the improvement of adaption capacities and vulnerability reduction. Although these points of views are favorable in the interest of the majority segments in Central America, so far, the countries in the region haven't supported them openly.

The mechanisms establish in the Convention on Climate Change and its protocol hasn't been effective in the generation of significant results in terms of the transfer of low carbon technologies to Developing Countries. In the current negotiations, it doesn't perceive any clearly purpose, between the countries of the north, to offer contributions that overcome the deficiency in the mechanism in force related to transfer, rescue and development of this type of technologies, and neither to make flexible the current frame in the intellectual properties rights and the designate of Public Funds to investigation and development issues.

Unfortunately, part of the interest that have moved the governments in the region and many other governments of poor countries to intervene in the denominated Conference of the Parties, subscribe conventions and strategies and ratify its commitments, has to do with the access of financing in exchange to emission reductions or carbon capture services. This implicate leave to the side the ethical spirit that is in the base of this problem because at the end has to do with the life of the most vulnerable part of the world population, and with the moderation of the consume guidelines of the minority population in the world located, essentially, in Developing Countries.



Statement

Under the base of the current state of the negotiations in order to contribute in the construction of a official political agenda in the region, the organizations that subscribed the present political position have in good to share the next statements:

1. About shared vision

Although Developing Countries haven't been responsible for Climate Change; they are specially affected for its negatives impacts. The historical emissions of developed countries, though they don't accept the atmospheric space that countries of the south require to their development; they are causing also severe damages to their life conditions in the more poor populations in Developing Countries.

These impacts are the direct results of the current greenhouse gasses concentration in the atmosphere caused predominantly by Developed Countries. Therefore, they have the responsibility to compensate for their contributions of the adverse affects of Climate Change trough an "adaptation debt" that Developed Countries owe to Developing Countries.

In the new global agreement on Climate Change should be sustain in the principal of climate justice, that necessary implicate the recognition of the climate debt of Developed Countries, that is part of a bigger ecological debt reflected trough a big environmental mark, excessive consume of resources, materials, energy and disproportionate contribution to exhaustion of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

2. In mitigation issues

- Developed countries are the majority in the United Nations and even so, they haven't put enough pressure that allow them to achieve a favorable political agreement in the course of the current Climate negotiations. In consequences, the Developed Countries have to adopt the goal of global emissions reduction that involve to a world scenery of minor greenhouse gases concentrations, in order to prevent dangerous interference in the Earth Climate Change system (25%-45% under the 1990 levels concentrations by 2020).

They haven't implement effectives measures that allow the implementation of emissions reduction in the main source; in this sense, the industrialized countries, should shown world leadership, changing the increasing tendency of its emissions trough a necessary transformations in theirs energetic systems, principally in the energy productions and transport, accomplishing in that way their commitments with politics and measures that generate real and permanent emissions reductions.



The absence of political will, and the development style adopt and promote by the industrialized countries through the International Financing Institutions (IFIs) haven't allowed the design and the adoption of international and national politics that guide a progressive decarbonization in their economies foment otherwise the use of renewable and alternative energies sources, discouraging in that way the consume and dissipation of natural resources; in order that the global emission

reductions goals become real and permanent reduction they have to be sustain through the fossil fuels consumption.

The food security and sovereignty hasn't been in the center of the international negotiations agenda, instead they have been promoting apparent solutions and partial solutions to the transcendent problems like, temporal (forestall options), delay (agro fuels and forestalls) and

opportunistic (soil carbon, geo engineering, forestalls) emissions reductions alternative that stop or delay the development and adoption in the next decades of new "low or carbon free" technologies, in Industrialized and Developing countries.

From the approximation of certain proposals that have been subscribed for some countries in the region under the frame of particular coalitions or countries group with tropical rain forests, the forest conservation hasn't been considered as a critical factor to adaptation in his whole dimension, emphasizing not only in the commercial aspects related to carbon business. These proposals don't only put in risk the environmental integrity of the future Climate global agreement, but also it goes in detriment with the effective implementation of other international instruments like United Nations Declaration on the rights of Indigenous People and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

3. In adaptation issues

The short advanced achieve so far in the definition of global frame to adaptation under the authority and guide from the Convention on Climate Change and its correspondent financial mechanism reflect that adaptation and vulnerability reduction are elements that don't bring the right importance in the current negotiations. It requires bigger efforts in the design and operation of appropriate and effective international mechanisms to facility the cooperative development and the technologies transfer to propitiate and help the development of strategies and measures of adaptation to adverse effects to Climate Change in Developing Countries

In the regional ambit, the guidelines of the Regional Strategy on Climate Change have been defined. However, inside them it continues assigning a priority range almost balanced to the efforts of mitigation and adaptation. This balance supposes that in the regional level haven't been assigning



the priority level that adaptation and vulnerability reduction require, which have to be in concordance with the economic and social reality of the majorities groups in Central America.

The focus of certain statements subscribed for some countries in the region during current negotiations process suppose that forest conservation haven't been seen as a critical aspect in the adaptation to Climate Change. The discussions around REDD alternatives have not only be focus in the mercantile aspects relate to Carbon Commerce, but also have to approach the value of the forest in biodiversity terms, the protection in presence of extreme events, the increment of infiltration and micro-weather generation to reduce the adverse effects in the extreme climate variability, among others.

Developing Countries are in the front of the challenge to promote integrality between the efforts that have already been developing in the Disasters Reduction Management, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that will develop the adaptation process to Climate Change, and therefore promote a reinforcement of the synergies effects in each of the action fields.

Although the reinforcement in the Risk factors and climate vulnerability of the population in the countries of the south have been propitiated the model of neoliberal economy stipulated by International Organizations, there not exist enough political will to evaluated and modified the regional and national politics in the international economic such as free market programs, measures in the political stabilization and the adjustment of the national structures in the economy of Developing Countries.

4. In financing issues

To date, the mechanism establish hasn't achieved a predictable and sufficient flow of Funds that permit to impulse, strengthen or expand the actions to adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer to Developing nations or regions.

It isn't able to resolve the problems with the same logic and instruments that cause the problems that what we want to resolve now. Therefore, it pretends to endow the new Climate international regimen with new financial mechanism based in the same logic and instruments that sustain the flexible mechanism have been implemented at the moment, and in that way will condemn the next climate change agreement to fail. This, of course, will bring social and environmental implications that are derived from the increment of higher of 2 degrees Celsius to the average global temperature in the present century.

A group of Developing Countries lead by Bolivia have encouraged trough its official proposals the Social Environmental Justice and also recognize the Climate Debt of the countries of the north. However, to date, not even one country of Central America have supported decidedly this



perspective through their officials' proposals. Otherwise, in occasions the region has been inclining in favor to proposals that help the more extreme postures in favor to Carbon Market.

The biggest concern of our Organizations networks in relation with this topic is that the bonds of our countries with the World Bank and the subordinated Organizations will commit them

therefore to unfavorable postures in relation with the new mechanism, based that the financial mechanism propose will only respond to the interest of majority groups in the region.

5. In technology transference issues

Inside the current Climate negotiation process, the parties confront the challenge to establish a mechanism that guarantee an effective transference of low carbon technologies. This can only be possible through a bigger level of commitment of the countries that have possibilities to contribute with financial and technical resources needed to start this new mechanism and that also have bigger levels in the responsibilities with the generation causes on Climate Change,

The new mechanism not only has to generate conditions that allow effective high technology transfer of low carbon print to developing countries, but also has to promote dynamics oriented to the rescue and development of traditional technologies that have already shown as a low carbon print alternative. The fusion of high technologies has to be in lower scale and the traditional technologies in bigger scales, in that way will reduce the dependence in centralized systems of technological control and will contribute to improve the life conditions of the most vulnerable communities.

The success of a technology transference mechanism will depend in the adjustments in the institutional frames on the national, regional and international areas that allow the overcome of the boundaries in the intellectual properties rights to the transference of high technologies with low carbon print to developing countries. Such transformations imply the establishment of an expert group in the creation and/ or transformation of regional and national entities according to the new global regimen.



Proposals

Shared vision

- It requires the recognition of the principals of climate justice as a premise to the establishment of fundamental aspects in the shared vision of the new global regimen on Climate Change.

The political agenda that governments and different sectors in the region will assume in the next negotiations meetings has to emphasize in the petition and negotiation of the accomplishment of the obligations that Developed Countries has in emission reductions, education, technology transfer, investigation and impact adaptation, among others and the aspects that not constituted real solutions, like the emission reductions in the countries of Central America, has to be in a secondary

level, because although is a desirable objective, it doesn't alter the transcendent causes, and neither the climate change impacts.

In mitigation issue

- It has to demand that the reduction of Gas Emissions of the industrialized countries has to be at least 25%-40% to 2020 related to 1990 and 95% to 2050 related with the same year base (1990), stabilizing the concentrations of the Greenhouse Gas Effects to 385 parts per million (ppm).

In the same way, it has to reject apparent solutions as the absorption of carbon through forest plantations, avoided deforestation, forest management and biological corridors, as these issues must be addressed in forums related to forests and biodiversity, and be approached with necessary caution deepening the adverse effects of these options on the environmental integrity of the Framework Convention and its Protocol. This same treatment should receive the agro combustible production, since it does not touch the roots of the problem and on the other hand puts pressure on resource use and provokes maladjustment to climate change.

The scale and distribution in the period of time of the commitments of emission reduction for every block of countries should be estimate in base of a clear and objective methodology that reflects, between other elements:

- The Historical Responsibility of the current concentrations
- The historical emission per capita and



- The portions of global emissions require by the Developing Countries to achieve their economical development, poverty and social reduction goals.

In adaption issues:

It has to create a permanent subsidiary organ in Adaptation, that implement efforts in a coherent and coordinated way to support Developing Countries to built bigger resilience levels to climate change impacts and avoid the occurrence of climate change associated disasters impacts.

The adaption and vulnerability reduction have to be the principal aspect and around them have to be built a national and regional strategy to face Climate Change, counting with the active participation of all the social groups and having as principal subject the human being, principally, humans beings who are more vulnerable and live in risky zones.

All Developing Countries should report to the COP with a frequency of two years theirs advance in the national implementation of the adaptation plans.

It has to recognize the importance of forest conservation as a critical factor to adaptation to Climate Change, principally for the most impoverished and vulnerable groups. Therefore, the discussion around REDD alternatives are not only focus in the mercantile aspects related to the carbon commerce, but also have to value the forest in biodiversity terms, the protection in the presence of extremes events, the increasing of infiltration and micro weather generation to reduce the adverse effects in the extreme climate variability.

It has to promote the search of production option with minor levels of contamination, bigger levels of efficiency and economy in the use of natural resources, and in the same way, an equal value-added distribution, where workers receive a bigger retribution for theirs participation in the productive process and society reproduction. This will be a powerful tool to overcome the challenges that high vulnerability and the exposition of threatening events implicate.

In financing issues:

It has to establish a new financial structure under the authority and guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that guarantee an accessible, stable, predictable and sufficient flow of the financial resources in order to implement the transformation, disasters risk reduction and adaptation to climate change process in Developing Countries, that although aren't the responsible of the problem, will suffer the bigger impacts.



The new financial mechanism has to incorporate a Retroactive and Permanent Compensation Fund oriented to finance the politics and national strategies on Climate Change in Developing Countries. The contribution to this fund has to stay out of the market

mechanism establish in the Kyoto Protocol (Emission Commerce, Clean Development Mechanism and joint implementation) and has to be differentiate and additional to the commitment of the 0.7% from the Organization for Economic *Co-operation and Development*; commitments that have to be related and also assume by the parties in concordance with Annex I. and be equivalent with the historical contribution that each one of the parties have in concordance in Annex 1 to the greenhouse gases concentration in the atmosphere.

This Fund has to finance the actions to adaptation that are derive from the national and regional strategies face to Climate Change of the countries in the region, principally the refers to:

- Maintenance and increasing of forest coverage, investments oriented to modify the patrons in the soil use and promote the mix systems with agro forestall silvopastoral and less aggressive to the environment.
- Generation, transference, and rescue of carbon low print technology
- Infrastructure works and construction of local capacities, techniques and organizational to reduce the vulnerability and resilience creation.

The financial contribution in this compensation mechanism has to be estimate at least from:

- The ecosystems services borrow by the natural drainage of greenhouse effect of the region
- By the exclusion of the rights of the developing countries to accede in an equitable way to a common possession, like the atmosphere.
- In Compensation concept the material and human damages provoke by natural phenomenon associated with climate change in Developing Countries.

In technology transference issues:

The establishment of a new mechanism under the Convention that allow the transfer, rescue and development of low carbon print technologies with oriented measures to make more flexible the current intellectual proprieties, just like the creation of a regional center of investigation, development and rescue of technologies to the mitigation and adaptation process.

This mechanism has to be in charge to assist the Developing Countries in the identification, transfer, development and rescue of low carbon print technologies that contribute to improve the energetic



efficiency in the productive sectors and also improve the adaptation capacities in the most vulnerable sectors.

The parties adhere to the coming global agreement on Climate Change have to remove the boundaries to importation and exportation of renewable energies and high technologies efficient to energy use in which we can find the following, tax charges, patents, intellectual properties rights, among others.

It has to establish cooperation regional center to the technologic development in order to establish facilities trough private- public alliance to rescue and diffuse the traditional and ancestral practices that contribute to improve the local capacities in the most vulnerable groups. These regional centers also should be in charge of the development, transference and diffusion of renewable energies and others technologies that improve the energetic efficiency in the productive sectors in the respective regions.

Finally, climate change is a fact that put in risk the existence of the human specie in the planet, the solution of its causes necessarily passes through changes in the conduct patterns and the ethic that accompany the way of acting of our specie. The ideology in process that dominate in the planet responses to anthropocentric vision in where the human being adapt and try to control the nature to satisfied theirs needs from an individualist, occidental and competitive vision based in the appropriation of the natural resources without any limits. However, there exist world visions of the use of natural resources based in the spirituality, science and techniques proceeding from the traditional knowledge of the indigenous communities.

This world visions where the world isn't full of raw material, and instead is a sacred and live entity, and where the human being is as a part of a everything and not like dominator or controller of the nature. The rescue of this world visions can help to reorient the conduct patterns adopted until now by our species that attempt against our self existence. Trough these world visions is possible to incorporate ways of lives and world visions that don't perceive the accumulation and excessive ambition as the only way to happiness, but instead t contributed to expand our horizon to possibilities that transform ourselves and then the world we live.

For our side, we reiterate our firm commitment to contribute with the execution of actions in our own institutional and joint task with the national governments to decrease the negative aspects on Climate Change about the life conditions of more vulnerable population in Central America.

SUSTAINABILITY WATCH NETWORK CENTRAL AMERICAN