



Interventions in Governance



Check in Question

What comes to mind when you think of “Governance”? One Word.

Questions to Consider:



- What is governance?
- How does it relate to climate change?
- Why is governance important?
- How does the state governance system come to be seen as common-sense?
- How do interventions in Governance relate to inequality, race and climate change?

What is Governance?



Governance according to Foucault:

- Modern “juridico-discursive” conceptions of power as sovereign, law-like and prohibitive
- Operates through multiple, local and unstable relations of power
- Organized relationally between subjects
- Constitutes domination through capitalism, patriarchy and racism
- Relies on the hegemonic production of knowledge



Nation-State Governance as Common-Sense

“Common sense is not rigid and stationary, but is in continuous transformation, becoming enriched with scientific notions and philosophical opinions that have entered into common circulation...Common sense creates the folklore of the future, a relatively rigidified phase of popular knowledge in a given time and place”.

-Antonio Gramsci (Italian Philosopher)

Global Governance



What is global governance?

“Global governance is understood as involving the relations of rulers and ruled and the way that this is mediated through the complex interplay of international organizations, **states** and social and political forces from both below and above. In this context international organizations may be identified as both a set of hegemonic mechanisms as well as **institutional frameworks for contesting and modifying the principal institutions of world order**”.

-Stephen Gill, 2015, P. 8

Neoliberalism as governance



Neoliberalism is a term used to describe state and international governance initiatives:

- free trade & lowered trade barriers
- deregulation of capital markets
- enhanced role of the private sector or privatization
- reduction in government investment in the economy.
- Relies on network of state and international organizations
- Capitalism + Liberal Ideology (Individualism, Freedom, Progress)
- Land and extraction play key roles in its economics

Neoliberalism and Common-Sense

"From its conception, the neoliberal project has been grounded in the foundational claim that 'there is no alternative' to its prescriptions for market-friendly limited government, privatization, deregulation and financial liberalization on a global scale". -Janet Brodi

Instead of expansive growth and prosperity for all the neoliberal era has been marked by:

- a series of financial crises,
- severe recessions, uneven growth polarization in wealth, income and life chances around the globe
- Climate Change




Global Governance: Beyond Inequality

“what is expelled from the operational space of global governance cannot be governed, or made better, by that same system of global governance”.

“This systemic shift signals that the sharp increase in displaced peoples, in poverty, in deaths from curable illnesses and more are part of this new phase. They are not anomalous. They are in some ways, at least, the outcome of existing governance systems”.

-Saskia Sassen, (2015) *In Critical perspectives on the crisis of global governance : Reimagining the future*



How might we expand on definitions and forms of governance interventions in climate change that are inclusive of race and indigeneity?



Activity

Forms of Governance Interventions:

- National
- International
- Alternate/Indigenous/Beyond Nation-State

The New Green Deal



Jobs + Climate Change Action:

- US Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
 - Inspired by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
1. Create new green jobs
 2. Lessen inequality
 3. Eliminate US greenhouse gas pollution
 4. All power from clean, renewable, zero-emission energy

grist





Global Green Deal: “Opportunity from Crisis”

Proposed international governance response to multiple Global Crises in 2008:

- International economic crises spurred by US mortgage crisis
- World fuel and food crisis: rising costs and shortages
- Rise in global environmental challenges: climate change, energy insecurity, freshwater scarcity, threats to ecosystems, widespread poverty in developing economies



G20

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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About the IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Millenium Development Goals:



Eradicate Extreme Poverty and
Hunger by 2015





The Global Poor and Fragile Environments

“Poor people in developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the loss of critical ecological services. Nearly 1.3 billion people – over a fifth of the world’s population – live in fragile environments found in developing economies”

“In developing regions, those countries with a larger fraction of their population living on fragile lands also tend to have a higher incidence of rural poverty”



Global Green New Deal: Meeting Challenges

Three Main Objectives:

1. Revive world economy, create employment opportunities and protect vulnerable groups
2. Reduce carbon dependency, ecosystem degradation and water scarcity
3. Further Millennium Development Goal of ending extreme world poverty by 2025

Will Require:

1. National actions by governments and global coordination of the international actions
2. The aim of a GGND strategy should revive international economy and forge economic model based on reducing environmental harm and scarcities
3. Training workers for 21st century skills, creating new employment opportunities and reducing carbon dependency of all economies



Break

Video





Video



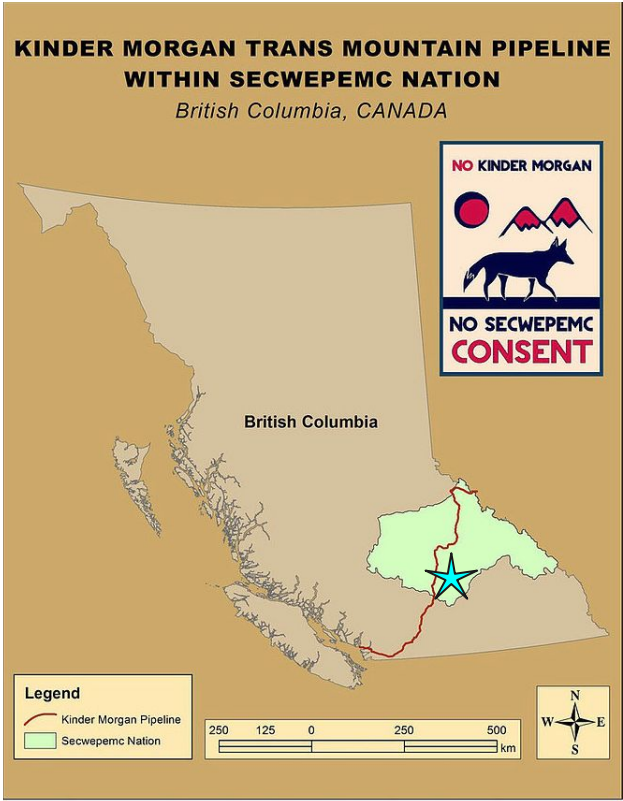
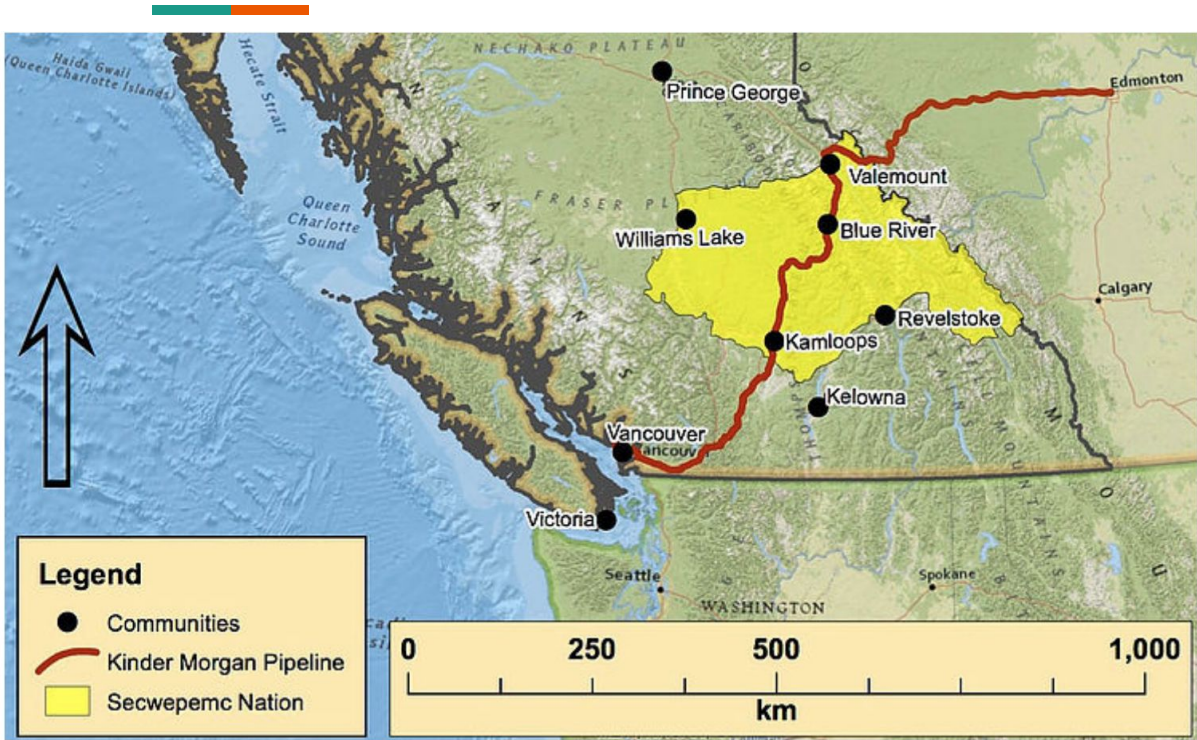


Solar Panels and Sisterhood

Emilee Gilpin, 2017

- Tiny House Warriors - Kanahus Manuel
- Lubicon Solar - Melina Laboucan-Massimo
- Multi-dimensional work against KM expansion
- Secwepemc Risk Assessment

“By harnessing the power of the sun, we’re telling Kinder Morgan and the Trudeau government that our energy systems can help nurture life instead of destroying it” Kanahus Manuel



Source: Secwepemc Risk Assessment 2017

Solar Panels and Sisterhood

- Anti-spawning mats
- NEB Violation
- Anushka Azadi

“This is a relatively new science, without a body of supporting evidence for its success.” Calum Bonnington, Trans Mountain Fisheries Biologist



Photo: TransMountain Blog



Solar Panels and Sisterhood

- Open-net fish farms on traditional 'Namgis territory
- Karissa Glendale
- *Observers, not occupiers*

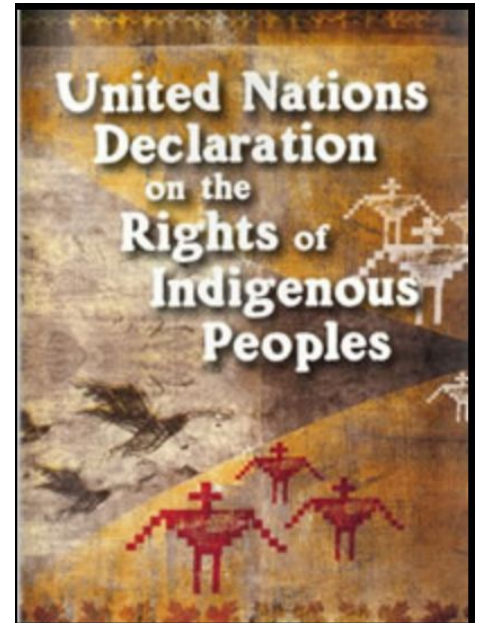
WILD SALMON



PROTECTOR
CLEANSING OUR WATERS

Solar Panels and Sisterhood

- Secwepemc Risk Assessment
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - UNDRIP
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada - TRC
- Self-determination and relationship-building

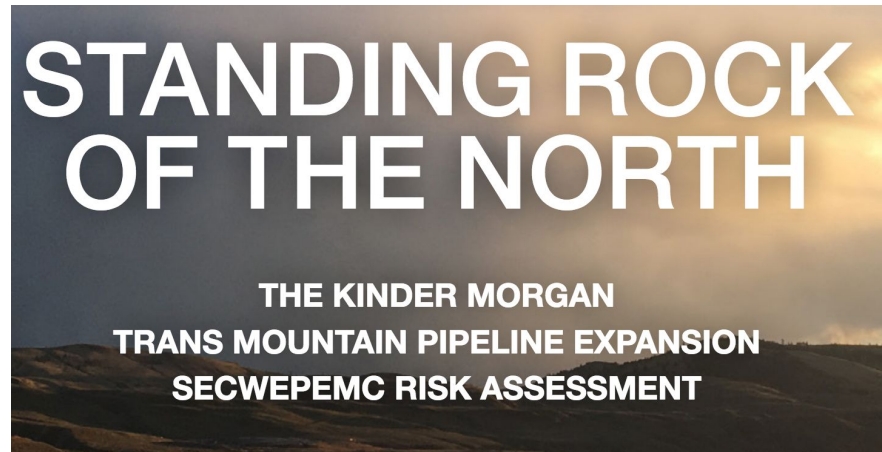




Secwepemc Risk Assessment

- 2017 - Prepared by the Indigenous Network on Economies and Trade
- Discusses history of Trans Mountain Pipeline beginning in 1951

1. Secwepemc Land Defense Risk
2. Legal Risk
3. Economic Risk
4. Political Risk
5. Reputational Risk
6. Regulatory Risk
7. Climate Risk





UNDRIP

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

- Not legally binding under international law
- Adopted in 2007, after 25 years of deliberation
- 143 states in favour, 11 abstained
- 4 states opposed - Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA
- Opposers have since changed official position
- *“Contains provisions that are fundamentally incompatible with Canada’s constitutional framework”*



Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.



Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.



Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.



TRC - Calls to Action

- 94 items
- Mostly addressing levels of Canadian government
- Also journalism programs, church parties, medical and nursing schools, law schools and societies, among others


Two main sections:

- **Legacy** (Child Welfare, Education, Language and Culture, Health, Justice)
- **Reconciliation** (e.g. Canadian Governments and UNDRIP, Equity for Aboriginal People in the Legal System, Professional Development and Training for Public Servants, Education for Reconciliation, Business and Reconciliation, Newcomers to Canada, etc.)

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.



94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.



Break

Mapping Activity



- 3 Groups
- Sticky Notes

Each group add to map (one category each):

1. G20 Countries
2. Environmental/Land Defender
3. Non-UNDRIP signatories that are G20 Countries

- Look for patterns in governance interventions
- Distribution of power/direct actions
- What's missing?

G20 MAP

G20 MEMBERSHIP COUNTRY



G20 MEMBERSHIP COUNTRY

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<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/ng-interactive/2017/jul/13/the-defenders-tracker>

- List of 197 land defenders killed in 2017 (with map and patterns 2014-2017)
- <https://ejatlas.org/> → Could go to website and search specific type of actions to map? - go by group interest?

