

RIGHTS OF NATURE: TIMELINE

The **Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund (CELDf)** has been at the forefront of the Rights of Nature movement for over a decade, working in the first places in the world – including communities and states in the *United States*, as well as *Ecuador* – to advance Rights of Nature laws.

Today, **CELDf’s International Center for the Rights of Nature** is working in the *U.S., Nepal, India, Australia, Mexico*, and other countries, in partnership with grassroots groups, communities, civil society, tribal nations, indigenous peoples, and governments, to advance the Rights of Nature at local, state, and national levels.

BELOW ARE KEY MOMENTS IN THE GROWING MOVEMENT FOR LEGAL RIGHTS OF NATURE:

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2006 | 2008



2006 Tamaqua Borough, Pennsylvania, in the U.S., banned the dumping of toxic sewage sludge as a violation of the Rights of Nature. Tamaqua is the very first place in the world to recognize the Rights of Nature in law. Since 2006, dozens of communities in ten states in the U.S. have enacted Rights of Nature laws.



2008 Ecuador became the first country in the world to recognize the Rights of Nature in its national constitution. In 2011, the first Rights of Nature court decision was issued in the Vilcabamba River case in Ecuador, upholding the Rights of Nature constitutional provisions.

2010 | 2011

2010 Bolivia held the *World People’s Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth*, where the *Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth* was issued. It has been submitted to the U.N. for consideration.

The *Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature* was formed. In 2014, the Global Alliance sponsored the first *Rights of Nature Tribunal* in Ecuador. Subsequent tribunals have now been held, including in Bonn in 2017.

Bolivia’s Legislative Assembly passed the *Law of the Rights of Mother Earth*.

2011 A campaign was launched in Nepal to advance the Rights of Nature. Today, Members of Parliament are considering a Rights of Nature constitutional amendment.



2012 | 2013

2012 A campaign was launched in India to recognize rights of the Ganga River through national legislation. The campaign slogan is “Ganga’s Rights are Our Rights.”

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) adopted a policy to incorporate the Rights of Nature in its decision-making processes.

2013 The campaign for the European Citizen’s Initiative for the Rights of Nature was launched. The initiative process allows citizens to present proposals to the European Union government for consideration.



2014 | 2015

2014 The first state constitutional amendment to include Rights of Nature was proposed in Colorado, in the U.S. Efforts are now advancing in Ohio, Oregon, New Hampshire, and other states.

The New Zealand Parliament passed the *Te Urewera Act*, finalizing a settlement between the Tūhoe people and the government. The Act recognizes the Te Urewera – a former national park – as having “legal recognition in its own right.”

2015 Sweden’s Riksdag considered a motion to create a commission to prepare a proposal on how the Rights of Nature can be incorporated into Swedish law.

Pope Francis, in calling for a new era of environmental protection, declared, “A true ‘right of the environment’ does exist...”

2016

The Green Party of England and Wales adopted a Rights of Nature policy platform. The Greens in Scotland have taken similar steps.

The Ho-Chunk Nation took a first vote for a Rights of Nature tribal constitutional amendment, the first tribal nation in the U.S. to do so.

Colombia’s Constitutional Court ruled that the Rio Atrato possesses rights to “protection, conservation, maintenance, and restoration,” and established joint guardianship for the river shared by indigenous people and the national government.



2017

Mexico City incorporated language into the city constitution which requires a law to be passed which would “recognize and regulate the broader protection of the rights of nature formed by all its ecosystems and species as a collective entity subject to rights.”

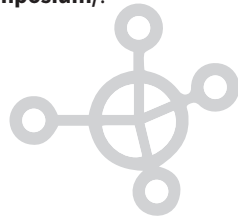
The New Zealand Parliament finalized the *Te Awa Tupua Act*, granting the Whanganui River legal status as an ecosystem.

The High Court of Uttarakhand in India issued rulings recognizing the Ganga and Yamuna Rivers, glaciers, and other ecosystems as legal persons with certain rights.

Lafayette, Colorado, in the U.S., enacted the first *Climate Bill of Rights*, recognizing rights of humans and nature to a healthy climate, and banning fossil fuel extraction as a violation of those rights.

Colorado River v. State of Colorado was filed in U.S. federal court. In this first-in-the-nation lawsuit, an ecosystem sought recognition of its legal rights.

The international *Rights of Nature Symposium* was held at Tulane Law School in the U.S. The *Rights of Nature Principles* – outlining the central elements of Rights of Nature laws – were issued from the Symposium. The Principles are available at <https://celdf.org/rights-nature-symposium/>.



The Municipality of Bonito, in the State of Pernambuco in Brazil, enacted a rights of nature law, securing rights to “exist, thrive, and evolve.”

2018 | 2019

2018 The Ponca Nation of Oklahoma, in the U.S., adopted a customary law on the rights of nature.

The Colombian Supreme Court recognized the Amazon as a “subject of rights.”

In Colombia, the Administrative Court of Boyacá recognized the Páramo in Pisba, a high Andean ecosystem facing significant mining, as a “subject of rights.”

The Municipality of Paudalho, in the State of Pernambuco in Brazil, enacted a rights of nature law.

The High Court of Uttarakhand in India recognized rights of the “entire animal kingdom.”



2018 The White Earth band of the Chippewa Nation adopted the “Rights of the Manoomin” law securing legal rights of manoomin, or wild rice, a traditional staple crop of the Anishinaabe people. This is the *first law* to secure legal rights of a particular plant species. Rights of Manoomin was also adopted by the 1855 Treaty Authority.

The National Lawyers Guild in the United States amended the organization’s constitution to include the rights of nature, stating “human rights and the rights of ecosystems shall be regarded as more sacred than property interests...”

2019 The *Lake Erie Bill of Rights* was adopted by the people of Toledo, Ohio. This is the first law in the U.S. to secure rights of a specific ecosystem.



We need your help to advance the Rights of Nature.

Please donate at celdf.org.

Thank you!

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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

P.O. BOX 360
MERCERSBURG, PA 17236
+1-717-498-0054
RIGHTSOFNATURE@CELDf.ORG

FACEBOOK:
FACEBOOK.COM/CELDf/

TWITTER:
@CELDf @RIGHTSOFNATURE