FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION (QUAKERS)
www.quno.org

Quaker United Nations Office

Avenue du Mervelet 13
CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel +41 (22) 748 4804
Fax +41 (22) 748 4819
Email ltownhead@quno.ch

FWCC / QUNO submission to the Katowice Committee of Experts
September 2022

Submission: ***to facilitate, exchange and share experience and best practices in the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies*****.**

This report focuses on best practice approaches to climate action that can, in particular, benefit, people in poverty and promote sustainable development. The material has also been shared the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights.

Introduction:

This submission by the Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO) explores how incorporating the human rights of people in poverty into national plans for a greener economy can promote fairer, more ambitious and effective outcomes to address root causes of climate change, enhance biodiversity, and transform power structures that maintain avoidable and extreme poverty.

This submission draws on expertise from our four QUNO programmes, specifically: The Human Impacts of Climate Change, Sustainable and Just Economic Systems, Human Rights and Refugees, and Peace and Disarmament.

This submission will also reflect how incorporating the human rights of people in poverty promotes environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies.

We will offer input grounded in three principles: what is 1) Fair, 2) Ambitious and 3) Effective.

We will then offer observations and examples of good/promising practice examples, as well as some practice examples which persist, in the areas of:

- Energy: the switch to renewable energy sources and improved energy efficiency
- Housing: encouraging energy performance of buildings
- Planned obsolescence and life cycle of products
- The impacts of the transition on employment
- Land use, including food waste and diet

Principle 1: Fair

National plans for a greener economic system which integrate human rights-based approaches (HRBA) are more likely to be experienced by communities as fair. Rights-based approaches, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples, involve the full range of rights and protections to which States are already committed. Including human rights in green economic recovery and other environment related policies are obligations States have to rights-holders.

Rights-based approaches should also consider the potential rights of nature, where the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is valued as a priority.

Rights-based approaches uphold public participation and help promote decentralized decision making, which leads to the more effective inclusion of normally disenfranchised groups, such as people living in poverty. The inclusion of the most vulnerable communities can lead to more effective policy outcomes, helping to ensure their valuable insights and experiences define policy which can, in turn, more effectively address the very issues a policy aims to solve.

As climate action becomes more urgent, rights-based approaches are increasingly important to ensure actions undertaken do not aggravate the precarity of people living in poverty, but rather are used as an opportunity to create a more sustainable and equal world.

Failure to include public participation, including integration of human rights of those living in poverty, will be felt as 'unfair' and may result in rejected climate action. For example, the 2018 French fuel tax rise resulted in a backlash that damaged confidence for future climate action[1]. The tax was imposed on petrol users but not directly on the companies extracting the fossil fuels, often know as a 'polluter's pay' approach, where tax revenue can in turn be used to support the poorest and fund transitions.

In this way, an 'unfair' climate action can negatively affect our second principle, 'ambition'.

Principle 2: Ambitious

Ambitious climate action is essential for States to pursue efforts, as committed to in the Paris Agreement, to stabilize global temperature rise at 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. The 2018 IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C concluded that 1.5C stabilization was possible, while stating that without urgent action, '*climate change could lead to significant impacts on extreme poverty by 2030'*, and that, '*identifying and addressing poverty and inequality is at the core of staying within a safe and just space for humanity'*.[2]

Ambition in green policies is critical to protect the human rights of people in poverty, and the health and restoration of biodiversity. As concluded in the 2019 IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land, *'at around 2°C of global warming the risk from permafrost degradation and food supply instabilities are projected to be very high. Additionally, at around 3°C of global*

[1] https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/dec/05/france-wealth-tax-changes-gilets-jaunes-protests-president-macron
[2] IPCC, (2018). Chapter 5: Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities In: Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C chp,5 p.10. https://report.ipcc.ch/sr15/pdf/sr15_chapter5.pdf

warming risk from vegetation loss, wildfire damage, and dryland water scarcity are also projected to be very high'.[3]

John Knox, former Special Rapporteur to Human Rights and the Environment, concluded that *'complying with human rights obligations not only helps to protect the rights of everyone affected by climate change. As the Human Rights Council has affirmed, it also promotes policy coherence, legitimacy and sustainable outcomes.*[4] The success of green economy transitions are and will increasingly so be based on policies which are experienced as coherent and legitimate – their sustainable outcomes will define their success, and in turn their ambition.

Rights-based green economic policies can amplify the voices of people living in extreme poverty and ensure the agency of these communities to help shape the policies and approaches that will impact them most directly. This is about more than consultation, as it is about ensuring the decision-making power of those most vulnerable. This will produce more innovative and sustainable decisions owned by those most affected. Ambition asks for an extensive examination of how we distribute power, and challenges systems predicated on saviorism or maintaining the status quo.

Principle 3: Effective

It can be argued that what is 'effective', will be experienced as fair and ambitious. Yet the term 'effective' can be divisive. For example, in a green economy setting, does effective mean 'reduced greenhouse gas emissions' only? If so, what is the cost to human society and nature as a result of this policy?

To be effective, we would argue that emissions reduction (or other green economic approaches) need to integrate sustainable and just approaches. This includes prioritizing policies which benefit the poorest, such that outcomes aim to reduce inequality and extreme wealth alongside achieving environmental protection and regeneration. To quote Professor Tim Jackson (noting that this statistic is over 10 years old) , '*The global economy is almost five times the size it was half a century ago and has been accompanied by the degradation of an estimated 60% of the world's ecosystems.'*[5] In mainstream, unsustainable economic systems, humanity has identified the root causes, yet is still without the political will to lead transformation and to embrace the understanding that a society which does not care for its poorest is a society that will fail to be resilient at a time of unprecedented (in human history) environmental crises due to human activity.

[3] IPCC, (2019), Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, p. 16, A5.3. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/ uploads/2019/08/Edited-SPM_Approved_Microsite_FINAL.pdf
[4] Knox, J., (2016). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. In: Report to the 31st session of the UN Human Rights Council. p. 20. https:// papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2729611
[5] Jackson, T. (2009). Prosperity without Growth? - The transition to a sustainable economy. Sustainable Development Commission. http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/data/files/ publications/prosperity_without_growth_report.pdf

In sum, climate action which is experienced as sustainable and just, and which incorporates the human rights of people in poverty into national plans, will determine the success of climate related policies.

Funding of fair, ambitious, and effective green economic transformations:

Historic and current distributions of power and wealth exacerbate marginalization, inequality and extreme poverty. Mainstream economic systems continue to stress material growth and unchecked accumulation of wealth on a planet with finite natural resources, resulting in systemic inequality and environmental crises, including climate change, which are unprecedented in human history and increase species extinction, including our own. Efforts to create sustainable and just economic, social and political systems promote climate action that can more effectively transform the root causes of climate change.

Steps to fair, ambitious and effective funding of climate action could include:

- ✓ Implementing a wealth tax (net assets tax) to ensure equitable tax collection
- ✓ Ending of off-shore tax havens, to ensure appropriate taxation
- ✓ Taxing drivers of climate change and other environmental crises at source (fossil fuel extraction, large scale industrial agriculture):
    - income generated from tax in turn funds vulnerable communities to cope with price shifts
- ✓ Ending fossil fuel subsidies - shift subsidizes to fund decentralized (community/ individual-owned) renewable energy systems
- ✓ Instituting a carbon tax on all fossil fuels[6]
- ✓ Implementing land reform – including tenant land rights to purchase land, limits to excessive levels of individual land ownership
- ✓ Establishing state development banks to fund green efforts at community/citizen level, with fair, non-commercial interest/loan rates, or eliminating interest rates to implement direct cash transfer to people
- ✓ Creating Feed-in Tariffs to enable community ownership of renewable energy projects[7]
- ✓ Supporting internationally coordinated debt relief (post pandemic especially)

EXAMPLES

The following examples relate to the five categories listed in the introduction above.

[6] Government of Sweden, https://www.government.se/government-policy/taxes-and-tariffs/swedens-carbon-tax/
[7] ENVINT, OSEA, http://www.communityplanning.net/pub-film/pdf/GuideToDevelopingACREProject.pdf, pp. 39-4

A. Energy: the switch to renewable energy sources and improved energy efficiency

Our research on peacebuilding and renewable energy systems has highlighted the democratization of energy ownership as having positive effects especially the poor, marginalized and other vulnerable communities. Democratizing ownership would entail a shift of government subsidies from the fossil fuel industry to individual and community owned renewable energy systems.

Good practice examples:

- The Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek/Gull Bay First Nation, an Indigenous community in Ontario, built Canada's first fully-integrated micro-grid, using solar panels and battery storage to replace diesel fuel for producing electricity.[8] Energy sovereignty is important to Indigenous communities, especially as across the United States and Canada these communities disproportionately live in extreme poverty.
- The electrification of remote and rural communities has significant gender implications. With the expansion of renewable energy-based grids, electrification projects which foster participation of women and girls are more tailored efficiently to needs and provide opportunities for income generation among those living in extreme poverty. Examples of such actions are powering social services such as dispensaries to improve maternal health, public lighting to increase women's safety, and electrical water pumps to facilitate water fetching in last-mile communities.[9]
- In the Central African Republic a scheme was put in place to tackle sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking, through providing housing kits and the installation of 50 solar-powered street lights in communities known for having a high prevalence of SGBV.[10] By giving community members responsibility for the solar lights in the vicinity of their homes, and the fact that the resources were successfully managed by the communities themselves, the scheme ensured collective ownership and saw the mobilization of social cohesion in the fight against SGBV.[11]
- Morocco is reducing its dependence on foreign oil markets by shifting fossil fuel subsidies to domestically generated renewable energy. With examples such as the solar plant of Ouarzazate I and the Tafarya Wind Park, Morocco is also enhancing connectivity with remote impoverished communities and spurring job creation. Morocco is also expanding funding for tertiary training opportunities, and thus enhancing the domestic capacity to maintain and expand renewable energy production.[12]

[8] Mashkawiziiwin Energy, http://www.gullbayfirstnation.com/mashkawiziiwin-energy/
[9] Mele, R. C., "Approaching Electrification in Last Mile Communities with a Gender Perspective", https://fsr.eui.eu/approaching-electrification-in-last-mile-communities-with-a-gender-perspective/#/?utm_source=external%20mailing%20lists&utm_medium=generic%20text&utm_campaign=article_promotion_low_rcm_article_iisd
[10] Edwards, I.,, "The role of decentralized energy in peacebuilding," Quaker United Nations Office (2018) https://quno.org/sites/default/files/resources/QUNO_Role%20of%20DRE%20in%20Peacebuilding_FINAL_0.pdf, p. 9.
[11] Ibid.
[12] GSI Report, "Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and the Just Transition", https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-just-transition.pdf

- Distribution of decentralized renewable energy ownership to people in poorer socio-economic status in developed countries would include elements from German and Danish models. Energiewende is the name for the energy transition in Germany, a full-scale transformation of their society and economy that triggered a strong increase in renewable energy supply in the country. It endorses a general vision of an alternative society based on decentralized structures, bottom-up processes, participatory democracy, and environmentally conscious economies with a decentralized, renewable power supply with many smaller, localized producers. Mostly small actors, like farmers, co-ops, citizen-led groups, and other non-industry companies, have invested in green energy production, mostly thermal and solar PV, bio-energy and onshore wind technology.[13] In Germany, about 50% of renewable energy projects are community owned, with more than 100,000 individuals owning a stake in a wind project. For solar PV, people could get a loan from the government owned development bank (KfW) and energy companies were required to purchase the electricity generated at guaranteed subsidized electricity rates, which in turn paid back the loan directly until the solar panels were fully owned. This inclusivity meant that wealth did not determine who was able to benefit from the renewable energy boom.[14]
- For a recent article by leading climate science and negotiation voices, on mini-grids and Covid-19 related recovery supporting people living in poverty, see here

Poor practice (failure to incorporate the human rights of people in poverty):

- The construction and operationalization of the Frosen Wind Farm in Storheia, Norway, significantly impacts the Sami way of life, their food security, and financial stability, as it disrupts and destroys reindeer herding land.[15] The wind farm's production of renewable energy is exclusively for export as Norway already produces 99% of its energy from renewable energy sources. The violation of Indigenous Peoples Rights and the absence of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent further marginalizes the Sami.
- The coastal Isthmus of Tehuantepec region of Oaxaca, Mexico – known locally as the Istmo –is regarded as one of the best wind energy generating sites in the world. Marketed as a preeminent solution to mitigating climate change, wind energy is now applying increasing pressure on indigenous groups in the region.[16] Such pressures include exploitative land deals, increased electricity prices for local communities, and distressing ecological change.[17]
- The increased transition to biofuels without a pre-emptive policy managing the production and supply of food led to a weakening of food security, especially for States

[13] Hockenos, P., (2015). The history of the Energiewende. Clean Energy Wire. Available online.
[14] ENVINT Consulting and the Ontario Sustainable Energy Association (OSEA), (2010). Guide to Developing a Community Renewable Energy Project in North America. Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Quebec. p14-40. Available online.
[15] Business and Human Rights Resource Centre https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/norway-to-build-wind-farm-despite-un-calls-to-suspend-project-over-concerns-of-impact-on-indigenous-herders%E2%80%99-livelihoods-0; Arctic Deeply https://www.newsdeeply.com/arctic/articles/2016/04/20/saami-reindeer-herders-fight-wind-farm-project
[16] Alexander Dunlap, "The 'solution' is now the problem: wind energy, colonization and the 'genocide-ecocide nexus' in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, *The International Journal of Human Rights* 22, no.4: p. 550.
[17] Ibid, p. 559.

with large percentages of the population living in extreme poverty like Egypt. This led to malnutrition and hunger for many people, and fueled unrest and instability.[18]

- In Lucingweni in South Africa a renewable energy mini-grid was planned and built. However, due to the absence of any public participation by local beneficiaries and a lack of communication with local communities, alongside unmet expectations and operational problems, distrust built up and ultimately resulted in vandalism of the mini-grid.[19]

B. Housing: encouraging energy performance of buildings

Good practice:

- In Samoa, a return to Indigenous architecture and urban planning such as in Sa'anapu, allows for more climate resilience in the face of both sudden and slow onset climate disasters and energy efficiency.[20]
- As currently approximately 75% of the European building stock is energy inefficient, there is a tremendous opportunity to significantly reduce emissions through deep renovation. The HEART project, of which Housing Europe - a manager of 11% of Europe's social housing stock - is a partner, is creating a participation-based, multifunctional retrofit toolkit that can transform buildings into low-energy homes and offices. Deep renovation can also contribute to reducing the cost of living for low-income families in social housing while providing more sustainable, safer, and warmer housing.[21] However deep renovation rates need to be raised significantly to secure European mitigation commitments.[22]

Poor practice (failure to incorporate the human rights of people in poverty):

- The Right to Safe and Adequate Housing highlights the disproportionate impacts of climate change on people in extreme poverty as informal housing and poor infrastructure make these communities more at risk[23], with women and girls being particularly vulnerable as case studies from slums and other informal settlements in South Asia

[18] Mitra, S., "Renewable Energy and Conflict", https://www.international-alert.org/blogs/renewable-energy-and-conflict-unexplored-links
[19] Republic of South Africa, SONEDI, UK-AID, "Sustainability of Decentralized Energy Systems", https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/reports/decentralised_renewableenergysystems_report.pdf
[20] Eco-Business, https://www.eco-business.com/news/samoas-architects-look-past-boost-climate-resilience/
[21] Ayoub, H.J.S, "Could Social Housing be the First to Decarbonize?", https://revolve.media/could-social-housing-be-the-first-to-decarbonize/
[22] Filippidou, F., et al, "Are we moving fast enough? The energy renovation rate of the Dutch non-profit housing using the national energy labelling database", https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421517304548
[23] Lee, D., "The Impact of Natural Disasters on Neighborhood Poverty Rate: A Neighborhood Change Perspective", https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0739456X18769144; Nwanko, S. I., Nwanko, C. V. "The Impact of Climate Change on Urban Slums in Nigeria", https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334732844_THE_IMPACT_OF_CLIMATE_CHANGE_ON_URBAN_SLUMS_IN_NIGERIA

demonstrate[24]. Additionally, uneven recovery[25] cements housing inequalities and often fuels internal displacement.

C. Planned obsolescence and life cycle of products

Good practice

- Encourage the examination of examples in various IPCC reports concerning changes in energy demand associated with improvements in energy efficiency and behavior change, specifically, the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C. While behavior changes are often in relation to excess, there remain examples where those living in poverty can benefit.

Poor practice (failure to incorporate the human rights of people in poverty):

- The transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs) is often heralded as a positive, however the production of EVs is based upon the unsustainable extractive mining of rare natural resources such as lithium and cobalt which cause immense environmental pollution for communities living in extreme poverty, and maintains poorly paid and unhealthy labor practices. In the countries where EVs are sold and promoted as a solution, EV policies perpetuate car-centric mobility often at the expense of public transportation and additional urban green spaces, which disproportionately affects the livelihoods and well-being of those living in poverty.[26]
- Renewable energy technology in general is reliant on the mining of minerals and metals, which are critical to the development and use of renewables such as solar panels and wind turbines.[27] Negative effects include environmental degradation and pollution, dangerous labor standards and practices, alongside the risk of fueling grievances, tensions and conflict, especially in existing contexts of fragility and weak governance.[28] However, there are opportunities to reduce the negative consequences of mining minerals and metals for renewable technologies and electric cars. For example, the development of new technologies and metal substitution pathways can reduce the need to extract[29], with efforts being made to create cobalt-free materials for lithium-ion batteries.[30] It is also

[24] Malik, A. A., Stolove, J., "In South Asian Slums, women face the consequences of climate change" Urban Institute, https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/south-asian-slums-women-face-consequences-climate-change
[25] Wyczalkowski, C. K., et al, "Uneven Neighborhood Recovery", https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cico.12390
[26] Henderson, J., "EVs are not the answer: a mobility justice critique of electric vehicle transitions", https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/24694452.2020.1744422
[27] Clare Church, Alec Crawford, Green Conflict Minerals: "The fuels of conflict in the transition to a low-carbon economy", International Institute for Sustainable Development (2018), p. v.
[28] Clare Church, Alec Crawford, Green Conflict Minerals: "The fuels of conflict in the transition to a low-carbon economy", International Institute for Sustainable Development (2018), p. 8.
[29] https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/metal_demand_for_renewable_electricity_production_in_the_netherlands.pdf, p. 17
[30] IRENA, 'A New World: The Geopolitics of the Energy Transformation' https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Jan/Global_commission_geopolitics_new_world_2019.pdf, p. 54.

possible to recycle and reuse certain minerals and metals, therefore reducing pressures on mining.[31]

D. The impacts of the transition on employment

Good practice

- Poland is still a heavily coal dependent State where strong trade unions protect mines. After joining the European Union and the dropping of profit margins of coal, the Polish government started to work closely with the trade unions to ensure re-training possibilities, earlier retirement, and economic alternatives for communities previously reliant on coal mining.[32]
- After Samoa banned plastic bags the Samoa Women's Association of Growers drew from Indigenous Knowledge to weave traditional coconut leaf baskets as a biodegradable alternative and additional source of income, and hosting an organic market featuring locally grown food.[33]
- In 2018, the Spanish mining unions won a landmark deal for a Just Transition from coal mining with sustainable development for mining regions, after years of struggle. The Just Transition deal replaces subsidies to the coal industry with a sustainable development plan and provides a variety of benefits to miners and their communities, including:
    - Early retirement or redundancy payments as well as 35 days' pay for every year of service for miners.
    - Money to be set aside to restore and environmentally regenerate former mining sites. Priority for employment in these jobs will go to former miners.
    - Money to be set aside to upgrade facilities in the mining communities, including waste management, recycling facilities and water treatment plants, utilities infrastructure and distribution for gas and lighting, forest recovery, atmospheric cleansing and reducing noise pollution.
    - An action plan will be created for each mining community, including plans for developing renewable energy and improving energy efficiency, and investing in and developing new industries[34].

Poor practice (failure to incorporate the human rights of people in poverty):

- The militaries of States are often some of the largest, if not *the* largest polluter of a State[35] while also disproportionately recruiting from impoverished communities as other

[31] Clare Church, Alec Crawford, Green Conflict Minerals: "The fuels of conflict in the transition to a low-carbon economy", International Institute for Sustainable Development (2018), p. 23.
[32] GSI Report, "Real People, Real Change", https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/real-people-change-strategies-just-energy-transitions.pdf
[33] Samoa Women's Association of Growers Official Page, https://www.facebook.com/SamoaWomensAssociationGrowers/
[34] http://www.industriall-union.org/spanish-coal-unions-win-landmark-just-transition-deal
[35] Regarding the UK (https://www.sgr.org.uk/publications/environmental-impacts-uk-military-sector), USA (https://www.fcnl.org/updates/endless-wars-endless-environmental-harm-2528),

alternatives are structurally inadequate or unavailable[36]. The deployment of military forces overseas leads to instability, destruction, and protracted conflicts, where Least Developed and extreme Climate Vulnerable countries are disproportionately represented (noting conflicts in States such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, and South-Sudan). Transitioning military funding towards the development of green jobs would reduce emissions, lift communities out of poverty, and could contribute to enabling sustainable peace globally.

E. The role of land use and oceans in incorporating the human rights of people living in poverty.

In this category, we examine the relationship between land use (including food waste and diet), ocean/marine protection, and integrating the human rights of people in poverty to support climate action while benefiting the health of the poorest, and the health and restoration of biodiversity. The focus on diet includes the unprecedented rates of obesity related to poor nutrition, often most prevalent in poorer communities.

Good practice

- Dietary shifts could contribute one-fifth of the mitigation needed to hold warming below 2°C, with one-quarter of low-cost options[37].
- Mitigation options limiting the demand for land include sustainable intensification of land use practices, ecosystem restoration and changes towards less resource-intensive (plant rich) diets.[38]
- The adoption of sustainable land management and poverty eradication can be enabled by improving access to markets, securing land tenure, factoring environmental costs into food, making payments for ecosystem services, and enhancing local and community collective action.[39]
- Since January 2020 about 80% of Palauan maritime territory transitioned from an Economic Exclusive Zone to a Marine Sanctuary. In conversation with local communities and through the Palauan tradition of Bul, strategic restrictions permit local fishing in some areas to safeguard food security, while protecting biodiversity hotspots in others.[40]
- From 2014 to 2019 Indonesia took advantage of falling oil prices to shift its fossil fuel subsidies to supporting local communities, investing in infrastructure with a focus on public transportation, and healthcare. Using this opportune economic change, there was

[36] CRIN, https://home.crin.org/evidence/research/british-army-recruitment-and-deprivation-report; Poverty Draft, https://www.teenvogue.com/story/the-military-targets-youth-for-recruitment
[37] IPCC, (2018). Chapter 4: Strengthening and implementing the global response, in Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C ch. 4 p.23, http://report.ipcc.ch/sr15/pdf/sr15_chapter4.pdf
[38] IPCC, (2018). Summary for Policymakers. In: Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C (6 October 2018), p. 18 (SPM C2.5). https://report.ipcc.ch/sr15/pdf/sr15_spm_final.pdf
[39] IPCC, (2019), Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, p. 32, C2. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/ uploads/2019/08/Edited-SPM_Approved_Microsite_FINAL.pdf
[40] Palau National Marine Sanctuary, http://www.glispa.org/11-commitments/201-palau-national-marine-sanctuary

no significant backlash and overall socio-economic inequality and poverty decreased throughout the country.[41]

Poor practice (failure to incorporate the human rights of people in poverty):

Unsustainable land use, food waste and diet have consequences to the poorest communities, as summarized in recent IPCC Special Reports, including:

- Currently, 25-30% of total food produced is lost or wasted (medium confidence). These factors are associated with additional GHG emissions (high confidence)."[42]
- Changes in consumption patterns have contributed to about 2 billion adults now being overweight or obese (high confidence). An estimated 821 million people are still undernourished (high confidence).[43]
- As part of increased climate ambition, there is an ongoing expansion of protected land based on a conservation paradigm that the absence of people automatically produces better conservation outcomes, despite evidence that the use of human exclusion zones are often both detrimental to local communities and counterproductive to conservation efforts.[44] This fuels the displacement of Indigenous Peoples from their ancestral land to the periphery of national parks or urban slums, and is often accompanied by systemic racism and violence, which produces extreme poverty[45]. It also profoundly disregards the stewardship of Indigenous Peoples. Less than 5% of the world's people are Indigenous (yet 15% of the world's poorest are Indigenous) but land recognized as Indigenous contains over 80% of the world's biodiversity[46]. Biodiversity and climate action are better served with the recognition of Indigenous territories and the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent[47]. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states that Indigenous People have the right to choose their own

[41] GSI Report, "Real People, Real Change", https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/real-people-change-strategies-just-energy-transitions.pdf
[42] IPCC, (2019), Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, p. 3, A1.4. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/08/Edited-SPM_Approved_Microsite_FINAL.pdf
[43] Ibid.
[44] Karen M. O'Neill, "The International Politics of National Parks," *Human Ecology* 24, no. 4 (1996): 527.
[45] Examples of national parks where Indigenous Peoples have recently been displaced or are likely to face displacement due to national park creation; Congo Basin including DRC, CAR, and Cameroon https://assets.survivalinternational.org/documents/1683/how-will-we-survive.pdf and https://www.mappingforrights.org/parks-and-people/; India https://www.survivalinternational.org/tribes/tigerreservetribes; Nepal https://www.jstor.org/stable/26393097?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents and https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/46723138.pdf; Thailand, https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/environmental-governance-world-heritage-convention-legal-human-rights-human-rights-mechanisms/news; Kenya, https://climateandcapitalism.com/2018/03/15/conservation-as-genocide/
[46] IUCN https://www.iucn.org/news/secretariat/201908/iucn-director-generals-statement-international-day-worlds-indigenous-peoples-2019
[47] Tiger populations grow and Indigenous extreme poverty decreases in Adivasi stewarded land, India https://www.survivalinternational.org/articles/3462-tigerconservationists; Food security and biodiversity is strengthened through granting Hadza land titles, Tanzania https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/securing-hadza-land-titles-securing-futures-tanzania; Zapotec and Chinantec tenured lands promote biodiversity and strengthen education and employment opportunities countering poverty, Mexico http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/02_community_protected_areas_oaxaca.pdf and http://www.ccmss.org.mx/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/indigenous_and_community_conserved_areas_in_oaxaca_mexico.pdf

economic and political systems[48]. Indigenous understandings of labor, environment, and purpose have a place when tackling extreme poverty and are central to effective, just, and increased climate ambition.

Conclusion

In this submission, we have framed three principles – fair, ambitious and effective – as a grounding for climate action that could successfully address the root causes of climate change, enhance biodiversity, and transform power structures that maintain avoidable and extreme poverty and promote sustainable development.

We wish the KCI team our best wishes with their work.

Quaker United Nations Office through the Friends World Committee for Consultation

[48] UNDRIP Article 5, Article 20.1, Article 32.1