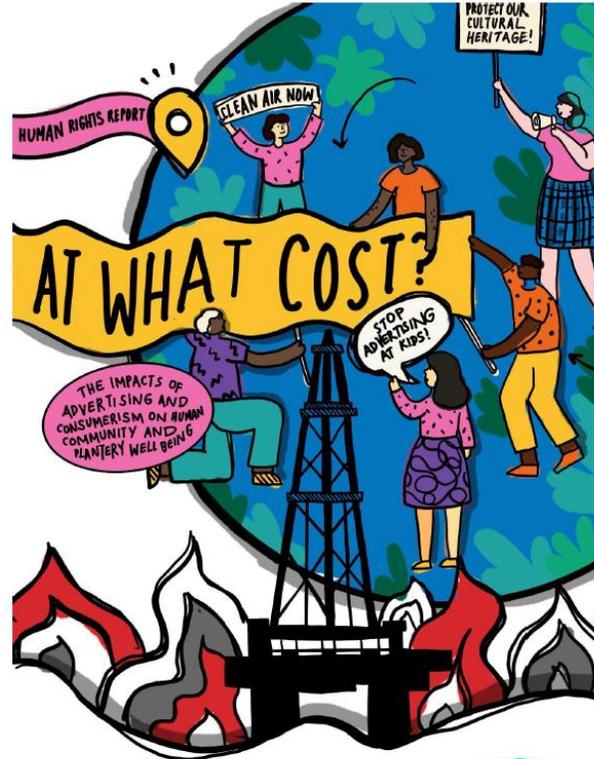




At What Cost? consumerism and climate change.

July 20th 18:30-20:00
(UK)



6.30pm Introductions

- **Gwyn Jones**, Director Association of Sustainability Practitioners
- **Robbie Gillett**, Adfree Cities

6.45pm Speakers

- **Hannah Morris**: Can consumption and production lessons, learnt from Covid-19, assist Pembrokeshire's climate emergency policymaking?
- **Robert Barnard-Weston**: How much are we, as a global culture, addicted to economic growth? How much does our economic system contribute to addiction in us as individuals?
- **Elizabeth Harrop**: New report for Adfree Cities on how irresponsible advertising and consumerism violate the environment and international human rights law, & using that in advocacy.

7.20pm Discussion

- **Samuel Hyde**, researcher for the At What Cost report will launch the discussion

8pm Close



At What Cost?
consumerism and
climate change.

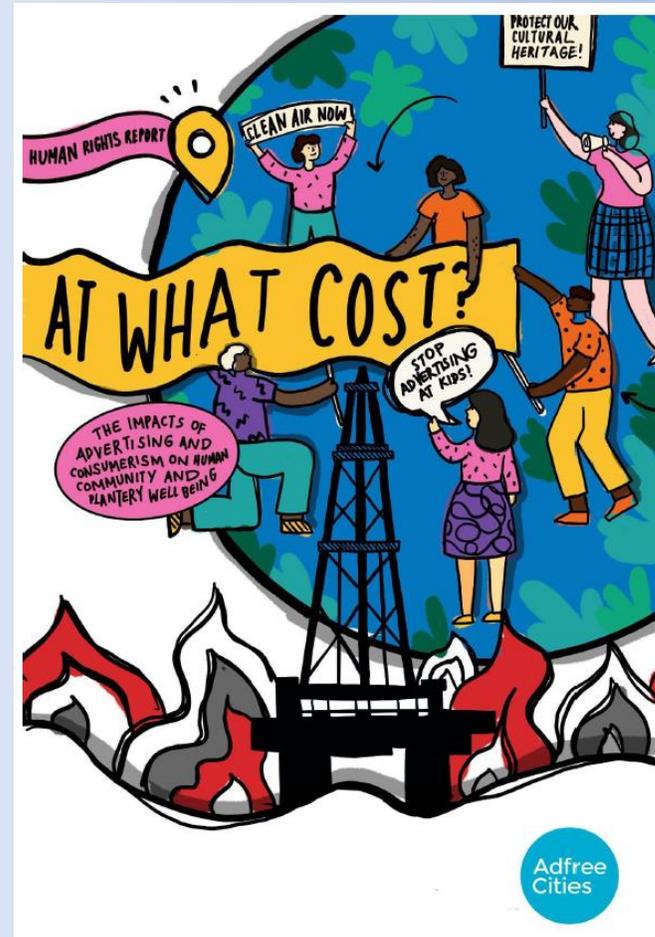
July 20th 18:30-20:00 (UK)

How irresponsible advertising and consumerism violate the environment and international human rights law

About my new report for Adfree Cities

Elizabeth Harrop

elizabeth@libertyandhumanity.com



<https://adfreecities.org.uk/our-reports/at-what-cost/>

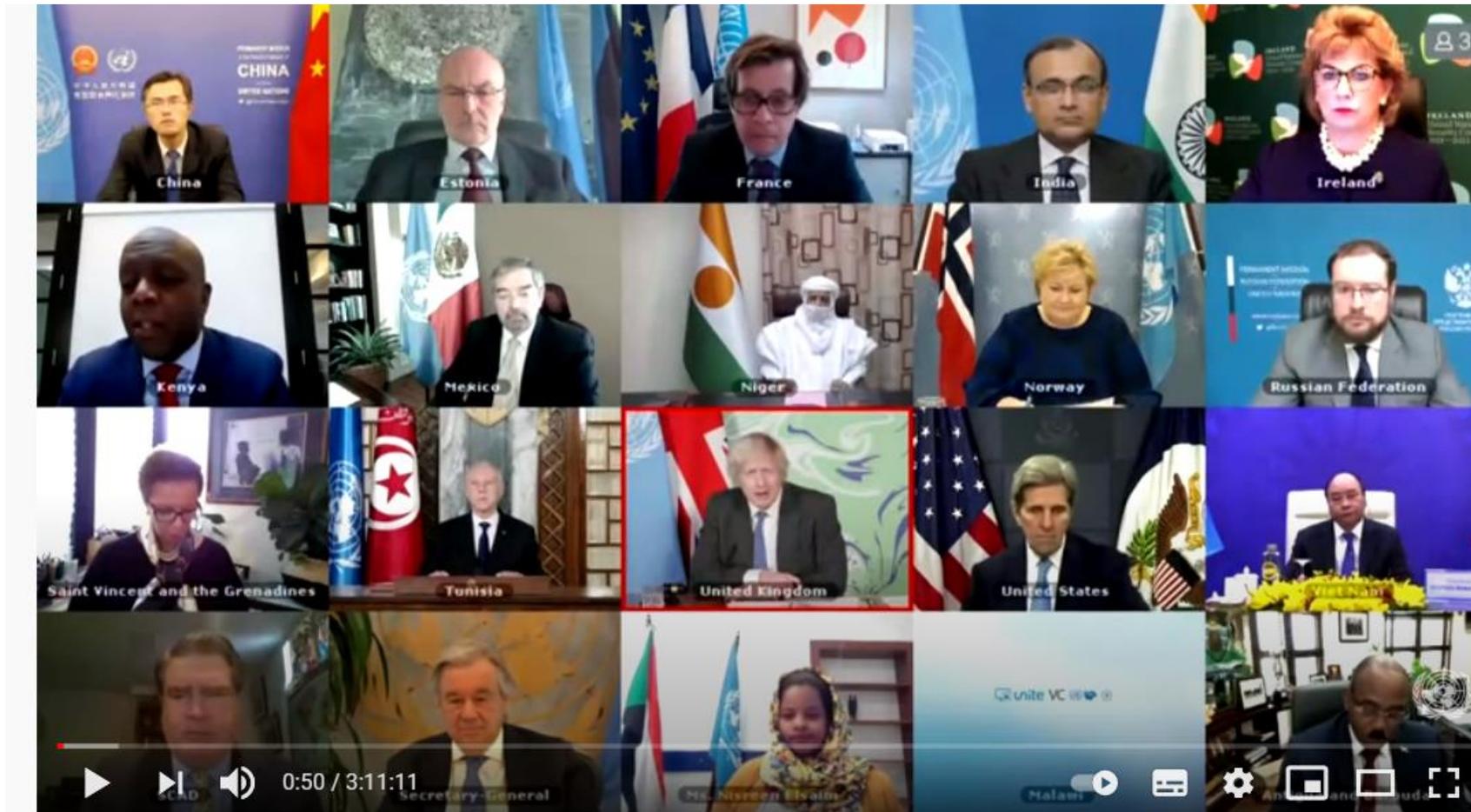
Why I wrote the report

- Adfree Cities
- Work within framework of international human rights law
- Climate change impacting on human rights - how can human rights law support earth rights?
- Interest in business and human rights; UN Global Compact 2000

The “new normal” we now live in

Doom-mongering by activists is now mainstream chat among world leaders

Security Council Debate: UN Security Council, Climate and Security, 23 February 2021



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021

“If we continue on our current path we will **face the collapse of everything that gives us our security**: food production; access to fresh water; habitable ambient temperature; and ocean food chains. And if the natural world can no longer support the most basic of our needs, **then much of the rest of civilization will quickly break down.**”



“Out of the **20 countries most affected by conflict in the world, 12 are also among the most vulnerable countries to climate change**”.

“The **climate and security nexus is already impacting Africa... (and is) a multiplier of existing threats to international peace and security...** examples abound of the consequences: the drought-stricken horn of Africa, the drying of the Lake Chad basin, the shrinking Sahel and Savannah grasslands, have **worsened economic vulnerabilities and set in motion political, demographic, migratory dynamics that increase the threat of insurgency and violent extremism.**”



“By **abandoning the poor** in our fight against climate change they will become increasingly discontent with the system which may lead to further conflict and social inequality”

Traditionally conservative RSPB embracing activism

Nature's closing down

Revive Our World

In a nature-less future, we will need...

Bottled clean water

Revive Our World Come visit me at **ENDLING ZOO**

FINAL CHANCE TO SEE SPECIES ALIVE

260 VIRTUALLY EXTINCT SPECIES

NOW FEATURING LAST HEDGEHOG ON EARTH

In a nature-less future, we will need...

Sandbags

...because flooding is a constant threat.

In a nature-less future, we will need...

Bottled fresh air

...because all reservoirs are polluted.

...because the air we breathe is toxic.

£50 an apple

...because it's an expensive, rare delicacy.

In the 1972 bestseller *Limits to Growth* (LtG), the authors concluded that, if global society kept pursuing economic growth, it would experience a decline in food production, industrial output, and ultimately population, within this century.

Effectively, **humanity can either choose its own limit or at some point reach an imposed limit, at which time a decline in human welfare will have become unavoidable.**

Four scenarios explored. The **two scenarios aligning most closely** with observed data (CT and BAU2) indicate:

- a **slowdown and then halt in welfare, food, and industrial production** over the **next decade** or so
- which puts into question the **suitability of continuous economic growth** as humanity's goal in the twenty-first century

TABLE 1 Description and cause of halt in growth and/or decline per scenario

Scenario	Description	Cause
BAU	No assumptions added to historic averages	Collapse due to natural resource depletion.
BAU2	Double the natural resources of BAU	Collapse due to pollution (climate change equivalent).
CT	BAU2 + exceptionally high technological development and adoption rates	Rising costs for technology eventually cause declines, but no collapse.
SW	CT + changes in societal values and priorities	Population stabilizes in the twenty-first century, as does human welfare on a high level.



KPMG Advisory

Issues

Insights

Services

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› Sustainability services › Limits to Growth

INSIGHT 

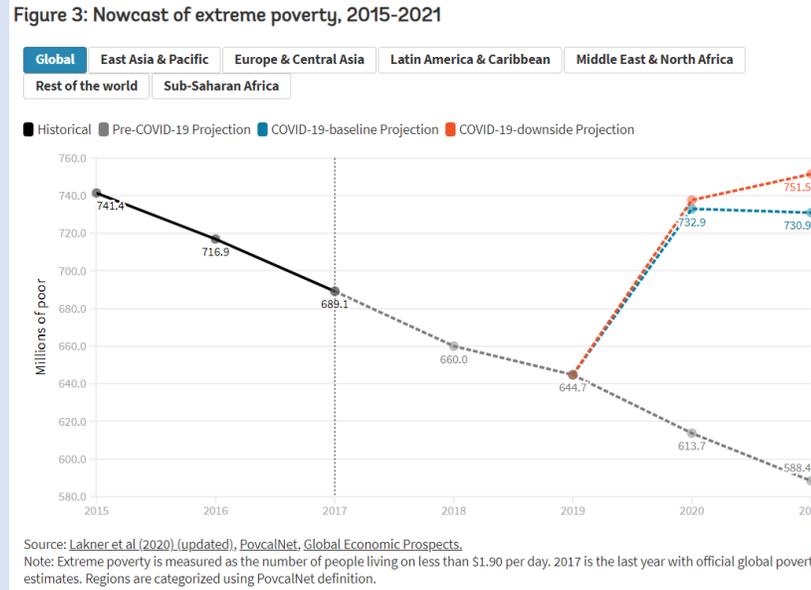
Limits to Growth

What is the balance of the pursuit of economic growth and its effects on environmental and social factors?

› Download PDF

<https://advisory.kpmg.us/articles/2021/limits-to-growth.html>

The triple nexus of conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19



- Global extreme poverty rose in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the forces of conflict and climate change
- About 120 million additional people are living in poverty as a result of the pandemic, with the total expected to rise to about 150 million by the end of 2021.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021>



“The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that **international security can no longer be understood solely through the lens of traditional threats**.... The situation of **food insecurity, water scarcity, droughts or floods – which are aggravated by the effects of climate change** – have reached alarming levels in several regions, but impact above all, those communities that are already **mired in conflict and especially women.**”

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



As the COVID-19 crisis becomes protracted, it is increasingly challenging to separate the food security needs generated by a single driver – COVID-19 – from the aggravating and compounding impact that the crisis is having in areas that face multiple and overlapping drivers of vulnerability, such as conflict, socio-economic downturns, natural hazards, climate change and pests.



WFP Global Update on COVID-19: November 2020

Growing Needs, Response to Date and
What's to Come in 2021

WFP estimates that the number of acute food insecure people in its countries of operation could increase from 149 million pre-COVID-19, to 270 million, a 82 per cent increase compared to the number of acutely food insecure pre-COVID.

https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHRP-COVID19_July_update.pdf

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-global-operational-response-plan-2021>

In 2020, the triple threat of conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19 drove human suffering to a staggering scale. Today, the outlook is even more concerning. More than 30 million people face emergency



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2021

Update #1

February 2021

The UN General Assembly Resolution on the Right to Food 2021 recognizes:

“the complex character of food insecurity and its likely recurrence owing to a combination of several major factors, such as

- the effects of the global financial and economic crisis,
- environmental degradation, desertification and the impact of global climate change,
- as well as poverty,
- natural disasters,
- armed conflicts,
- drought,
- excessive volatility in commodity prices
- and the lack in many countries of the appropriate technology, investment and capacity-building necessary to confront its impact”



Human Rights Council

Forty-sixth session

22 February–23 March 2021

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Fiji, Haiti,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay,* Peru,* Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic,* Turkey* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

46/... The right to food

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the right to food, and all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the issue,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular Millennium Development Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals on ending hunger, achieving

2021

GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

IN BRIEF

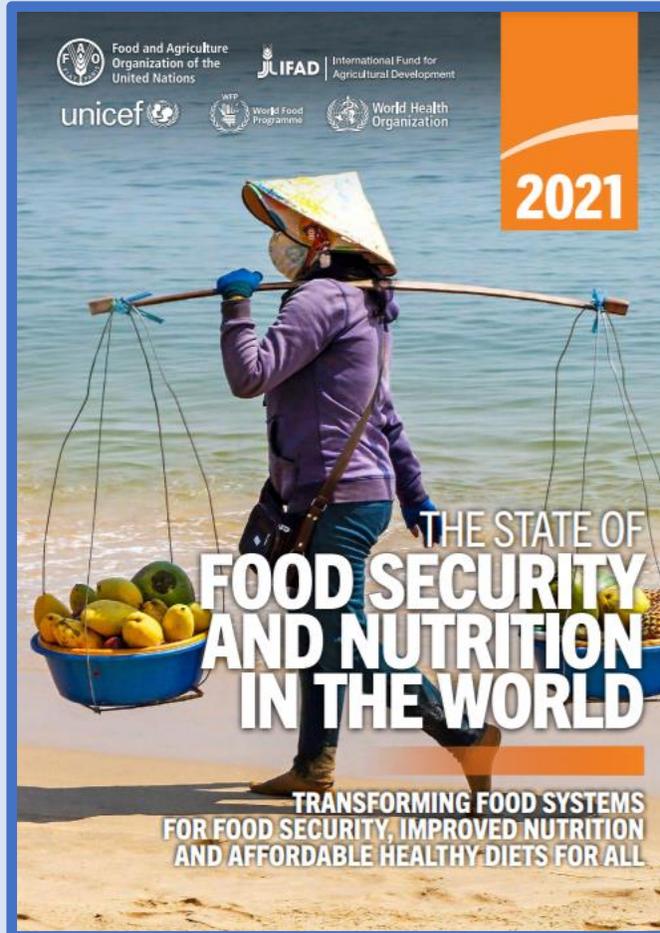
The magnitude and severity of food crises worsened in 2020 as protracted conflict, the economic fallout of COVID-19 and weather extremes exacerbated pre-existing fragilities. Forecasts point to a grim outlook for 2021, with the threat of Famine persisting in some of the world's worst food crises.



The perfect storm: the multiple shock effect

The drivers of acute food insecurity are often interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The sharp rise in acutely food-insecure populations partially reflects the increased geographic coverage of several analyses due to growing concerns about acute food insecurity and also accounts for the harsh economic impacts of COVID-19 in urban areas. However, the increase largely exposes the devastating consequences of conflict/insecurity, which remained the main driver of food crises in 23 countries/territories, where almost 100 million people were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent – up from around 77 million in 22 countries/territories in 2019.

The intensifying impacts of economic shocks, including those resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, triggered the worst global economic crisis since World War II, disproportionately



Between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020 – as many as 161 million more than in 2019. Nearly 2.37 billion people did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – an increase of 320 million people in just one year.

Nexus between drivers and underlying causes and interconnected circular associations

Although the trends in the occurrence of conflict, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdowns and downturns, and underlying causes of poverty and inequality are presented separately, in fact, they often interact, and tend to create interconnected circular associations. For example, as highlighted in the 2017 edition of this report, conflict can wreak havoc on economic production and growth, causing deep economic recessions. In turn, economic recessions that drive up inflation and lead to sharp increases in food prices tend to exacerbate the risk of political unrest, as witnessed in 2007–2008 when food riots broke out in more than 50 countries.¹ Similarly, increasing climate variability and extremes, especially severe droughts, tend to jeopardize food security in terms of food availability and access, which is found to increase the risk of conflict.¹

There are also interconnected circular associations between conflict, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns – especially if these are severe, prolonged or recurrent – and poverty and

In such a context, how is the production of billions of things we do not need, OK?

**The “new normal”
hasn’t quite sunk in ...**

Amazon destroying millions of items of unsold stock in one of its UK warehouses every year, ITV News investigation finds

CONSUMER | ENVIRONMENT | AMAZON | ⌚ Tuesday 22 June 2021, 1:38pm



Richard Pallot
ITV News Correspondent



Global Humanitarian Needs 2020

US \$40 billion



x 14
=

Global Ad spend 2020

US \$557 billion

- Promoting consumption
- Exacerbating climate change; a key driver of humanitarian crises
- Environmental and human rights impacts

Advertising damages human rights and the environment in multiple ways



Direct negative impact



Gender stereotyping



Sexualisation of children



Dominance of specific narratives and world views



Blot on community and environment



Greenhouse gas emissions and car accidents through digital billboards



Promotion of materialistic values

Indirect negative impact



Excessive unhealthy consumption

examples:



Multiple human rights and environmental implications which result from excessive consumption, from child health and child labour to climate change.



All of which have further negative knock-on effects



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
8 July 2021

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-seventh session

21 June–13 July 2021

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

**Bangladesh, Chile,* Ecuador,* Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay
Viet Nam:* draft resolution**

47/... Human rights and climate change

The Human Rights Council,

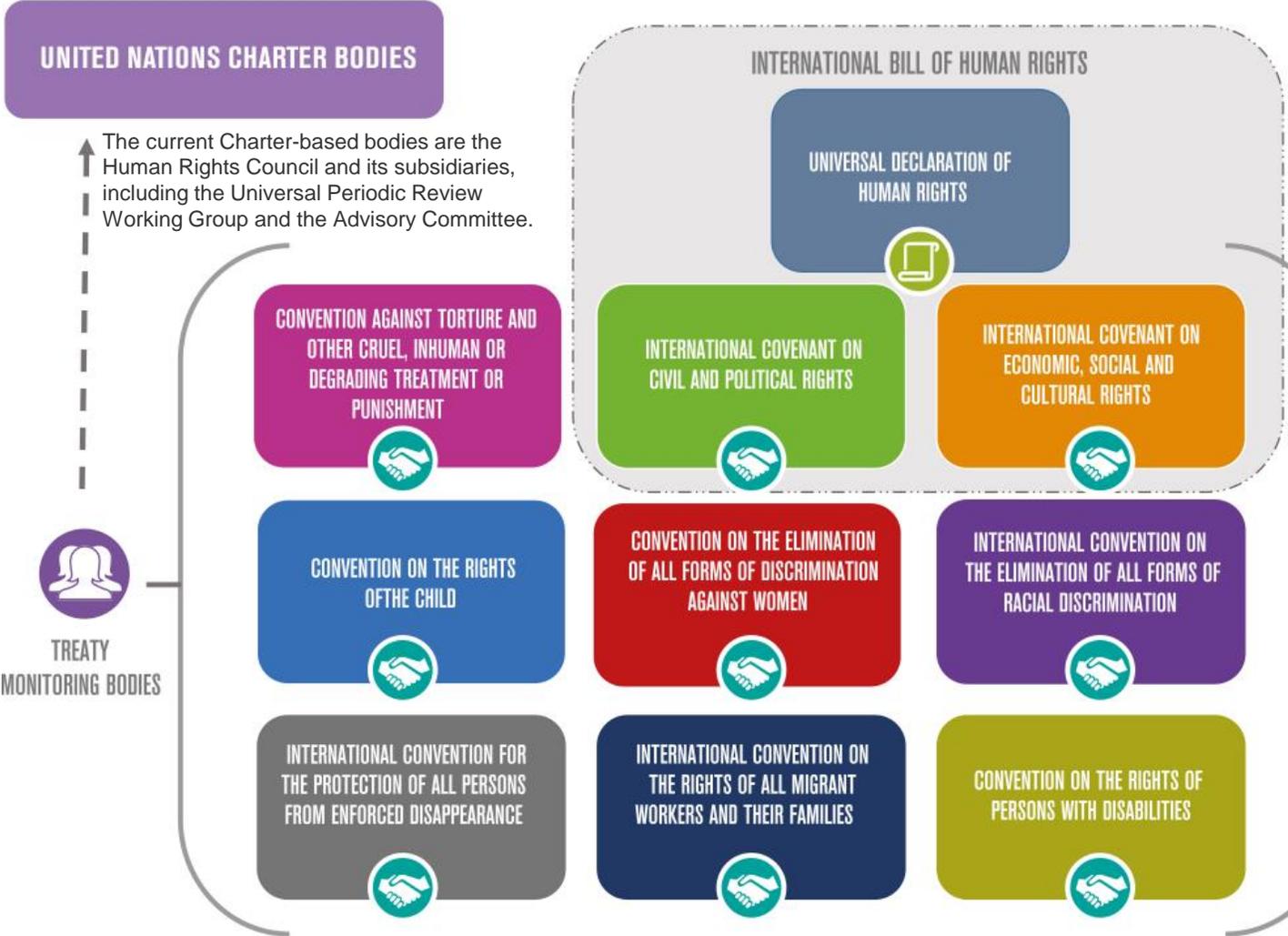
Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, that can increase with greater global warming, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the right to work and the right to development, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,...

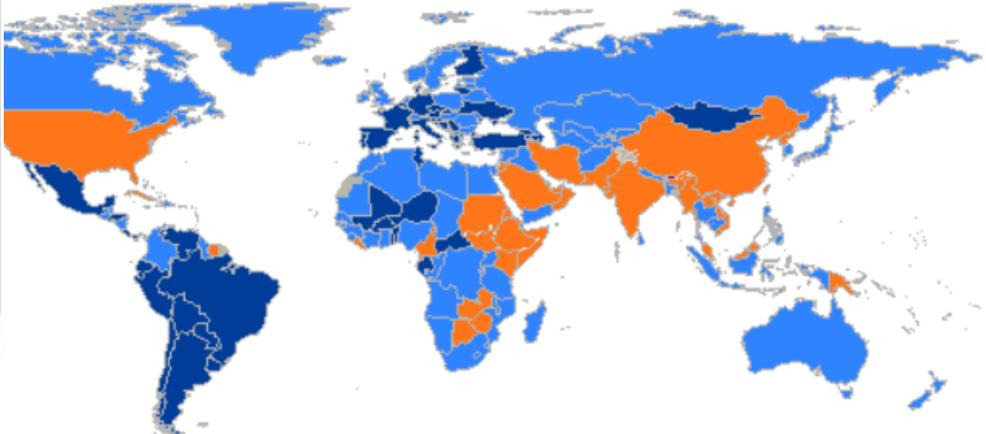
... Recognizing that climate change, and biodiversity loss and other types of environmental degradation, put added pressure on the environment that may in turn exacerbate disease emergence and increase the impact of pandemics, including the spread of diseases, thereby increasing the risk of exposure of the most vulnerable segments of society to the combined negative effects and consequences of these phenomena, and put added strain on health systems, particularly those of developing economies,

This international legal framework = advocacy opportunities

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES



Ratification of 18 International Human Rights Treaties



<https://indicators.ohchr.org/>
<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/vaw/int/treaty-bodies/>
<https://research.un.org/en/docs/humanrights/charter>

Status of Ratifications
 15-18 10-14 5-9 0-4



United Nations CRC/C/GBR/5

 **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Dist.: General
6 March 2015
Original: English
English, French and Spanish only

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention

Fifth periodic reports of States parties due in 2014

United Kingdom*

[Date received: 27 May 2014]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

GE.15-04491 (E)

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Please recycle  

UN business and human rights initiatives

The UN Global Compact was launched in 2000 as a special initiative of the UN Secretary-General. The mission is to mobilise a global movement of sustainable companies and stakeholders. The 10,000 businesses that have joined the initiative commit to align their corporate strategies and operations with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption¹⁷¹, and take actions to support the SDGs¹⁷² and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)¹⁷³.

The UNGPs detail the “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework resting on three pillars:

- The state duty to protect human rights;
- The corporate responsibility to respect human rights;
- Access to effective remedy for those affected by business-related human rights abuses.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ISSUES/BUSINESS/Pages/BusinessIndex.aspx>
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/wgtranscorp/pages/igwgontnc.aspx>

OHCHR and business and human rights

About business and human rights



States are obligated under international human rights law to protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including business enterprises. Even if States do not fulfill their obligations, all business enterprises are expected to

respect human rights, meaning they should avoid infringing on the human rights of others, and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved. If abuses occur, victims must have access to effective remedy through judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms.

Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

Mandate

At its 26th session, on 26 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted [resolution 26/9](#) by which it decided “to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, whose mandate shall be to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises.”

The open-ended intergovernmental working group (OEIGWG) has had six sessions so far. Ahead of the [6th session](#), the Permanent Mission of Ecuador, on behalf of the Chairmanship of the OEIGWG, released [a second revised draft legally binding instrument on business activities and human rights](#). The second revised draft served as the basis for State-led direct substantive intergovernmental negotiations during the [sixth session](#), which took place from **26 to 30 October 2020**.

UNITED
NATIONS



42. While only States are parties to the Covenant and thus ultimately accountable for compliance with it, all members of society - individuals, including health professionals, families, local communities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, **as well as the private business sector - have responsibilities regarding the realization of the right to health**. State parties should therefore provide an environment which facilitates the discharge of these responsibilities.

Economic and Social Council

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Twenty-second session

Geneva, 25 April-12 May 2000

Agenda item 3

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

[General Comment No. 14 \(2000\)](#)

Table 1: International human rights treaty articles and examples of rights violated by advertising and consumerism.

	Right and relevant international human rights treaties	Examples of how advertising, advertising's promotion of unhealthy products, and consumerism deny this right
1.	<p>Freedom of information and expression</p> <p>Freedom of expression African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) Article 7; UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Article 12 and 13; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) Article 19</p> <p>Freedom of information CRC Article 13 and Article 17 (access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources; protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being); ICCPR Article 19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misleading advertising undermines freedom of information²¹. • Dominance of specific narratives and world views promoted through commercial advertising and marketing in public spaces, the family and private spheres²². • Younger children lack the critical awareness to evaluate advertising messages, and accept them as truthful, accurate and unbiased, which can distort their view of the world²³.
2.	<p>Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p> <p>ACRWC Article 9; CRC Article 14; ICCPR Articles 18 and 19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased deployment of techniques that may influence people at a subconscious level, which raises particular concerns in terms of the rights to freedom of thought, opinion and, more widely, cultural freedom²⁴. • Techniques, such as extreme repetition of the same commercial message on multiple media, also raise concerns regarding the right to freedom of thought and opinion²⁵.
3.	<p>Freedom from discrimination</p> <p>ACRWC Article 3; CRC Article 2; Convention on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards advertising unhealthy food are concentrated in poorer areas and areas with a higher proportion of overweight children²⁶, and the higher the percentage of outdoor advertisements promoting high fat, salt or sugar (HFSS) foods, the greater the likelihood of obesity

9.	<p>Protection from slavery and economic exploitation including child labour</p> <p>ACRWC Articles 15 and 29; CEDAW Article 6; CRC Articles 32 and 35; ICCPR ICCPR Article 8; ICESCR Article 7; ILO Conventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our desire for fast fashion – which exploits cheap labour and vulnerable workers – is fuelled by advertising, social media and a supply of cheap garments⁴⁶. • 51 countries use child labour in at least one part of their garment or jewellery supply chains⁴⁷. • There are 1.5 million children in hazardous child labour in cocoa production, an increase despite 20 years of promised corporate reforms⁴⁸.
10.	<p>Child's protection from drug abuse</p> <p>ACRWC Article 28; CRC Article 33</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materialism and teen peer pressure from group standards are both linked to increased cigarette and alcohol consumption⁴⁹. • Youth exposure to alcohol advertising is associated with the initiation of alcohol consumption by youth, the amount of alcohol consumed per drinking occasion, and/or adverse health consequences⁵⁰.
11.	<p>Right to privacy</p> <p>ICCPR Article 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted online advertising; normalising privacy breaches through pervasive tracking and data-mining⁵¹.
12.	<p>Cultural rights</p> <p>Relates to multiple rights including e.g., freedom of information and expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Plus:</p> <p>Right to participate freely in cultural life and the arts - ACRWC Article 12; CEDAW Article 13; CRC Article 31; ICESCR Article 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While most human rights are affected by climate change, cultural rights are particularly drastically affected, in that they risk being simply wiped out in many cases. This reality has not been adequately acknowledged in current climate change initiatives⁵². • Global advertising campaigns promoting one single advertising message for all countries have a detrimental impact on cultural diversity, including linguistic diversity⁵³. • The growing commercialisation and privatisation of public spaces pose significant challenges to the realisation of the right to participate in cultural life and to the protection of public spaces reflecting cultural diversity⁵⁴.

See report for full tables

Or here: <https://adfreecities.org.uk/our-reports/at-what-cost/international-human-rights-treaty-articles/>



43-54

 HOW THE CONVENTION WORKS
CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD



Children have the right to the best health care possible, clean water to drink, healthy food and a clean and safe environment to live in. All adults and children should have information about how to stay safe and healthy.

24

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

- (a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
- (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
- (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
- (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
- (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
- (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

The most deprived children are affected by junk food advertising and obesity

- Children in the most deprived areas of the UK are approximately twice as likely to be obese³¹⁵;
- **Billboards advertising unhealthy food are concentrated in poorer areas and areas with a higher proportion of overweight children³¹⁶, and the higher the percentage of outdoor advertisements promoting HFSS foods, the greater the likelihood of obesity in the area³¹⁷.**
- Almost half of fast-food outlets in England are in the most deprived parts of the country, while the most affluent 10% of England is home to just 3% of fast-food restaurants, chip shops and burger bars³¹⁸,
- Since 2002, more healthy foods and beverages have been consistently more expensive than less healthy ones in the UK, with a growing gap between them, which may exacerbate social inequalities in health³¹⁹.
- Childhood obesity is associated with a higher chance of premature death and disability in adulthood³²⁰, and evidence shows the negative consequences of weight stigma for a range of mental health outcomes.³²¹

According to a study in the American Journal of Preventative Medicine, between 2011 to 2015, the Coca-Cola Company and PepsiCo lobbied against 29 public health bills intended to reduce soda consumption or improve nutrition⁴³⁷.

News

Coca-Cola marketing to children is “serious public health concern,” researchers warn

BMJ 2019 ; 367 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.l7022> (Published 18 December 2019)

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2019;367:l7022

<https://www.bmj.com/content/367/bmj.l7022>

Fashion

and 92 million tonnes of waste³⁹⁶. The fashion industry emits about 10% of global carbon emissions (more than all international flights and maritime shipping combined)³⁹⁷. It takes around 7,500 litres of water to make a single pair of jeans, equivalent to the amount of water the average person drinks over a period of seven years³⁹⁸. Nearly 20% of global waste water is produced by the fashion industry.

Nearly 70 million barrels of oil are used each year to make the world's polyester (made from plastic fibres, which is in turn made from petroleum)³⁹⁹. The textiles industry is a major contributor to plastic entering the ocean, which is a growing concern because of the associated negative environmental and health implications: around half a million tonnes of microfibre – the equivalent of 3 million barrels of oil – is now being dumped into the ocean every year⁴⁰⁰.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) describes the current states of the fashion industry as “an environmental and social emergency”⁴⁰¹, leading to 10 different UN organisations establishing the UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion⁴⁰², launched during the 2019 UN Environment Assembly.

Things to think about:

Is the concept of sustainable growth (SDG 8) now an oxymoron?

- How to square everyone's right to decent work; to an adequate standard of living **with** a growing world population; the climate crisis (esp affecting countries with high poverty/who are not responsible for it); deepening inequality; and the retention / growth of wealth by the super-rich.

Have we got to a point where **sustainability = regression**?

- Has to be about **regeneration** not sustainability – restoring nature's depleted assets?
- Sustainability = **trying to consume our way out of the climate crisis**/buying green clothes/reusable bags/green cars – it's still producing and its still buying
- Regeneration also means **relinquishment = we stop excess producing, we stop excess buying** – *need not want* must become the new normal?

How to engage business owners and policy makers who benefit financially from extraction and consumption?

- How much is carrot, how much is stick?
- How much is 'show them love'; how much is we demand change and accountability – who is the "we"?
- How much is individual responsibility, how much is systemic barriers/failings?
- Legislate; guidance; incentives; penalties; name and shame; cooperation; partnerships; social norms change (plus, plus)?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



REUTERS EVENTS™

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1 - 3 June, 2021, Online & On Demand #RB2021

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HRH The Prince of Wales

The opening address at 'Responsible Business 2021' will be delivered by HRH The Prince of Wales, with a focus on the 'Terra Carta' - a charter that puts sustainability at the heart of the private sector.



Thank you for joining us

Download this presentation here: <https://libertyandhumanity.com/asp-event-on-consumerism-and-climate-change/>

Additional Links:

ASP: <https://sustainabilitypractitioners.org/join-asp/>

The climate-conflict-poverty nexus: the emerging UN narrative <https://libertyandhumanity.com/the-climate-conflict-poverty-nexus-the-emerging-un-narrative/>

UN Security Council, Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T0ZV7vV6Mdc>

PM Boris Johnson's address to the UN Security Council on Climate and Security: 23 February 2021
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-boris-johnsons-address-to-the-un-security-council-on-climate-and-security-23-february-2021>

Internal displacement global report 2020 <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/> (2021 report due out in May 2021)

UNHCR C-19 Situation Report 13 July 2020 https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/13072020_UNHCR-Global-COVID-19-Emergency-Response.pdf

GPC, Situation Report #7 on COVID-19 https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/GPC-SitRep_August_FINAL_7_updated.pdf

COVID-19 disorder tracker <https://acleddata.com/analysis/covid-19-disorder-tracker/>

WEF, Global Risks Report 2021 http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Global_Risks_Report_2021.pdf

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“It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more important to enjoy it” ...

“One final paragraph of advice: do not burn yourselves out. Be as I am – a reluctant enthusiast...a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourselves and your lives for pleasure and adventure.

“It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can. While it’s still here.

“So get out there and hunt and fish and mess around with your friends, ramble out yonder and explore the forests, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deep of that yet sweet and lucid air, sit quietly for a while and contemplate the precious stillness, the lovely, mysterious, and awesome space.”

Edward Abbey



“When despair for the world grows in me
and I wake in the night at the least sound
in fear of what my life and my children’s lives may be,
I go and lie down where the wood drake
rests in his beauty on the water,
and the great heron feeds.

“I come into the peace of wild things
who do not tax their lives with forethought of grief.
I come into the presence of still water.
And I feel above me the day-blind stars
waiting with their light.
For a time I rest in the grace of the world, and am free.”

Wendell Berry



Join the ASP community

ASP exists to connect, challenge and support sustainability practitioners as we learn together how to move from unsustainable to sustainable practices. The “challenge” could come from an awareness and ability to “sense” and embrace the challenge between the head and the heart; or between the status quo and what we dream of; or from being brave and welcoming the challenging of our views and assumptions. The three together — connect, challenge and support — offer many possibilities for growth, change and transformation; of us as individuals, as a collective and of the world around us.

We create learning events and other opportunities for people to meet face-to-face and online. ASP Members and Associates collaborate on projects, proposals and as an informal support network generating ideas and guidance.

It is important that this learning happens in an ***inter-generational context*** to ensure the hard-earned experience and wisdom amassed as we live our lives and as we pursue our careers, is available to the younger generations in a way and at a time that is in service of them. Their own creativity, wisdom, concerns, opinions and priorities shape this process so they can make wiser choices about their future and the futures of those that follow.

The role of the elders is then to step back and, when invited, to support the younger generations on their journey along their chosen pathways.



Our members are varied and include students, nature facilitators, international development and human rights in business professionals, environmental corporate social responsibility focal points, start-up entrepreneurs, authors, creatives, academics, and organisational and community change agents.

If you want to join these conversations and create collaborative actions that contribute to create a sustainable future just click <https://sustainabilitypractitioners.org/join-asp/>