



WHAT WE EAT

The population is growing, and people are consuming more meat and dairy.

This means we are cutting down more forests and using more water, land and chemicals to grow crops to feed livestock, rather than to grow food for us to eat. This also destroys wildlife.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Eat a mostly plant-based diet.
- ✓ Reduce, or stop, eating meat and dairy.
- ✓ Compost and reduce food waste.
- ✓ Buy locally grown, seasonal food.

What scientists tell our governments:

"Livestock are responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions than all other food sources."

"Dietary shifts could contribute one-fifth of the mitigation needed to hold warming below 2°C, with one-quarter of low-cost options."

"In addition to climate mitigation gains, a transition towards more plant-based consumption and reduced consumption of animal-based foods, particularly from ruminant animals, could reduce pressure on forests and land used for feed, support the preservation of biodiversity and planetary health."

"Around one-third of the food produced on the planet is not consumed, affecting food security and livelihoods."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

Which government policies ensure nutritious, fresh food is available, affordable and not undercut by producers with lower environmental standards?

Which education campaigns focus on healthy diets, including the benefit of plant-based diets to heal climate change, species extinction, deforestation, chemical pollution and freshwater scarcity?

Which government policies help reduce plastic packaging and ban single use plastic?

What policies help ensure the poorest in our society have food before we export our crops to wealthier countries?



HOW WE USE AND SOURCE ENERGY

Extracting and burning fossil fuels is a main driver of rising global temperatures.

Renewable energies can be cleaner, healthier, cheaper, locally owned, and contribute to peacebuilding and community resilience.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Reduce our energy use and insulate our homes.
- ✓ Invest in low-carbon heating and/or cooling systems.
- ✓ Buy 100% clean and renewable energy where possible.
- ✓ Avoid investments in fossil fuel companies.

What scientists tell our governments:

"Rapid and deep reductions in GHG emissions require major energy system transitions (high confidence)."

"Changes in energy demand are associated with improvements in energy efficiency and behaviour change."

"Electricity from PV and wind is now cheaper than electricity from fossil sources in many regions..."

"Implementation of carbon capture storage (CCS) currently faces technological, economic, institutional, ecological environmental and socio-cultural barriers."

"Policies reflecting a high price on emissions are necessary in models to achieve cost-effective 1.5°C pathways."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

Does your political party accept donations from fossil fuel companies? If so, will you reduce this influence?

Does our government fund renewable energy to the best of its ability?

Does our country actively reduce dependence on coal, oil, and gas extraction, to ensure a safer climate for our children?

Does our government work to end subsidies for fossil fuels?

Does our government support poorer communities to afford clean cooking stoves and low carbon heating/cooling systems?

Do we avoid large scale bioenergy use that destroys forests?



HOW WE GROW AND SELL FOOD

Rising temperatures and disrupted weather make it harder for farmers to grow food.

Industrial farming does more harm to soil, water supplies and insect populations than sustainable and multi-crop farming, particularly that practised by small-scale farmers.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Grow some of our own food and bee-friendly flowers.
- ✓ Avoid pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- ✓ Where possible, buy from local and community farms.
- ✓ Seek to buy food labelled as sustainably sourced and fairly traded.

What scientists tell our governments:

"Sustainable land management [...] options include agroecology (including agroforestry), conservation agriculture and forestry practices, crop and forest species diversity, appropriate crop and forest rotations, organic farming, integrated pest management, the conservation of pollinators, rainwater harvesting, range and pasture management, and precision agriculture systems."

"If emissions associated with pre- and post-production activities in the global food system are included, the emissions are estimated to be 21-37% of total net anthropogenic (human created) GHG emissions."

"Packaging contributed about 6% of total food system emissions."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

How can we improve the quantity and quality of plant-based food grown in our country?

How can we reduce the concentration of food power in a small number of multinational companies?

How can we better protect farmers from unfair supermarket buying practices and help farmers switch from intensive animal production to plant-based crops?

How can we better help protect the rights of poorer citizens to secure land tenure?

How can agriculture in our country support sustainable land management to protect biodiversity and soil, and avoid dangerous pesticides?



HOW WE CHERISH AND PROTECT NATURE

Our human existence is dependent on the health of the planet. Yet we exploit nature and human beings for profit over wellbeing, resulting in environmental crises that threaten the survival of our and other species.

In healing these relationships, we help protect future generations.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Support efforts to protect, conserve and restore nature.
- ✓ Avoid pesticides and toxic cleaning materials.
- ✓ Reconnect with nature and seek to protect wildlife.
- ✓ Reduce or stop eating fish and animals.

What scientists tell our governments:

"Risks of local species losses and, consequently, risks of extinction are much less in a 1.5°C versus a 2°C warmer world..."

"Overshooting 1.5°C ... increases the risks of severe impacts, such as increased wildfires, mass mortality of trees, drying of peatlands, thawing of permafrost and weakening natural land carbon sinks; such impacts could increase releases of GHGs making temperature reversal more challenging."

"The ocean has absorbed about 30% of the anthropogenic carbon dioxide, resulting in ocean acidification and changes to carbonate chemistry that are unprecedented for at least the last 65 million years."

"Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) deployed at scale is unproven, and reliance on such technology is a major risk in the ability to limit warming to 1.5°C."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

What are we doing to restore biodiversity of animals and plants that have been so tragically lost in the last 50 years?

How can we better protect marine life from overfishing and dredging of the seabed?

Do we ban pesticides that harm humans and wildlife?

Do we prioritize restoring land and forests to protect wildlife and store carbon?

How can we better protect environmental defenders and Indigenous Peoples' rights?

How can we better support land reform for fairer tenant rights and limit excessive land ownership?

WHAT WE CAN DO

Empowering actions with the latest IPCC science.

WITH URGENT ACTION WE CAN HEAL 1.5C



WHERE WE ARE HEADED +3C



TRANSFORMING INDUSTRY AND BUILDING SECTORS

The industry, buildings and transport sectors make up 44% of global GHG emissions, or 66% when the emissions from electricity and heat production are reallocated as indirect.

Transformations are needed for a safe climate.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Insulate our home effectively, reduce our energy use.
- ✓ Use low carbon, sustainable materials in our home or any building work.
- ✓ Learn which industries in our region produce high levels of pollution/emissions and who pays for their cleanup.

What scientists tell our governments:

"By 2019, the largest growth in absolute emissions occurred in CO2 from fossil fuels and industry followed CH4, whereas the highest relative growth occurred in fluorinated gases, starting from low levels in 1990."

"Reducing emissions in industry will involve using materials more efficiently, reusing and recycling products and minimising waste."

"Reductions of black carbon and methane would have substantial co-benefits, including improved health due to reduced air pollution."

"Feasible adaptation options include green infrastructure, resilient water and urban ecosystem services, urban and peri-urban agriculture, and adapting buildings and land use through regulation and planning."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

How do we support people with grants and loans to make their homes more energy efficient?

How do we ensure new housing projects have low-income housing for the poorest?

How do our policies require new buildings and industries to be low-carbon in all ways?

Are you concerned that carbon capture storage (CCS) is energy intensive, risks leakage and fails to capture upstream methane emissions?

Are industries held responsible for their pollution, and do they pay an effective carbon tax on their emissions?



HOW WE CONSUME AND TRAVEL (INCLUDING TRANSPORT)

"In 2019, atmospheric CO2 (carbon dioxide) concentrations were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years, and concentrations of CH4 (methane) and N2O (nitrous oxide) were higher than at any time in at least 800,000 years."

"Globally, households with income in the top 10% contribute about 36-45% of global GHG emissions."

What scientists tell our governments:

"The spread of fossil-fuel based material consumption and changing lifestyles is a major driver of global resource use, and the main contributor to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions."

"Individuals with high socio-economic status contribute disproportionately to emissions, and have the highest potential for emissions reductions, e.g., as citizens, investors, consumers, role models, and professionals..."

"Emissions from shipping and aviation continue to grow rapidly."

"Electrification combined with low-GHG energy, and shifts to public transport can enhance health, employment, and can contribute to energy security and deliver equity."

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Buy what we need, not what we want.
- ✓ Invest in energy efficient appliances.
- ✓ Walk or cycle rather than drive short distances.
- ✓ Where possible, use public transport and avoid flying.

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

Is our public transport publicly owned? As a public service, can we make it free for all and reduce traffic and air pollution?

How are we investing in electric buses and the electrification of railways, powered by renewable energy?

How much waste are we burning rather than recycling? How can we burn less and recycle more?

What more can we do to build bike lanes and reduce cars in city centres, and car dependency overall?

What government policies do we have to reduce emissions and pollution from shipping and from aviation, including limiting airport expansion and taxing frequent flying?



HOW WE RUN OUR ECONOMIES

The earth is our spaceship; its natural resources are limited. Yet most current economic systems promote unlimited use of natural resources, resulting in ecological collapse.

These unsustainable and unjust economic approaches are driving environmental crises, including climate change.

WHAT WE CAN DO

- ✓ Seek a sustainable lifestyle and reuse, recycle, thrift, and share out.
- ✓ Explore and learn about 'sufficiency', 'circular', 'doughnut' and 'ecological economics.'
- ✓ Support businesses with good environmental standards and conditions for workers.
- ✓ Change to an environmentally minded, socially responsible bank.

What scientists tell our governments:

"Globally, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and population growth remained the strongest drivers of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in the last decade."

"Eradicating extreme poverty, energy poverty, and providing decent living standards to all, consistent with near-term sustainable development objectives, can be achieved without significant global emissions growth."

"Actions that prioritise equity, climate justice, social justice and inclusion lead to more sustainable outcomes, co-benefits, reduce trade-offs, support transformative change and advance climate resilient development."

"[Sufficiency is] a set of measures and daily practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land and water while delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries."

What our politicians can do – climate action questions

How can our tax system promote an equitable society, which prioritizes people and the planet?

Do we have carbon, aviation and financial transaction taxes to help fund climate action?

Do we support climate grants and loss and damage funds to poorer countries?

How can we support just transitions for people leaving polluting jobs?

To best protect our children, can we shift money from bombs to climate action?



QUNO

Quaker United Nations Office



**AVAILABLE IN:
ENGLISH,
SPANISH,
ARABIC,
AND FRENCH.**

IPCC stands for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. All science quotes on this poster are from the 6th Assessment Cycle. Full citations are available in the corresponding booklet.