



# Climate Justice: Issue or Option for Human Rights, Communities, and Community Work

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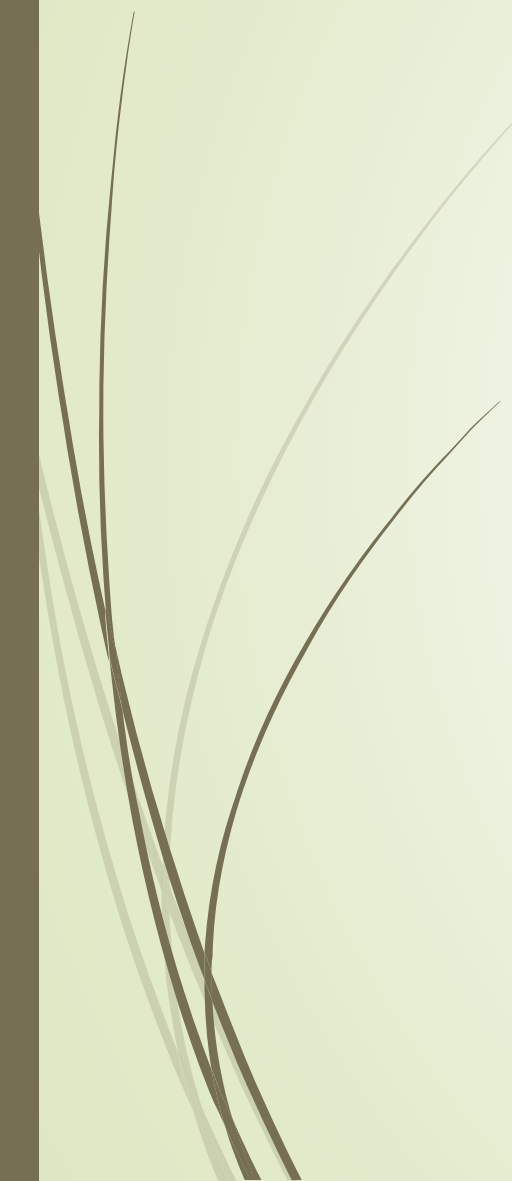


# Introduction

- Toxic global discourse which divides and marginalises
- International community responses resisted
- Current non-optional issues -- international, national and local.
- Challenge of integrated intersectional responses at all levels



# Human Rights

- Reframing the agenda
  - From needs to rights
  - With rights holders and duty bearers
  - States have agreed to guarantee them
  - But not a panacea
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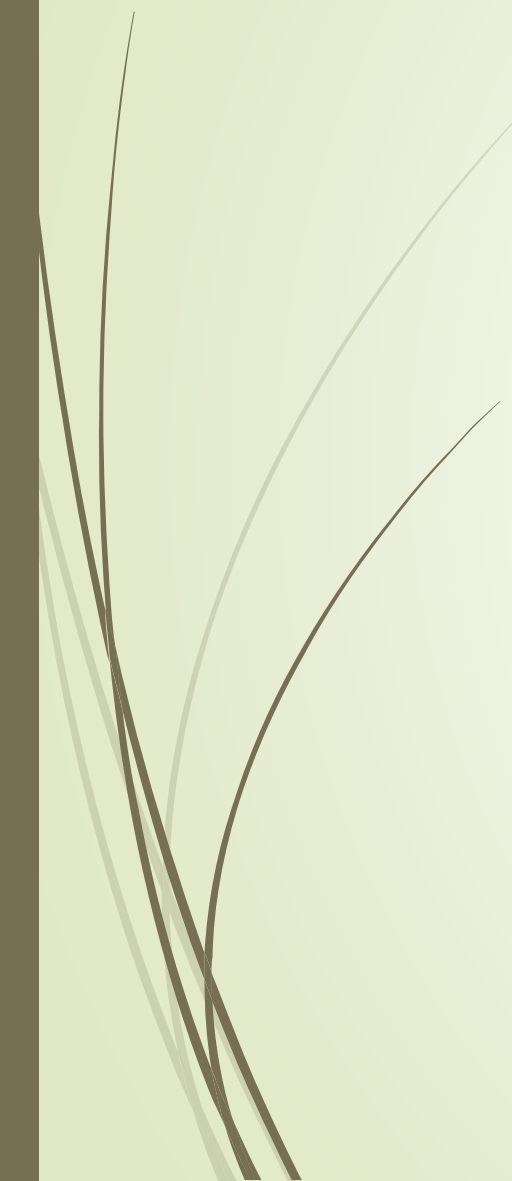


# Human Rights

- ▶ Those outlined in
- ▶ Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1949
- ▶ Various UN Covenants and Conventions
  - ▶ eg ICERD; CEDAW; and CAT



# Human Rights Stages since the UDHR

- Defining - legal expertise essential
  - Refining - legal and other expertise
  - Reclaiming and Implementing - community rights holders' expertise essential but
  - Resistance from states and duty bearers
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# Community Development/Work

Globally understood as:

- Working together for change towards
  - equality,
  - social justice,
  - sustainable development (including climate justice)
  - and human rights
- at every level from the local to the global



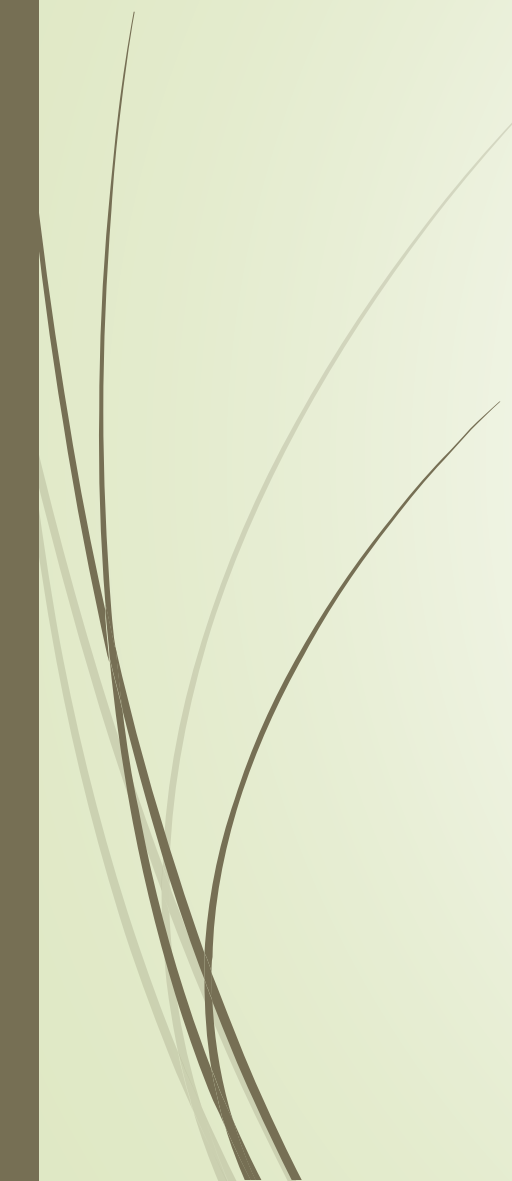
## continued

- Collective in analysis, action and outcomes
- Participative
- Empowering
- Undertaken in areas or with particular groups
- Acknowledges and prioritises power differentials including between women and men, citizens and residents minorities and majorities



# Community work approaches

can be used in:

- Community services
  - Community based initiatives
  - Community enterprises.
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# Climate Justice

- ▶ Moving from needs, to needs and interests
  - ▶ with current situation, to future outcomes
- ▶ Going the road less travelled, using a new lens to
  - ▶ Identify and articulate a new local agenda from the ground up
  - ▶ As part of ongoing work not an addition
- ▶ Integrating intersectional dimensions