Energy transition

States should evaluate the full life-cycle of renewables and energy transition minerals (lithium, copper, cobalt y others), relying on best available science, to effectively prevent environmental and human rights harm.

Minerals

Extraction should be limited to essential use in the energy transition

+50%

of energy transition minerals are in Indigenous territories

Global demand could grow 6 times by 2040.

Sources of rewnewables

Wind and solar energy: less resource-consuming, although mega-projects can negatively impact on biodiversity and land tenure

Marine renewables and geothermal energy: there is a need for precaution and further research on negative impacts on biodiversity

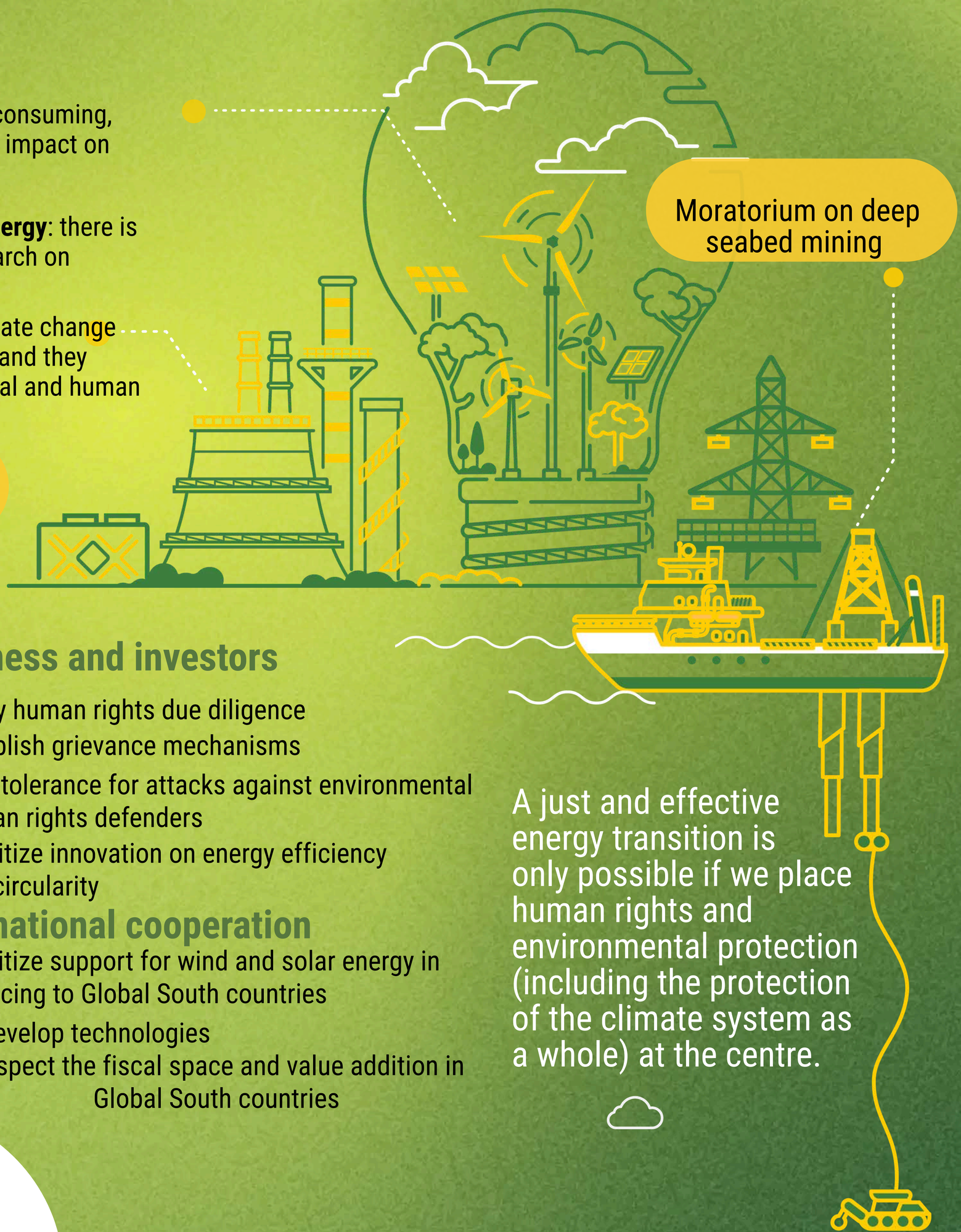
Hydro-power and bioenergy: their climate change mitigation potential is over-estimated, and they cause significant adverse environmental and human rights impacts

Rely on best available science, including Indigenous science and local knowledge in planning

Risks and impacts

The energy transition has caused human rights violations:

- Legal loopholes, insufficient information, limited consultations and no effective remedies
- Unfair sharing of benefits locally and globally
- Discriminatory impacts on women, children, Indigenous Peoples, peasants, workers
- Environmental harm, land accumulation, attacks against envirnmental human rights defenders



Recommendations

States

- Prioritize wind and solar energy, assessing needs and impacts at the nexus of climate, nature, water, food and health
- Ensure coherence across legal frameworks on energy, climate, biodiversity and human rights
- Support decentralized renewables production and the co-development of science and fair and equitable benefit-sharing approaches

Business and investors

- Apply human rights due diligence
- Establish grievance mechanisms
- Zero tolerance for attacks against environmental human rights defenders
- Prioritize innovation on energy efficiency and circularity

International cooperation

- Prioritize support for wind and solar energy in financing to Global South countries
- Co-develop technologies
- Respect the fiscal space and value addition in Global South countries

A just and effective energy transition is only possible if we place human rights and environmental protection (including the protection of the climate system as a whole) at the centre.

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