**Global Warming: Climate Justice**

**Sample Introduction:**

Amidst the increase of two degree Celsius in global temperature, the World Bank predicts that southern Africa would experience up to thirty percent less rainfall in the current year. This may result in an increased risk of drought. Many people believe that the issue malnutrition resulting from inadequate food is another grave problem in Africa. Similarly, a one degree increase in temperature in a country with an annual temperature of twenty-five degrees Celsius such as Bangladesh may likely to reduce the per capita output by up to 1.5 percent, which may further rise to ten percent by the end of the century due to intense heating environment for routine work, according to the IMF. These adverse effects of many kinds such as intense heat, economic stagnation of countries, and health issues may likely to happen more in the poor states of global south as compared to the rich countries of the world. This reality raises the question that why such horrible impacts of climate change will more likely to be happened in impoverished countries. Who is responsible for such climate injustice? How does climate change affect people unequally? How does climate justice movement address the inequalities that are being happened in poor states across the world? What would be the policy options for making climate justice movement more effective in years to come?.....Now will explain the concept of climate justice and outline in next few sentence…after that thesis statement.

**Understanding the Concept of Climate Justice**

* When hurricanes, floods or droughts strike, all too often those hit hardest are poor and marginalized communities who bear little responsibility for climate change.
* This is the central argument of “climate justice” – a reshaping of climate action from a technical effort to cut emissions into an approach that also addresses human rights and social inequality.
* As industrialized nations and corporations have amassed wealth by burning fossil fuels, many also argue that a “just” outcome would involve them redistributing more of this wealth towards those having to deal with the consequences.
* Pioneered by activists from the global south in response to the threats facing their homelands, today the term “climate justice” is widely used by researchers, NGOs and politicians seeking to address related injustices throughout society.

**History of the Concept**

* It has primarily been used to frame the contrast between industrialised nations that have been burning large volumes of fossil fuels freely for centuries and the poorer regions that are most susceptible to rising temperature.
* the term has also been employed to target the fossil fuel companies themselves, which have generated large profits while [actively](https://insideclimatenews.org/project/exxon-the-road-not-taken/) [downplaying](https://www.desmog.com/2018/05/17/shell-knew-charting-thirty-years-corporate-climate-denialism/) the impact of greenhouse gas emissions and [blocking climate action](https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/mar/22/top-oil-firms-spending-millions-lobbying-to-block-climate-change-policies-says-report).
* According to [Asad Rehman](https://www.corporateaccountability.org/staff/asad-rehman/" \t "_blank), executive director of anti-poverty NGO [War on Want](https://waronwant.org/), the concept of climate justice has largely been developed by activists from the global south.
* The concept of “environmental justice” is [often traced](https://www.nrdc.org/stories/environmental-justice-movement) to the early 1980s in the US, when black protesters opposed the dumping of toxic chemicals in their communities
* The world’s first-ever [Climate Justice Summit](https://www.corpwatch.org/article/climate-justice-summit-provides-alternative-vision) came soon after in 2000, organised by CorpWatch and held at the same time as the [COP6 negotiations](https://enb.iisd.org/climate/cop6/) in The Hague.

**What does the climate justice movement want?**

### **‘Fair shares’ of emissions**

In total, countries such as the U.S., China, India are responsible for 44% of cumulative CO2 emissions from fossil fuels, land use and forestry since pre-industrial times, as the blue area on the chart below shows. This is particularly notable given they are home to just 14% of the global population today. (UNEP – UN Environment Programme)

1. A key [demand](https://www.peoplesdemands.org/) of the climate justice movement is for rich countries to recognize their historical responsibility for emissions and respond with dramatic cuts to limit warming to 1.5C, in line with the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement.
2. Allocating and dividing the carbon budget up “fairly” are seen as an issue of climate justice.

### **Climate Finances**

1. Rich countries [agreed](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/13.a.1_Background.pdf) to provide funds rising to $100bn per year by 2020 to support climate action in poorer nations. However, they were still more than U.S. $20bn short of their climate finance target. Despite the importance of this target, many have [pointed out](https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2020-04-13/climate-debt) that $100bn does not match the [true needs](https://www.news.com.au/world/breaking-news/nations-to-seek-billions-in-climate-debt/news-story/a1a4ac16b2858c53df311b86cc301d3c) of the [global south](https://www.news.com.au/world/breaking-news/nations-to-seek-billions-in-climate-debt/news-story/a1a4ac16b2858c53df311b86cc301d3c). The [Green Climate Fund](https://www.greenclimate.fund/), established to help deliver the $100bn target, was seen as a relatively equitable way of distributing finance, as its board includes equal representation from “developed” and “developing” countries. Moreover, the majority of climate finance still goes towards mitigation rather than adaption.

### **Fossil fuels and “corporate interference’**

1. keep fossil fuels in the ground
2. According to the last [UNEP production gap](https://productiongap.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/PGR2020_ExecSum_web.pdf) report, nations are currently aiming to produce 120% and 50% more fossil fuels by 2030 than would be consistent with the Paris Agreement’s 1.5C and 2C goals, respectively.
3. Climate-justice campaigners have also [criticised](https://www.foei.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/23-foei-climate-flyer-eng-lr1.pdf) global north countries and the [World Bank](https://www.worldbank.org/en/home) for their [continued financing](https://www.carbonbrief.org/guest-post-how-finance-from-rich-nations-could-drive-40-of-new-coal-plant-emissions) of fossil-fuel projects, often based in global south nations, even as their own fossil fuel usage declines.

## How does climate change affect people unequally?

The negative impacts of climate change are [unequally distributed](https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate2529) around the world. A recent [study](https://www.carbonbrief.org/todays-youth-will-face-unmatched-climate-extremes-compared-to-older-generations) found that low-income countries are the most vulnerable to natural disasters.

1. The charity [Save the Children](https://www.savethechildren.net/) has published a [report](https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/born-climate-crisis-why-we-must-act-now-secure-childrens-rights) focused on the growth of a child and stated that children born in poor countries are going through stunted growth.
2. Furthermore, [warming is not uniform](https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-global-warming-varies-greatly-depending-where-you-live) across the planet. Countries near the equator, such as parts of the [Middle East](https://www.carbonbrief.org/heat-and-humidity-could-make-parts-of-the-middle-east-unbearable-by-2100) and Africa, are at greater risk of exceeding this limit. The extreme heat is made worse by the fact that many countries do not have the infrastructure to deal with extreme temperatures. For instance, the city of Jacobabad in Pakistan reached 52C last year, pushing it over the 35C wet bulb temperature limit. This made the city [one of only two places on earth](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/environment/2021/07/07/climate-change-exacerbating-record-heatwaves/) to have officially passed the threshold.
3. As the climate warms and sea levels rise, the land below sea level is expected to be deluged more frequently. A recent [study](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-23810-9) found that regions near the tropics will be particularly affected by sea level rise.
4. As the climate warms and more regions of the world become inhospitable. A [policy forum piece](https://science.sciencemag.org/content/372/6548/1290) in the special issue focused on Bangladesh as an example. It finds that  4.1 million people were displaced as a result of climate disasters in 2019 – amounting to 2.5% of the total population. Meanwhile, it added that “13.3 million people could be displaced by climate change by 2050, and 18% of its coastland will remain inundated by 2080

## How has climate justice shaped international negotiations?

**OR**

## How has Climate Justice influenced climate activism and politics?

## Recommendations

## Organizations like the [Climate Justice Alliance](https://climatejusticealliance.org/about/) are working to bring race, gender, and class considerations to the center of the climate action discussion. The [NAACP](https://www.naacp.org/environmental-climate-justice-about/) is also advocating for efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and advance clean energy while promoting food justice, transportation equity, and civil rights in emergency planning. And the UN and IPCC each continue to place greater emphasis on these issues.