

# Climate Justice

Modul 2: Method 2\_Annex 2\_Input on Climate justice



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# CLIMATE JUSTICE

- Climate justice is a term used to frame global warming as an ethical and political issue, rather than one that's purely environmental or physical in nature.
- The term climate justice is also used to mean actual legal action on climate change issues.
- Climate justice affirms the rights of communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and cultures to own and manage the same in a sustainable manner, and is opposed to the commodification of nature and its resources.

# DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT

- Disadvantaged groups will continue to be disproportionately impacted as climate change persists. These groups will be affected due to inequalities that are based on demographic characteristics such as differences in gender, race, ethnicity, age and income.
- communities of color, women, indigenous groups and people of low income all face an increased vulnerability to climate change.
- One way to mitigate the disproportionate impacts of climate change to achieve climate justice is to involve disadvantaged groups in the planning and policymaking process so that these individuals have a say in their own future.

# GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change and gender is a way to interpret the disparate impacts of climate change on men and women, based on the social construction of gender roles and relations.
- Gender-based differences have also been identified in relation to awareness, causation and response to climate change, and many countries have developed and implemented gender-based climate change strategies and action plan.

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY

- Climate change disproportionately effects poor and low-income communities around the world. those in poverty have a higher chance of experiencing the ill-effects climate change due to increased exposure and vulnerability.
- Climate change raises some climate ethics issues, as the least 50 “developed countries” of the world account for an imbalanced 1% contribution to the worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases which are theorized to be attributable to global warming.

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

- Climate change disproportionately impacts indigenous people around the world, especially in terms of their health, environment and communities.
- Majority of the world's biological and cultural diversity is located within indigenous territories. There are over 370 million indigenous people found across 90+ countries.
- Indigenous people have a myriad of experiences with the effects of climate change because of the varying geographical areas they inhabit across the globe because of the differences in cultures and livelihoods.

# CAUSES OF CLIMATE INJUSTICE

- One contentions issue in debates about climate justice is the extent to which capitalism is viewed as the root cause of climate injustice.



# POLITICAL APPROACHES TOWARDS CLIMATE JUSTICE

The 21st century become the time to take serious action towards climate justice because elite groups were unwilling to solve the environmental and social issues for climate justice. At the same time climate justice activists demands began to increase significantly that it was important to take alternative steps.

# RESOURCES

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_justice)

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2019/05/climate-justice/>

[https://www.ende-gelaende.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Presentation\\_english\\_75dpi.pdf](https://www.ende-gelaende.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Presentation_english_75dpi.pdf)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0KYSXhiEgSI>