



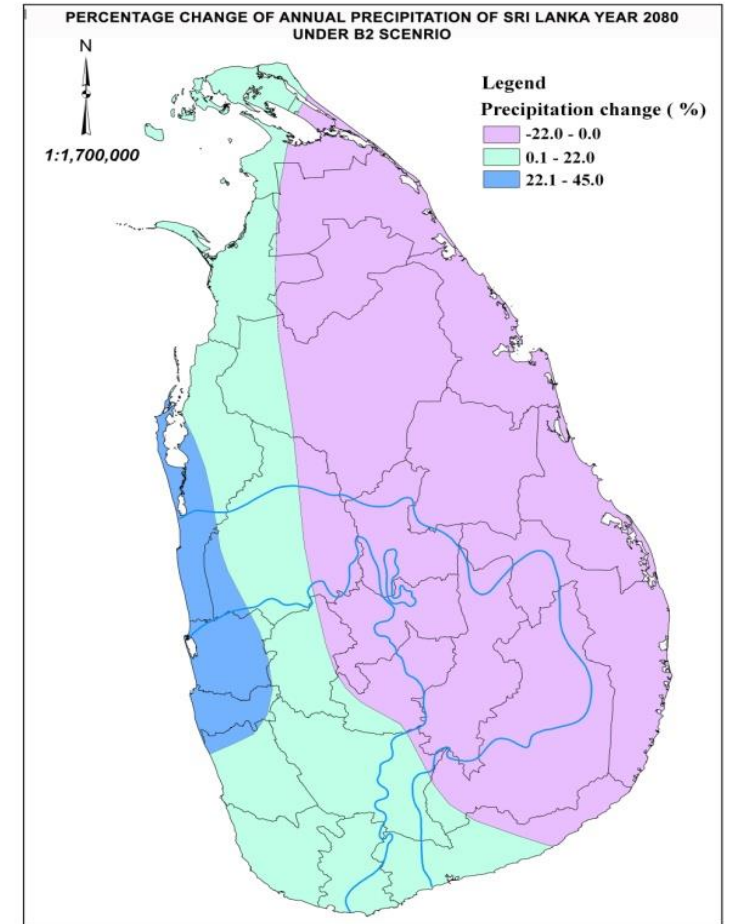
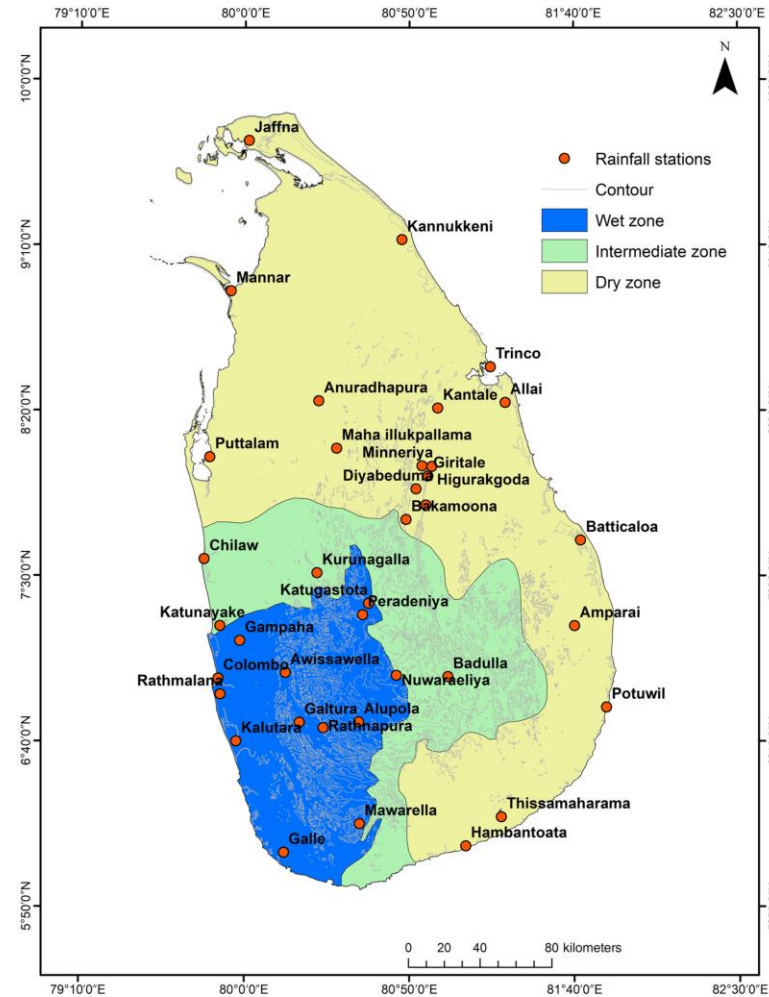
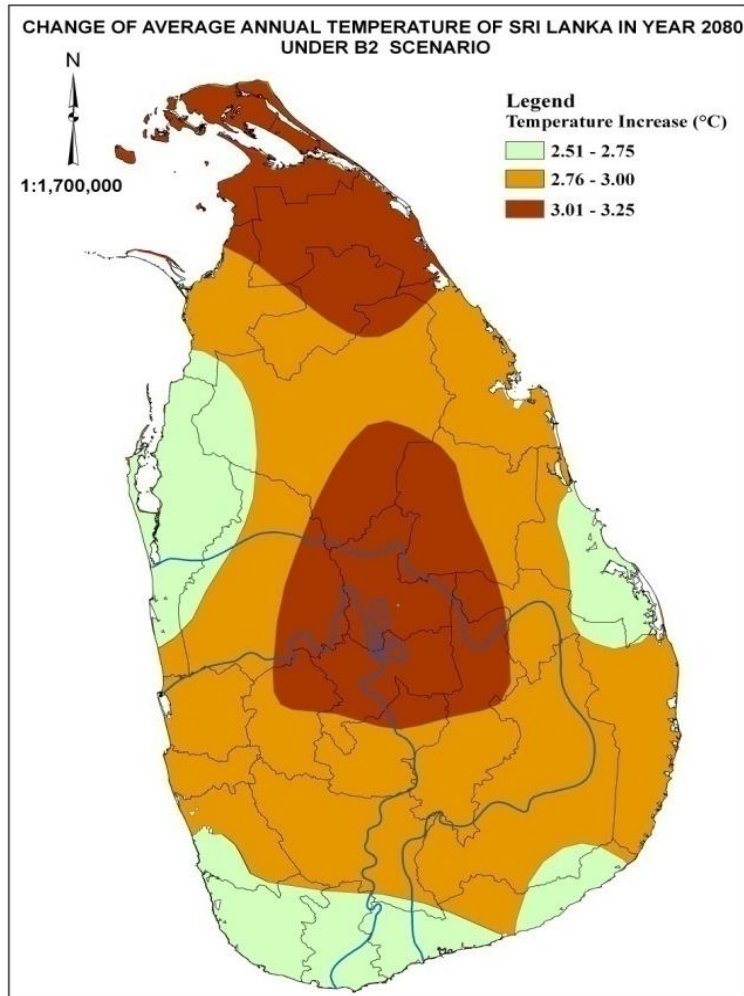
Global systemic inequities and the need for Climate Justice and Equity

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Scenario Forecasts- Rainfall and Temperature rise



Scenario Forecasts- Sea level rise

District	Total Inundated Area (ha)			
	25 Year	50 Year	75 Year	100 Year
Colombo	959	1,133	1,327	1,534
Gampaha	3,638	4,154	4,631	5,073
Puttalam	11,334	12,583	13,716	14,809
Mannar	8,024	8,262	8,518	8,758
Jaffna	10,321	11,164	12,014	12,891
Mullaittivu	912	1,004	1,092	11,80
Trincomalee	2,315	2,529	2,791	3033
Batticaloa	2,325	2,443	2,568	2,702
Ampara	1,880	2,175	2,479	2,762
Hambantota	4,265	5,553	6,516	7,322
Matara	1,277	1,634	1,994	2,401
Galle	5,622	6,462	7,249	8,014
Kalutara	1,956	2,370	2,790	3,203

Table 7.3 Total inundated area in each district including water bodies

District	Additional Inundated Area (ha)			
	25 Year	50 Year	75 Year	100 Year
Colombo	201	375	569	776
Gampaha	459	976	1,452	1,894
Puttalam	1,113	2,362	3,494	4,587
Mannar	248	486	741	981
Jaffna	864	1,706	2,557	3,434
Mullaittivu	88	180	268	355
Trincomalee	252	467	729	971
Batticaloa	130	247	372	507
Ampara	293	588	892	1,175
Hambantota	885	2,173	3,136	3,942
Matara	384	741	1,101	1,508
Galle	776	1,617	2,403	3,169
Kalutara	417	830	1,251	1,664

Table 7.4 Inundated area in each district excluding water bodies

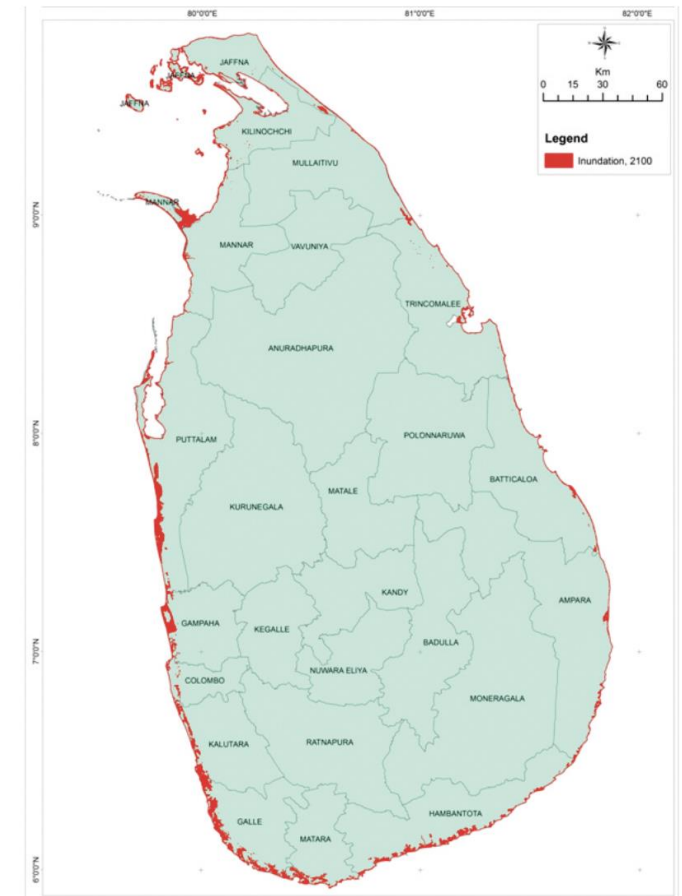


Fig 7.10: Predicted sea level rise in 2100 in Sri Lanka

Global Climate Index 2017 & 2018

The Climate Risk Index for 2017: the 10 most affected countries

Ranking 2017 (2016)	Country	CRI score	Death toll	Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute losses (in million US\$ PPP)	Losses per unit GDP in %	Human Development Index 2017 ¹⁰
1 (105)	Puerto Rico ¹¹	1.50	2 978	90.242	82 315.240	63.328	-
2 (4)	Sri Lanka	9.00	246	1.147	3 129.351	1.135	76
3 (120)	Dominica	9.33	31	43.662	1 686.894	215.440	103
4 (14)	Nepal	10.50	164	0.559	1 909.982	2.412	149
5 (39)	Peru	10.67	147	0.462	6 240.625	1.450	89
6 (5)	Vietnam	13.50	298	0.318	4 052.312	0.625	116
7 (58)	Madagascar	15.00	89	0.347	693.043	1.739	161
8 (120)	Sierra Leone	15.67	500	6.749	99.102	0.858	184
9 (13)	Bangladesh	16.00	407	0.249	2 826.678	0.410	136
10 (20)	Thailand	16.33	176	0.255	4 371.160	0.354	83

PPP = Purchasing Power Parities. GDP = Gross Domestic Product.

Ranking 2018 (2017)	Country	CRI score	Death toll	Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute losses (in million US\$ PPP)	Losses per unit GDP in %	Human Development Index 2018 Ranking
1 (36)	Japan	5.50	1 282	1.01	35 839.34	0.64	19
2 (20)	Philippines	11.17	455	0.43	4 547.27	0.48	113
3 (40)	Germany	13.83	1 246	1.50	5 038.62	0.12	5
4 (7)	Madagascar	15.83	72	0.27	568.10	1.32	161
5 (14)	India	18.17	2 081	0.16	37 807.82	0.36	130
6 (2)	Sri Lanka	19.00	38	0.18	3 626.72	1.24	76
7 (45)	Kenya	19.67	113	0.24	708.39	0.40	142
8 (87)	Rwanda	21.17	88	0.73	93.21	0.34	158
9 (42)	Canada	21.83	103	0.28	2 282.17	0.12	12
10 (96)	Fiji	22.50	8	0.90	118.61	1.14	92

The Global Climate Risk Index for 2018: the 10 most affected countries

www.germanwatch.org/en/cri



Global systemic inequities

Richest countries represent only 16 percent of the world population but almost 40 percent of CO₂ emissions.

Poor countries- nearly 60 percent of the world's population, but for less than 15 percent of emissions.

United States cumulative emissions is 25% of the total, the European Union's 22%, China's 13%, and India's 3%. Sri Lanka 0.03% (2019)

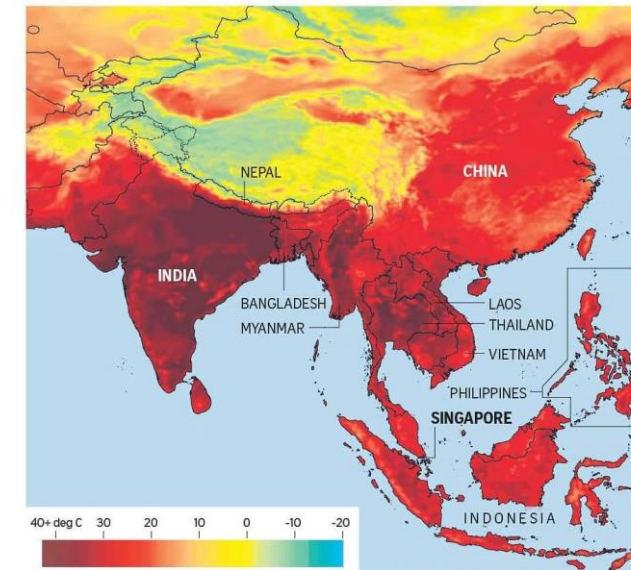
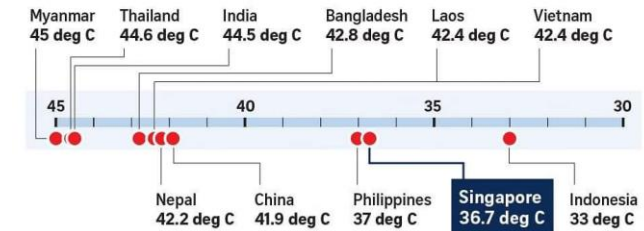
World Bank figures show that an additional 68 to 135 million people could be pushed into poverty by 2030 because of climate change.

56 carbon major companies responsible for 80% of the CO₂ Emission

65% of state entities and 55% of private-sector companies had scaled up production.

Heatwave in Asia

Scorching temperatures are searing much of Asia. Shown here are maximum temperatures recorded over the past week.



Sources: AFP, AIR TEMPERATURE FROM THE GLOBAL DETERMINISTIC PREDICTION SYSTEM, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA
STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS

Global systemic inequities

Global heating severely threatens the full range of human rights, including the right to life, health, food, adequate housing and cultural rights.

Weather and natural disasters forced 30.7 million people to leave their homes in 2020.

Tropical cyclone Yasa hit Fiji, affecting more than 130,000 people and causing an estimated economic loss of US\$250 million.

Rich countries are responsible for a greater share of emissions, they also have more funds available to repair and rebuild after climate disasters.

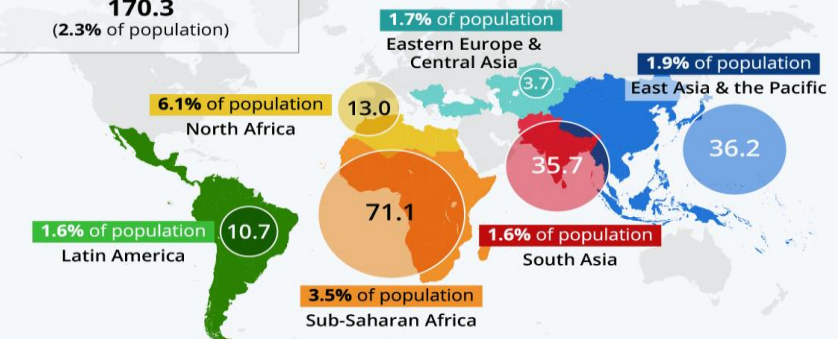
Climate Change, the Great Displacer

Average number of internal climate migrants by 2050 per region (in millions)*



Total in surveyed regions

170.3
(2.3% of population)



* Modeled on pessimistic reference = High emission & unequal development scenarios concerning water availability, crop productivity and sea-level rise
Source: World Bank



Climate equity and finance



COP 28, held in the UAE, ended with little progress. Parties agreed to reduce the use of fossil fuels, but dirty energy sources such as gas and nuclear energy will still be part of the proposed solutions.

Global Stock Take found that the emissions gap is huge, and based on the current NDC, the gap for emissions is estimated at 20.3-23.9 Gt CO₂ eq.2 in 2030 pin, to be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5 °C.

This means efforts to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 require reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 43% in 2030 and 60% in 2035 compared to 2019 levels.

The main reason for the failures at COP 28 was the resistance of developed countries, especially the United States and European countries, to reduce the burning of fossil fuels and their unwillingness to provide the necessary financial resources.



Climate equity and finance



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To reach net zero emissions by 2050, developing countries' adaptation financing needs are estimated at USD 215-387 billion per year until 2030.

It also requires around USD 4.3 trillion per year for clean energy by 2030 and then increases it to USD 5 trillion annually.

Simply, there is not much money available to achieve these targets. This lack of commitment by developed countries to provide Climate finance continues to be a major issue.

While article 80 of the COP 28 outcome document regrets the failure to provide the 100 billion per year agreed in 2009, it emphasizes parties to contribute finance.

Much waited “loss and Damage fund” so far has received approximately 700 million USD.

GCF at a glance

253 →

No. of projects

13.9b →

GCF financing in USD

129 →

Developing countries

Climate change poses bigger threat to poor

Climate change poses the greatest threat to those least responsible for it, including low-income and disadvantaged populations, women, racial minorities, marginalized ethnic groups and the elderly who are already vulnerable to other deep-rooted challenges.

Conversely, those who have contributed the most to climate change have much better capacity to protect themselves from its impacts.

As the effects of climate change increase, there is an urgency to ensure equity while pursuing solutions.

Inadequate action will mean more lives lost, worsening inequality, mass migration and major economic disruptions.



Climate Justice and Equity



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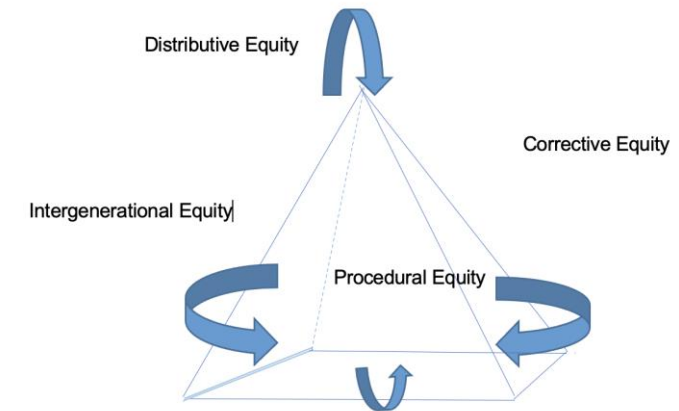
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Climate justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Climate equity is putting these same values into practice when tackling climate change impacts and ensuring that everyone has equal access to resources and safe spaces.

By taking into account the four challenges to justice related to climate change, a call for equity there could be seen as tying together a group of injustice issues:

- equity is invoked in order to ensure **distributive justice** among States, and
- **corrective justice** in the sense of recovery and compensation from adverse climate impacts.
- equity is invoked to ensure an inclusive and transparent negotiation process.
(**Procedural equity**)
- equity is also invoked in order to protect the interests of future generations.
(**Intergenerational equity**)



Climate Justice and False solutions

- Carbon offsets and Carbon trading
- Geoengineering
- Carbon Capture and Storage
- Green Hydrogen based on fracked gas
- Netzero 2050
-



Solutions must



- Include people with diverse backgrounds and experiences in community efforts to address climate change.
- Foster honest conversation, meet people where they are already active, and involve those leaders who are respected by the community.
- Indigenous and local knowledge can advance understanding of climate change effects and solutions.
- When possible, amplify the voices of those who are most vulnerable, underserved, or overburdened.
- Connect communities with the information and data that can help them prepare for and adapt to climate impacts.
- Build climate-resilient solutions based on equity and inclusivity reduce vulnerability for everyone.
- Consider solutions that boost resilience while improving livelihoods, accessibility, and social and economic well-being.
- Solutions could include improving the efficiency of buildings, investing in low-carbon transportation networks, and adding green spaces in urban areas.
- Climate equity includes the ways communities prepare for and respond to extreme events. Consider how overburdened and underserved groups have different needs during an emergency.
- Being ready to address those specific needs is a part of effective disaster response and overall good governance.
- Solutions could include providing language or accessibility services.



Thank you!