

Climate Justice – Environmental issues

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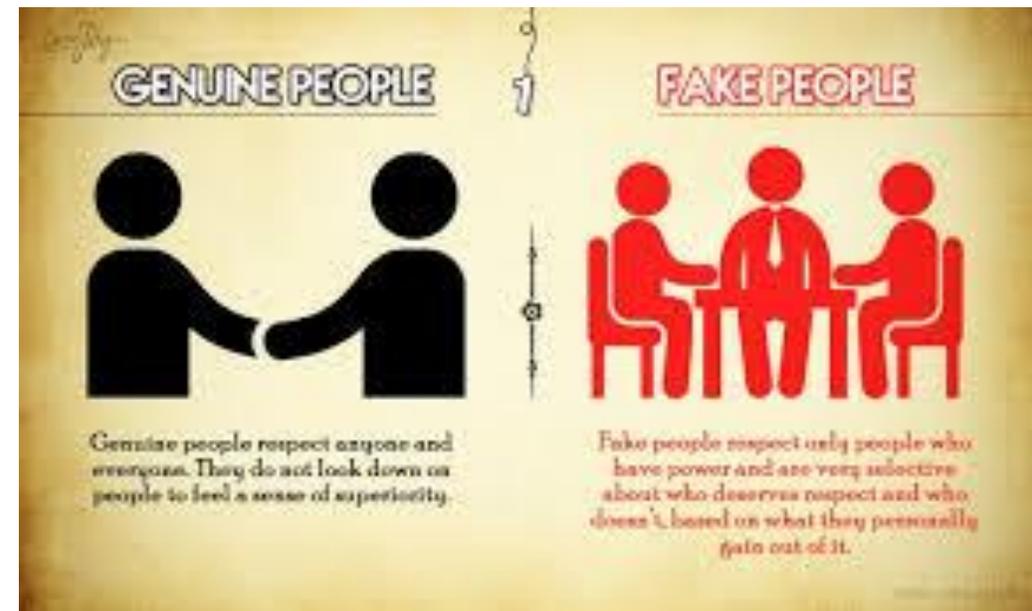
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What is Climate justice

- A term used for framing global warming as an **ethical** and **political issue**, rather than one that is **purely environmental** or **physical** in nature (UN- LEAP).
- Relates the effects of climate change to concepts of justice, particularly environmental justice and social justice and by examining issues such as equality, human rights; collective rights, and the historical responsibilities for climate

Justice – Genuine respect
for the people



Environmental concepts



Temperature Rise

- ✓ [The Earth is now about 1.1°C warmer than it was in the 1800s.](#)
- ✓ [The Paris Agreement targets to keep global temperature from exceeding 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.](#)
- ✓ [That way we can avoid the worst projected effects of climate change.](#)

- Climate Change - Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns
 - Variations in patterns of weather parameters
 - Temperature rise
- Anthropogenic Climate Change – human induced changes in weather parameters

Environmental concepts Cont'



- **Carbon dioxide** - Mainly from Combustion. increased in atmospheric while sinks are disturbed (e.g., deforestation).
- **Methane** from many sources, e.g. coal mining, natural gas, waste decomposition in landfills, livestock and agriculture.
- **Nitrous oxide** From agricultural and industrial activities, combustion of solid waste and fossil fuels.
- **F gases**, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, etc. released from commercial, industrial, or household uses.
- and is found in the troposphere largely due to human activities.

We enhance climate change through

- Energy processes including transport
- Industrial processes
- Agricultural Processes including livestock rearing
- Deforestation and forest degradation
- Waste decomposition

General Effects of climate Change on livelihoods

- Disrupting hydrological cycle
 - Glaciers melt
 - Sea level rises
 - Salty marine water infiltrates land
 - Flooding
 - Elongated droughts
 - Erratic rainfalls
- Increased temperatures
 - Affects crop production
 - Changes insect cycles

And this affects livelihoods



The Global Effort

- ✓ Based on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Other parallel processes

<https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/parties-convention-and-observer-states>

- Annual meetings referred to the Conference of Parties where Decisions are made
- The decisions are made on a bargain platform to ensure wishes of every party are considered against the common goal
- Support Global Datasets for collating and comparing information
- Encourage members to periodically report on their inventories and circumstances to identify areas of synergies and support

UNFCCC- Support for Justice in reporting

- ✓ MRV Principles - Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;
- ✓ Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention
- ✓ Information reported by parties is openly available in UNFCCC sites
- ✓ Open access and cheap tools and methods are encouraged

Considerations for vulnerable groups – example of Cancun Safeguards

As we implement Climate Change Mitigation activities...

The Cancun Safeguards focus on **governance (a & b), rights (c), participation (d), consent (c & d), environmental and social co-benefits (e), permanence (f) and leakage (g).**

Thank you