

# Climate Justice

Addressing Inequities in Climate Impact

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## What is climate change?

Climate change is like a pot on slow boil. By the time you realise it's hot, you're already being cooked



## What is Justice?

Justice refers to fairness and moral rightness in how people are treated and how things are distributed. It is upholding what is right and equitable.



# **Climate Justice**

**Climate justice recognizes that climate change is a social, economic, and human rights issue as much as it is an environmental issue. It is fairness and equity in climate solutions.**

**It beckons the question: Who caused the problem? Who suffers most? Who decides the solutions?**

# Climate Justice

Seeks fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people in environmental decision-making.



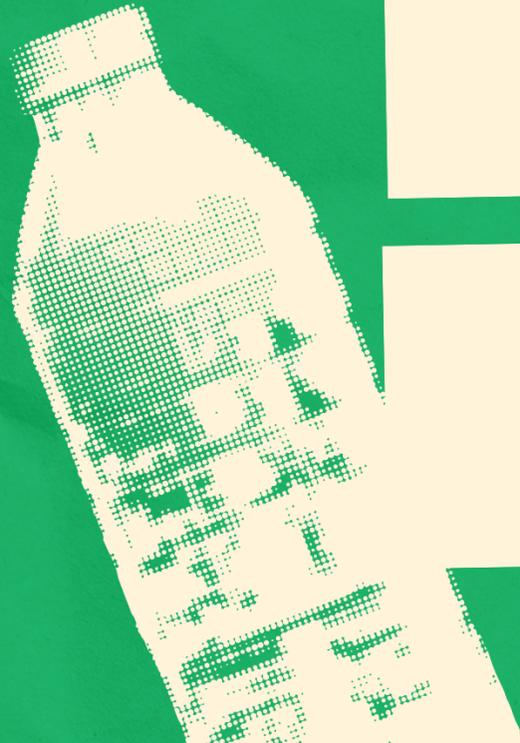
Ensuring that no group of people, especially marginalized communities, bears a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences.

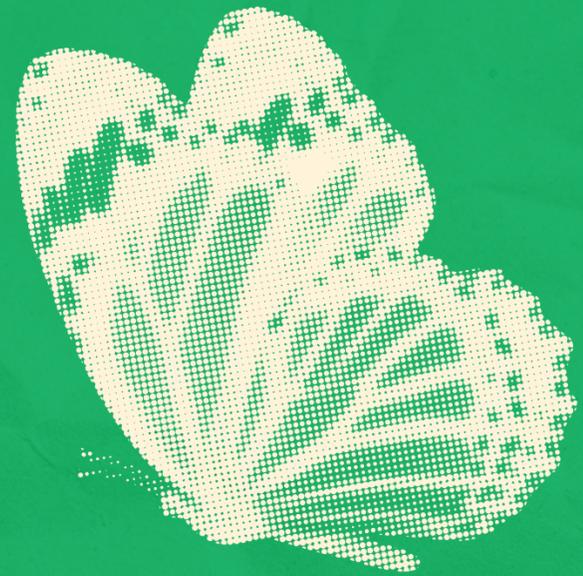
# Why is it about Power?

**WHICH COUNTRIES CAUSE OVER HALF OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS?**

**WHO MAKES THE BIG CLIMATE DECISIONS?**

**WHOSE VOICES ARE MISSING?**





**Low-income communities**  
**Indigenous peoples**  
**Women & girls**  
**Rural farmers & fisherfolk**  
**Children & elderly**

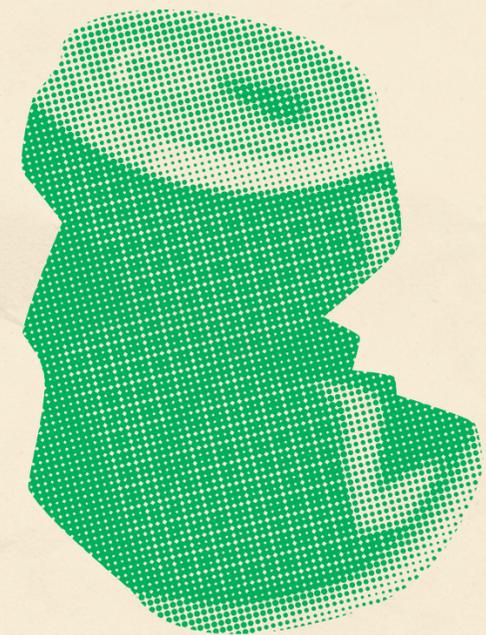
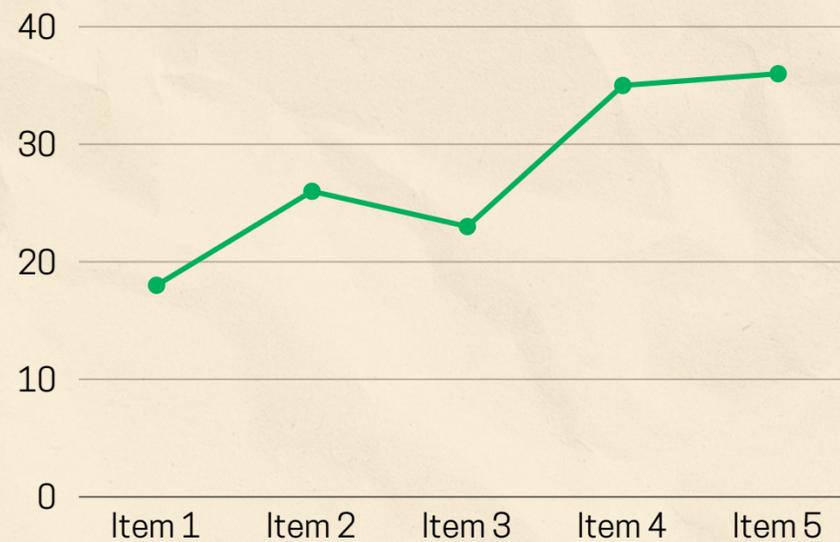
# Who is most affected?



# Health Impacts

30% of children in affected areas suffer from respiratory issues.

Mental health impacts linked to environmental stressors reported at 60% higher rates in marginalized communities.



# Food Security

If you're already struggling to pay rent or school fees, an extra N5,000 for food because crops failed is a big deal. Climate change makes life more expensive for those with the least to spare



# Access to clean water

dirty water after floods leading to cholera outbreaks



# Displacement/migration

Farmers in the north losing land to desertification may move south in search of work, leading to overcrowded cities and tensions



# Key Principles

**EQUITY**

**PARTICIPATION**

**RESPONSIBILITY**

**RESTORATION**

**JUST TRANSITION**

# Barriers to Change

**Greenwashing: Companies pretending to be eco-friendly to keep selling harmful products.**

**Climate finance: HICs pledged \$100 billion yearly to help LMICs adapt but they haven't delivered fully.**

**Policy inaction: We have laws on paper, but enforcement is weak**

**Misinformation: Some say climate change isn't real. However, our actions clearly make it worse or better.**

# Solutions

## Policy and Regulation

### CURRENT POLICIES

Push for renewable energy, flood control, and better waste management laws.

Demand justice in climate policies

### GAPS

Lack of funding for environmental health studies in underserved communities.

Insufficient community representation in environmental decision-making.

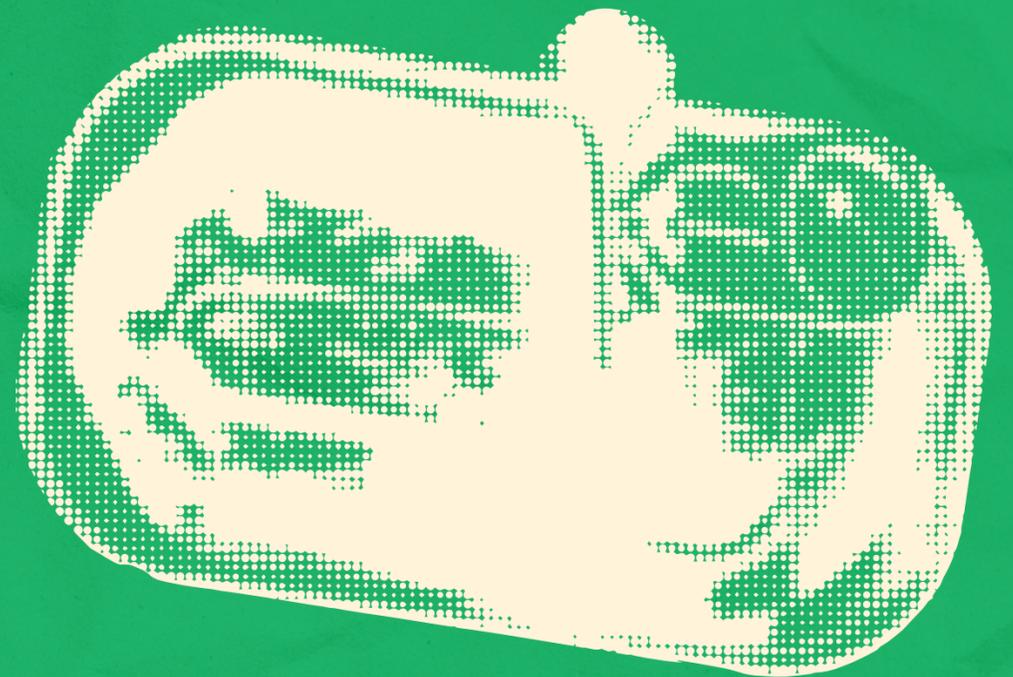


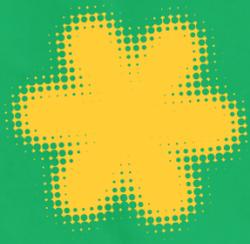
# Community Activism and Advocacy



**In some fishing communities, locals now plant mangroves to protect shorelines from erosion**

**Success in planting over 10,000 mangrove seedlings part of Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) projects focused on mangrove restoration**



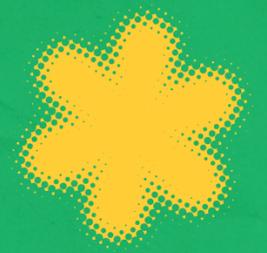


# Climate Finance

**Demand HIC honor  
their pledges and  
hold them  
accountable**

# Education

**Climate literacy  
should be basic and  
widely  
comprehensible  
even at grassroots**



**Climate justice is  
crucial for  
equitable climate  
solutions.**

**Join local initiatives,  
support policy changes,  
and amplify  
marginalized voices.**

**We didn't inherit the  
earth from our parents;  
we are borrowing it from  
our children.**

**Conclusion**



**Thank  
You**

