

# Climate justice and the future of third World.

## Outline:

### 1. Introduction:

Climate change disproportionately affects the Third World, and climate justice is crucial to ensuring a sustainable future for these nations. Global cooperation and equitable policies are key to safeguarding the development of the Third World.

### 2. Why climate justice is necessary for the future of Third World.

### 3. Vulnerability of the Third World to climate change

3.1 Geographical vulnerability.  
According to IPCC Sub-Saharan and southeast Asia ~~are~~ are located in the regions prone to extreme weather.

3.2 Climate change threatens agriculture.

In sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture employs more than 60 percent of the population, yet climate change threatens yields and food security.

### 3.3 Health impacts

According to (WHO) climate change will cause an additional 250,000 deaths per year between 2030 and 2050 from malnutrition, malaria and heat stress.

### 3.4 Water scarcity

By 2050, water availability in South Asia could decrease by up to 40% affecting millions of livelihoods (World Resources Institute).

### 3.5 Climate refugees

According to World Bank, up to 143 million people in South Asia, Latin America could be displaced by 2050 due to climate change.

## 4. Disproportionate Contribution of the Third World to Climate Change

4.1 Low carbon footprint of Third World.  
Developing countries contribute less than 10 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions, despite being home to a majority of the global population. (World Resource Institute).

4.2 Africa's Contribution.  
4 percent of global CO<sub>2</sub> emission yet faces severe impacts from climate change.  
(Global Carbon Atlas).

4.3 Historical emission from developed nations.  
The US, EU combined have contributed nearly 50% of global historical emissions.  
(Our World in Data).

## 5. Challenges to achieving climate justice in the third world.

5.1 Lack of financial resources.  
The Third World faces a climate finance gap of between \$290 billion and \$580 billion annually by 2030,

hindering its ability to adapt to climate change (UNEP).

5.2

Political unrest

Case study of Somalia and Yemen. (IPCC).

5.3

Fossil fuel dependence

Case study of Nigeria. (UNEP)

5.4

Technological gap

Limits the potential for a green energy transition. (International renewable energy agency).

## 6. The future of the Third World countries in the context of climate change.

6.1

Increased poverty

By 2030, climate change could push 100 million people into extreme poverty. (World Bank).

6.2

Food and water insecurity  
Third world countries, where agricultural productivity could fall by 20%. (FAO)

6-3 Climate induced migration  
1.2 billion people could be displaced by 2050 (UNHCR).

6-4 Green Economy opportunities  
up to 10 million jobs in Africa  
by 2030 could be created  
through renewable energy.

## 7. Policy recommendations for achieving climate justice.

7-1 Strengthening climate finance.  
Developing countries will require  
\$2.5 trillion annually by  
2030 to meet their  
goals. (UNDP.)

7-2 Capacity building  
GCF programs help to provide  
training and resources to  
combat climate change.

7-3 Technology transfer.

7-4 Local adaptation plans  
Case Study of Ethiopia

## 8. Conclusion.

Those who are least responsible for climate change are the ones suffering the greatest consequences.

Mary Robinson (former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights).

Climate justice is not just an environmental concern, but a matter of global fairness and equity. The impacts of climate change, like heat stress, rising sea level, drought and flooding are disproportionately felt by the Third World countries. Even greenhouse gas emission is very less from these countries but facing heavy threats from the climate change. On the other hand a group of countries that have heavy industrialization and contribute to ~~very~~ extremely heavy amount of greenhouse gas emissions are less damage due to climate change. These developed countries have reaped the benefits of industrialization and continue to emit at unsustainable rate, developing countries faces the burnt. of these consequences.

This discrepancy underscores the urgent need for climate justice, where vulnerable nations are supported financially, technology, and ~~political~~ politically cope with the crisis. The future of the Third World hinges on the global community's ability to address this imbalance, making climate justice an indispensable cornerstone of sustainable development. Without it, the already fragile socio-economic fabrics of these nations will continue to unravel, threatening the very survival of millions.

Therefore, climate justice is crucial for safeguarding the future of the Third World, where the effects of climate change are most devastating despite minimal contributions to global emissions. Developing nations, already grappling with poverty, weak infrastructure, and limited resources, face escalating threats from rising temperature, sea

level rise and extreme weather events.

This disparity highlights the urgent need for global solidarity. While the industrialized world bears historical responsibility for carbon emissions, it is the Third World that suffers the consequences. To ensure a sustainable future, equitable climate policies, financial aid and technological support are essential. Without meaningful action, these nations will continue to face existential challenges, deepening the injustice.

Moreover, the Third World is acutely vulnerable to climate change, facing disproportionate impacts despite its minimal contribution to carbon emission.

Climate change affects the Third World countries, ~~very~~ it creates bad effects on agriculture department. Most of the Third World countries' economy depend upon agriculture department. But due extreme



weather conditions agriculture damage increases, including low yield etc. For instance in Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture employs more than 60 percent of the population, yet climate change threatens yields and food ~~sea~~ security. Due to extreme weather condition Third World countries experiencing damaging effects either their contribution to greenhouse gas emission is low.

Similarly, extreme weather condition badly affect the on the health of the Third World countries. These are underdevelop countries and they have ~~very~~ less resources to fight with these problems. Climate change causes heat stress, drought, and flooding in Third World countries which leads to the death of thousands of hundreds people. According to the World health

Organization climate change will cause an additional 250,000 deaths per year between 2030 and 2050 from malnutrition, malaria and heat stress.

Climate change causes food insecurity that can lead to malnutrition and like other diseases due to heat wave and flooding, that will cause an additional deaths.

Moreover, climate change causes water scarcity problems in Third World countries. Extreme weather can cause water shortage.

Water is basic component of life but its <sup>resources</sup> also disturb due to climate change. According to World Resources Institute, by 2050 water availability in south Asia could decrease upto 40 percent affecting millions of livelihood. Without fresh water life is impossible and it ~~is~~ decreases day by day that affects the millions of people specially belonging from third

## World countries.

Moreover, climate change causes the issue of displacement of refugees. In the Third World countries many regions are under extreme heat stress now where life is not possible. Water resources become lesser and food scarcity occurs. In these areas life is paralyzed so million of people migrated from these areas to less damaged areas. According to World Bank, upto 143 million people in South Asia and Latin America could be displaced by 2050 due to climate change. This report shows that people rapidly migrated from these areas to other areas, it is also ~~very~~ sad situation for the Third World countries.

Even these countries, that are under stressed due to climate change, are less contributors of causing pollution

as compared to developed countries.

The Third World countries are less contributors to greenhouse gas emission because these countries are less developed. The number of industries in that regions are less so their carbon footprint is low. According to World Resource Institute, developing countries contribute less than 10 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions despite being home to a majority of the global population. These countries are more vulnerable to climate change and it is bad condition for third world countries.

~~These~~ Africa According to Global Carbon Atlas, 4 percent of global CO<sub>2</sub> emission from Africa, that is Third World country, yet faces severe impacts from climate change.

In contrary, developed countries

have massive industrialization and their economy boost day by day due to massive industrialization that contribute high emission of green house gas. ~~are~~ developed countries like US, EU combined have contributed nearly 50% of global historical emissions. According to "Our World in Data" this report clearly show that developed countries ~~es~~ have reaped the benefits of industrialization and continue to emit at unsustainable rates.

Due to these problems, climate justice not be easily achieved in the third world countries. Many of the challenges are under the list that had contribute in it.

Lack of financial resources is the main challenge to achieve climate justice in the

Third World countries. These countries are underdeveloped. They have limited resources to combat with

climate change. According to United Nation Environment to protect World agency, the Third World faces a climate finance gap of between \$290 billion and \$500 billion annually by 2030. This financial gap hindered the ability to adopt climate change.

Moreover, the Third World countries experienced political instability that is also the main hurdle in ~~and~~ achieving climate justice. In any country where political instability present where policies are short sighted and implementation ~~are~~ is impossible ~~there~~ of study

According to IPCC Somalia and Yemen experience civil unrest

this situation is critical and is fail to adopt any policy for the conservation of climate change.

Similarly, due to low economic conditions third World countries have heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Fossil fuel is a main component of climate change and heavy greenhouse gas emission. Combustion of fossil fuel cause a climate change. According to United Nation environmental protection agency report, Nigeria experienced extreme weather conditions due to the over dependence on fossil fuel. This over dependence causes sever issue that damage the environment.

Moreover, underdevelop

Countries are not technologically equipped. Their limited resources and technological gap can also cause climate change. They have no technology for the transition of renewable energy process. According to International Renewable Energy Agency, these countries have limited the ~~past~~ potential for the transition of renewable energy. Technological gap cause hindrance to the adaptation of policies for sustainable environment.

The future of the Third World countries is under the shadow in the context of climate change. ~~be~~

Climate change push the Third World countries into deeper poverty condition. Climate



Change destroys the agriculture department and many others that leads to economic losses, that pushes the countries into more poverty condition. According to World Bank, by 2030 climate change could push 100 million people into extreme poverty. Climate change exacerbates the poverty into underdevelop countries.

Similarly, climate change cause food shortage and water scarcity issues. Extreme weather condition cause the drought and flooding that damage the agriculture and cause food shortage. Drought and sea level rise cause water shortage. According to FAO, the Third World countries where agricultural productivity could fall by 20 percent climate change damage the Third World countries

by damaging the economic sectors.

But in contrast, if these Third World countries make policies on climate change then the job creation occurred through green economic opportunities.

These hurdles can be minimized through efficient policies that vanish all hurdles and make the environment safe.

For the betterment of climate in the Third World countries it is necessary to strengthen the climate finance. In this scenario, developed countries and their agencies take part and give financial aid to Third world countries. According to United Nation development program developing countries will

require \$2.5 trillion annually by 2030 for the environmental protection and sustainable goals. ~~This~~ ~~heavy~~ ~~amount~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~possible~~ to it is the responsibility of the developed countries to help Third World countries for the achieving of sustainable environment goals.

Moreover, third world countries can be adopted local adaptation plans that work on regional level and meet the goals. Local level plans are easily achieved with little efforts. According to FAO, the green legacy initiative, which aims to plant 2 billion trees, showcase how local adaptation projects can address climate risks while fostering community resilience.

In a nutshell, climate justice for third world countries is not just a moral imperative but also a crucial factor in addressing the global climate crisis. These nations, despite contributing the least to environmental degradation, bear the brunt of its consequences, facing increased vulnerability to extreme weather events, food insecurity and economic disruption. Achieving climate justice requires the international community, particularly developed nations, to acknowledge their historical responsibility and provide equitable support through financial aid, technology transfers, and capacity building. Only through a fair and inclusive approach can the future of this world be secure.