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Topic: Climate Justice is Inseparable
from Global Justice

Outline

A. Introduction

1. Ken Saro-Wiwa about environment

2. What is climate justice?

3. Thesis Statement

B. Why Climate Justice is Inseparable from Global Justice

1. Unequal responsibility: developed nations
cause more emissions

2. Unequal impacts: developing nations face
harsh consequences

3. Climate change threatens basic human
rights protected under global justice;

a. Undermines right to life, health, food
and shelter

4. Climate change is a global inequality
multiplier;

a. Worsens poverty

5. Climate injustice drives economic injustice;

a. Developing countries spend more on
recovery instead of developmental
projects

6. Climate injustice fuels global instability;

a. Resource scarcity and conflict arises

7. Global interdependence makes separation
impossible;

a. Environmental harms in one region
affect others through trade

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8. A just world cannot exist without climate justice

C. Challenges in Achieving Both Climate Justice and Global Justice Together

1. Lack of political will and global consensus;

a. U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement

2. Economic interests of powerful nations;

a. Developed and industrialized nations

want to further grow their economies

that produces higher level of emissions

3. Insufficient fundings and unequal representation of developing countries at global forums

D. How Climate Justice and Global Justice can be Ensured Together

1. Ensuring climate finance to developing nations

2. Implementing laws for richer nations to take lead in emission cuts;

a. Paris Agreement's Common but Differential Responsibilities principle

3. Promoting global cooperations through UN and global forums

E. Conclusion

Essay.

"The environment is a man's first right. Without a safe environment, man cannot exist to claim other rights, be they political, social or economic," is a famous quote of Ken Saro-Wiwa, who was a well known Nigerian writer, teacher and social rights activist. Climate justice is an approach that addresses climate change and recognizes its disproportionate impacts on the vulnerable communities who barely contribute to the problem. Despite of their less contribution, these poor and developing countries suffer the more as compared to the developed countries. Climate justice also emphasizes equity, human rights, and the fair distribution of both the burdens of climate change and the benefits of climate actions. Overall, the definition of climate justice proved that climate justice and global justice are closely interlinked with one another and cannot be separated.

Starting from the reasons because of which climate justice is not separable from global justice in which the very first is the

unequal responsibilities. Developed nations cause more emissions from their industries and ^{are} enjoying its perks but ~~are~~ never held responsible ^{neither} by the international forums nor the global community. For example, the U.S. and the European Union accounts, together, for over 50% of historical emissions. Therefore, unequal responsibility is the first cause of the rapid change in the climate change that impact on international justice.

Secondly, unequal impacts of climate change across the globe is another factor contributing to climate change. Under developed nations face harsh consequence in a form of floods, droughts, and cyclone, despite the fact that developing countries are emitting the least. The recent floods in Pakistan submerged one third of the country though it contributes less than 1% of global emissions. Same is the case with other countries like South Africa which is warming at double the global average, causing heatwaves and reduced crop yieldings. So, the second cause of abrupt climate change which also affect global justice is the imbalanced impacts on developing countries who

even contribute less.

Thirdly, climate change threatens basic human life and rights that are protected under global justice. Impacts of climate pattern includes floods, droughts, extreme weather events, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity, and severe health impacts. Such impacts directly affect the human rights of the people. For example, floods undermine the right to life and shelter of human beings. Extreme weather events and severe heat is dangerous for human health. Looking into the case study of Maldives, where rising sea level threaten entire populations' right to homeland and survival. Hence, globally, international justice is violated by the climate change which cannot be separable from one another.

Not only climate change threatens basic human rights, it also is considered as a global inequality multiplier. It worsens poverty, hunger and unemployment, deepening existing inequalities between nations. For example, crop yielding is the only source of millions of farmers in the Sub-Saharan Africa. The drought in result of climate change in Africa affects crop yields at a larger scale that pushes

million further into poverty. Moreover, the 2025 floods in Pakistan severely affected the Punjab province. As Punjab is an agriculture producing province of Pakistan, and the crops and beans were miserably affected that pushed the farmers into poverty. Therefore, climate justice is closely linked with global justice.

Additionally, climate injustice drives economic injustice through climate damage. Developing countries spend billions on disaster recovery instead of education, healthcare and other developmental works. For instance, Bangladesh spends about 2% of its GDP annually on climate adaptation. Had there not been the threats of climate change which results climate damage, that 2% of its GDP would have spent on social development, healthcare, and education. Therefore, climate change results in climate damage that brings economic injustice.

Moreover, climate injustice fuels global instability that brings and arises resource scarcity and conflicts over resources. For instance, prolonged drought in the Sahel region of Africa have intensified clashes between farmers and herders over

shrinking water and grazing lands. Similarly, the Syrian Civil War was followed by the worst drought in the decade, that displaced thousands of rural families and aggravated social tensions. Such crises shows that when environmental stress combines with poverty and weak governance, it destabilizes entire regions and undermines global peace.

Furthermore, global interdependence of countries on one another make it impossible for global justice to separate from climate justice. The reason behind this impossibility is that environmental problems cross borders and no ^{other} country or region can stay unaffected. Environmental harms in one region affect other region through trade system and shared ecosystem. For example, climate disasters like flood damage trade route, ports, and production hub resulting in interrupting the global trade. Same example was experienced in flooding back Pakistan back in 2022, that halted textile exports, affecting global clothing supply. So, the global interdependence on one another makes separation of climate justice from global justice impossible.

Last but not the least, a just world cannot exist without climate justice. This means that the world that is truly fair, peaceful and equal cannot exist unless the injustice caused by climate change are also corrected. Both climate justice and global justice depend on equality and shared responsibility. For example, during the 2022 floods in Pakistan, millions lost their homes and livelihoods, even the livestock lost their lives, despite the country contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gases. Such tragedy exposes the deep moral imbalance in the justice system where those least responsible for climate change suffer more.

While the inseparable link between climate justice and global justice is undeniable, there are number of challenges in achieving joint justice. Those challenges include lack of political will and consensus, economic interests of powerful and developed nations, and insufficient fundings and unequal representation of developed countries at global level.

Firstly, there is a lack of ^{political} interest and will including global consensus over the climate

change. Many powerful nations prioritize short-term national interests over long-term global sustainability. For example, the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement weakened global climate unity on climate action. So, lack of political interest for this problem is the first challenge in achieving joint justice.

Secondly, economic interest of powerful nations challenges achieving climate justice and global justice together. Industrialized nations prioritize economic growth and industrial expansion, even when it leads to higher carbon emissions and worsen global inequalities. For example, developed countries continue to rely on fossil fuels to sustain their industries and economies. Moreover, oil rich nations resist on emission cuts to protect their energy exports. Therefore, economic interest creates "tensions between economic and environmental goals."

Thirdly, the insufficient funding and unequal representation of developing countries is another challenge for achieving the goal of joint justice. Developing nations face both financial constraints and limited influence in global decision making.

Example includes that rich countries have failed to deliver the 100 Billion Dollar annual climate finance pledge to assist vulnerable nations. Moreover, African and South-Asia often lack strong representation in decision-making and negotiations, leading to policies that over-look their needs.

Although, political, economic, and structural hurdles persist, a coordinated interaction efforts can pave the way of ensuring both climate and global justice. These efforts which are require for ensuring climate and global justice include climate financing to developing nations, laws for emission cuts, and global cooperation through global forums.

Starting from the first effort the world, specifically the developed countries, should ensure is the financial cooperation with the under developed countries. This financial cooperation can be in a form of climate finance fund. with the help of which the vulnerable nations can hinder the affects created by the climate change. This very effort can also help the underdeveloped countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and South Africa to utilize their

specific amount of GDP in education and healthcare which they spend on tackling climate damage.

Moving ahead, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) should implement laws for richer nation to take leading role in emission cut. For example, the 'Common but Differential Responsibilities' principle of Paris Agreement. mean principle ensures that all countries share responsibility for addressing climate change, but not equally because their historical contributions to the problems and their current capabilities. So, need of such reforms is required to hinder climate change and achieve global justice.

Lastly, promoting global cooperation is essential to achieve both climate change and global justice. As climate change is transitional issue that no country can tackle alone. The UN and its affiliated forums serve as key platforms for bringing nations together to create and enforce collective climate policies. For example, the UNFCCC organizes annual Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings where countries negotiate emission targets and climate finance commitments.

Therefore, need of such more platforms is required which can facilitate in negotiation about climate change and can ensure achieving global justice and climate justice together.

To conclude, it is totally impossible to separate climate justice from global justice because of the number of factors which includes ^{connection of} climate justice with economic, social ^{affairs} and basic human rights. Climate justice is also inseparable from global justice because of the global interdependence on one another as environmental harms in one region affect others too. Other than the reasons of separation, there are number of challenges that are creating problems for achieving climate justice and global justice together. The most challenging factor is the inavailability of funds for the developing countries which suffer the most. However, no challenge exists that cannot be tackled. For tackling the challenges, the world should ensure the promoting of global cooperation through UN and global forums. And hence, until the climate is just, the world can never truly be fair.

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