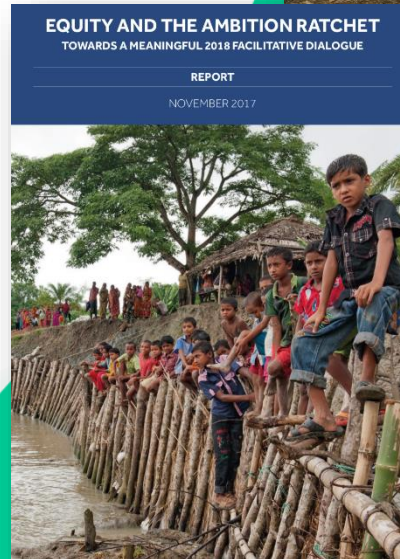


Fair Shares

A Civil Society perspective International climate equity

Sivan Kartha, PhD
Stockholm Environment Institute



26 November 2018

CSTE Climate, Health, & Equity subcommittee

CIVIL SOCIETY EQUITY REVIEW COALITION

Initiated by:



THE 2017 CIVIL SOCIETY EQUITY REVIEW IS SUPPORTED BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS

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- 350.org
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- Climate Action Network International
- Corporate Accountability
- Friends of the Earth International
- Global Anti-Aerotropolis Movement (GAAM)
- Global Catholic Climate Movement

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Africa

- Abilbiman Foundation, Ghana
- APEDDUB, Tunisia
- Ecological Christian Organisation (ECO), Uganda
- Energy Democracy Initiative, South Africa
- Institute for Economic Research on Innovation, South Africa
- Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre, Nigeria
- MAUDESCO, Mauritius
- Niger Civil Society Platform on Climate Change
- Pesticide Action Network (PANeM), Mauritius

Plate-forme Togolaise de l'Alliance Panafricaine pour la Justice Climatique (PACJA)-Togo
Project 90 by 2030, South Africa
Réseau sur le Changement Climatique RDC – DR Congo Climate CI Network (RCC-RDC), Democratic Republic of Congo
Somali Climate Change Network (SCCN)
Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
Worldview – The Gambia

Asia

- #PowerShiftMsia, Malaysia
- Aksil for Gender, Social and Ecological Justice, Indonesia
- All Nepal Peasants Federation
- Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM) – Alliance Against Mining, Philippines
- Catholic Stewards of Creation, Inc, Philippines
- Centre for Science and Environment, India
- Climate Watch Thailand
- Coastal Association for Social Transformation (COAST), Bangladesh
- Coastal Development Partnership, Bangladesh
- Commission on Justice, Peace and Creation – National Council of Churches in India
- Ecology Collective Association, Turkey
- Environics Trust, India
- Environmental Protection Society Malaysia
- Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)
- Gitib Incorporated, Regional/Philippines
- Greenovation Hub, China
- Indian Social Action Forum – INSAF
- INSEDA, India

Integrated Regional Support Program, Pakistan
Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDA) Nepal
Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak atas Air (KRUAHA), Indonesia
Malaysian Nature Society
Mom Loves Taiwan Association
National Hawkers Federation, India
National Youth Federation Nepal (NYFN)
Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ)
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV), Bangladesh
Social Economic Development Society (SEDS), Bangladesh
Society for Development Alternatives, India
Solidaritas Perempuan, Indonesia
The NGO Forum on Cambodia
Tourism Investigation & Monitoring Team, Thailand
Trivandrum Friend In Need Society (TFINS), India



Europe

- 11.11.11, Belgium
- Amigos de la Tierra (FoE Spain)
- Change Partnership, Belgium
- Ecologistas en Accion, Spain
- Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- International-Lawyers.Org
- Jordens Vänner – Friends of the Earth Sweden
- Jugend im Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUNDJugend), Germany

LDC News Service, United Kingdom
Maan ystävä ry – Friends of the Earth Finland
Norwegian Church Aid
One Degree Serbia
Oxford Climate Policy, United Kingdom
Rainforest Foundation Norway
Share The World's Resources, United Kingdom
United Kingdom Without Incineration Network (UKWIN)

Latin America

- Aclimatando, Argentina
- Asociación ambiente y sociedad, Colombia
- Instituto del Tercer Mundo, Uruguay

Movimiento Ciudadano frente al Cambio Climático, Perú
TerraActiva Perú

North America

- Alabama Center for Rural Enterprise, United States
- Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique (AQLPA), Canada
- Brighter Green, United States
- Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives
- Canadian Interfaith Fast for the Climate
- Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
- Center for Biological Diversity, United States
- Climate Action Network Canada – Réseau action climat Canada
- Climate Action Now, Canada
- Climate Change in Focus, Canada
- ClimateFast, Canada
- David Suzuki Foundation, Canada
- Dominican Leadership Conference, United States
- Earth in Brackets (EiB), United States
- EcoEquity, United States

Environmental Defence Canada
Environnement JEUnesse, Canada
Franciscan Action Network, United States
Friends of the Earth Canada
Friends of the Earth U.S.
Green Neighbours 21, Canada
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, United States
Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns, United States
Physicians for Social Responsibility – Pennsylvania, United States
Sustainability and Education Policy Network, Canada
SustainUS, United States
The Climate and Development Lab at Brown University, United States
Tipping Point Collective
Windfall Ecology Centre, Canada
World Federalist Movement – Canada

Oceania

- Aotearoa New Zealand Human Rights Lawyers Association
- Climate and Health Alliance, Australia

Human Rights Foundation Aotearoa New Zealand

The Paris goal: ambitious *and* equitable



“...holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels”

[Paris Agreement, Art. 2]

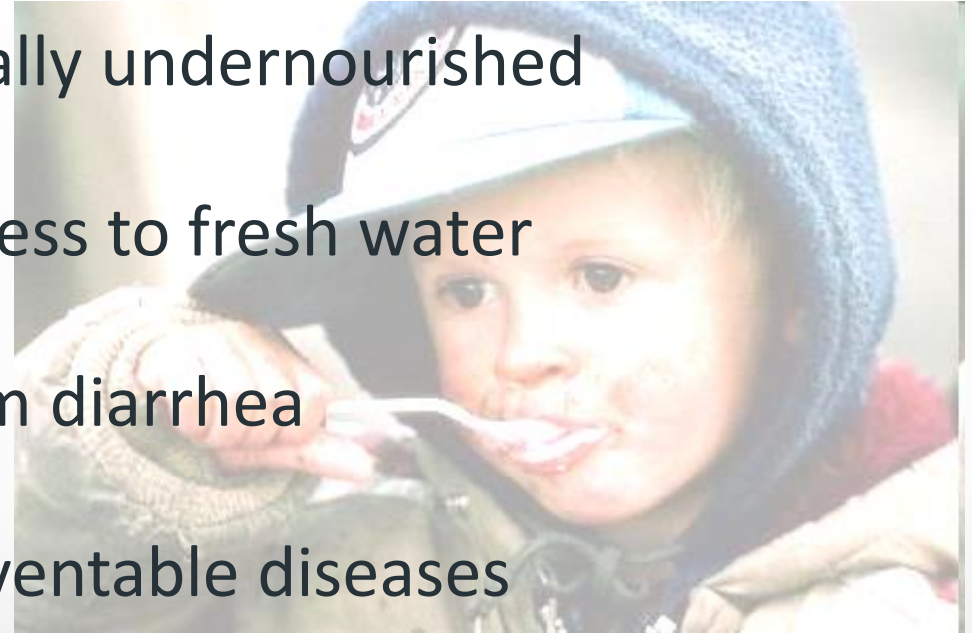
“...on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.”

[Paris Agreement, Art. 4]

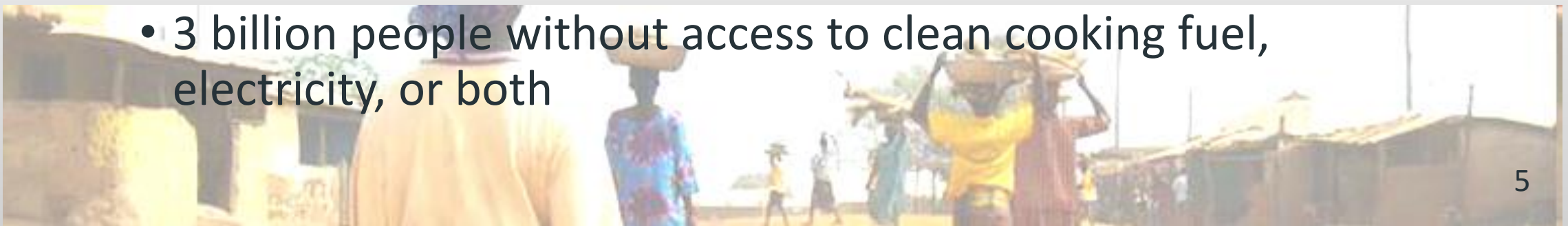
Equitable means remembering that...



- about 800 million people chronically undernourished
- more than 1 billion have poor access to fresh water
- 800,000 children die per year from diarrhea
- 30,000 deaths each day from preventable diseases



- 2 million per year die from lung disease from cooking smoke



- 3 billion people without access to clean cooking fuel, electricity, or both

The principles:

*“The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, **on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.**”*

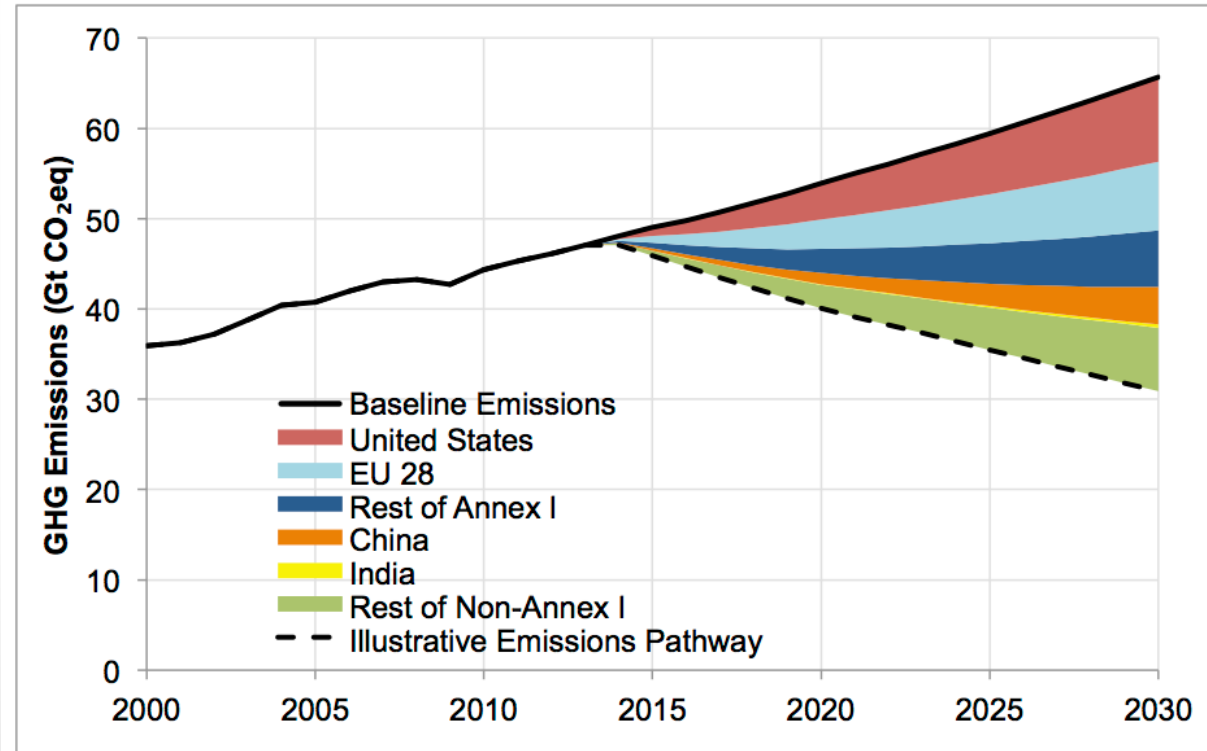
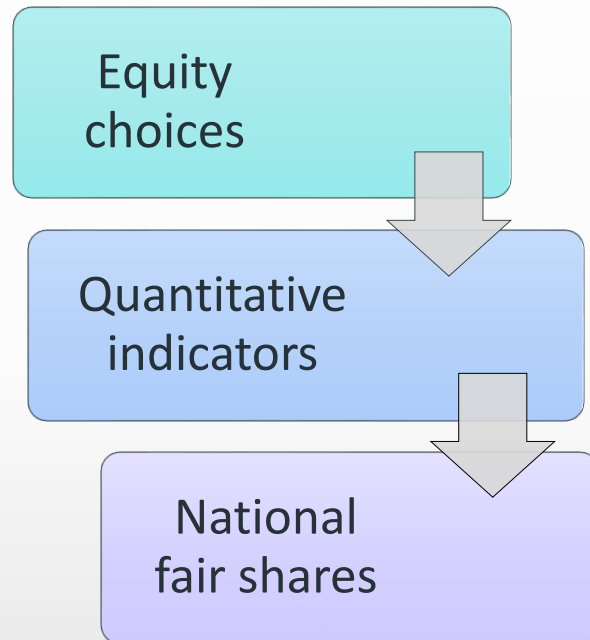
[Principles, Article 3, UNFCCC, 1992]

The principles: even more explicitly

*“Countries will be asked to meet different requirements based upon their **historical share or contribution to the problem** and their **relative ability to carry the burden of change**. This precedent is well established in international law, and there is no other way to do it.”*

Al Gore

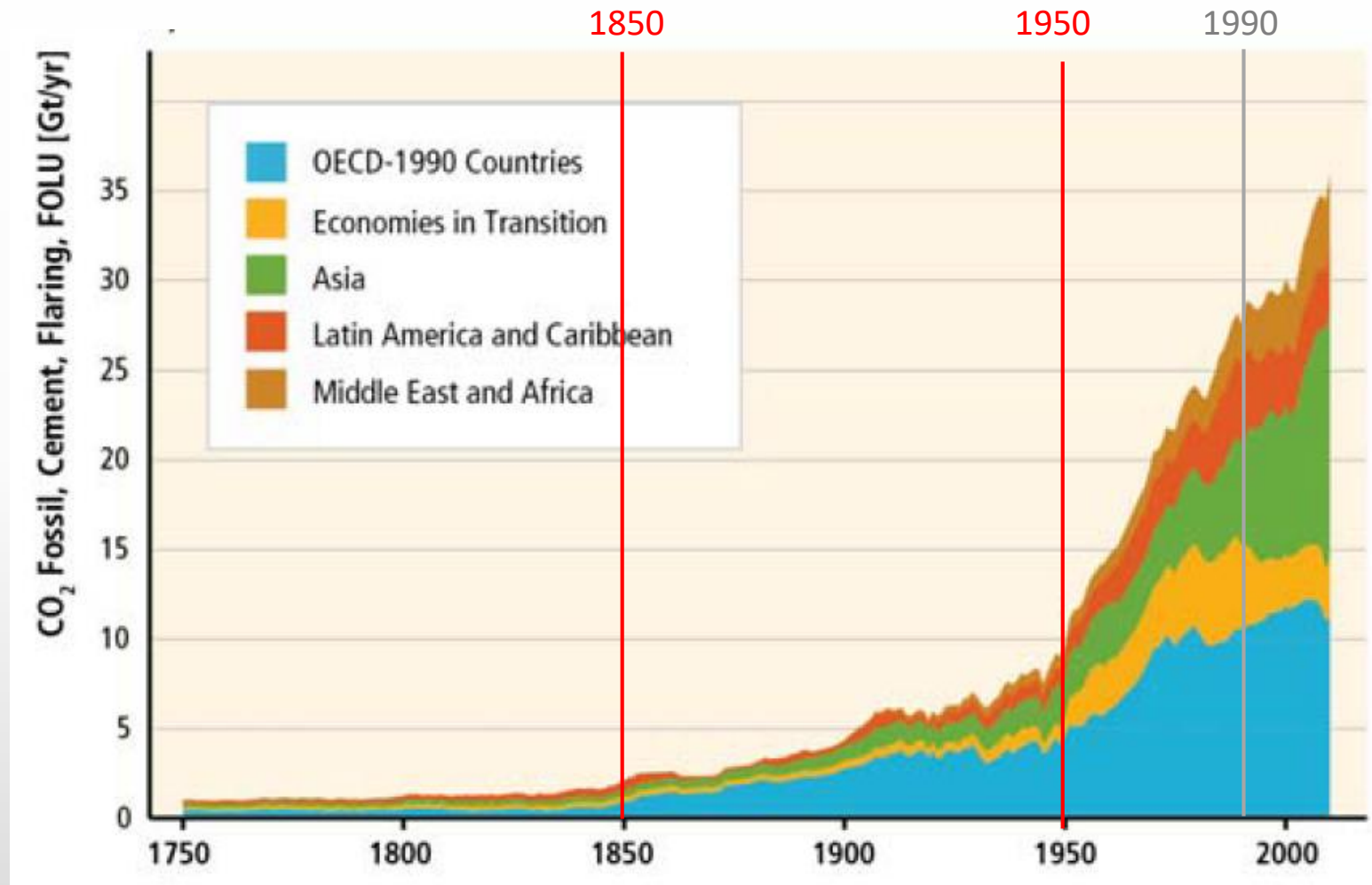
(New York Times Op-Ed, 2007)



Range of equity choices

⇒ *for each country, a range of fair shares of the global effort,
an “equity range”*

Responsibility



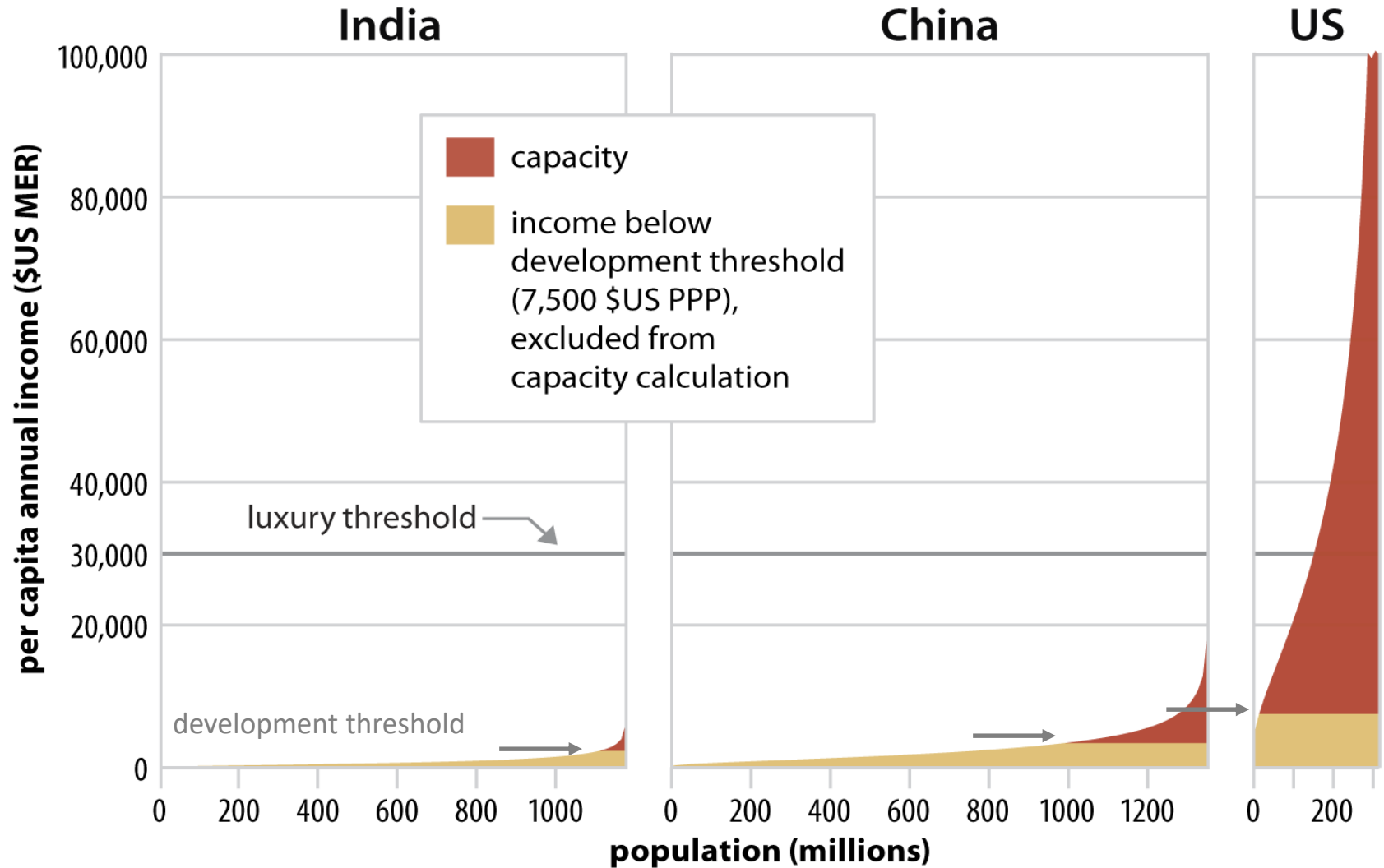
IPCC AR5 WG3,
Figure TS.2

1850: ~95% of emissions;

1950: ~2/3rd of emissions;

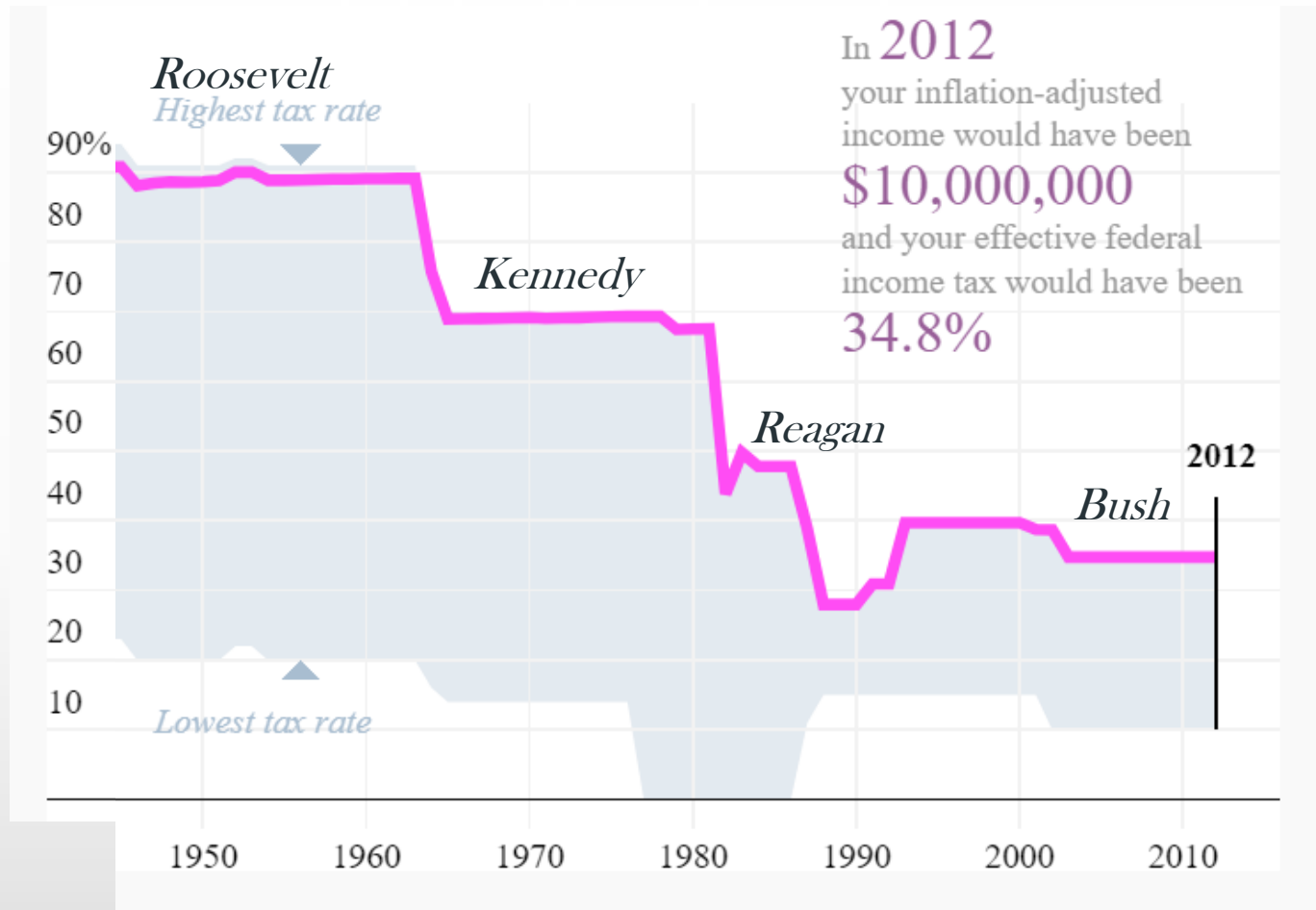
1990: ~1/3rd of emissions

Capacity



World Bank WDI database,
WIID database

Progressivity

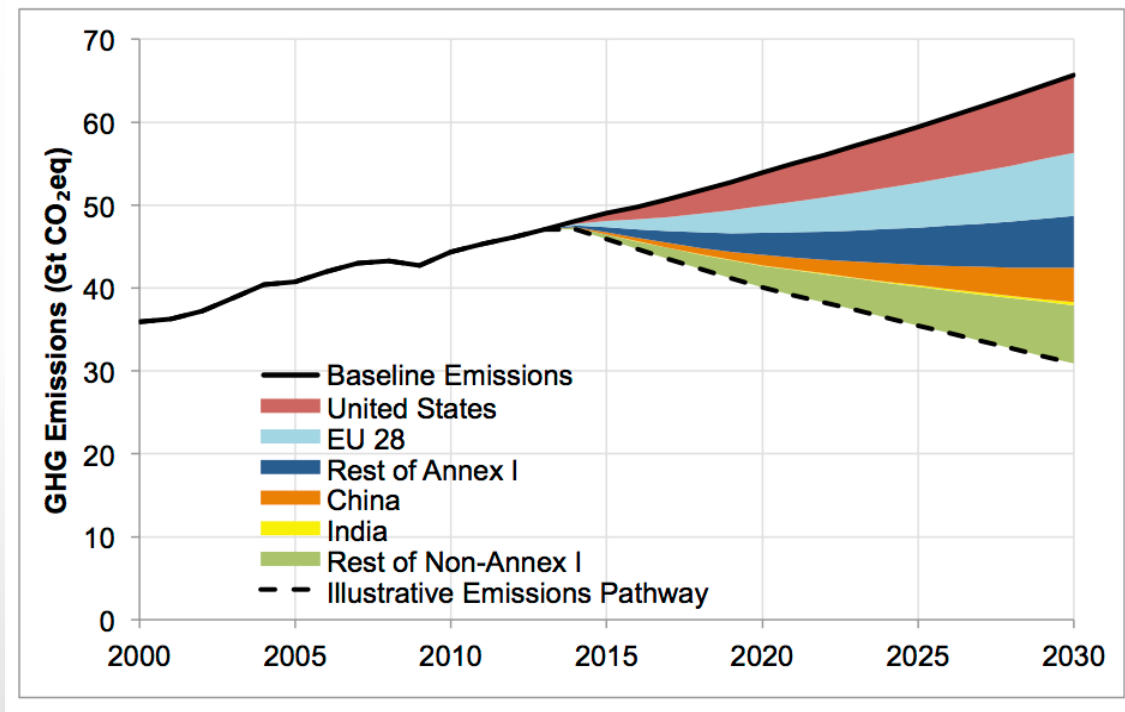


Indicators and what they tell us...

	Population	income (PPP)	Responsibility (1850)	Capability (hi prog)	2015 (1850 / hi prog)	2030 (1850 / hi prog)	2030 (1950 / med prog)	2030 (1990 / low prog)
United States	5%	\$45,264	43%	39%	41%	37%	27%	21%
EU 28	7%	\$28,614	20%	24%	22%	20%	22%	18%
Japan	2%	\$31,939	6%	10%	8%	7%	6%	6%
Russia	2%	\$15,337	3.1%	1.2%	2.1%	2.2%	4.2%	3.7%
Brazil	3%	\$10,174	5%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%
China	19%	\$9,143	4%	6%	5%	10%	12%	16%
Indonesia	3.5%	\$4,811	0.10%	0.07%	0.08%	0.20%	0.64%	1.89%
Philippines	1.4%	\$4,393	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.15%	0.28%
Kenya	0.6%	\$1,664	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%
LDCs	12%	\$1,757	0.20%	0.03%	0.12%	0.13%	0.30%	0.89%
Developed	18%	\$30,495	80%	83%	81%	75%	67%	55%
Developing	82%	\$6,538	20%	17%	19%	25%	33%	45%
World	100%	\$10,849	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Fair shares of the global effort

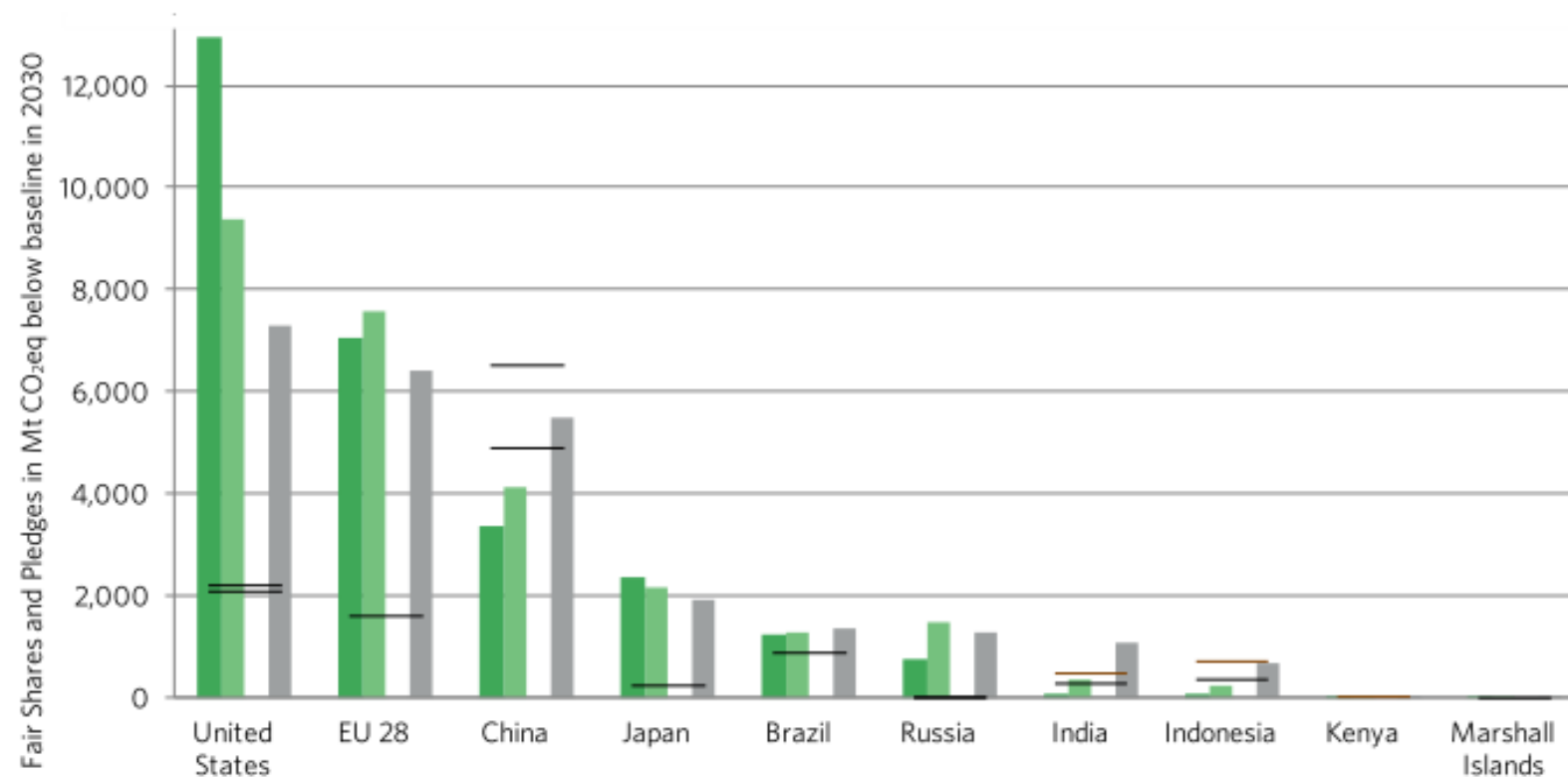
Each country's fair share of the global mitigation effort...



...is equal to its share of the total global responsibility and capability.

Results: Comparing Fair Shares and Pledges

Comparison of mitigation fair shares and INDC pledges (in million tonnes of CO₂eq of total mitigation below baseline in 2030).



Fair Shares and Pledges in 2030 (in million tonnes of CO₂eq below baseline)

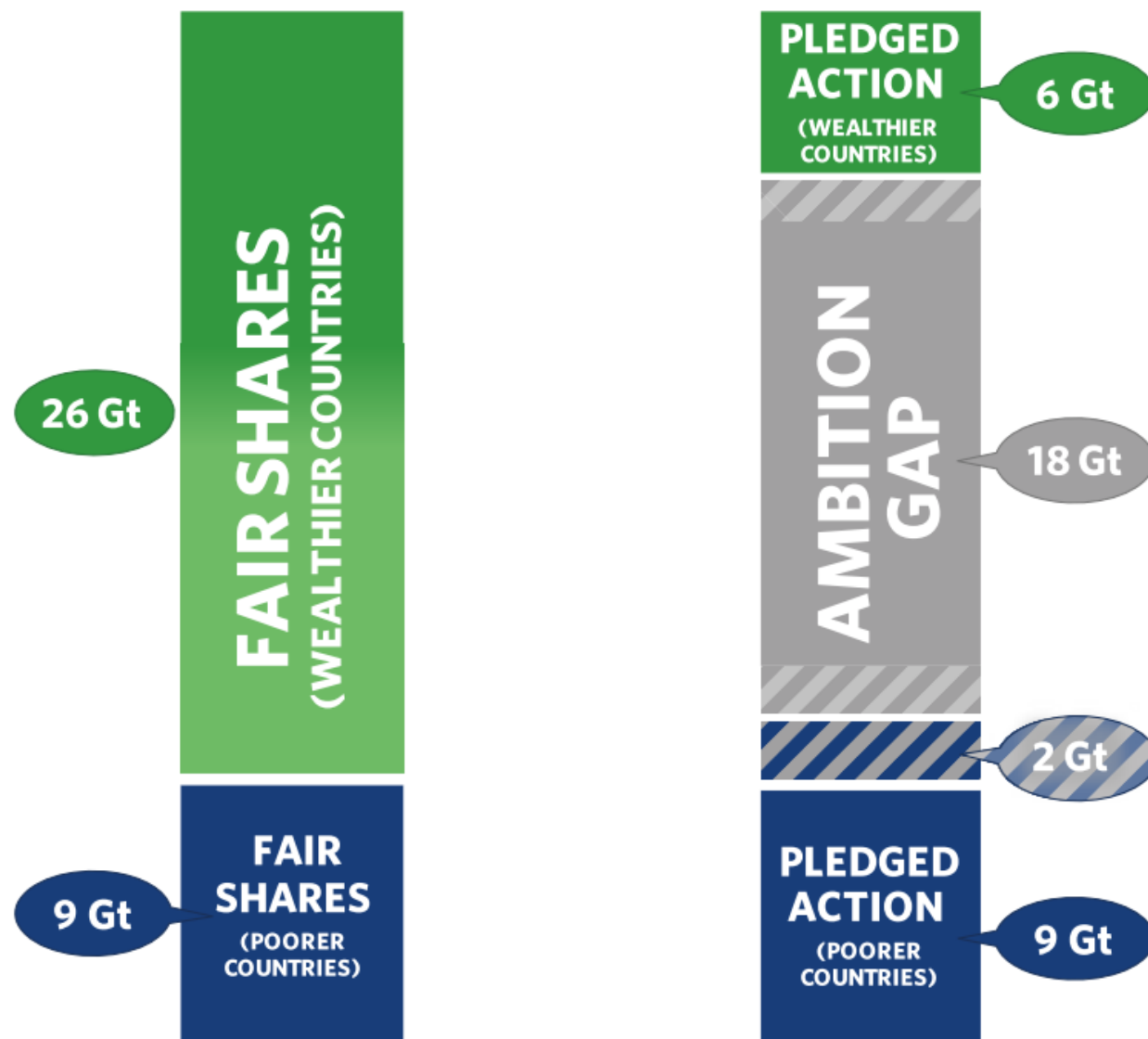
1850 / High Progressivity	12,943	7,036	3,371	2,361	1,221	754	54	69	3	0.01
1950 / Medium Progressivity	9,382	7,589	4,138	2,176	1,261	1,468	353	222	9	0.02
1990 / Low Progressivity	7,286	6,423	5,471	1,918	1,369	1,288	1,079	659	19	0.06
INDC Pledge*	2,089	1,587	4,888	228	861	0**	280	360	13	0.08
INDC Pledge*	2,203		6,511				486	706		

* Unconditional pledges are shown in black, conditional pledges in brown. If countries have expressed their pledge as a range, both values are shown.

For the United States, the values for the 2030 'INDC Pledge' have been derived by linear extrapolation between the 2025 INDC Pledge and a 80% reduction target for 2050

** Russia's INDC target is actually higher than reasonable business-as-usual emissions projections. We show it as zero, as such target implies no effort toward a fair share of global effort.

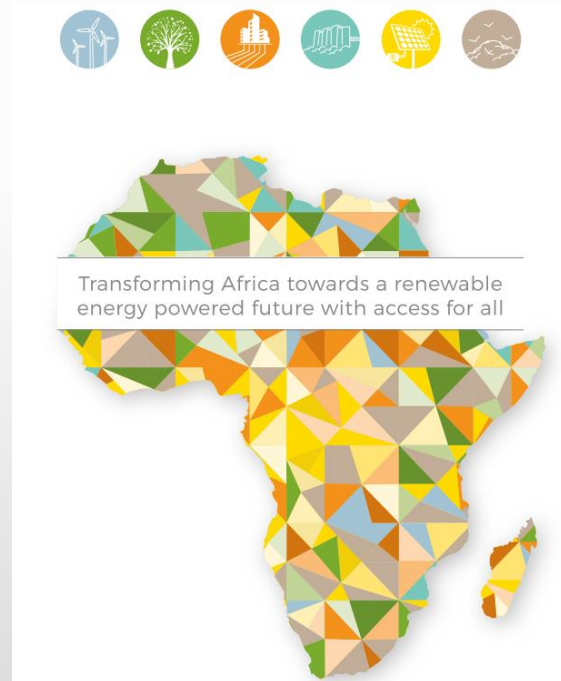
Fair shares and the Paris pledges



International cooperation to reduce GHG emissions (mitigation)

Example: *Africa Renewable Energy Initiative*

- focused on local needs in energy-poor developing countries
- works closely with local communities
- learned from initiatives that spurred rooftop solar and wind farms in the US, Germany, elsewhere.
- 300 GW (double current electric power)
- \$10 billion, in contributions from many countries
- draws in expertise from many fields



Energy and Environment

This may be the biggest news yet to come out of the Paris climate meeting

By Joby Warrick

December 4, 2015



When it comes to electric power, Africa is still a continent in the dark. More than half of its 1.1 billion inhabitants lack access to electricity, and Africa's total generating capacity, from Cairo to Cape Town, is only 160 gigawatts, or about half as much as Japan, a country with one-tenth of its population.

Against that backdrop, the plan unveiled this week by the African Union and African Development Bank is remarkably ambitious. Officials from the two organizations announced a goal of delivering at least 300 gigawatts—300 billion watts—of electricity-generating capacity to the continent by 2030, all from clean or renewable energy.

Put another way, in just 15 years Africa would be producing twice as much electricity from solar panels, wind farms, geothermal plants and hydropower than it currently generates from all sources combined.

International cooperation to address climate-related public health risks (adaptation)

What types of cooperation on public health issues could help poorer countries address climate-related challenges?

- Information and data systems?
- Early warning systems?
- Technological cooperation on biotech (e.g. vaccination for vector borne diseases?)
- Food and nutrition-related programs?
- Heat wave public responses?
- ???

Final comments

It *is* possible to have a helpful dialogue about fair shares. It can span *wide range* of equity perspectives, focusing on key equity issues. It can help assess the Paris pledges, and leads to some clear lessons:

- Not enough action has been pledged; we are not on a 1.5°C pathway (or even a 2°C pathway). Total action to reduce emissions must increase about three-fold.
- Some nations are unambiguously leaders, others laggards.
- For wealthier countries, providing support through international cooperation is a core part of fulfilling their fair share of the effort.
- For poorer countries, *even those who have met their own fair share*, much more must be done with support through international cooperative action.
- The same is true for mitigation (reducing climate change) and adaptation (dealing with the consequences of climate change)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- The CSO Equity Review Reports:
www.civilsocietyreview.org/report2017
en Español: www.civilsocietyreview.org/report2017es
- Methodological Appendix (with results for all countries):
www.civilsocietyreview.org/report2017/appendix
- Peer-reviewed methodology article:
www.civilsocietyreview.org/article

