

SECONDARY PRESENTATION page 1



Please amend and edit this script to meet the needs of the young people in your audience.

Slide 1 - Climate Justice

Burkina Faso is a country in the Sahel region of West Africa. It has always experienced dry weather and hot temperatures and people are used to adapting. But it's getting worse.

Today Burkina Faso is in the front line of the climate crisis. A lengthy drought driven by climate change means that farmers cannot feed their animals.

You can see their bone dry grazing pastures in the photograph.

Without rain there is no food, no water and no money. Consequently 5.5 million people in Burkina Faso face hunger and rely on humanitarian aid for their daily food.

The average person in Great Britain emits twenty eight times the level of greenhouse gases than the average person in Burkina Faso.

Therefore, people in Burkina Faso are experiencing a climate crisis they did not cause.

This is the idea of climate justice. The people who have done the least to cause the climate crisis are the people who are the most affected by it.

Meanwhile the people who have done the most to emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the people in the wealthy countries like ourselves, are those who are so far affected the least by climate change. Unlike Burkina Faso, life for most people in the Global North carries on close to normal.

This presentation introduces how we can tackle the injustices of the climate crisis and build a better and fairer world where there is climate justice for all.

It will introduce a creative arts project where you can have your say about climate justice and be heard by MPs and government ministers.

Slide 2 - The Power of Your Creativity

Art and creativity are powerful ways of getting your messages across and having your voices heard. Throughout history artists have used their creativity to influence leaders and the public alike.

In December we're holding the Get Creative for Climate Justice art exhibition in the Houses of Parliament and inviting MPs to come and visit it.

SECONDARY PRESENTATION page 2



The COP28 international climate change conference will be taking place at the same time, and we want you to have the opportunity to call on British MPs to be more determined in making the changes that the world community is urgently demanding of us.

Please use your full imagination and creativity. We simply ask that your work is respectful and inclusive, and that you would feel proud to have it viewed by MPs.

Before you begin, the next slides explain three big issues involved in climate justice. Please think carefully and critically about these and do your own research. How you will represent these ideas in your art is your decision. We look forward to seeing it.

Slide 3 - Reduce Emissions

Since the Industrial Revolution began in England around 1800, greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) have increased the world's temperature by about 1.1C

This may not sound much, but scientists have warned that the safe limit for temperature increases is 1.5C.

So the first step for climate justice is for countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and keep the global temperature increase lower than 1.5C. Agreeing how to do this is proving difficult. At the COP26 climate change conference held in Glasgow in 2021, the plans which countries submitted would have led to global heating of 2.4C, well above the 1.5C limit.

This issue is made complicated by the fact that countries have not emitted equal amounts of greenhouse gases. Some countries - in the Global North - have been burning fossil fuels in large quantities for a long time while other countries - in the Global South - haven't. We saw in slide 1 that the average person in the UK has carbon emissions of 28 times the average person in Burkina Faso. At the same time, the average wealth per person of the UK is 52 times greater than the average wealth per person of Burkina Faso.

There is usually a connection like this between burning fossil fuels and a country's wealth. And although inequalities exist in every country, overall the wealthy countries that have been burning the largest quantities of fossil fuels for the longest haven't yet been affected by the climate crisis as severely as the less wealthy countries who haven't.

This is an injustice. A fairer future would see wealthy countries reduce their carbon emissions fastest and first. But agreeing how and when to do this has not yet been possible.

The photo shows smoke from wildfires on Table Mountain spreading across Cape Town, South Africa, in April 2021. South Africa still relies on coal energy and has high greenhouse gas emissions.

Slide 4 - Climate Finance

Even limiting global heating to 1.5C will change the earth's climate for ever. Everywhere people will have to make changes to live with a new climate.

For example, in the UK millions of homes will have to be insulated to control their temperatures and reduce energy use.

In the countries of the Global South, where the impacts of climate change are greatest, adapting to the new climate is even more urgent. However, these countries often don't have sufficient money to invest in adapting to climate change.

At the COP climate change conference in 2009 the wealthy countries agreed to provide \$100 billion per year to help the countries of the Global South to adapt.

This 'climate finance' has been slow to be paid and several deadlines for full payment have been missed and then extended. Now that we are in 2023, the figure of \$100 billion is out of date and not enough. A recent report estimates it should now be \$300 billion.

The photo shows work on a protective sea wall in Axim in Ghana, West Africa. Rising sea levels caused by global heating are a threat all along the West African coast. In Axim the rising sea will flood communities and destroy the fishing industry unless defences are built.

Climate justice recognises that the countries who have primarily caused the climate crisis have a responsibility to help the most affected countries adapt. This help is arriving, but so far it has fallen short of what is needed.

Slide 5 - Loss and Damage

Disasters have always been part of life. When a disaster strikes, the response has usually been for charities and governments to raise money and try to help.

In recent years climate science has shown that global heating is making 'natural' disasters more frequent, more widespread and more severe. Disasters are less a case of bad luck with the weather and more a case of the changing climate.

Extreme weather driven by climate change can happen anywhere. In the UK we experience more severe winter storms and many countries in Europe and North America experience more serious summer droughts and dangerous wildfires.

However the greatest concentration of extreme weather events occurs in the tropical countries of the Global South. These countries often don't have the money or resources to recover well from climate disasters.

Loss refers to something which is lost forever because of a disaster - for example crops and animals that die in a drought. Damage refers to something that is damaged and can be repaired - for example a house damaged by a storm.

The COP27 climate change conference in 2022 finally agreed to set up a loss and damage fund to compensate countries for climate disasters. Loss and damage is no longer simply down to charity. However the countries mainly responsible for climate change have not yet promised any significant amount of money for the fund. This is one of the greatest climate justice challenges facing the world as the cost of loss and damage is massive. A recent report estimates the fund may need \$100 billion per year.

The photo shows loss and damage caused by Cyclone Freddy in Malawi in March 2023. Tropical storms that once mainly affected the coastal areas of East Africa now more often extend further inland to landlocked countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Slide 6 - Get Creative for Climate Justice

When people think about 'climate action' they very often only think about reducing emissions.

As we've seen (slide 3) this is an important part of the solution. But it remains controversial as countries have not yet agreed by how much and how fast they should cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Countries emit very different amounts of greenhouse gases and have been doing so for different lengths of time. This is an important part of the climate justice issue which could be shown in your art.

People do not often think about climate finance and loss and damage when they think about 'climate action'.

However even when the world reaches 'net zero' emissions, the effects of climate change will be permanent and global heating will have caused severe loss and damage.

These effects have been, are and will be felt most strongly in the countries of the Global South. These countries are in the front line of the climate crisis yet have done the least to cause it. Climate justice calls for the countries who have become wealthy through their greenhouse gas emissions to take responsibility for climate finance and loss and damage. How could your art represent these ideas?

SECONDARY PRESENTATION page 5



Your role is to design a piece of art which clearly communicates your call for climate justice. You may use whichever medium or materials you wish provided your work can be displayed on A1, A2 or A3 paper. Your work must be respectful and inclusive, and you should feel proud for it to be seen by MPs and Ministers. Please also give your work a title, write a brief caption to explain it and tell us your first name and your school's name.

Good luck and thank you