Climate Justice

Digital Learning Module Questions

**Reflection Questions:**

1. Looking at the “Per capita CO2 emissions” chart how do the historical per capita emissions between the USA and Pakistan differ?
   1. US emissions peaked at over 20 times those of Pakistan’s
2. Looking at the “Who has contributed most to global CO2 emissions?” chart, how do the cumulative emissions of Pakistan compare to those of the USA or China?
   1. Pakistan’s emissions represent 0.28% of the global total, a small fraction as compared to the US (25%) and China (12.7%).
3. According to the “Climate Justice” video, how is climate justice defined?
   1. The challenges created by climate change shouldn’t affect any one community more than others.
4. What is the social cost of carbon?
   1. An estimate of the monetary damage caused by releasing a ton of carbon emissions.
5. How does the social cost of carbon value human life in countries differently?
   1. Because the value estimates how much people are willing to pay to reduce the risk of death, those in wealthier countries can pay more than those in poorer countries. Thus, one death in the US has as much value as 55 deaths in Somalia.
6. How did women experience the 2004 Asian tsunami differently?
   1. Because women were less likely to know how to swim, they were more likely to drown. Inequalities in gender roles gave women less access to social resources and decision-making processes, thus it was more difficult for them to recover.
7. True or False: The US and EU fear that paying climate reparations might expose them to legal challenge for their culpability for climate change.
   1. True
8. In the theory of “Doughnut Economics” what is the goal?
   1. Meeting the needs of all, within the means of the planet.
9. List at least three ways to achieve a “just transition” to clean energy.
   1. Improve safety of working conditions; Manufacture batteries without cobalt; Don’t repeat the same tragedies in these supply chains as were/are present in fossil fuel supply chains; Keep the supply chain wholly in the US where environmental and labor laws exist -OR- more of the supply chain exists in the mining countries, thus ensuring greater economic benefits, while enforcing environmental and labor policies; Invest in domestic recycling to reduce the need for mining; reduce material demand by investing in public transit and urban planning that doesn’t center cars
10. True or False: There is a mutually agreed upon definition of “climate migration” and there is a global understanding on how to assess and help migrants.
    1. False, the world has yet to officially recognize climate migrants or come up with formalized ways to assess their needs and help them.