

Project Name: Climate Justice Now!

Organization: International Youth Change Maker

Background of the Project: With the glaciers melting and the sea level rising, the global temperature has already increased by 1.1°C over pre-industrial levels. Flooding and drought are further effects of climate change that cause millions of people to be uprooted, plunge into poverty and hunger, lose access to essential services like health and education, widen inequality, stifle economic growth, and even spark violence. 700 million people are anticipated to be at danger of being displaced by drought by 2030.

The effects of climate change won't be spread fairly or equitably between the wealthy and the poor, between men and women, and between older and younger generations. As a result, there has been an increase in interest in climate justice, which addresses the climate catastrophe from the perspective of human rights and is based on the idea that by collaborating, we can build a better future for both current and future generations.

Therefore, it is crucial to act quickly to prevent climate change and its catastrophic effects in order to save lives and livelihoods. It is also necessary for achieving the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are the road map for a brighter future.

As an International Youth Change Maker (IYCM) project, we empower youth to transform climate justice and organize climate awakening events for people to respond.

IYCM stand with the environment and take active participation measures like tree planting and social awareness, and we also respond to natural calamities.

Recovery plans can help to build the 21st century economy in ways that are clean, green, healthy, safe, and more resilient as countries work to rebuild their economies after COVID-19. A major, systemic transformation toward a more sustainable economy that privileges both people and the environment is possible now, thanks to the current crisis.

Key Points:

- ❖ **Youth are the sole decision makers because their footsteps determine the fate of the future earth.**
- ❖ **The social and environmental determinants of health, such as clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food, and adequate shelter, are driven by climate change. Climate change is anticipated to result in an additional 250 000 deaths per year between 2030 and 2050, mostly from starvation, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress.**
- ❖ **Because the world is already suffering greatly and because its impacts will eventually affect us, youth should stand forward and take the first step toward achieving climate justice. It's time we held the entire planet accountable for every living creature.**



Plans for post-pandemic recovery must set off long-term systemic changes that will alter the trajectory of CO₂ levels in the atmosphere in order to address the climate emergency.

In recent years, governments all over the world have put a lot of time and attention into creating strategies to oversee their citizens toward a safer and more sustainable future. Considering these now as part of the recovery plan can help the world recover from the crisis more effectively.

Problem:

➡ **Hotter temperatures:** The global surface temperature rises along with greenhouse gas concentrations. The warmest decade on record was from 2011 to 2020. Each decade since the 1980s has been warmer than the one before it. There are more hot days and heat waves in almost all land locations. Higher temperatures aggravate heat-related diseases and make it more challenging to work

outside. When the weather is hotter, wildfires start more easily and spread more rapidly. The Arctic has warmed at least twice as quickly as the rest of the world.

➡ **More severe storms:** In many areas, destructive storms have increased in ferocity and frequently. More moisture evaporates as temperatures rise, aggravating extremely heavy rains and flooding and resulting in more severe storms. The warming ocean has an impact on both the intensity and frequency of tropical storms. Warm sea surface waters are the primary source of energy for cyclones, hurricanes, and typhoons. These storms frequently demolish homes and towns, resulting in fatalities and significant financial losses.

➡ **Increased drought:** Water supply is changing due to climate change, becoming scarcer in many places. In already water-stressed areas, global warming makes water shortages harsher. It also increases the risk of ecological and agricultural droughts, which can harm crops and make ecosystems more vulnerable. Furthermore, severe sand and dust storms that can transport billions of tons of sand across continents can be sparked by droughts. As deserts spread, there is fewer space for agriculture. The threat of frequently not having enough water affects a lot of people nowadays.

➡ **A warming, rising ocean:** Most of the heat from global warming is absorbed by the ocean. All ocean depths have witnessed a significant rise in ocean warming during the past 20 years. Water expands as it becomes warmer, therefore as the ocean warms, so does its volume. Sea levels are rising as a result of melting ice sheets, threatening coastal and island people. Moreover, carbon dioxide is absorbed by the water, keeping it out of the atmosphere. Nevertheless, additional carbon dioxide causes the water to become more acidic, endangering coral reefs and marine life.

➡ **Loss of Species:** Both animals on land and in the ocean are at risk due to climate change. As the temperatures rise, these risks start rising as well. The rate of extinction in the planet is 1,000 times higher now than it has ever been in recorded human history, and this is exacerbated by climate change. Within the next few decades, one million species face extinction. Threats from climate change include exotic pests and illnesses, forest fires, and harsh weather. Others won't be able to relocate and live, but some species will.

➡ **Not enough food:** Global hunger and poor nutrition are on the rise for a wide range of reasons, including climate change and an increase in extreme weather phenomena. Crops, animals, and fisheries might all be lost or become less effective. Marine resources that provide food for billions of people are at danger as a result of the ocean's growing acidity. Food sources from herding, hunting, and fishing have been hampered in several Arctic regions due to changes in the snow and ice cover. Heat stress can result to poor water and grazing areas, which can lower crop output and have an impact on livestock.

➡ **More health risks:** The single greatest threat to human health is climate change. Air pollution, sickness, harsh weather, forced displacement, stress on mental health, increasing hunger and nutritional deficiencies in areas where people cannot grow or get enough food are only a few of the health effects of climate change. 13 million people every year are killed by environmental factors. Extreme weather events increase fatalities and make it challenging for health care systems to keep up with the growing number of diseases caused by changing weather patterns.

➡ **Poverty and displacement:** Climate change makes it less difficult for individuals to fall into and remain in poverty. Floods have the potential to demolish homes and livelihoods in urban slums. Outdoor

jobs may be challenging to perform in the heat. Crops may be impacted by water scarcity. Weather-related catastrophes have uprooted an estimated 23.1 million people each year on average over the previous ten years (2010-2019), leaving millions more at risk of becoming impoverished. The majority of refugees are from nations that are least able and prepared to adjust to the effects of climate change.

Solution:

➡ **Shift to Renewable Energy Sources in All Key Sectors:** The greatest solution to abandon using fossil fuels is to switch to clean, renewable energy as our primary source of energy. These include innovations in geothermal, wave, wave, tidal, and wind energy. IYCM will influence people to accept the renewable energy sources by raising awareness about our global climate situation and what's our duty to save our earth.

➡ **Reduce Food Loss And Waste And Shift To More Sustainable Diets:** At each stage of the food system, food waste needs to be reduced. As consumers, we can make a commitment to eating the food we purchase and composting the leftovers. Moreover, we may shift our attention to plant-based diets and other sustainable eating habits, encouraging organic fertilizer use on farms, and making beef and other meat products the exception rather than the rule at the dinner table.

➡ **Halt Deforestation And Commit To Rebuilding Damaged Ecosystems:** Rapid deforestation on Earth, especially during the past 60 years, has aggravated climate change by causing the creation of "heat islands" on territory that would typically be shielded from warming by trees and other vegetation. This has to stop, to put it simply. Going paperless and purchasing recycled paper products are two steps you can individually take to help prevent this. You can also recycle, plant trees, or support organizations that do this (like Concern). IYCM will engage the public in a huge tree planting effort by providing young people with trees to plant because it is up to them to decide how the planet will develop in the future.

➡ **Subsidize Low-Carbon Alternatives For Urban Planning:** Governments must commit to similar actions with our expanding cities by using low-carbon options for public transportation. Whether they are flats or entertainment venues, new buildings present a chance to acknowledge green design strategies that lessen the burden on urban resources.

➡ **Embrace Electric Vehicles, Public Transport, and Other Non-Motorized Options for Getting Around:**

If you aren't really in the market for a new car, the carbon savings from trading in your old car for an electric one are essentially lost. To minimize greenhouse gas emissions from fuel-based motor vehicles, however, widespread usage of electric vehicles and public transportation is necessary, in addition to walking, bicycling, skating, and scooting.

➡ **Invest In Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** DRR, or disaster risk reduction, safeguards the lives and livelihoods of groups of people and communities who are most at risk from emergencies or disasters. DRR lessens the negative effects on those who stand to lose the most, regardless of whether the crisis is brought on by nature, people, or a combination of both.

While we can't now remove much of the impacts of climate change, we can assist the communities who are most negatively impacted in preparing for and responding to calamities when they arise.

➡ **Commit To Fair Financing And Climate Justice:** DRR tactics as well as other resilience, adaptation, and mitigation techniques are, of course, expensive. That which the nations most impacted by climate change frequently lack. Countries with the greatest carbon footprints should compensate those with lower footprints, who are typically more sensitive to global warming, as part of a worldwide commitment to climate justice.

Increased funding is required for DRR and disaster prevention initiatives like early warning and response systems, forecast-based financing structures, and adaptive infrastructure in nations like the United States. These monies need to be made flexible and fast disbursable so that they can be used more swiftly when an emergency arises. Additional funding to minimize disputes over the exploitation of natural resources would also assist nations dealing with both fragile.