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Foundation**
■ Climate Justice



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Perspectives on Equity

Applying principles and embracing action

TARA SHINE, Mary Robison Foundation - Climate Justice

ADP Workshop, Bonn, 29 April 2013

Why is equity important?

Closing the emissions gap: The UNFCCC cannot raise ambition without tackling equity. The Durban Platform provides an opportunity to do both. Equity cannot be about "sharing failure".

To engage all countries: the 2015 agreement needs to be judged fair by all to achieve a universal agreement.

To protect the most vulnerable: The new agreement must protect the most vulnerable – by addressing the causes of climate change and taking action to address the unavoidable impacts.

To avoid injustice: equity is an important principle in addressing past and present injustices and in avoiding any future injustice.

For future generations: Acting now for the benefit of present and future generations is the basis of equity



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Justice and Equity

Seeking fairness....

- All people share an interest in “fairness”
- There are countless ways of looking at "justice" and "equity".
- All of these competing views of "justice" and "equity" are legitimate and contestable. No single person, theory or country has a monopoly on either.
- They are all visible to one extent or another within the climate regime and across the full range of multilateral processes.



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Equity in the UNFCCC

Essential elements of the new agreement

- "Widest possible cooperation" – all countries contribute.
- How they contribute can be different – in terms of actions or effort, in terms of timing or in terms of the support needed to enable action.
- Trade offs across the climate building blocks could allow countries to contribute in a way which they judge to be fair.
- The cumulative effort would have to meet the long-term temperature goal.
- Ways of demonstrating effort are important 'so I know you are doing your fair share'.



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Fictional countries

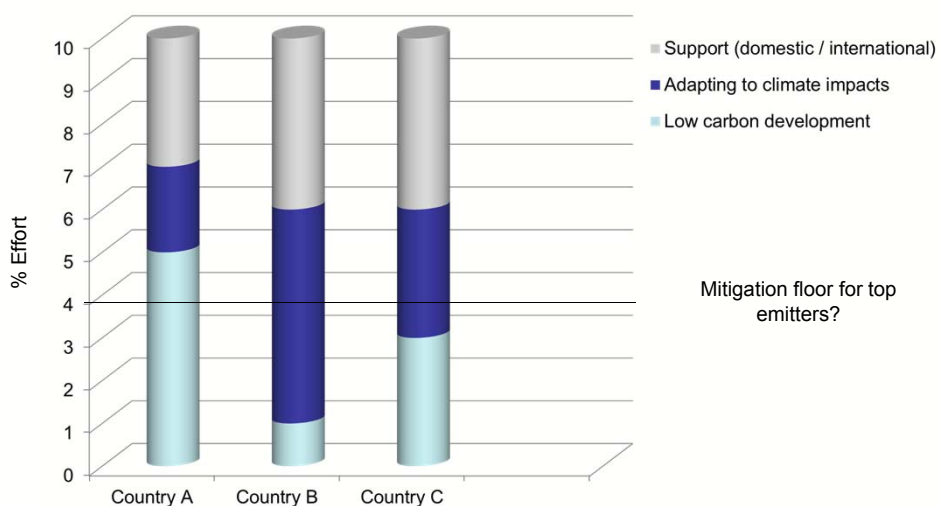
Country A	Country B	Country C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wealthy country with an economy based on fossil fuels - High adaptive capacity - Low levels of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change - High levels of poverty - Low greenhouse gas emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapidly growing economy and rising emissions - Significant levels of poverty - Heavily impacted by climate change - Investing in low carbon development and infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading the transition to LCD - Emissions reductions in line with commitments as per science - Provider of climate finance - Domestic adaptation planning operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation to CC a priority : well developed Adaptation Plan - Eager to engage in low carbon development - Investing finance in climate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > international and < domestic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation projects under implementation - Low carbon development strategy operational - Investing finance in climate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > domestic & < international

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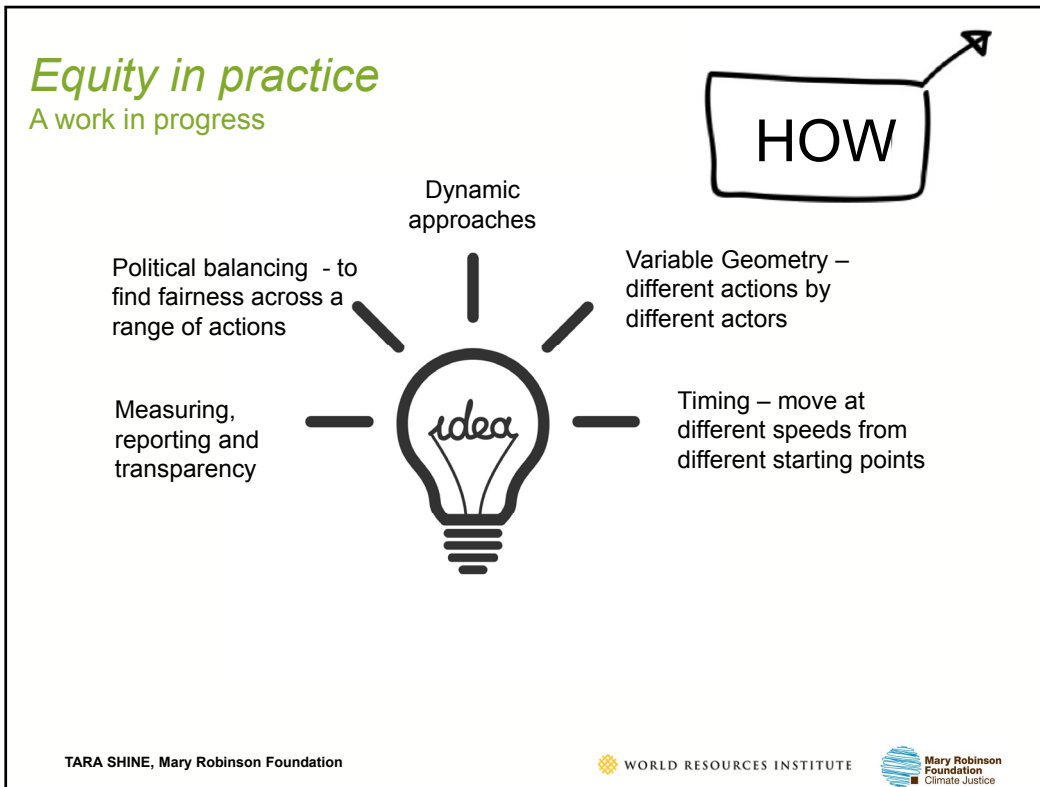
Looking for Fairness
Across the range of climate actions



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Continuing work under the *Climate Justice Dialogue*

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