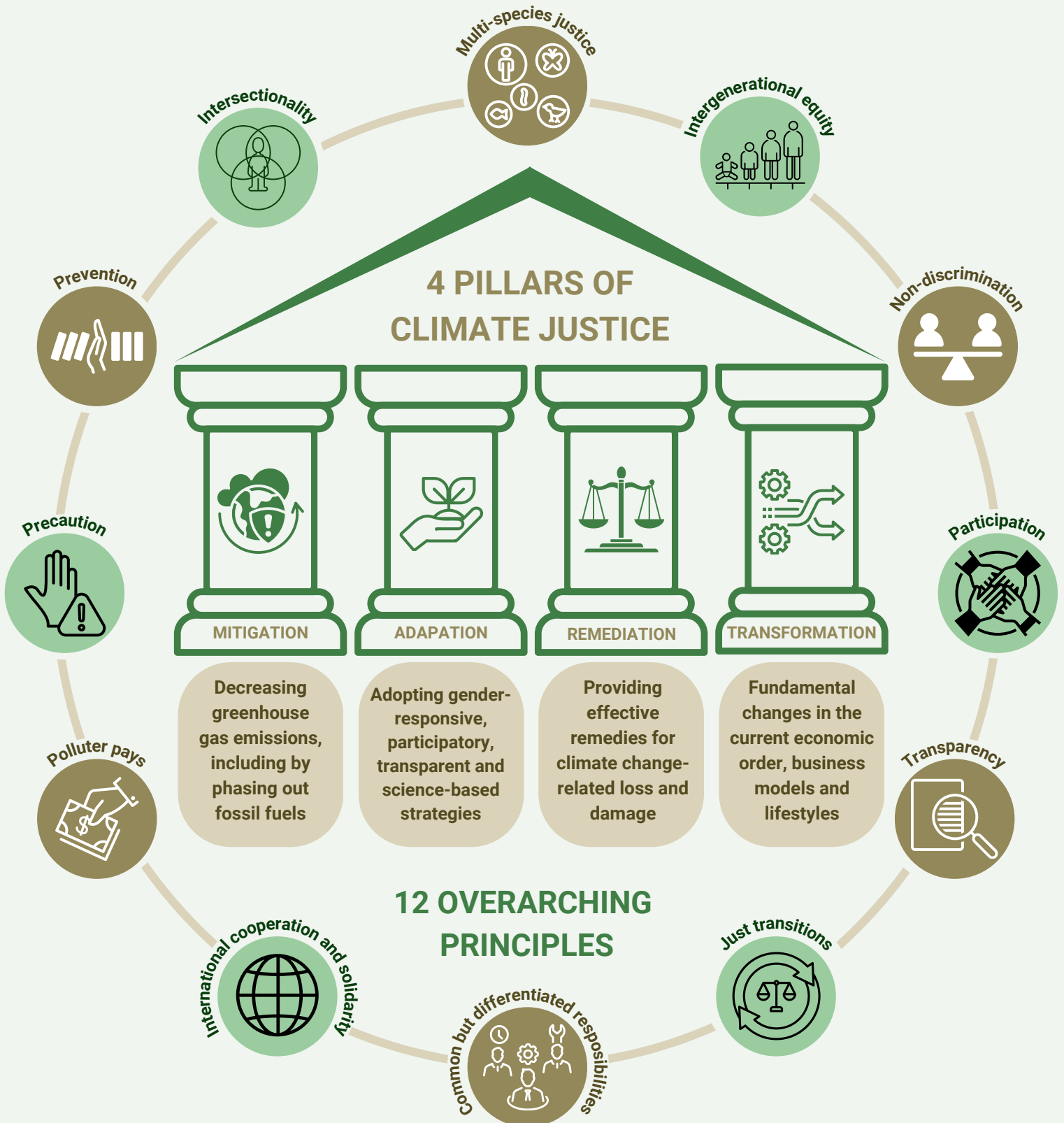


MART Climate Justice Framework

The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Mr. Surya Deva, in his report (A/79/168) developed a climate justice framework comprising 4 pillars (Mitigation, Adaptation, Remediation and Transformation) and 12 overarching human rights principles. This framework should guide climate actions of all actors.



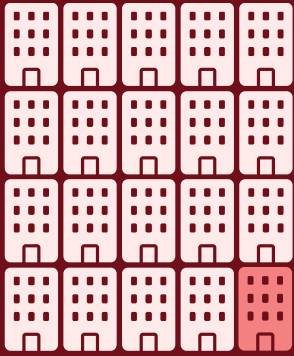
CLIMATE JUSTICE: LOSS AND DAMAGE



Loss and damage, which undermines the right to development of individuals and communities, should be seen as part of the remediation pillar of the climate justice framework.

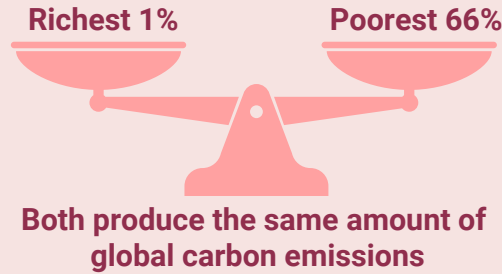


1 OUT OF 20



Only 1 in every 20 of the top 2,000 most influential companies disclose data on their lobbying expenditures

THE SUPER-RICH LEAD GLOBAL EMISSIONS



HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY

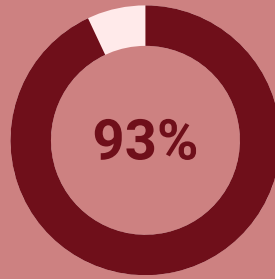


<0.7% PLEDGED

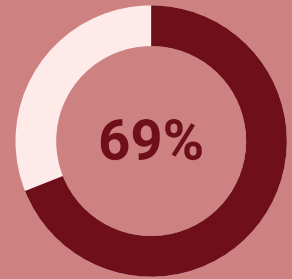
At least \$100 billion are required annually to address climate change-related loss and damage.

At COP28, States pledged only \$611 million to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage —less than 0.7% of what is needed

DEBT DISTRESS

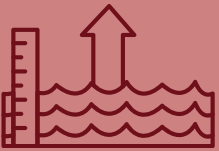


93% of the countries that are most vulnerable to climate impacts are also in debt distress or at significant risk thereof



69% of \$92 billion in reported climate finance for developing countries was provided as public finance in 2022

DIFFERENTIATED AND DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS



64 MILLION

By 2040, 64 million people in Asia will be exposed to sea level rise

DIFFERENTIATED IMPACTS



Children, women, older persons, LGBTIQ individuals, persons with disability, peasants, migrants and Indigenous Peoples are impacted differently and disproportionately by climate change

DUAL DISPROPORTIONALITY

Some people may experience dual disproportionality of climate change because of

