



Climate Justice on an International Stage: Prelude to COP28 and Implications for Industry

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Chris Whitehead, QEP, CESM

ESI – Air Practice Leader

Session Chair: Chris Whitehead – ESI, Air Practice Lead

- 16+ years of environmental compliance experience
- National CAM for multiple large industrial clients
- Qualified Environmental Professional and Certified Environmental Systems Manager
- M.S. – Environmental Management and Policy – American University
- Certificate – Sustainability Program Management – M.I.T.
- Published numerous times on environmental justice, climate impacts, and offshore wind project development
- BOD – CDRA, Editorial Board – AWMA, Member of the NOWRDC Research and Development Advisory Group



ESI Consulting and Technical Services

Environmental
Impact Statements

Phase I & II
Environmental Site
Assessments

Due Diligence
Reviews

Litigation Support

Regulatory
Negotiations

Ecological Services
and Permitting

Soil &
Groundwater
investigations

Contaminant
Delineation

Groundwater
Monitoring &
Modeling

Air Quality
Permits,
Monitoring &
Modeling

- Certified Small Business Enterprise (SBE) in New Jersey
- Offshore wind planning and permitting
- Compliance Plans (SPCC, RCRA, other)
- Stormwater/Wastewater Permitting
- Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) Audits
- Facility Audits
- Indoor Air Quality Evaluations
- Workplace/Process Hazards Assessment
- TSCA Compliance
- Environmental Risk Assessment
- Environmental Oversight

What is it

Climate Justice

Climate justice is the recognition that climate change will not affect everyone equally. People who are young, poor, marginalized and living in developing countries are among those least responsible for the world's greenhouse gas emissions, yet they will tend to feel the worst effects of global warming and climate change.

<https://www.raconteur.net/climate-crisis/cop26-glossary-climate-change>

CODE Climate Risk Framework

	High Likelihood of Hazard	Low Likelihood of Hazard
Low Capacity	<p><i>High Risk</i></p> <p>Communities that have poor infrastructural and financial capacity and face high likelihood of exposure to climate-related hazards.</p>	<p><i>Medium Risk</i></p> <p>Communities that have low likelihood of exposure to climate-related hazards but also low infrastructural and financial capacity.</p>
High Capacity	<p><i>Medium Risk</i></p> <p>Communities that have strong financial and infrastructural capacity and relatively high threat of exposure to climate-related hazards.</p>	<p><i>Low Risk</i></p> <p>Communities that have strong financial and infrastructural capacity and face low likelihood of exposure to climate-related hazards.</p>

Source: Center for Open Data Enterprise (CODE) Briefing Paper, June 2021, Data for Climate Risk Assessment in Vulnerable Communities

Current Distribution of Socially Vulnerable Populations in the Coastal Counties of the Contiguous U.S.

Region	Low Income (% population)	Minority (% population)	No High School (% population)	65 and Older (% population)
Contiguous U.S. Coast	32	39	13	15
Northwest (Detroit)	26	29	8	15
Northeast (Philadelphia)	26	44	12	15
Southeast-Atlantic	36	51	12	18
Southwest (Los Angeles)	30	63	17	14
Southern Great Plains	37	67	20	11
Southeast-Gulf	35	33	12	20

Source: Center for Open Data Enterprise (CODE) Briefing Paper, June 2021,
Data for Climate Risk Assessment in Vulnerable Communities

Alarm Bells Should Be Blaring

Rapid and Unprecedented Changes

800k
years

Present-day levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are higher than at any time in at least the past 800,000 years, with most of these emissions occurring since 1970.

3,000
years

The rate of sea level rise in the 20th century was faster than in any other century in at least the last 3,000 years.

2,000
years

Global temperature has increased faster in the past 50 years than at any time in at least the past 2,000 years.

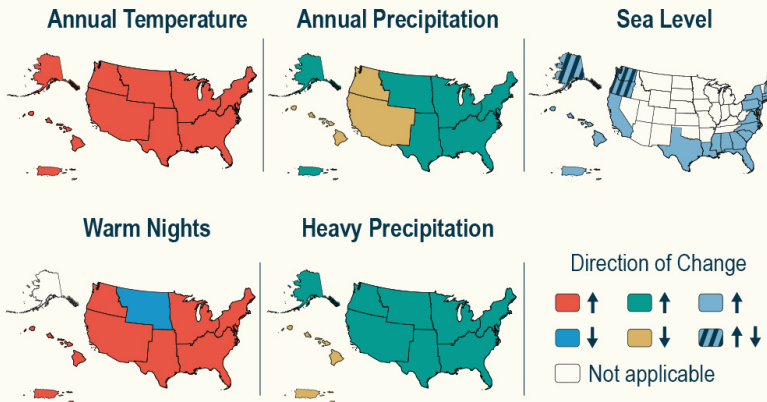
1,200
years

The current drought in the western US is now the most severe drought in at least 1,200 years and has persisted for decades.

Climate impacts vary by geography

Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in the US

Climate change is happening now in all regions of the US

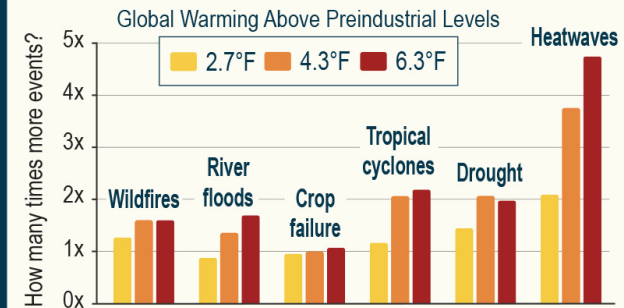


Each additional increment of warming leads to greater risks

Water supply
Food security
Infrastructure
Health and well-being
Ecosystems
Economy
Livelihoods and heritage

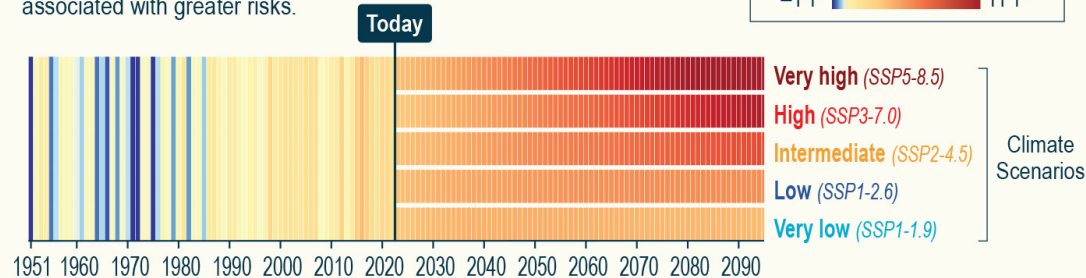
Without deeper cuts in global net emissions, climate risks to the US will continue to grow

► A person born in North America in 2020 will experience more climate hazards during their lifetime, on average, than a person born in 1965.

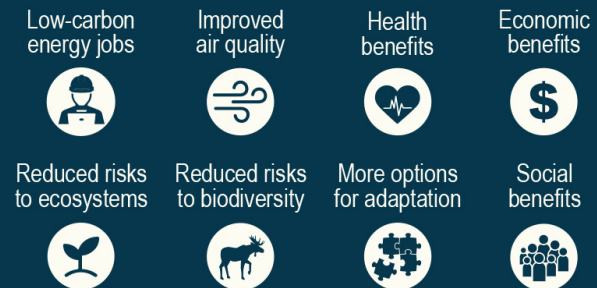


How much more the US warms depends on choices made today

► Future global greenhouse gas emissions from human activities determine whether and how quickly the US reaches warming levels associated with greater risks.



Action to limit future warming and reduce risks can have near-term benefits and opportunities



Fifth National Climate Assessment | U.S. Global Change Research Program | nca2023.globalchange.gov

Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (NCA5), <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/>

COP - Key Terms

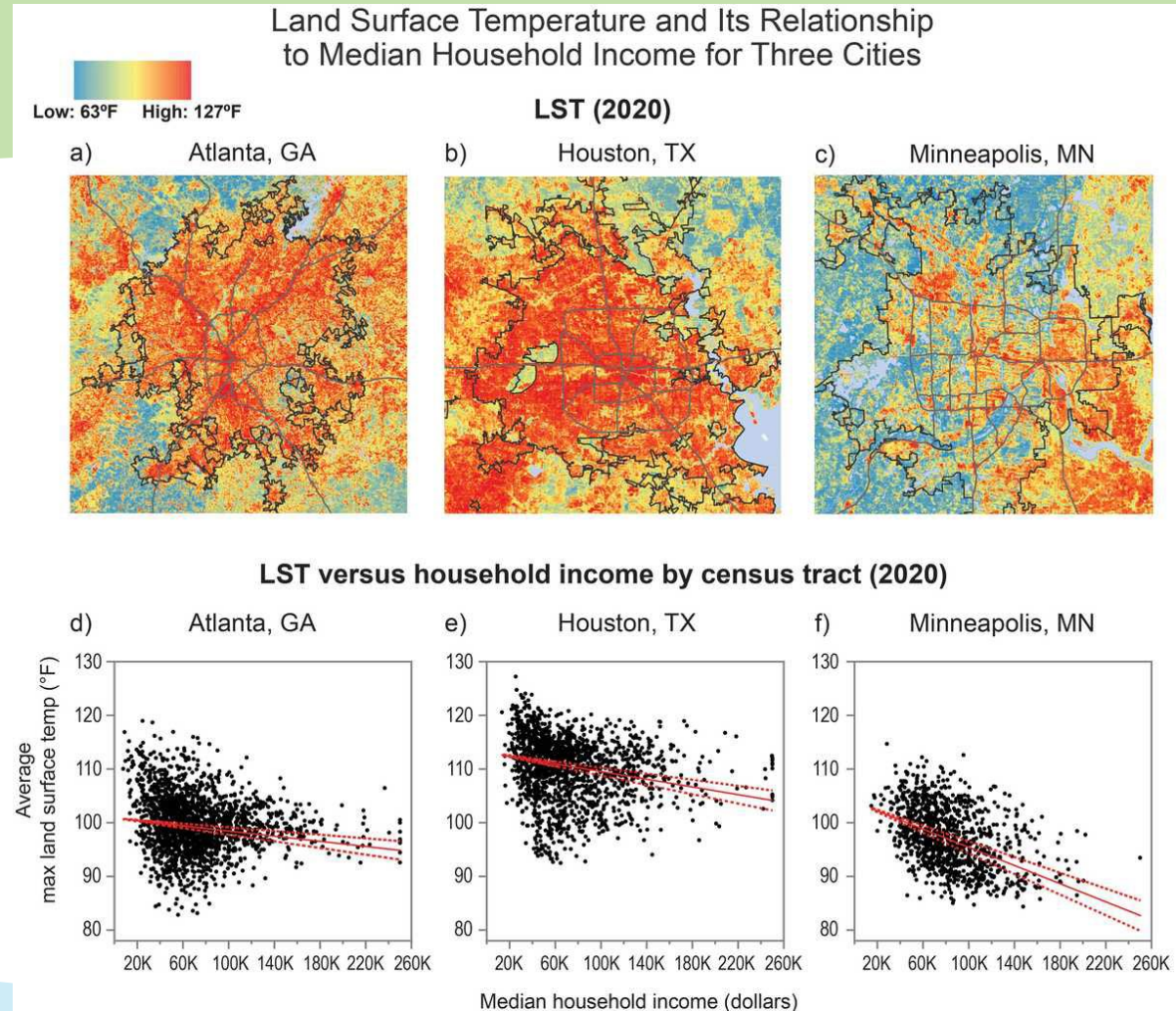
- Loss and Damages
- Adaptation vs Mitigation
- Afforestation and reforestation
- Carbon border adjustment mechanism
- Carbon capture (CCS, CCUS)
- Carbon footprint
- Carbon intensity
- Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)
- CO2e
- Climate Reparations
- Global Stocktake
- Greenwashing
- Energy Transition
- Tipping Points

<https://www.raconteur.net/climate-crisis/cop26-glossary-climate-change>

Urban Heat Island (UHI) Effect

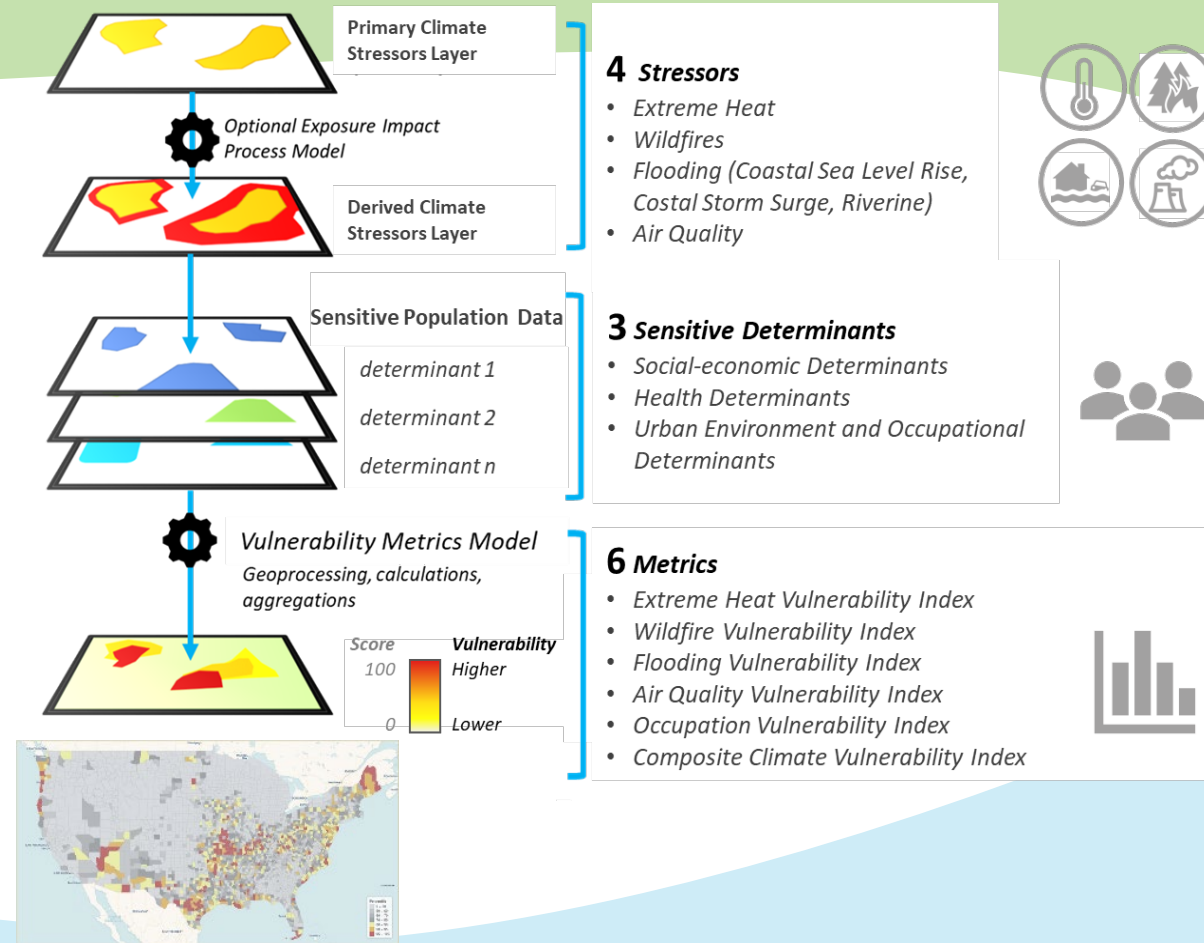
On average it is hotter in cities than in suburbs or undeveloped areas.

Paved/Built areas retain heat longer than green spaces and lead to higher overall temperatures but also much higher nighttime temps.



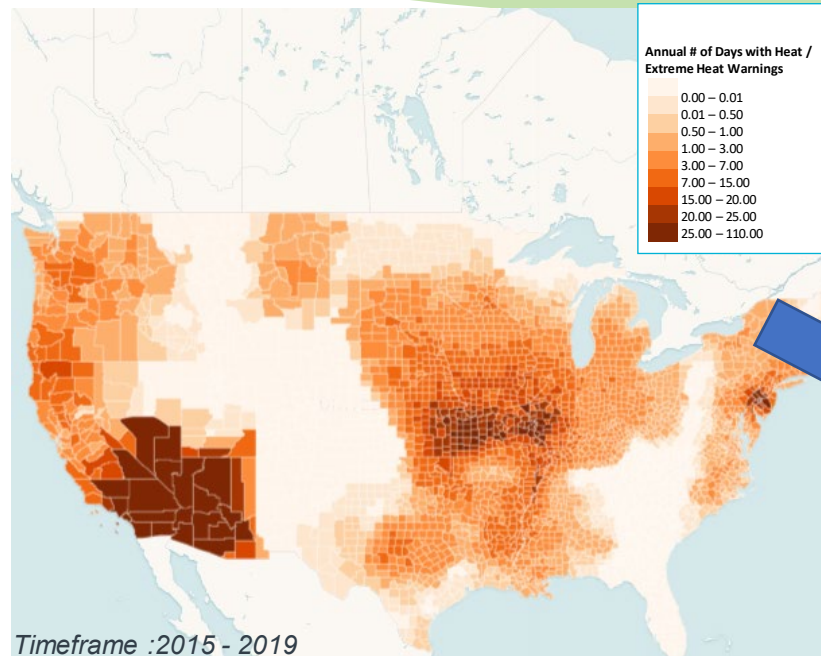
Work in Progress: Mapping Social Vulnerabilities to Climate

- Developing new vulnerability indices
 - Extreme Heat, Wildfire, Flooding, Air Quality, Occupation, Composite
- Method combines exposure (climate stressor data) and sensitivity (social and other determinants).
- Which counties have higher risk to Extreme Heat according to their demographic characteristic?
- Where is the largest population at risk to Extreme Heat?



Work In Progress: Extreme Heat Vulnerability

Stressor – Heat Advisories

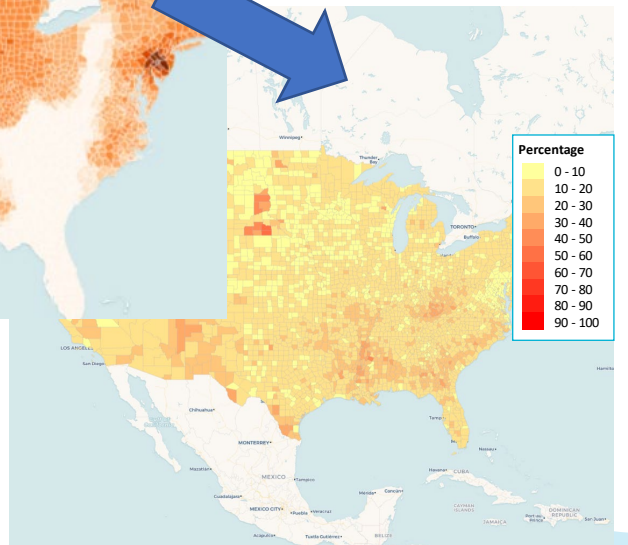


Note: Of 2,694 counties have one or more heat warnings b/w 2006 and 2020, 2,334 counties (86.6%) have one or more heat warnings b/w 2015-2019

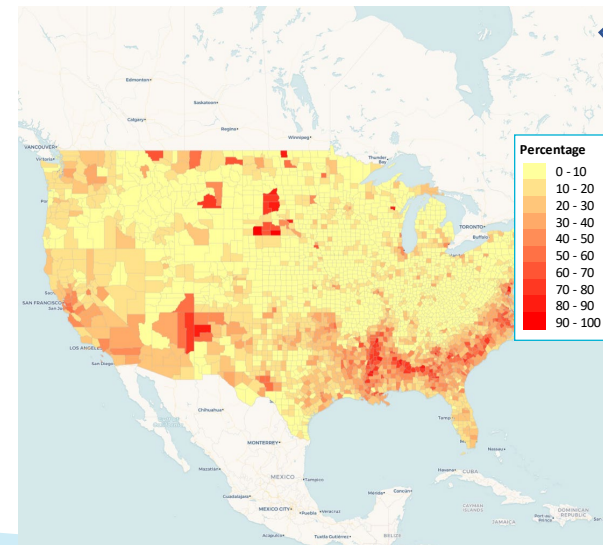
Which counties have higher risk to Extreme Heat according to their demographic characteristic?

Where is the largest population at risk to Extreme Heat?

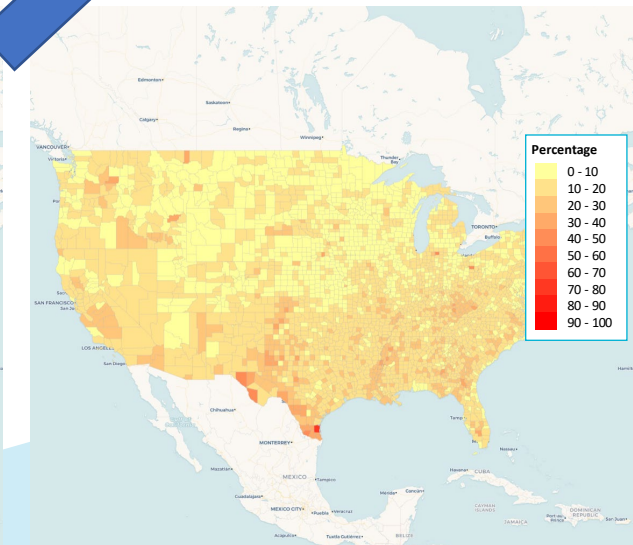
Exposure – Sensitivity, Social Determinants



% population in poverty

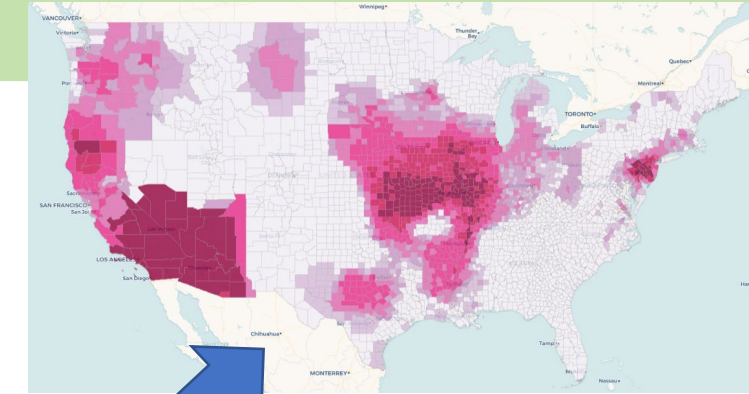


% non-white population



% population with high school education or less

Extreme Heat Vulnerability Index - (EHVI)

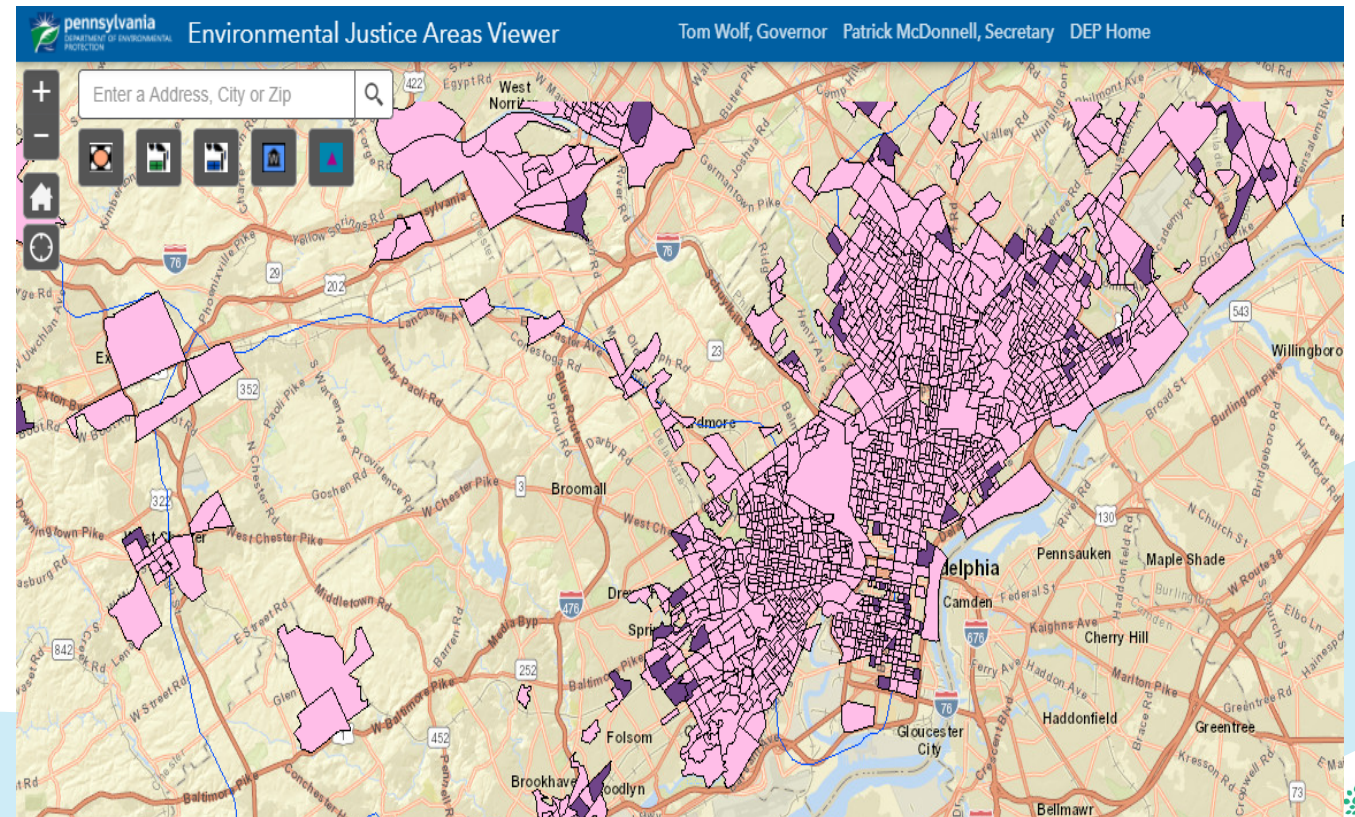


Average Annual Temperatures Associated with Global Warming of 2°C and 4°C

Projected Delta related to 2°C and 4°C,
(EPA, 2021)

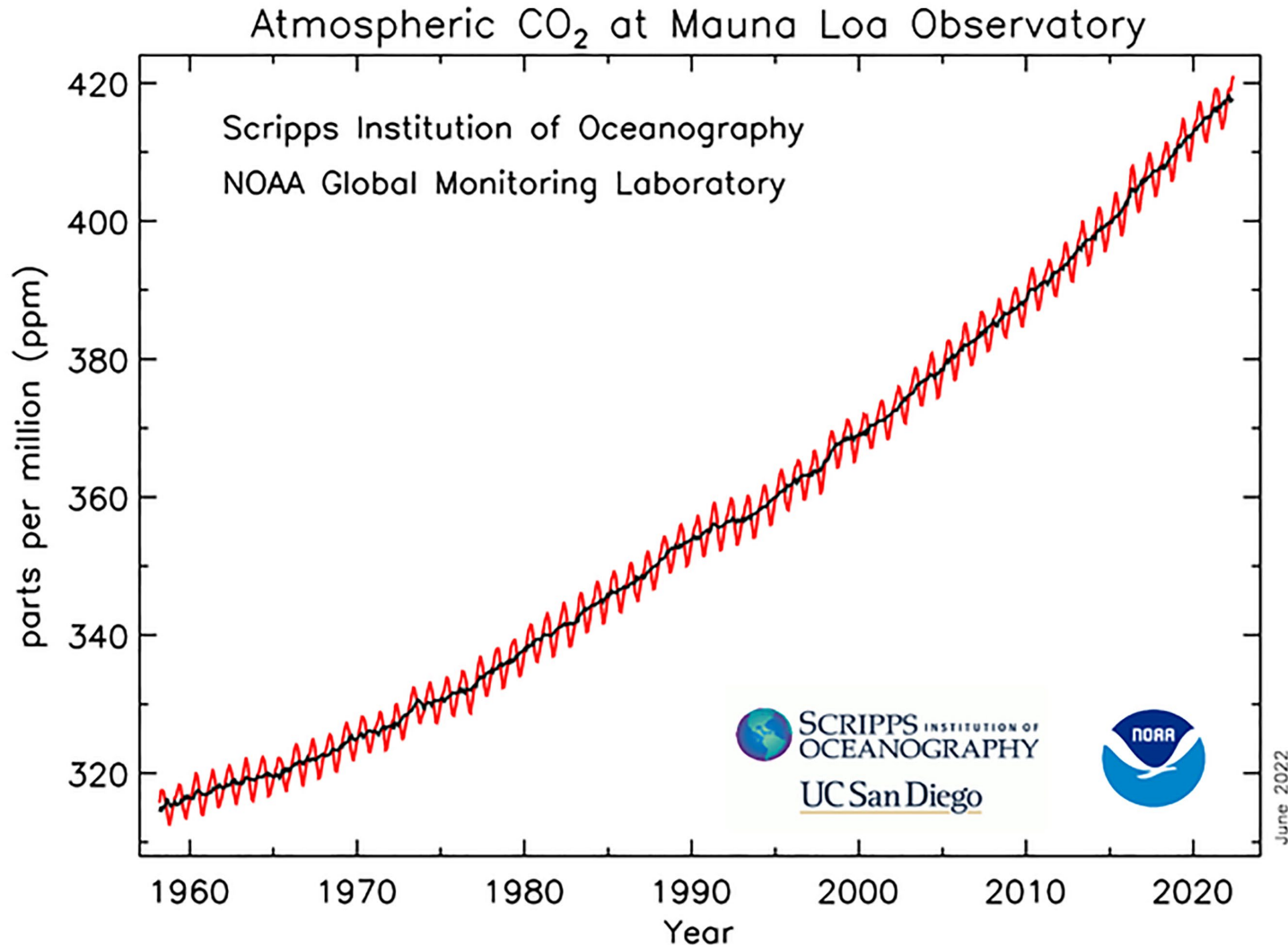
City	Delta at 2° C increase	Delta at 4° C increase
Philadelphia, PA	Between 3-4°C	Between 3-4°C
Detroit, MI	Between 3-4°C	Between 6-7°C
Los Angeles, CA	Between 1-2°C	Between 4-5°C

Philadelphia, PA – EJ Areas



Relative to the 1986 and 2005 baseline period

Atmospheric CO₂ (ppm)



Born: 1983

PPM: 342

Global Ambient Temp (°C) Delta from
1901-2000 AVG: 0.2

Philadelphia: 0.29

PPM (Today): ~420

Global Ambient Temp (°C) Delta from
1901-2000 AVG: 0.9

Philadelphia: 1.75

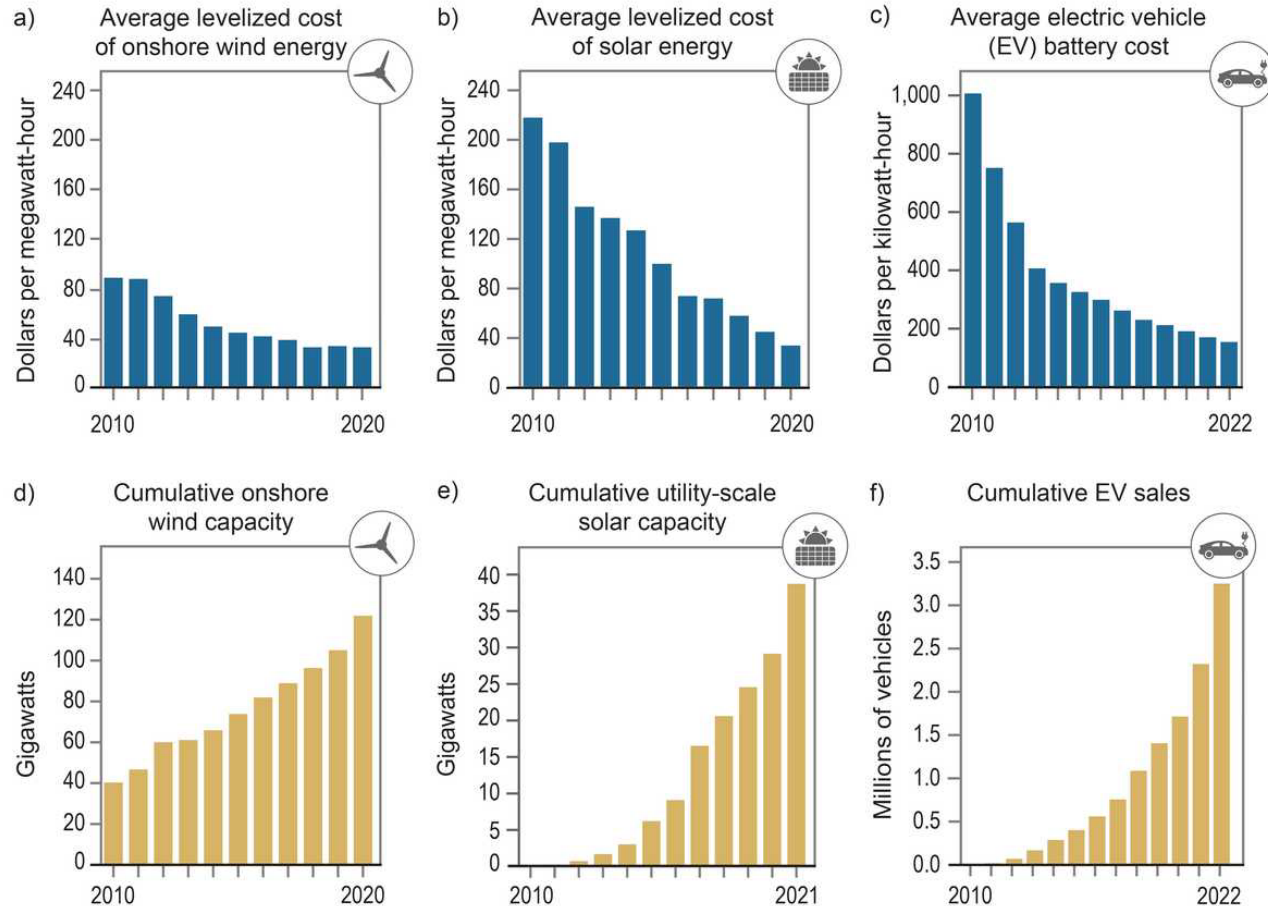
Renewable costs down and capacity up

As technologies and supply chains develop, costs come down.

As decarbonization progresses, ambient pollutant loads will also decrease if the electric grid can be updated, expanded and powered by renewable sources.

Carbon capture methods are planned around the country to abate existing large fossil sources.

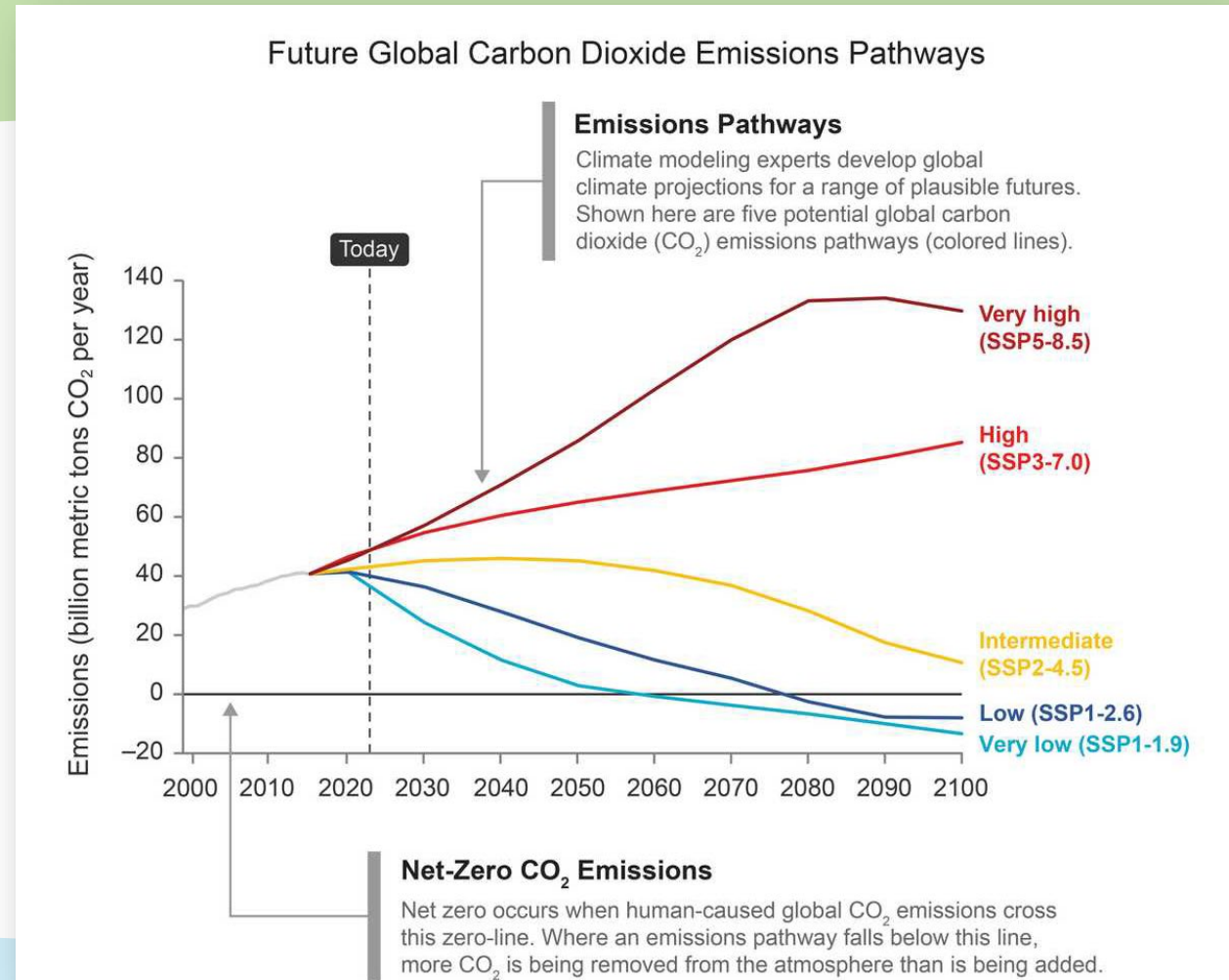
Historical Trends in Costs and Capacity of Low-Carbon Energy Technologies in the United States



What's Feasible by When?

1.5°C simply is not going to happen by 2030. We are on pace for more like 3°C.

Any warming that can be prevented sustainably will reduce environmental and public health impacts. Impacts start to pick up speed as warming progresses.



How Companies Can Minimize Impact and Risk

- Regulatory advising on land use policies in affected areas
 - Example – NJ PACT Rules
- Supply Chain Impacts Analysis
- SEC Reporting – Scopes 1, 2, and 3
- Resiliency steps
- Efficiency upgrades
- Maximizing available funding from state, federal, private sources
- Improve your engagement and incorporate plans

Contact Info



If you have any questions or comments about this presentation or about the Environmental Justice/Community Engagement movement in general, please contact Chris at: 732-484-1968 or cwhitehead@esienv.com

Visit our [Resource Page](#) for more information and a downloadable library of relevant Environmental Justice and Community Engagement resources.

For an overview of our other environmental consulting and remediation services, visit us at www.esienv.com



ESI provides comprehensive professional consultation and field services to identify, prevent, and resolve environmental issues related to water, soil, air quality, and facilities.

With innovative technical skills and a clear understanding of our clients' goals, we effectively reduce or eliminate environmental impacts.