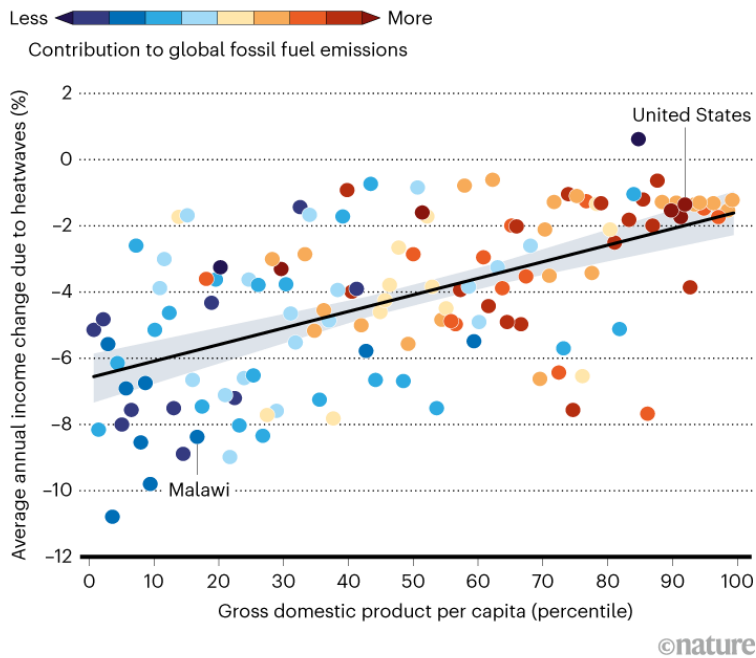


Unjust climate change impact

Research, published on 28 October in *Science Advances*¹, estimates that the global economy lost between US\$5 trillion and \$29 trillion from 1992 to 2013, as a result of human-driven global warming. The finding is based on a 20-year analysis of the consequences of heatwaves worldwide. The study did not take into account the impact of cyclones, flooding, and other phenomena.

UNEQUAL BURDEN

Despite contributing least to global emissions, tropical and low-income countries suffer the largest economic impacts as a result of heatwaves.



Low-income tropical nations suffered the most, leading to a 6.7% reduction in their national income on average, whereas high-income countries experienced only a 1.5% average decrease.

Climate inequality

The study quantified the unequal consequences of global warming.

Countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, and Mali were among the worst hit. By contrast, countries such as Canada and Finland were least affected

Targeted investments compensation and commitment

The findings could inform how strategies that help countries to adapt to extreme heat or heavy rainfall are implemented. The study also emphasizes the need for rich countries to pay their share. (Nature)

Compensation and commitment

Such studies could help with quantifying the level of compensation for each country.

The global South should commit itself to do its share with utmost transparency, accountability, and gaining the trust of the global community, and dedicate the resources uniquely to the actions agreed upon.