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THE COUNCIL





presents

# **DEAL FOR CLIMATE**

## **A Global South Perspective**

Countries of the Global South, with their emerging economies and development trajectories, have a huge opportunity to demonstrate pro-climate inclusive growth to offset the emissions imbalance mainly created by the Global North. They are also much ignored when it comes to the recognition, action, and support they deserve from the Global North.



**This deck of cards aims to bring climate action into play in hands that matter.**

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If you have a comment or a suggestion, please email it to [info@ceew.in](mailto:info@ceew.in)

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Who could be the  
topmost contributors  
to the **Loss and  
Damage Fund** for  
climate vulnerable  
countries?





A modest wealth tax  
(1.5%-3%) on  
centi-millionaires could  
generate **US\$295 billion**  
annually, closing the  
**adaptation finance gap**  
for developing countries

Source: World Inequality Lab, 2023



# 10



**China and the US**  
**generated 4.4x and 2.2x**  
more electricity,  
respectively, from fossil  
fuels than India in 2020

Sources: IEA 2020, 2022 &  
CEEW analysis



# 01

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**Article 6** of the Paris Agreement could result in **annual financial flows of up to US\$1 trillion** for developing countries by 2050

Source: IETA, 2021

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Climate change currently  
**affects more than**  
**10.3 million women** in  
South Asia

Source: Jafree, et al., 2020



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Could reforming  
**Multilateral  
Development Banks**  
ensure the Global  
South receives  
financing for sectoral  
just transitions?



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India's 5 MMTPA green hydrogen production target by 2030 is **2.5x and 3.9x higher** than that of Denmark and Sweden, respectively



# 5



Africa has **40% of the world's solar potential, but only 2% of installed capacity** due to lack of investments

Sources: Energy Reports, 2022;  
IRENA, 2022 & CEEW analysis



# 10



Oil consumption growth in OECD countries was **6.4% compared to 5.8%** in non-OECD countries between 2020 and 2021

Source: BP Statistical Review, 2022





Developed countries provided only **US\$29 billion in adaptation finance** to developing countries in 2020, despite the projected need of **US\$340 billion** annually by 2030

Source: UNEP, 2022



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In the South African  
JETP, grants account for  
only **2.7%** of the offered  
financing, **while loans**  
**make up 97%**

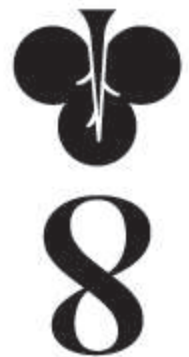


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**90% authors** of the **100**  
**most-cited**  
**climate-science papers**  
published between  
2016-2020 were from  
Global North institutions

Source: Reuters Institute, 2022





The Global North has  
**4x more nuclear power  
capacity** than the  
Global South

Sources: World Nuclear Association, 2023,  
FCSSC & CEEW analysis





In just four months in 2022,  
extreme floods displaced  
**32 million** people in  
Pakistan, equivalent to  
nearly **50% of the**  
**displacement caused by**  
**WW2** in Europe

Sources: Nature, 2022; IWM &  
CEEW analysis





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**China alone processes  
35-90% of various  
critical minerals** used in  
the global energy  
transition

Source: IEA, 2022



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Is it possible for the  
Global South to  
achieve their  
net-zero goals  
without sufficient  
climate finance  
from developed  
countries?



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For adaptation, the Hindu Kush Himalayan region requires an annual investment of **US\$5.5-7.8 billion** by 2050 **to build climate resilience**

Source: The Hindu Kush Himalaya Assessment, 2019



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Asian economies,  
including China, India,  
Pakistan, and the UAE,  
operationalised **5.2**  
**GW(e) of nuclear**  
**capacity** in 2021

Source: IAEA, 2022





How could we make  
**LiFE: Lifestyle for  
Environment**, a  
global initiative?





By using nuclear power from 1971-2020, **the EU's cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided were 2.3x** more compared to emerging markets and developing economies

Sources: IEA, 2022 & CEEW analysis





Renewable energy investments in developing countries are often considered high risk. Can a **common financial risk mitigation mechanism unlock more investments?**





Lack of funds and technical support were **challenges for over 50% developing countries** in reporting emissions reliably between 1997-2019, and are now as well

Source: Carbon Brief, 2023







**The top 10%  
wealthiest individuals,**  
who mostly reside in  
developed nations,  
consume **~50% of  
global energy**

Source: IPCC, 2022





Women's representation  
on energy company  
boards in Southeast Asia  
remains low, **ranging  
from 10.7% in Thailand  
to 29.7% in Viet Nam**

Source: UN women, ASEAN 2022





**Renewable energy jobs reached 12.7 million** in 2021, nearly **two-thirds** of which were in **Asia**

Source: IRENA, 2022





Colombia, Fiji,  
Madagascar, and Mexico  
are **restoring and  
protecting 2.47 million  
acres** of mangroves,  
which can safeguard  
**~2 billion tonnes of  
carbon**

Source: [worldwildlife.org](http://worldwildlife.org), 2022





**7.6x higher meat consumption by high-income countries** in 2022 contributed to their larger carbon footprint when compared to low-income countries



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In 2021, Western European delegations had **46%** (highest) representation of women at UNFCCC while African delegations had **32%**

Source: UNFCCC, 2022



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With current global net-zero goals, carbon prices could reach **US\$250/t of CO<sub>2</sub>** in advanced economies and **US\$200/t of CO<sub>2</sub>** in major emerging economies by 2050

Source: IEA, 2022

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9



OECD countries  
contributed **0.51°C out of  
the total 1.11°C** global  
temperature rise  
between 1851–2021

Source: Nature, 2023







North Africa could generate **US\$110 billion** yearly from green hydrogen exports by 2050

Source: Deloitte, 2023



7



If the rest of the world  
adopted lifestyles typical  
to Canada, Estonia, the  
UAE and the US,  
**we would need the  
resources of 5.1 Earths**

Source: National Footprint and  
Biocapacity Accounts, 2022



2



**Chile, India, Morocco,**  
**and Namibia** are racing  
to produce the cheapest  
green hydrogen

Sources: World Bank, 2022; IMF, 2022; PIB



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European and North American institutions **received 78%** of climate-research funding for Africa, while African institutions **received 14.5%**



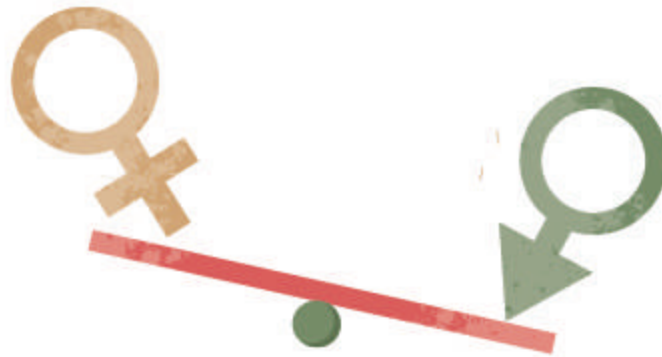
8



Economic and electricity access barriers **prevent 1.17 billion people in the Global South from accessing cooling**, exposing them to heat-stress risks

Source: SE4All, 2022





**80% of new green jobs** in the Caribbean and Latin America are expected to be in professions where **women have limited representation**

Source: ILO, 2020





**Global per capita  
carbon emissions are  
1.9x higher** than the  
average in the Caribbean  
and Latin America

Sources: World Bank, 2020 & CEEW analysis





Emerging economies  
have only **6% disaster  
risk coverage**, while  
advanced economies  
have **35%**

Source: SPGlobal, 2019







**Energy-efficient cooling**  
technology in India could  
create an investment  
opportunity of **US\$1.6**  
**trillion and create 3.7**  
**million new jobs** by  
2040

Source: World Bank, 2022





China's 2060 net-zero target would **consume 28% of the world's remaining global carbon budget** for 1.5°C by 2030

Source: CEEW analysis, 2021





Only **9 countries** in the  
Global South have  
operational nuclear  
power plants

Sources: World Nuclear Association, 2023,  
FCSSC & CEEW analysis





Decentralised renewable energy-powered livelihood technologies could **benefit 37 million livelihoods** and create a market worth **~US\$50 billion** in rural India



Meeting cooling needs sustainably can help over **1 billion people** adapt to climate change and reduce costs of the energy transition by **US\$3.5 trillion** by 2030

Source: UNEP, 2023



# 6



Carbon trading could  
**reduce NDC**  
**implementation costs by**  
**over half, unlocking**  
**savings of ~US\$250**  
billion globally by 2030

Source: World Bank, 2022



# 9



The **African Carbon Markets Initiative** aims to create **110 million jobs** by 2050

Source: UNFCCC, 2022





The African Green Hydrogen Alliance's ambition could add up to **US\$126 billion** to Africa's GDP and create around **4.2 million jobs** by 2050



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Glacier mass loss in the Hindu Kush Himalayas has accelerated by 65%, putting 240 million people in the region and **1.65 billion people downstream at risk**

Source: ICIMOD, 2023



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~80% of the global population most **at risk from climate-induced crop failures** are the poorer farming families of Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia

Source: World Bank, 2022



2



Climate change has  
made **South Asian  
heatwaves 30 times**  
more likely

Source: Nature, 2022



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Could the **Just Energy Transitions Partnerships (JETP)** signed by G7 nations with Indonesia, Viet Nam and South Africa be **considered clean** if they focus only on **coal and ignore oil and gas?**



# 10



Europe's per capita  
**investment in renewable  
energy was 41x higher**  
than Sub-Saharan Africa  
in 2021

Source: IRENA, 2023



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If the wealthiest 'producer nations' **reduce oil & gas production by 74%** by 2030 and completely phase it out by 2034, the developing world will get some more carbon space while keeping the **1.5°C** target alive

Sources: Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, 2023 & CEEW analysis



“



I don't call it 'climate change'. It's change for those who are not affected by the crisis. For us, it is a crisis.

”

**Mia Mottley**



“

The world has enough  
for everyone's needs,  
but not everyone's  
greed.

”

**Mahatma Gandhi**