

# Transitioning to a Low- Carbon Economy in the Era of Sustainable Development- Why Developing Countries Struggling?

مؤتمر عجمان  
الدولي السادس للبيئة  
Ajman 6<sup>th</sup> International  
Environment Conference



Invited Speaker: Towards 2071 Shaping the Future for  
Environment Sustainability, 28<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

Sheikh Zayed Centre for Conferences and Exhibitions  
Ajman University – Ajman, UAE

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TOWARDS >>>

**2071**

SHAPING THE

**FUTURE**

FOR ENVIRONMENTAL

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# Who has contributed most to global CO2 emissions

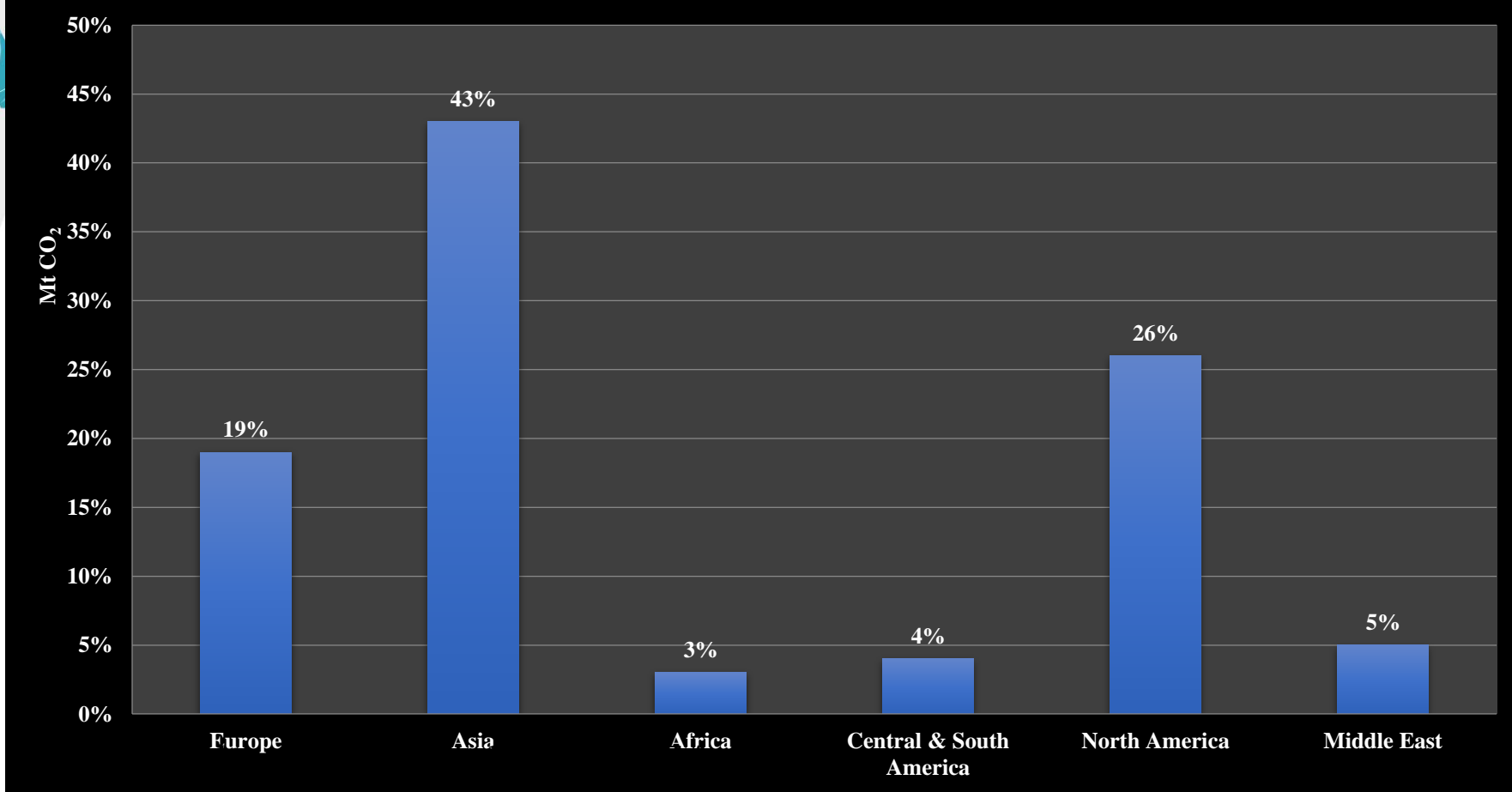
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### CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Electricity and Heat Producer by Region, 1990-2019



Source: Authors calculation based on IEA data

The main background of the page is divided into three horizontal sections. The top section is a light brown color with a network of white lines and nodes, resembling a molecular structure or a data network. The middle section is a solid green color with the main title in white. The bottom section is a dark brown color with the editors' names in a light yellow/gold color. There are also some faint green lines and nodes in the bottom left corner.

**SCIENCE,  
TECHNOLOGY,  
AND INNOVATION  
FOR MEETING SDGS**

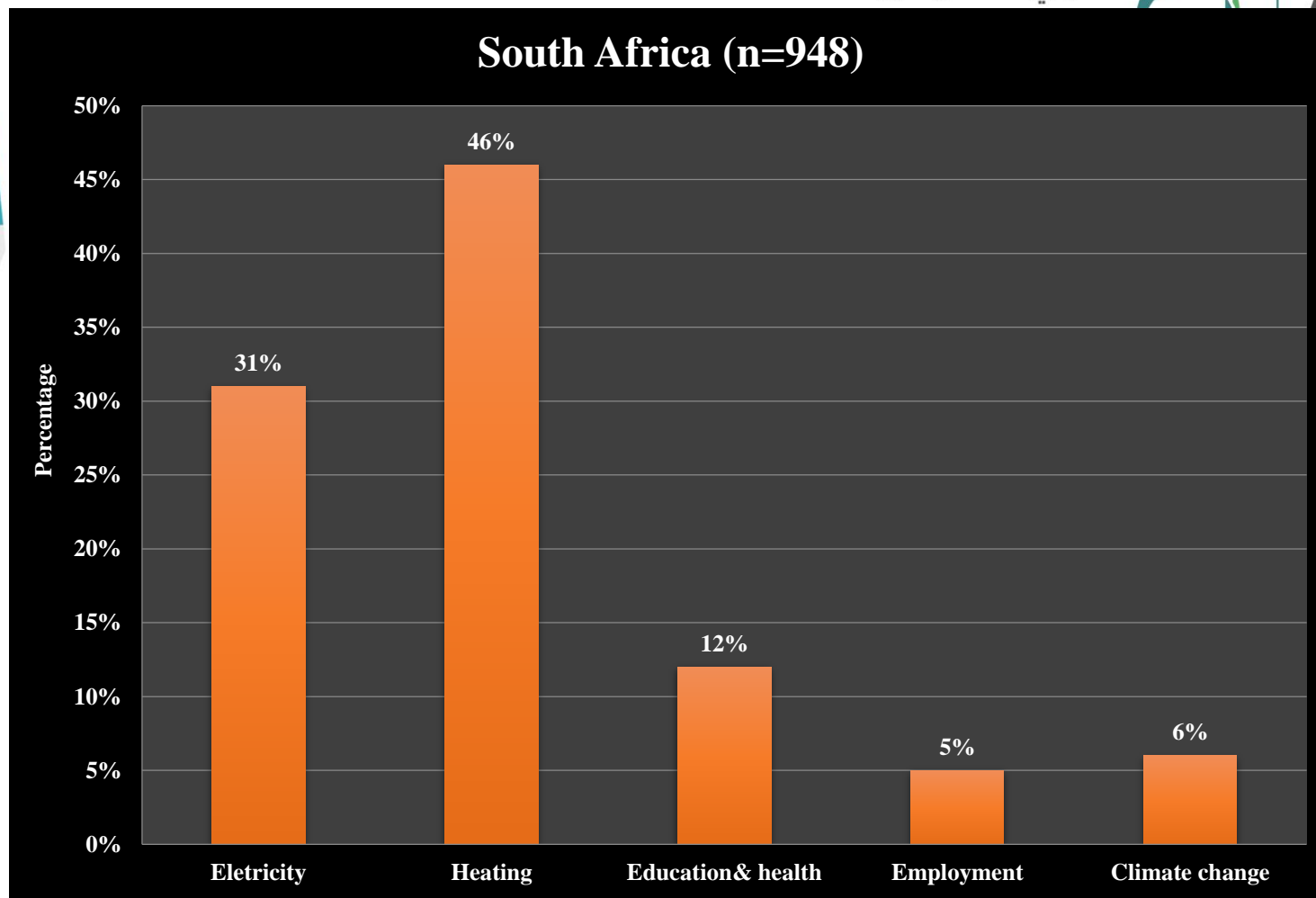
EDITED BY  
Ademola A. Adenle, Marian R. Chertow,  
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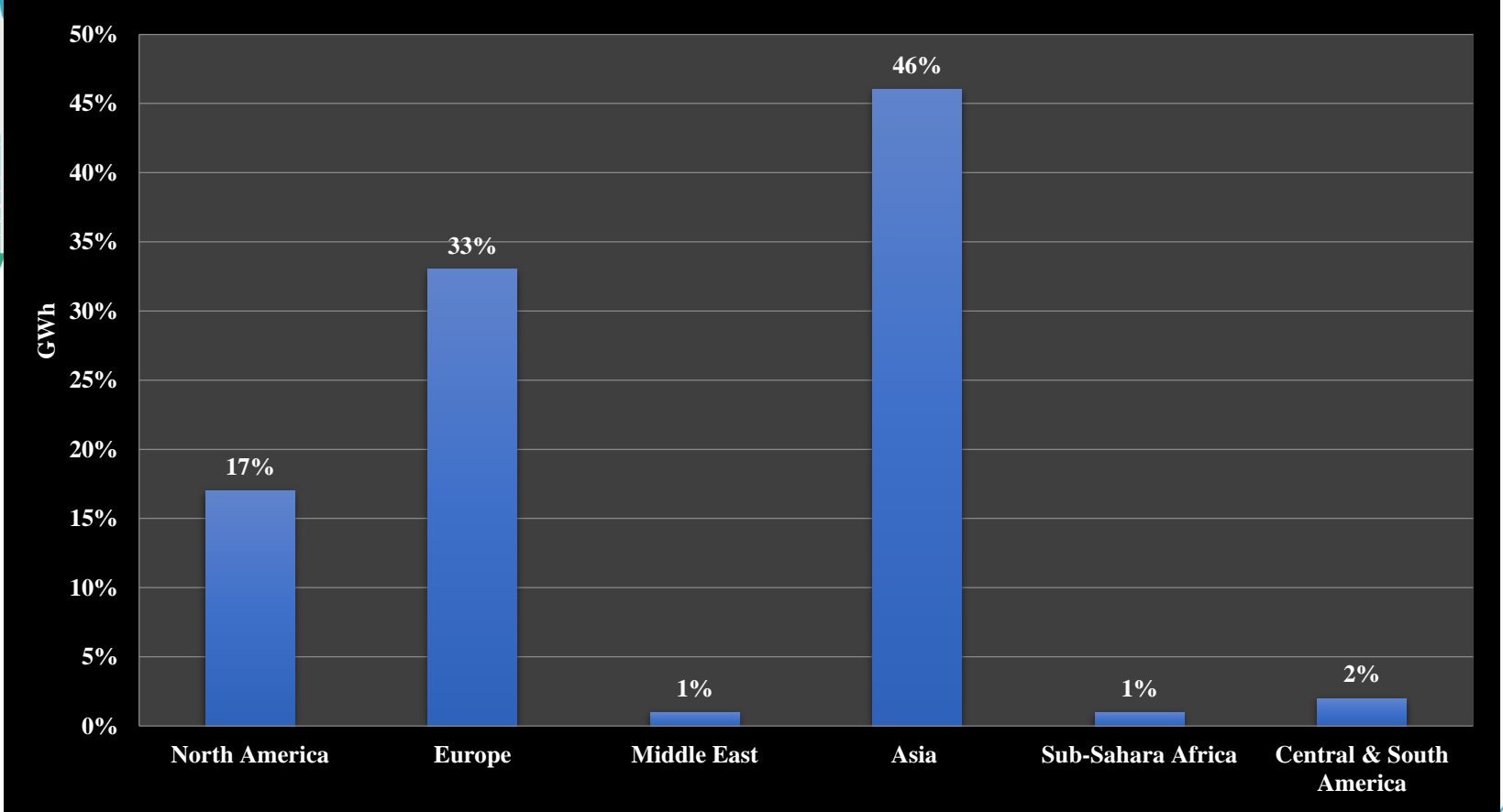


Source: Percentage of benefits observed on solar activities in South Africa.  
Adenle, Chertow, Moore and Pannell, Oxford University Press, 2020

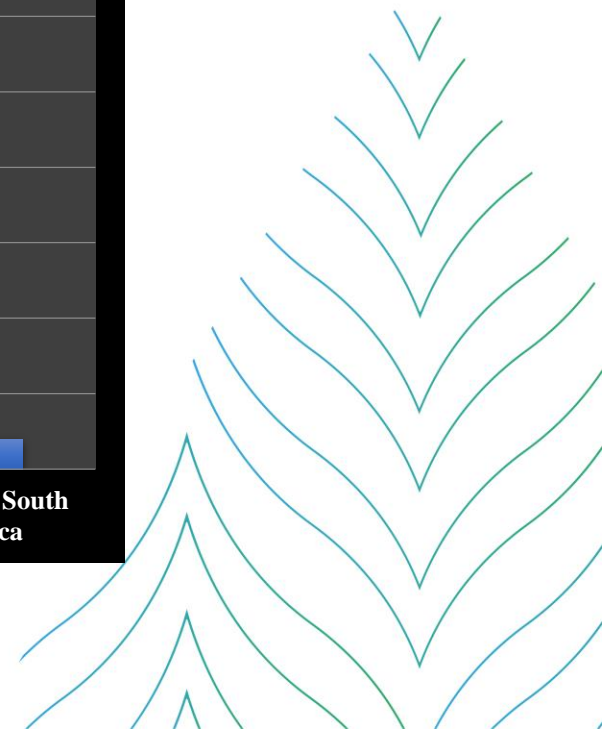




### Solar PV Electricity Generation by Region 1990-2019



Source: Authors calculation based on IEA data

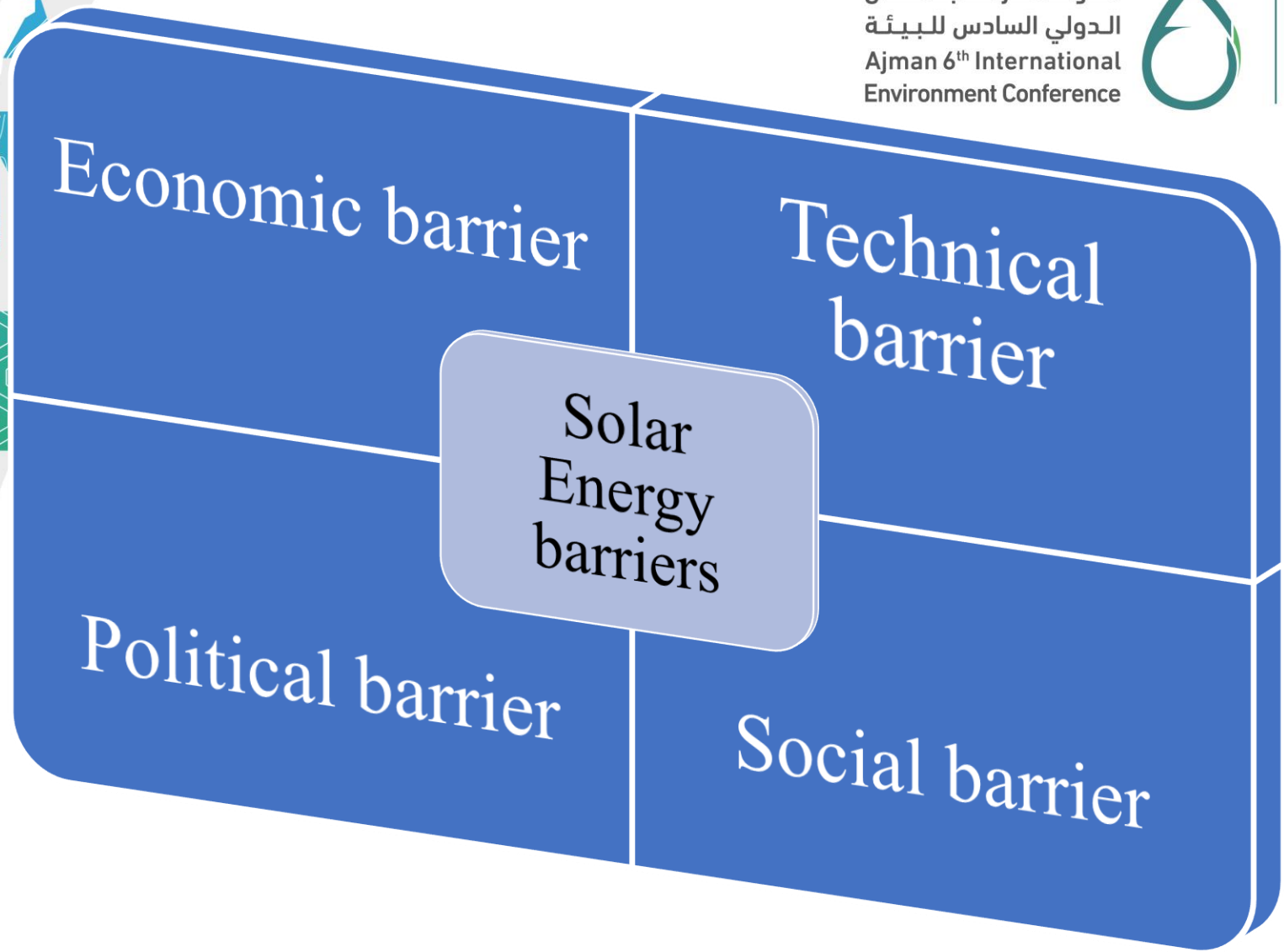


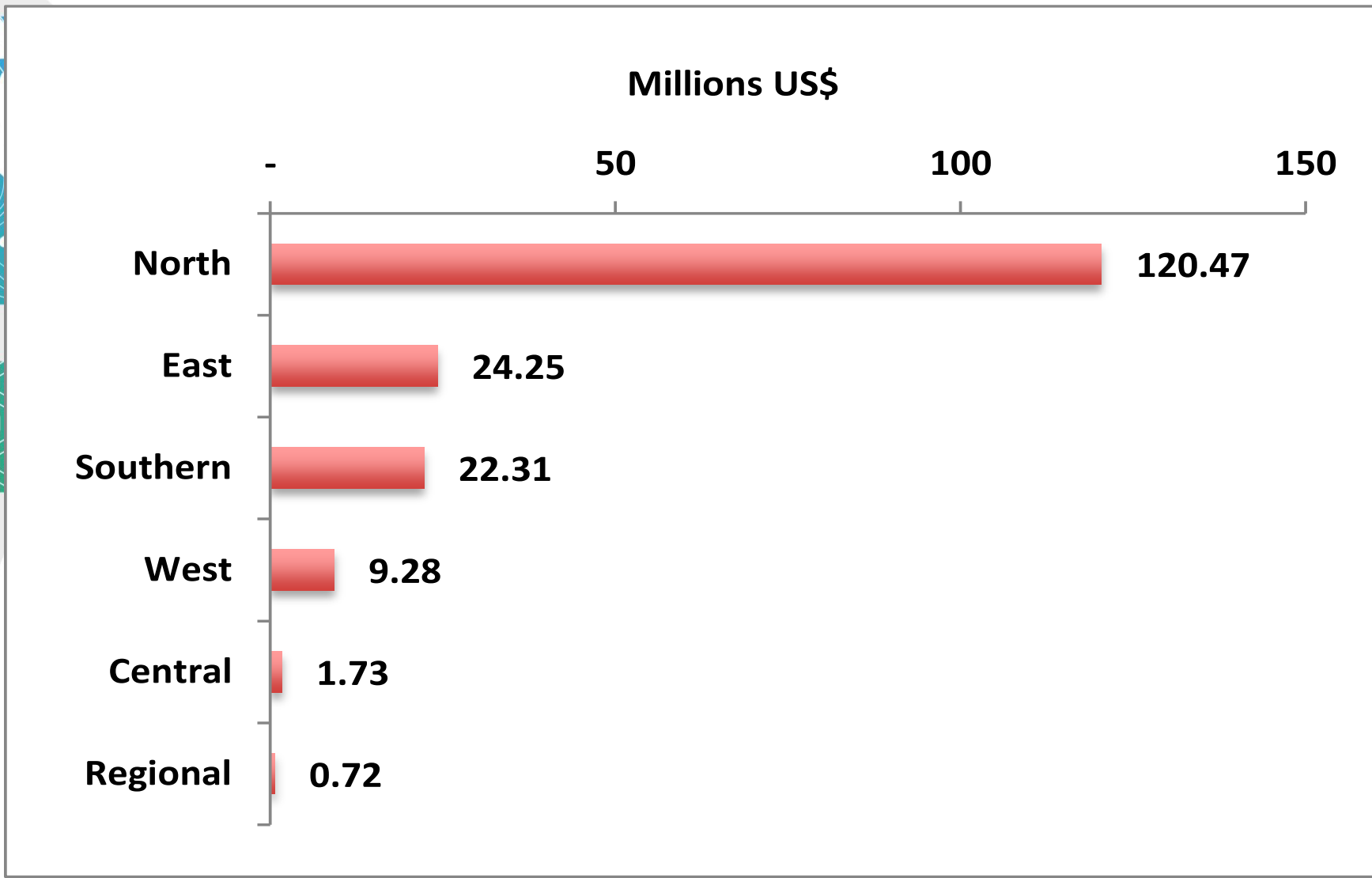


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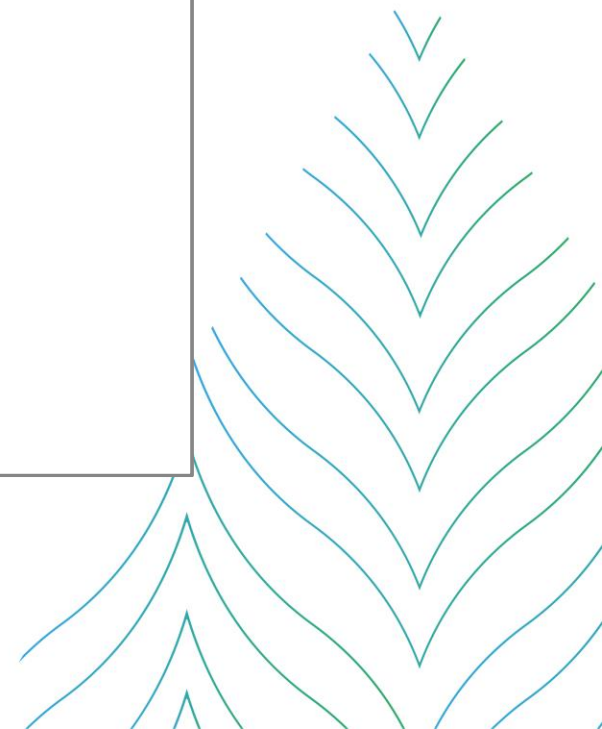


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Total Global Environment Facility financing for solar energy projects in Africa by region between 1992 and 2017. Source: Adenle, 2020, Energy Policy

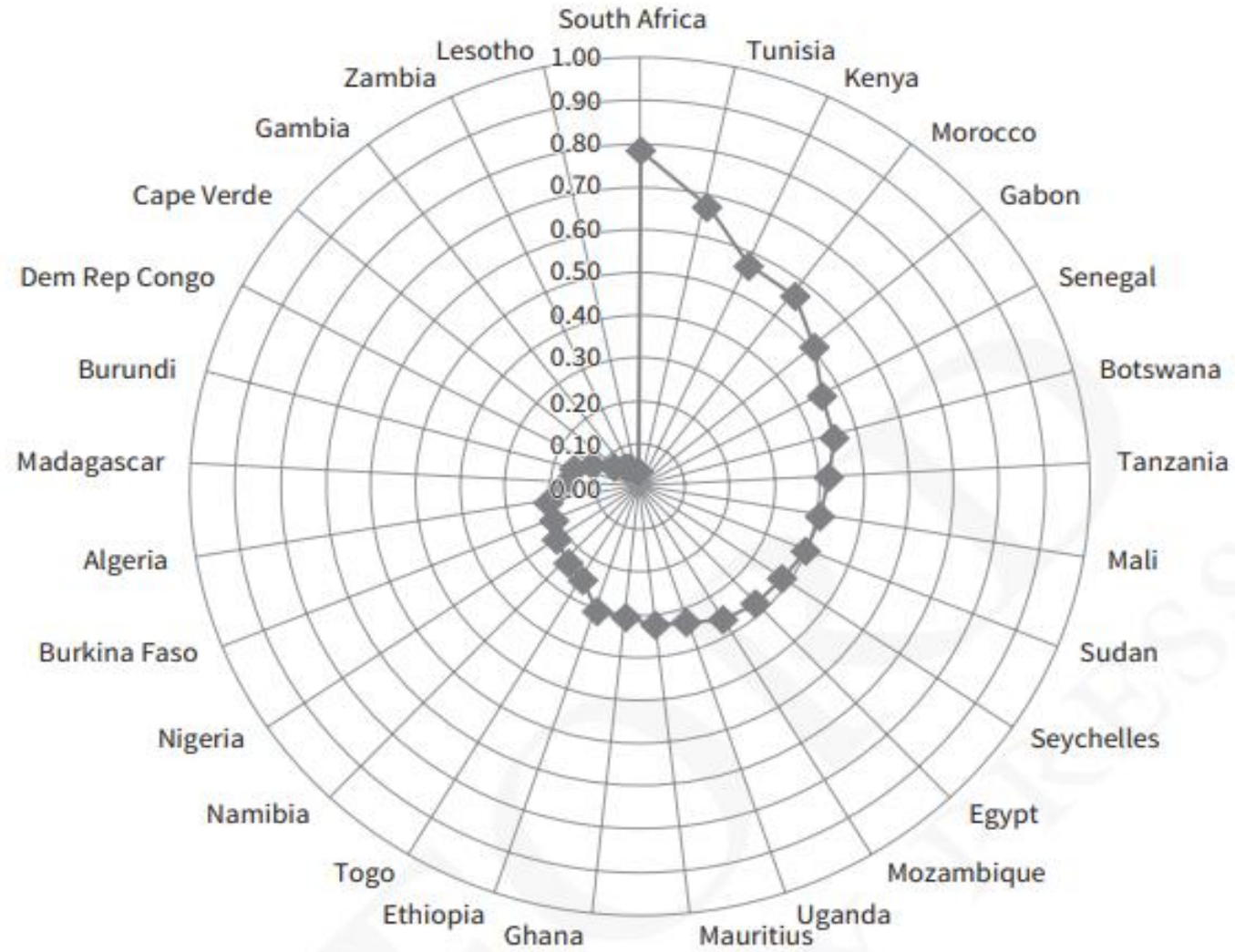






# EC2022

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Average GERD as a percentage of GDP by African countries 1996-2015: Source: Adenle, Chertow, Moore and Pannell, Oxford University Press, 2020





# International Climate Change Negotiations and important events

<b>Year, Location</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>1992, Rio de Janeiro</b>	<b>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Countries agree to reduce emissions with “common but differentiated responsibilities.”</b>
<b>1995, Berlin</b>	<b>The first annual Conference of the Parties to the framework, known as a COP. U.S. agrees to exempt developing countries from binding obligations.</b>
<b>1997, Kyoto</b>	<b>At the third Conference of the Parties (COP-3) the Kyoto Protocol is approved, mandating developed countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions relative to baseline emissions by 2008-2012 period.</b>
<b>2001, Bonn</b>	<b>(COP-6) reaches agreement on terms for compliance and financing. Bush administration rejects the Kyoto Protocol; U.S. is only an observer at the talks.</b>
<b>2009, Copenhagen</b>	<b>COP-15 fails to produce a binding post-Kyoto agreement, but declares the importance of limiting warming to under 2°C. Developed countries pledge \$100 billion in climate aid to developing countries.</b>
<b>2011, Durban</b>	<b>(COP-17) participating countries agreed to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, and no later than 2015, to take effect by 2020.</b>
<b>2015, Paris</b>	<b>COP-21 195 nations sign the Paris Agreement, providing for worldwide voluntary actions: Nationally Determined Conditions (NDC) by individual countries.</b>

THANK YOU

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