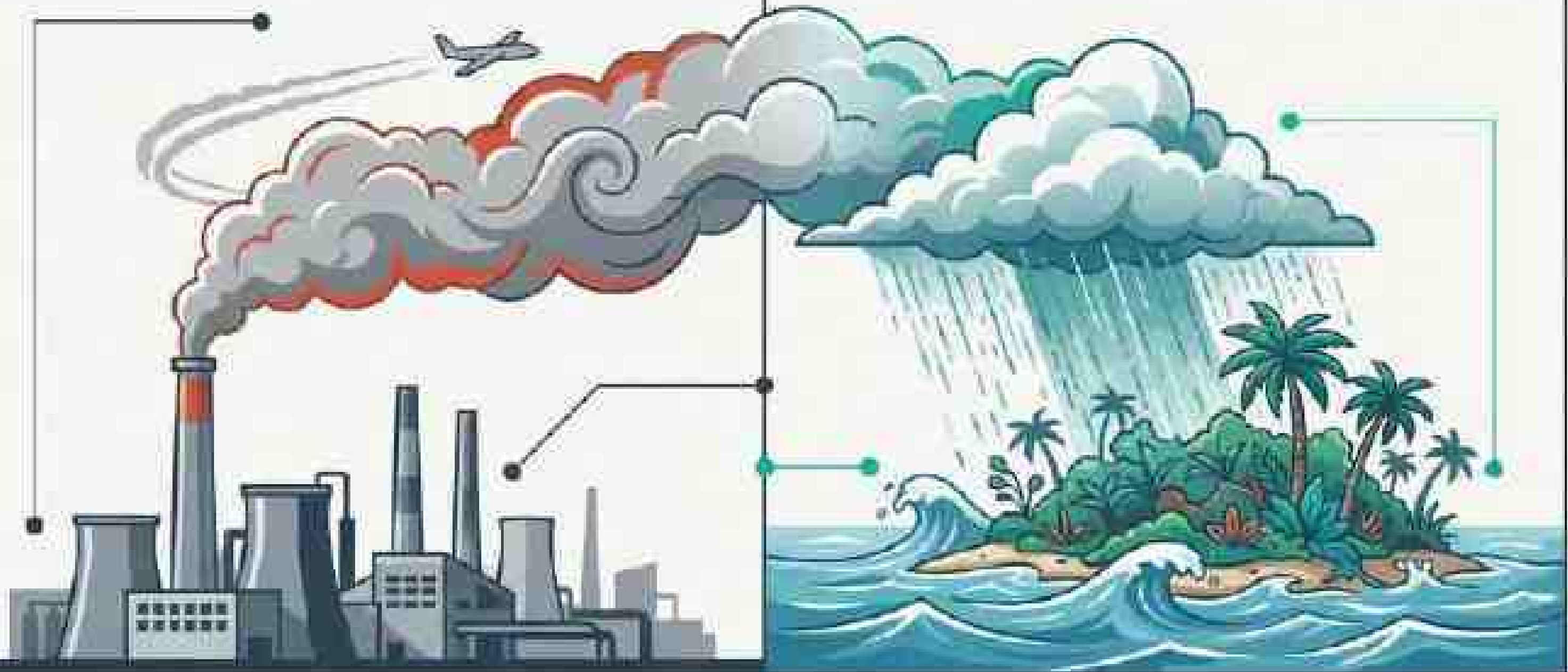


The Geopolitical Climate Paradox

Navigating the disconnect between global emissions and local impacts.



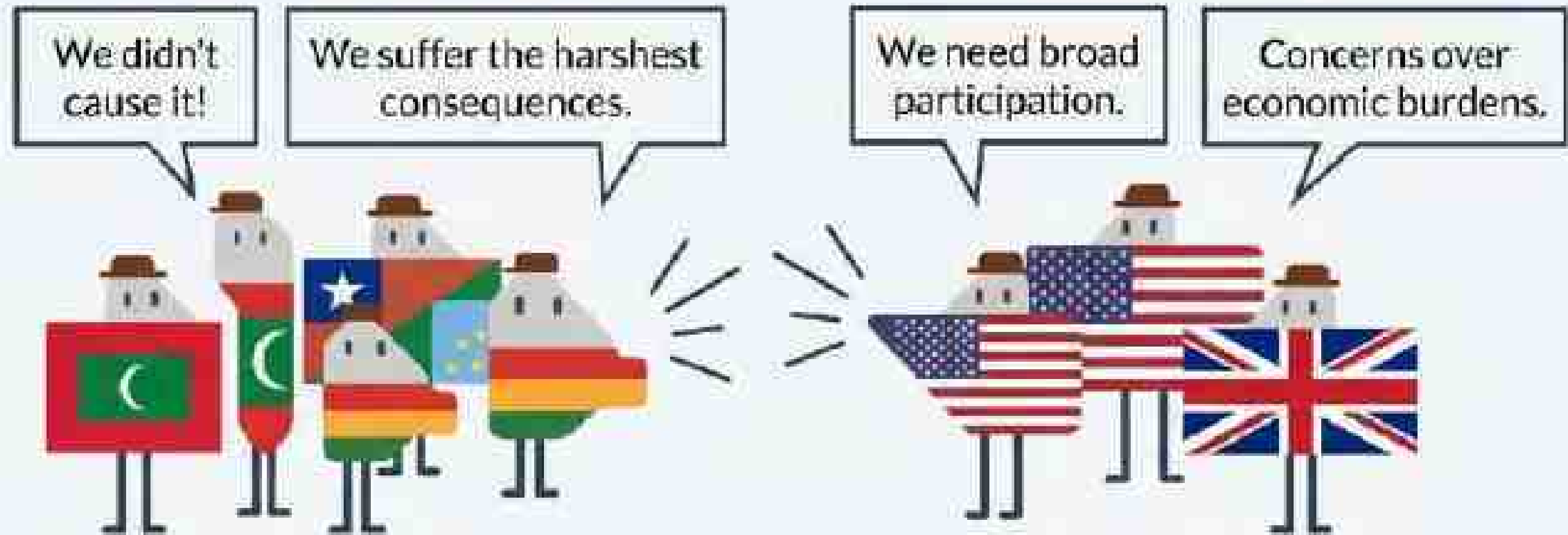
Global cooperation is necessary, but commitments and responsibilities remain unevenly distributed.

The Spatial Disconnect: Sources vs. Impact



The Dilemma: Those who suffer most have the least influence over policy.

The 'Blame Game' & Geopolitical Stalemates



Tensions arise over fairness and historical responsibilities. Developing nations demand the right to develop, while wealthy nations are pressured to lead the cleanup of their historical mess.

Strategy 1: Mitigation

Actions to reduce and curb greenhouse gas emissions.
(Addressing the CAUSES)

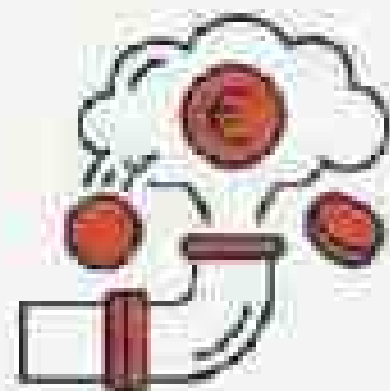


Renewable Energy



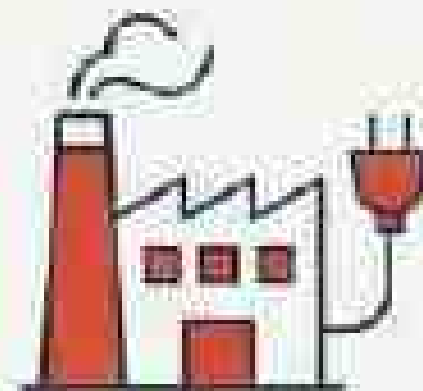
Greater use of wind and solar power.

Economic Instruments



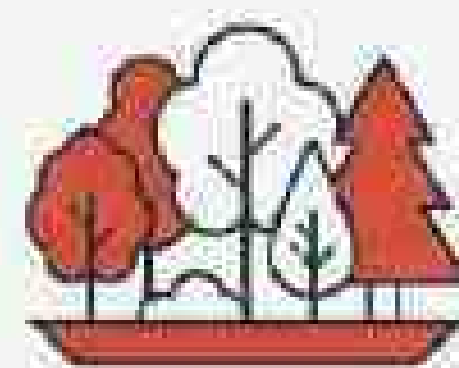
Carbon taxes and emissions markets.

Industry



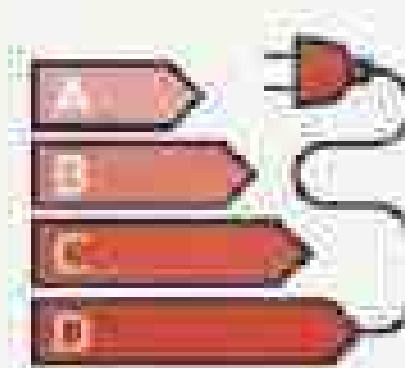
Electrification of industrial processes.

Nature-based



Landscape restoration and reforestation.

Efficiency



Energy efficiency standards.

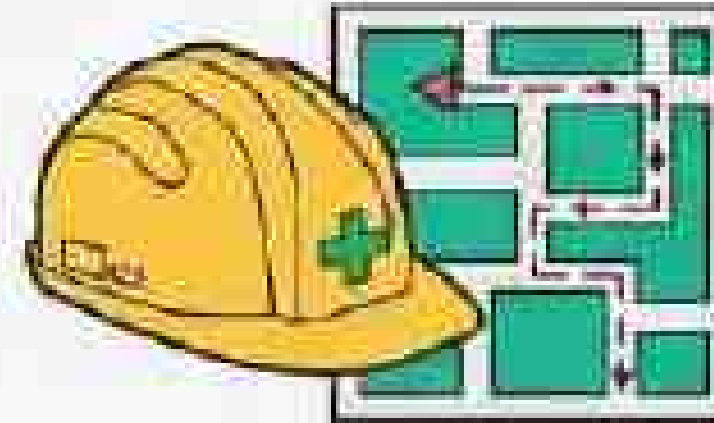
Strategy 2: Adaptation

Actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. (Addressing the IMPACTS)



Resilient Infrastructure

More secure facility locations and resilient infrastructure.



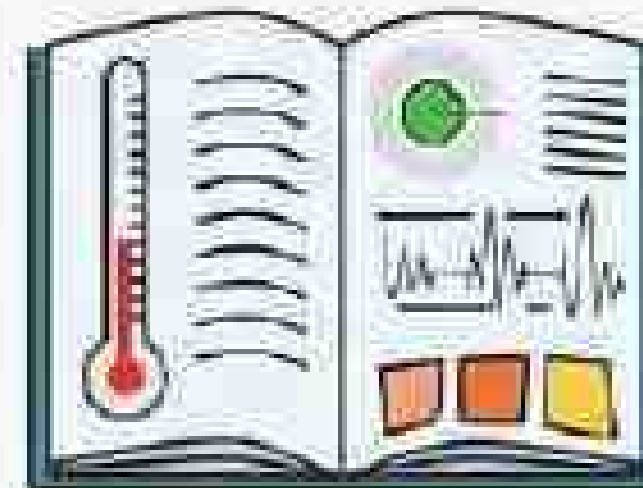
Preventive Measures

Evacuation plans, health systems, and safety measures.



Diverse Agriculture

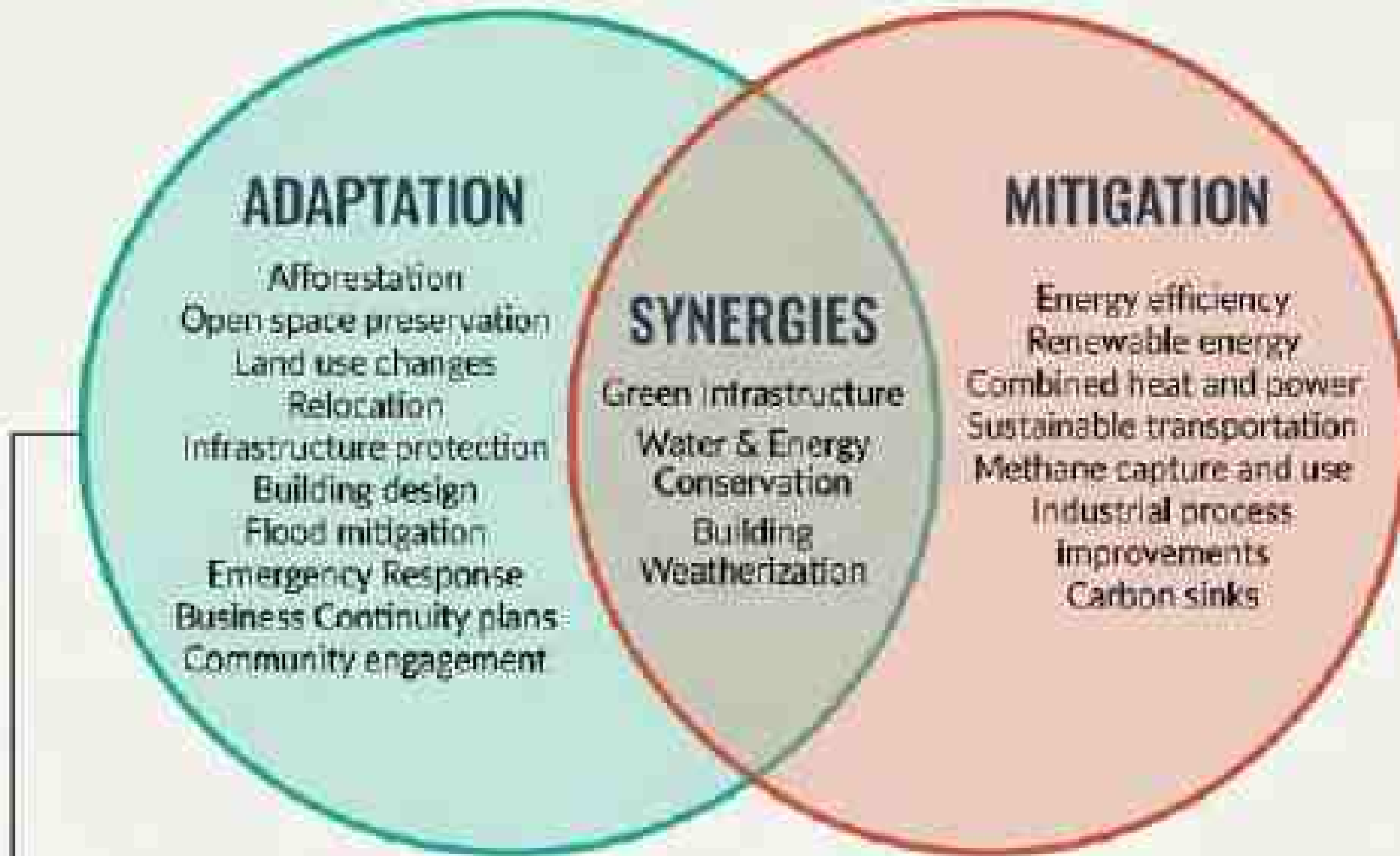
Flexible and diverse cultivation to prepare for natural catastrophes.



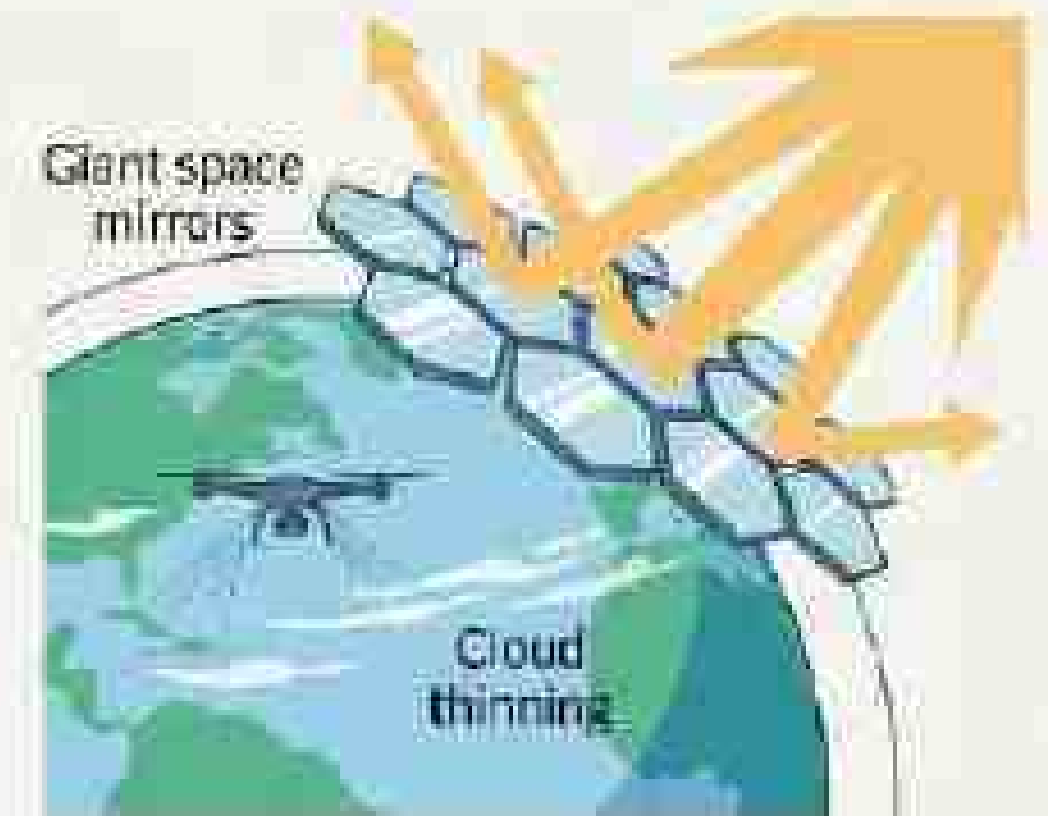
Scientific Research

Research and development on possible catastrophes and temperature behavior.

SYNERGY: CONNECTING THE DOTS



THE WILDCARD: SOLAR GEOENGINEERING



Is it mitigation or a desperate last resort?
High risk, unknown consequences, but
technically possible.

THE TIMELINE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

1979

First World Climate Conference

Lays foundation

1990

IPCC First Assessment Report

Confirms human influence

1992

UNFCCC Signed

Agreement that action is needed

1997

Kyoto Protocol

First binding targets

2015

Paris Agreement

Universal framework

1997: THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

A Flawed First Step

ANNEX I COUNTRIES (INDUSTRIALIZED)



- Binding targets for developed countries only.



RESULTS: FAILURE

- Withdrawal of key emitters (e.g., USA).
- No enforcement mechanisms.
- Minimal impact on global temperature.

NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES (DEVELOPING)



- Developing nations (China, India) excluded from mandatory reductions.

2015: The Paris Agreement

A Universal Approach

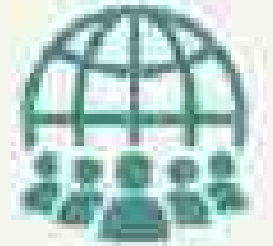


The Aim

Keep global temperature increase well below 2°C (aiming for 1.5°C).

The Scope

Universal participation (Includes both Developed and Developing nations)



The Mechanism

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – voluntary pledges reviewed every 5 years.

The Financing

Rich countries to contribute at least \$100 billion/year to help developing nations.



Loss & Damage

Measures to address concrete effects in vulnerable countries.

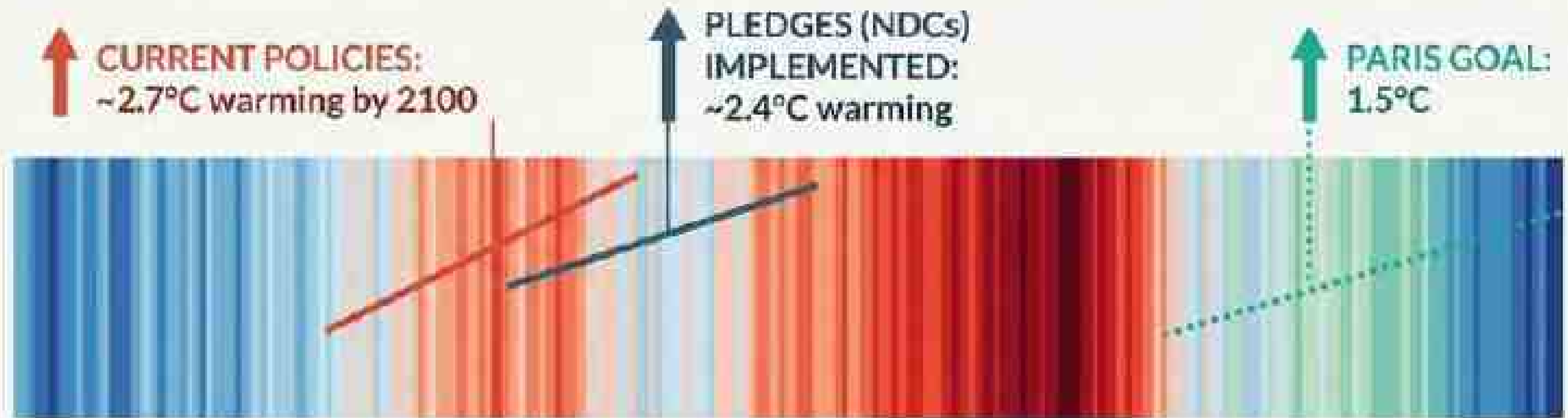
HOW GOVERNANCE WORKS: THE COP CYCLE



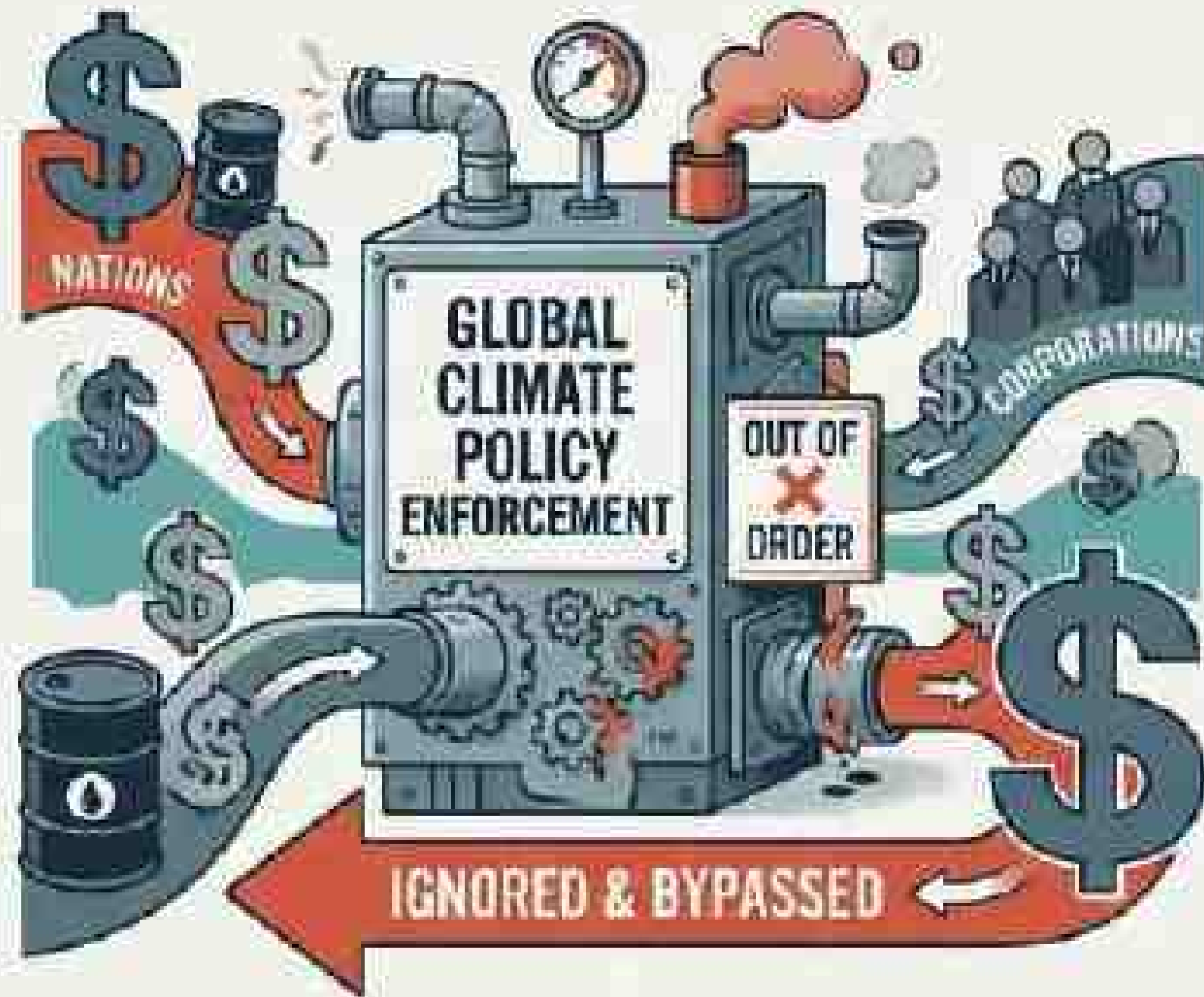
THE REALITY GAP: PHYSICS VS. POLITICS

THE VERDICT: WE ARE NOT ON TRACK.

Emissions continue to rise despite decades of diplomacy.



WHY IT'S FAILING: THE ENFORCEMENT VOID



VOLUNTARY NATURE

Paris Agreement has no penalties for missing targets.



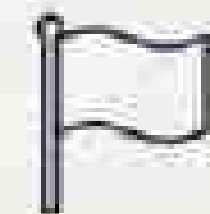
POLITICAL INERTIA

Governments prioritize short-term economic growth over long-term stability.



FOSSIL FUEL DEPENDENCY

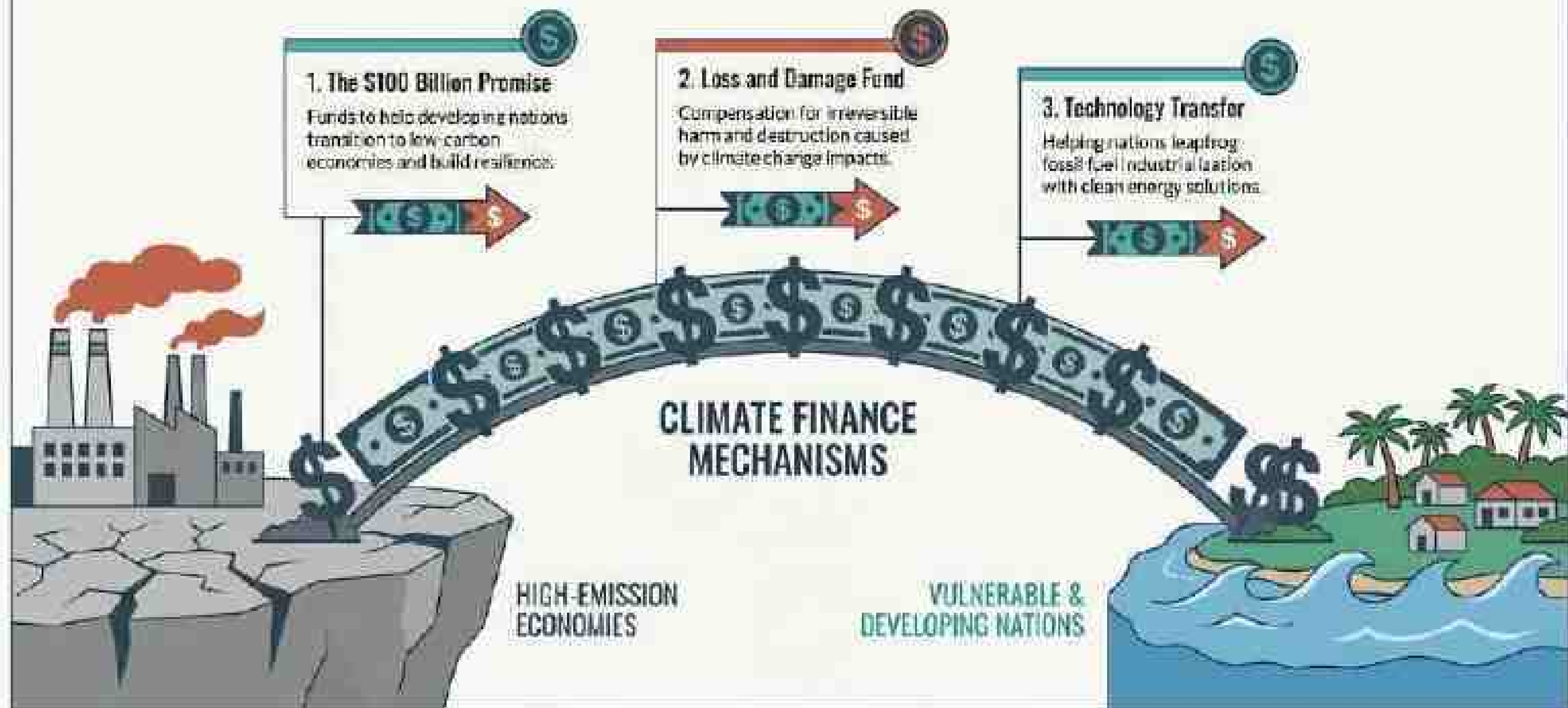
The slow transition away from coal, oil, and gas.



SOVEREIGNTY

Countries set their own targets without external enforcement.

BRIDGING THE GAP: CLIMATE FINANCE



THE GEOPOLITICAL SCORECARD

SUCCESSSES



- Climate action is now a mainstream policy issue.
- Universal participation (Paris Agreement).
- Renewable energy costs are dropping significantly.
- Growing civil society pressure.

FAILURES



- Global emissions are still rising.
- Weak enforcement mechanisms.
- Financial commitments often unmet.
- Pace is too slow to avoid dangerous warming.

CONCLUSION: THE IMPERATIVE FOR ACTION

The spatial disconnect
creates a moral obligation.

Mitigation is the duty of the
Sources (Global North).

Adaptation is the right of the
Impacted (Global South).

*“The disconnect between **emissions sources** and **climate impacts** continues to drive global inequality. Future success depends on stronger accountability and greater support for the vulnerable.”*