

Power of Global North vs. Global South; Environmental and Climate Change Policies of Inclusion, Inequalities, and Fragility

Faruk Hadžić

Independent researcher, Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H)

Email: faruk.hadzic01@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper investigates global climate processes, i.e., policies and equity concerns between postindustrial countries in the Global North and emerging economies in the Global South. The author argues that to reduce inequalities and the environmental fragility of the Global South and increase Climate Justice, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the costs of mitigating and adapting to climate change should be shared via more crucial policies. Moreover, the effectiveness of the principle of equalities and equities in global efforts to combat climate change will help determine climate justice within the scope and ambition of these efforts. Events and research data have clarified that no country can escape the global ecological crisis and climate change impacts. The Global North, the world's most affluent and privileged country, is responsible for around half of all emissions since the Industrial Revolution. The least developed countries, "Global South," have contributed far less to global warming. It also implies that least developed countries have had a less equal share in the direct benefits of fossil fuel use, including energy consumption. The data indicates that the poorest countries of the world, while registering the lowest industrial pollution levels, are most susceptible to the damage produced by climate change. Moreover, the initial inequities and inequalities experienced by countries of the Global South put them at a disadvantage, where they are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Consequently, climate change widens existing global inequalities, undermining efforts for poverty reduction. Research estimates that the ecological crisis might drive up to 135 million people into poverty by 2030. Globally and nationally, climate change further deepens within-country inequalities by adversely affecting the poorest communities, including Indigenous and People of Colour communities, women, and children. Geopolitically, policies-wise- there is an urgent and critical need for more active inclusion of Global South actors. Rather than suffering the most from climate change, communities at the fore should be at the center of the world's fight against global warming and should be given way more space to raise

their voices. The key is to ensure an appropriate geopolitical and financial focus, even budget resources through the Green Climate Fund (CCF), a Global South/North honest association, and a transformation of the Global North policies during the transition - aiming to assist the Global South and prevent the risk of violating international law and territorial and social rules. Thus, especially regarding Global South - regions and countries that will be most affected - areas with fragile general security and critical human insecurity.

Keywords: Climate change, Environmental security, Climate Change policies, Global North, Global North, Global South, Inequities, Vulnerabilities, Inclusion

Introduction

According to the last report of the IPCC, scientists have established serious and long-term changes in the Earth's climate in every region and the entire climate system. Many changes have yet to be seen for hundreds, and some for thousands of years, such as the steady rise in sea level. The report shows that greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are responsible for warming the planet by approximately 1.1 °C from 1850 to 1900 and reveals that, on average, over the next 20 years, global temperatures will reach or exceed 1.5 °C of warming. UN Secretary-General António Guterres said the report was nothing more than "a code red for humanity. The alarm bells are ringing, and the evidence is irrefutable." According to this report, reporting climate crises should become a daily routine. Focusing on narratives about global warming, environmental disasters such as drought or floods, and the impact on life on planet Earth should become a more critical part of social sciences and mainstream journalism. The presentation of the climate crisis problem and the impact of reporting on the audience will largely depend on how these topics are approached and what resources are used to bring the problem closer to the audience and make it as straightforward as possible. The role of the media in this fight and reducing people's behavior will be one of the keys to change. It is a fact that when we represent visually, it is more apparent. (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021)

Furthermore, in its special 2018 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned that preventing irreversible climate change, which threatens the sustainability of civilization on Earth, requires a 45% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 2030 and their complete abolition by 2050. Climate change, which, without exaggeration, is a more precise albeit non-technical term, is the reality of today's world, and it is the most severe and complex crisis that humanity has ever been exposed to. Faced with the already galloping climate crisis and its consequences, it seems justified to call for a state of emergency declaration. During the last few decades, year after year, we have been noticing the consequences of climate change across the Earth, which we highlight here (from IPCC reports 2013 and on): record-breaking average global temperature, more frequent and intense occurrences of heat

waves during the summer and cold precipitation extremes during winter, destabilization of permafrost, loss of glaciers as essential sources of drinking water, global sea level rise, coral bleaching, large forest fires, longer dry periods, large-scale floods and increasingly frequent and intense droughts. As a result, we are witnessing significant changes in the environment, which causes increasing problems in food production, forced migration, and degradation of biodiversity, manifested in galloping extinction and migration of species, among which the most visible occurrences of tropical species in the temperate zone. (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2018; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2013)

The conformist refusal to accept the reality of the climate crisis has lost all rational basis. At the same time, we are witnessing action movements that we can consider as the beginning of a global ecological revolution, a new historical moment that humanity has not yet experienced. One of the main demands of those movements is a call to institutions to listen to scientists. True, scientists are often very modest in publicly communicating their results and implications, which can be attributed to strict adherence to the rules of the scientific method. One of the common refrains from decisive systemic action until now has been the position that climate changes are a problem but not a crisis. The challenges are evident when we communicate about the climate crisis, i.e., a change in communication approach is needed to be more effective. One of the tools that should be emphasized is the power of narrative through various tools and actors – how to spread the climate message through stories, which people digest much more efficiently, and can lead to broader awareness and action. Thus, Visualization of reported information has always been an excellent tool to present any topic more clearly. When we talk about climate crises and ecological fragility, environmental Security, and human security framework, it is undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of presenting more clearly what is happening. (Huremovic, 2021)

Climate change is not only a scientific phenomenon but also a cultural one. Individuals' opinions on climate change are often based on emotion (often by various forms of images) rather than scientific evidence. Therefore, research into the emotional characteristics of the imagery that the non-expert public finds relevant to climate change is essential to build a database of compelling climate change imagery, which can then be used by scientists, policymakers, and practitioners in mobilizing climate adaptation and resilience efforts. Consequently, Climate communication or climate change communication is a field of environmental communication, and science communication focused on the causes, nature, and effects of anthropogenic climate change. Thus, Climate change communication is a topical and relevant issue, and it is widely acknowledged that public communication about causes, impacts, and action alternatives is integral to addressing the challenges of the changing climate. Conversely, Climate visualization concerns communicating climate information and data through different information technologies and modes of visual representation. In climate change communication, climate visualization is highlighted as a potential

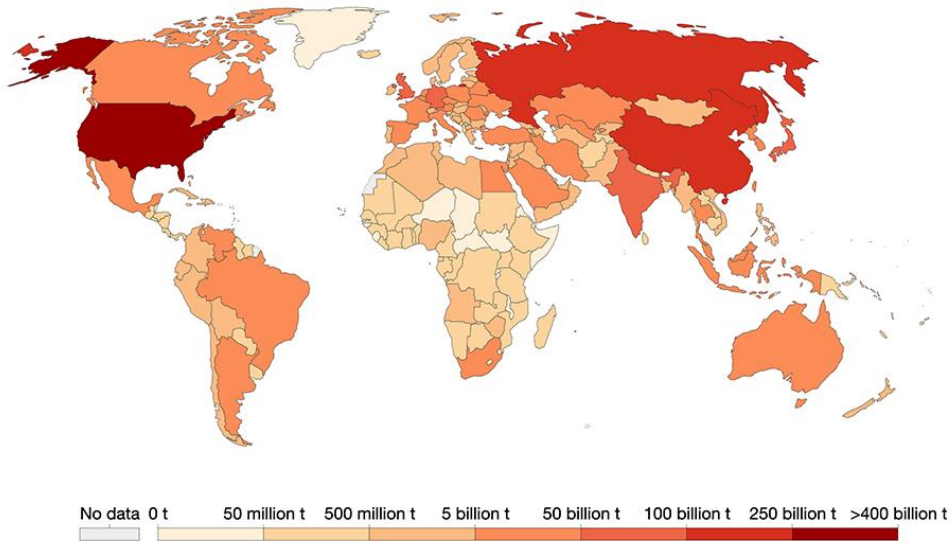
way of increasing public engagement with climate change. In particular, developments within information technology have provided significant advancements that are claimed to be transformative in engaging lay audiences with climate change mitigation and adaptation issues.

At the same time, according to Brock (2012), mainstreaming Climate Change - a Whole of Government Response with the number of people affected by climate change set to significantly increase in the next twenty years, potentially making it the most remarkable emerging humanitarian challenge of our time (BIPSS, 2009), the issue is fast becoming a significant security challenge. When the increased instability of this humanitarian challenge (such as food insecurity) is combined with persistent socioeconomic divisions, the potential for social unrest and political instability is considerable (Zala & Rogers, 2011). As well as generating new conflicts, climate change acts as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing tensions and divisions, especially in fragile situations. Direct and secondary impacts will include increased extreme weather events, competition over natural resources, food and water insecurity, displacement and increased migration of peoples, destruction of infrastructure, and changing health risks. Such factors may all increase the likelihood of 'fragile states toppling over, becoming failed states' (Juma, 2010). It is just such situations when a government can no longer deliver services to its people that 'conditions are ripe for extremists (...) to fill the vacuum' (Patwary, 2011). The security implications of climate change need to be addressed locally and internationally through the United Nations, regional forums, national government, local administrations, and civil society. At the same time, the Importance of North-South Engagement is essential. These likely future drivers of insecurity need to respect national boundaries and will not be sustainably addressed by unilateral approaches. For example, as competition over energy resources increases with depleting supplies of fossil fuels, it will become more vital that positive collaboration between consumer nations in the West and resource-rich nations in the South occurs. In a globalized world in which no nation's Security is independent of their region or the wider international community, the opinions of the majority world can no longer be neglected by the major powers who seek to direct global security priorities. The sustainable security approach posits global justice and equity as critical requirements of any effective response to global insecurity. Voices from the Global South remain on the periphery of discussions around global political and security issues, particularly at international institutions negotiating tables. It must be addressed. Western organizations can contribute to building an egalitarian approach to international relations by adopting a close and meaningful engagement with majority world thinking. Security analysts and policymakers must also continue to engage and collaborate with counterparts in the Global South, ensuring that the sustainable security project puts into practice the idea of genuinely inclusive global politics. Many future security problems and solutions will be found in the Global South (given their intimate and intuitive understanding of those problems and solutions) within

populations whose marginalization has resulted in much contemporary insecurity. While climate change, for example, will hit the poorest communities hardest, it is with emerging economies like China, India, and Brazil that the West must engage if mitigating climate chaos is to succeed. Non-Western perspectives must be recognized and addressed in concrete policies in the powerful countries of the Global North. Such policies should be focused on transforming tensions at their root rather than solely attempting to control violent conflicts. Contribution towards "North-South" communication is needed, giving Western decision-makers more excellent reasons and resources to engage with their colleagues in the majority world to build a genuinely sustainable global system. (Brock, 2012)

Cumulative CO₂ emissions

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions represents the total sum of CO₂ emissions produced from fossil fuels and cement since 1750, and is measured in tonnes. This measures CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and cement production only – land use change is not included.



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

Figure 1. Source: Carnegie Europe, 2021

At their core, climate negotiations continue to be shaped by equity concerns between postindustrial countries in the Global North and emerging economies in the Global South. The debate is mainly over which countries have contributed most to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and how the costs of mitigating and adapting to climate change should be shared. How effectively the principle of equity will be embodied in global efforts to combat climate change will help determine the scope and ambition of these efforts. Industrialized and post-industrialized nations are responsible for a significant share of the historical carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the atmosphere today. The United States (US) has emitted more carbon than any

other country and is responsible for 25 percent of historical emissions. Next in line are the twenty-seven countries of the EU (plus the UK), which are responsible for 22 percent of global CO₂ emissions. Meanwhile, China's historical contributions are estimated to be around 12.7 percent. By contrast, India (3 percent) and Brazil (0.9 percent) have historically not been significant contributors to global emissions. Similarly, the contributions of African countries (3 percent combined), relative to the continent's population size, have also been minimal. In addition, the Global North continues to have much higher per capita emissions than much of the world even today. The US ranked high among post-industrialized countries in 2019, with 16 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per capita, just behind Australia (16.3 tonnes per capita) and ahead of Canada (15.4 tonnes per capita). The figures for Europe generally fall between 5 and 10 tonnes per capita, depending on the country. Hydrocarbon-based economies like Russia and members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in the Persian Gulf like Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates also rank pretty high, some even higher than countries in the Global North. (Ulgen 2021)

The ecological crisis brings global inequalities to the surface. Events over the years have made it clear that no one can escape the impacts of climate change. However, at the global level, climate effects are not uniform. The Global Climate Risk Index 2021 indicates that the poorest countries of the world, whilst registering the lowest industrial pollution levels, are most susceptible to the damage produced by climate change. Evidence indicates that at a, where they are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Consequently, climate change widens existing global inequalities, undermining efforts for poverty reduction. Estimates are that the ecological crisis might drive up to 135 million people into poverty by 2030. Looking at the national level, climate change further deepens within-country inequalities by hitting the poorest communities, including Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour communities (BIPOC), as well as women and children, hardest. These most vulnerable groups face the effects of global warming daily; Even though smallholder farmers in rural economic areas provide up to 75% of the food supply in many developing countries, they are undermined by floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. Notwithstanding, vulnerable groups are often the ones who are actively involved in the protection and conservation of natural habitats, as in the case of indigenous environmental defenders. In addition to being exposed to the most direct adverse effects of climate change and global warming, these groups are facing extreme violent attacks for defending their home and the planet. As reported by Global Witness, 227 environmental and land defenders were killed in 2020 in the Global South. (Strazzante et. al, 2021)

The Global South is the least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions but is currently the hardest hit by climate change. The Global South is a part of the world that abounds with tragedies similar to Joanna Sustento's. In that part of the world, we are witnessing the disappearance of the conditions on which people's lives and the normal functioning of society depend. Moreover, developing countries in the South

and industrialized countries in the North have had a complicated relationship since World War II. On the other hand, modernization theorists claim that globalization and liberalization create new prospects for the South. Developing countries benefit from drawing in foreign investment, technology, and foreign knowledge. According to this article, it is essential to make fundamental adjustments to reverse this tendency resulting from globalization. Since the Cold War ended, South America's strategic relevance has been further weakened by competition for finance and investment and foreign aid from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. (Mujrai & Rao, 2022)

The concept of "just transition" has been around since the 1980s, when it was used in a movement by US trade unions to protect workers affected by new water and air pollution regulations. In recent years, the concept has gained traction concerning meeting climate goals by ensuring the whole of society – all communities, all workers, all social groups – are brought along in the pivot to a net-zero future. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines it this way: "Greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities and leaving no one behind." While this provides a sound basis, perception does vary between countries and regions. What is essential, though, is that each country fosters ongoing dialogue to develop a shared vision for what a just transition means for their impacted workers, communities, and businesses. When discussing Climate transition, risks, and opportunities, the summer of 2022 saw record-breaking heatwaves and forest fires across Europe. Climate change makes such extreme weather events more likely and increases the hot and dry conditions that fuel wildfires. These events, like the floods seen in Europe last year, remind us of the need to take urgent action to transition towards a carbon-neutral economy. The war in Ukraine has also brought into sharp relief the need to accelerate the green transition and make Europe less reliant on Russian gas and oil, as confirmed by the Commission's REPowerEU Plan. The European Commission estimates that Europe will need around €520 billion in additional private and public investment annually until 2030 for the green transition globally; the International Energy Agency estimates that investments in clean energy of around USD 4 trillion annually will be required by 2030 to get the world on track to achieve net zero by 2050. The private sector will need to carry around 70% of that investment. Climate change is not just a risk for credit institutions but also a financing opportunity. At the same time, financial markets face pronounced economic and geopolitical uncertainty. Increasing transition investment might be a challenge for indebted governments and private firms. The most recent euro area bank lending survey by the European Central Bank (ECB) showed a tightening of credit standards, a trend that banks expect to continue through the third quarter. (McCaul, 2022)

Critical security studies should not establish "objective truth" but enable a broader understanding of Security based on respect for specific theoretical and political starting points in its conceptualization. Environmental Security and environmental protection are issues of overall Security because they directly cause: open conflicts,

have the potential to destabilize the regime, and can lead to the displacement of the population and the disintegration of the states. Regarding the geopolitical consequences of climate change (particularly in the Global South), climate change consequences, such as global warming, rising sea levels, droughts, melting glaciers, and many others, significantly impact world geopolitics. The level of conflict between states depends on how strong the ties and common interests of the entire region states and globally. Some states depend on what the atmosphere will be like in their environment. They will affect neighboring countries if they are stable and economically prosperous. When climate change has reduced living resources, the economic framework played a much more critical role than religion in joining terrorist organizations. There is a need for research initiatives on how modern technologies, on the one hand, and the involvement of the younger generations and minorities, on the other, can be used and increased as ways to strengthen communities' resilience to disasters and ensure an effective, comprehensive, and sustainable approach. Quality governance and leadership in climate change are crucial for environmental safety. (Hadzic, 2020)

Methodology

This research review incorporated a meta-analysis and included content analysis, a descriptive method, and an in-depth literature review, and examination of various forms of data. It aims to analyze concepts and notions of these highly actual scientific frameworks/areas, expanding social, political, and educational cognition. Thus, this research review adds important insight into; Environmental and Climate Change Policies, Global North, Global South, Inclusion, Inequalities, and Environmental security and ecological fragility

Discussion and Results

Climate change demands a whole-of-government response, with environmental change and degradation considered in an integrated effort from the Ministries of Environment, Defence, Energy, Development, Finance, Health, and Foreign Affairs. According to Brock (2022), it needs to amount to more than a 'greenwash,' characterized instead by bold and visible steps towards an economy not based on carbon (for example, through a massive scale-up of funding for research and development into renewable energy sources), which recognizes the joined-up nature of security threats, examining key determinants, e.g., water, land, agriculture, health, energy, disaster risk management and early warning systems, in concert (Campbell, 2010). With the defense policy community also 'on board,' it must also go further, and recognize the value in engaging with their counterparts in the South on this issue, giving civil society organizations and analysts from the Global South a more significant say in shaping security policies that will ultimately affect them. Initiatives such as the Cartagena Dialogue for Progressive Action - a grouping of around 30 developed and developing countries from all regions of the world that works to 'circumvent the north/south divide' (Independent Diplomat, 2011) - are crucial if

progress is to be made. This group was instrumental in the Cancún Agreements at COP-16 in Mexico. Such engagement will help ensure that the issue of climate change is approached by security analysts using a human security framework; cooperation with development and human rights agencies, who work on climate change, should follow. A militarized response that relies on the control paradigm – attempting to 'keep the lid' on threats through military force and political containment without addressing the root causes – will be ineffective and likely exacerbate conflicts and insecurity. Instead, a shift in the security community towards strongly advocating for a rapid shift to a low-carbon society, as a precaution against future conflicts. Such voices can highlight that 'securitizing' a concept (making it the object of security analysis) does not necessarily mean militarising the response. Internationally, the security concerns associated with climate change will likely engage the military sooner rather than later. Adaptation to climate change has been labeled a 'powerful vehicle' for US military engagement in Latin America, for example (Ramirez & Butts, 2011). The undertaking of such operations must continue with the full engagement of national governments in Latin America, given the history of American intervention in the region and the negative associations this has. Mitigating conflicts around climate change can be achieved mainly through mitigating the effects of climate change itself. While there must be conflict-sensitive adaptation and diplomatic preparations for the impacts of climate change that we already know are likely to occur (such as migration and competition over natural resources), the most significant response to the security impacts of this issue should be action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect existing 'carbon sinks' (such as rainforests); these steps will prevent the more catastrophic expected elements of climate change and thus prevent the most dangerous conflicts. (Brock, 2012)

Regarding discourse on the Climate transition, the demand for sustainable investments has remained relatively stable despite the macroeconomic uncertainty and challenging market environment. Sustainable investments continue to grow globally, driven by an increased volume of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) funds and green bond issuances. While the bond market has suffered a significant slowdown in recent months, green bond issuances in the first half of 2022 were comparable to those in 2021, amounting to USD245 billion globally. During the COVID-19 market turmoil, investors in ESG funds were less sensitive to past negative performance. It suggests that ESG investors might constitute a relatively stable source of financing to support the transition. ECB research has shown that investors are willing to pay a premium for green bonds.

Banks often have "financed emissions" from a few giant counterparties, increasing bank exposure to transition risks and pointing out portfolio vulnerabilities regarding physical and transition risks (and missed transition opportunities). Given the far from negligible income generated from financing carbon-intensive industries, banks must step up their long-term strategic planning. Banks need to gain insight into their clients' transition plans to understand their exposure to climate risks properly. To be

clear, we are not asking banks to divest from carbon-intensive activities. Instead, we ask banks to fully grasp and manage transition risks to make their portfolios more resilient. It means that banks should evaluate what transition entails for their risk exposures to sectors that will continue to rely on carbon-intensive technologies for some time and reflect their evaluation in their overall risk management. Not all sectors will decarbonize overnight. The stress test results also confirmed that timely action pays off. In an orderly transition scenario, where climate policies are introduced early and gradually become more stringent, banks face considerably lower potential losses than in scenarios where transition policies are phased late. It is also in line with the ECB's economy-wide stress test last year, which showed that the advantages of early action outweigh the initial costs over the medium to longer term. Acting now is not only the right thing to do, but it also makes economic sense. Depth and breadth in capital markets are needed to complement bank lending and public investment to close the investment gap for the green transition. Research shows that economies with a higher share of equity funding tend to reduce their carbon footprint more rapidly. It is just one of the reasons why the ECB fully supports the European Commission's Capital Markets Union (CMU) Action Plan. Initiatives that improve the comparability and standardization of sustainable finance products or otherwise enhance the quality and availability of sustainability-related information will be essential to create a genuinely green CMU and address the risks of greenwashing. (McCaul, 2022)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) findings are clear: to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change, global temperature rise must be limited to 1.5°C or below. To reach this goal, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions must be reduced by 50% by 2030 and net zero by 2050. Climate Transition Action Plans (CTAPs), also known as transition plans, can address the need for clarity on how companies are moving from setting goals to taking near-term action to achieve those goals in line with a 1.5°C pathway. They have emerged as a framework to equip corporate planning and share critical details of those plans with companies' stakeholders: investors, NGOs, governments, and the public. (We Mean Business Coalition, 2022)

One beneficiary of Climate change institutional awareness (mainly by the global North) could be the Horn of Africa, where the World Bank has committed \$1.88 billion to help the region cope with severe drought and build resilience. With GFDRR and other partners in the effort, including Google, the World Food Program, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Bank met earlier this month to discuss sharing data. A new Horn of Africa data website will be accessible through the Climate Change Knowledge Portal and the Open Data site. "Because there is so much unknown and so much data out there, it is going to be important that the data is accessible," said Jason Kessler of NASA. "To be able to study and understand what is going on meaningfully, it will require as much information as people can get

their hands on." (Reliefweb, 2011) Thus it is the fact that Climate Change Portal Helps Visualize World Climate, Expand Access to Data.

Nevertheless, equity concerns between Global North and Global South essentially stem from the asymmetry between countries' emissions and their respective burdens to respond to climate change (including the costs of emissions mitigation, adaptation, and other impacts and risks). Most human-driven GHG emissions in the atmosphere are from economic activities performed in or for affluent countries. Yet poorer nations weathering climate-induced environmental shocks carry a more significant burden of climate change impacts. A further dividing line in climate negotiations results from the contrast between past and future emissions. While industrialized and post-industrialized countries in the Global North are responsible for most past emissions, these countries led by the EU are implementing policies to reduce their GHG emissions. At the same time, the emissions of most developing nations (particularly China) remain on an upward trajectory. This second group of countries will not reach peak emissions for another decade at least. As a result, developing countries share the responsibility for reducing future emissions. These juxtaposed trends also create issues of generational justice. These differences, coupled with the immediacy of the effects of climate change, also shape the diplomatic groups engaging in multilateral climate negotiations. Subgroups among countries in the Global South and issue-based coalitions of countries in the Global North and South have emerged based on common concerns. Less developed economies and small island nations, already facing the existential threat of climate change, are demanding immediate answers from post-industrialized and developing countries. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries members are urging post-industrialized economies to embrace policies that reduce welfare losses in nations that rely on petroleum exports. (Ulgen, 2021)

Besides, the traditional knowledge of the world's indigenous peoples can be a vital tool in the fight to mitigate the growing climate crisis, the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said. The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was released in 2021. The report stated that indigenous and local knowledge had played an increasing role in historical climatology, especially in areas where instrumental observations were sparse. It cited several instances: Peruvian fishermen had first thought of the name 'El Niño' for the now well-known climate phenomenon in the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean. Researchers later linked it to the Southern Oscillation, and both were now jointly known as ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation). (Ghai, 2021)

However, there might be only one "efficient" cooperation instrument between Global North and Global South: the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a relatively new international organization established under the UNFCCC and is based in South Korea. Its purpose is to collect contributions from member countries and mobilize private capital to finance climate projects in the Global South.



Figure 2. Source: Downtoearth, 2021.

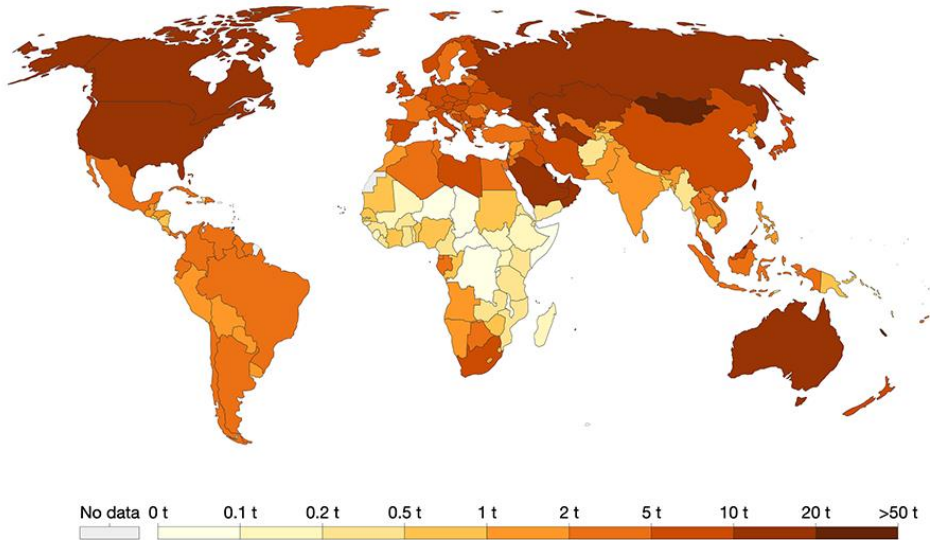
The Green Climate Fund (GCF) boasts some important institutional innovations that distinguish it from other international financial institutions, such as the IMF and the World Bank. Most importantly, in GCF decision-making, there is parity between donor countries in the Global North and recipient countries in the Global South. Taking on the responsibility to respond rapidly to climate-related disasters could bring changes that would speed up processes across the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This may seem overly optimistic, given the problems the Green Climate Fund (GCF) faces. Still, as a laboratory for equitable North-South relations, the GCF is the best option. (Kalinowski, 2022)

Simultaneously, the climate change terminology consists of various terms that could be more familiar to the general public. We often hear about greenhouse gas emissions, carbon dioxide, net zero, and other terms in the climate change discourse. In the most basic explanations, Greenhouse gas emissions represent the release of gases that cause climate change - through the greenhouse effect that traps the sun's heat in the atmosphere, which warms the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), released by burning fossil fuels, is the most important greenhouse gas. Methane is another natural gas released using fertilizers; it is released in smaller quantities but has a more substantial warming effect. Net Zero is achieving zero, getting to the point where you are not adding to the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. It can be achieved by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible and balancing any remaining by removing an equivalent amount - either naturally, such as trees, which absorb CO₂, or using technology.

Per capita CO₂ emissions



Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

Note: CO₂ emissions are measured on a production basis, meaning they do not correct for emissions embedded in traded goods.

Figure 3. Source: Carnegie Europe, 2021.

Many countries, such as the UK, have set targets to reach net zero by 2050. However, greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, global temperatures continue to rise, and our planet is fast approaching a tipping point that will make climate chaos irreversible.

The fight against climate change will be win or lose in the next ten years unless we start with an action plan. The President of Egypt, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, gave an opening speech at the COP27 summit. The city where the conference is being held, Sharm el-Sheik, was the first Egyptian city to undergo the beginnings of the green revolution. He noted that we all share one planet, one future, one goal, and one hope - but says the world is facing "one disaster after another" and "the planet has today become a world of suffering." According to Sisi, people worldwide want "quick, concrete implementation" of actions to reduce emissions to guarantee the financing of "developing countries that today suffer more than others from the consequences of these crises." Namely, one of the topics that appeared in the speeches of world leaders at this year's COP is the problem of the consequences suffered by developing countries, which are not even close to being responsible for the climate changes that are happening. The "Poor South" bears the responsibilities of the prosperous North and pays a high price, mainly in the great natural disasters that have befallen them over the years. He adds that despite all the challenges and difficulties, there are

glimmers of hope. "Because humanity can certainly be fair to those who are not responsible for the consequences that produce so much suffering," says Sisi. He argues that each government must work to the extent capable of providing solutions. He says Egypt has set ambitious climate change targets and is "determined" to accelerate its use of green resources and a low-carbon economy. The main message of his speech was the imperative "Implementation!" It alludes to initiating actions to solve climate problems that should have been applied since the Paris Agreement 2015. "There is no time to retreat, no room for hesitation," Sisi said, adding that this is a "unique historical moment" in which countries worldwide can fulfill their obligations and achieve their goals. (N1, 2022)

Moreover, while the so-called Global North continues to emit greenhouse gases with undiminished intensity and enjoys the prosperity made possible by extravagance, the Global South suffers the consequences of such an unsustainable way of life. It reveals the fundamental injustice at the very core of climate change. The book "Petroleum Papers - Inside the Far-Right Conspiracy to Cover Up Climate Change" by the Canadian-American journalist and publicist Geoff Dembicki is not the story of Joanna Sustento. However, the story of her tragedy was taken as the narrative backbone for a highly detailed analysis of the origin and development of climate change denial by the fossil fuel industry and the closely related conservative right. The book "Petroleum Papers" is about how the tragedy of Joanna Sustento could have been avoided if the fossil industry had not chosen the path of actively creating and feeding lies on which the denial of climate change is based. (Biliskov, 2023)

Climate change threatens the future of human rights to undo development, health, and the fight against poverty and marginalization. As global warming, excessive rainfall, and severe droughts affect agriculture, food supplies will fall, increasing food prices and poverty. It leads to unmanageable economic, social, and political conditions, and the opportunities for stable international and domestic policies will be significantly damaged. It impacts armed conflicts and mass migration. Critical security theory should be both a theoretical commitment and a political orientation, as a set of ideas that critically and continuously explore communities and emancipation. Addressing socioeconomic and other disparities within minorities, indigenous, non-indigenous populations, global impoverished, and community empowerment are crucial to increasing climate change resilience. Tackle persistent poverty, inequalities, natural disasters, depletion of natural resources, environmental destruction, and climate change requires joint action. The existence of a quality state apparatus, an efficient rule of law, and a welfare state can alleviate inequality. Migrations will require elaborate state tactics and a peaceful solution; otherwise, the catastrophe's scale is questionable. (Hadzic, 2021)

Geoff Dembicki, otherwise from the Canadian province of Alberta, in his words, "home of one of the largest deposits of bituminous sand in the world," dissects a conspiracy that exists, a conspiracy whose actors are the fossil industry and the closely related

conservative right. The author chronologically follows and abundantly documents knowledge about the danger of climate change, which the fossil industry has been aware of for a long time. Namely, as early as the end of the fifties of the last century, scientists were warning about the ecological crisis that intensive use of fossil fuels could lead to. An ample space is devoted to the argumentation of the facts about the exhaustive climatological knowledge in the fossil industry's possession. Nevertheless, there are also the financial interests and greed of a small "elite" and the paranoid fear of the spread of communism by the conservative right and other influences. All this has led to the wealth of collected knowledge being kept in corporate drawers. Thus, reports from that time typically state that this report's central message is that there is still time to save the world's people from the catastrophic consequences of pollution, but time is running out. (Biliskov, 2023)

More active inclusion of Global South actors and voices is critical. Rather than suffering the most from climate change, communities at the forefront should be at the center of the world's fight against global warming and should be given more space to raise their voices. This means that to reduce global inequalities, Global South actors must be actively involved in global action and partnerships, especially on climate-related issues. This also means that people in the Global North must support the more active inclusion of Global South actors. Today, the voices of the Global South remain too often unheard. A recent study points out that climate change academics from some of the worst-hit regions struggle to be published – a challenge that is even harder for female authors. The lack of diverse voices means that critical views are missing. Moreover, BIPOC communities of the Global South possess unique practical and ancestral knowledge about nature and ways to live harmoniously. Their inclusion can widen the knowledge of climate change and help shape policies. (Strazzante et. al, 2021)

The cleavages in international climate negotiations between the Global North and the Global South are driven by the need for an adequately ambitious global response to climate change. The current agenda of the Conference of Parties' (COP) gatherings under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change may not be comprehensive enough to tackle this structural and critical challenge. Global discussions (COP meetings) need to be more open and ambitious and must account for the needs of developing countries, not just postindustrial ones. There are other important matters these deliberations cannot ignore. For instance, there is a need to address issues like climate-induced migrations and an overhaul of the international regime governing the treatment of refugees. These discussions should also include proposals to reform the intellectual property rights regime to incentivize a clean development agenda for the developing world. A fair settlement on the burdens of adjusting to the realities of climate change can only emerge if a broader policy agenda can be constructively promoted. (Ulgen, 2021)

In underdeveloped fragile societies (especially the Global South), the human security concept requires a comprehensive approach to diverse factors, such as the broader socioeconomic imbalances and external international synthesis contributing to health and socioeconomic insecurity. The critical human securitization approach should transform the inequitable realm. However, conforming to questionable ethical aspirations is not how humans can develop potential, advance society, and live without fear, want, and indignity. Sociopolitical activities in underdeveloped societies should focus on challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Sustainable development programs are valuable for addressing health inequalities and the broader socioeconomic inequalities that lie at their roots. The specific level of inequality should encourage investment in human capital, contribute to mobility and encourage innovation. (Hadzic, 2021)

Conclusion

The solution lies in climate-resilient development and social and political awareness to adapt to climate change and effectively tackle climate transition. It involves integrating measures to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions in ways that provide more comprehensive benefits. Demand to fight against misconceptions and denial of the climate crisis and environmental fragility is essential because global warming will be consistent globally, North and South.

Climate change visualization and communication are critical and should be examined and comprehended more profoundly. In the near and distant future, the multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary association between entirely different fields of science will bring more epistemological familiarity that will prevent complex challenges in the future. The effort that invests in mitigating climate change must be more remarkable, especially the general social and psychological awareness of citizens. The reason is that, in addition to the consequences on the economy, society, and the environment, other inevitable consequences of climate change will appear (floods, droughts, heat waves, changes in the amount of rainfall, lack of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, migrations, wars and conflicts, terrorism, etc.).

Climate change will even more negatively and strongly affect the Global South, starting with potentially more harmful impacts on human health and already terrible conditions (especially for those who work in an increasingly hot environment), even greater migrations, and other related disorders. As with mitigation, crucial is action-research, satisfactory politics, and focus on the technological, social, psychological, and cultural aspects should also be involved to ensure adequate climate change programs, commissions, governments, and various international expertise institutions dealing with the adjustment. During the approaching "climate change transition," in a socio-political sense, it is essential that everyone is more actively involved in the policy-making process. The key is to ensure an appropriate geopolitical and financial focus, even budget resources through the Green Climate

Fund (GCF), an Global South/North honest association, and a transformation of the Global North policies during the transition - aiming to assist the Global South and prevent the risk of violating international law and territorial and sociopolitical orders. Thus, especially regarding regions, countries, and sectors that will be most affected - areas with fragile general Security and critical human insecurity.

References

- [1] Biliskov, N. (2023). Naftne lazi [Fuel lies]. Znanost-klima.org. <https://www.znanost-klima.org/naftne-lazi/>
- [2] Brock, H. (2012). Climate Change: Drivers of Insecurity and the Global South. OxfordResearchGroup. <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/146109/Climate%20Change%20and%20Insecurity%20in%20the%20Global%20South.pdf>
- [3] Ghai, R. (2021). Indigenous knowledge is vital in the fight against climate change: IPCC report. Downtoearth.org. <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/climate-change/indigenous-knowledge-is-vital-in-the-fight-against-climate-change-ipcc-report-78359>
- [4] Hadžić, F. (2020). The Impact of Climate Change on Human Security: Wars and Terrorism, Panoply Journal, 1 (1):53–73. The Center for International Relations and International Security (CIRIS). <https://www.ciris.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Panoply-Journal-Winter-2020.pdf>
- [5] Hadžić, F. (2021). Critical Security Approach to Climate Change With an Emphasis on Marginalized Global Inequalities, Book "Current Studies in Educational Disciplines," October 2021, Book Chapter, 1 SECTION 1, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED618290.pdf>
- [6] Huremovic, L. (2021). Zašto je vizualizacija podataka ključna za pokrivanje klimatskih kriza [Why visualization is crucial for covering climate change]. Balkansmedia. <https://balkansmedia.org/bs/korisni-savjeti-i-alati/zasto-je-vizualizacija-podataka-kljucna-za-pokrivanje-klimatskih-kriza>
- [7] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (2013, 2018, 2021). Reports. <https://www.ipcc.ch/>
- [8] Kalinowski, T. (2022). The Green Climate Fund as a Bridge Between the Global North and the Global South. <https://www.rifs-potsdam.de/en/blog/2022/12/green-climate-fund-bridge-between-global-north-and-global-south>
- [9] MCaul, E. (2022). Climate transition: risks and opportunities. Eurofi Magazine. <https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/press/interviews/date/2022/html/ssm.in220907~d2ff5fec5.en.html>

- [10] Mujrai, P & Rao, L. (2022). North-South Conflict Spread and Discriminatory International Economy: A Geospatial Analysis. *The Review of Contemporary Scientific and Academic Studies*. 2(3): 1-12. 10.55454/rcsas.2.3.2022.001
- [11] N1, (2022). Guterres: Sat otkucava, mi smo u borbi naših života i gubimo [Clock is ticking, we are in fight for our lives and loosing]. N1. <https://n1info.ba/vijesti/sat-otkucava-mi-smo-u-borbi-nasih-zivota-i-gubimo/>
- [12] Reliefweb, (2011). Somalia: Climate Data Update - Monthly Rainfall and NDVI, February 2011. <https://reliefweb.int/map/somalia/somalia-climate-data-update-monthly-rainfall-and-ndvi-february-2011>
- [13] Strazzante, E., Rycken, S. & Winkler V. (2021). Global North and Global South: How climate change uncovers global inequalities. *Generation Climate Europe*. <https://gceurope.org/global-north-and-global-south-how-climate-change-uncovers-global-inequalities/>
- [14] Ulgen, S. (2021). Carnegie Europe. How deep is the North-South Divide on Climate Negotiations? <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/10/06/how-deep-is-north-south-divide-on-climate-negotiations-pub-8549>
- [15] We Mean Business Coalition, (2022). Climate Transition Action Plans. <https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/WMBC-Climate-Transition-Action-Plans.pdf>