



# Just Energy Transitions in the Global South

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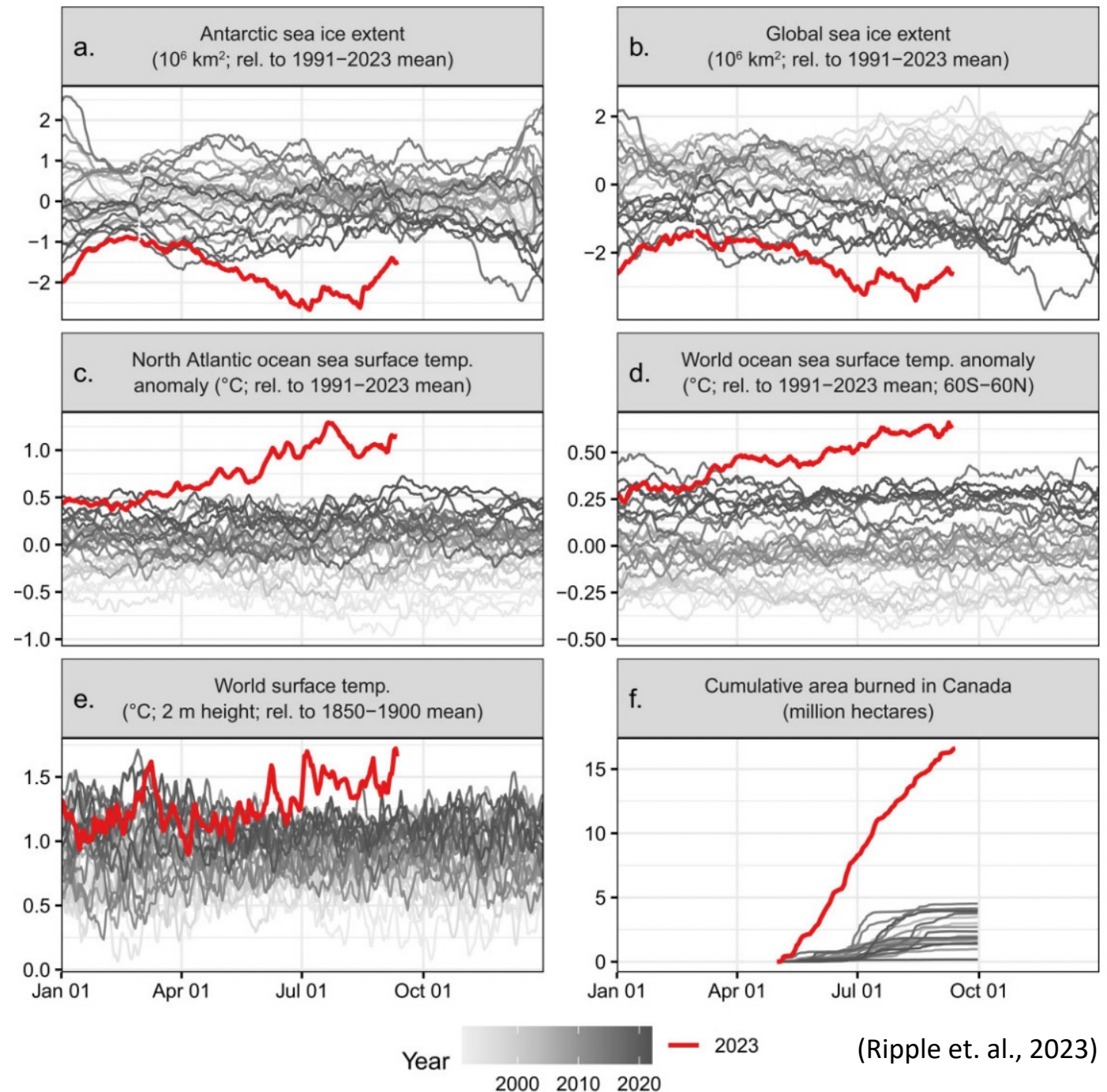
March, 2024

## **Content:**

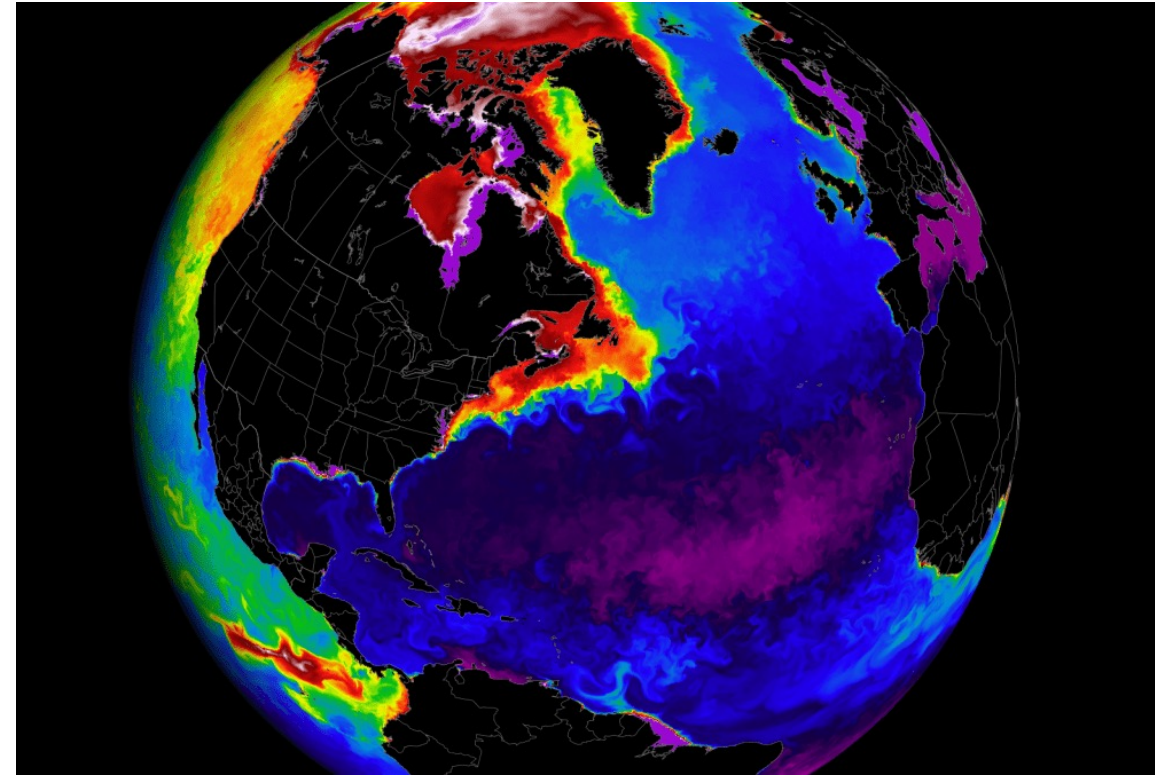
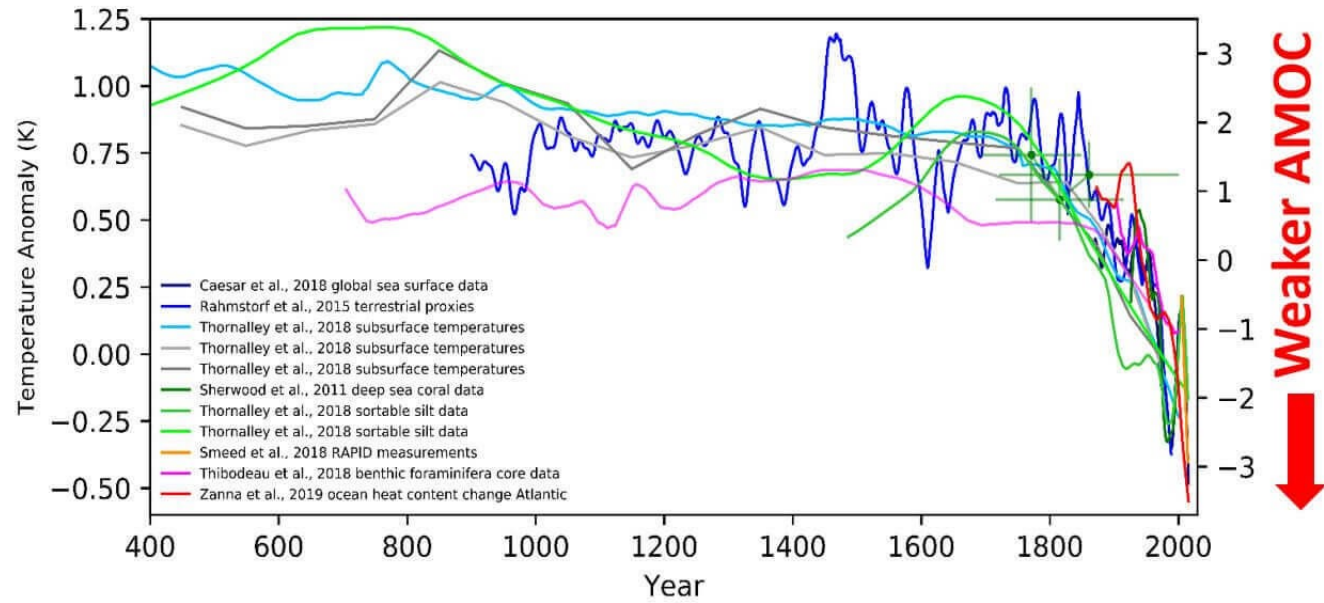
1. The global breaking point and the limits to growth
2. The new global consensus on Energy Transition
3. The old inequalities through the lens of Extractivism in Colombia
4. The birth of new green assets
5. Is green always good?

# **1. The global breaking point and the limits to growth**

# Climate-related records broken in 2023

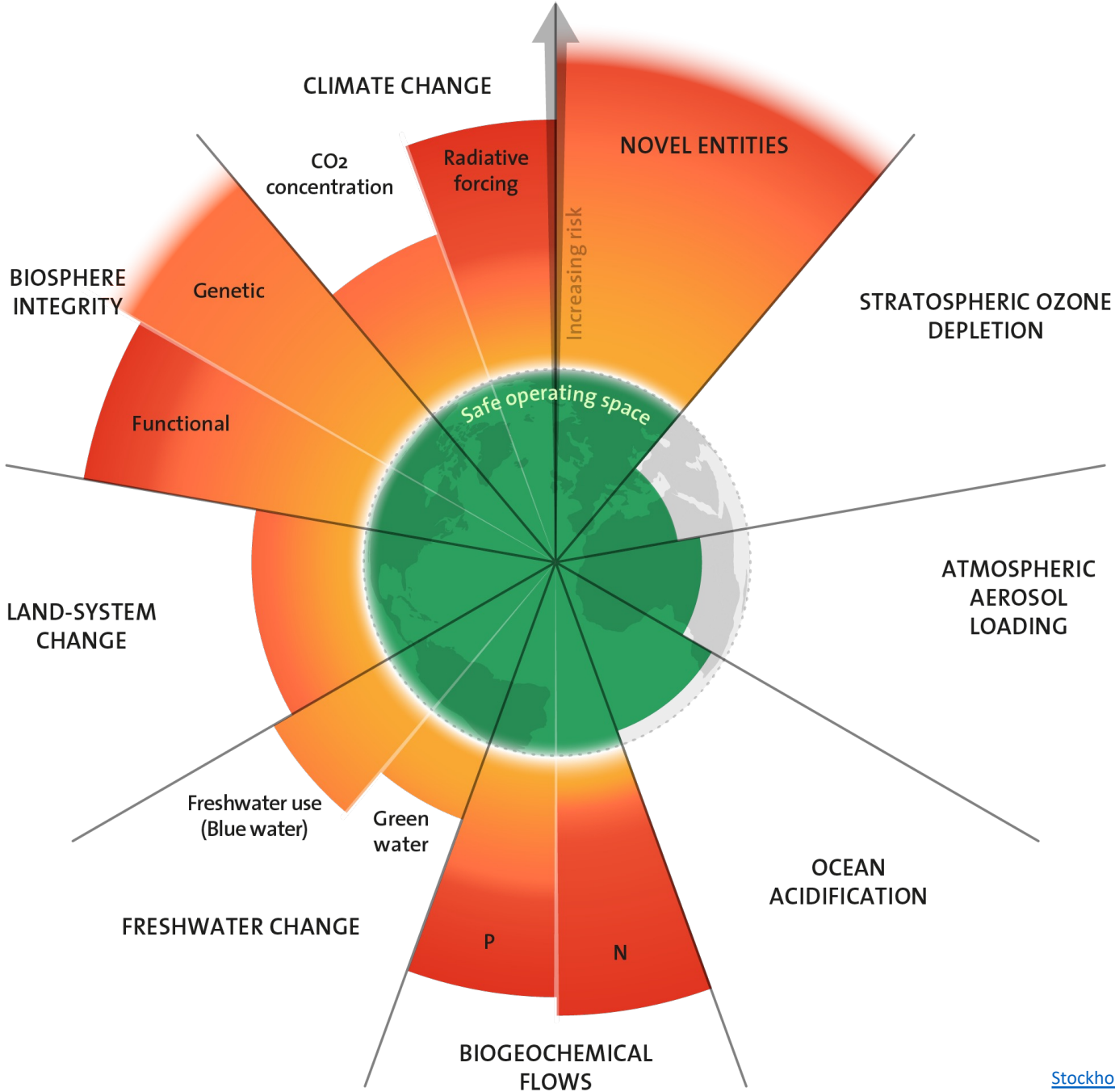


# The Change in Ocean Currents (AMOC), in 2024



(Flis, 2024)

# Transgressed boundaries



[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#), based on Richardson et al (2023)

# Unseasonable weather CORNELL, 4<sup>th</sup> March 2024



Library Slop

# The new normal is an uncharted territory



[Floods in Italy](#), Oct/2023



[Libya's extreme rainfalls](#), Sep/2023



[Beijin's extreme rainfalls](#), Jul-Ag/2023



[Forest Fires in Hawaii](#), August/2023



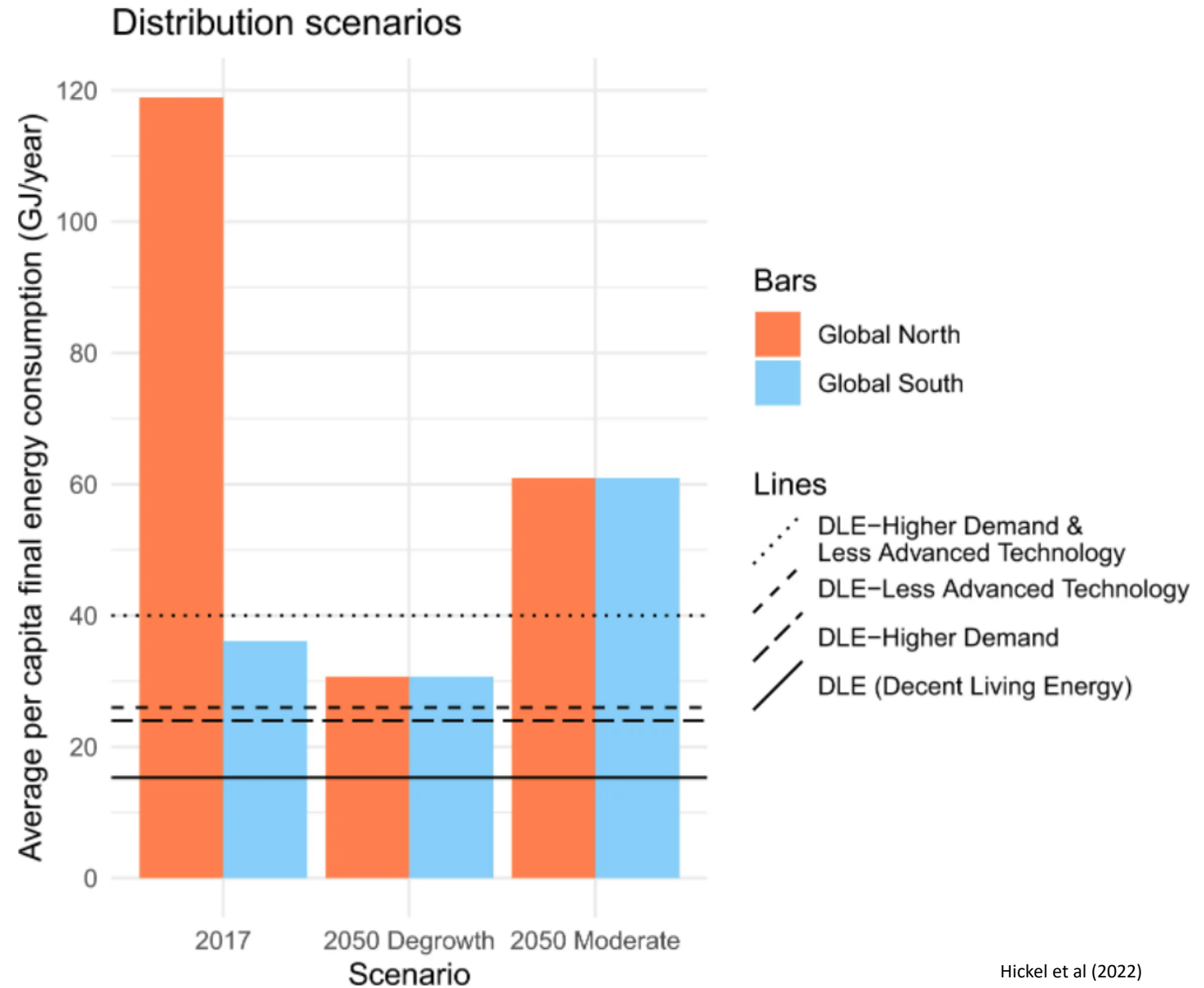
[Droughts in the Amazon](#), Nov/2023



[Mega Fires in Canada](#), Nov/2023

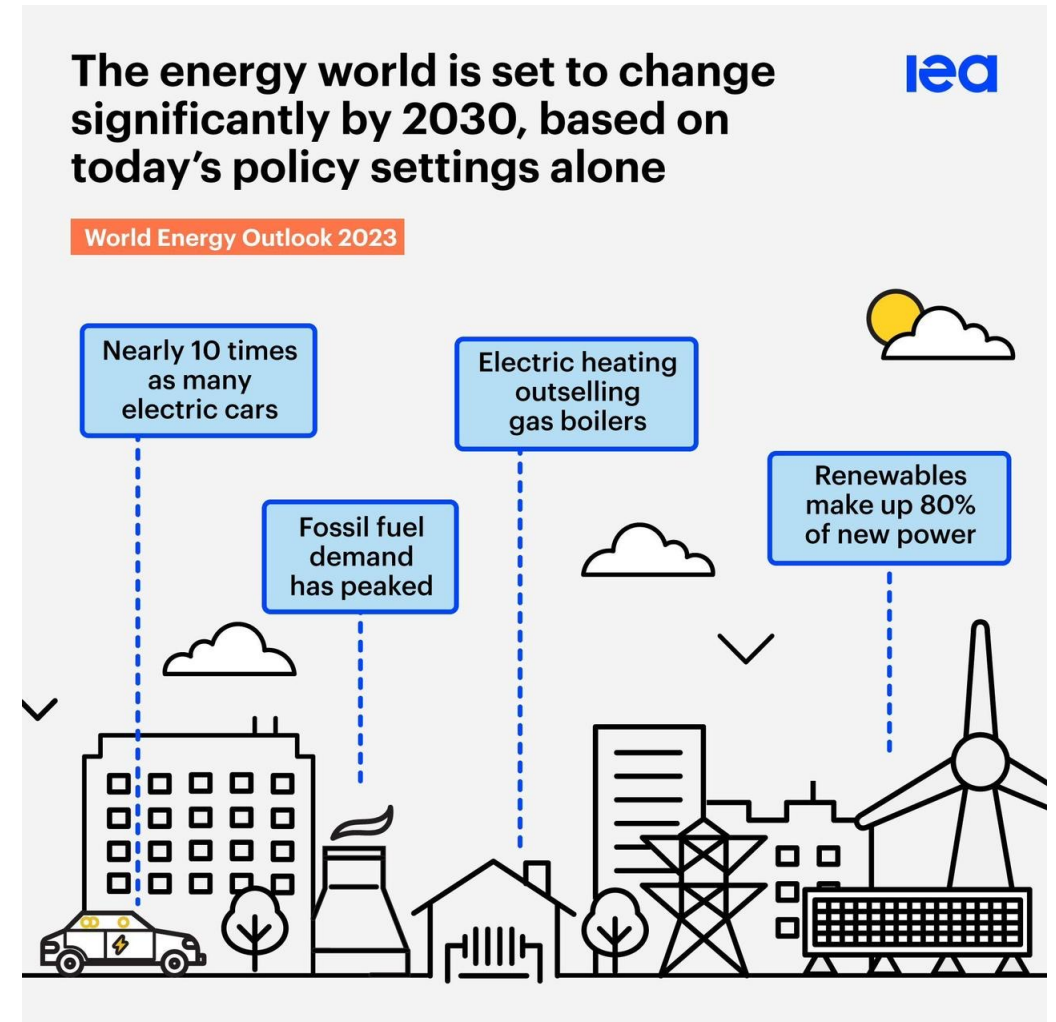
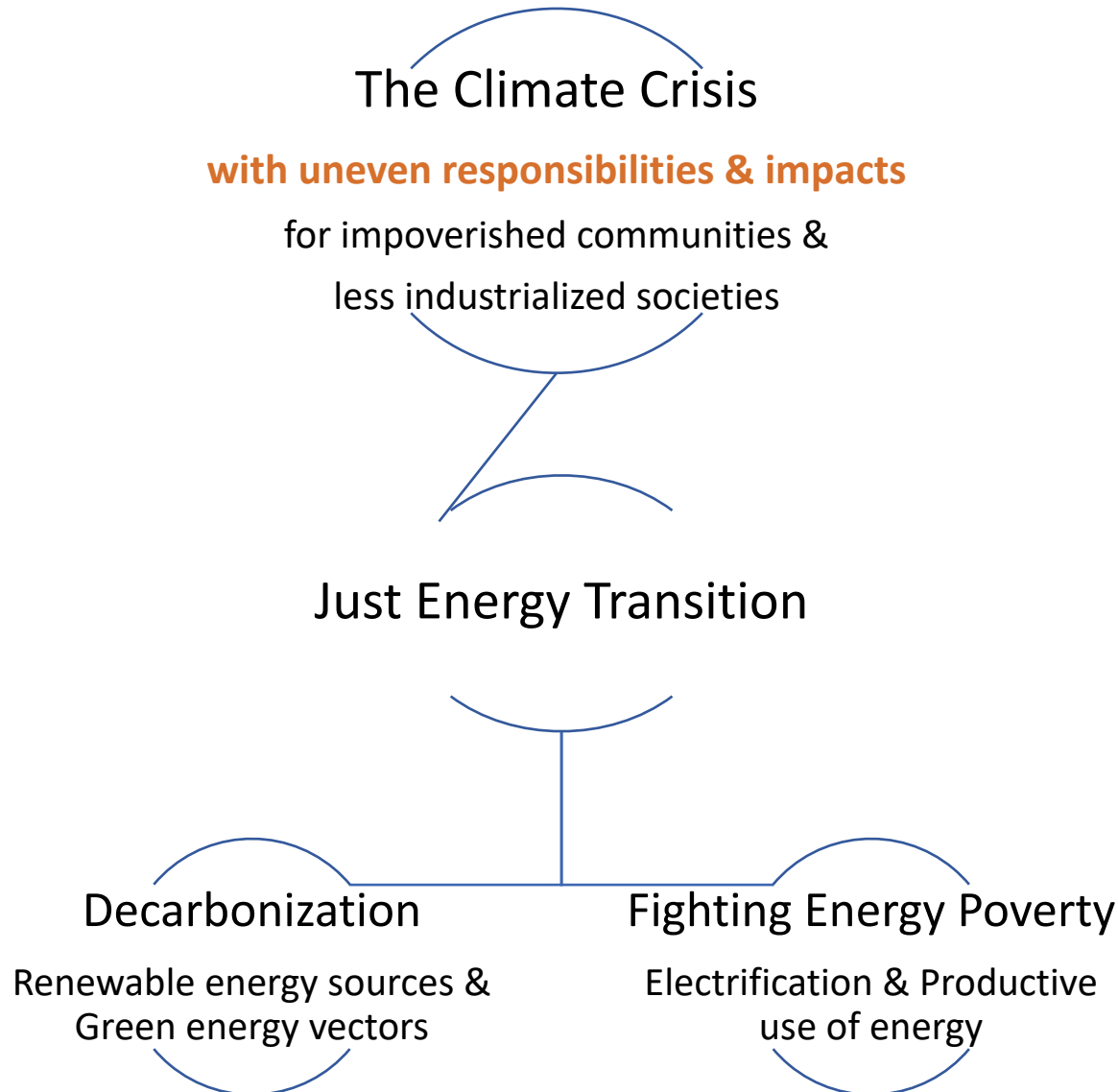


# Differentiated responsibilities and transition pathways



## **2. The new global consensus on Energy Transition**

# The Just Energy Transition

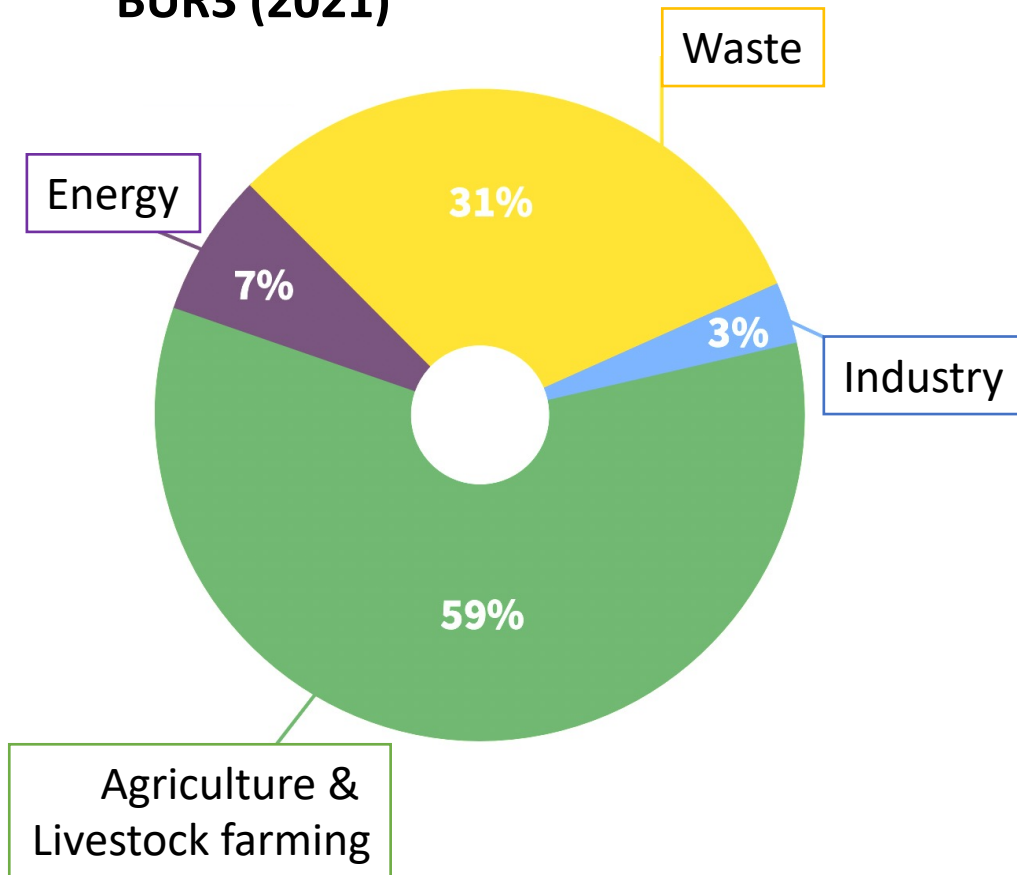


# Decarbonization?

Nationally Determined Contributions at COP21 (2026)

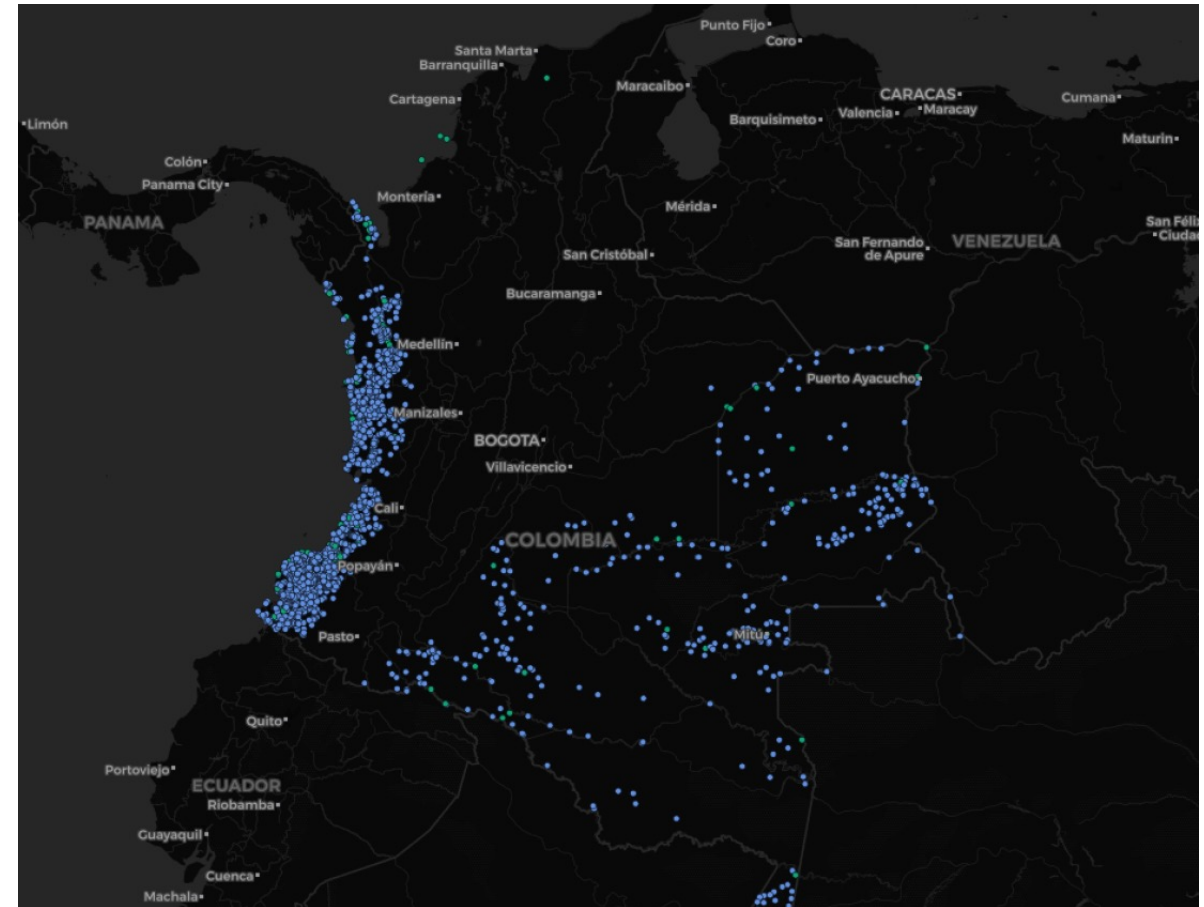
- 51% reduction by 2030
- Carbon neutral by 2050

**CO2 Eq Calculation 2018: 302.974 GG  
BUR3 (2021)**



# Energy poverty?

97% Electrical coverage (population)

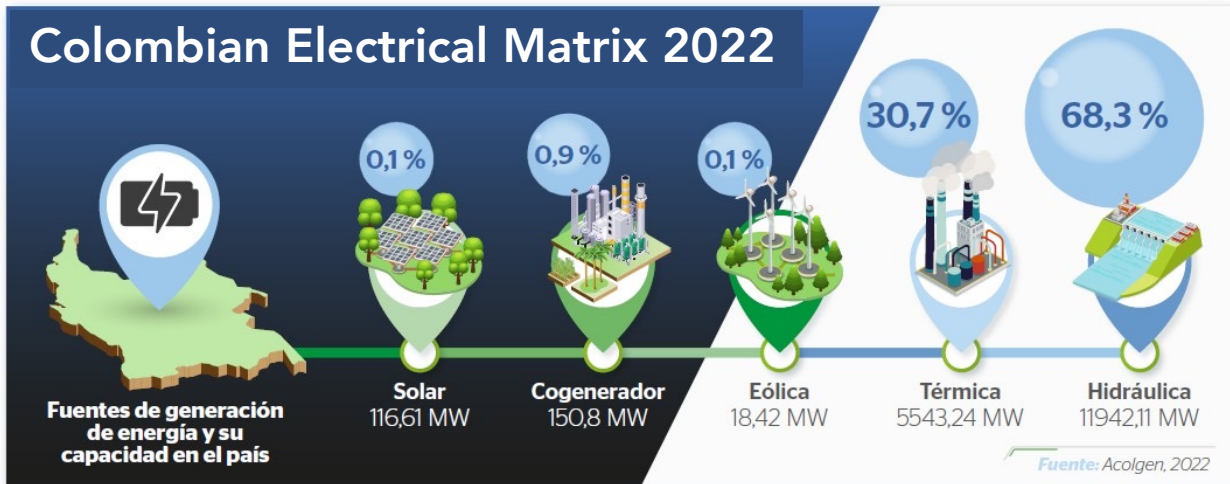


# The electrical social divide

*Clean and green are good...*

*But for who?*

## Colombian Electrical Matrix 2022



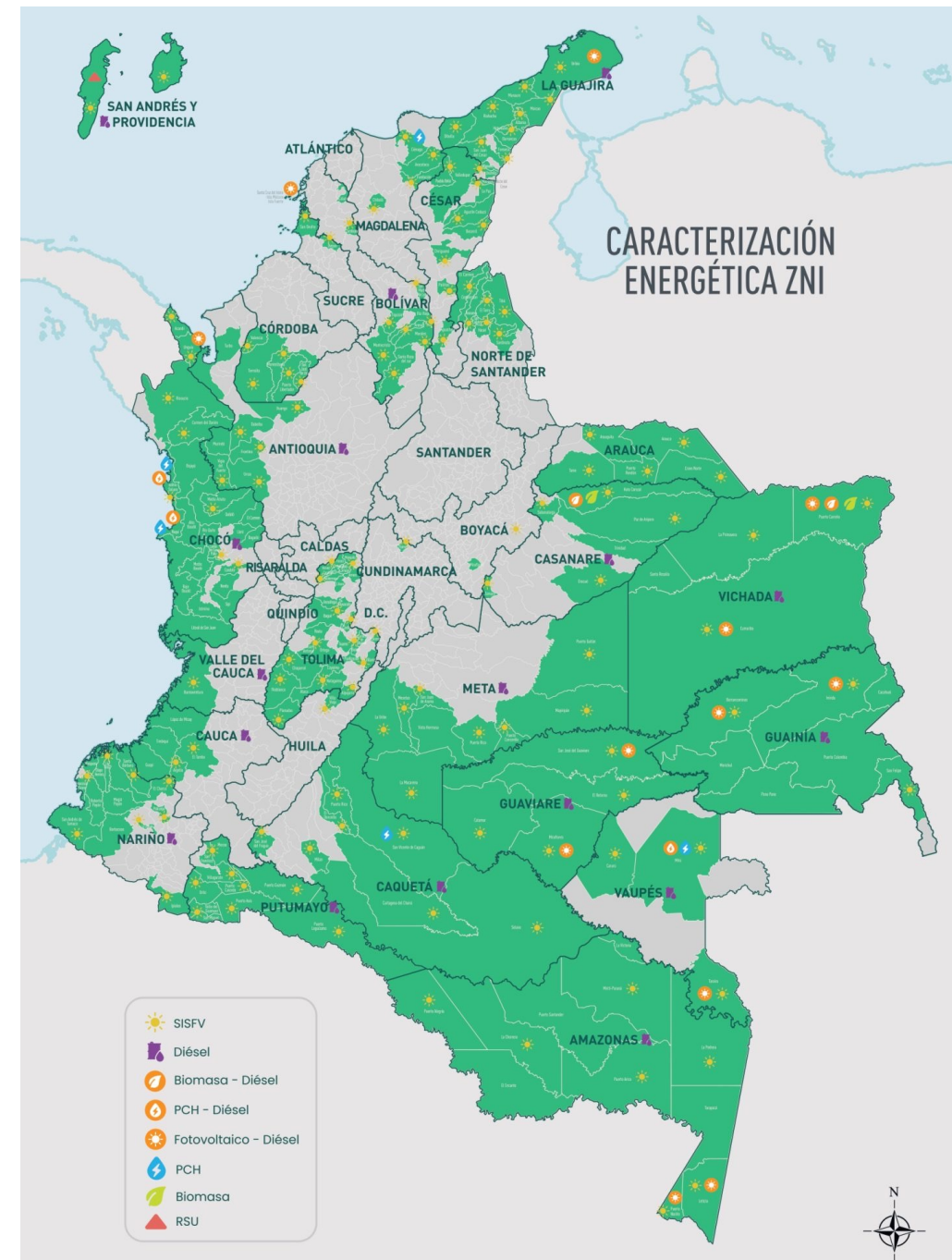
# Energy poverty in Colombia

**53%** of the national territory  
– the majority of the Nation?

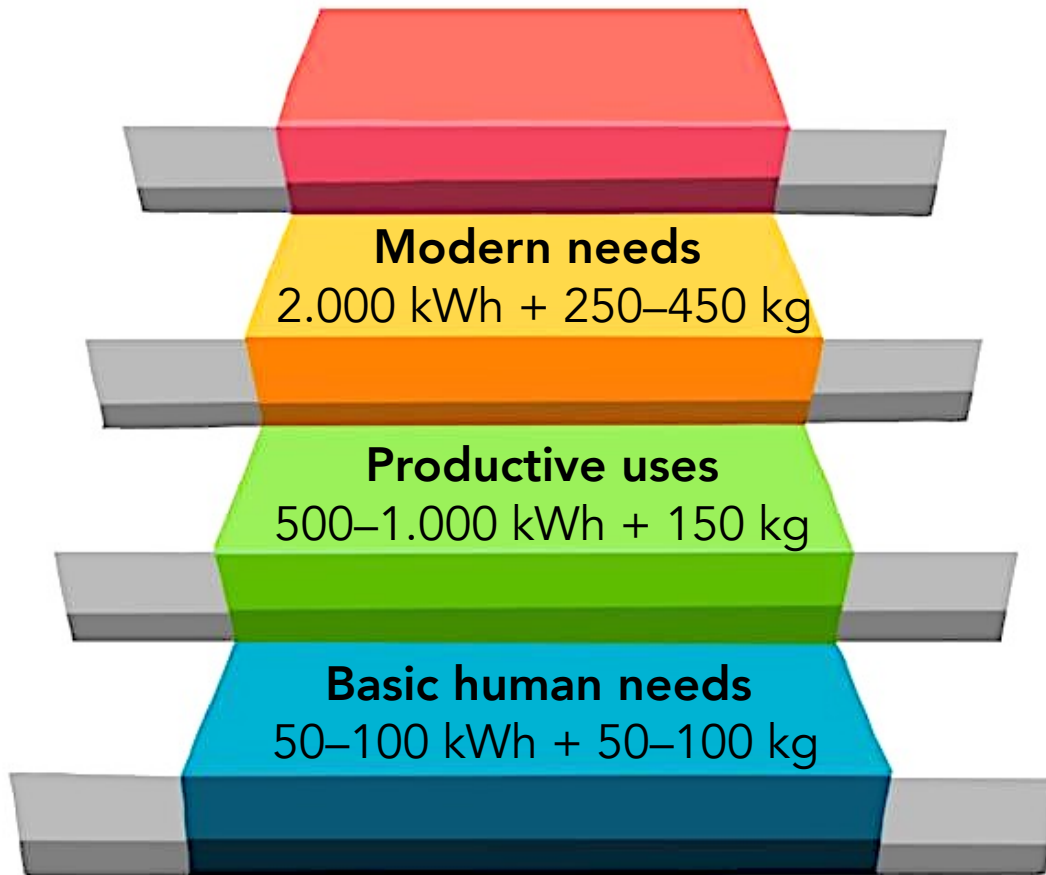
**60%** less than 10 hrs. service per day  
– what is the quality of energy?

**84%** diesel !! energy  
– unsustainable energy?

**11%** individual photovoltaic solutions  
– obsolescent technology?



# The Global Energy Poverty Divide

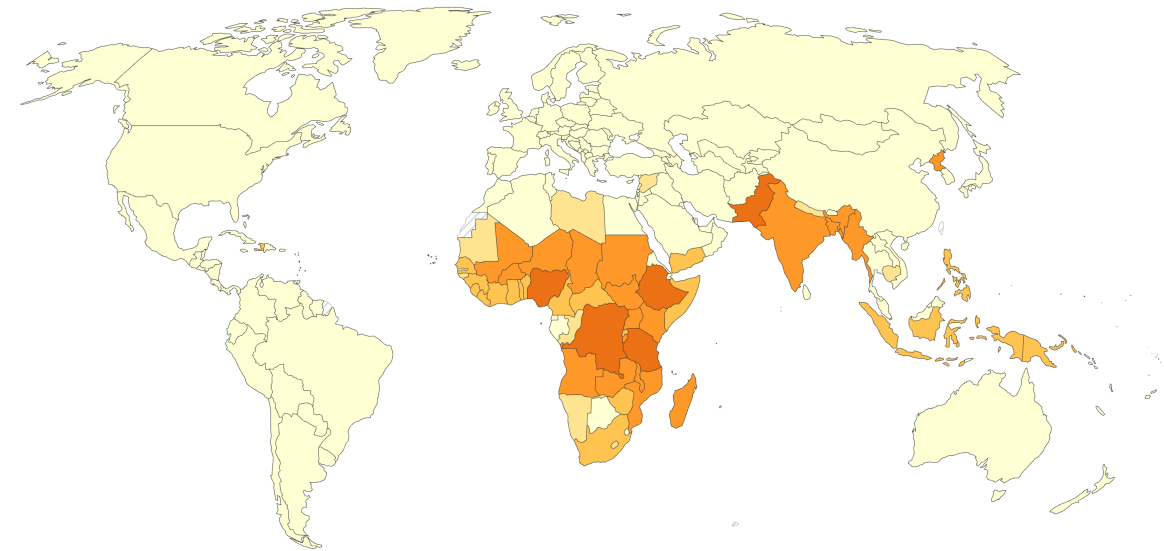


Sy, S. A., & Mokaddem, L. (2022).

## Number of people without access to electricity, 2019

Having access to electricity is defined in international statistics as having an electricity source that can provide very basic lighting, and charge a phone or power a radio for 4 hours per day.

Our World  
in Data



Data source: World Bank

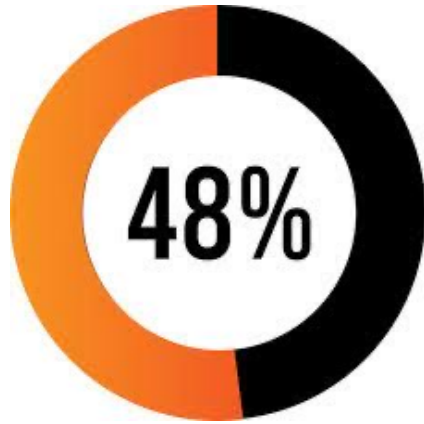
[OurWorldInData.org/energy/](https://OurWorldInData.org/energy/) | CC BY

**And the dependency?**



### **3. The old inequalities through the lens of Extractivism in Colombia**

# Colombian Extractivism



2 Main Export Products are Carbon-Intensive



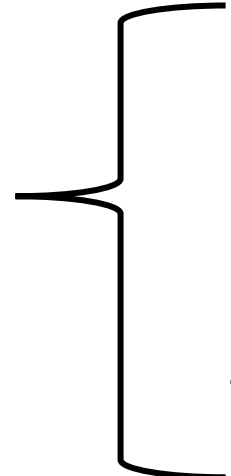
Royalties 2023-2024

24%

Mining

76%

Hydrocarbons



1. Oil and petroleum derivatives (26%)



2. Coal and coke (coal-based fuel) (13%)



3. Gold (9%)



4. Coffee (8%)



5. Bananas (3%)



# Colombian Extractivism

3,3% National GDP  
76% Royalties 2023-2024



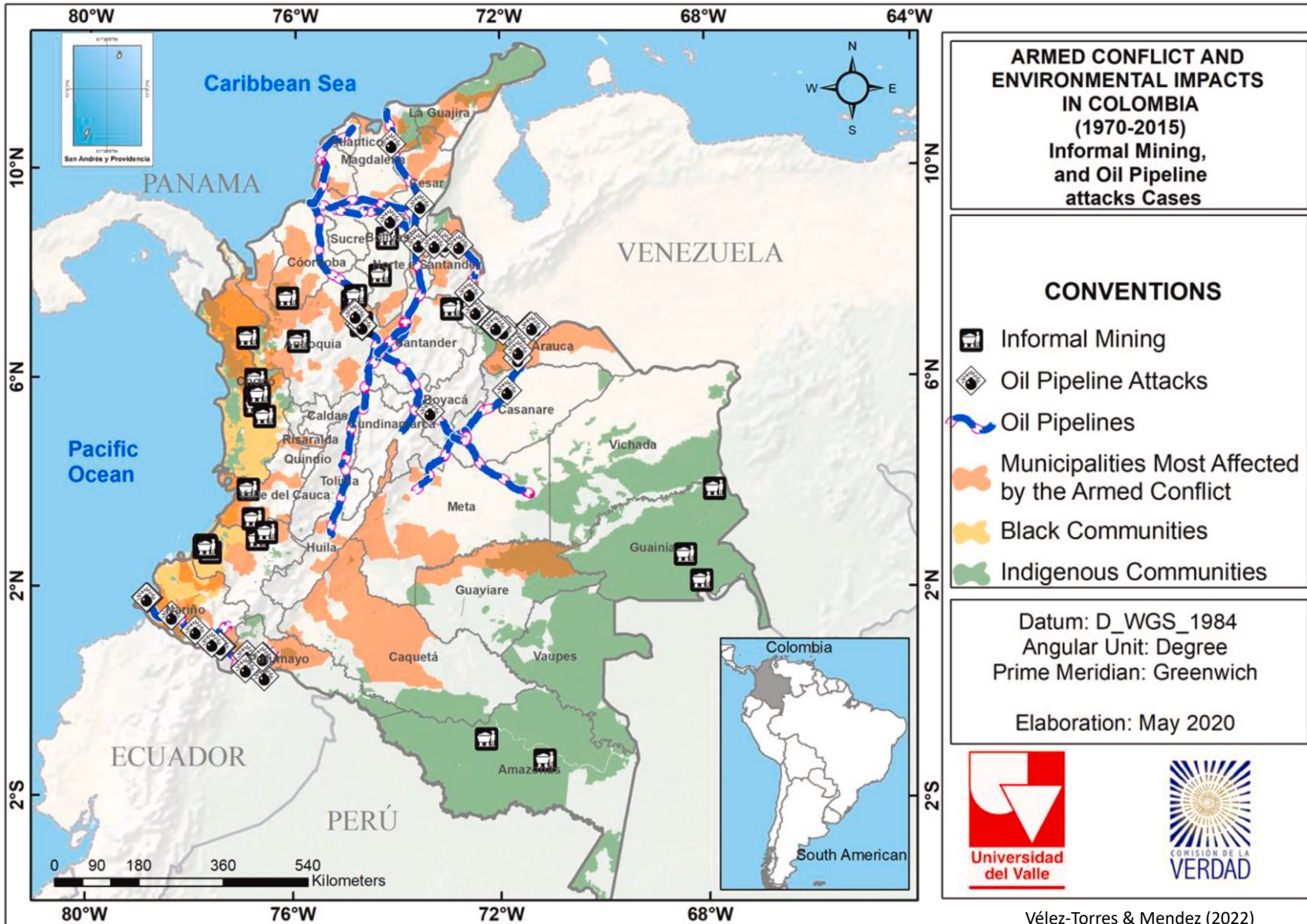
Caño Limón-Coveñas Pipeline

2% National GDP  
24% Royalties 2023-2024



El Cerrejón Open Pit

# Ecologically unequal exchange



- **87% Gold production** is informal, lacks environmental surveillance and uses mercury.

- **Oil-pipeline bombing** has been used as a mechanism against the State and companies, severely affecting ethnic communities.

## Environmental racism?

- Areas of extraction are ethnic territories
- Environmental violence is racialized

# A quick look to the JETPs

## - Just Energy Transition Partnerships-

[Development Banks, Philanthropies, Canada, Denmark, EU, Norway, Italy, Japan, UK & US]

**South Africa** (2022 – COP27): Decarbonization of the electrical matrix, Electrical vehicles, and Green H2.

**Indonesia** (2022 – G20): Early retirement of coal-fired power plans.

**Vietnam** (2022): Early retirement of coal-fired power plans, + Renewables & Storage, & + Energy Efficiency.

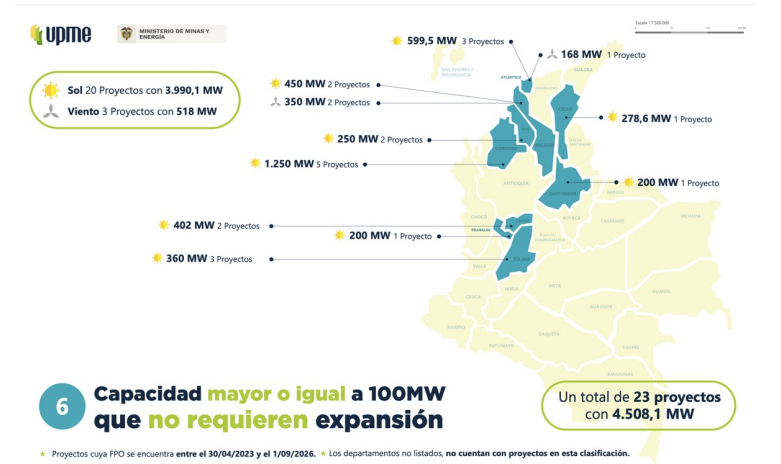
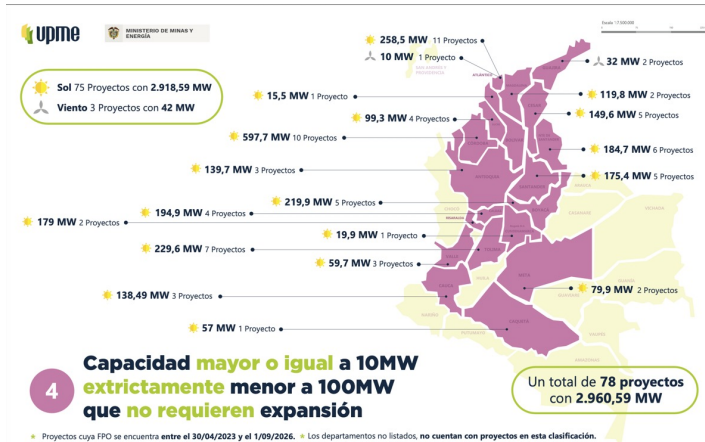
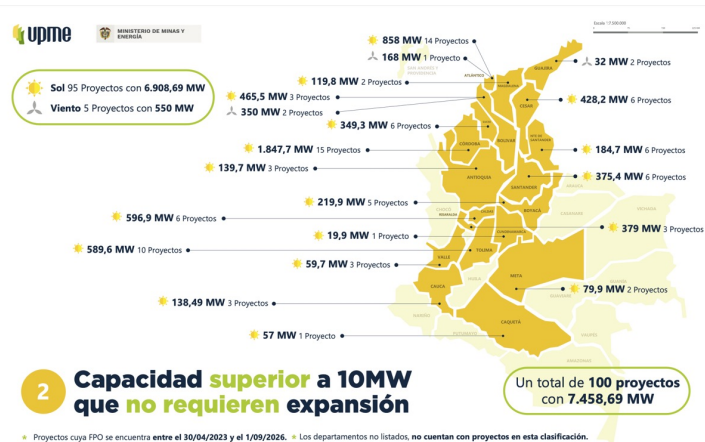
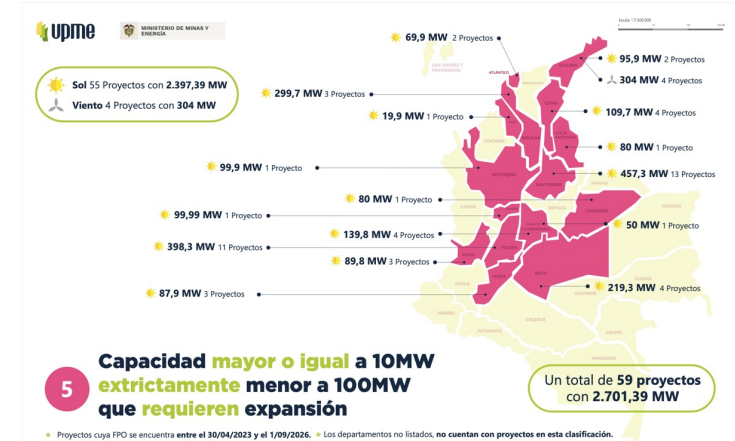
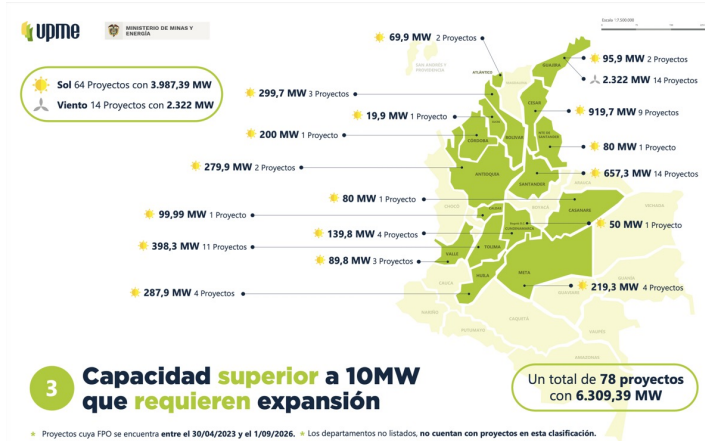
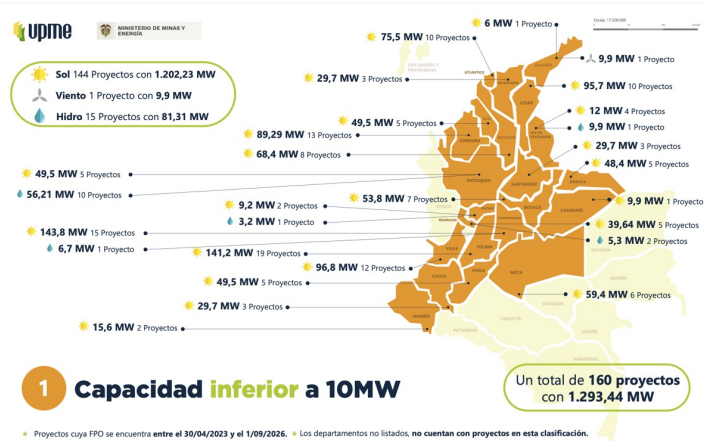
**Senegal** (2023): + Renewables, + Energy Access, Long term plan to reduce GEI

### **3** Questions from a Geopolitical Lens to the JETPs

- How are the governments and corporate actors going to respond with their responsibility for the **economic and fiscal transitions** of the **dependent economies**?
- How are the **Green Deals** going to account for the time and the resources needed in the **Global South** to comply with the attempted transitions?
- Are the subnational transitions an exclusive **financial responsibility** of individual states? Are **poor economies** meant to get **in to debt**? In the case of alternative mechanisms (debt swaps) who is going to pay?

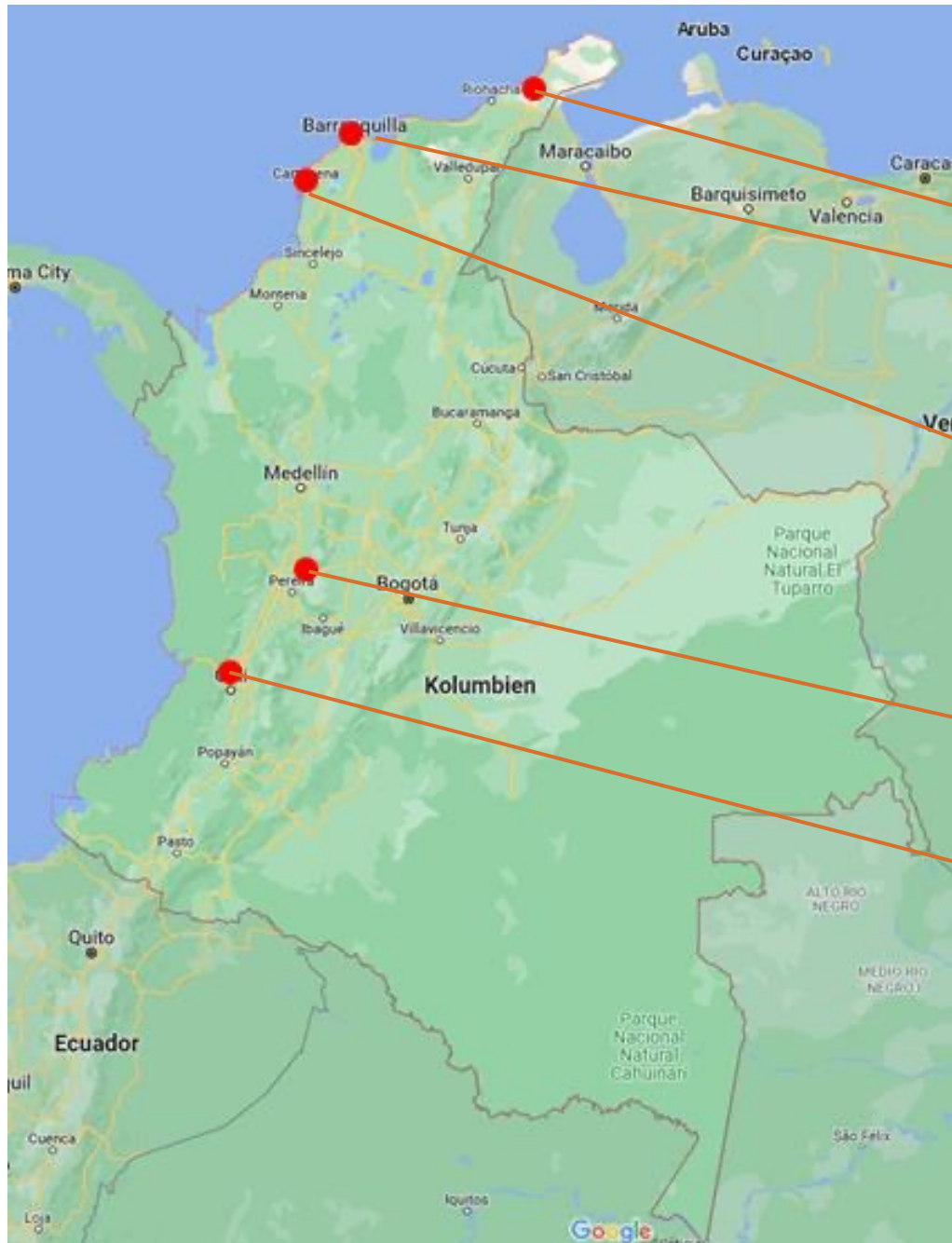
## **4. The birth of new green assets**

# 500 !! Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Projects before 2026





# Who will get first to the “green” moon: Green hydrogen potential (H<sub>2</sub>Green)



At Barranquilla and Portete Ports & Export connection with Europe and the USA.

Use at the biggest national refinery: Cartagena

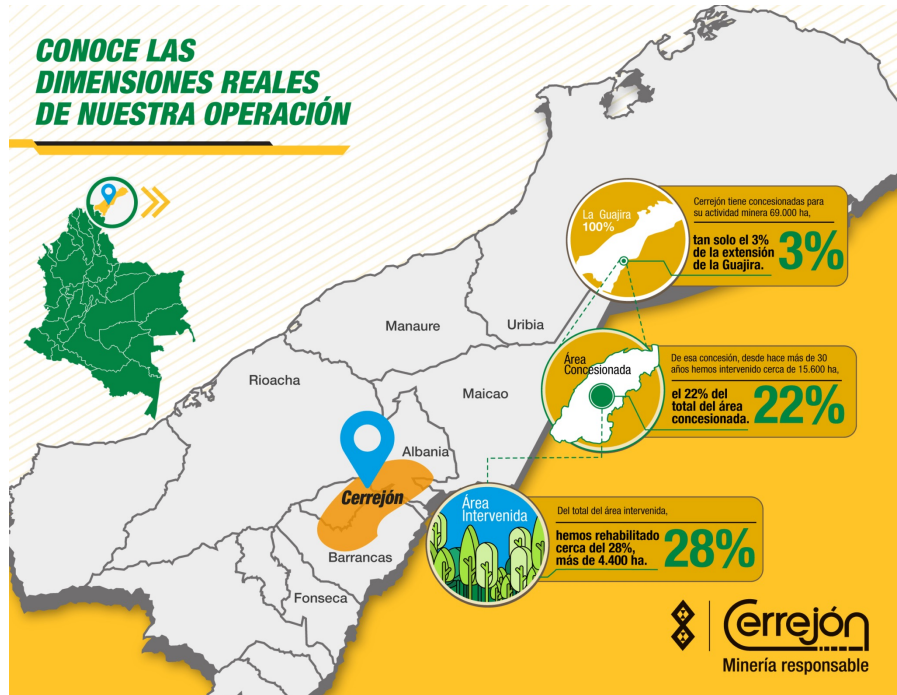
Domestic demand in the industrial sector.

Domestic demand in the industrial sector.  
Close to Buenaventura Port & Export connection with the Pacific.

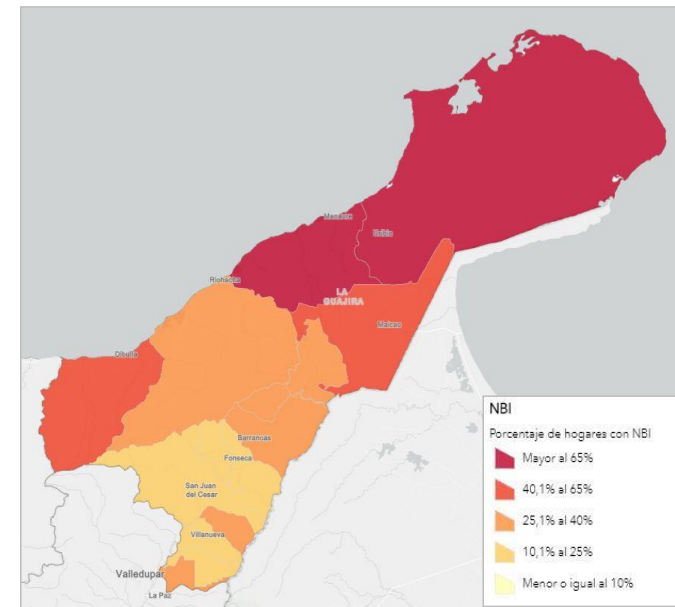
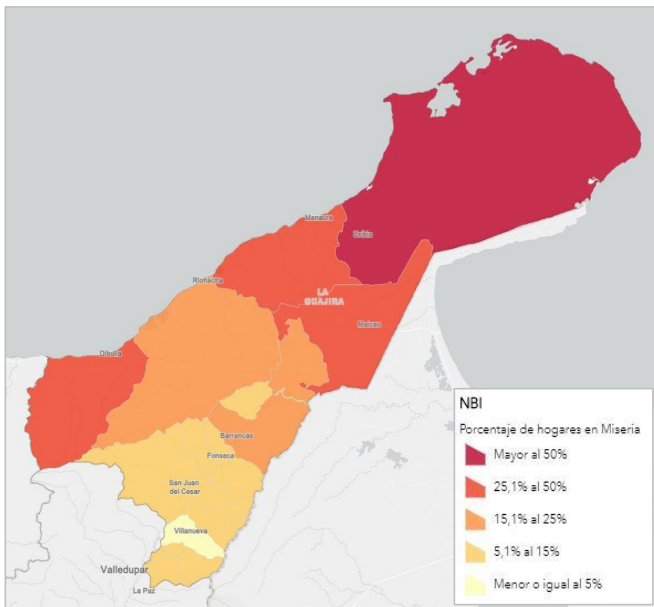
## **5. Is green always good?**

### **Paradoxes and challenges of a Just Energy Transition**

# Geographies of extreme contrast: 30 yrs. of coal mining and conflict



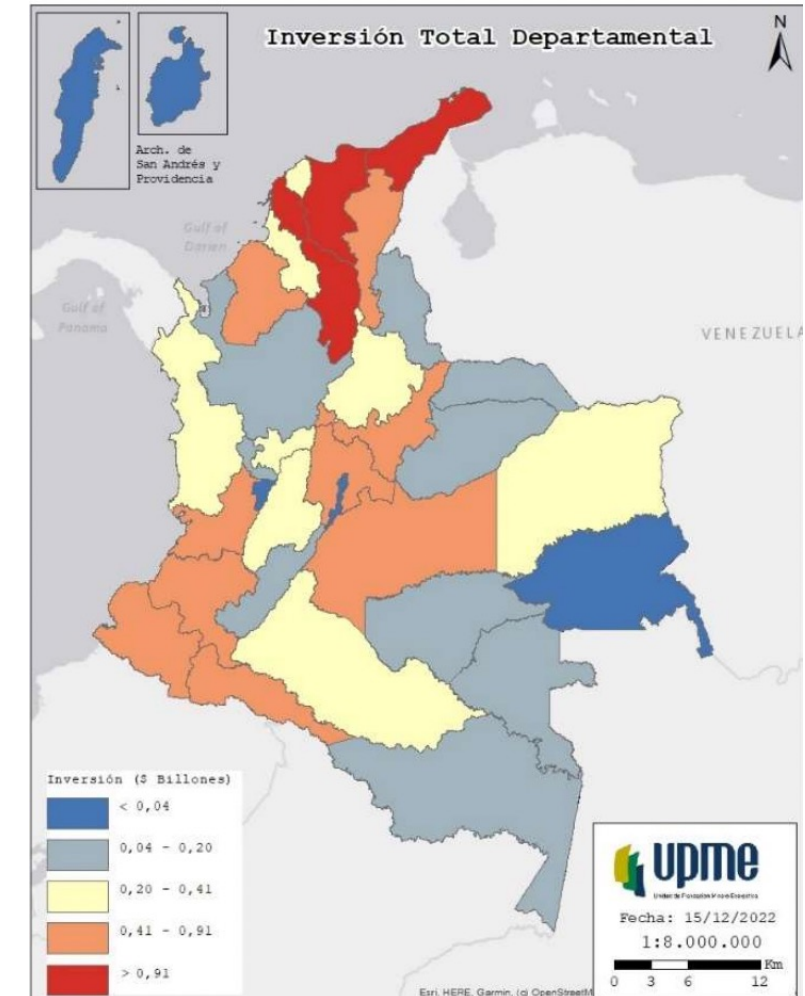
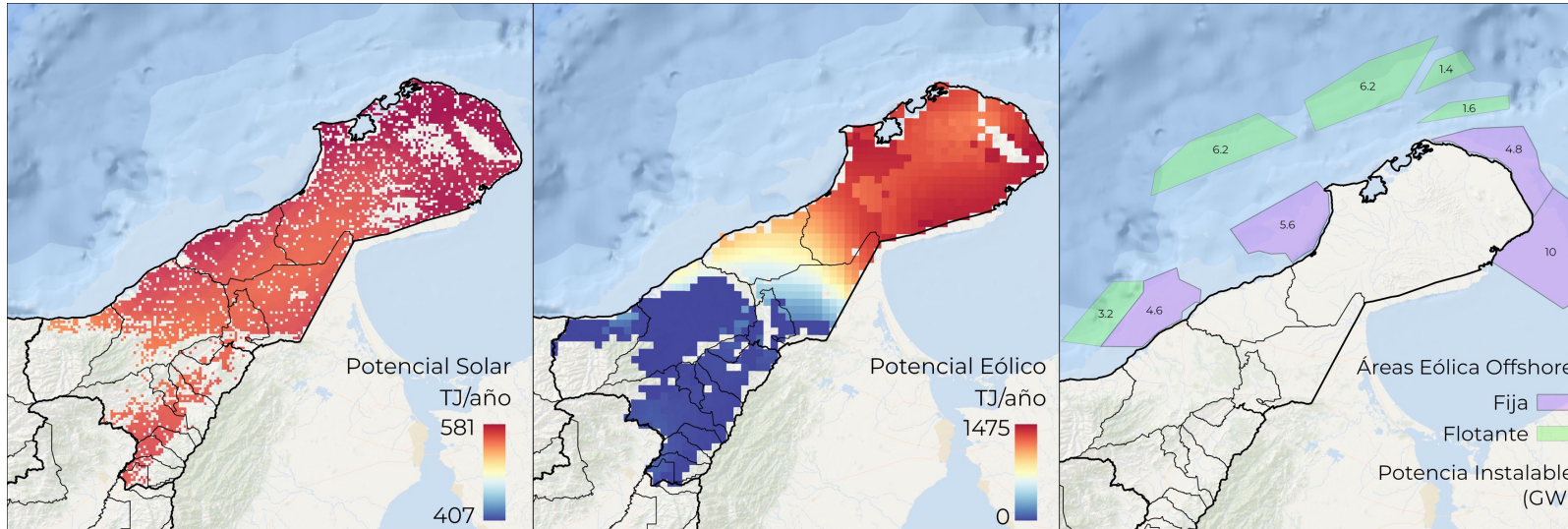
# Unfolding inequality



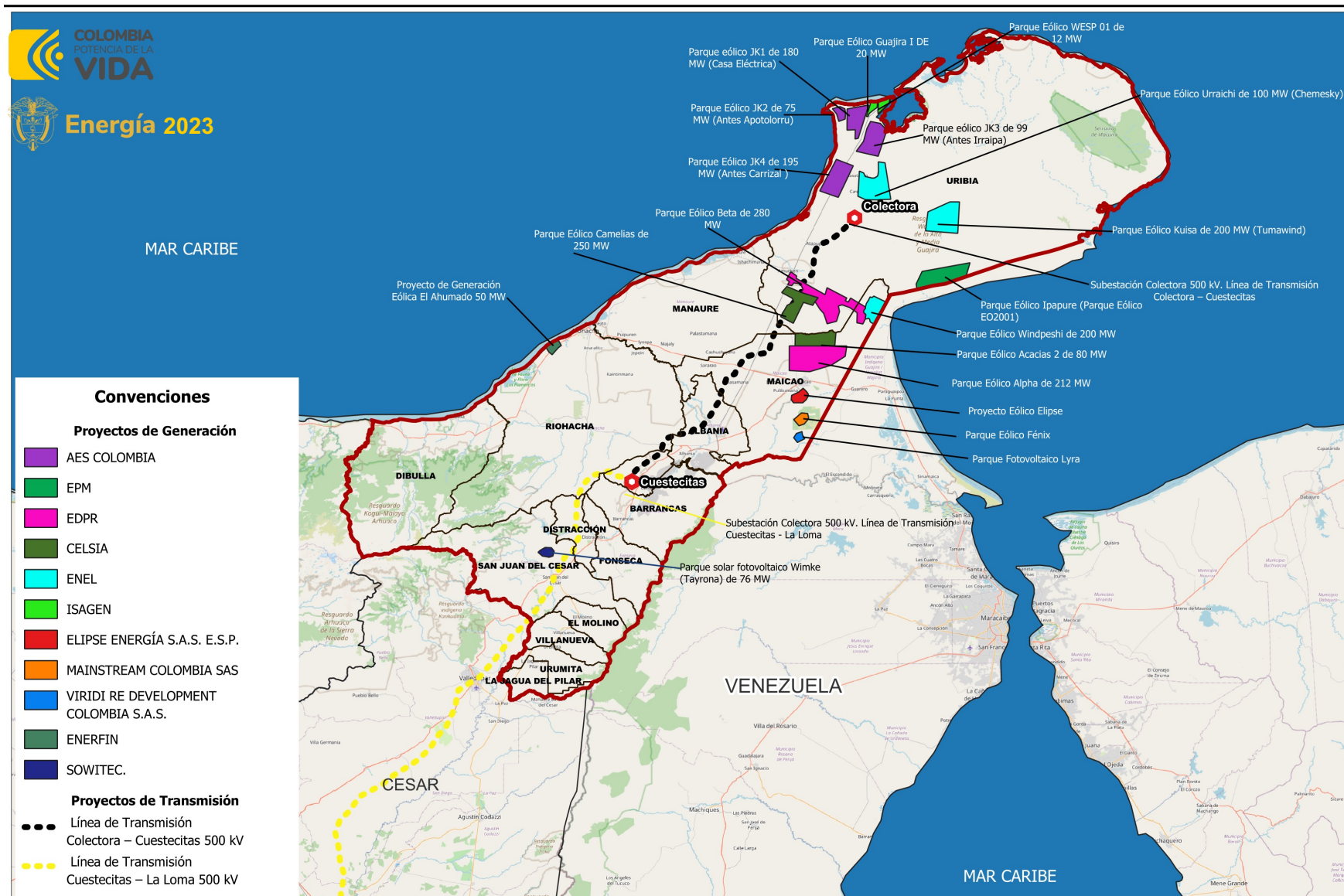
- **40.8% of the local population is indigenous Wayuu**  
(vs. 4% Nal. percentage)
- 75.4% with Unsatisfied Basic Needs
- 34% Multidimensional poverty  
(3 times more than Nal. average)

- 62% lack drinking water
- 72% lack sewerage and sanitation
- 43% lack access to electricity  
(39 pnts more than Nal. average)

# Geographies of extreme contrast: Green energy potential vs. Investment in electrification



# La Guajira, a case of Green Energy Rush: 1 Transmission Line & 17 Renewable Energy Projects



# Geographies of extreme contrast



**SDG 7:**

*“Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.”*

# Final Remarks

Not only we need a smaller social metabolism, but, most importantly, we need a society with a metabolism that serves new sustainable futures.

**Monitor, Account and Correct the Impacts of Green, Climate & Energy Policies  
from the North in the Global South**

**\* ACT WITH SOLIDARITY \***





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**Thank you!**

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