
Veranstaltungsreihe Klimagerechtigkeit

Auftaktveranstaltung: De-Risking the Planet

Ute Sudmann
Bereichsleiterin Zukunftsfähige Finanzflüsse

Germanwatch

- Unabhängige Umwelt-, Entwicklungs- und Menschenrechtsorganisation, die sich für eine zukunftsfähige globale Entwicklung einsetzt
- Unsere Themen sind u.a.
 - Klimaschutz, Klimaanpassung, Schäden & Verluste
 - Klimafinanzierung
 - Unternehmensverantwortung
 - Sustainable Finance
 - Klima- und Menschenrechtsklagen
- Wie wir arbeiten



Hinsehen. Analysieren. Einmischen



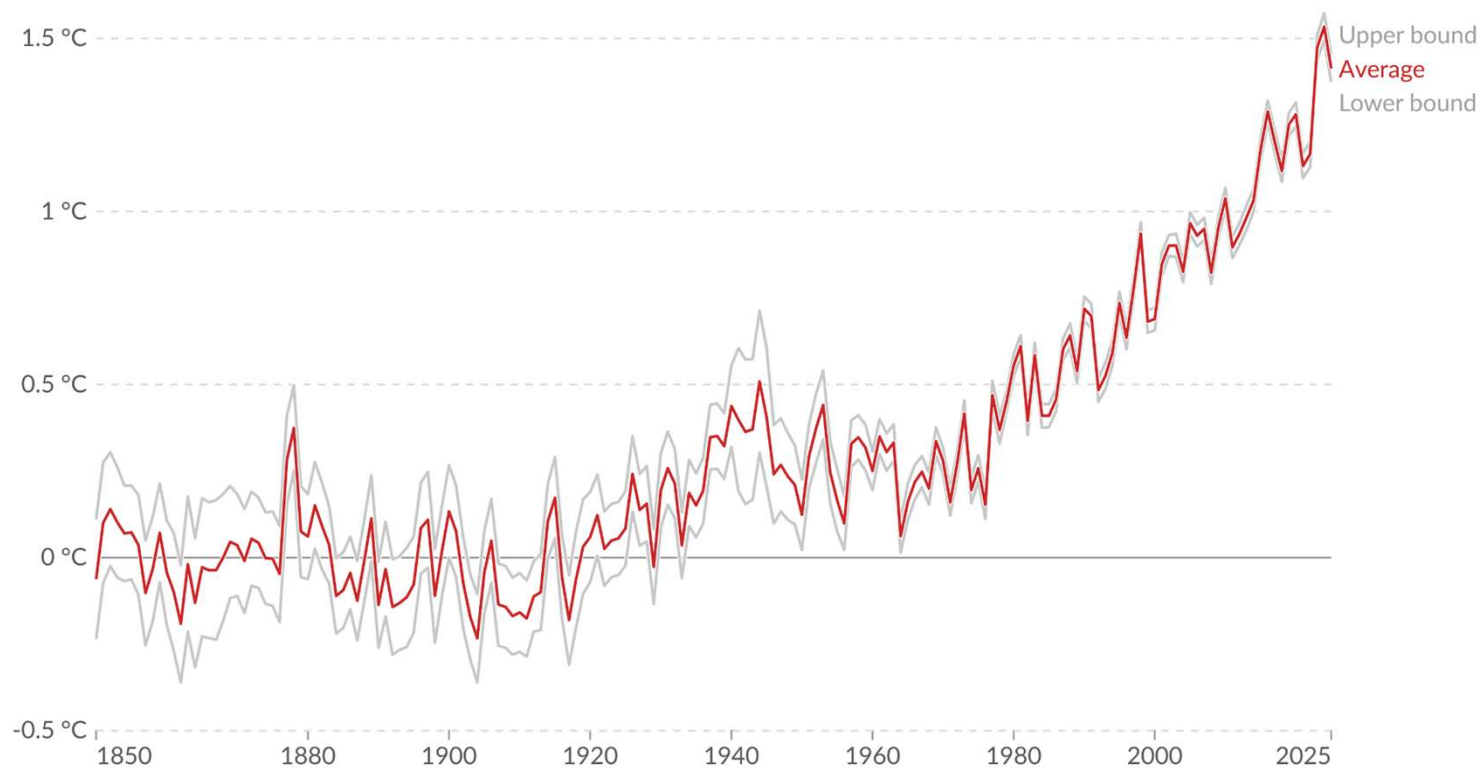
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Temperature change relative to the pre-industrial period, World



Temperature anomaly, measured as the difference between the average land-sea surface temperature in a given year and the 1861-1890 mean, in degrees Celsius.



Die globale Durchschnittstemperatur ist seit der vorindustriellen Zeit um rund 1,5 °C gestiegen – mit anhaltendem Aufwärtstrend.

Data source: Met Office Hadley Centre - HadCRUT5 (2026)

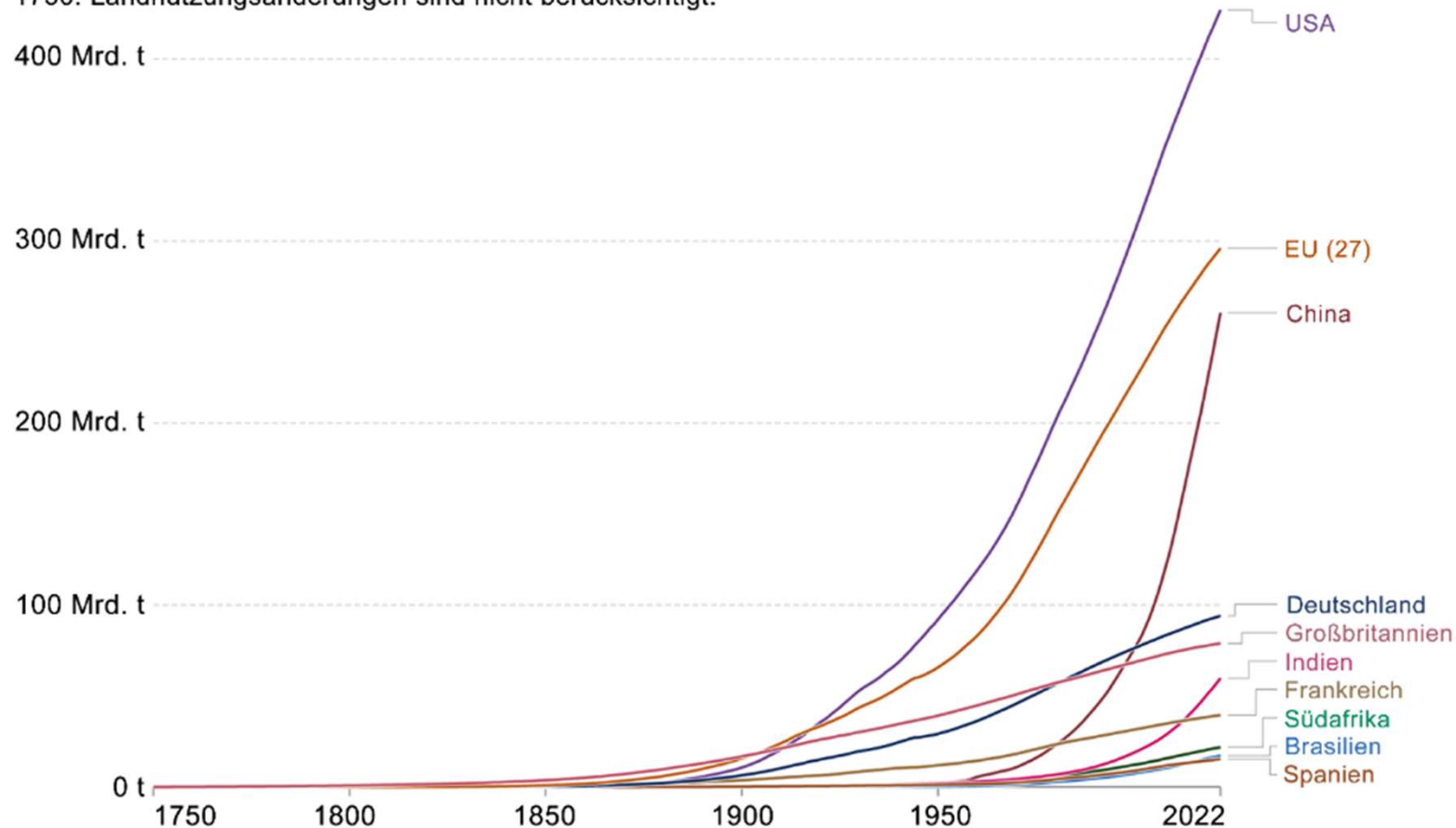
OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Note: The period 1861-1890 is used as the baseline to measure temperature changes relative to pre-industrial times, as recommended by the source.



Kumulierte CO₂-Emissionen

Die kumulierten Emissionen sind die aufsummierten CO₂-Emissionen aus fossilen Brennstoffen und der Industrie seit 1750. Landnutzungsänderungen sind nicht berücksichtigt.



Quelle: Our World in Data

Die Hauptverursacher der Emissionen sind die Industrieländer.

Kumulierte CO₂-Emissionen.

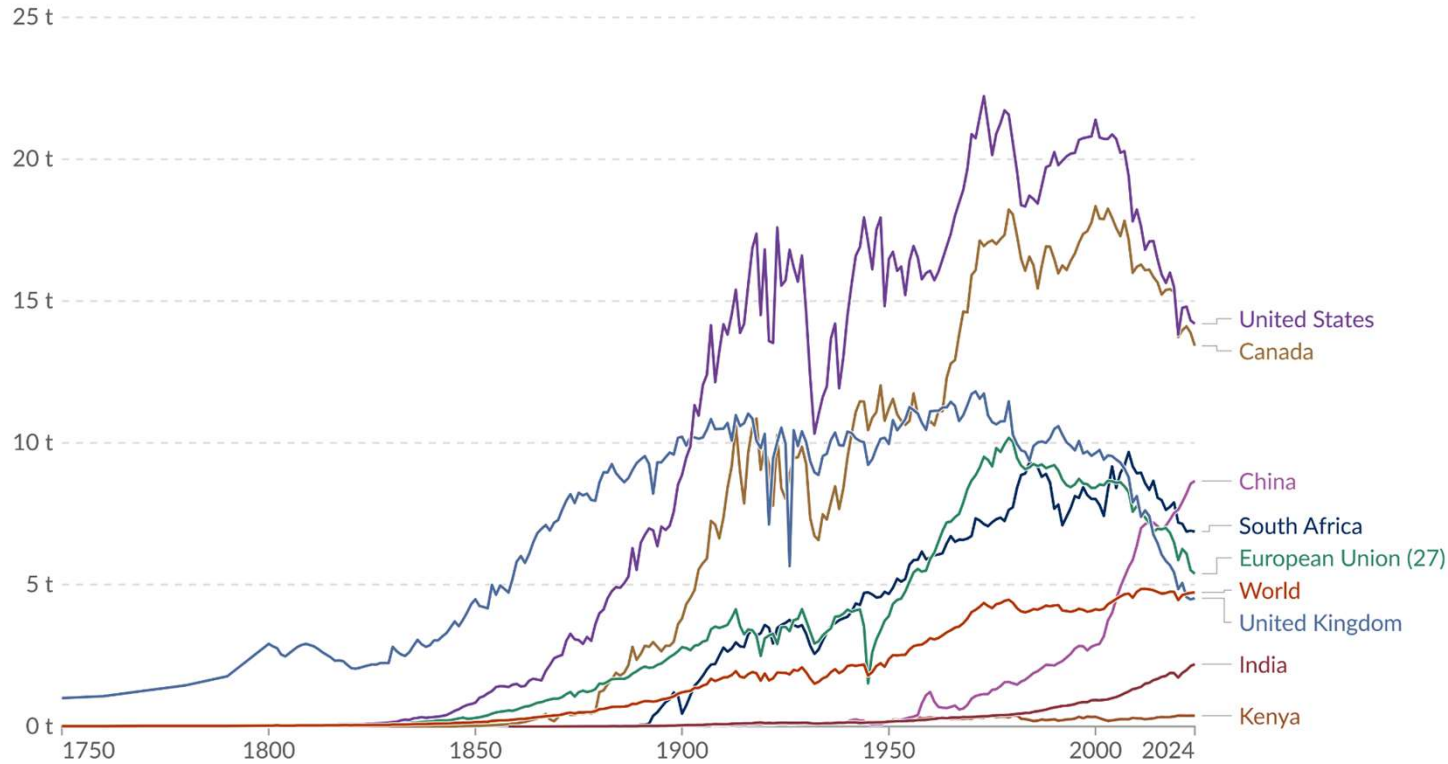
Grafik: Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/cumulative-co-emissions> Lizenz: CC BY; Übersetzung durch Siemens Stiftung



CO₂ emissions per capita

Our World
in Data

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from burning fossil fuels and industrial processes¹. This includes emissions from transport, electricity generation, and heating, but not land-use change².

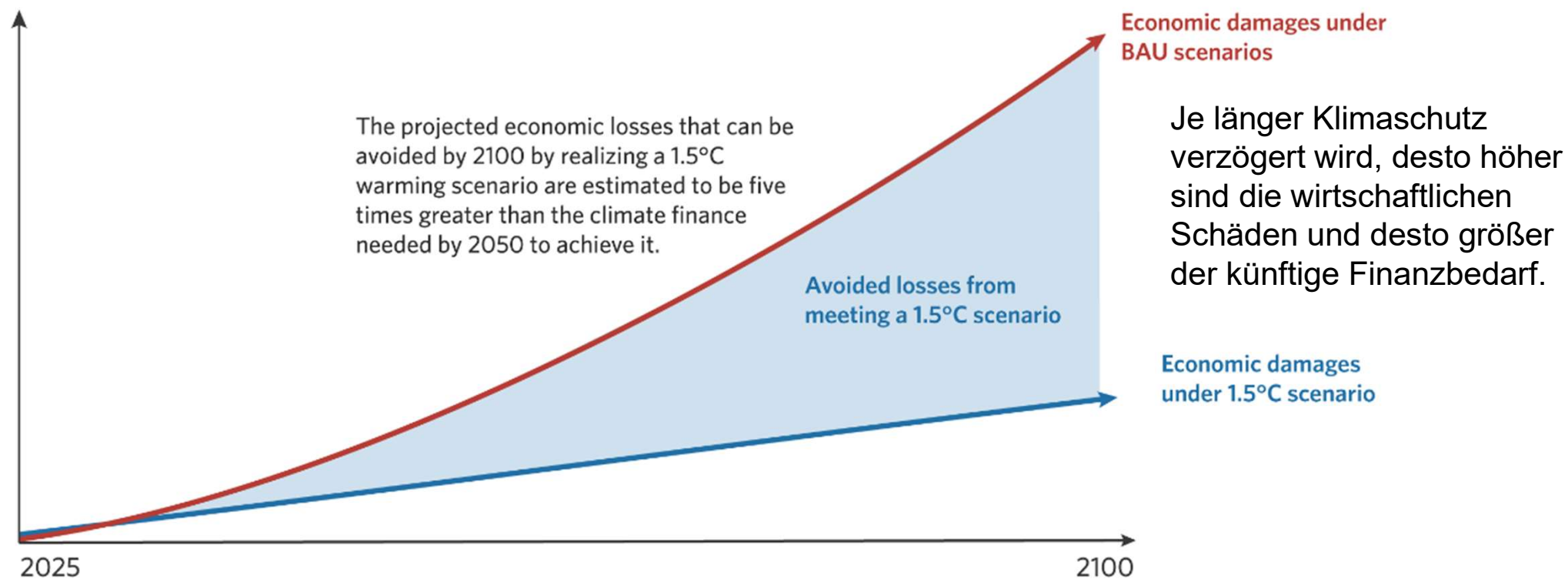


Weltweit gibt es massive Unterschiede bei den CO₂ - Emissionen pro Kopf.

Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2025); Population based on various sources (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Delaying action will result in higher costs and increased financing needs in the future



Source: Climate Policy Initiative (2025)

Global greenhouse gas emissions and warming scenarios

Our World
in Data

- Each pathway comes with uncertainty, marked by the shading from low to high emissions under each scenario.
- Warming refers to the expected global temperature rise by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.

Annual global greenhouse gas emissions
in gigatonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents

150 Gt

100 Gt

50 Gt

Greenhouse gas emissions
up to the present

0

1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

No climate policies

4.1 – 4.8 °C

→ expected emissions in a baseline scenario if countries had not implemented climate reduction policies.

Current policies

2.5 – 2.9 °C

→ emissions with current climate policies in place result in warming of 2.5 to 2.9°C by 2100.

Pledges & targets (2.1 °C)

→ emissions if all countries delivered on reduction pledges result in warming of 2.1°C by 2100.

2°C pathways

1.5°C pathways

Die aktuelle
Klimapolitik senkt
CO₂-Emissionen –
aber nicht genug,
um die
Erderwärmung auf
unter 2 °C zu halten.

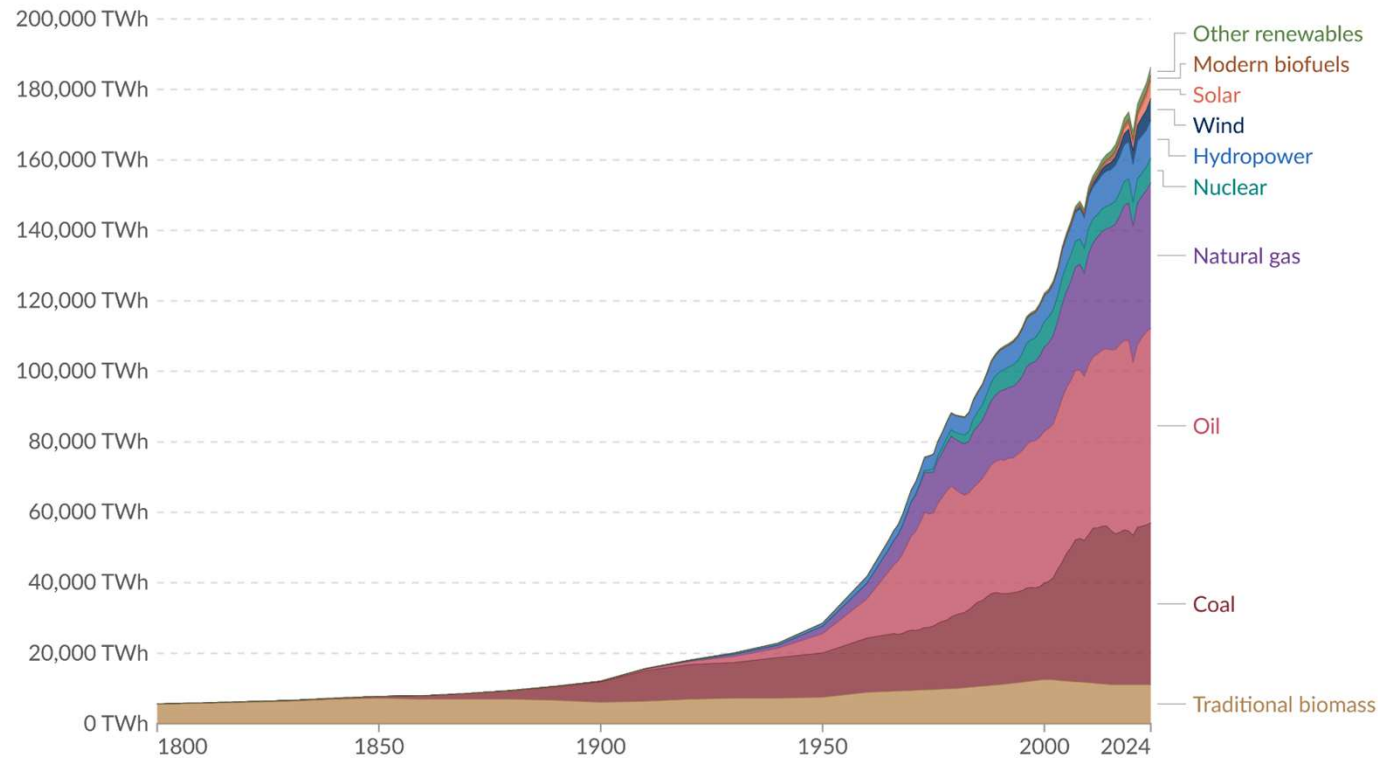
Data source: Climate Action Tracker (based on national policies and pledges as of November 2021).
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Last updated: April 2022.
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Global primary energy consumption by source

Our World
in Data

Primary energy¹ is based on the substitution method² and measured in terawatt-hours³.



Data source: Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2025); Smil (2017)

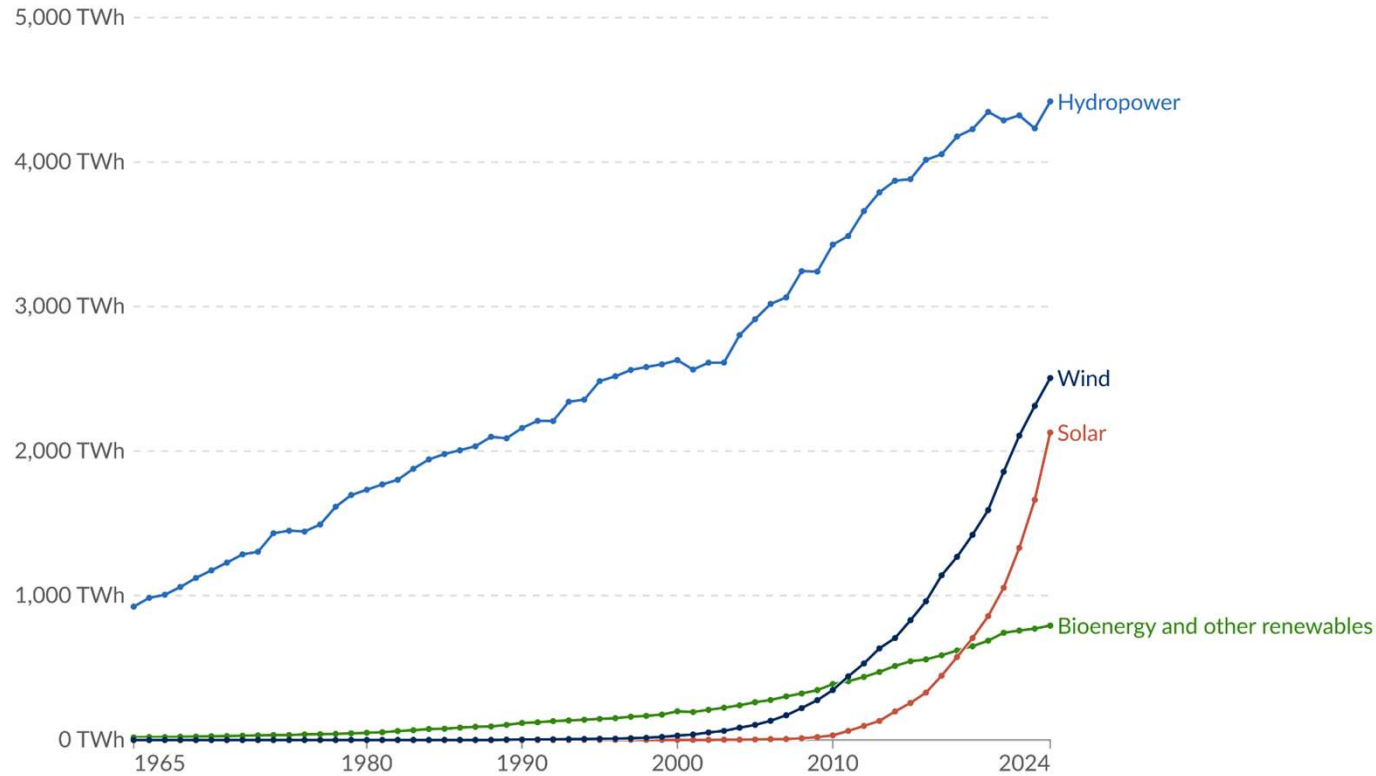
OurWorldinData.org/energy | CC BY

Note: In the absence of more recent data, traditional biomass is assumed constant since 2015.

Der weltweite
Energieverbrauch
steigt – fossile
Energien dominieren
weiterhin.

Modern renewable electricity generation by source, World

Measured in terawatt-hours¹.



Data source: Ember (2026); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2025)

OurWorldinData.org/renewable-energy | CC BY

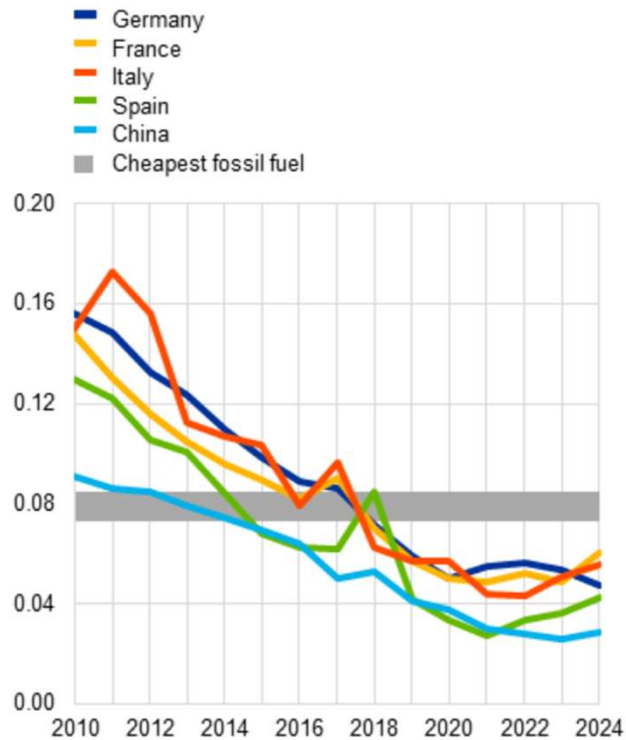
Note: "Other renewables" include geothermal, wave, and tidal energy.

Aber:
Erneuerbare
Energien
verzeichnen weltweit
ein deutliches
Wachstum.

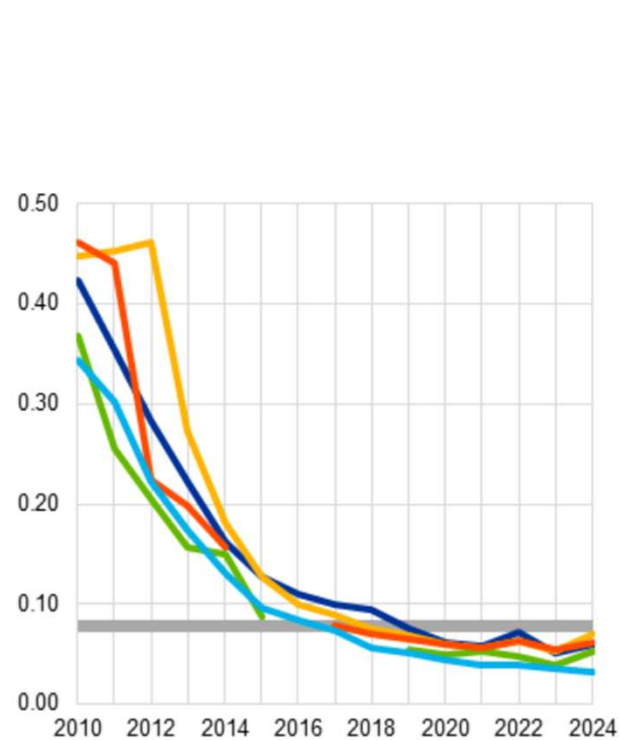
Plummeting costs of renewable sources of electricity

(2024 USD/kWh, levelised costs)

a) Onshore wind



b) Solar photovoltaic



Die Kosten für Wind- und Solarenergie sind stark gesunken. Sie sind wettbewerbsfähig und günstiger als fossile Energien.

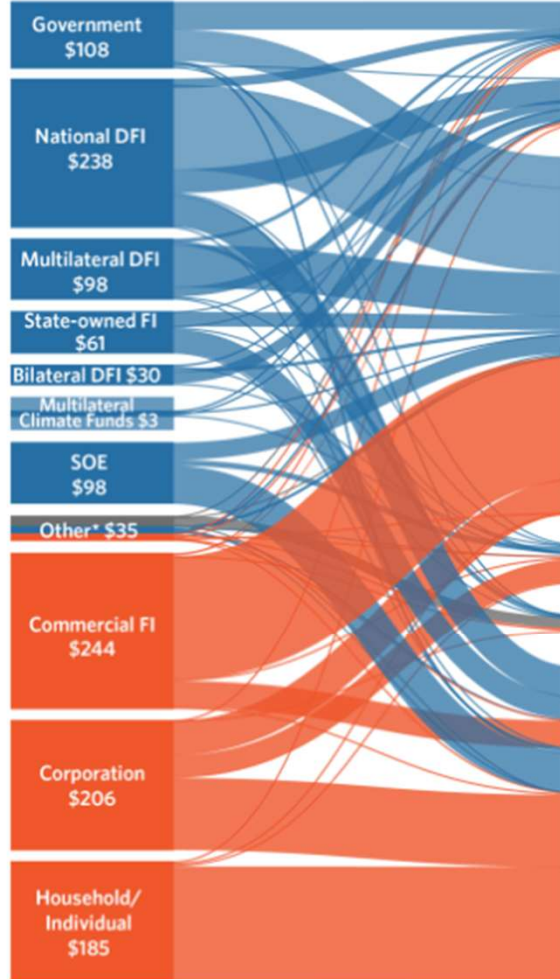
Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), 2025.

LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2021/2022

Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2021 and 2022. Values are averages of two years' data to smooth out fluctuations, in USD billions

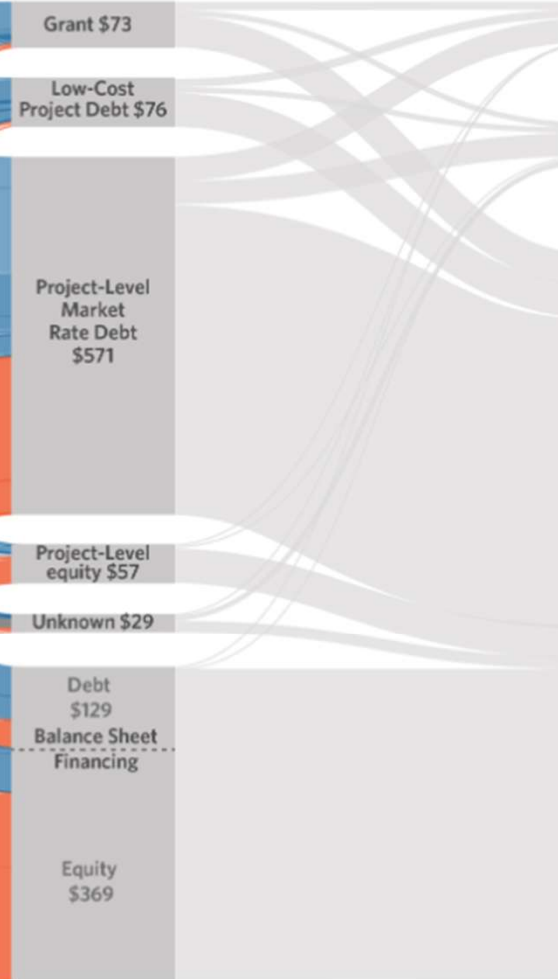
SOURCES AND INTERMEDIARIES

Which type of organizations are sources or intermediaries of capital for climate finance?



INSTRUMENTS

What mix of financial instruments is used?



USES

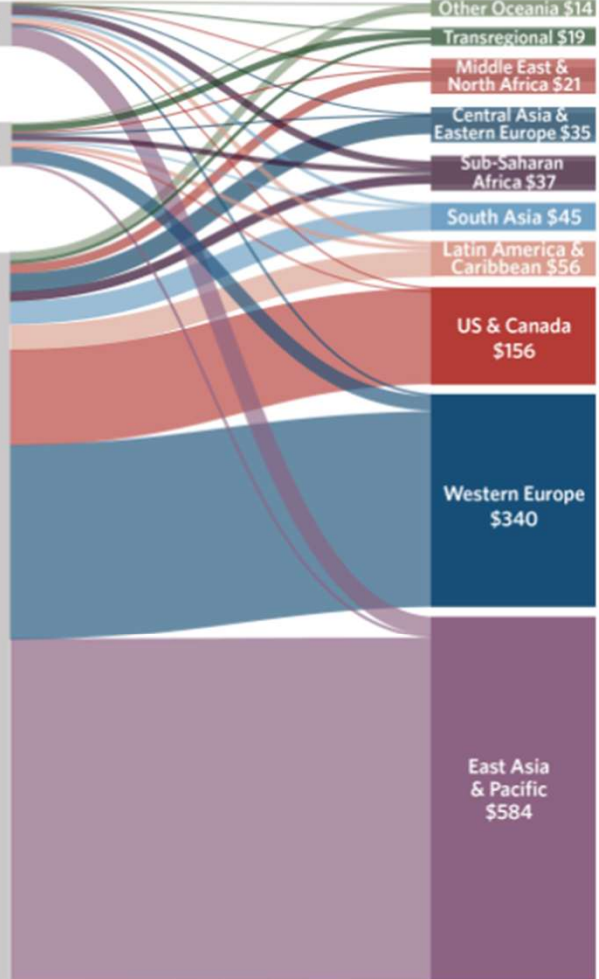
What types of activities are financed?



1.3 TRILLION USD ANNUAL AVERAGE

DESTINATION

Where are the flows directed by region?



PRIVATE PUBLIC

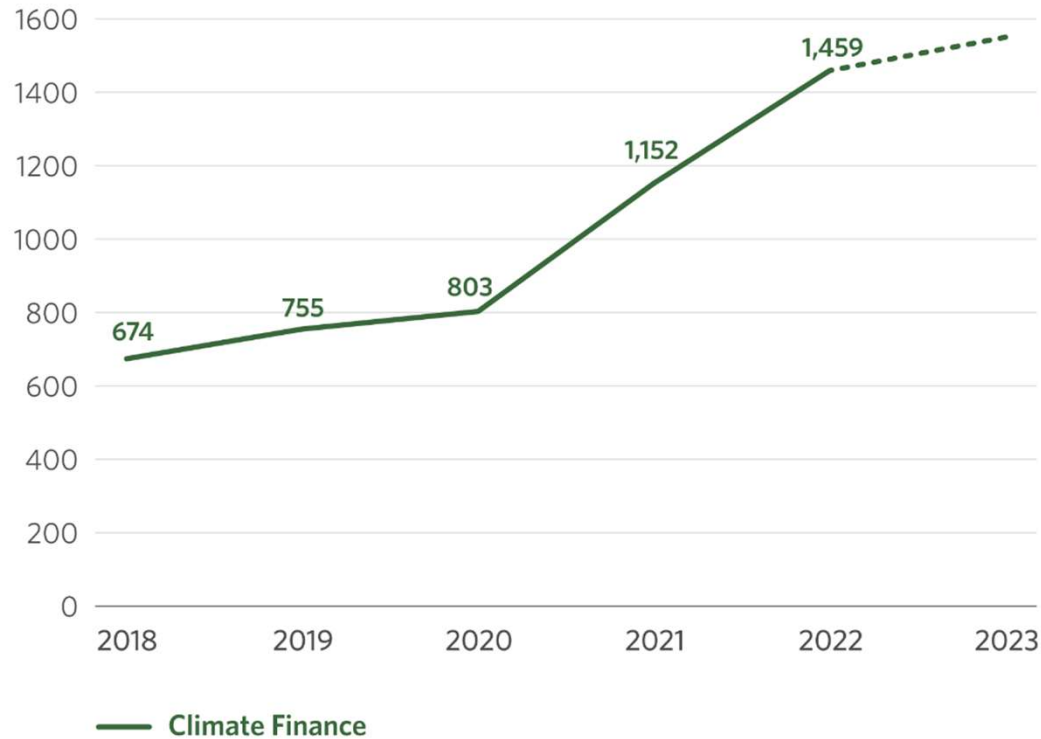
Other public sources include export credit agencies and unknown public funds
 Other private sources include institutional investors, funds, and unknown

Source: Climate Policy Initiative (2025)

Global climate finance flows almost doubled between 2018 and 2022

Global climate finance flows between 2018 – 2022, annual

USD billion

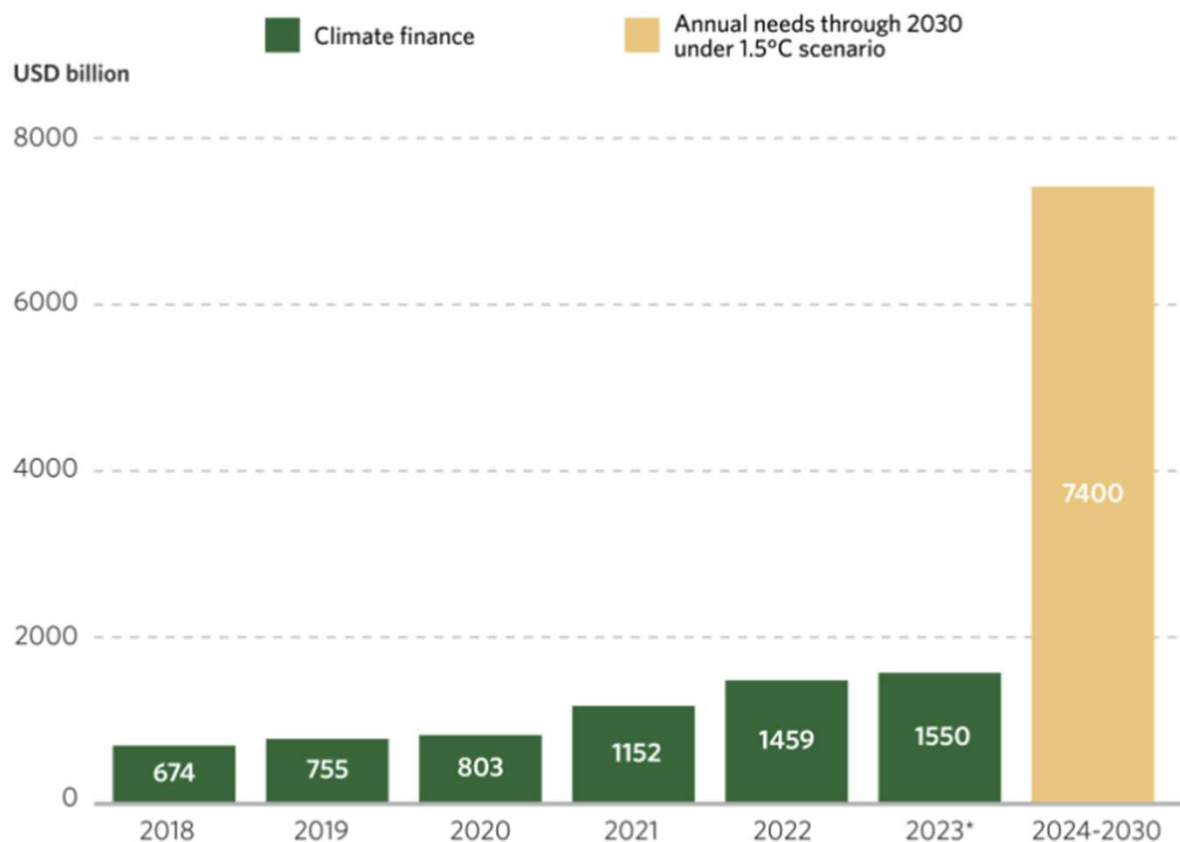


The 2023 climate finance value is an estimate between USD 1.5 and 1.6 trillion.

Die globale Klimafinanzierung hat sich zwischen 2018 und 2022 nahezu verdoppelt.

Source: Climate Policy Initiative (2025)

Fivefold increase in climate finance is required through 2030



*The 2023 climate finance value is an estimate between 1.5 and 1.6 trillion USD.

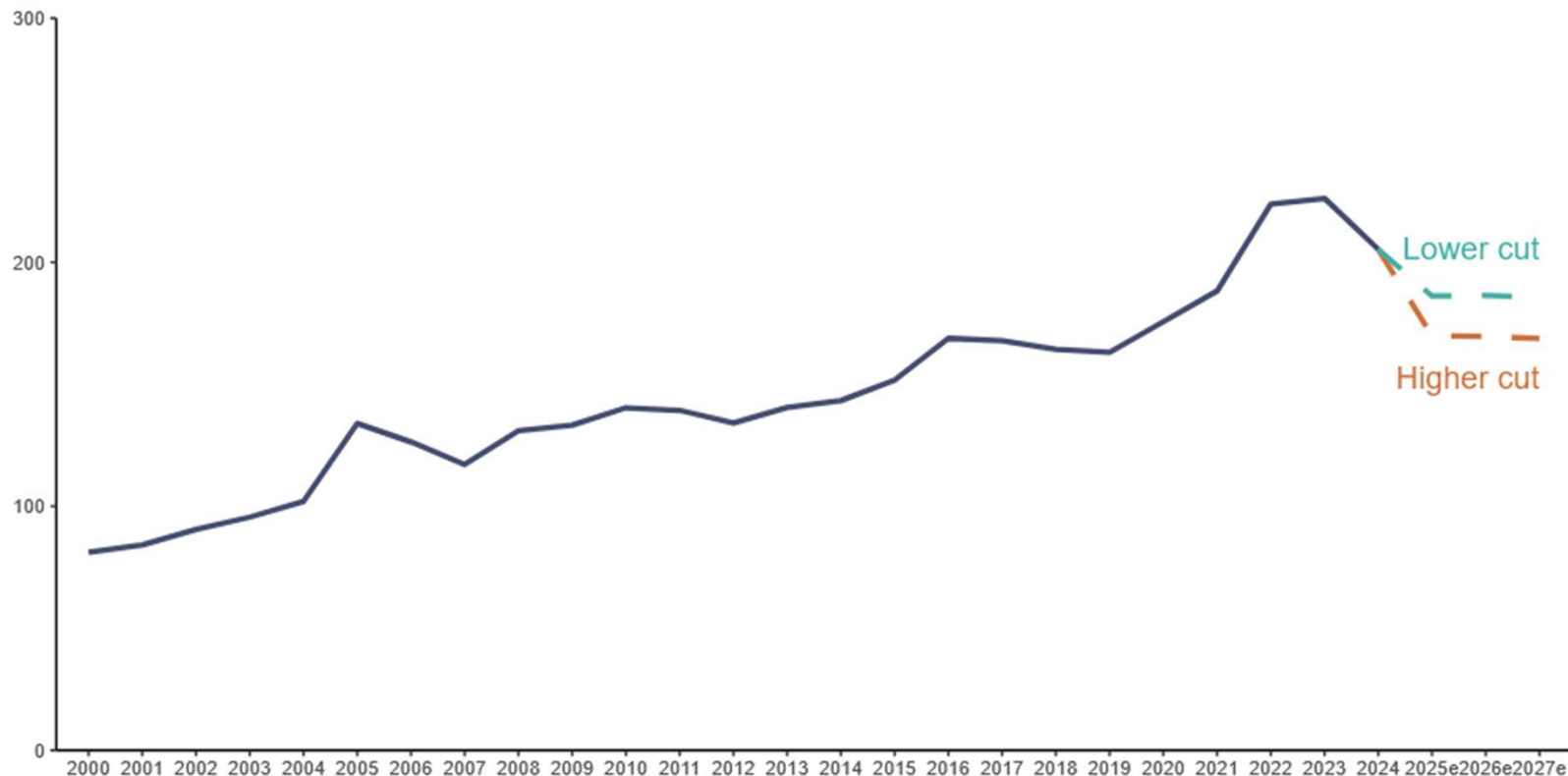
Source: Climate Policy Initiative (2025)

Um das 1,5-Grad-Ziel zu erreichen, müsste die jährliche Klimafinanzierung bis 2030 auf rund 7,4 Billionen US-Dollar steigen – etwa das Fünffache des heutigen Niveaus.

Figure 1. After increasing to meet the demands of recent consecutive crises, ODA is set to fall further in 2025 and in the near term



Trends in total ODA from DAC countries, 2000-24 (official data) and 2025-27 (projections), USD billion, constant (2023) prices

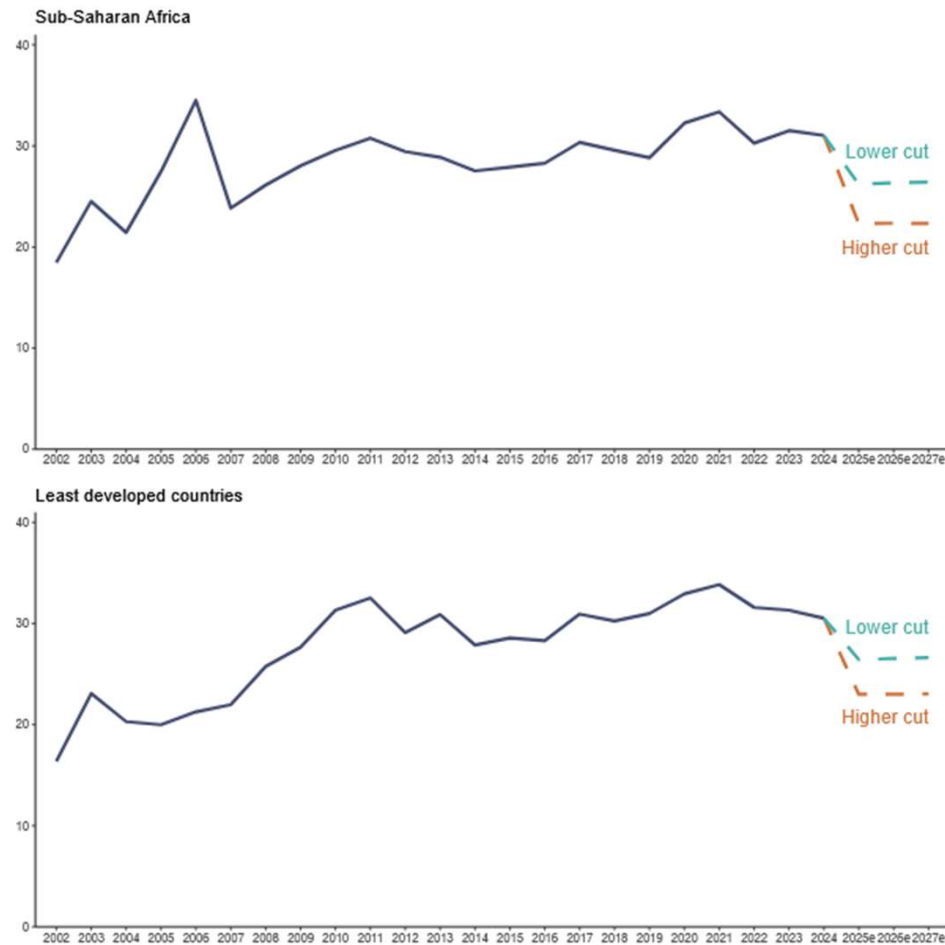


Nach einem Rückgang von 9 % im Jahr 2024 wird die öffentliche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (ODA) 2025 voraussichtlich erneut um 9-17 % sinken - insb. aufgrund von Kürzungen in Frankreich, Deutschland, UK und den USA.

Source: OECD (2025)

Figure 2. LDCs and countries in sub-Saharan Africa face the steepest cuts

Net bilateral ODA for sub-Saharan Africa and LDCs from DAC countries, 2002-24 (official data) and 2025-27 (projections), USD billion, constant (2023) prices



Die Kürzungen 2025 werden voraussichtlich besonders die am wenigsten entwickelten Länder (LDCs) und Staaten in Subsahara-Afrika treffen.

Source: OECD (2025)

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Ute Sudmann
Bereichsleiterin Zukunftsfähige Finanzflüsse
ute.sudmann@germanwatch.org



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