Sixth Assessment Report
WORKING GROUP III – MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

WMO UNEP

Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change

[Matt Bridgestock, Director and Architect at John Gilbert Architects]

Report by numbers

278 Authors

65 Countries

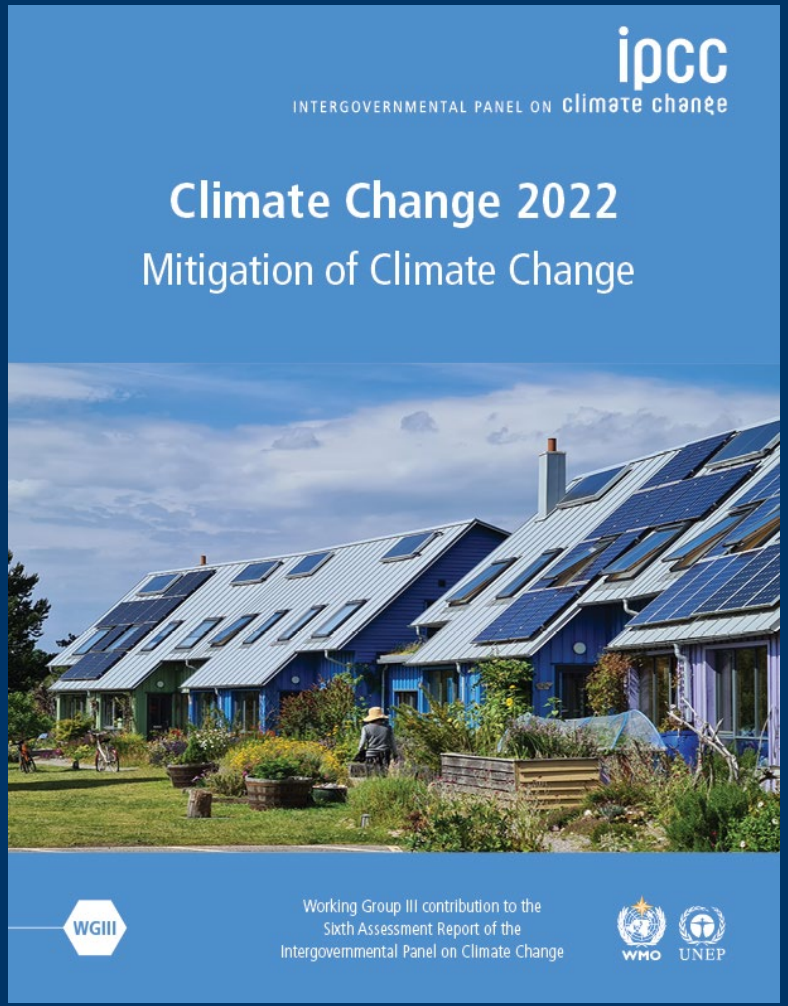
41 % Developing countries
59 % Developed countries

354 Contributing authors

29 % Women / 71 % Men

More than 18,000 scientific papers

59,212 Review comments



[Matt Bridgestock, Director and Architect at John Gilbert Architects]

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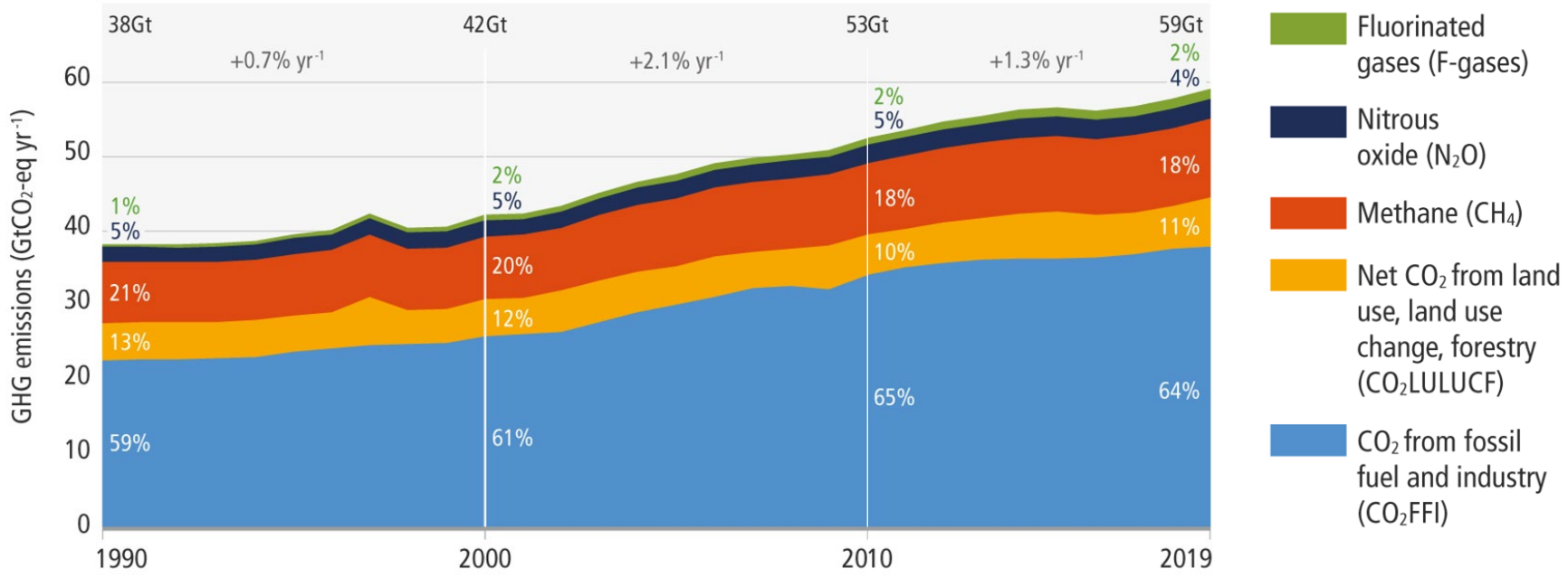
2010-2019: Average annual greenhouse gas emissions at highest levels in human history

We are not on track to limit warming to 1.5 °C.



…but there is increased evidence of climate action

[Charlie Chesvick/IStock.com]

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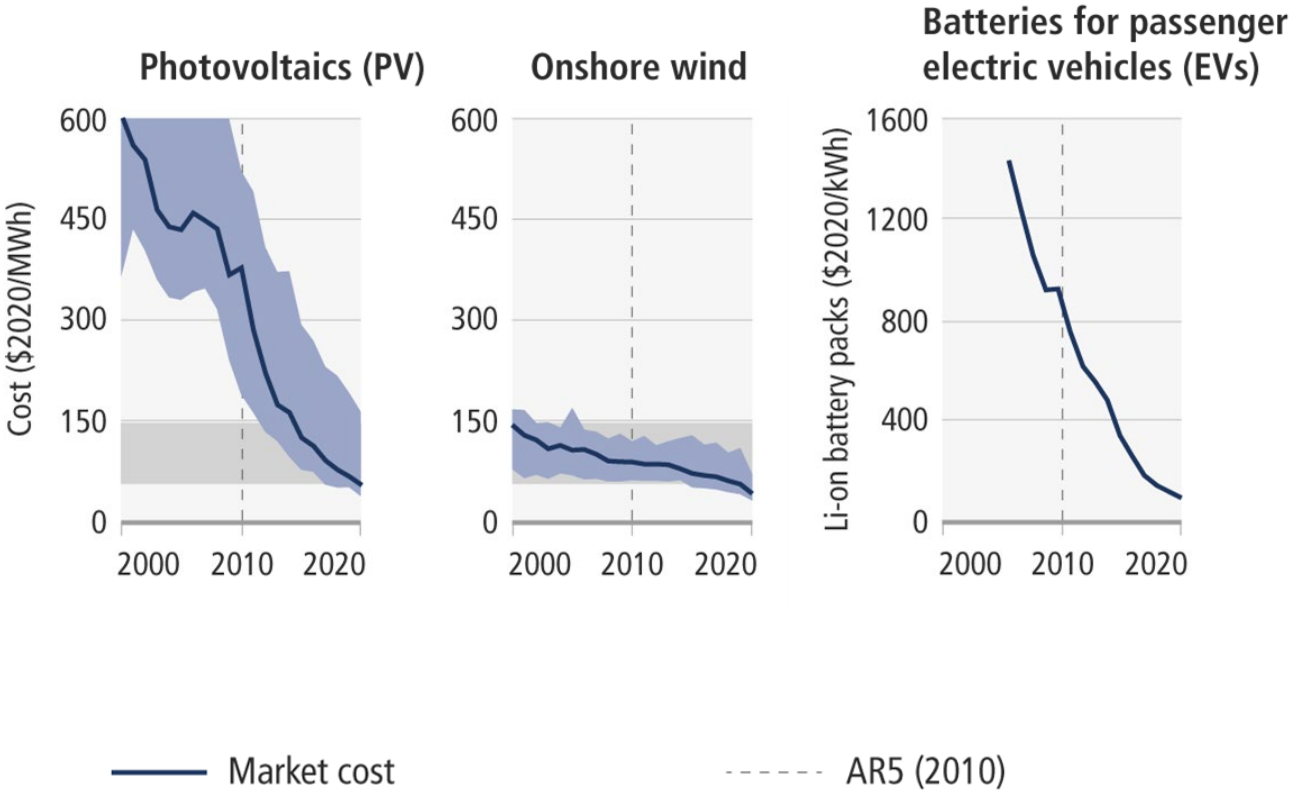
> **Unless there are immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, 1.5°C is beyond reach.**

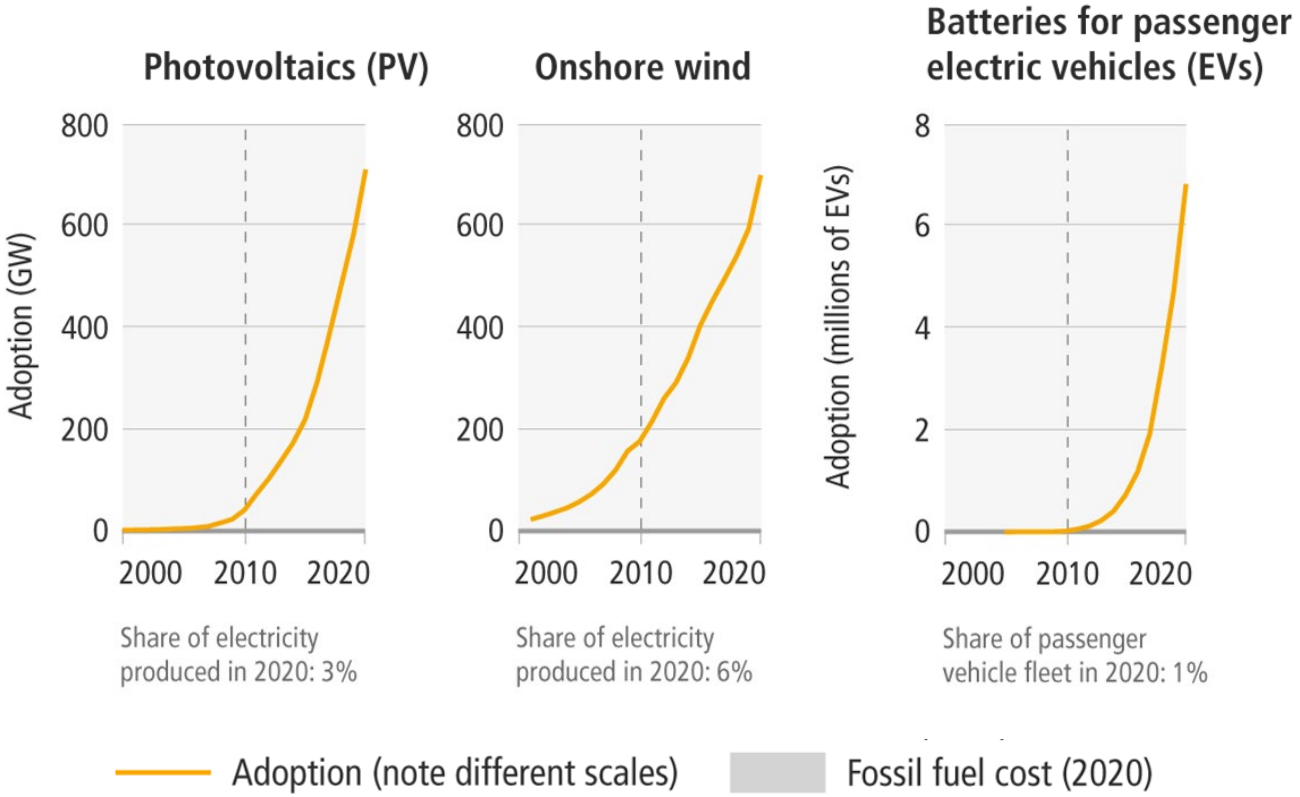
Increased evidence of climate action

Some countries have achieved a **steady decrease** in emissions **consistent** with limiting warming to **2°C.**

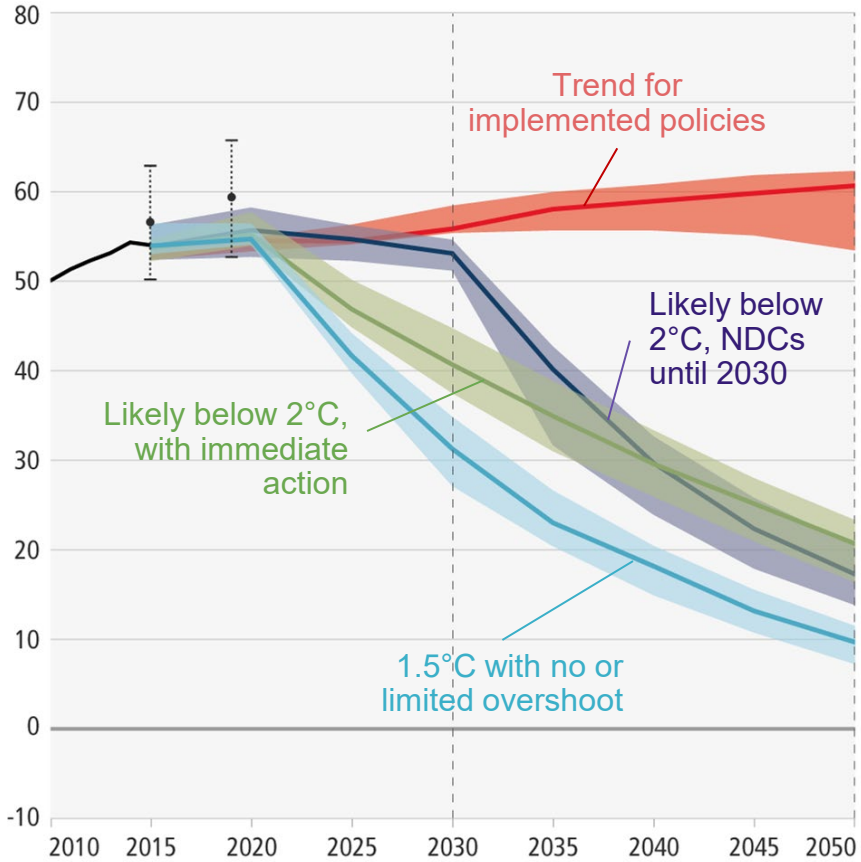
Zero emissions targets have been adopted by at least **826 cities and 103 regions**



In some cases, costs for renewables have fallen below those of fossil fuels.



Electricity systems in some countries and regions are already predominantly powered by renewables.



Limiting warming to 1.5 °C

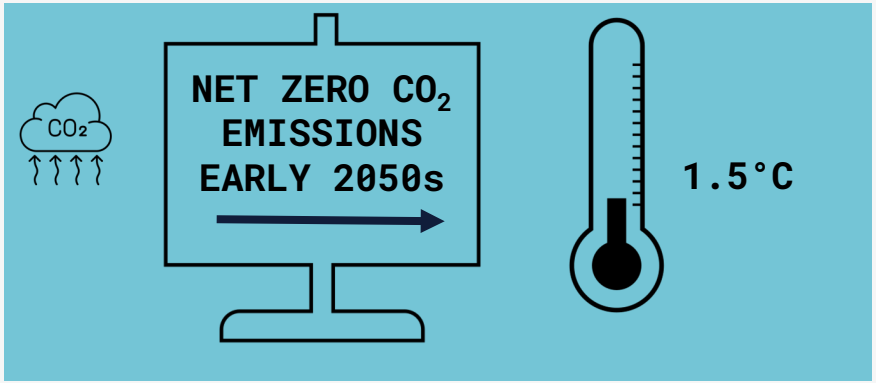
- Global GHG emissions peak before 2025, reduced by 43% by 2030.
- Methane reduced by 34% by 2030

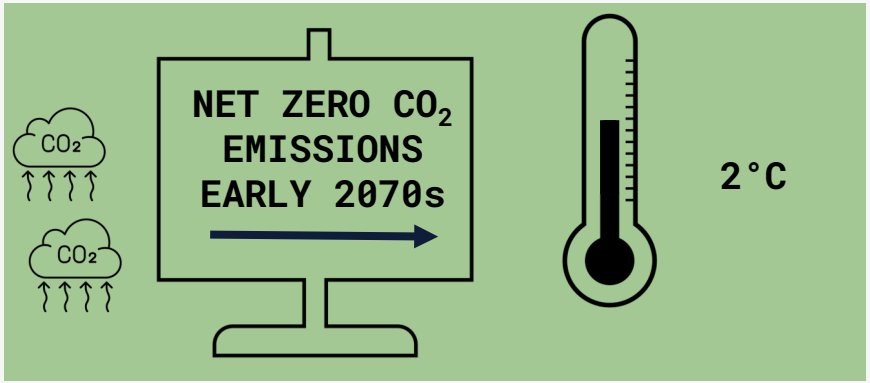
Limiting warming to around 2°C

- Global GHG emissions peak before 2025, reduced by 27% by 2030.

(based on IPCC-assessed scenarios)

The temperature will stabilise when we reach net zero carbon dioxide emissions





(based on IPCC-assessed scenarios)

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There are options available **now** in every sector that can at least **halve** emissions by 2030

Demand and services

Energy

Land use

Industry

Urban

Buildings

Transport

Energy

- **major transitions** are required to limit global warming
- reduction in fossil fuel use and use of carbon capture and storage
- low- or **no-carbon** energy systems
- widespread **electrification** and improved energy **efficiency**
- **alternative fuels**: e.g. hydrogen and sustainable biofuels

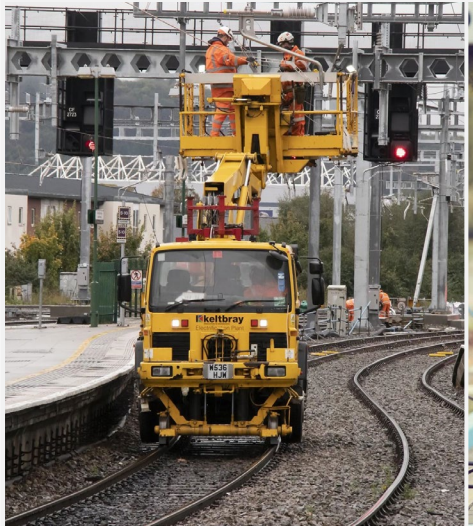
Demand and services

- potential to **bring down** global **emissions** by **40-70%** by 2050
- walking and cycling, electrified transport, reducing air travel, and adapting houses make large contributions
- **lifestyle changes** require **systemic changes** across all of society
- **some** people require additional **housing**, **energy** and **resources** for human wellbeing

[Bosch, Unsplash/Yoav Aziz, Adam Bartoszewicz, Victor Hernandez]

Transport

- **reducing demand** and **low-carbon** technologies are key to reducing emissions
- **electric vehicles**: greatest potential
- **battery technology**: advances could assist electric rail, trucks
- **aviation** and **shipping**: alternative fuels (low-emission **hydrogen** and **biofuels**) needed
- Overall, substantial potential but depends on **decarbonising the power sector**.



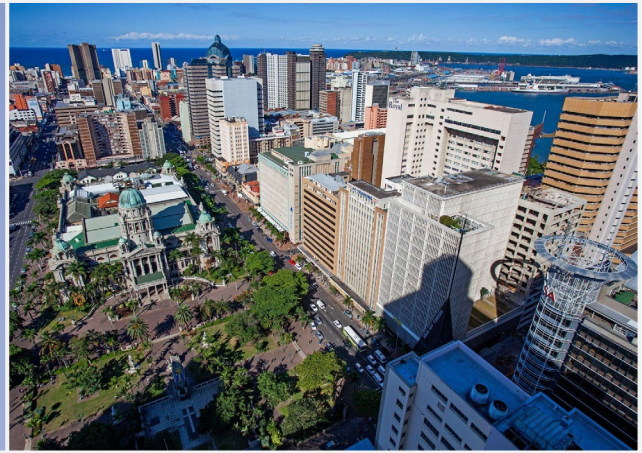
[United Airlines, Jeremy Segrott CC BY 2.0, Andreas160578/Pixabay]

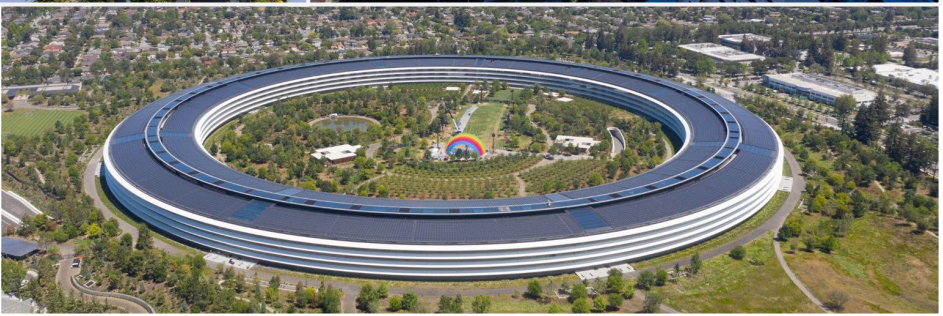
Cities and urban areas

- better urban planning, as well as:
- sustainable production and consumption of goods and services,
- **electrification** (low-emission energy),
- enhancing **carbon uptake and storage** (e.g. green spaces, ponds, trees)

There are options for existing, rapidly growing *and* new cities.

[Pelargoniums for Europe/Unsplash, City of St Pete CC BY-ND 2.0, Victor/Unsplash, EThekwini Municipality, Arne Müseler/arne-mueseler.com, CC BY-SA 3.0 de]





Buildings

- buildings: possible to reach net zero emissions in 2050
- action in this decade is critical to fully capture this potential
- involves retrofitting existing buildings and effective mitigation techniques in new buildings
- requires ambitious policy packages
- zero energy and **zero-carbon** buildings exist in new builds **and retrofits**

[Pelargoniums for Europe/Unsplash, City of St Pete CC BY-ND 2.0, Victor/Unsplash, EThekwini Municipality, Arne Müseler/arne-mueseler.com, CC BY-SA 3.0 de]

Industry

- using materials more **efficiently**, **reusing**, **recycling**, **minimising waste**; currently **under-used** in policies and practice
- **basic materials**: low- to zero-greenhouse gas production processes at **pilot** to **near-commercial** stage
- achieving **net zero** is challenging





[Ahsanization/Unsplash, IMF Focus | Industry and Manufacturing CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Rwanda Green Fund CC BY-ND 2.0, ILO/M. Fossat CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Stephen Cornwell Pxhere.com]

Carbon Dioxide Removal

- required to **counterbalance hard-to-eliminate** emissions
- through **biological** methods: reforestation, and soil carbon sequestration
- **new technologies** require more **research**, up-front **investment**, and proof of concept at **larger scales**
- **essential** to **achieve net zero**
- **agreed methods** for measuring, reporting and verification required

[Forest Service Northern Region CC BY 2.0, Fiston Wasanga/CIFOR CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Climeworks]



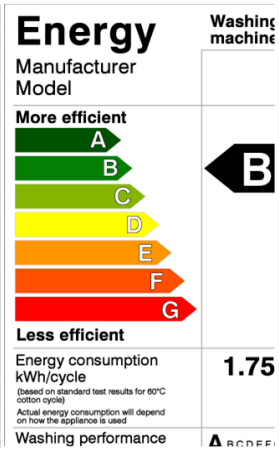
Land use

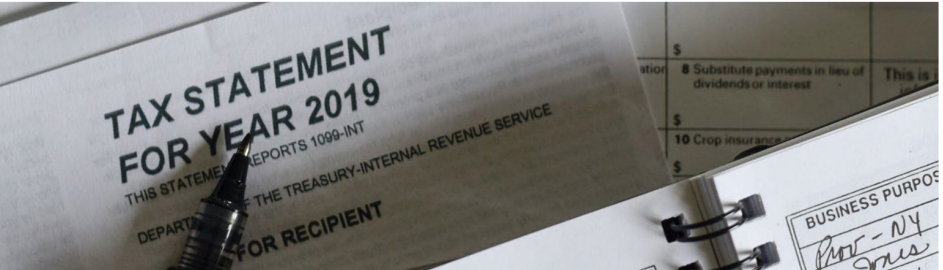
- can provide large-scale emissions reductions **and** remove and store CO_2 at scale
- protecting and restoring **natural ecosystems** to remove carbon: forests, peatlands, coastal wetlands, savannas and grasslands
- competing demands have to be **carefully managed**
- **cannot compensate** for **delayed** emission **reductions** in other sectors

Closing investment gaps

- financial flows: **3-6x lower** than levels needed **by 2030** to limit warming to below 1.5°C or 2°C
- there is **sufficient global capital** and liquidity to close investment gaps
- challenge of closing gaps is widest for developing countries

[Tobias/Unsplash, Rwanda Green Fund /CC BY-SA 2.0]





Policies, regulatory and economic instruments

- regulatory and economic instruments have **already proven effective** in reducing emissions
- **policy packages** and **economy-wide packages** are able to achieve **systemic change**
- ambitious and effective mitigation requires **coordination across government** and society

[World Bank/Simone D. McCourtie, Dominic Chavez CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Trent Reeves/MTA Construction & Development CC BY 2.0, IMF Photo/Tamara Merino CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Olga Delawrence/Unsplash.]

Technology and Innovation

- investment and policies **push forward low emissions** technological **innovation**
- **effective decision making** requires assessing potential benefits, barriers and risks
- **some options** are technically **viable**, rapidly becoming **cost-effective**, and have relatively **high public support**. Other options face barriers

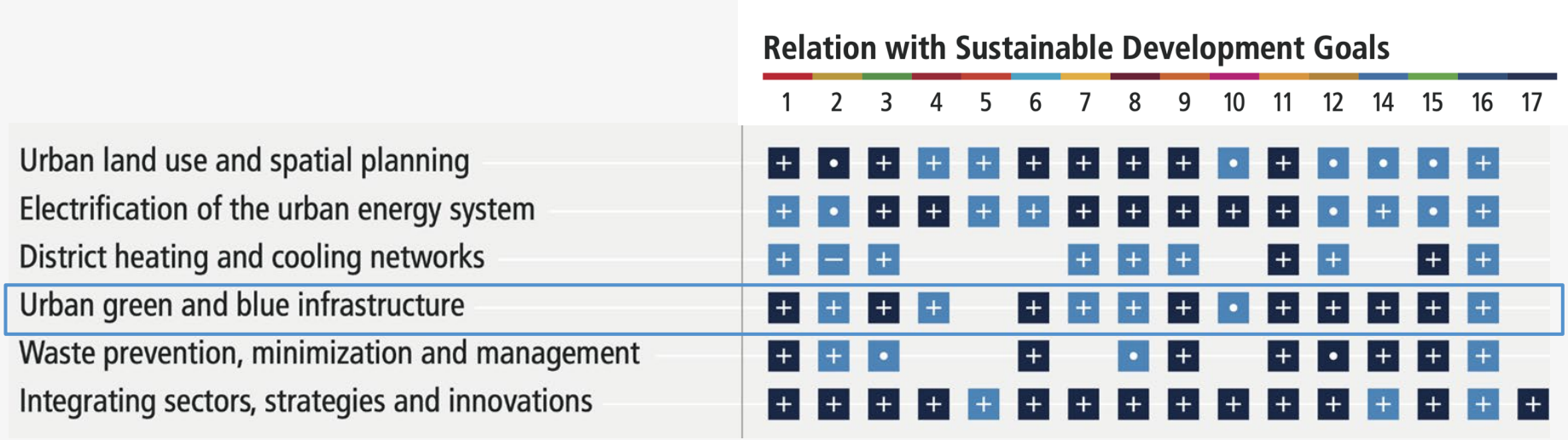
Adoption of low-emission technologies is slower in most developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

Accelerated climate action is critical to sustainable development

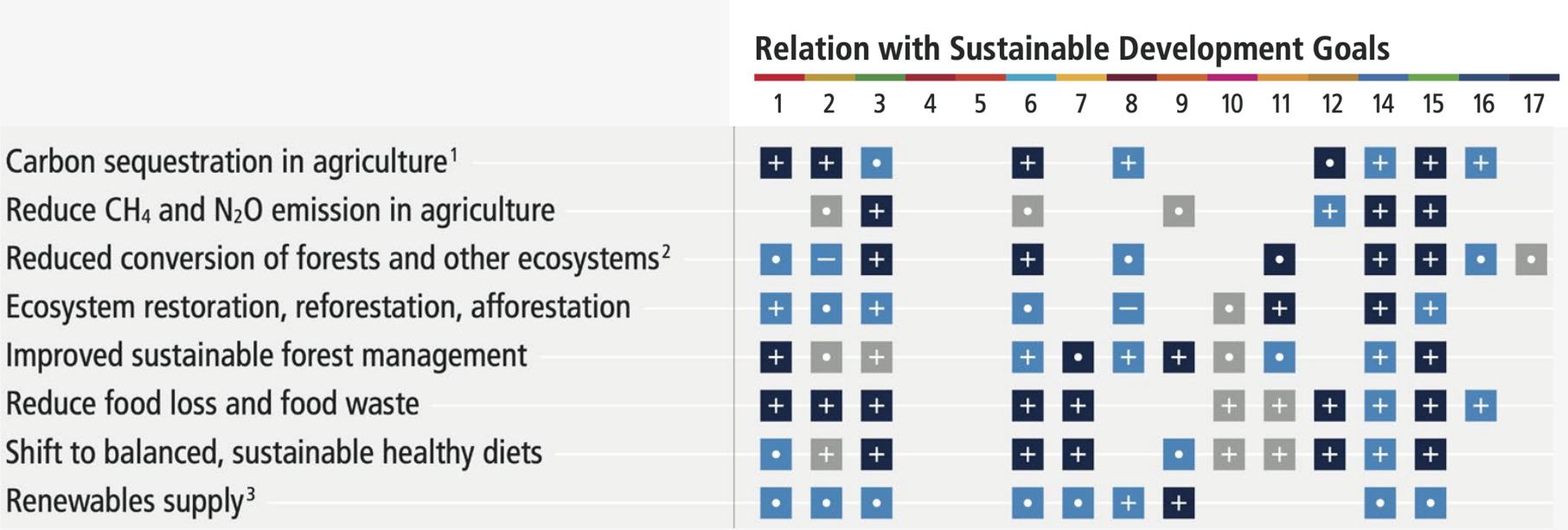
[Duy Pham/Unsplash]


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Mitigation options in urban areas



Mitigation options in agriculture and forestry



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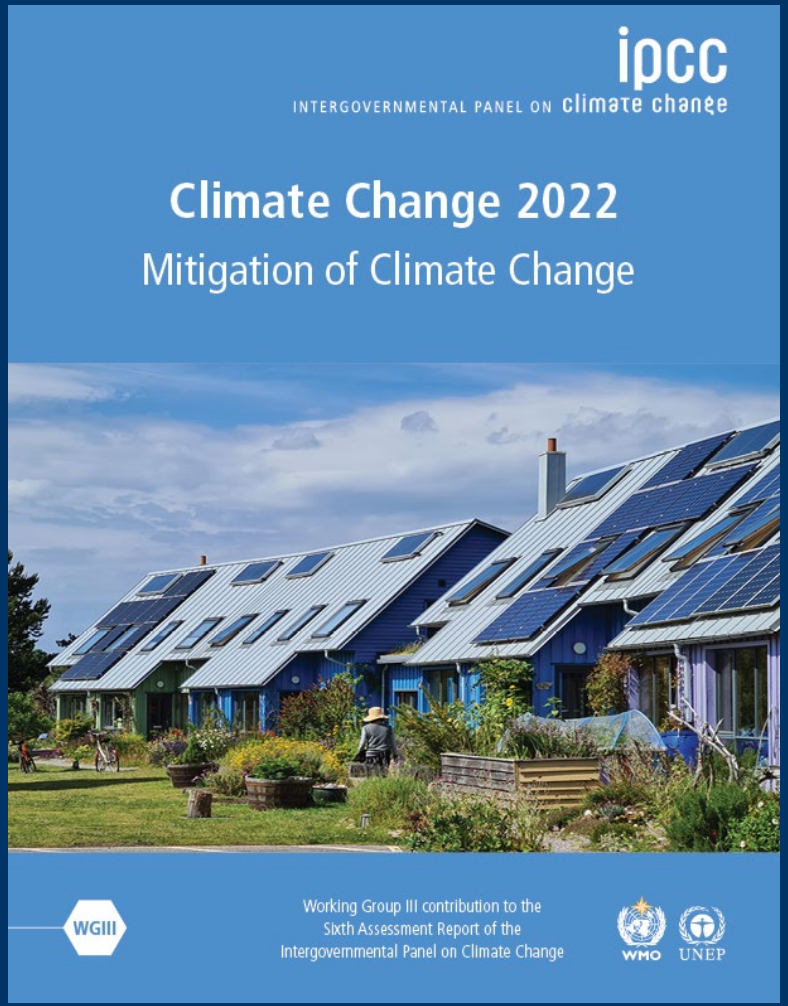
“The evidence is clear:
The time for action is now



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