

Fourth Global Climate and SDG Synergy Conference Youba Sokona, IPCC Vice-Chair

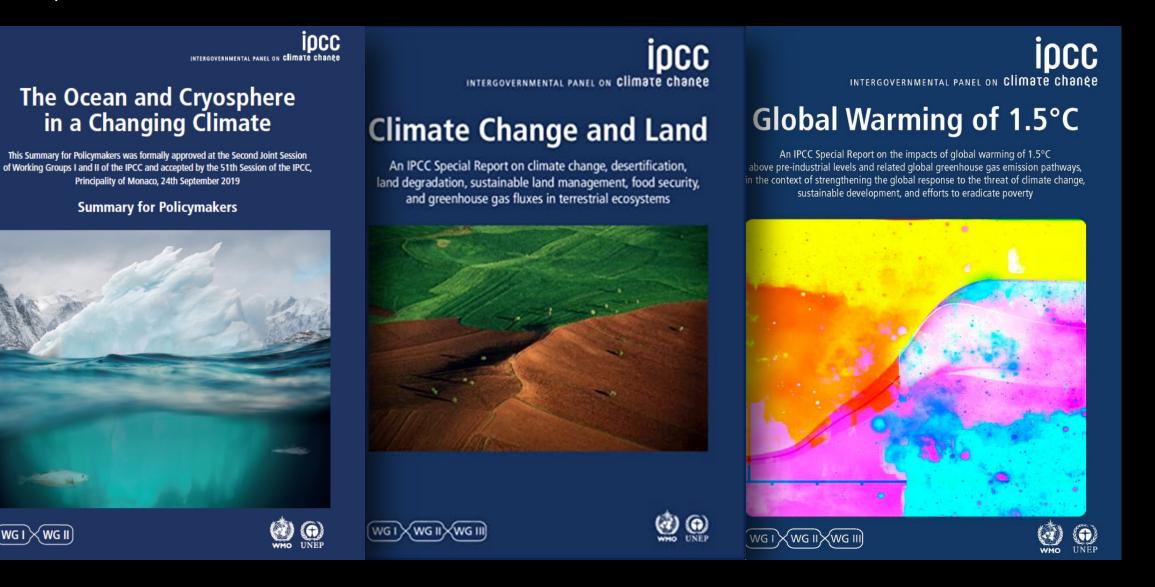
16 July 2023



The State of Knowledge about Climate Change and how we can act?

WGI WGII WGIII **Climate Change 2022 Climate Change 2021** Climate Change 2022 The Physical Science Basis Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Mitigation of Climate Change Summary for Policymakers Summary for Policymakers

Special Report



AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis

Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change Changing Climate

Ocean and Cryosphere in a

WG I XWG II)

Climate Change and Land

Global Warming of 1.5 ^oC



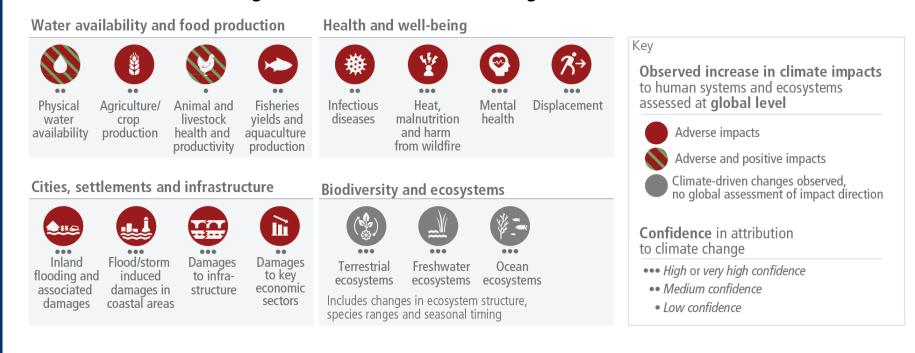
The warning

Pace and scale of climate action are insufficient to tackle climate change

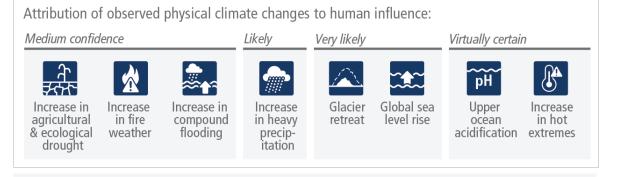


Adverse impacts from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify

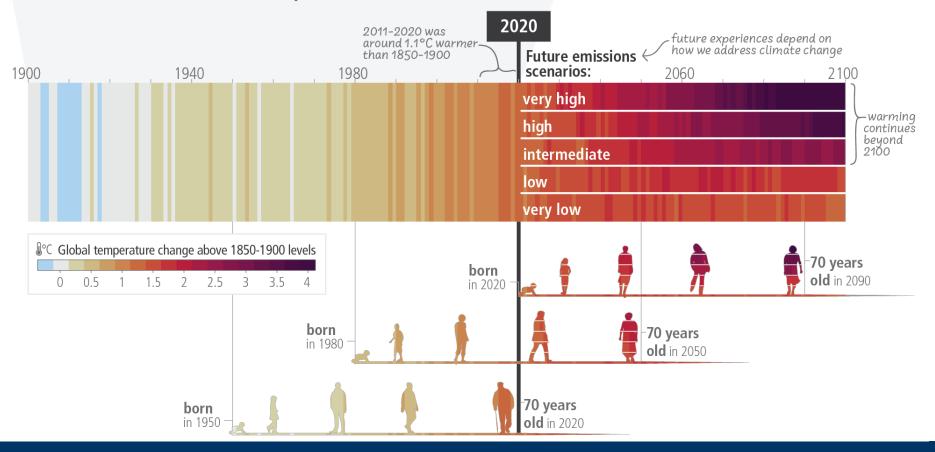
a) Observed widespread and substantial impacts and related losses and damages attributed to climate change



b) Impacts are driven by changes in multiple physical climate conditions, which are increasingly attributed to human influence

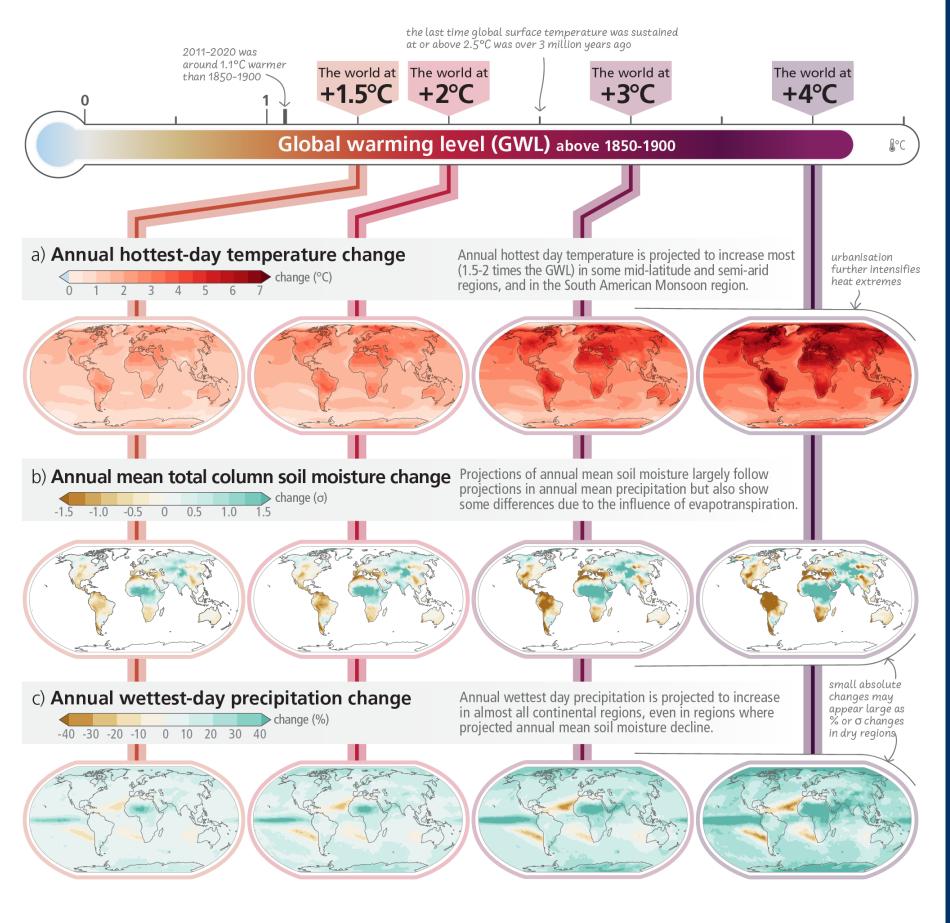


c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



Climate change has already caused widespread and substantial losses to almost every aspect of human life on this planet and the impacts on future generations depend on the choices we make now

With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced



Every bit of warming matters. The warmer the planet gets, the more widespread and pronounced the changes in both average climate and weather extremes become

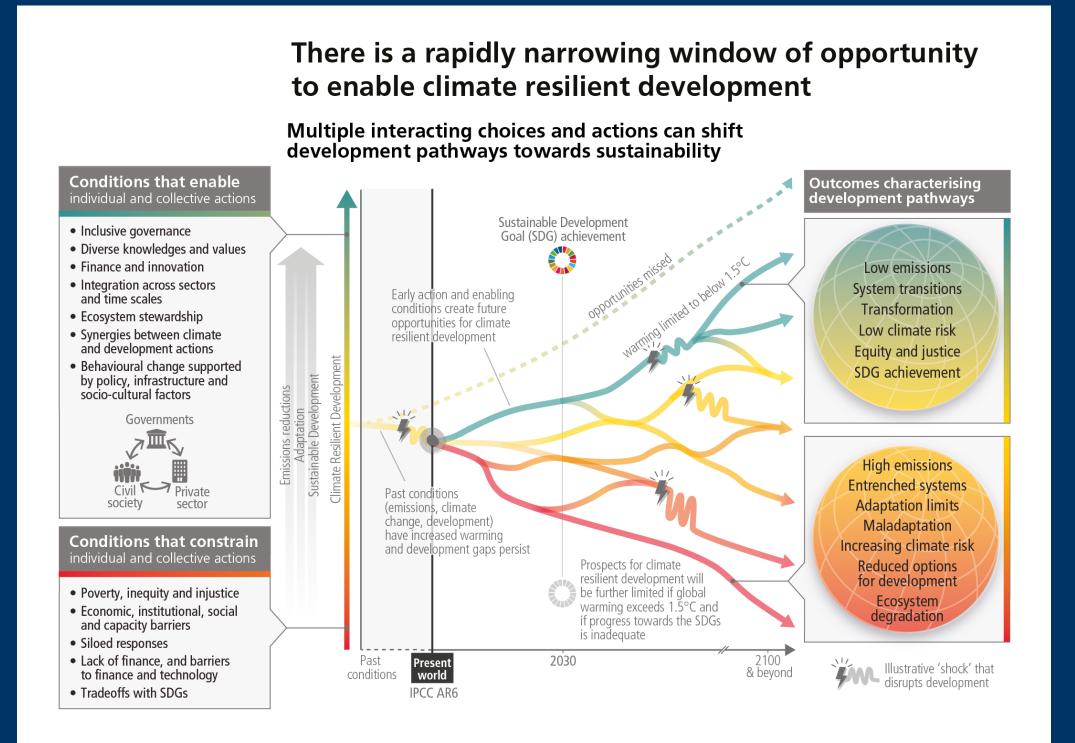
The hope

Mainstreaming effective and equitable climate action now will reduce losses and damages for nature and people.

Climate action provides co-benefits.

Multiple, feasible and effective options are available to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to human-caused climate change.

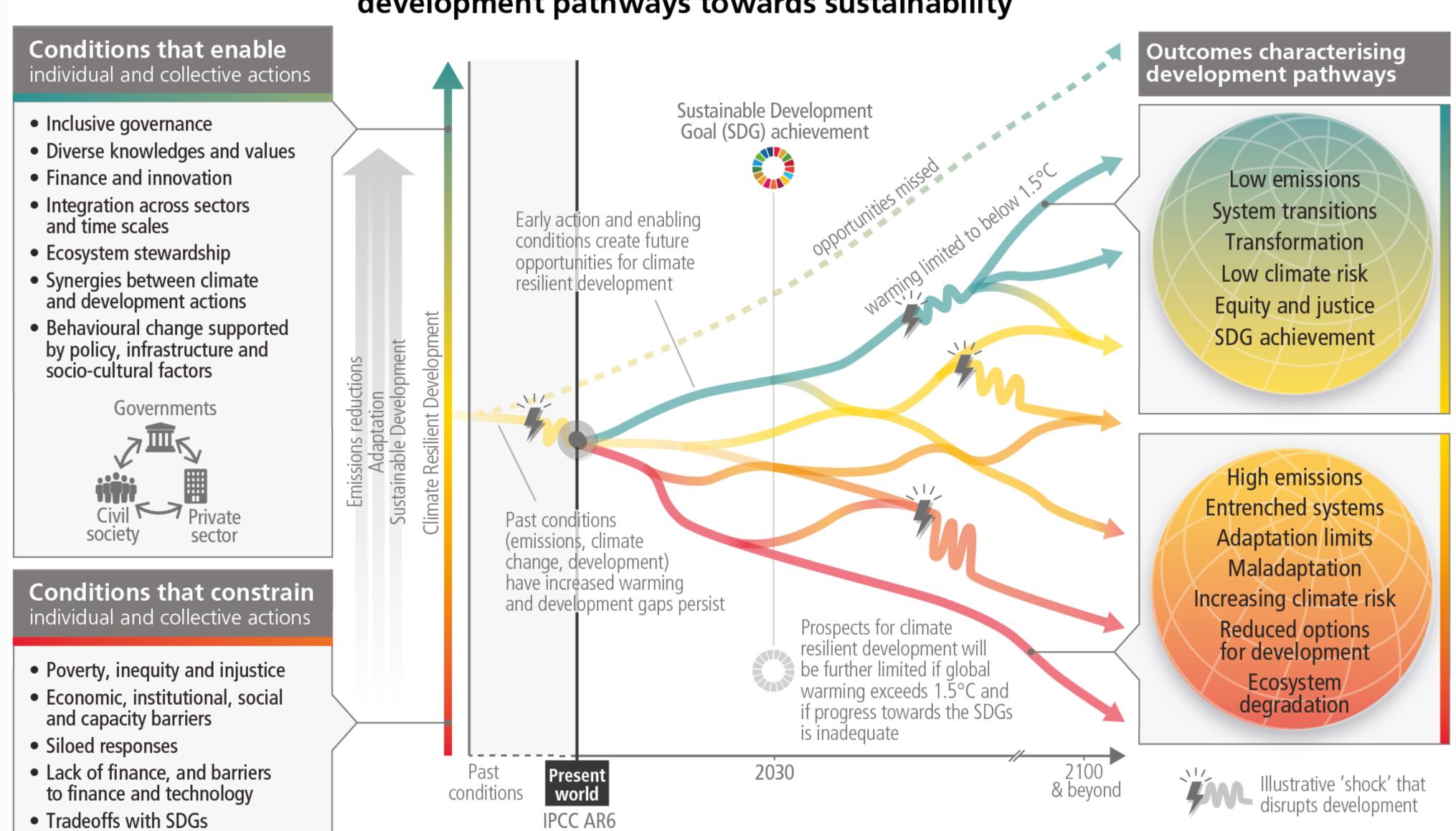




Our choices matter and the faster we act, the better off we will all be – all of us who call this planet home

There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development

Multiple interacting choices and actions can shift development pathways towards sustainability



There are multiple opportunities for scaling up climate action a) Feasibility of climate responses and adaptation, and potential of mitigation options in the near-term at least half of thĕ 2019 level by 2030 Climate responses and Mitigation options adaptation options Energy reliability (e.g. Reduce methane from coal, oil and gas-Resilient power systems Bioelectricity (includes BECCS) Improve water use efficiency Fossil Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)— Efficient livestock systems Improved cropland management Reduce conversion of natural ecosystems Water use efficiency and water Carbon sequestration in agriculture resource management Biodiversity management and Ecosystem restoration ecosystem connectivity Agroforestry -Shift to sustainable healthy diets— Sustainable aquaculture and fisheries Improved sustainable forest management-Forest-based adaptation Reduce methane and N₂O in agriculture-Integrated coastal zone management Reduce food loss and food waste Coastal defence and hardening Efficient buildings-Sustainable urban water management Fuel efficient vehicles Sustainable land use and urban planning Electric vehicles Efficient lighting, appliances Public transport and bicycling Efficient shipping and aviation-Enhanced health services Avoid demand for energy services-(e.g. WASH, nutrition and diets) Onsite renewables – Risk spreading and sharing Fuel switching-Social safety nets -Climate services, including Early Warning Systems Disaster risk management Reduce methane from Human migration Construction materials substitution-Planned relocation and resettlement Carbon capture with utilisation (CCU) and CCS Feasibility level and synergies **Confidence level** in potential feasibility Net lifetime cost of options 50−100 (USD per tCO₂-eq) 100–200 (USD per tCO₂-eq) ••• High •• Medium • Low 0-20 (USD per tCO₂-eq) Cost not allocated due to high Insufficient evidence variability or lack of data GtCO₂-eq/yr 20 b) Potential of demand-side mitigation options by 2050 44% GtCO₂/yr 20 the range of GHG emissions reduction potential is 40-70% in these end-use sectors Land transport **───** 67% Buildings **66%** Total emissions (2050) — %— Percentage of possible reduction Industry 29% - Demand-side mitigation potential Additional electrification (+60%) Electricity Potential range 73% reduction (before additional electrification)

So many of the solutions are:

a) already available today, and

b) benefits us in so many ways addressing health, equity, justice and even economic concerns while increasing resilience and accelerating the transition to a clean energy future

Mitigation and development pathways in the near- to mid-term

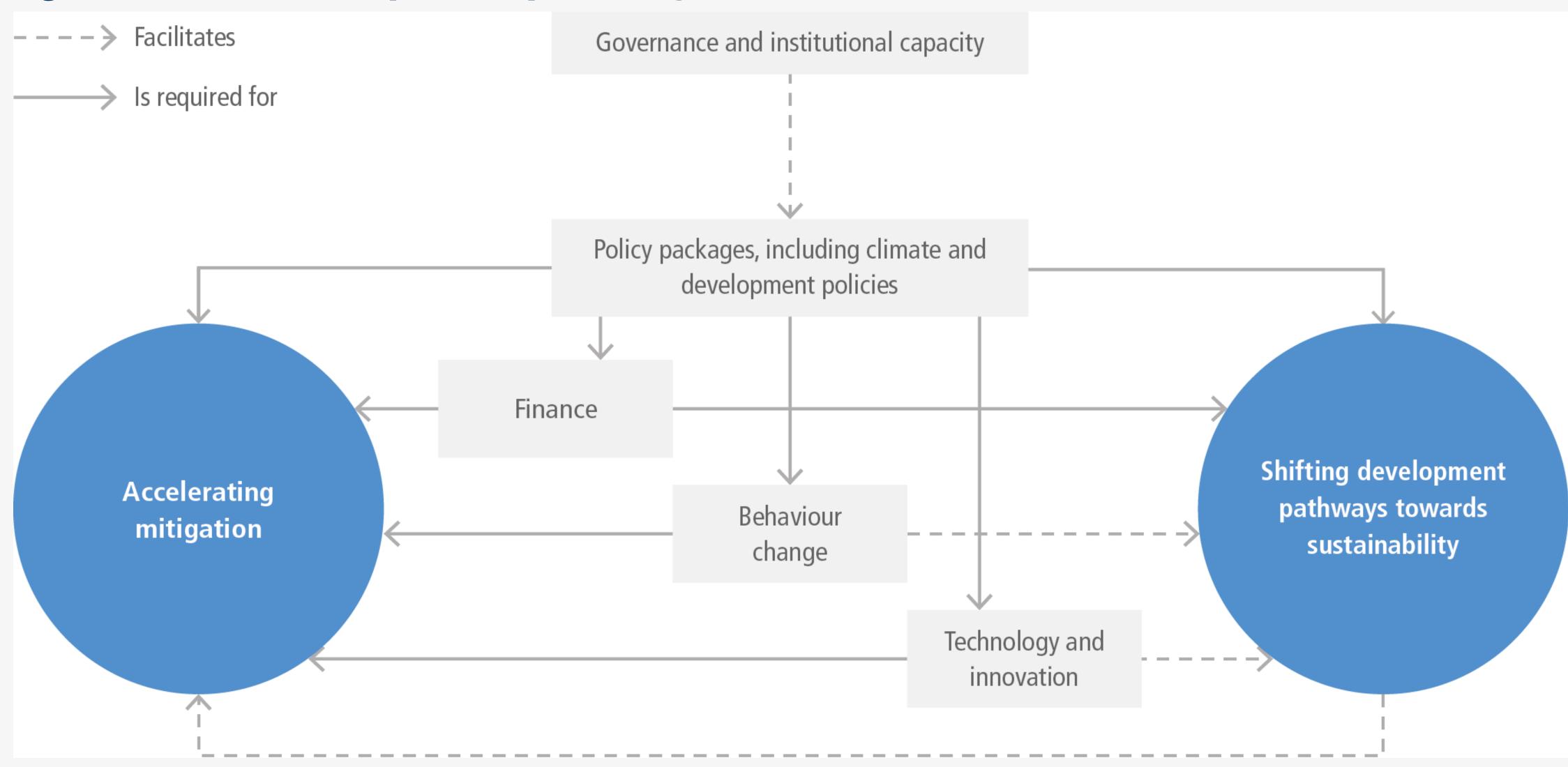


Figure 4.8 | Enabling conditions for accelerating mitigation and shifting development pathways towards sustainability



SUSTAINABLE GENALS





































Accelerating the Transition in the Context of Sustainable Development



Figure 17.1 | Trade-offs and synergies between sectoral mitigation options and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Increased financing for climate action

- 3-6 times the current climate investment
- But there is enough global financing to rapidly reduce emissions
- Developing countries require external funding to meet adaptation needs
- Options are available to scale up financing



Enablers for effective climate action

Political commitment Inclusive governance International cooperation Effective ecosystem stewardship Sharing of diverse knowledge



