UNFCCC GLOBAL STOCKTAKE EXPERT PANEL 2 – ENABLING TRANSITIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE RESPONSE

Mitigation options, embedding options within the wider development context, climate governance, policies and measures, international cooperation

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11 June, 2022, Bonn

Climate target has grown..

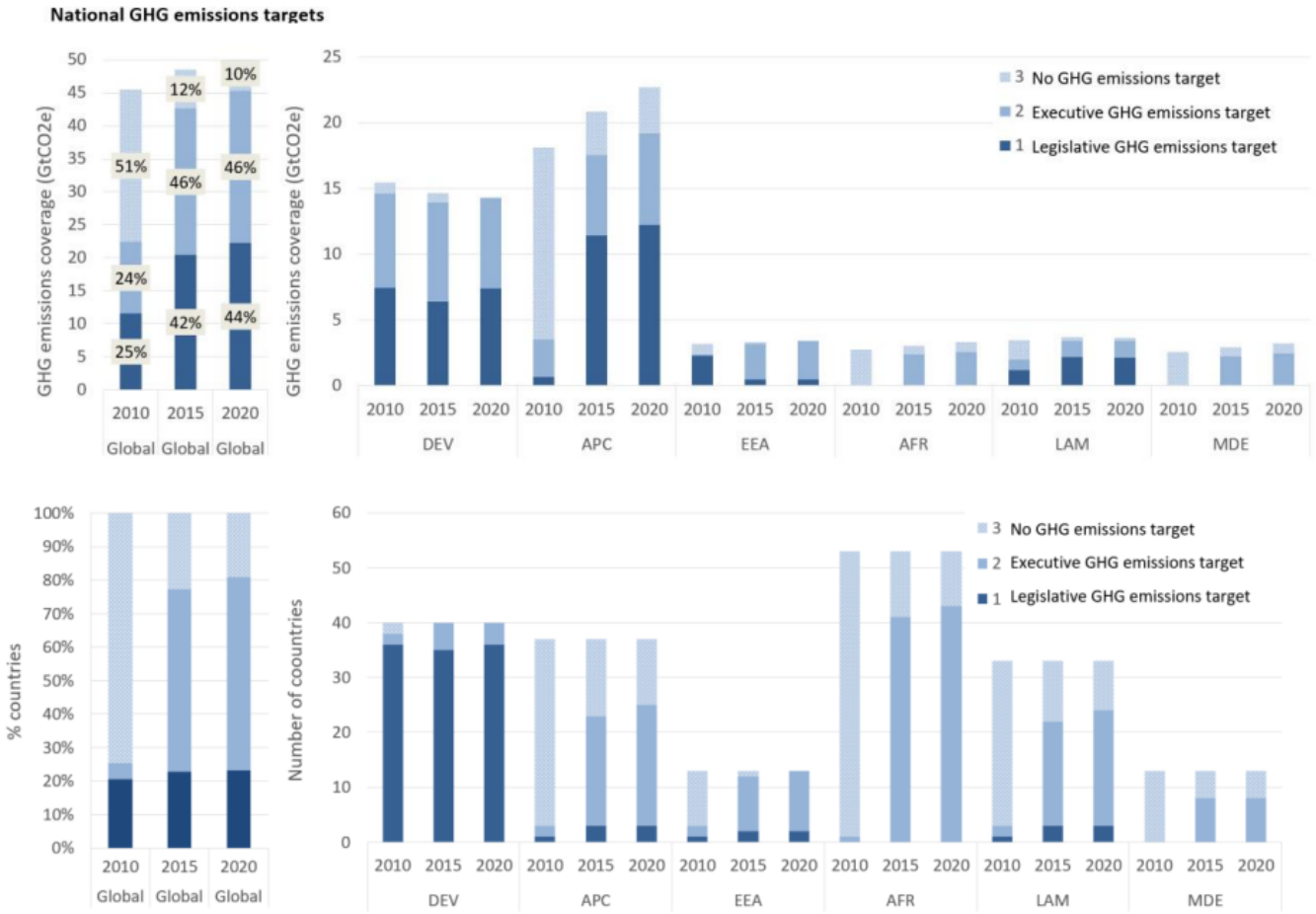

Figure 13.2 Prevalence of targets by emissions and number of countries across region

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..And so have climate laws

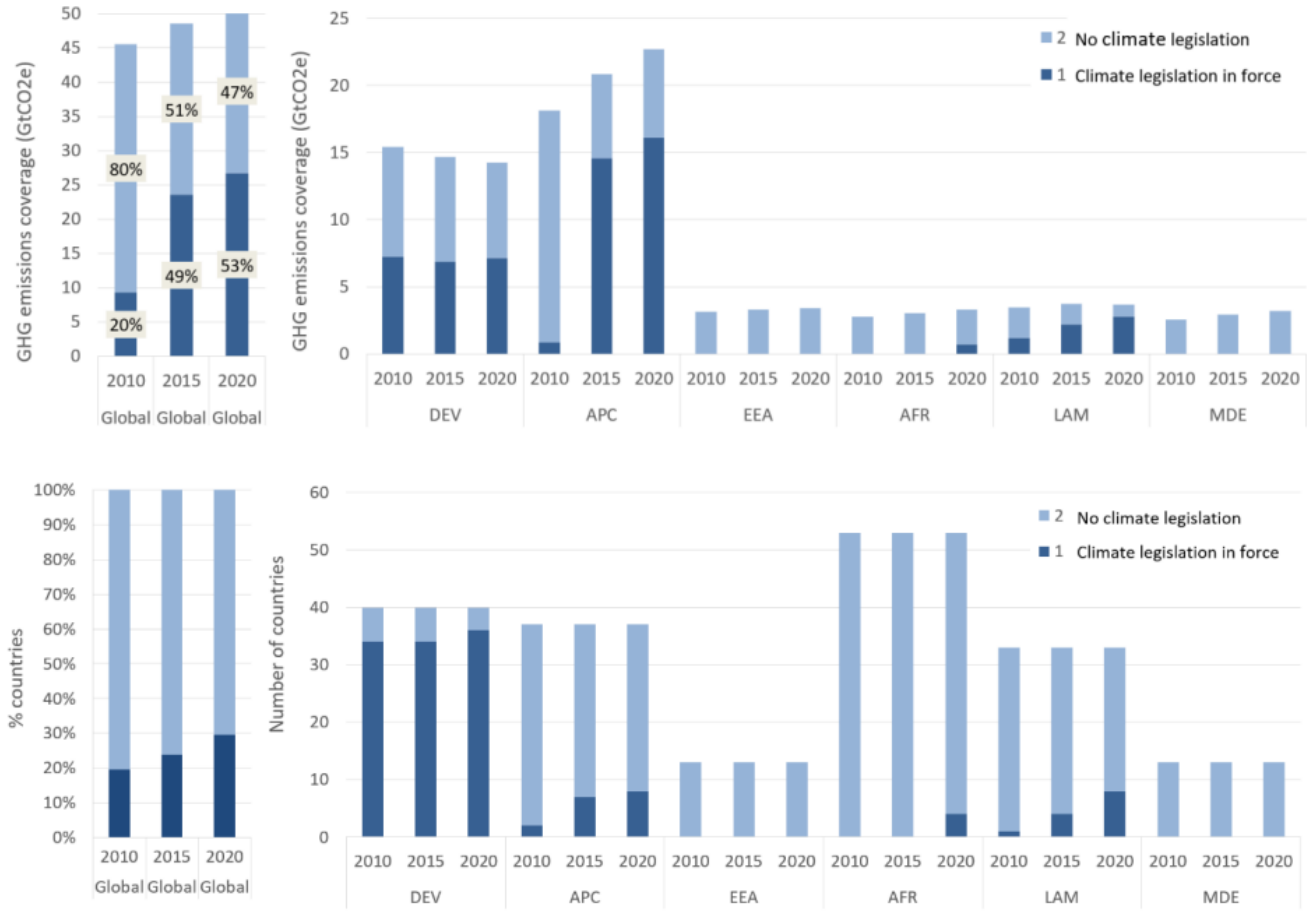

Figure 13.1 Prevalence of legislation by emissions and number of countries across regions

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Table 13.1 Classification of mitigation policies

Category	Examples of common types of mitigation policy instruments
Economic instruments	Carbon taxes, GHG emissions trading, fossil fuel taxes, tax credits, grants, renewable energy subsidies, fossil fuel subsidy reductions, offsets, R&D subsidies, loan guarantees
Regulatory instruments	Energy efficiency standards, renewable portfolio standards, vehicle emission standards, ban on SF_6 uses, biofuel content mandates, emission performance standards, methane regulations, land-use controls
Other instruments	Information programs, voluntary agreements, infrastructure, government technology procurement policies, corporate carbon reporting

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Fall in cost of some RE technologies

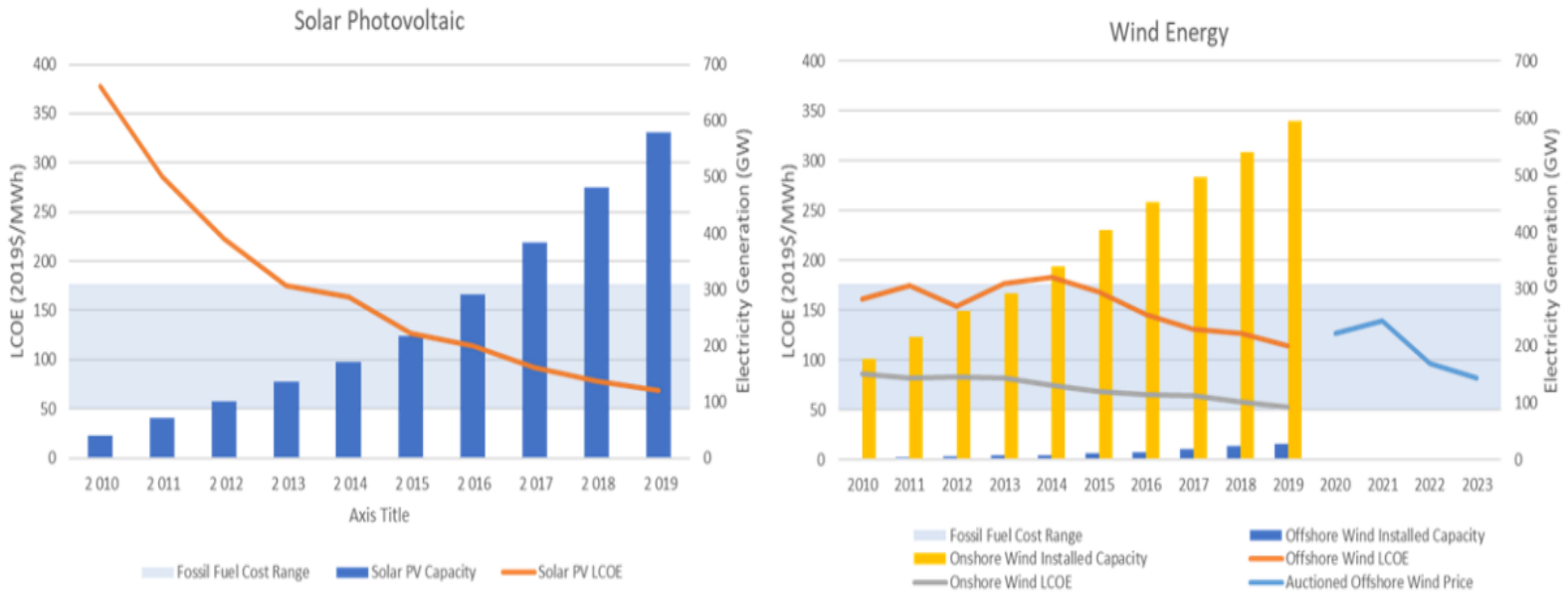

Figure 1.2: Cost reductions and adoption in solar PV and wind energy

Source: (IRENA 2020a,b), with fossil fuel LCOE indicated as shaded blue at USD 50-177/MWh (IRENA 2020b)

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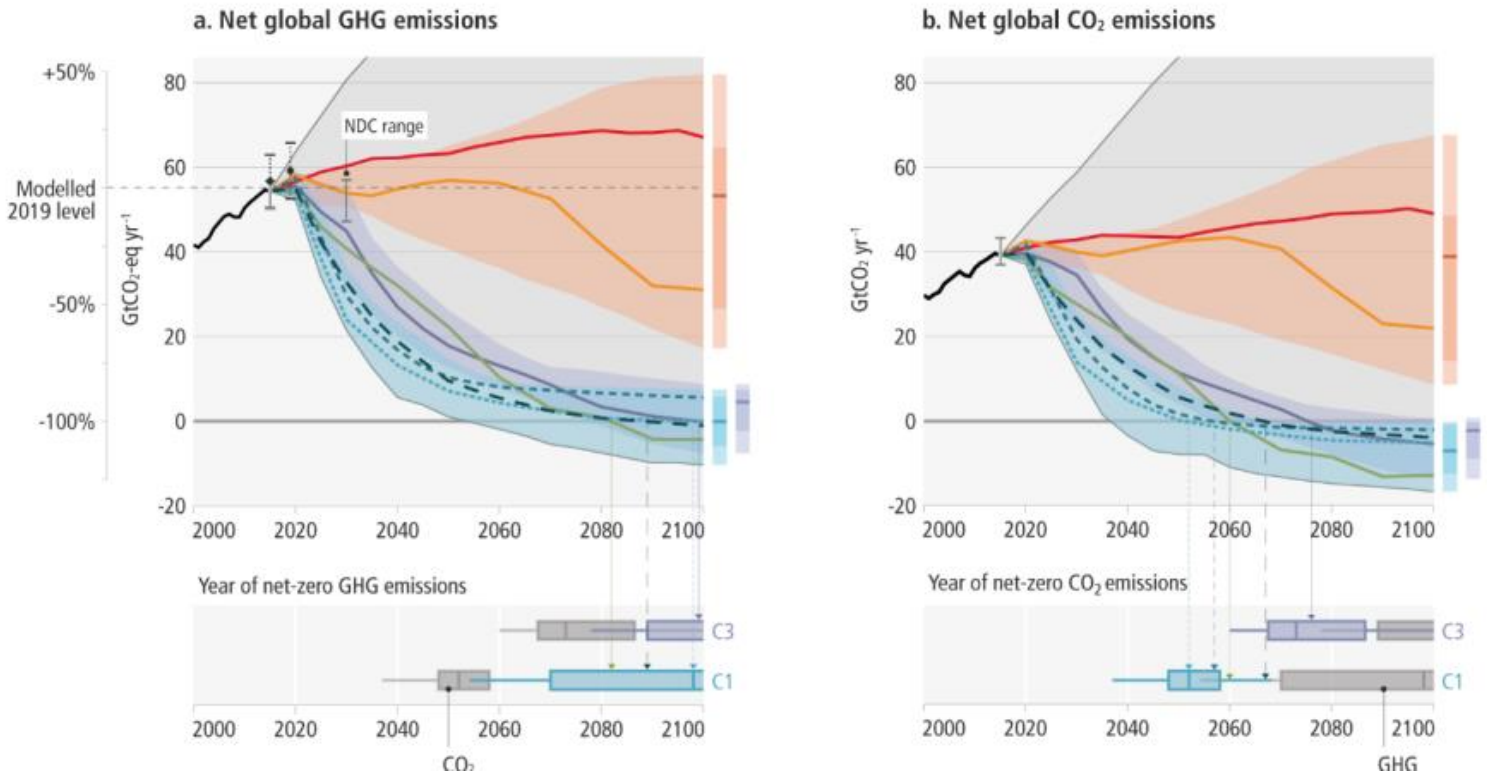
..But big gap remains

Modelled mitigation pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C, and 2°C, involve deep, rapid and sustained emissions reductions.



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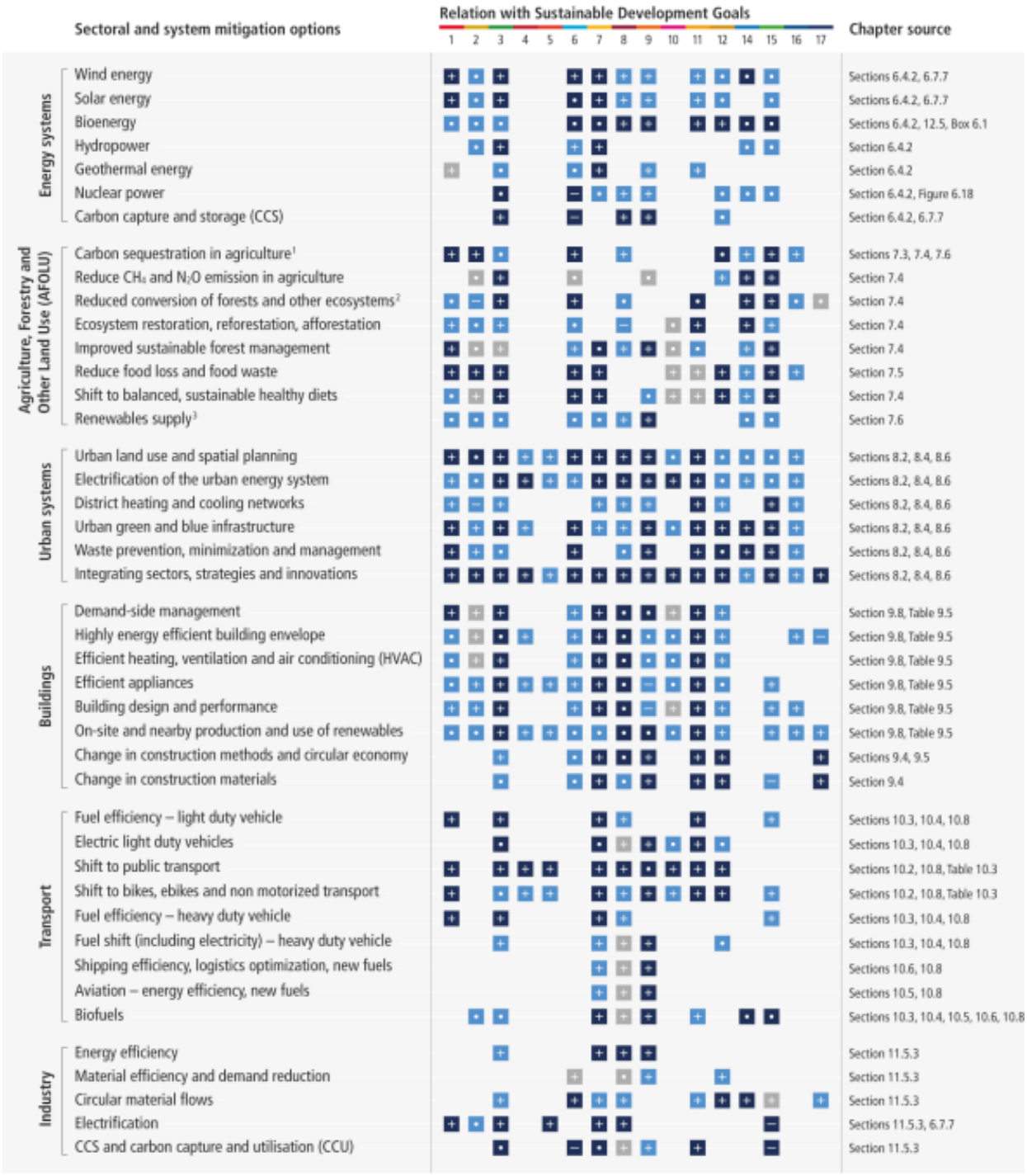
Mitigation options have synergies with many Sustainable Development Goals, but some options can also have trade-offs. The synergies and trade-offs vary dependent on context and scale.



Type of relations:
- Synergies
- Trade-offs
- Both synergies and trade-offs[4]

Blanks represent no assessment[5]

Related Sustainable Development Goals:
- 1 No poverty
- 2 Zero hunger
- 3 Good health and wellbeing
- 4 Quality education
- 5 Gender equality
- 10 Reduced inequalities
- 11 Sustainable cities and communities
- 12 Responsible consumption and production
- 13 Climate action
- 14 Life below water

[1] Soil carbon management in cropland and grasslands, agroforestry, biochar

[2] Deforestation, loss and degradation of peatlands and coastal wetlands

[3] Timber, biomass, agri feedstock

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Drivers and Constraints of Climate Policy

Domain	Factors
Economic Factors	Sectors and services Trade and leakage Finance Investment Technological innovation
Social Political issues	Political Economy Social innovation Equity and Fairness
Institutional Factors	Policy Legal Framework International co-operation

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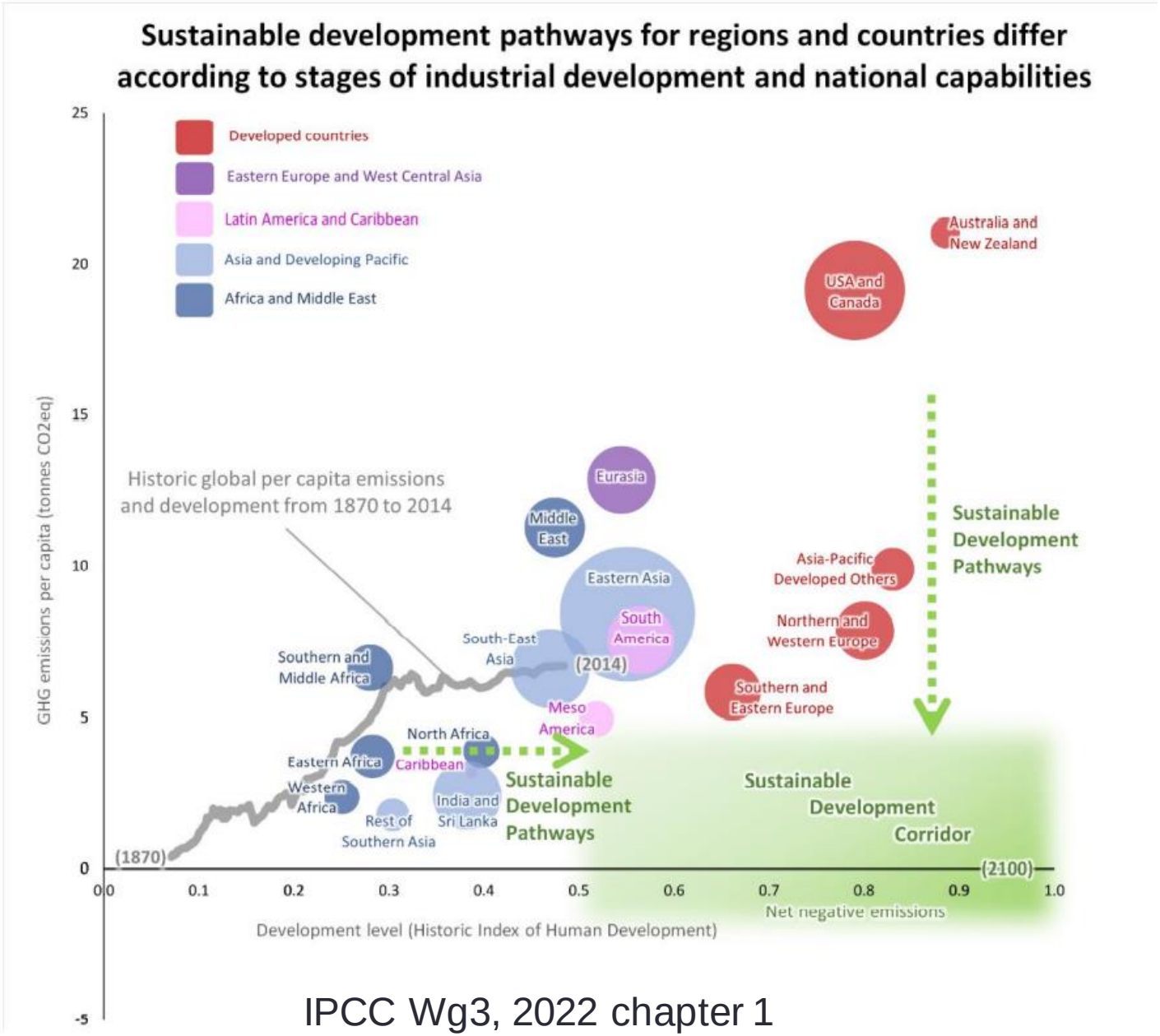

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Table 14.2 Criteria for assessing effectiveness of international cooperation

Criterion	Description
Environmental outcomes	To what extent does international cooperation lead to identifiable environmental benefits, namely the reduction of economy-wide and sectoral emissions of greenhouse gases from pre-existing levels or 'business as usual' scenarios?
Transformative potential	To what extent does international cooperation contribute to the enabling conditions for transitioning to a zero-carbon economy and sustainable development pathways at the global, national, or sectoral levels?
Distributive outcomes	To what extent does international cooperation lead to greater equity with respect to the costs, benefits, and burdens of mitigation actions, taking into account current and historical contributions and circumstances?
Economic performance	To what extent does international cooperation promote the achievement of economically efficient and cost-effective mitigation activities?
Institutional strength	To what extent does international cooperation create the institutional framework needed for the achievement of internationally agreed-upon goals, and contribute to national, sub-national, and sectoral institutions needed for decentralised and bottom-up mitigation governance?

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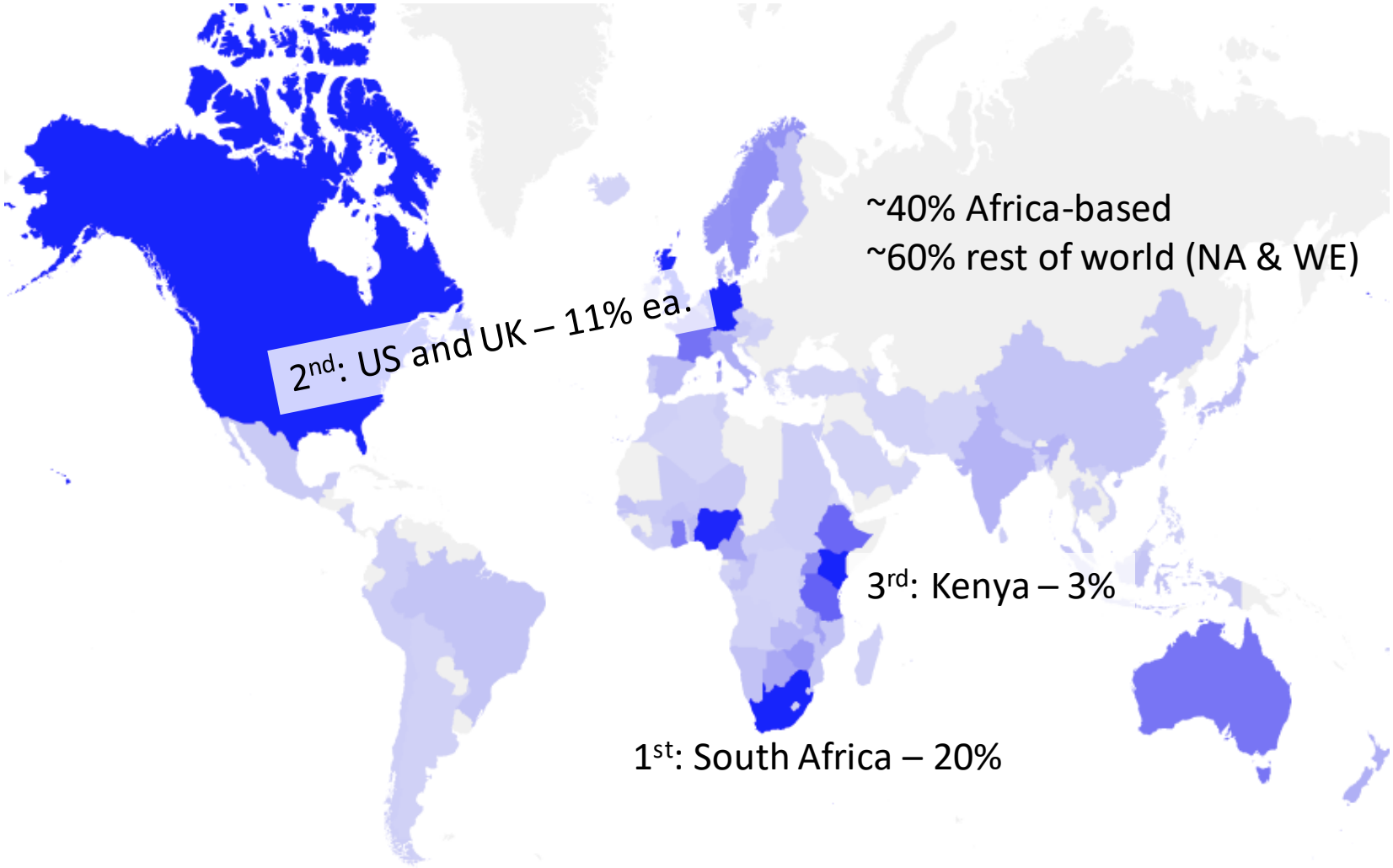
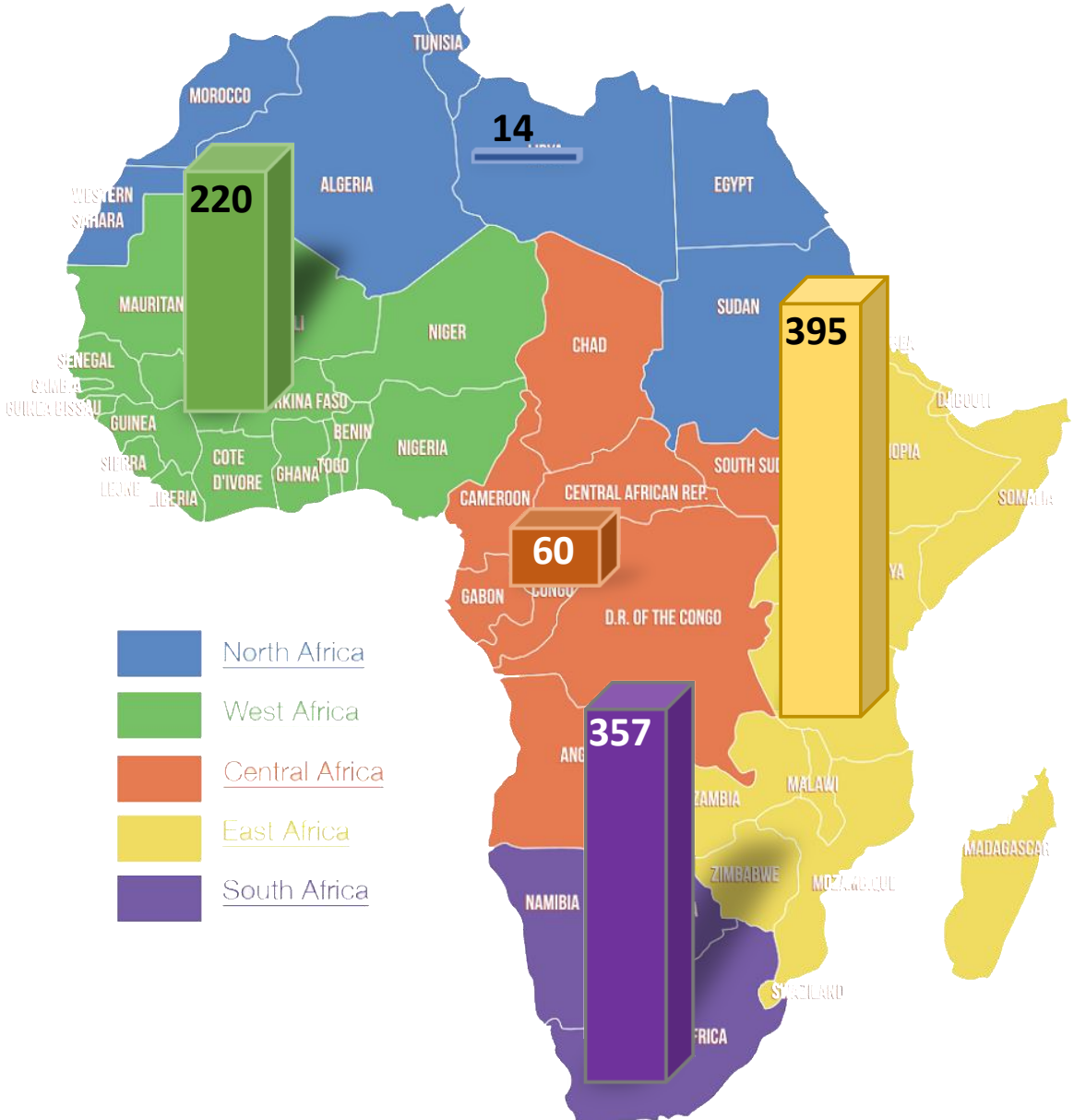
Inequality in Knowledge Production



Inequality in Knowledge Production



Voice Asymmetry

	Chad 11.2m	Germany 81.8	Ethiopia 82.1m	UK 62.4m	Dr Congo 65.9	Brazil 190m	Nigeria 160m	Canada 34m	Algeria 36m	Japan 127m
2000	2	75	5	41	2	66	15	81	8	69
2001	2	56	3	37	2	40	19	46	8	98
2002	2	54	3	43	2	30	8	54	6	73
2003	1	62	0	38	2	55	13	66	14	76
2004	1	46	2	47	6	207	18	71	13	81
2005	1	48	2	83	7	34	9	371	11	70
2006	1	45	0	40	3	15	7	48	1	39
2007	5	101	2	64	9	196	31	61	8	75
2008	2	57	2	42	2	17	11	33	2	54
2009	2	31	7	22	7	34	27	24	11	55
2010	10	110	28	75	58	736	83	93	27	135
Total										


Half full
Optimist
Half empty
Pessimist
Glass of water
Realist
Gas
Liquid
Physicist
Surrealist
Half empty
Half full
Relativist
Utopist
It's not water
Scepticist
Artist