Global Goal on Mitigation, Mitigation Work Programme, Global Stocktake - Key Issues and Progress

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CAPACITY BUILDING AND STRATEGY WORKSHOP
Voicing CSOs Position towards COP 28 and beyond

Venue: BRAC CDM, SAVAR, Dhaka
Date: 11 May 2023

Key findings of IPCC AR6-WGIII

- Observed increases in well-mixed GHG concentrations since around 1750 are unequivocally caused by GHG emissions from human activities over this period. Historical cumulative net CO2 emissions from 1850 to 2019 were 2400±240 GtCO2 of which more than half (58%) occurred between 1850 and 1989, and about 42% occurred between 1990 and 2019 (high confidence). In 2019, atmospheric CO2 concentrations (410 parts per million) were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years (high confidence), and concentrations of methane (1866 parts per billion) and nitrous oxide (332 parts per billion) were higher than at any time in at least 800,000 years (very high confidence).
- Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions have been estimated to be 59±6.6 GtCO2-eq9 in 2019, about 12% (6.5 GtCO2-eq) higher than in 2010 and 54% (21 GtCO2-eq) higher than in 1990, with the largest share and growth in gross GHG emissions occurring in CO2 from fossil fuels combustion and industrial processes.

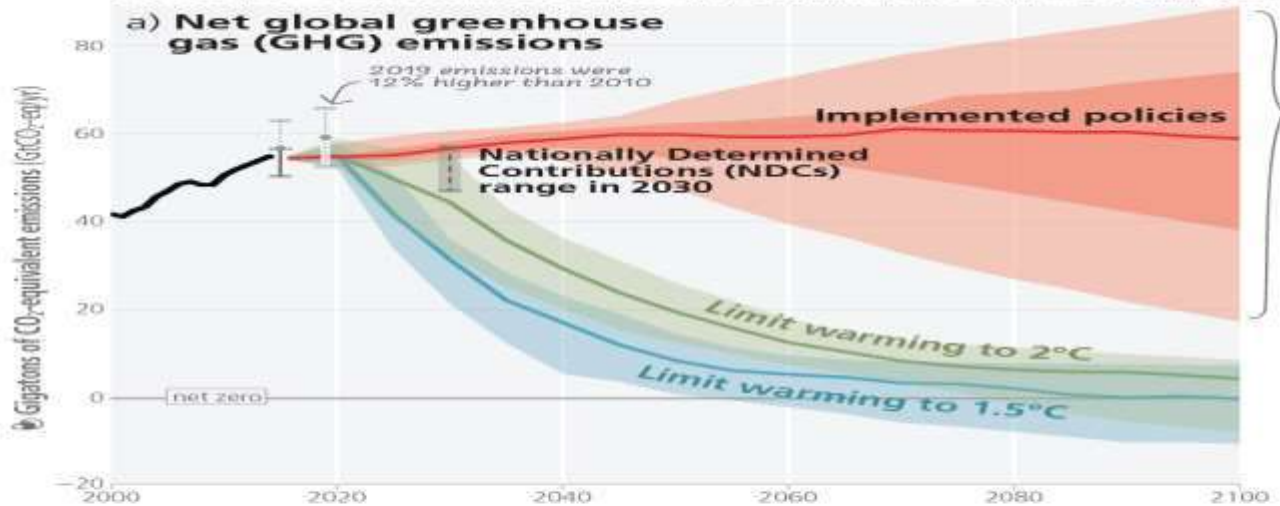
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- Historical contributions of CO2 emissions vary substantially across regions in terms of total magnitude, but also in terms of contributions to CO2-FFI and net CO2 emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry (CO2-LULUCF).
- In 2019, around 35% of the global population live in countries emitting more than 9 tCO2-eq per capita11 (excluding CO2-LULUCF) while 41% live in countries emitting less than 3 tCO2-eq per capita; of the latter a substantial share lacks access to modern energy services. Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have much lower per capita emissions (1.7 tCO2-eq and 4.6 tCO2-eq, respectively) than the global average (6.9 tCO2-eq), excluding CO2-LULUCF.
- In 2019, approximately 79% of global GHG emissions came from the sectors of energy, industry, transport and buildings together and 22%10 from agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU).

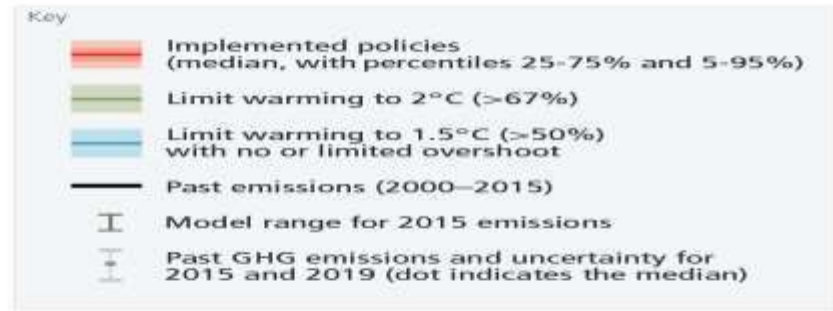
	2019 emissions (GtCO2eq)	1990-2019 emission increase (GtCO2eq)	Emission increase in 2019 relative to 1990 (%)
CO2-FFI	38±3	15	167
CO2-LULUCF	6.6±4.6	1.6	133
CH4	11±3.2	2.4	129
N2O	2.7±1.6	0.65	133
F-gases	1.4±0.41	0.97	354
Total	59±6.6	21	154

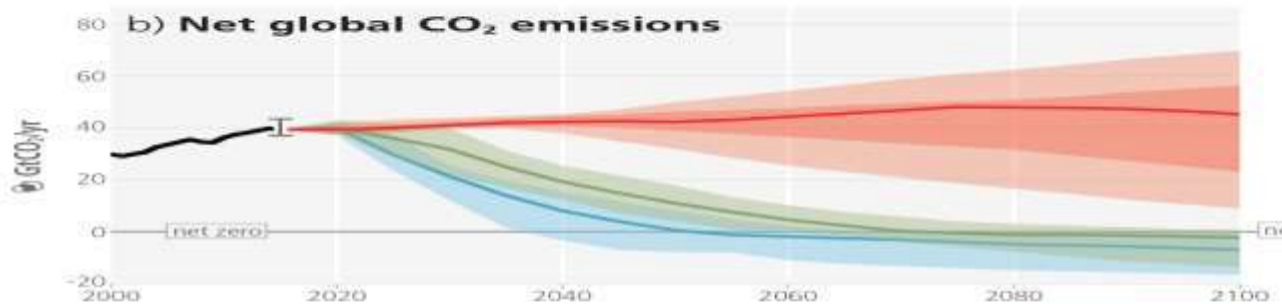
Limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

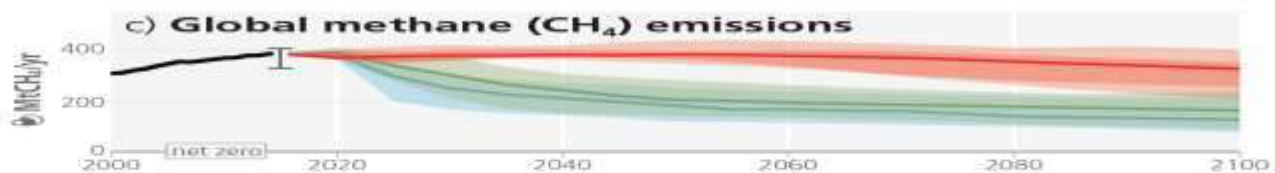
Net zero CO_2 and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors



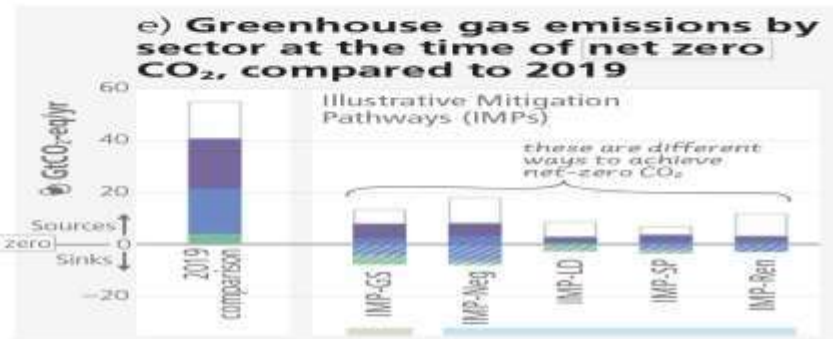
Implemented policies result in projected emissions that lead to warming of 3.2°C, with a range of 2.2°C to 3.5°C (medium confidence)





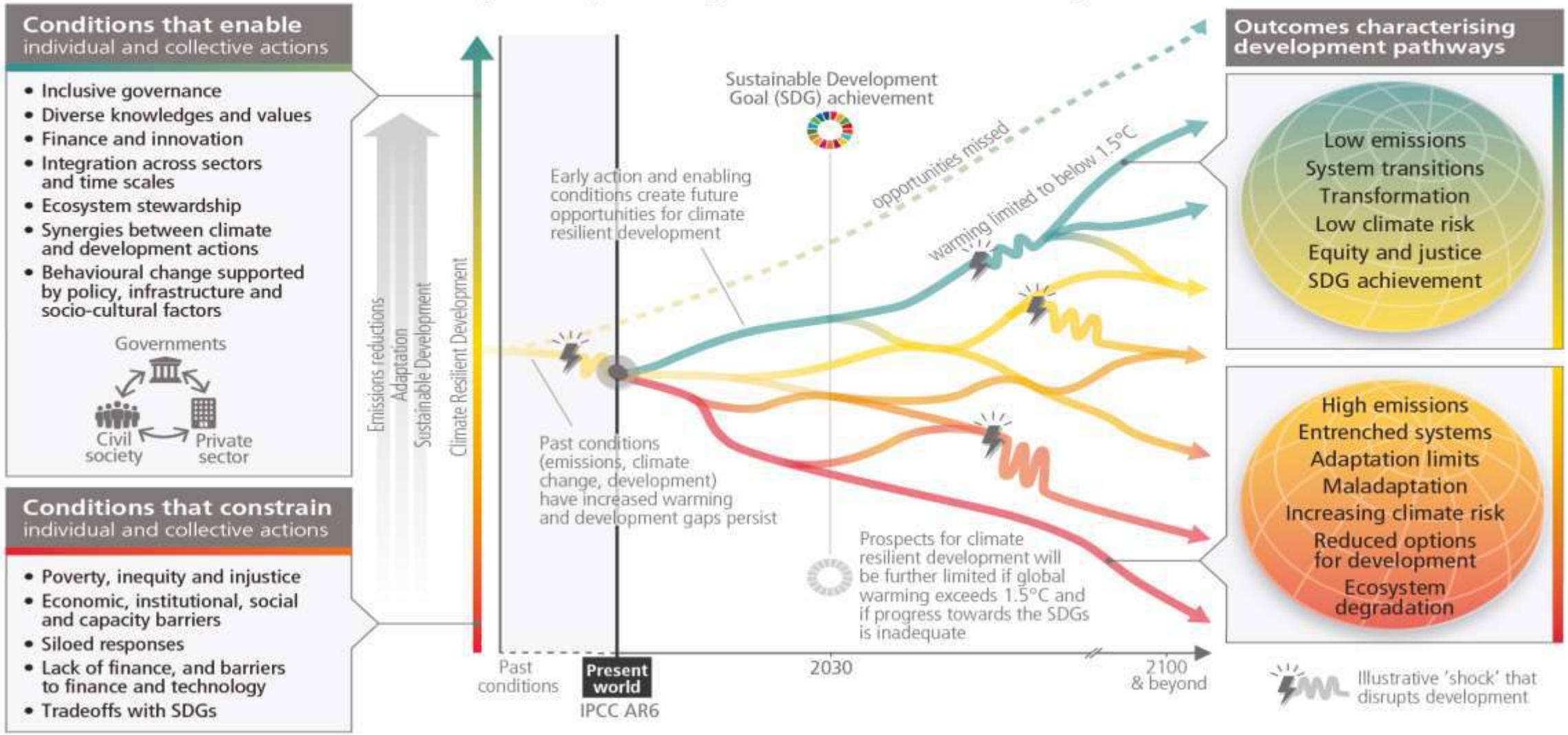






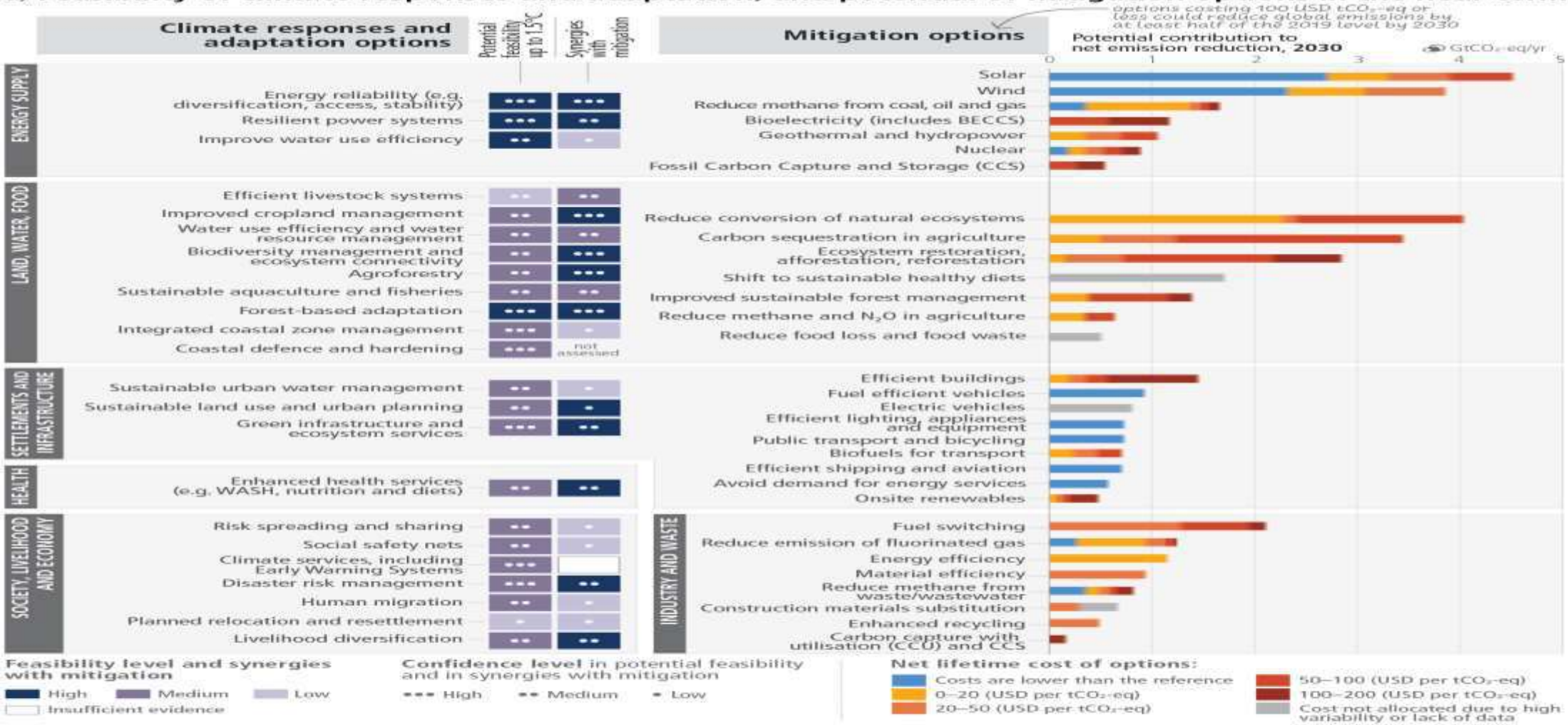
There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development

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



b) Potential of demand-side mitigation options by 2050



Rank	Country	CO_2 emissions (total)
1	China	10.06 GT
2	United States	5.41 GT
3	India	2.65 GT
4	Russian Federation	1.71 GT
5	Japan	1.16 GT
6	Germany	0.75 GT
7	Iran	0.72 GT
8	South Korea	0.65 GT
9	Saudi Arabia	0.62 GT
10	Indonesia	0.61 GT

11	Canada	0.56 GT
12	Mexico	0.47 GT
13	South Africa	0.46 GT
14	Brazil	0.45 GT
15	Turkey	0.42 GT
16	Australia	0.42 GT
17	United Kingdom	0.37 GT
18	Poland	0.34 GT
19	France	0.33 GT
20	Italy	0.33 GT
21	Kazakhstan	0.32 GT

Outcomes of COP27 on Mitigation and MWP

- On the mitigation and related sections of the cover decision for the CMA, a number of elements contained in the Glasgow Climate Pact were restated or reaffirmed – thus largely holding the line on the COP26 outcome and avoiding any significant backsliding. This includes recognizing limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires reductions in global GHG emissions **of 43% by 2030 relative to the 2019 level,** Global GHG emissions peak before 2025, a **renewed request for Parties to revisit and strengthen 2030 targets in NDCs to align with 1.5°C by the end of 2023**, to **accelerate efforts to phasedown unabated coal power and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.**
- A **decision on the operationalisation of the MWP** successfully concluded on the final evening of COP27. A number of key elements of the MWP had been contested through the negotiations, including its scope, timeframe, modalities, reporting, and the connection between the **MWP, the HLMRT and CMA consideration of MWP outputs.** Key elements of the decision at COP27 include:

➢ **Scope** to be based on broad thematic areas relevant to urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation, and to **include all sectors in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thematic areas in the IPCC AR6 WGIII report, etc.**

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- The MWP will **start immediately and continue to 2026 (CMA.8)**, with a view to adopting a decision then on its continuation
- The SB Chairs to appoint **two co-chairs** to lead the running of the MWP **(Amr Osama Abdel-Aziz and Lola Vallejo),**
- There will be **at least two global dialogues each year prior to UNFCCC sessions**, with the possibility of **additional regional dialogues** – with **participation by Parties and non-Party stakeholders**
- A report will be produced on each dialogue (including key findings, opportunities, barriers) and then an **annual compilation report** will be prepared for consideration by the CMA, SBSTA and SBI
- The SBI/SBSTA will consider progress each year (including key findings, opportunities, barriers) and will recommend a **draft decision to the CMA** at each of its sessions
- The MWP co-chairs will **present on the annual report at the annual HLMRT.**
- **Mandated work**

To operationalize the MWP, the work of the MWP will begin immediately after the CMA4 and to continue until its eight session (CMA8) in 2026 with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation of the Program at that session. Additionally, the chairs of the SBSTA and SBI and the Secretariat are given the tasks to successfully operationalize the MWP.

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- The Secretariat with the guidance of two co-chairs is to:

➢ Organize **MWP dialogues** in a manner that results in a facilitative and focused exchange of views, information, and ideas, allows for active participation of Parties and non-party stakeholders, while also encouraging the work of high-level champions to support effective participation of non-party stakeholders **(3-5 June 2023);**

➢ Organize **investment-focused events** with a view to unlocking finance, including for just transitions, as well as identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions that are informed by NDCs, and to support opportunities to enhance mitigation actions in this critical decade **(3-5 June 2023);**

➢ Prepare a **report on each dialogue** that includes a comprehensive summary of what was discussed, key findings and mitigation action opportunities and barriers.

➢ Prepare an **annual report** that comprises information learned and shared from all dialogues in a given year for the consideration of the CMA, SBSTA, and SBI;

- CMA4 *invites* the co-chairs of MWP to **present the MWP annual report** that is prepared by the Secretariat to the **HLMRT** starting at the second round table in 2023.