



The role of governance and institutions: IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report

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Current context

Global policy setting

- UNFCCC
- Kyoto Protocol
- Paris Agreement
- Others including 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Support rising levels of national climate ambition and development of climate policies at multiple levels

In addition:

Rising public awareness
Increasing diversity of actors
Mass social movements
Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Have helped accelerate climate action



Noor 1 and 2 - Ouarzazate Solar Power Station. Richard Allaway



Mitigation

Regulation to date:

- 56 countries with laws regulating GHGs
 - 53% of global emissions
- Expansion of national and sub-national policies
- Uneven policy coverage across sectors
 - limited for agriculture and industrial materials and feedstocks

→ Global emissions reductions

- Decrease in global energy and carbon intensity 2010-2019
- Policies led to avoided global emissions of several GtCO₂-eq yr⁻¹

Mitigation action that has worked:

- Comprehensive, consistent policy packages (instead of single policies)
- Combine policies for
 - mitigation
 - shift development pathways
 - induce behaviour change
- Economic instruments complemented by regulatory policies

Enablers

- Engagement with societal actors
- International financial cooperation



Adaptation

Action

- Progress in all sectors and regions
- At least 170 countries and many cities include adaptation in their climate policies and planning processes - **but progress is uneven and we are not adapting fast enough**
- 60% of all documented adaptation in response to water-related risks and impacts



Herding Academy

Finance

- Increasing, but still **only a small portion of total climate finance**
- Mainly from public sources
- Limited from private sector, and in developing countries



Ethiopia Resilience Projects in S. Ethiopia via Flickr



Actions and policies not sufficient....

- **Implementation gap** between commitments and action
- Current policies = **3.2 °C** [2.2-3.5°C] of global warming by 2100
- We are **ill prepared** for the hazards and extraordinary threats we face today and into the future.
- So, what should the institutional and governance landscape look like, to ensure a livable, safe, just, and sustainable future world?



SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Synthesis Report

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report press conference

Governance and institutions in action



We already know how

- Feasible, effective, and low-cost options exist
- Important role of governance and institutions
- **Industry** – co-ordinated action through value chains
- **Cities and Infrastructure** – integrated and inclusive land use planning
- **Land, ocean, food, and water** - cooperation and inclusive decision making, with Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- **Health and nutrition** – public health policies
- **Society, livelihoods, and economies** – lifestyle changes supported by policies and infrastructure





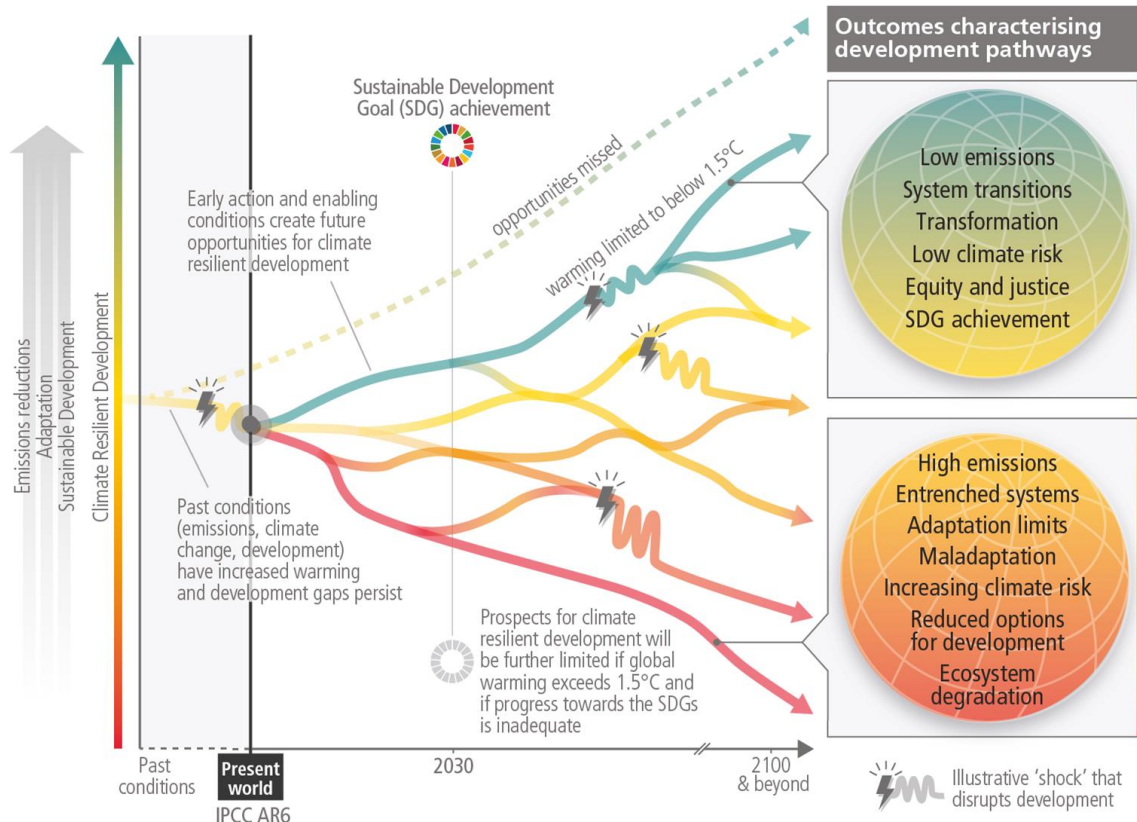
Breaking down the silos

- Many **mitigation and adaptation actions have multiple synergies** with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) e.g. policies that simultaneously control GHGs and air pollution => reduce global warming and improve air quality
- **Sustainable development** can be advanced by:
 - inclusive and equitable approaches that integrate **adaptation, mitigation and development**
 - government, civil society including Indigenous Peoples, and private sector **acting together**
 - integration of decision-making, finance and action **across levels of governance, sectors, and timeframes**
- Policies that **shift development pathways towards sustainability** can broaden the portfolio of adaptation and mitigation responses available.



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Societal choices and actions implemented in this decade will determine the extent to which medium and long-term development pathways will deliver higher or lower **climate resilient development** outcomes.





Scaling up climate responses

- Embedding adaptation and mitigation into **development planning**:
 - reduces vulnerability
 - protects ecosystems
 - enables Climate Resilient Development
- Scaling up mitigation and adaptation responses requires **context-dependent** strengthening of enablers and reduction of barriers
- **May generate disruptive changes - deep fiscal, financial, institutional and regulatory reforms** can offset adverse effects and unlock mitigation potentials





Prerequisites for effective climate change action



Leonid Andronov via Adobe Stock

- **Political** commitment
- **Governance** aspects:
 - Multi-level and inclusive governance
 - Institutional frameworks
 - Laws, policies, strategies
 - Clear goals
 - Co-ordination across multiple policy domains
- **Adequate finance** and financing tools
- Informed by **diverse knowledge**



Climate Institutions



Kumerra Gemechu CIFOR CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 01

- **Climate institutions across levels of government** - such as expert and co-ordinating bodies - are key in effective climate governance
- Enable co-produced, multi-scale decision processes
- Build consensus for action
- Inform strategy settings



Critical enablers for accelerated climate change action



money stevepb via PIXNIO 252787 CC0

Finance

- Needs to **increase many-fold** to achieve climate goals – e.g. investment requirements for 2020 to 2030 in scenarios that limit warming to 2°C or 1.5°C are a factor of three to six greater than current levels
- **Sufficient global capital** to close the global investment gaps
- But **institutional, regulatory and market access barriers**

International Cooperation

- Enhance through multiple channels

Technology

- Enhance technology innovation systems to **accelerate widespread adoption**



Ensuring equity and inclusion in climate action

- For sustainable, transformative change and climate resilient development, prioritize:
 - equity
 - climate justice
 - social justice and inclusion
- To enable deeper societal ambitions and resolve trade-offs with SDGs:
 - **redistributive policies** across sectors and regions
 - **social safety nets**, equity, inclusion and **just transitions**.

Equity, inclusion, just transitions, broad and meaningful participation of all relevant actors in decision making at all scales **are key for accelerated climate action**, as well as for **building social trust** and **supporting transformative changes**.

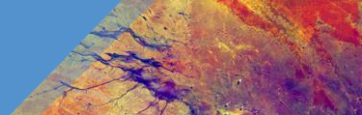




Effective Climate Governance



- Enables **mitigation and adaptation**
- Provides **overall direction** based on national circumstances
- Sets **targets and priorities**
- **Mainstreams climate action** across policy domains and levels
- Enhances **monitoring and evaluation**, regulatory certainty
- Prioritises decision-making that is **inclusive, transparent, equitable**
- Draws on **diverse knowledge and partnerships** for locally appropriate and socially acceptable solutions



THANK YOU

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