

IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C Chapter 5

Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities

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6th Dec. 2018, at COP24 WMO/IPCC Pavilion

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This chapter takes sustainable development as the starting point and focus for analysis of bidirectional interplay with climate actions in a 1.5°C warmer world

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C would make it markedly easier to achieve many aspects of sustainable development, with greater potential to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities

- **Impact avoided** with lower temperature lessens the risks of poor people to experience food and water insecurity, adverse health impacts, and economic losses, particularly in regions that already face development challenges. Makes it easier to achieve SDGs
- **However**, warming of 1.5°C is not considered 'safe' for most nations, communities, ecosystems, sectors and poses significant risks to natural and human systems as compared to current warming of 1°C

Compared to current conditions, 1.5°C of global warming would none the less pose heightened risks to

Eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, ensuring human and ecosystem well-being

Elderly, children, indigenous people, urban poor people, poor laborer...

Prioritisation of sustainable development and meeting the SDGs is consistent with efforts to adapt to climate change

Synergies between adaptation strategies and sustainable development are significant

Pursuing place-specific adaptation pathways toward a 1.5°C warmer world has the potential for significant positive outcomes for well-being, in countries at all levels of development

The deployment of mitigation options consistent with 1.5° C pathways leads to multiple synergies across a range of sustainable development dimensions.

At the same time, the rapid pace and magnitude of change that would be required to limit warming to 1.5° C, if not carefully managed, would lead to trade-offs with some sustainable development dimensions

Appropriately designed mitigation actions to reduce energy demand can advance multiple SDGs simultaneously. Pathways compatible with 1.5° C that feature low energy demand show the most pronounced synergies and the lowest number of trade-offs with respect to sustainable development and the SDGs

The impacts of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) options on SDGs depend on the type of options and the scale of deployment

Appropriate design and implementation requires considering local people's needs, biodiversity, and other sustainable development dimensions

The design of the mitigation portfolios and policy instruments to limit warming to 1.5° C will largely determine the overall synergies and trade-offs between mitigation and sustainable development. Redistributive policies that shield the poor and vulnerable can resolve trade-offs for a range of SDGs

**Mitigation measures consistent with 1.5°C
create high risks for sustainable development
in countries with high dependency on fossil
fuels for revenue and employment
generation**

Risks are caused by the reduction of global demand affecting mining activity, export revenues from fossil fuel sector, rapid decrease in carbon intensity

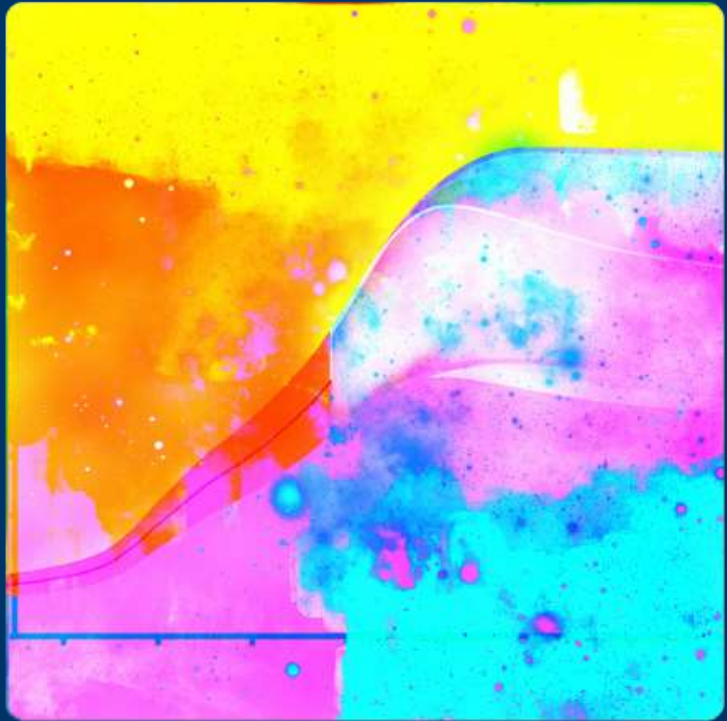
Targeted policies that promote diversification of the economy and the energy sector could ease this transition

Limiting warming to 1.5°C would require all countries and non-state actors to strengthen their contributions without delay. This could be achieved through sharing of efforts based on bolder and more committed cooperation, with support for those with the least capacity to adapt, mitigate, and transform

Addressing challenges and widening opportunities between and within countries and communities would be necessary to achieve sustainable development and limit warming to 1.5°C, without making the poor and disadvantaged worse off

Fundamental societal and systemic changes to achieve sustainable development, eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities while limiting warming to 1.5°C would require a set of institutional, social, cultural, economic, technological conditions to be met

- **Coordination & monitoring of policy actions**
- **External funding and technology transfer better with due consideration to recipients' context-specific needs**
- **Inclusive processes to ensure participation, transparency, capacity building, and iterative social learning**
- **Attention to power asymmetries and unequal opportunities for development to benefit all populations**
- **Re-examining individual and collective values could help spur urgent, ambitious, and cooperative change.**



Questions?