



Mitigating Climate Change in buildings Key findings from IPCC AR 6



Report by numbers







65 Countries



41 % Developing countries 59 % Developed countries



354 Contributing authors



29 % Women / 71 % Men



More than 18,000 scientific papers



59,212 Review comments



Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change

Summary for Policymakers





Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intercovernmental Panel on Climate Change







The evidence is clear: the time for action is now.

We can at least halve emissions by 2030







There are options available **now** in every sector that can at least **halve** emissions by 2030

Demand and services







Land use



Industry



Urban



Buildings



Transport

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Shifting the focus of policies from supply to demand side is likely to change Gvts decarbonisation priorities

Sector	Contribution of direct emissions per sector to global GHG emissions in 2019		Sector	Contribution of direct an indirect emissions per sector to global GHG emissions in 2019
Electricity and heat	23%	Energy	Electricity and heat	0%
Other energy	10%		Other energy	12%
Industry	24%		Industry	34%
Transport	15%		Transport	15%
Buildings	5.6%		Buildings	16%
Agriculture, forest and land use	22%		Agriculture, forest and land use	22%

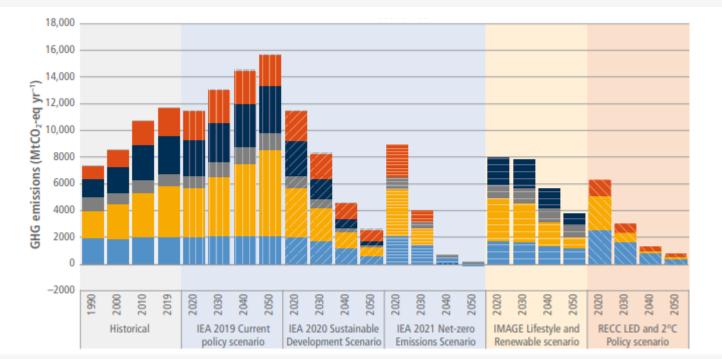
Looking to emissions from energy supply perspective makes buildings the lowest contributor to global energy GHG emissions

Looking to emissions from demand side perspective makes buildings the 2nd highest contributor to global energy GHG emissions





In 2019, the contribution of buildings to global emissions reached 21% when 3 scopes* of emissions are considered



^{*}The three scope of emissions include direct, indirect and embodied emissions (in cement and steel only due to lack of data)

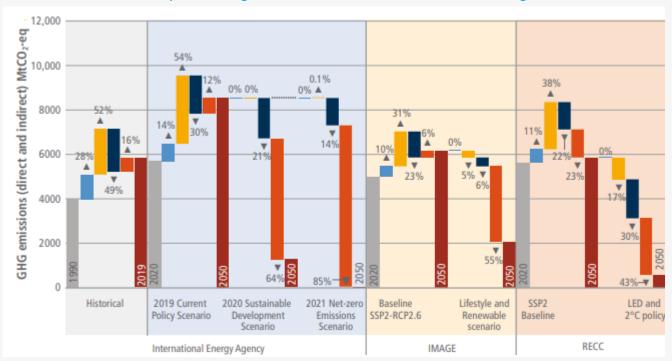
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The lack of sufficiency policies has and will continue to offset efficiency improvements

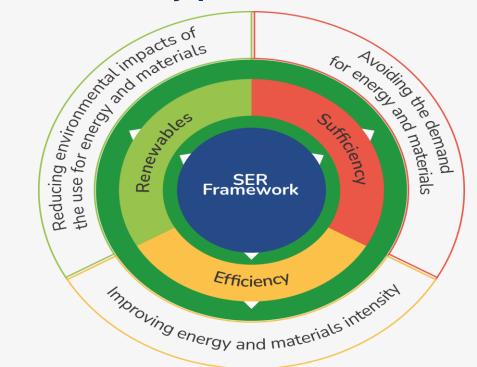
Decomposition of global GHG emissions in residential buildings







Capturing the full mitigation potential requires considering sufficiency policies

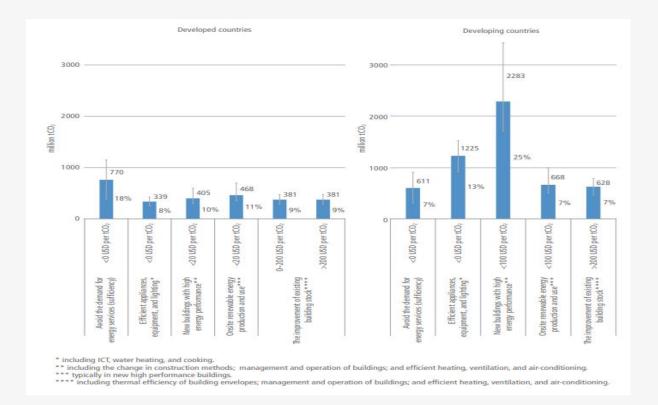


"Sufficiency is a set of policy measures and daily practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land and water while delivering human wellbeing for all within planetary boundaries."





Sufficiency and some efficiency measures are at no cost for end-users in developed countries

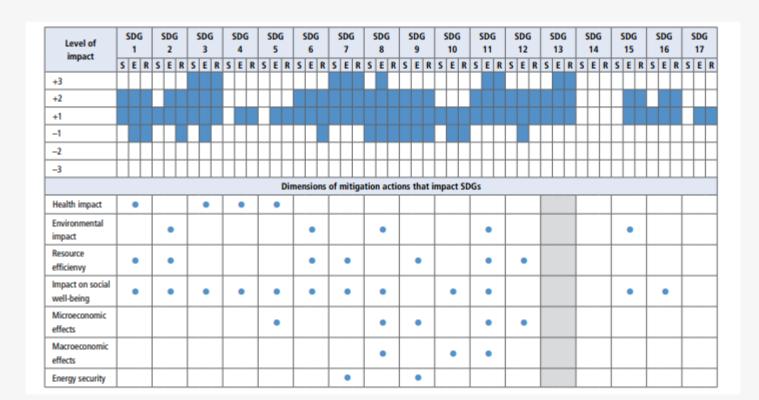


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Climate neutral building stock will contribute to meeting at least 10 SDGs







Decarbonising buildings requires moving towards the SER (sufficiency-efficiency and renewable) policy framework







Net zero emissions global building stock by 2050 is possible if:

- the existing policy framework composed of efficiency and renewable includes sufficiency measures
- land use and urban planning policies are considered in climate mitigation policy packages targeting buildings
- measures implemented in the current decade do not lock buildings in carbon
- existing buildings are renovated to the zero emissions standard







Unless there are immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, 1.5°C is beyond reach.





Thank You

Dr Yamina Saheb

OpenExp

Yamina.saheb@openexp.eu

For More Information:

IPCC Secretariat: ipcc-sec@wmo.int

IPCC Press Office: ipcc-media@wmo.int

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