

Climate crisis: Transition of global economy way off track

October 26 2022, by Marlowe HOOD



The findings are 'an urgent wakeup call for decision-makers'.

Across virtually every sector, the greening of the global economy is unfolding far too slowly to stave off climate catastrophe, according to a sobering report Wednesday from a consortium of research organizations.

From power, industry and transport to food production, deforestation and finance, progress across 40 key indicators must accelerate dramatically—in many cases ten-fold or more—to stay in line with the Paris treaty goal of capping [global warming](#) at 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Earth's surface has already warmed 1.2C, enough to unleash a deadly and costly crescendo of [climate](#)-enhanced storms, floods, droughts and heatwaves.

In at least five areas those trend lines are still moving in the wrong direction entirely, according to the 200-page analysis, which comes 12 days ahead of crunch UN climate talks in Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt.

These include the share of natural gas in [electricity generation](#), the share of kilometers traveled by passenger cars, and [carbon pollution](#) from agriculture.

"We are not winning in any sector," said Ani Dasgupta, head of the World Resources Institute, one of half-a-dozen climate policy think tanks that contributed to the report.

The findings, he said, are "an urgent wakeup call for [decision-makers](#) to commit to real transformation across every aspect of our economy".

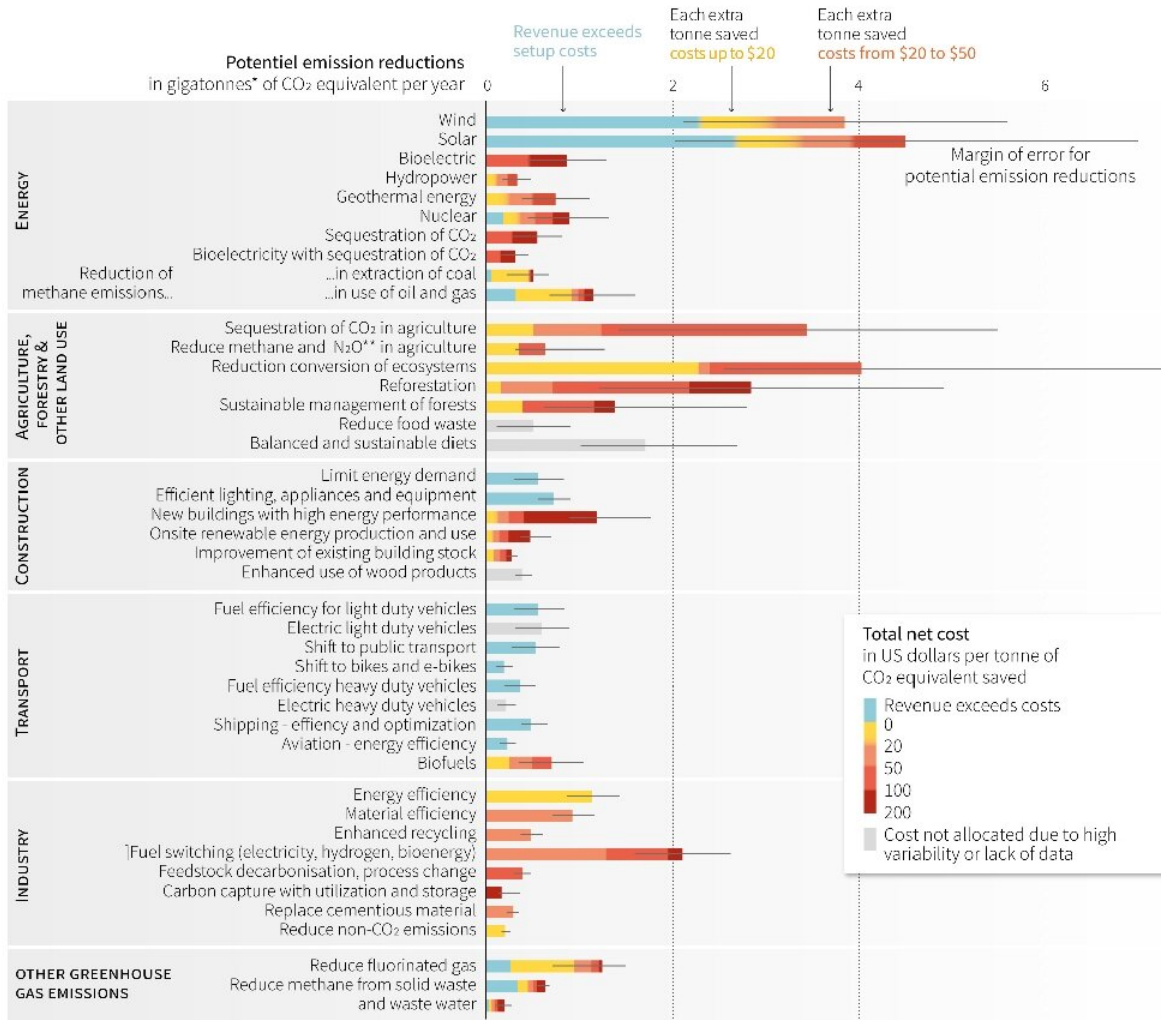
Clean energy

Comparing current efforts to those required by 2030 and mid-century to limit warming to 1.5C, researchers quantified the global gap in climate action.

"The hard truth is that none of the 40 indicators we assessed are on track to achieve their 2030 targets," said lead author Sophia Boehm, a researcher at Systems Change Lab.

THE COST OF MEASURES TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING

Costs of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Source: IPCC, Working Group III

*1 gigatonne = 1 billion tonnes

**Nitrous oxide, a major greenhouse gas

Measures to reduce global warming with their potential greenhouse gas reductions and costs to 2030.

To prevent dangerous overheating, global [carbon](#) pollution must decline 40 percent by the end of this decade. By 2050, the world must be [carbon neutral](#), compensating any remaining emissions with CO₂ removal.

Most worrying, the authors said in a briefing, are shortfalls in the power sector and the lack of progress in halting deforestation.

The phase-out of coal used to generate electricity without filtering CO₂ emissions must happen six times faster, equivalent to retiring nearly 1,000 [coal-fired power plants](#) annually over the next seven years, they found.

The power sector is the biggest source of global CO₂ emissions, and coal—accounting for nearly 40 percent of electricity worldwide—is by far the most carbon intensive of fossil fuels.

"If our solution to many things is electrification, then we need to make sure that electricity is clean and free of fossil fuels," said co-author Louise Jeffery, an analyst at New Climate Institute.

Huge increases in solar and [wind power](#) have not been enough to keep up with expanding demand for energy.

'Irreversible' forest loss

Progress on deforestation must accelerate two- to three-fold to keep the 1.5C goal within striking distance, according to the report.

"The loss of primary forest is irreversible, both in terms of carbon storage and as a haven for biodiversity," said co-author Kelly Levin, chief of science, data and systems change at the Bezos Earth Fund.

"If meeting the 1.5C target is challenging now, it is completely impossible when you chip away at our carbon sinks," she added, referring to the role of forests and soil in absorbing some 30 percent of humanity's carbon pollution.



Huge increases in solar and wind power have not been enough to keep up with expanding demand for energy.

Other key findings from the report on the pace of change needed this decade:

—Public transport systems such as metros, light-rail and public bus networks must expand six times faster;

—The amount of carbon emitted in cement production must decline 10 times faster;

Per-capital meat consumption—still on the increase

The report also looked at climate finance.

"Governments and private institutions are failing to deliver on the Paris Agreement's goals of aligning financial flows with the 1.5C limit," said Claire Fyson, an analyst at Climate Analytics.

The analysis showed that global climate finance—sure to be a key sticking point at UN talks in Egypt—must grow more than 10 times faster than recent trends, from \$640 billion in 2022 to \$5.2 in 2030.

At the same time, governments are still pouring money into fossil fuels, spending nearly \$700 billion of public financing on coal, oil and gas in 2020.

Major economies nearly doubled the amount they spend on fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies between 2020 and 2021.

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