

IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

Avoided Impacts:
Guiding AMBITION in
mitigation and adaptation



Impacts of global warming 1.5°C: Where should we go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

- Less extreme weather where people live, including extreme heat and rainfall
- By 2100, global mean sea level rise will be around 10 cm lower but may continue to rise for centuries
- 10 million fewer people exposed to risk of rising seas (...less coastal ecosystems exposed)

Jason Florio / Aurora Photos







Where do we want to go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

- Lower impact on biodiversity and species
- Smaller reductions in yields of maize, rice, wheat crop yields
- Global population exposed to water shortages is up to 50% less (also less water shortages for ecosystems)









Where do we want to go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

- Lower risk to fisheries & the livelihoods that depend on them
- Up to several hundred million fewer people exposed to climate-related risk and susceptible to poverty by 2050







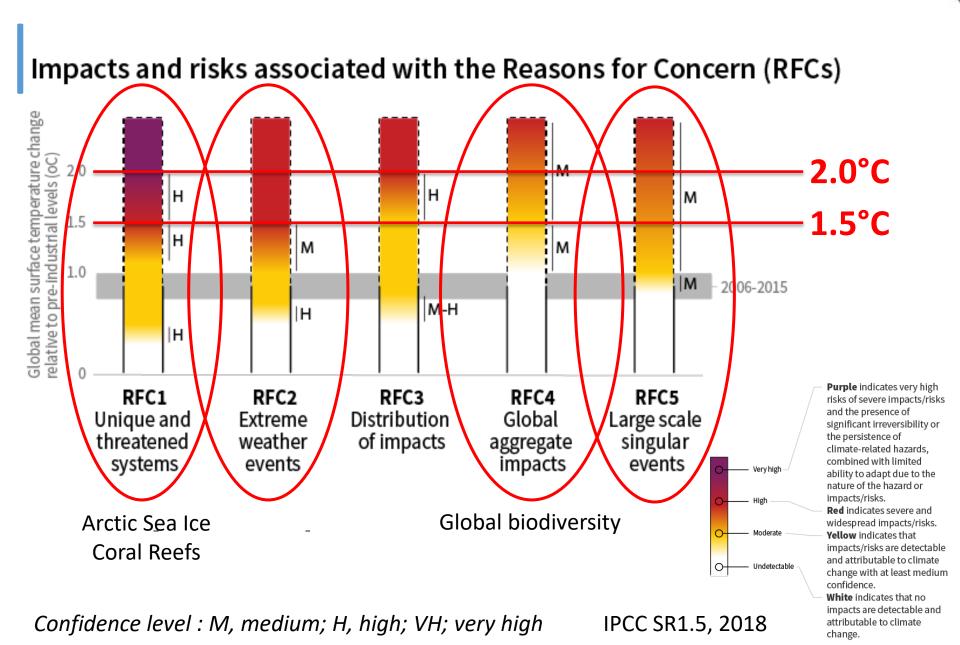
Where do we want to go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

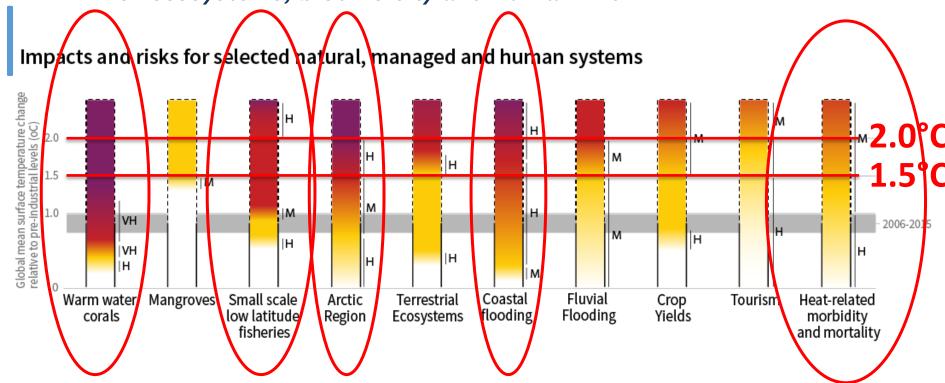
- Disproportionately high risk for Arctic, dryland regions, small island developing states and least developed countries
- Lower risks for health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security and economic growth
- A wide range of adaptation options can reduce climate risks; less adaptation needs at 1.5°C







....half a degree matters... every bit of warming matters....
... for ecosystems, biodiversity and humankind



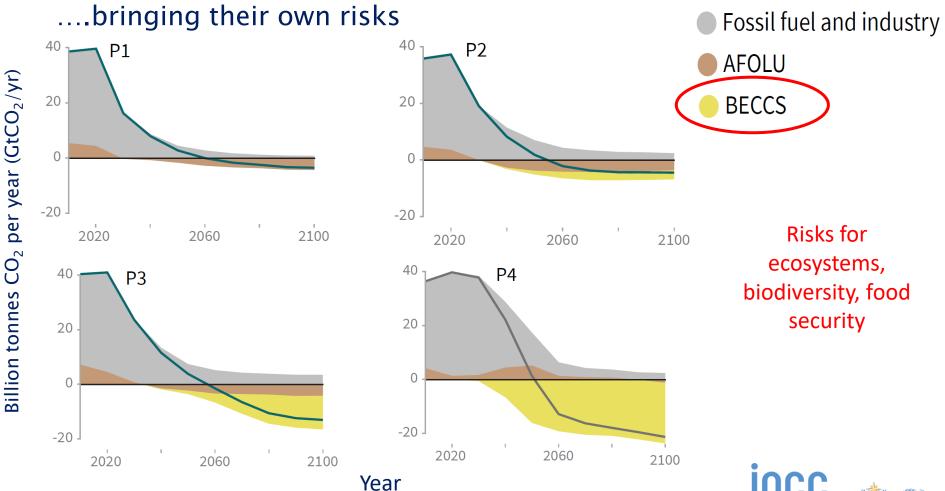
...less loss and damage at 1.5°C

Confidence level: M, medium; H, high; VH; very high





Different pathways and mitigation strategies could limit global warming to 1.5°C, variable needs for negative emission technologies





Ambitious emissions reduction minimizes the need for carbon dioxide removal, e.g. BECCS

- Co-benefits for
 - Human health
 - Ecosystem restoration and carbon storage (soils and biomass)
 - Biodiversity conservation
 - Reduced competition for land
 - Food security for humankind





SUSTAINABLE GEALS DEVELOPMENT GEALS





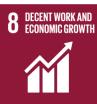






























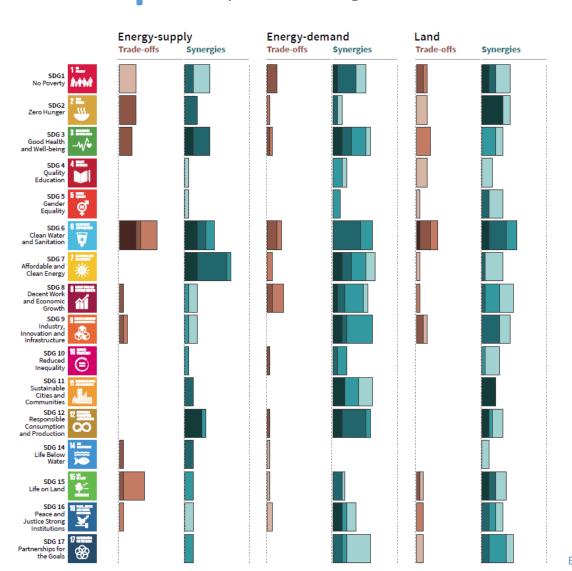


1.5°C facilitates reaching SDGs





Indicative linkages between mitigation and sustainable development using SDGs (the linkages do not show costs and benefit)

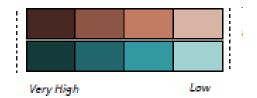


1.5°C linked to reaching SDGs

Length shows strength of connection



Shades show level of confidence



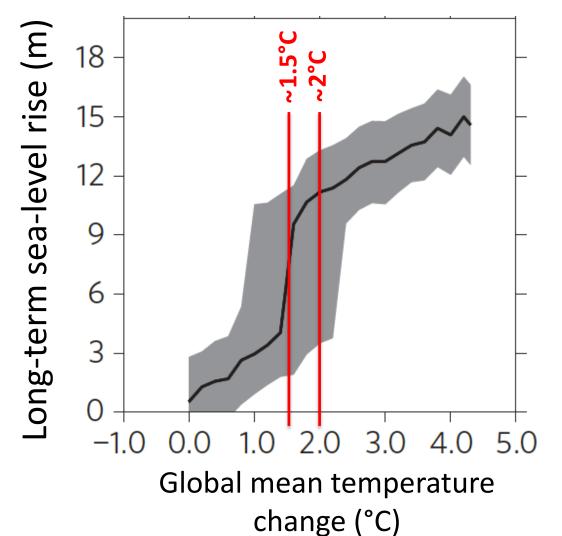






HOWEVER, irreversible sea level rise beyond 2100 may be triggered by surpassing a tipping point at 1.5 - 2°C

...emphasizing high ambition mitigation



....affecting habitat, freshwater resources, human society through flood events

Coming close to Paleo-findings....

5-9 m: ...during the last interglacial (Eemian, 125.000 ya, at 0.7-2°C above pre-industrial)

>7m: ...last time when the atmosphere had 400 ppm CO₂ (in Pliocene, 3-5 Mya)

Knutti et al., Ngeo 2015

TO BE ASSESSED FURTHER IN AR6



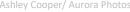




Half a degree... every bit of warming matters

Each year matters

Each choice matters







The Paris agreement provides a sense of urgency: Overcoming societal inertia, political paralysis and inaction in transformation....



A common response even among those who (should) know...!?

Feasibility at various levels:

- Keeping warming to 1.5 according to the laws of chemistry and physics ---- yes
- Technologies to support mitigation and adaptation measures ---- yes
- Redirection of financial flows ---- yes (stopping fossil fuel subsidies)
- Informed policy leading and directing societal transformation ---- may be?
 BOTTLE NECK



Thank you for your attention

For more information:

Website: http://ipcc.ch/

IPCC Secretariat: ipcc-sec@wmo.int

IPCC Press Office: ipcc-media@wmo.int

Find us on:



f @IPCCNews



IPCC_Climate_Change



http://www.slideshare.net/ipcc-media/ presentations



https://www.youtube.com/c/ipccgeneva



@IPCC_CH



https://www.linkedin.com/company/ipcc



https://www.flickr.com/photos/ipccphoto/sets/



https://vimeo.com/ipcc