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Track 1

Global greenhouse gas emission pathways and impacts of global warming of 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels

- Change in the earth system and response to perturbations of the Earth's energy balance;
- Impact on ecosystems and human systems: attributing risks;
- Mitigation pathways

Framing issues (explaining where the report is heading)

- Synthetic introduction of multi-WG story (natural-human dimensions)
- Taking stock: Where were we (Summary of the physical basis)? Where we are? Where we are going?
- Justification for selecting specific trajectory / scenarios
 - 1.5C vs 2C
 - Inclusion of a reference case? Compare to INDC scenario? Avoided impacts
 - Scenarios from an adaptation and a mitigation point of view
- Reference needed because 1.5C target and a 2C target are linked
- Choices of impacts under 1.5 (policy relevance and high confidence findings)
 - Comparative view of impacts
- Regional aspects
- Why 1.5C, UNFCCC context
- How to interpret 1.5C
 - Overshoot
 - Timeframes
- Intolerable risks for adaptation
- Balancing portfolios for solutions
- Keeping mitigation options open/Emergency mitigation action
- Urgency and avoided impacts
- Linkages between Special Reports



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Proposed Chapters

Framing Chapter in both proposals

BOG1a3

Chapter 1: Greenhouse gas emission and forcings pathways; Mitigation pathways;

Chapter 2: Impacts including extremes:

Observed and projected (Regional climate changes , Need to include climate sensitivity, the issue of climate threshold (e.g the case of permafrost))

Chapter 3. Differential impacts and avoided impacts;

BOG1a1

Chapter 1: Climate risk and uncertainty

Chapter 2: Regional changes

Chapter 3: Social and technology system change

Chapter 4: Poverty and development vulnerability

Chapter 5: Governance

Suggestions for chapters

A total of 3-4 chapters was suggested

Discuss what a warmer world looks like with 1.5° c, 2° C, and 2.7° C – NDCs global temperature target;

Chapter 1: Greenhouse gas emission and forcings pathways;

Mitigation pathways;

Chapter 2: Impacts including extremes: Observed and projected

(Regional climate changes , Need to include climate sensitivity, the issue of climate threshold (e.g the case of permafrost))

Chapter 3. Differential impacts and avoided impacts;

A possible Chapter: Unknown and recommendations for the AR6 main report

The need to foster integration of information across the report, to limit the report's focus, and to avoid producing a mini AR6-like report.

- Summary of the physical basis summary (as a box?)
 - Synthetic introduction of multi-WG story (natural-human dimensions)
 - Taking stock: Where were we? Where we are? Where we are going?
 - Justification for selecting specific trajectory / scenarios
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- **Climate risks and uncertainties**
 - Climate sensitivity at 1.5 °C, its importance and uncertainties
 - Overshoot, reversibility and lock-in
 - Risk of 1.5 °C in comparison with 2°C and other targets, highlighting dangerous climate change with 1.5 °C
 - Climate extreme
 - Tradeoffs in meeting 1.5 °C. e.g., land use changes but may have negative impacts on biodiversity.
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- **Regional changes (including cities & urban areas)**
 - Flexible definition of regions to include natural and human systems e.g. mountains, polar regions.
 - Difference impacts, particularly with linkages to LTGG
 - Bottom up scenarios and regional/local impact assessment

Social and Technology System change

- Cost and societal implications for different pathways
 - Risks with mitigation actions
 - Co-benefits (Economic and non market)
 - Adaptation integrated with mitigation (multidisciplinary, cross-cutting)
 - “Feasibility” or “implications of implementation”: holistic consideration of impacts and other societal priorities, e.g. what does massive decarbonisation mean for society
 - Past transformation
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- **Poverty and development vulnerability**
 - Interactions between SDGs and 1.5 °C target
 - Where are limits to adaptation - but within the perspective of sustainable development
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- **Governance**
 - how to prepare INDCs
 - Policy timeframe, benchmarks, action for transformations;
 - Policies will have to adapt to the emerging climate signals.