# **Global Warming of 1.5°C**

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

## **Climate Change Adaptation**

Joy Jacqueline Pereira Vice Chair, IPCC Working Group II



Climate change is **already** affecting people, ecosystems and livelihoods around the world

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C is not impossible, but would require unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society

**There are clear benefits** to keeping warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C or higher

Limiting warming to 1.5°C can contribute to achieving other world goals







Since pre-industrial times, human activities have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming.

- At current rate, would reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2050
- Past emissions alone do not commit the world to 1.5°C
- Already seeing consequences for people, nature and livelihoods

NMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

Ashley Cooper / Aurora Photos

## WIDESPREAD OBSERVED IMPACTS A CHANGING WORLD

#### INCREASING MAGNITUDES OF WARMING INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF

## SEVERE AND PERVASIVE IMPACTS

IDCC

RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE **INCREASE** WITH CONTINUED HIGH EMISSIONS

# **VULNERABILITY AND EXPOSURE** AROUND THE WORLD

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMOTE CHONE





#### Where do we want to go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

- There are clear differences in climate and extremes between today, a 1.5°C and a 2°C warmer world
- Less impacts from extreme weather where people live
- By 2100, global mean sea level rise will be around 10 cm lower but will continue to rise for centuries
- 10 million fewer people exposed to risk of rising seas and less coastal ecosystems exposed

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Tropical Southeast Asia: projected to experience the largest impacts on economic growth

Andre Seale / Aurora Photos

#### Where do we want to go?

At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

- Smaller reductions in yields of maize, rice, wheat and sorghum
- Global population exposed to water stress is up to 50% less, also less water stress for ecosystems
- Up to several hundred million fewer people exposed to climate-related risk and susceptible to poverty by 2050
- Lower impact on biodiversity and species
  - High risk of losing 70-90% of warm water coral reefs and their services to humankind, even higher at 2°C





#### Where do we want to go?

 At 1.5 and even more so at 2°C, there is disproportionately high risk for Arctic, dryland regions, small island developing states and least developed countries

#### At 1.5°C compared to 2°C:

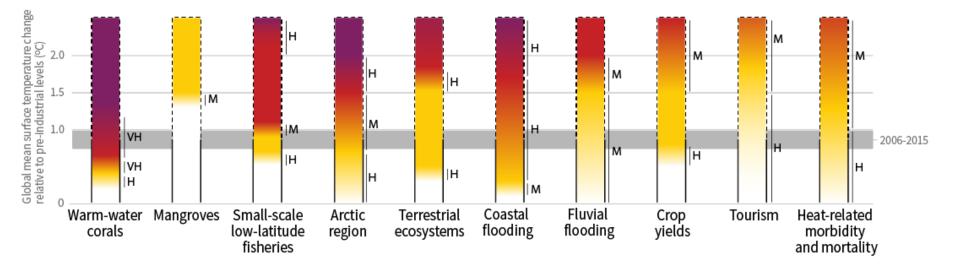
- Lower risks for health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security and economic growth
- A wide range of adaptation options can reduce climate risks; less adaptation needs at 1.5°C





SPM2 How the level of global warming affects impacts and/or risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs) and selected natural, managed and human systems

#### Impacts and risks for selected natural, managed and human systems



Confidence level for transition: L=Low, M=Medium, H=High and VH=Very high



# • Every bit of warming matters • • Every year matters • Every choice matters



#### **THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

#### For more information:

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