

Climate Change 2022

Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Co-Chairs of IPCC Working Group II



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Report by numbers



270 Authors



41 % Women / 59 % Men



More than
34,000 scientific papers



67 Countries



675 Contributing authors

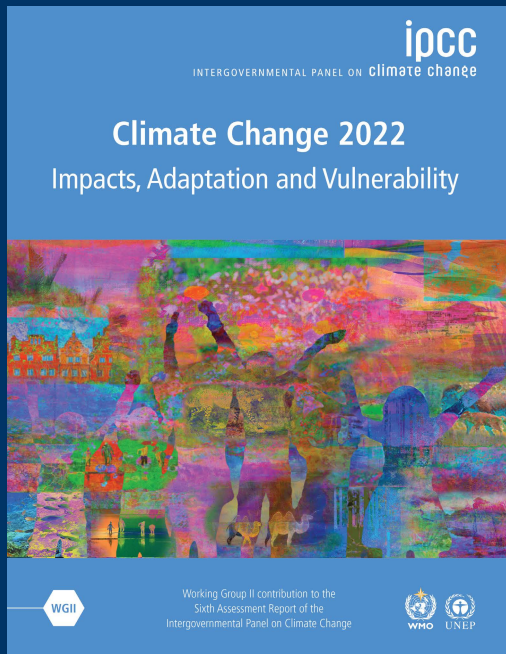


62,418
Review comments



43 % Developing countries
57 % Developed countries

**Growing scientific
knowledge gives us our
best understanding yet**



The scientific evidence is unequivocal: climate change is a threat to human well-being and the health of the planet.

Any further delay in concerted global action will miss the brief, rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future.

This report offers solutions to the world.

Global warming
has caused dangerous and
widespread disruption in nature...

...and climate change is affecting the lives
of billions of people, despite efforts to adapt.



Impacts are magnified in cities where more than half the world's population lives.

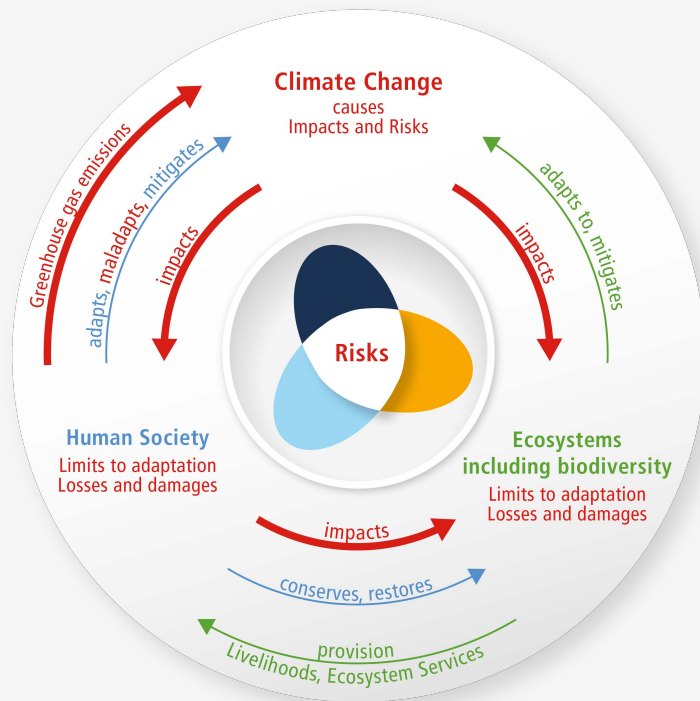


Simultaneous extreme events compound risks

Multiple extreme events that compound the risks are more difficult to manage

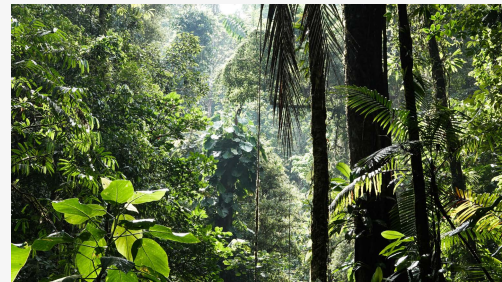


New understanding of interconnections



The risk propeller shows that risk emerges from the overlap of:

- Climate hazard(s)
 - Vulnerability
 - Exposure
- ...of human systems, ecosystems and their biodiversity





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Climate change combines with
unsustainable use of natural resources,
habitat destruction, growing urbanization and inequity.

3.3 – 3.6 billion people live in hotspots of high vulnerability to climate change.





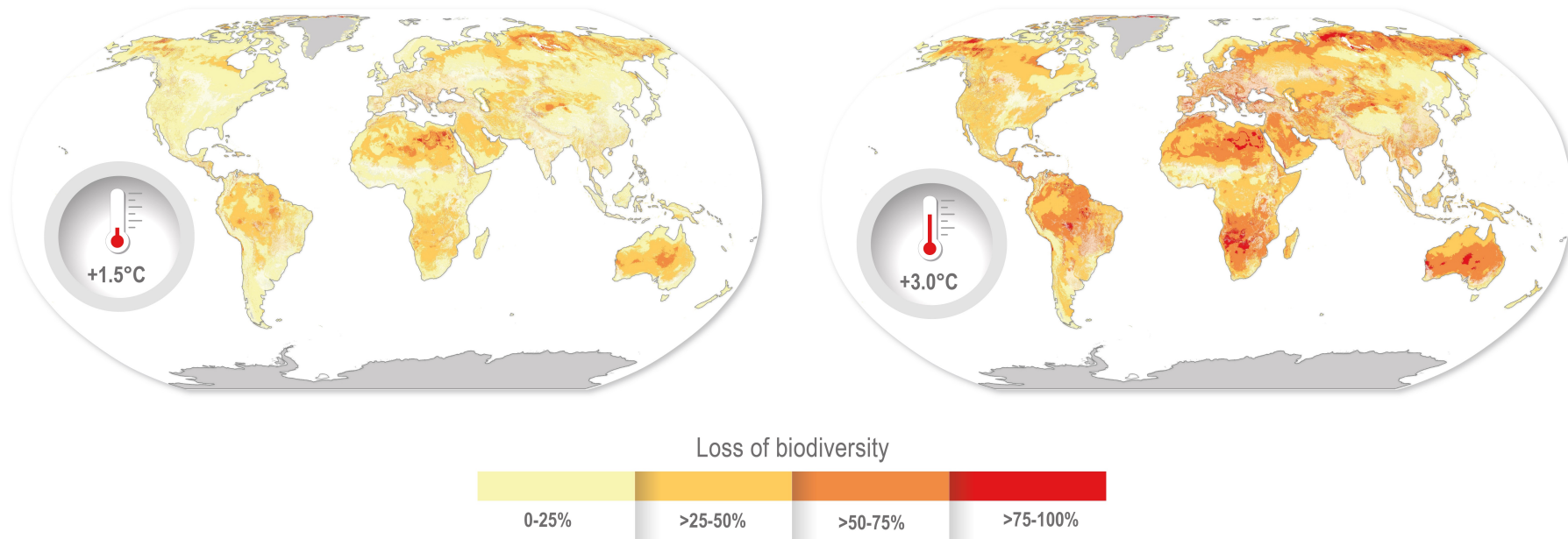
Overlapping challenges

- Limited access to water, sanitation and health services
- Climate-sensitive livelihoods
- High levels of poverty
- Weak leadership
- Lack of funding
- Lack of accountability and trust in government

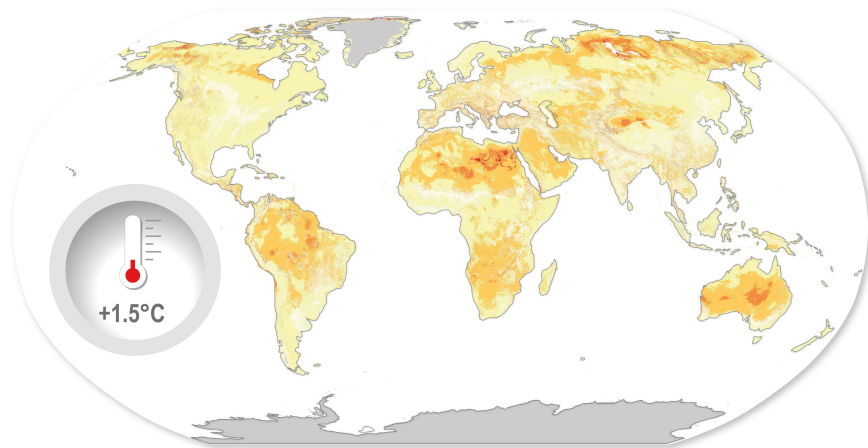


Every small increase in warming
will result in increased risks.

Biodiversity loss at different warming levels



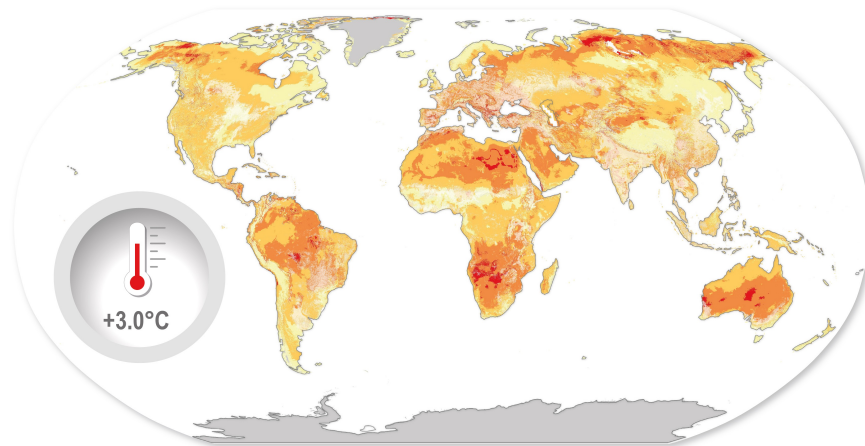
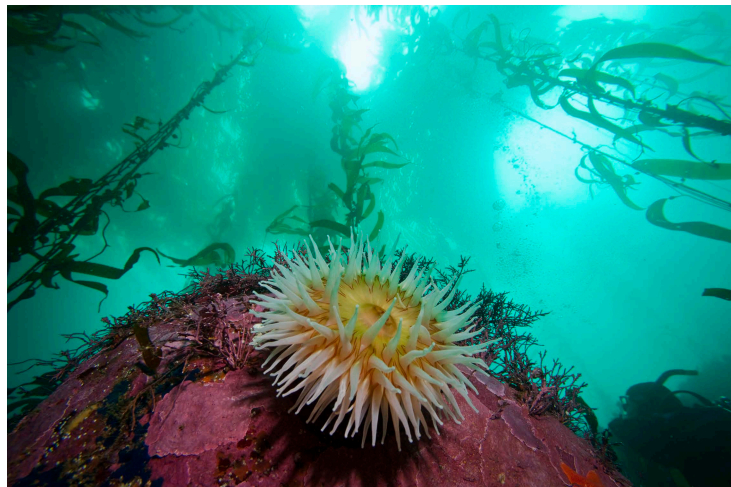
Biodiversity loss at different warming levels



Loss of biodiversity



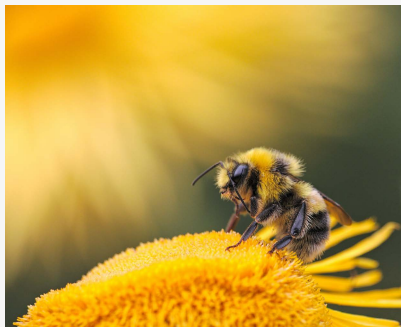
Biodiversity loss at different warming levels



Loss of biodiversity



Nature's crucial services at risk in a warming world



Pollination



Coastal protection



Tourism / recreation



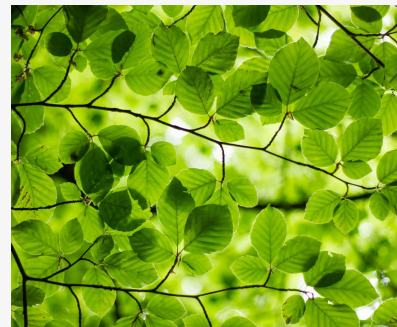
Food source



Health



Water filtration



Clean air



Climate regulation

Future global climate risks



Heat stress

Exposure to heat waves will continue to increase with additional warming.



Water scarcity

At 2°C, regions relying on snowmelt could experience 20% decline in water availability for agriculture after 2050.



Food security

Climate change will increasingly undermine food security.



Flood risk

About a billion people in low-lying cities by the sea and on Small Islands at risk from sea level rise by mid-century.



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Action on adaptation has increased but progress is uneven and we are not adapting fast enough.

“ There are increasing gaps
between adaptation action taken
and what’s needed.

These gaps are largest among
lower income populations.

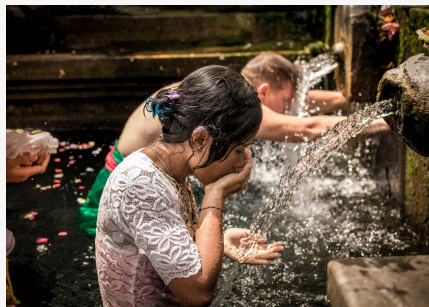
They are expected to grow.



There are options we can take
to reduce the risks to people and nature.

Nature offers significant
untapped potential.





Water management

Options on farms:

- Irrigation
- Rainwater storage, water-saving tech
- Moisture conservation in soils

Economic and ecological benefits; reduced vulnerability

Wider options:

- Securing drinking water
- Flood and drought risk management
- Working with nature, land-use planning

Effectiveness declines with increased warming

Improving food security

Effective options:

- Cultivar improvements
- Agroforestry
- Farm and landscape diversification
- Community-based adaptation
- Strengthening biodiversity

Wider benefits:

- Food security and nutrition
- Health and well-being
- Livelihoods





Transforming cities

By 2050 urban areas could be home to two-thirds of the world's population.

Effective options

- Nature-based and engineering approaches together
- Establishing green and blue spaces
- Urban agriculture
- Social-safety nets for disaster management

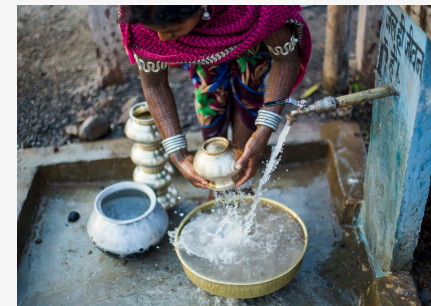
Wider benefits

- Public health improvements
- Ecosystem conservation

Adapting informal settlements

Effective options:

- Local knowledge
- Adequate capacity (information, funding, tools)
- Engagement of policymakers
- Involvement of residents in decision-making
- Institutional change (accountability, commitment, transparency)



Maladaptation

Adaptation that results in unintended consequences



The most disadvantaged groups are most affected by maladaptation.

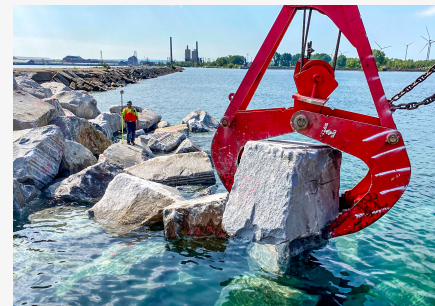


There are limits to adaptation

- Even effective adaptation cannot prevent all losses and damages
- Above 1.5°C some natural solutions may no longer work.
- Above 1.5°C, lack of fresh water could mean that people living on small islands and those dependent on glaciers and snowmelt can no longer adapt.
- By 2°C it will be challenging to farm multiple staple crops in many current growing areas.

Financial constraints

- Current global financial flows are insufficient
- Most finance targets emissions reductions rather than adaptation
- Climate impacts can slow down economic growth





To avoid mounting losses, urgent action is required to adapt to climate change.

At the same time, it is essential to make rapid, deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions to keep the maximum number of adaptation options open.



Accelerating adaptation

- Political commitment and follow-through across all levels of government
- Institutional framework: clear goals, priorities that define responsibilities
- Enhancing knowledge of impacts and risks improves responses
- Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures are essential to track progress
- Inclusive governance that prioritises equity and justice – direct participation

The wider benefits of adaptation



For more than 3.4 billion people in rural areas: improved roads, reliable energy, clean water, food security

SDG 1: No poverty



Green buildings, green spaces, clean water, renewable energy, sustainable transport – in cities

SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing



Policies that increase youth access to land, credit, knowledge and skills can support agri-food employment

SDG 10: Reduced inequality



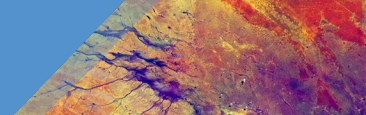
Restored and connected habitats can provide corridors for vulnerable species

SDG 14/15: Life on land & below water

SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Working Group II – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

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Land and ocean ecosystems

Examples of climate responses and adaptation options

Forest-based adaptation*

Sustainable aquaculture and fisheries

Agroforestry

Biodiversity management and ecosystem connectivity

* Including sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, reforestation and afforestation

● *High confidence*
● *Medium confidence*
● *Low confidence*

Potential feasibility:

high

medium

medium

medium

Synergies with mitigation:

high

medium

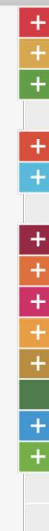
high

high

Relation with Sustainable Development Goals

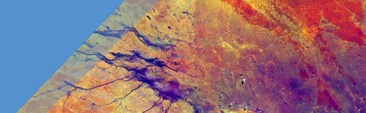


SDGs are integrated and indivisible, and efforts to achieve any goal in isolation may trigger synergies or trade-offs with other SDGs



- 1: No Poverty
- 2: Zero Hunger
- 3: Good Health and Well-being
- 4: Quality Education
- 5: Gender Equality
- 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 10: Reducing Inequality
- 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- 13: Climate Action
- 14: Life Below Water
- 15: Life On Land
- 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
- 17: Partnerships for the Goals

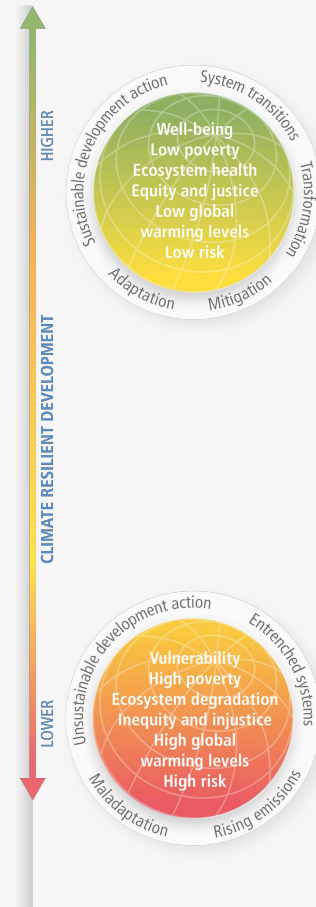
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Our future?

- Reduced climate risks – adaptation
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions – mitigation
- Enhanced biodiversity
- Achieved the Sustainable Development Goals

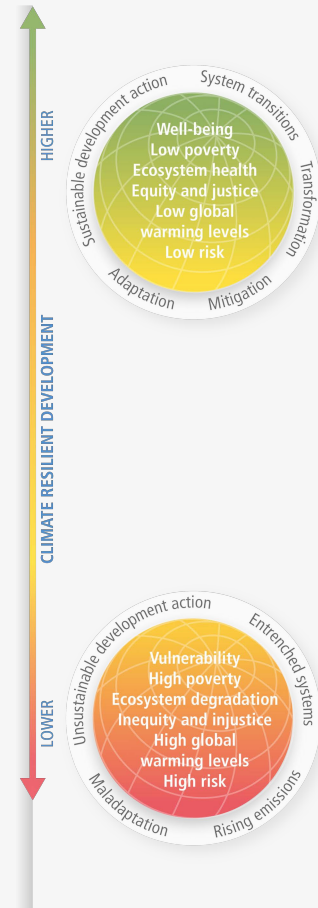
This is Climate Resilient Development.



Climate Resilient Development

The solutions framework:

- Is considered across government and all of civil society
- Involves everyone – forming partnerships



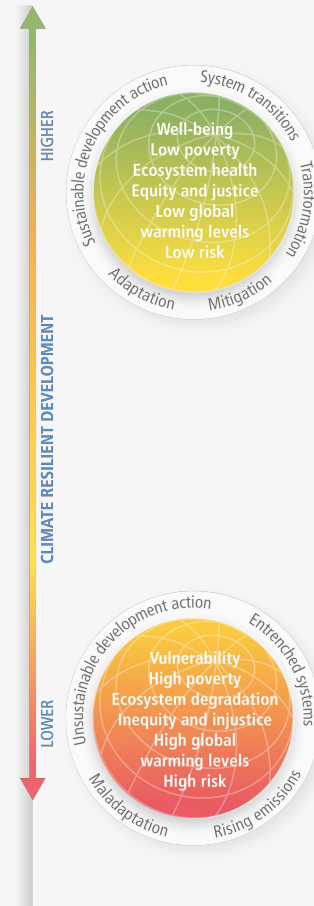
Climate Resilient Development

The solutions framework:

- Draws on wide-ranging knowledge (scientific, Indigenous, local, practical)



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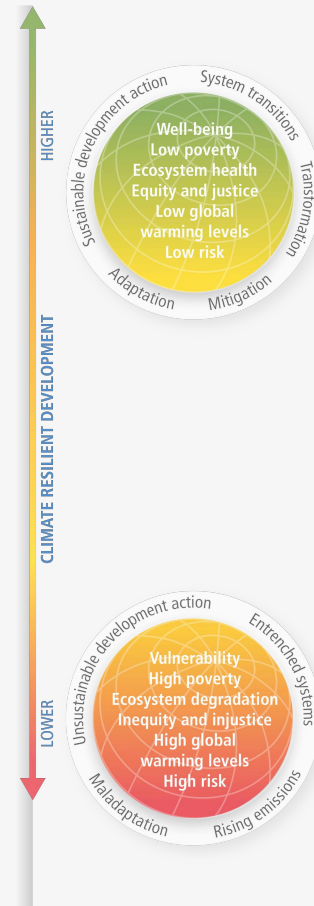
Climate Resilient Development

The solutions framework:

- Conserves and restores ecosystems



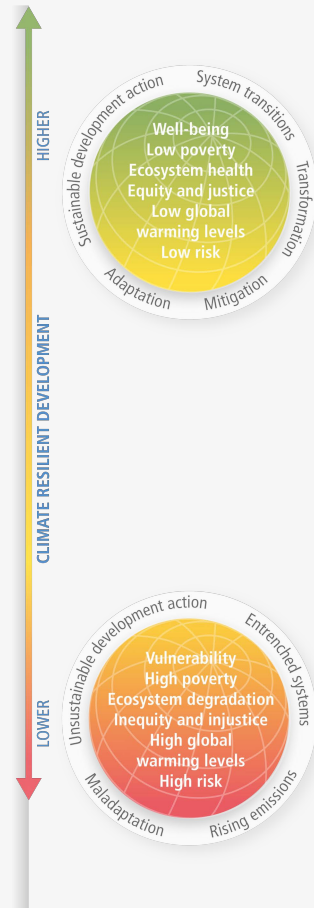
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Climate Resilient Development

The solutions framework:

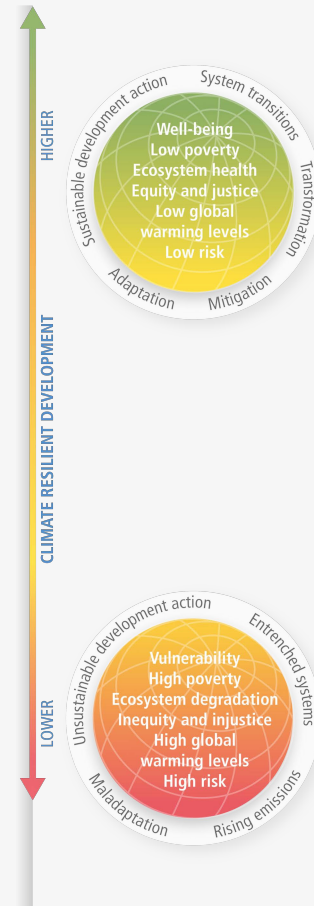
- Involves marginalized groups
- Prioritises equity and justice
- Reconciles different interests, values and world views



Climate Resilient Development

The solutions framework:

- Requires scaled-up investment and international cooperation



Increasing urgency

Starting today,
every action, every
decision matters.

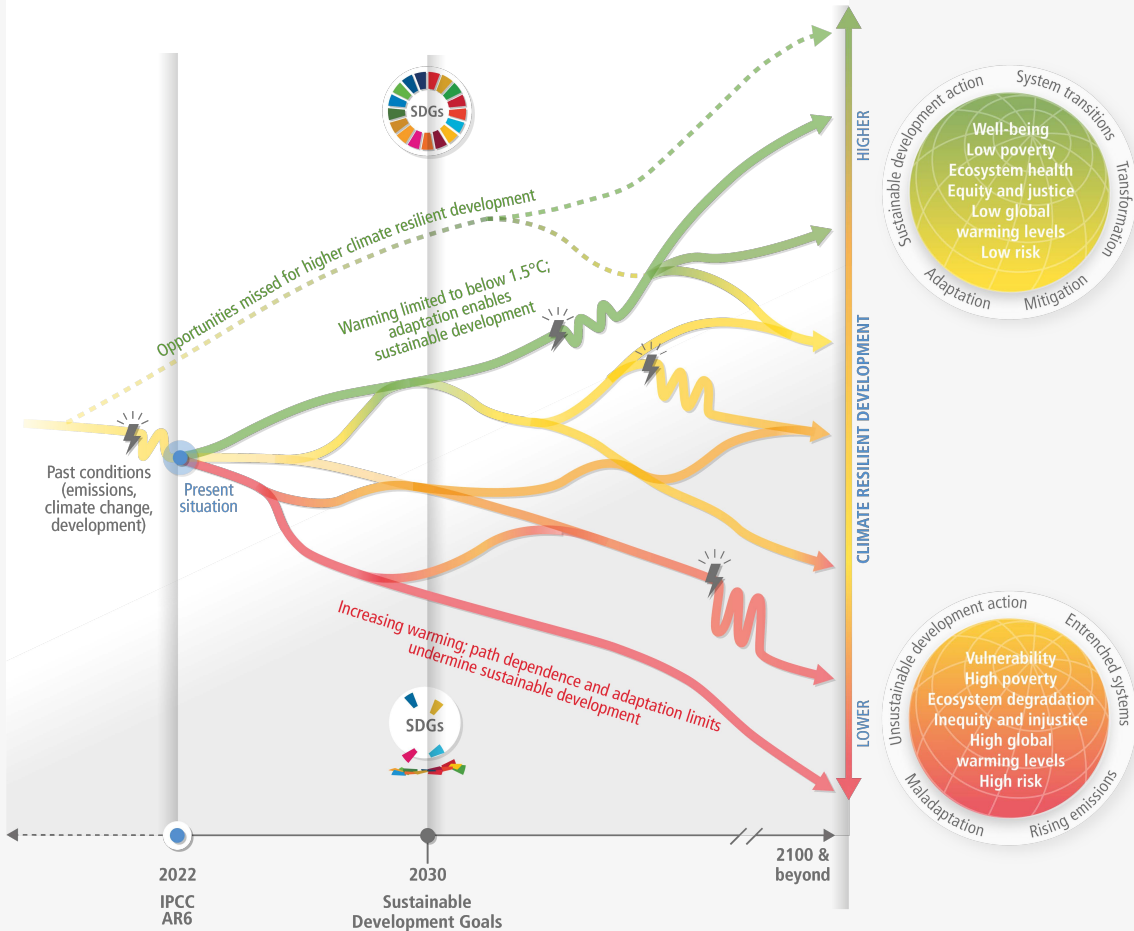
Worldwide action is more urgent
than previously assessed.



Illustrative climatic or non-climatic shock,
e.g. COVID-19, drought or floods,
that disrupts the development pathway



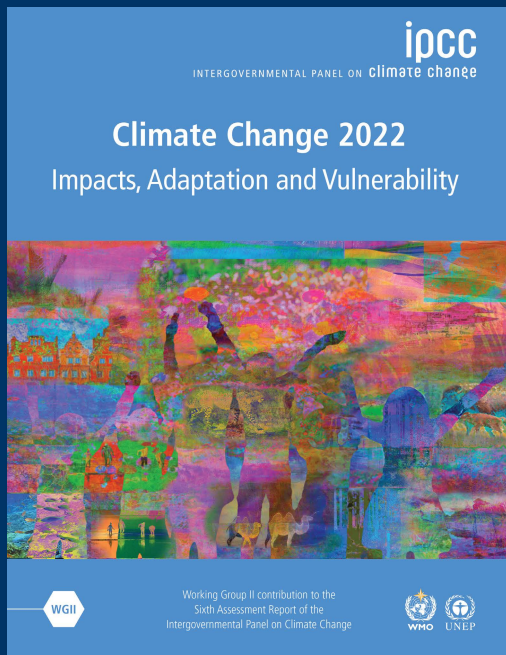
Narrowing window of
opportunity for higher CRD



“

Climate resilient development is already challenging at current global warming levels.

The prospects will become further limited if warming exceeds 1.5°C and may not be possible if warming exceeds 2°C.



The science is clear.

Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future.

This report offers solutions to the world.