# Presentation of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

**Maison de la Paix**
**2 June 2015, Geneva, Switzerland**



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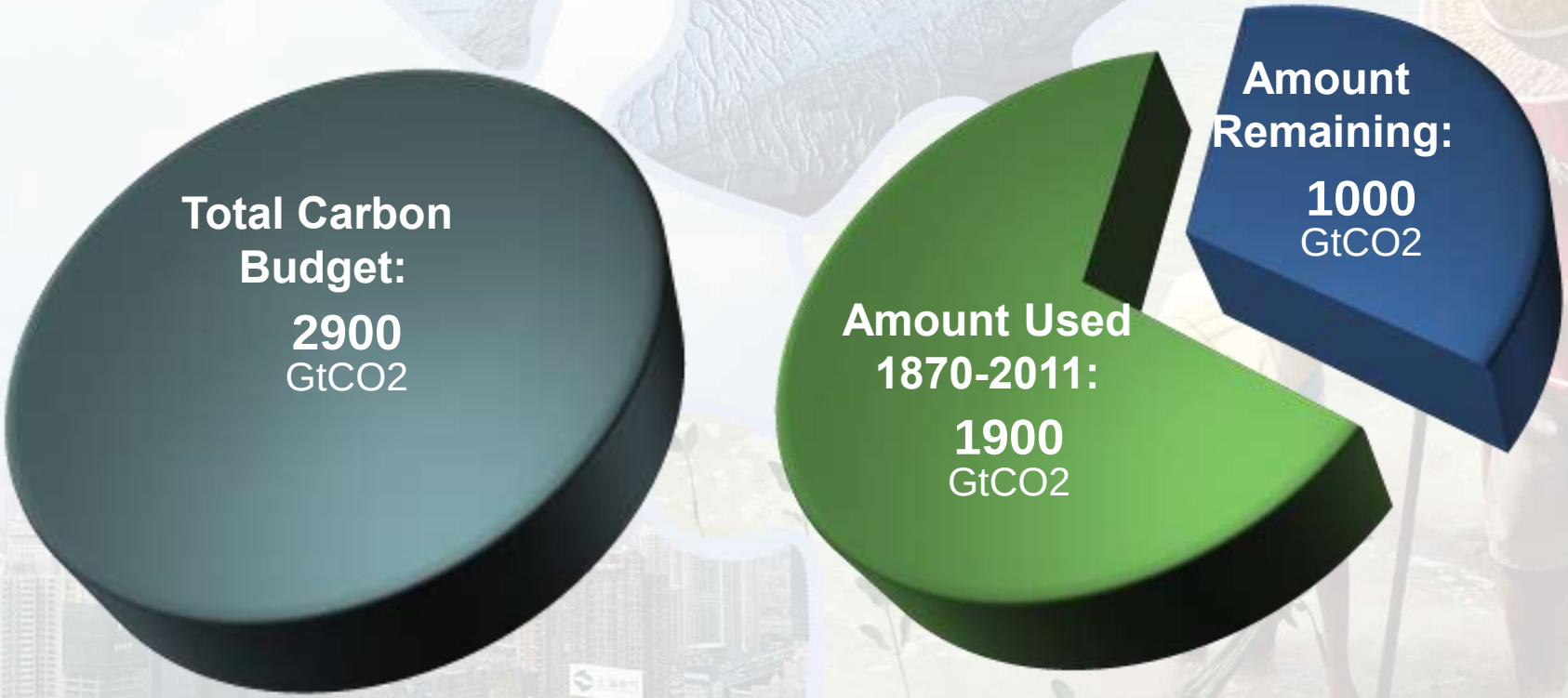
# Key Messages

- ➜ **Human influence on the climate system is clear**
- ➜ **The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts**
- ➜ **We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future**

AR5 WGI SPM, AR5 WGII SPM, AR5 WGIII SPM

# The window for action is rapidly closing

**65% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2° C goal already used**

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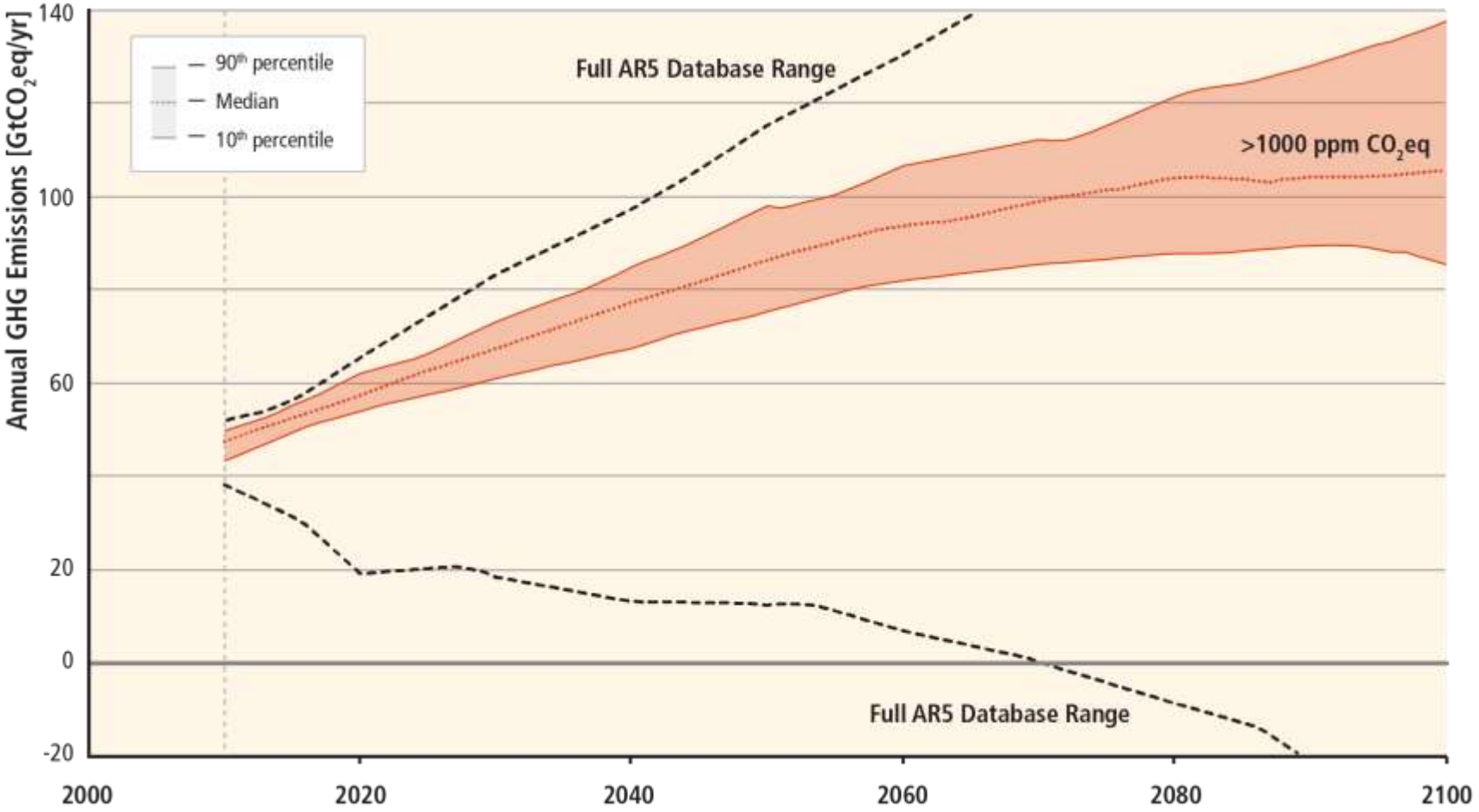
# Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the basline – regardless of the mitigation goal.



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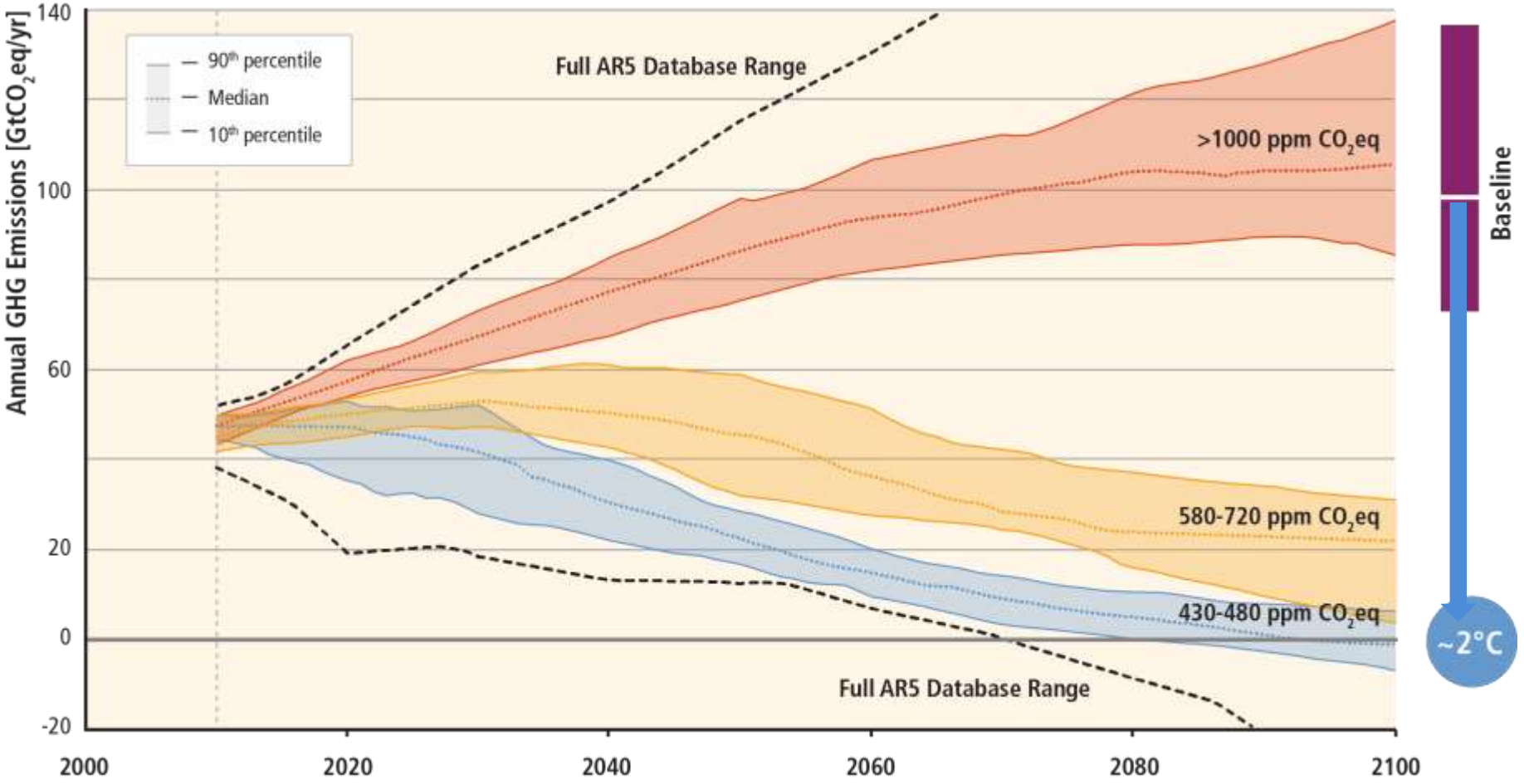

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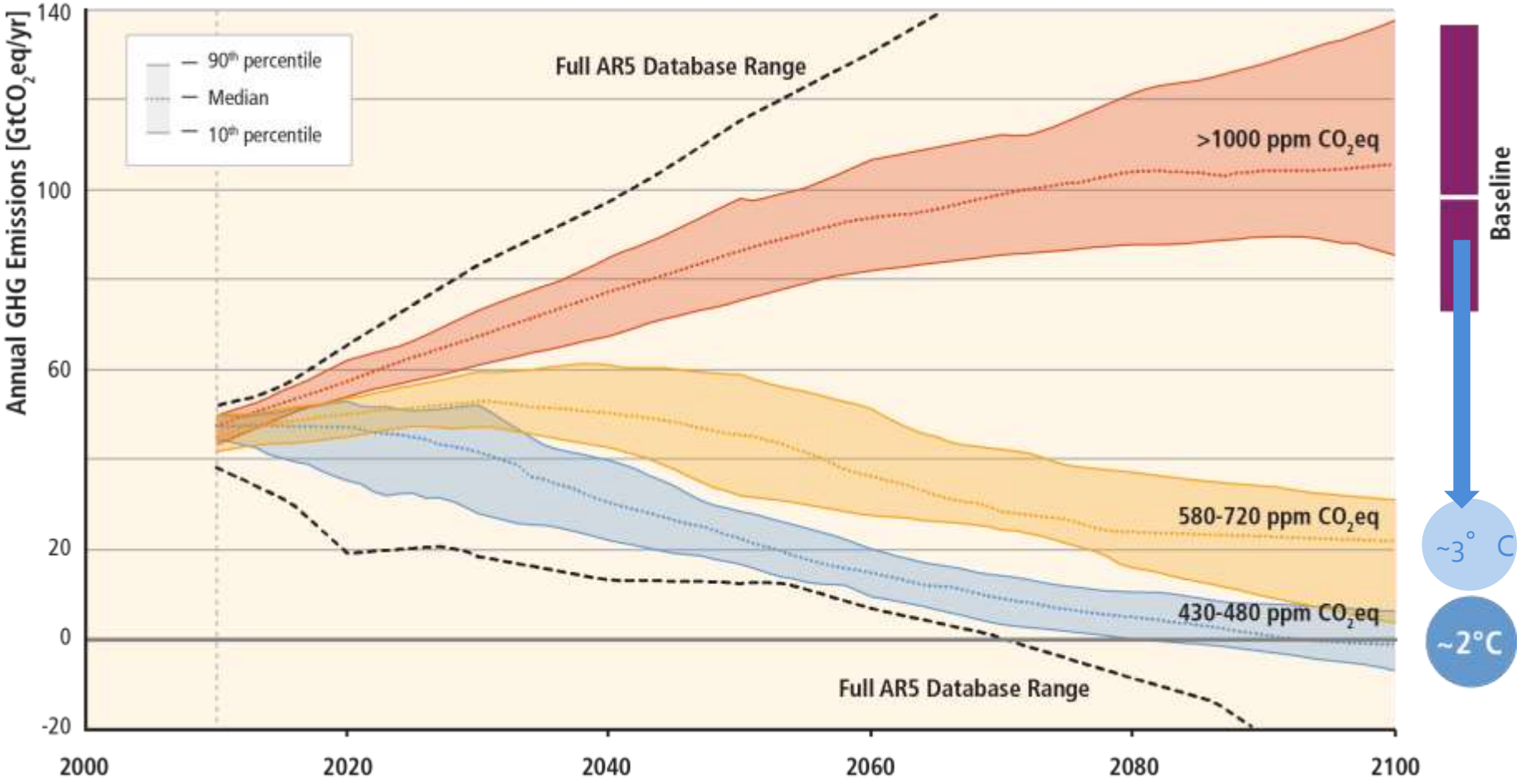
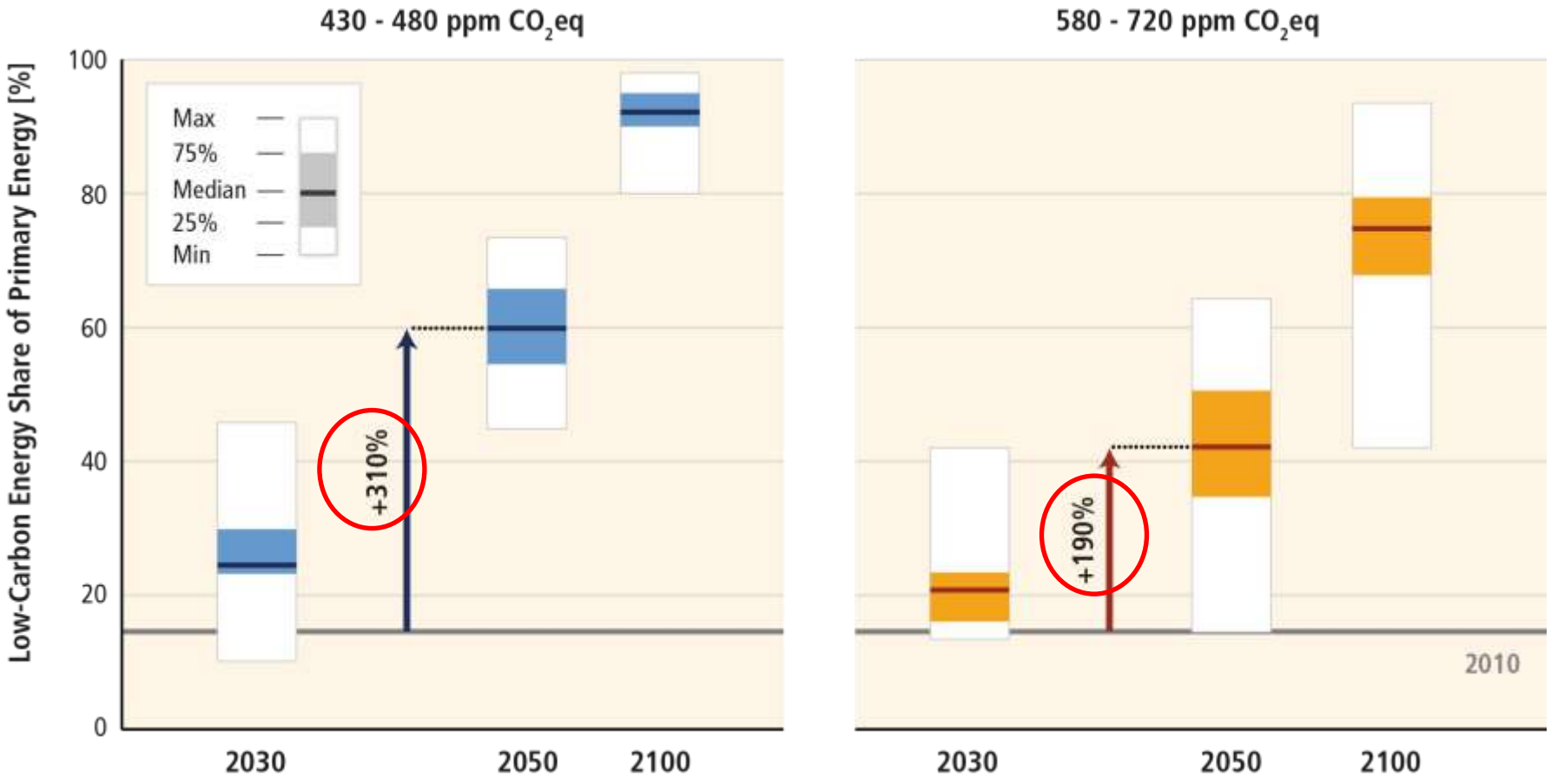


# Mitigation involves substantial upscaling of low carbon energy.



# Limiting Temperature Increase to 2˚C

Measures exist to achieve the substantial emission reductions required to limit likely warming to 2˚ C (40-70% reduction in GHGs globally by 2050 and near zero or below emissions levels in 2100)

A combination of adaptation and substantial, sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions can limit climate change risks

Implementing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions poses substantial technological, economic, social, and institutional challenges

Ambitious mitigation is affordable and translates into delayed but not foregone growth (economic growth reduced by ~ 0.06% / BAU growth 1.6-3%). Estimated costs do not account for the benefits of reduced climate change

But delaying mitigation will substantially increase the challenges associated with limiting warming to 2˚ C

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# Mitigation Measures

## More efficient use of energy

## Greater use of low-carbon and no-carbon energy

- Many of these technologies exist today
- Nearly a quadrupling of zero- and low-carbon energy supply from renewable energy by 2050

## Improved carbon sinks

- Reduced deforestation and improved forest management and planting of new forests
- Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage

## Lifestyle and behavioural changes

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ADAPTATION IS
ALREADY OCCURRING
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# Experience is increasing across regions

Adaptation is becoming embedded in some planning processes, with more limited implementation of responses

Some regional risks can be reduced through adaptation, others may prove intractable

Significant adaptation challenges are distributed unevenly across and within regions

Opportunities to facilitate increased resilience of poor and marginalized people lie in insurance programs, social protection, disaster risk management, and support to community-based adaptation

Policies and responses will be effective if they address the underlying causes of poverty and inequality

# Adaptation Experience in Africa

Since 2007, Africa has gained experience in planning and beginning to implement adaptation activities, from local to national levels and across a growing range of sectors.

However, across the continent, most of the adaptation is reactive in response to short-term motivations, is occurring at the individual/household level, and lacks support from government.

Africa's urgent adaptation needs stem from the continent's foremost sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change, together with its low levels of adaptive capacity.

# Adaptation experience in Central and South America

- Constitutional and legal reforms toward more efficient and effective water resources management and coordination among relevant actors
- Flood management practices
- Fisheries' co-management, a form of participatory process involving local fishermen committee, government, academia, and NGOs
- Maintaining and diversifying a large set of natural varieties of corn, allowing the farmers to diversify their planting

# Adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development

Climate change is a threat to sustainable development. Nonetheless, there are many opportunities to link mitigation, adaptation and pursuit of other societal objectives through integrated responses (*high confidence*)

Successful implementation relies on relevant tools, suitable governance structures and enhanced capacity to respond (*medium confidence*)

# Climate change and equity

Issues of equity, justice, and fairness arise with respect to mitigation and adaptation:

- Different past and future contributions to the accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere
- Varying challenges and circumstances
- Different capacities to address mitigation and adaptation.

Options for equitable burden-sharing can reduce the potential for the costs of climate action to constrain development.

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