CLIMATE ANALYTICS

The special report's relevance for the UNFCCC process

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1.5°C and the Paris Agreement

Article 2

1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

The UNFCCC context

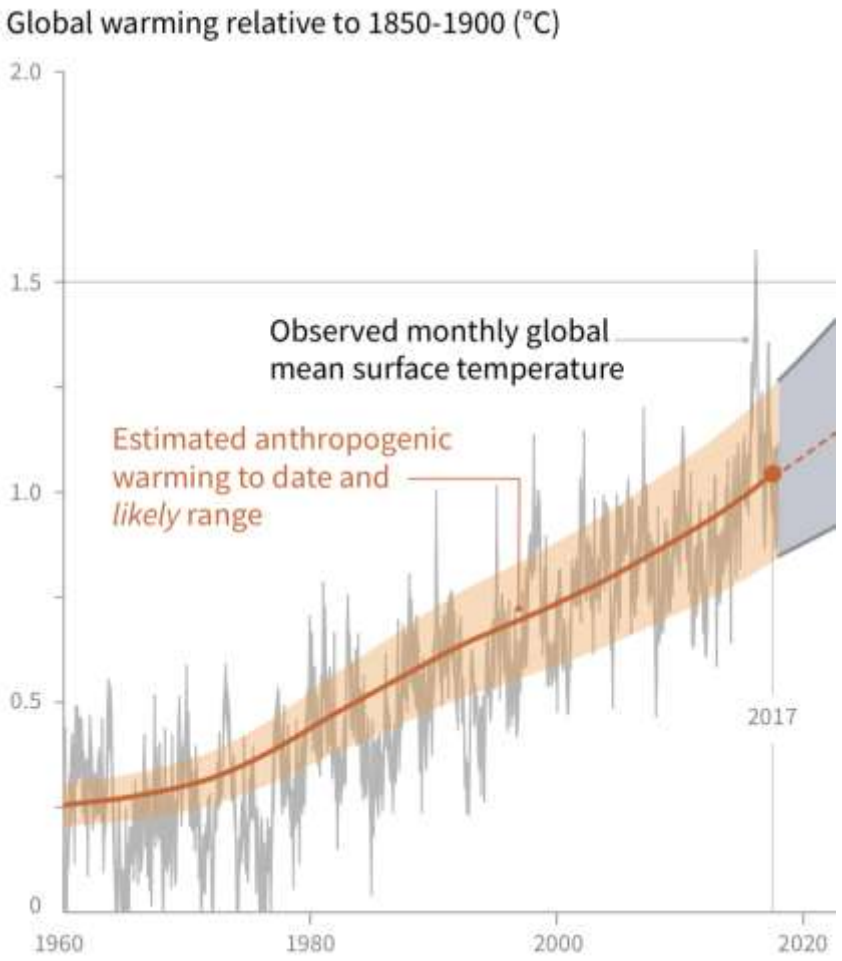
Guiding questions:

- Where are we?
- Where do we want to go?
- How do we get there?

COP24·KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Where are we?

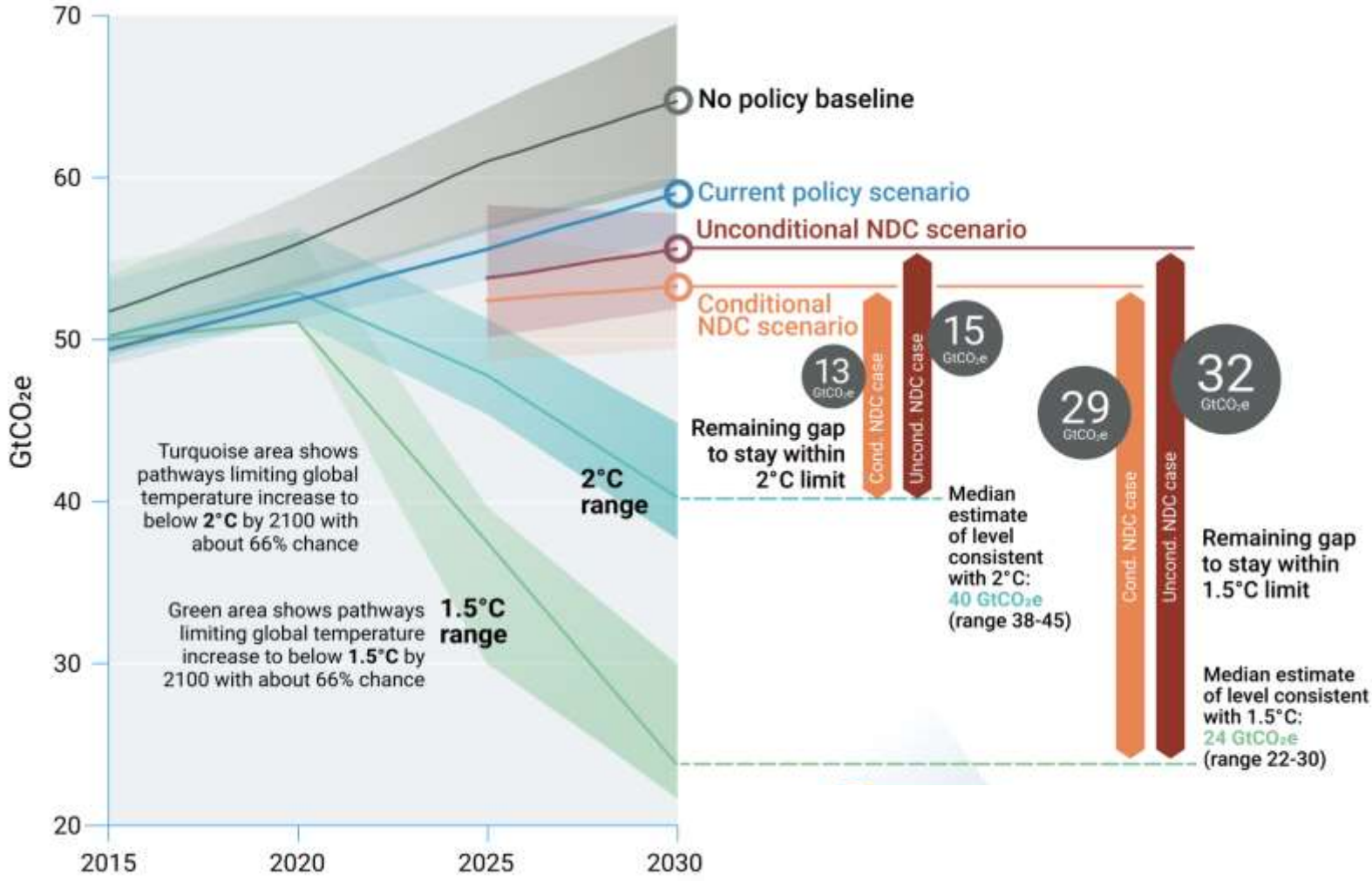
- We are at **~1°C** of warming since pre-industrial levels
- Global warming is **likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052** if it continues to increase at the current rate
- But if emissions stopped today we would be unlikely to reach 1.5°C – **we are not yet committed to 1.5°C**
- Warming will **persist for centuries to millennia**, with long-term impacts such as sea level rise.



Where do we want to go? Key points from SPM

- **Impacts will increase substantially** between today and 1.5°C and even more so between 1.5°C and 2°C
- **SIDS are at disproportionately higher risk** already at 1.5°C
- **Limits to adaptation and associated losses** exist already at 1.5°C.
- Up to several hundred million **fewer people exposed to climate-related risk and susceptible to poverty by 2050** under 1.5°C vs. 2°C

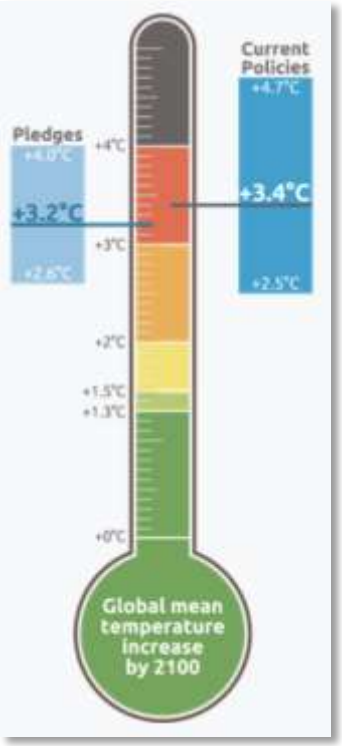
How do we get there? The Emissions Gap



UNEP 2018

How do we get there? Key messages from SPM

- **Current NDCs are insufficient to limit temperatures to 1.5°C**, even with increased ambitions after 2030
- **Key enabling conditions related to capacity, governance and finance** are needed to achieve 1.5°C
- There are **multiple synergies between** limiting warming to **1.5ºC** and **achievement of the SDGs**
- **International cooperation is essential** to achieve 1.5°C



The 1.5SR on adaptation and loss and damage

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- **Most adaptation needs will be lower for global warming of 1.5°C compared to 2°C (high confidence**).

- **Adaptation is expected to be more challenging for ecosystems, food and health systems at 2°C of global** warming than for 1.5°C **(medium confidence).** Some vulnerable regions, **including small islands** and Least Developed Countries, are projected to experience high **multiple interrelated climate risks** even at global warming of 1.5°C (high confidence).

- There are **limits to adaptation and adaptive capacity** for some human and natural systems at global warming of 1.5°C, **with associated losses** (medium confidence).

The 1.5SR on finance

- Cooperation on strengthened accountable multilevel governance that includes … **finance including innovative financing, and cooperation on technology development and transfer can** ensure participation, transparency, capacity building and learning among different players.

- **International cooperation is a critical enabler for developing countries and** vulnerable regions to strengthen their action for the implementation of 1.5°C-consistent climate responses, **including through enhancing access to finance and technology**

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

https://climateanalytics.org/briefings/15c-key-facts/

Thank you!

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