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21-22 August 2019
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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CHIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change and Land

An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems

Summary for Policymakers



You could say that this report is about

"my landscape"
"my farm"

and

"my food".











Special Report Outline

Agreed at 45th session of the IPCC in Guadalajara, Mexico (March 2017)

Summary for Policy Makers Technical Summary

Chapter 1: Framing and Context

Chapter 2: Land-Climate Interactions

Chapter 3: Desertification

Chapter 4: Land Degradation

Chapter 5: Food Security

Chapter 6: Interlinkages between desertification, land

degradation, food security and GHG fluxes: Synergies,

trade-offs and Integrated Response Options

Chapter 7: Risk management and decision making in relation to

sustainable development

Boxes, Case Studies and FAQs





Chapter 1: Framing and Context

- Socio-economic, biogeochemical, and biophysical interactions between climate change and desertification, land degradation, food security and GHG fluxes
- Additional and alternative demands for, and use of, land in the context of climate change, as well as socioeconomic and technological changes.
- The contribution of this report in relation to reports by IPCC and other relevant institutions (for instance IPBES, UNCCD, FAO, etc.)
- Key concepts and definitions including vulnerability assessments, adaptation limits, and residual risks
- Treatment of uncertainties
- Integrated storyline of report, chapter narrative, sequence, linkages





Sustainable development





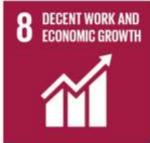




















THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development







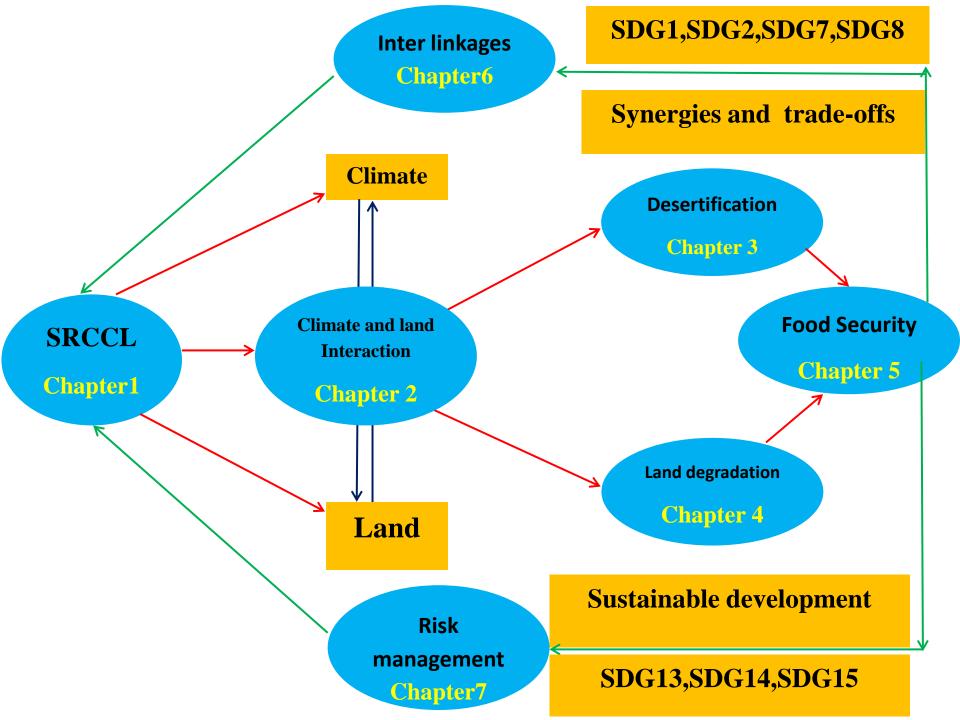




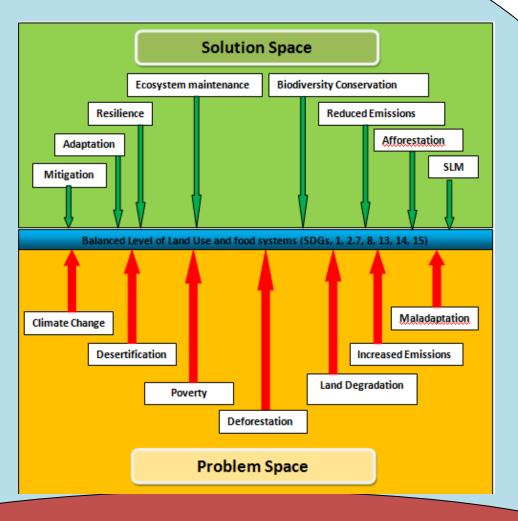








Planetary Boundary



GHG Fluxes





Compared to these previous IPCC reports, the SRCCL offers a more integrated analysis as it embraces multiple direct and indirect drivers of natural resource management.

The SRCCL also looks at land degradation from a human food security perspective and refers to the strong correlations between land degradation and poverty.

It looks at incentives related to market, institutions that can trigger positive impacts between climate change, food access and biophysical drivers.

The SRCCL offers a more integrated analysis including multiple direct and indirect drivers of natural resource management (related to food, water and energy securities).

 In the past 50 years, global per capita food consumption increased by one fifth, consumption of dairy products and vegetable oils has almost doubled, meat consumption has almost tripled, and wood harvest has increased by one third.



Land productivity can be enhanced sustainably in several ways:

- promotion of crop genetic diversity,
- the preservation and protection of pollination services under climate change,
- soil management conservation agriculture.





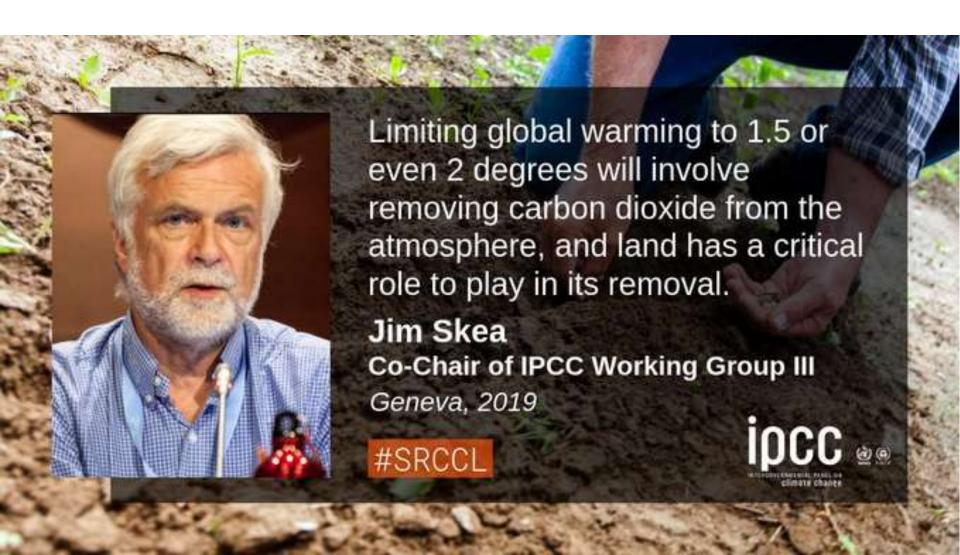
 Large differences between world regions in food production, degree of desertification and degradation, and recovery from past over-use.

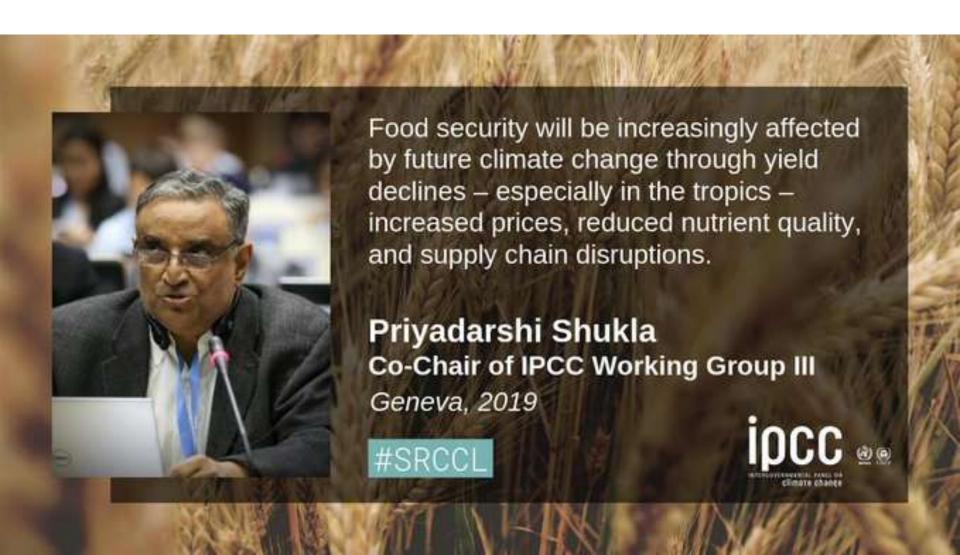
More emphasize on bio-energy/renewable energy















The <u>UNCCD</u> welcomes the <u>IPCC</u>'s Special Report on <u>ClimateChange</u> and <u>Land</u>. Sustainable Land Management is one of the best responses to the climate crisis.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For more information:

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