



Main Findings of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

Kuala Lumpur, 26 October 2019

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**.



Where are we now?

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

Already seeing consequences for people, nature and livelihoods

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• **Every bit of warming matters** •

• **Every year matters** •

• **Every choice matters** •

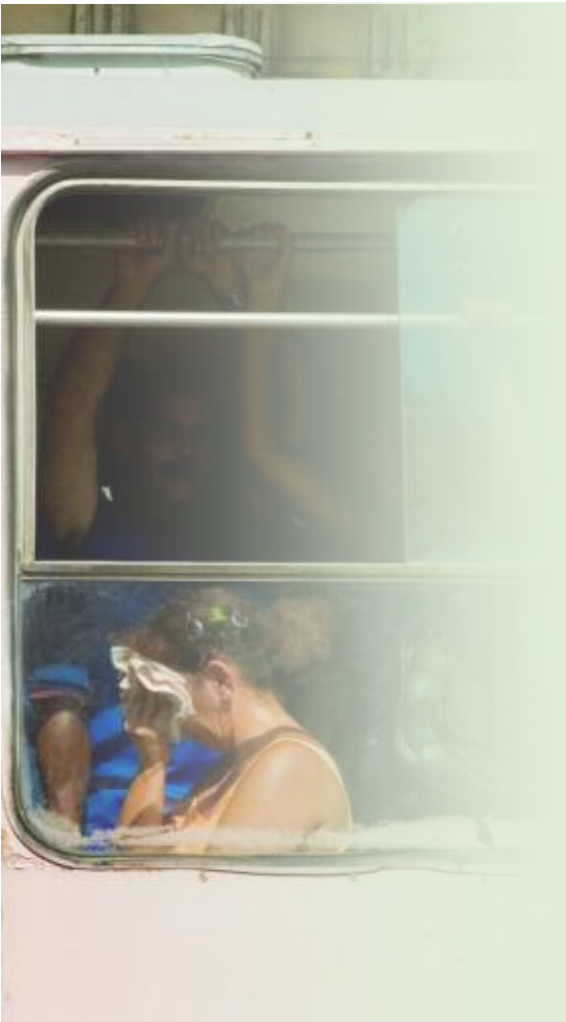
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1.5°C compared to 2°C?

- Reduce risks in dryland regions and least developed countries
- Lower risks for heat, health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security and economic growth



Jason Florio / Aurora Photos

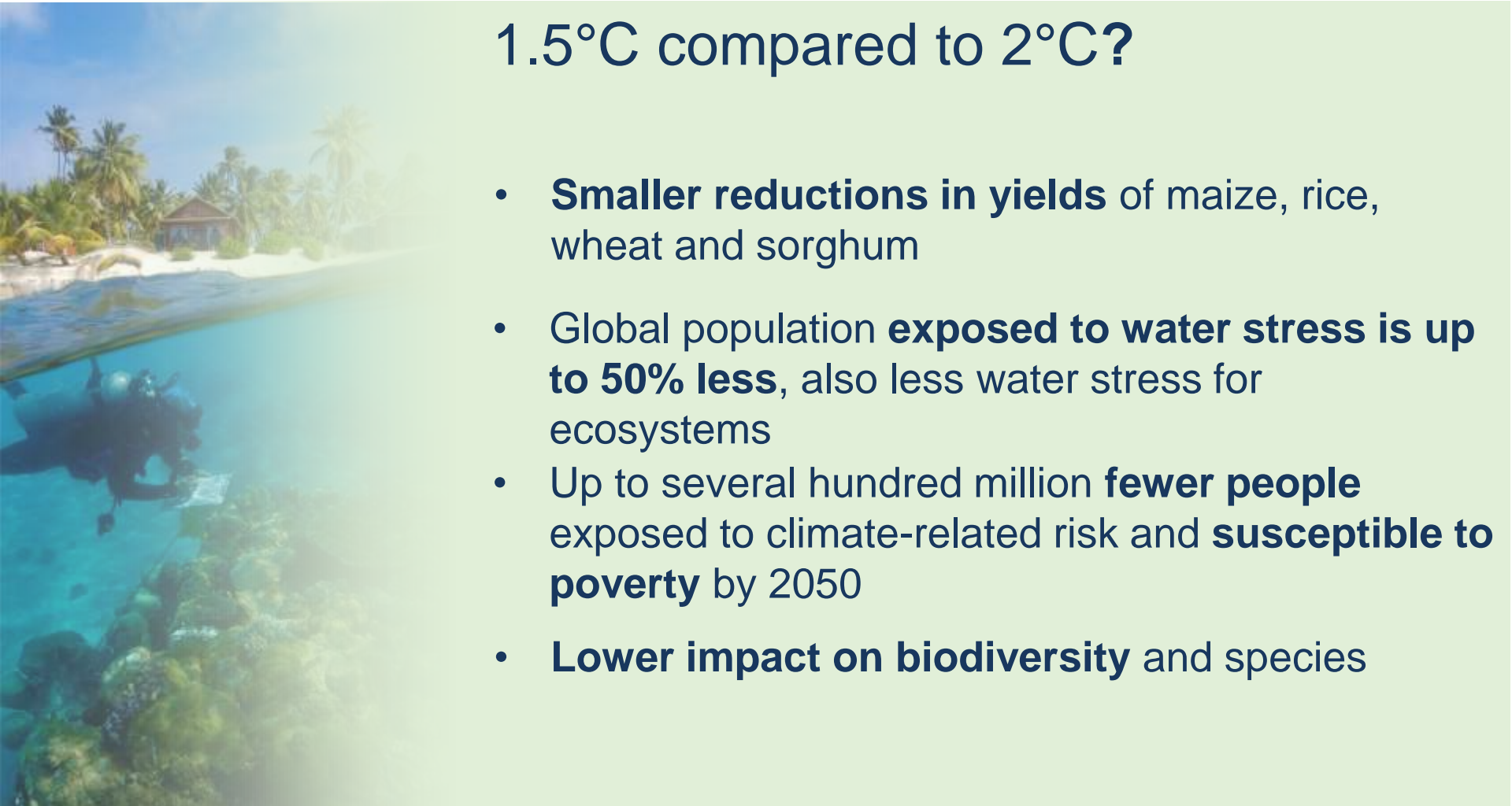
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1.5°C compared to 2°C?

- 
- **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

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How do we get there?

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Energy system transitions

- Decarbonization of electricity
 - Exiting fossil fuel generation
 - Integration of carbon free renewables into energy systems
- Electrification of energy use in
 - Vehicles, Industry, Buildings
- Energy efficiency
 - All sectors
- Adaptation of key infrastructure to climate change



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Urban and infrastructure systems transitions

- Adoption of low-carbon transport fuels (e.g. electricity, hydrogen)
- Shifts to public transportation and sharing, non-motorized transport
- Smart grids
- Efficient appliances
- Low/zero-carbon buildings
- Green infrastructure
- Building codes and standards

Robert van Waarden / Aurora Photos

An aerial photograph of a farmer in a blue shirt and hat, walking through a field with rows of green crops. The field is divided into distinct horizontal bands of different crops and soil colors. The background is a bright yellow gradient.

Land and ecosystem transitions

- Afforestation and reforestation
- Agroforestry
- Sustainable intensification of agriculture
- Conservation agriculture
- Soil management
- Livestock management
- Ecosystem restoration, biodiversity management
- Wetland management
- Building on indigenous knowledge and local knowledge

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Industrial system transitions

- Energy efficiency
- Electrification and hydrogen
- Industrial carbon capture, utilization and storage
- Circular economy



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Within and across systems

- Re-directing financial flows towards low-carbon assets
- Social protection for the poor and vulnerable
- International, regional and local cooperation



Sustainability

Climate mitigation through low energy demand, low material consumption and low carbon food have the highest additional benefits for SDGs.

SDGs can support and enable the systemic transitions and transformation

Ashley Cooper/ Aurora Photos

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For more information:

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