The IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land: An introduction

Agricultural landscape between Ankara and Hattusha, Anatolia, Turkey (40°00' N – 33°35' E)
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#SRCCL
www.ipcc.ch/report/SRCCL

Raphael Slade, IPCC WG III
COP 25 , 5th December 2019

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

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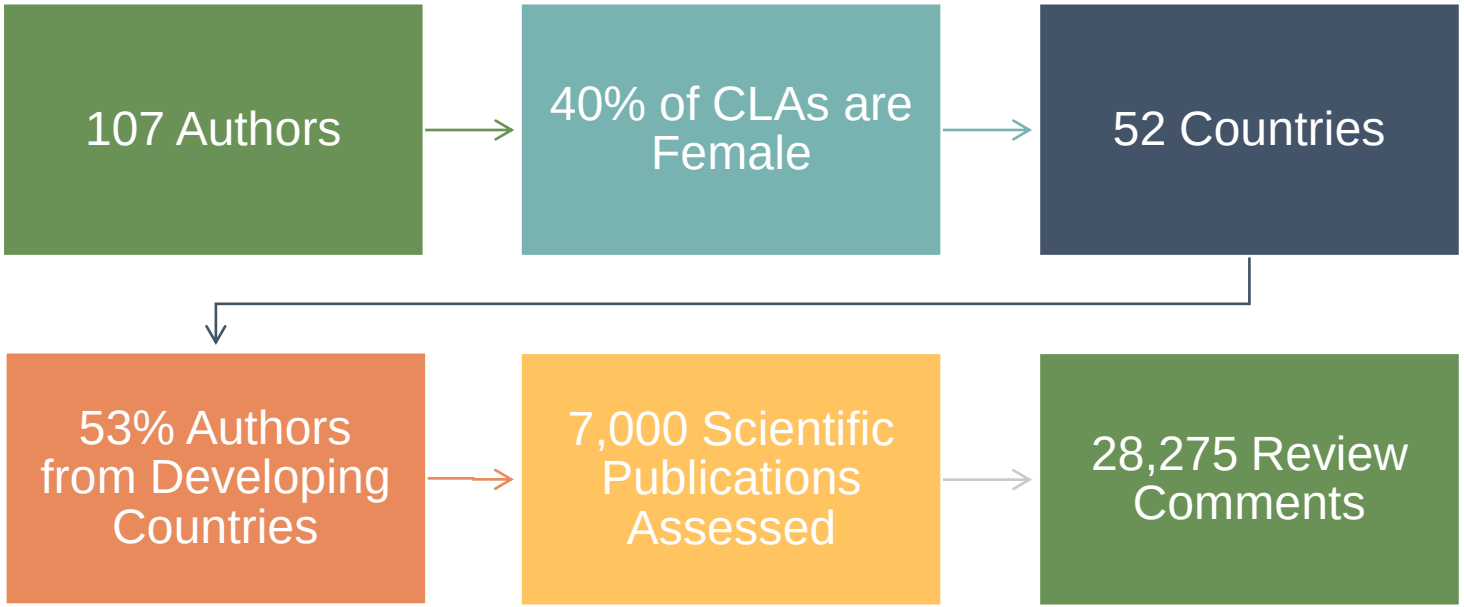
SRCCL REPORT BY THE NUMBERS



Authors included:
Scientists engaged with IPBES,UNCCD, FAO

IPCC governments and observers made six proposals for land-related Special Reports at the start of the Sixth Assessment Cycle

- Climate change and **desertification** (Algeria)
- **Desertification** with regional aspects (Saudi Arabia)
- **Land degradation** - an assessment of the interlinkages and integrated strategies for mitigation and adaptation (UNCCD)
- **Agriculture**, **forestry** and other land use (EU)
- Climate change, food and **agriculture** (Ireland)
- **Food security** and climate change (CAN International)

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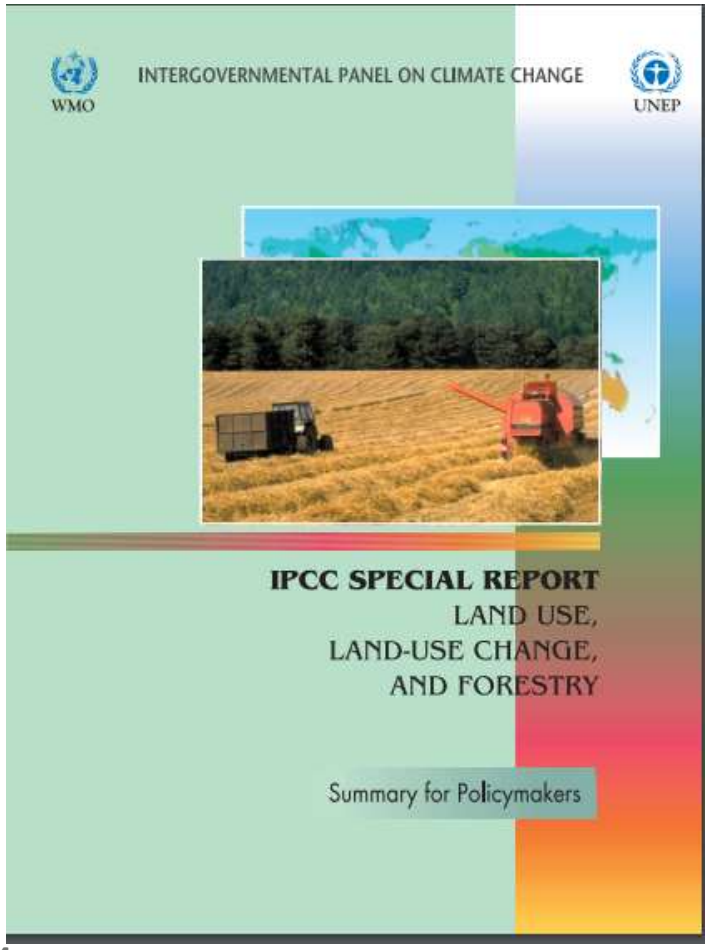
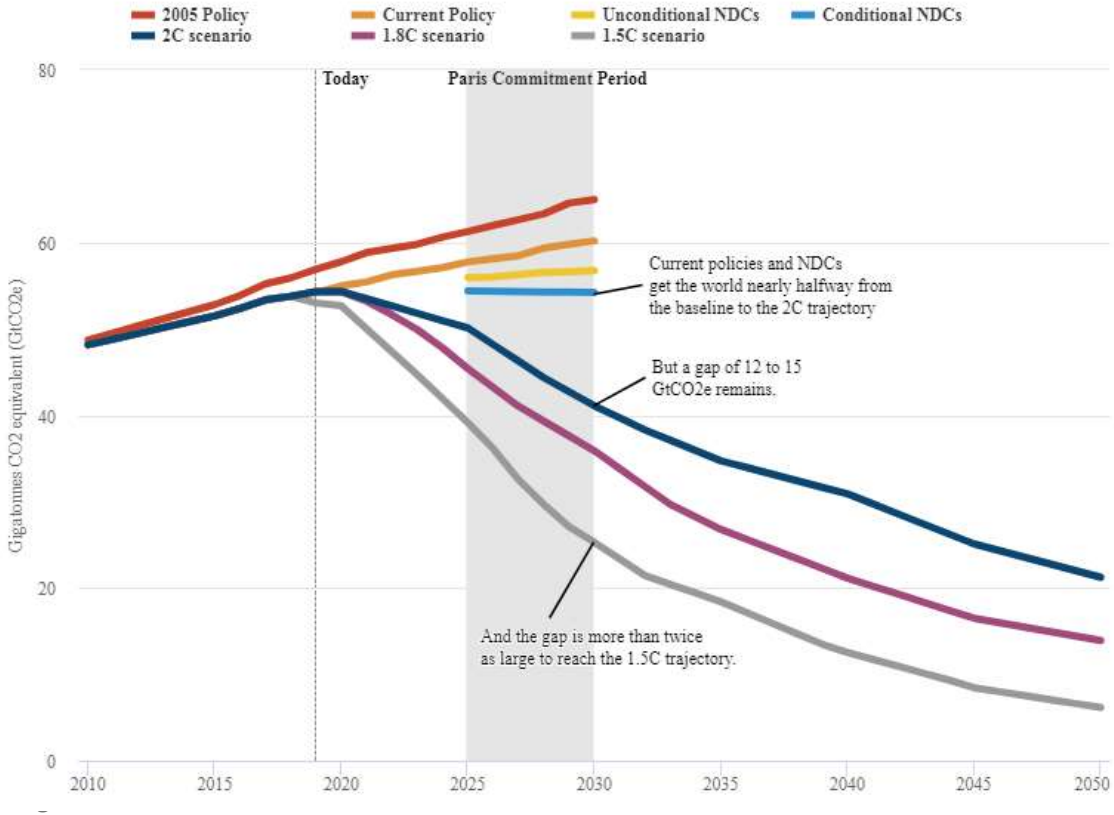


The last IPCC report on land was 20 yrs ago…

… and focussed mainly on methods, measuring & monitoring

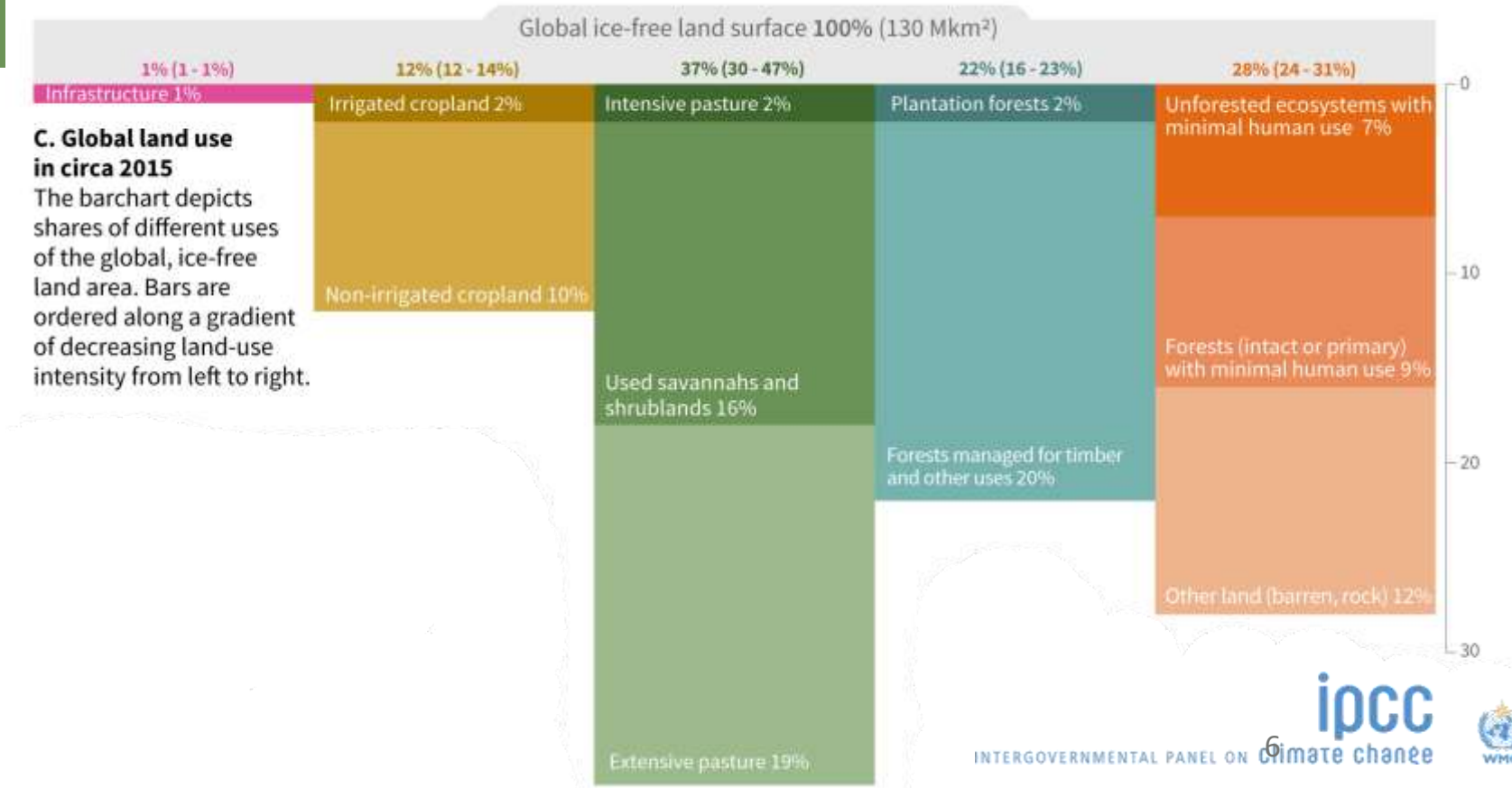
Expectations for the role of land in mitigation and adaptation have increased dramatically



Land is expected to contribute ~25% to existing NDCs

Indicative pathways highlight an increasing role for land in future mitigation

How we use land ~75% of land is under human influence - Chapter 1



C. Global land use in circa 2015
The barchart depicts shares of different uses of the global, ice-free land area. Bars are ordered along a gradient of decreasing land-use intensity from left to right.

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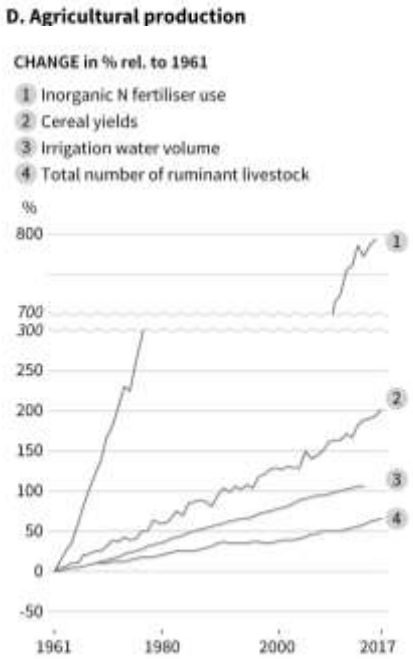
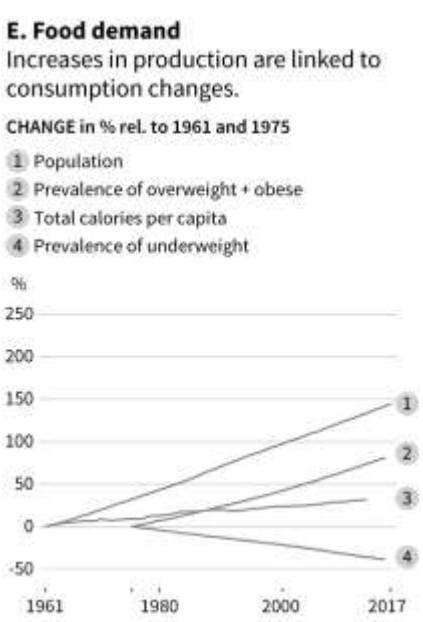
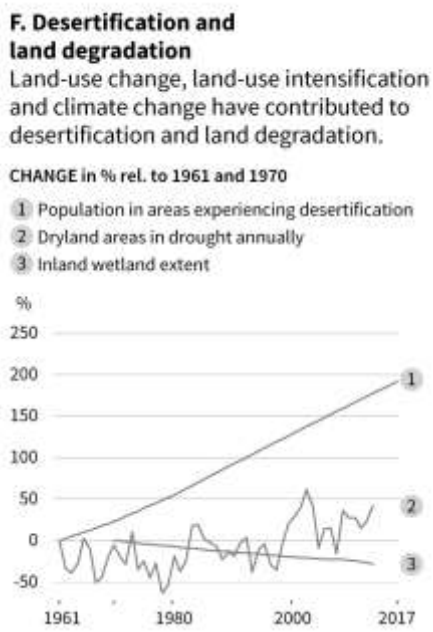
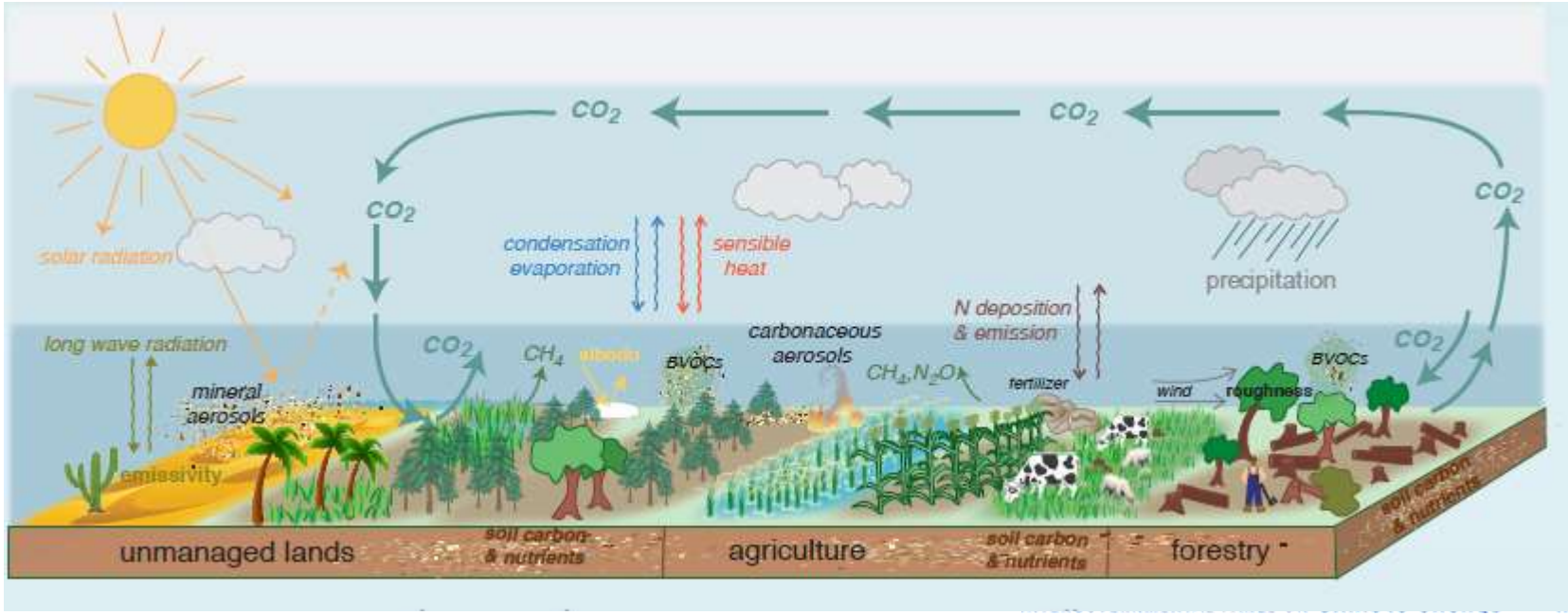
Land is already under growing human pressure. Climate change is adding to these pressures **– Chapter 1**

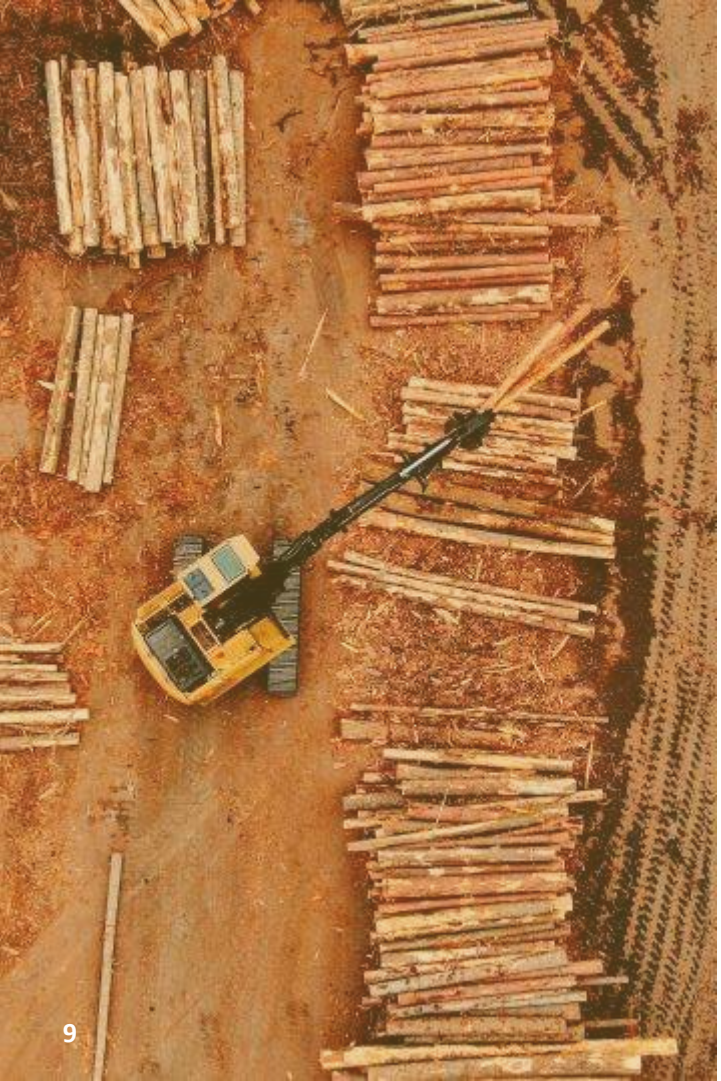






Land–climate interactions: climate affects land, land affects climate - Chapter 2

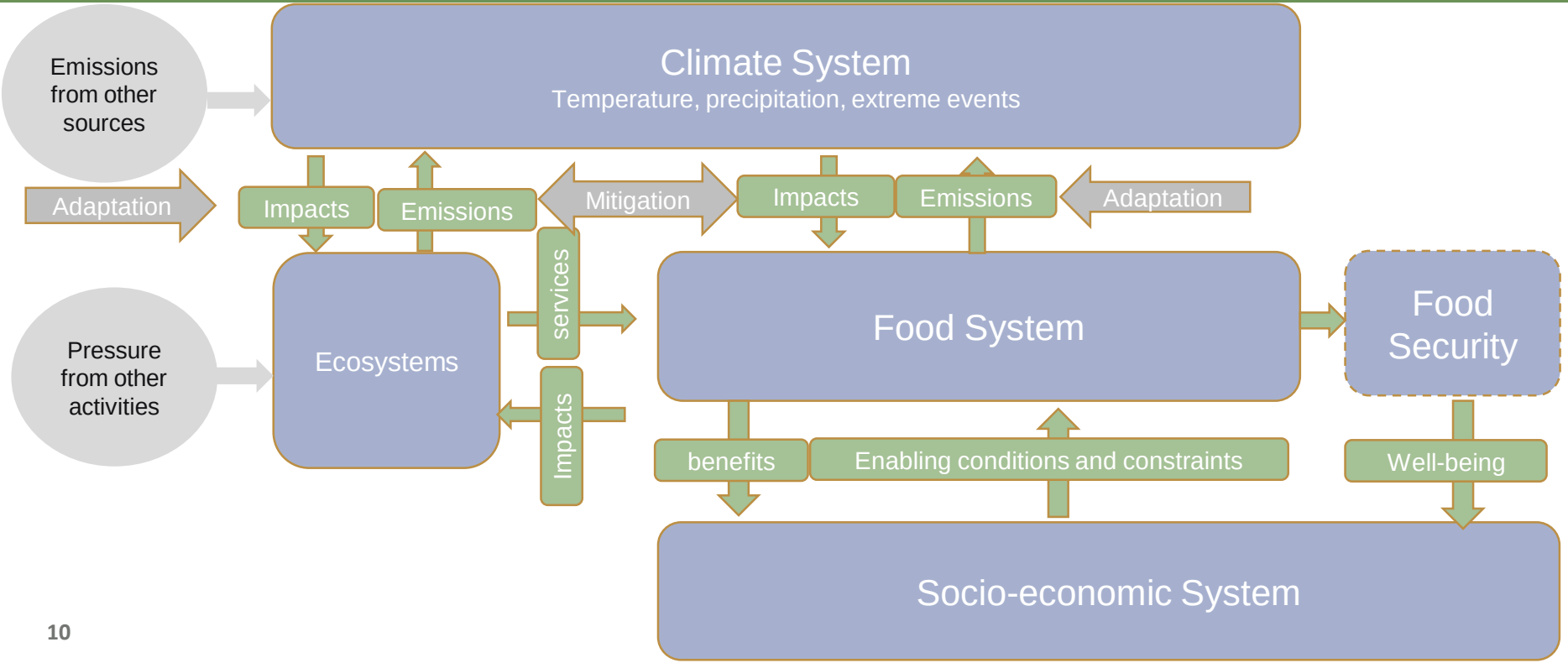




Land Degradation and desertification – Chapters 3 &4

- Land degradation adversely affects livelihoods over ¼ of the Earth's ice-free land area.
- Agriculture is a dominant sector driving degradation.
- Land use changes and unsustainable land management are direct human causes of degradation.
- Climate change exacerbates the rate and magnitude of land degradation processes.

Food and Agriculture – ~21–37% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are attributable to the food system - Chapter 5



Interlinkages and integrated response options - Chapter 6

“Coordinated action to tackle climate change can simultaneously improve land, food security and nutrition, and help to end hunger”

Risk management and decision-making in the context of sustainable development - Chapt 7

- Land-based adaptation and mitigation responses pose risks …effectiveness and potential adverse side-effects
- Delaying deep mitigation in other sectors shifts the burden to the land sector, increasing risks to food security and ecosystem services
- "The complex spatial, cultural and temporal dynamics of risk and uncertainty in relation to land and climate interactions and food security, require a flexi… …aptive, iterative approach to assessing risks, re… …decisions and policy instruments (high confide…

Learning by doing…

Land is where we live

Land is under growing human pressure

Feedback between land use and climate increasingly important

Land is a part of the solution

Cost effective win-win options available now.

But land can't do it all

Mitigation required across all sectors

"Nature based solutions" are limited, reversible & saturate

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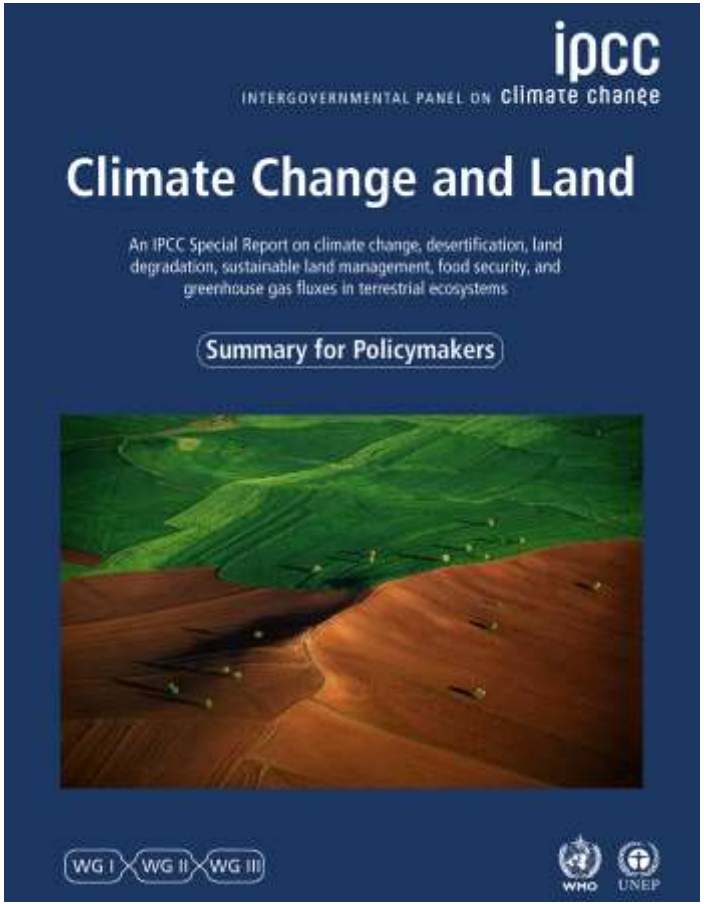

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Working Group III

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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