

What does the IPCC report mean for vulnerable countries?





IPCC WGII Sixth Assessment Report: Key Messages for Developing Countries

About WGII

- The Working Group II report focuses on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability
- 270 authors from 67 countries
- Over 34,000 cited references
- 62,418 expert and government review comments



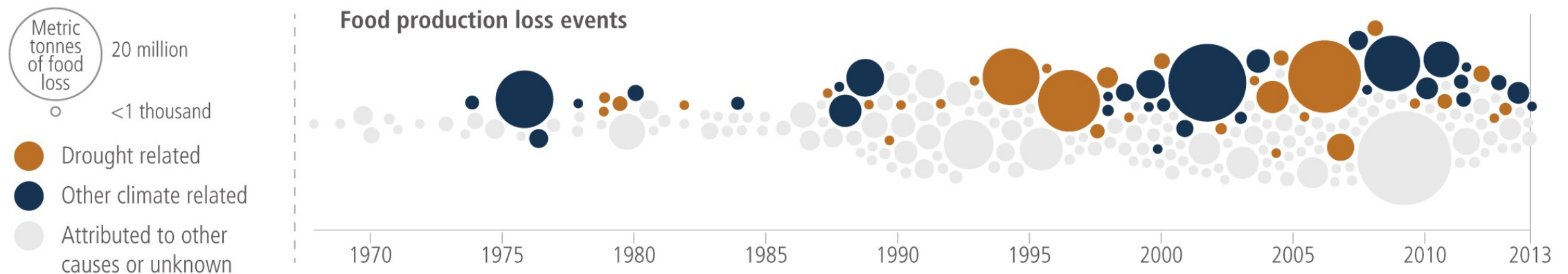
Key messages

1. Global warming has already caused dangerous and widespread impacts
2. Every increment of warming leads to higher risks
3. Adaptation has increased but is uneven and slow
4. Adaptation becomes less effective at higher warming levels
5. Limits to adaptation have been reached and will increase
6. Adaptation cannot prevent all losses and damages
7. Urgent mitigation and adaptation is needed now

Global warming has already caused dangerous and widespread impacts

- Impacts are disproportionately experienced by vulnerable communities and developing countries
- Increasingly frequent and severe climate extremes have caused widespread impacts to ecosystems, people, communities and infrastructure

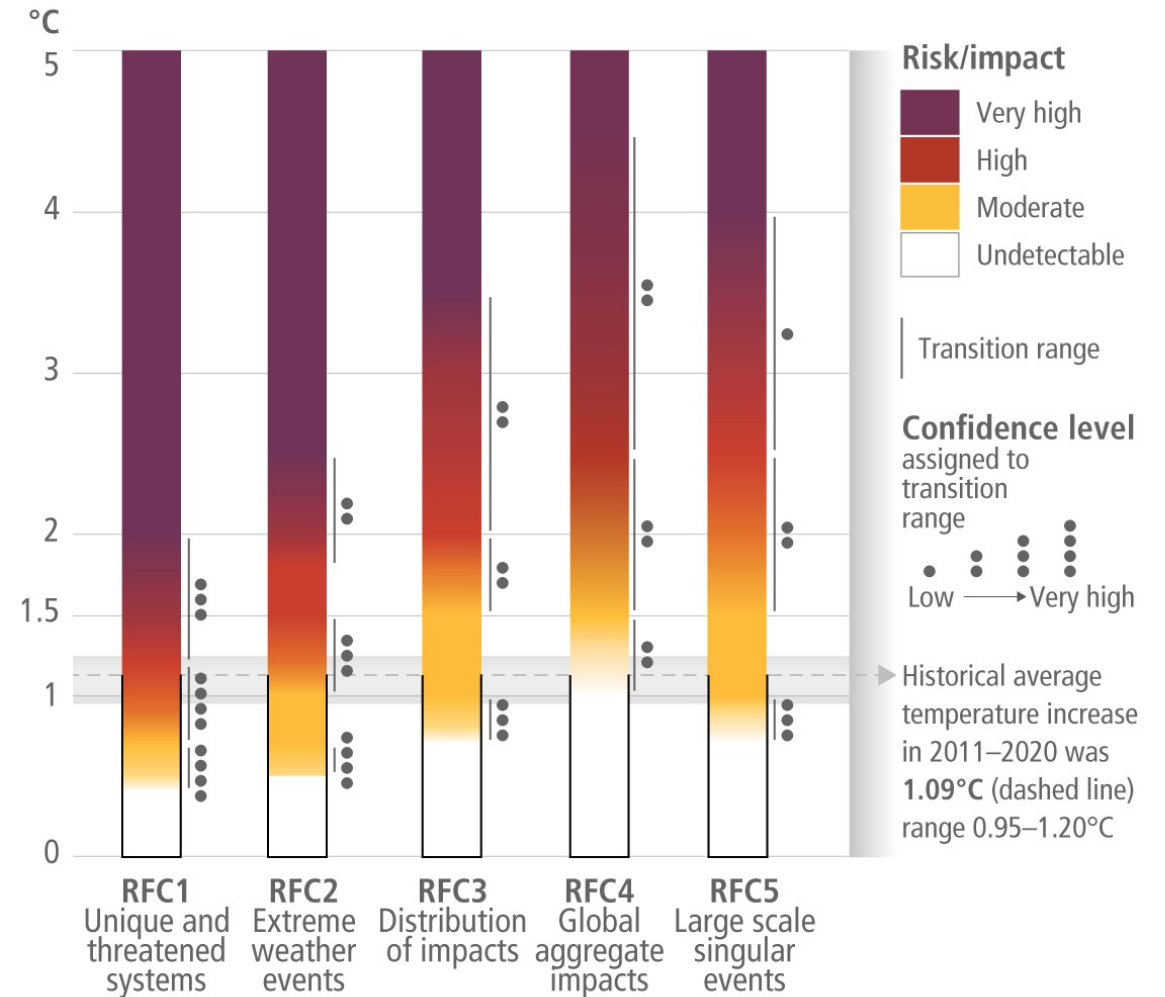
(a) The frequency of climate-related food production losses in crops, livestock, fisheries and aquacultures has been increasing over the last decades.



Every increment of warming leads to higher risks

- 1.5°C is a critical level of warming but even at 1.5°C, impacts will be worse than they are now
- Overshooting 1.5°C will result in some irreversible impacts
- Impacts at 2°C and above are significantly worse than at 1.5°C

(b) Reasons for Concern (RFC)
Impact and risk assessments assuming low to no adaptation



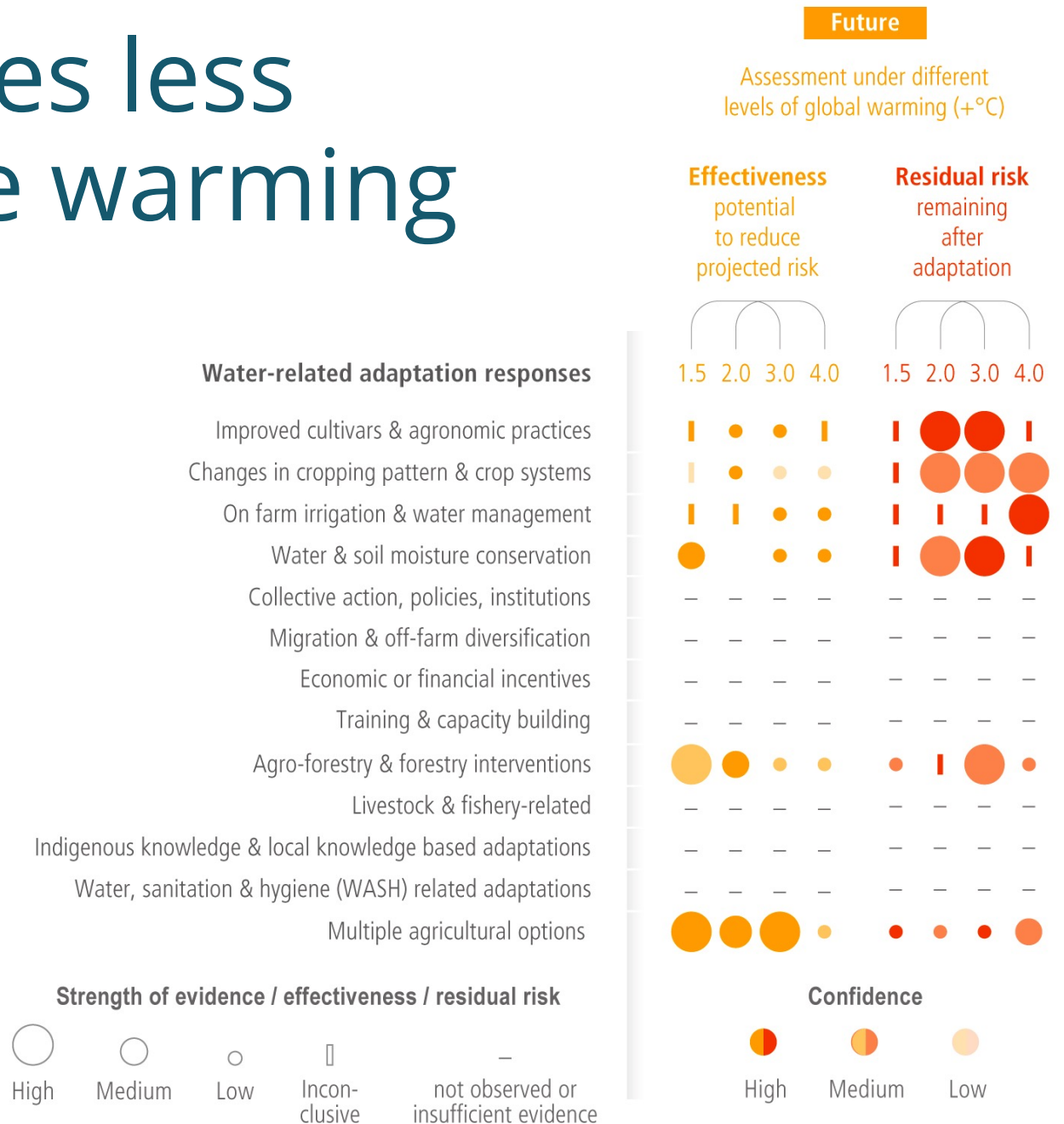
Adaptation has increased but is uneven and slow

- There are increasing gaps between adaptation action taken and what's needed
- Adaptation is often focussed on the short-term and focussed on planning rather than implementation
- Lack of finance is an important driver of adaptation gaps



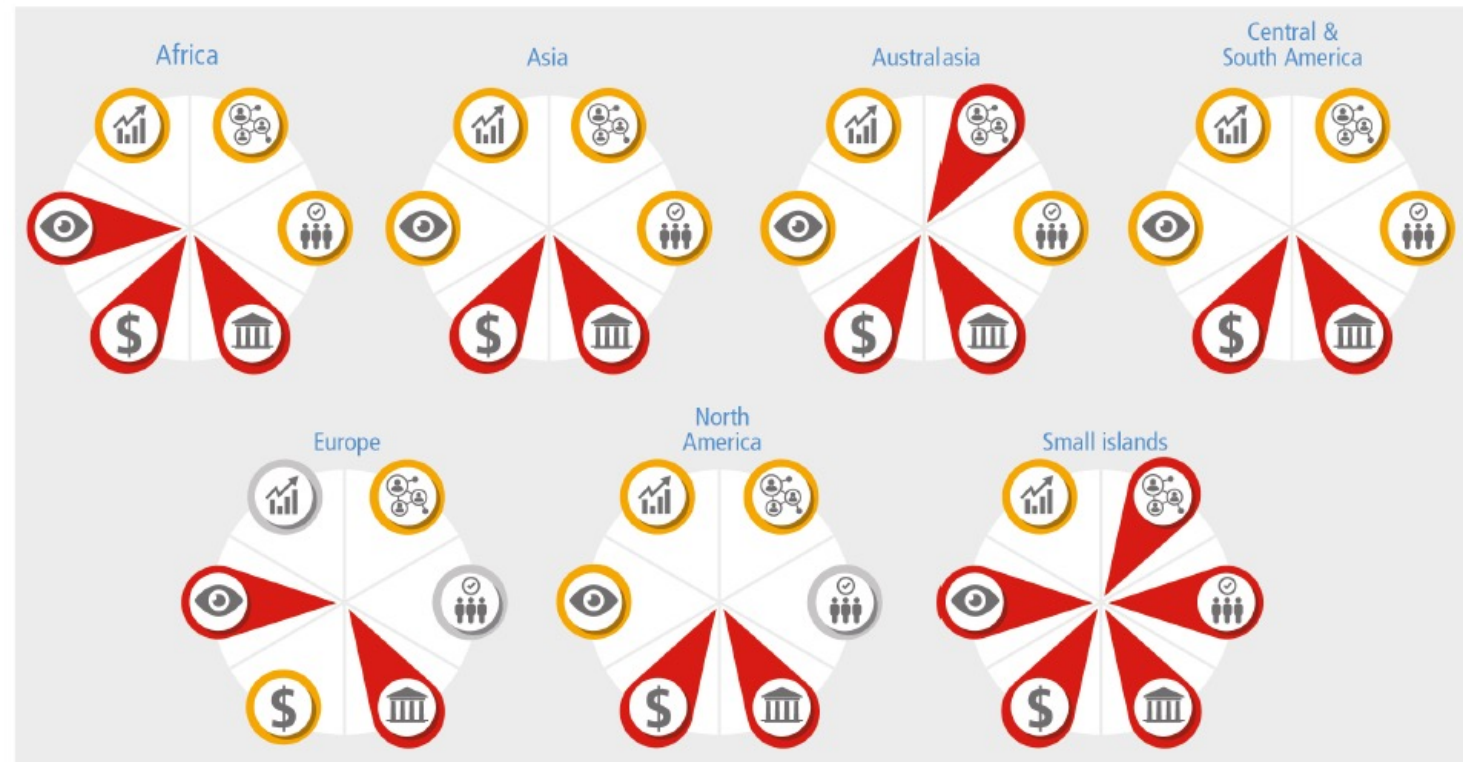
Adaptation becomes less effective with more warming

- Most water-related adaptation becomes less effective above 1.5°C and residual risks increase
- Above 1.5°C global warming level, some ecosystem-based adaptation will lose effectiveness



Limits to adaptation have been reached and will increase

- Soft limits are mostly due to financial, governance, institutional and policy constraints
- Hard limits already reached in some ecosystems including some coral reefs and coastal wetlands
- More human and natural systems will reach limits above 1.5C



Constraints associated with limits to adaptation for regions across all sectors:

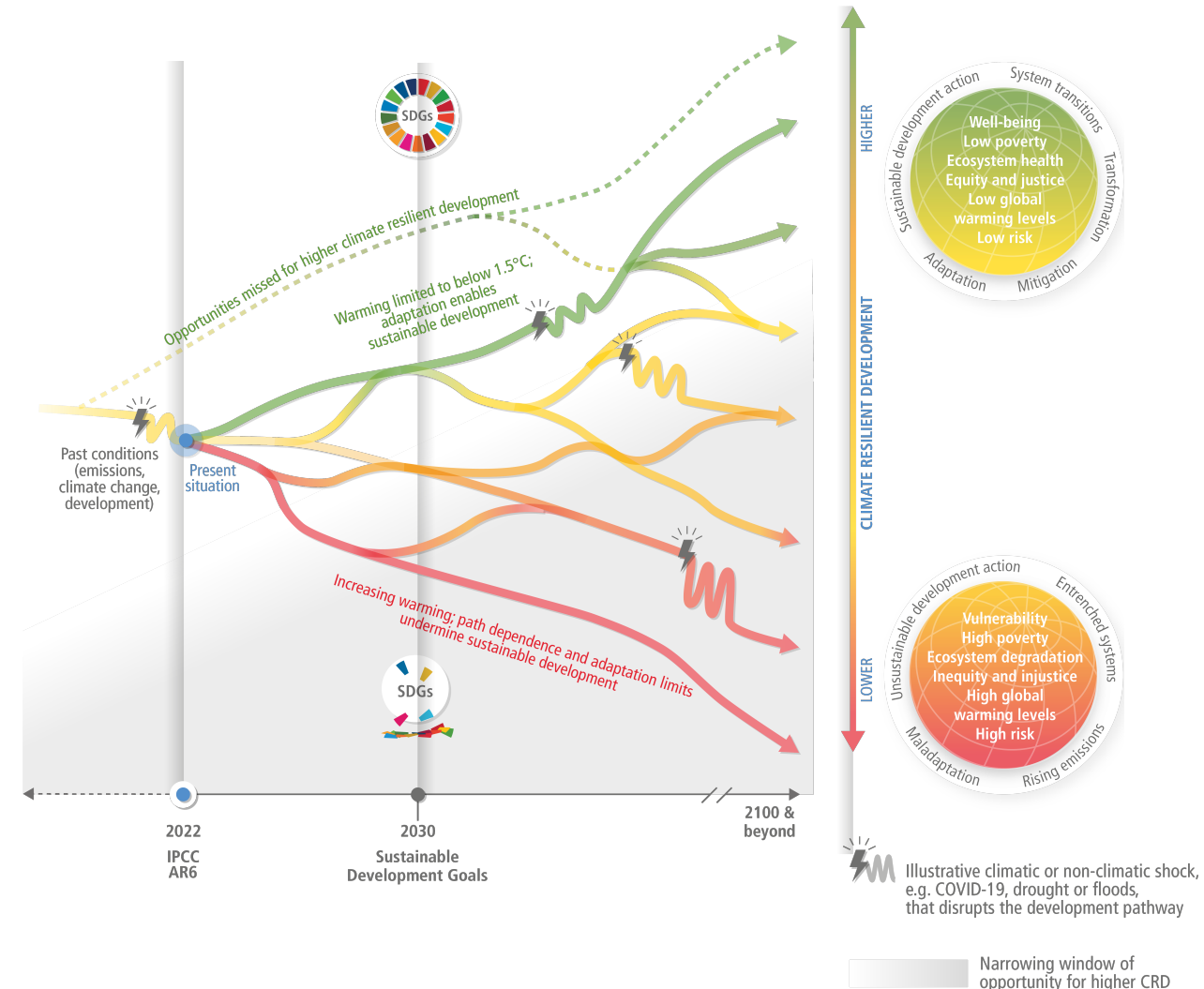
Adaptation cannot prevent all losses and damages

- Losses and damages will continue to occur, despite effective adaptation and before reaching limits
- Losses and damages are unequally distributed and not comprehensively addressed by current financial, governance and institutional arrangements, particularly in vulnerable developing countries



Urgent mitigation and adaptation is needed now

- Worldwide action is more urgent than previously assessed
- Climate resilient development is already challenging at current global warming levels
- Prospects will be further limited above 1.5C and may not be possible in some regions, including small islands, deserts, mountains and polar regions, if warming exceeds 2C



The cumulative scientific evidence is unequivocal:

- Climate change is a threat to human wellbeing and the health of the planet.
- Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future.

