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Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC Assessment Reports: First (1990) 1992 Supplemental Report Second (1995) Third (2001) Fourth (2007) Fifth (2014) IPCC Special Reports: Emissions Scenarios (2000) Renewable Energy (2012) Extreme Events and Natural Disasters (2014) 2012 Global Warming by 1.5 Degrees Celsius (2018) Climate Change - Earth (2019) Ocean and Cryosphere (2019) UNFCCC (2019) WMO Special Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on climate change and land (SRCLL, also known as the Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security and Greenhouse Gas Flows in Terrestrial Ecosystems, is a landmark study of 107 experts from 52 countries. For the first time, SRCLL provides a comprehensive overview of the entire land climate system and views the land itself as a critical resource. On Wednesday, August 7, 2019, the IPCC (IPCC-50) adopted the SRCLL Summary for Policy (SPM) and approved the basic report at the 50th IPCC (IPCC-50) session. On Thursday, 8 August, SPM and the full text of the Special Report on Climate Change and Land in a non-beneficial form were published. The report is more than 1,300 pages long and includes 107 experts from 52 countries. The IPCC's Twitter account announced the report: Earth is where we live. The Earth is under increasing human pressure. Earth is part of the solution. But the earth can't do it all. The report is the second of three special reports in the current cycle of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), which began in 2015 and will be completed in 2022. The first was a special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius, and the third was a special report on ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate (SROCC), released on 25 September 2019. The AR6 cycle is considered to be the most ambitious IPCC since its formation in 1988. Previous IPCC assessment cycles and special reports since its inception in 1988, the IPCC has provided the governments of 195 member countries with periodic comprehensive summary of scientific assessments of climate change factors, including current impacts and potential risks. The reports also put forward possible adaptation and mitigation responses. The IPCC published five evaluation reports, including the IPCC's First Assessment Report 1990 (FAR), the second IPCC Assessment Report 1995, also known as Climate Change 1995, the Third Assessment Report for 2001, the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), also known as Climate Change 2007, and the Fifth Assessment Report. Each report also includes a full scientific and technical assessment climate, usually in three volumes, one for each of the IPCC working groups, as well as Summary for politicians and a report on synthesis. SRCLL is part of a series of special reports and evaluations in the Sixth Evaluation Cycle (AR6), which began in 2015, following the election of the new Bureau, and concludes in 2022. The IPCC considers the current assessment cycle to be the most ambitious in the group's 30-year history. So far, during this cycle, along with SRCLL, the IPCC has published a Special Report on Global Warming 1.5 degrees Celsius in October 2018, and in May 2019 Clarification. The third in a series, a special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate (SROCC), coming. In addition, the IPCC also held a conference in March 2018 to prepare a special report on cities and climate change in the seventh evaluation cycle. Since its inception, the IPCC has also published more than a dozen special reports, which are included in the CCC. The Special Report also includes a summary for policy makers that assesses a particular issue and usually follows the same structure as the size of the evaluation report and the methodology of the reports, which are the materials that provide practical guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas reserves. Sections of the SRCLL summary for policy makers (SPM) Land provides a basic basis for human livelihoods and well-being, including supplies of food, fresh water and many other ecosystem services as well as biodiversity. Human use directly affects more than 70%... global, ice-free land surface... The Earth also plays an important role in the climate system. The SRCLL Summary for Policy Makers (SPM): 2:2 There are four sections in the Summary for Policy Makers (SPM). The first concerns people, the earth and the climate in the world of warming; The second covers adaptation and mitigation options; a third focused on options for response, while the fourth dealt with short-term action. In the first section, SPM says that human-induced land degradation caused by increased consumption and population growth leads to an increase in land use for food, feed, fibre, wood and energy, which has had a negative impact on ice-free areas around the world. Approximately 25-30% of total food produced is lost or lost, while 821 million people are malnourished and 2 billion adults are currently overweight or obese. In the second part of SPM it states that improving food productivity, choosing a diet and losing food and reducing waste can reduce the demand for land conversion. Part 3 of the proposed response options, which will also help eradicate poverty, include improving market access, securing land ownership, factoring in environmental costs for food, ecosystem services and strengthening collective action at the local and community levels. Many technologies and practices of sustainable land use are profitable for three to ten three to ten (average reliability). While they may require initial investment, sustainable land use measures can increase the yield and economic value of pastures, Land restoration and restoration measures improve livelihoods and provide both short-term positive economic returns and long-term benefits in adapting and mitigating climate change, biodiversity and expanding ecosystem functions and services. The chapters of SRCLL consist of seven chapters, Chapter 1: Framing and Context, Chapter 2: Land Climate Interaction, Chapter 3: Desertification, Chapter 4: Land Degradation, Chapter 5: Food Security, Chapter 5 Additional Material, Chapter 6: Links Between Desertification, Land Degradation, Food Security and GHG Flows: Synergy, Compromise, and Integrated Response Options, and Chapter 7: Management of Risk Decisions for Sustainable Development. As with all IPCC reports, SRCLL includes Summary for Politicians, Chapter 1: Framing and Context... Neither our individual or social identity nor the world economy would exist without the many resources, services and systems of livelihood provided by terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity. In Chapter 1:20:1 In Chapter 1, the authors described land on Earth as ultimate, saying that sustainable land use is fundamental to human well-being. Almut Arneht, one of the authors of the book Framing and Context, told Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA) that the surface of the earth is limited, the population is growing, and more space is needed to produce food and fiber that can be used for clothing. Chapter 2: Ground Climate Interaction According to the August 8 Carbon Brief In-depth article on SRCLL, Chapter 2 provides data on methane emissions from livestock, about 66% of agricultural methane and about 33% of global methane emissions come from livestock. In Chapter 3: Desertification in Chapter 3, the authors stated that while climate change exacerbates desertification, there are technologies and innovations, including knowledge-based indigenous and indigenous peoples (ILK) that are available and which could, if put into practice in local regions, avoid, reduce and reverse desertification while promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation. Chapter 4: Land Degradation: Destroying the effects of climate-related land degradation on poverty and livelihoods is extremely challenging. This complexity is due to the interaction of various social, political, cultural and economic factors, such as markets, technology, inequality, population growth, from which it interacts and shapes how social and environmental systems respond. Chapter 4 (25)4 Although the impact of land degradation on the livelihoods of people around the world is already already Especially those who live in vulnerable and poor regions, the authors of Chapter 4 do not make a clear link between climate change and land degradation because of the numerous factors that play out, which include inequality, population growth, technology and markets. Chapter 5: Food Security Report emphasizes that climate change affects all four pillars of food security: availability (harvest and production), access (prices and the ability to receive food), use (food and cooking) and stability (affordability disruptions). IPCC press release. On August 8, 2019, climate change has had a negative impact on vegetation at the same time as we are experiencing population growth. Ice-free land is needed to maintain food security. The authors of the IPCC report warned against transforming the earth into bioenergy, in which energy is generated by burning vegetation instead of burning fossil fuels, and recommended that countries set limits on the amount of land used to grow energy crops such as biofuels and afforestation. The use of land in this way means that there are fewer soils for growing much-needed food crops. In the original draft summary, the warning for politicians was even more pronounced, but it was significantly diluted by the intervention of a group of governments led by Brazil, the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden. According to Chapter 5, with extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and either insufficient or too much rain, there is more food security. For example, in some cases, corn and wheat yields increased at higher altitudes, while yields of the same crops declined in lower-altitude regions. They also discuss climate change and migration in eight countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They said that in countries such as Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, where 30% of agriculture is dependent on rainfall, food security is undermined. They cited studies that show that migration from Mexico and Central America fluctuates in response to climate variability. In addition, in these countries, the food system is heavily dependent on maize and bean production, and long-term climate change and variability have a significant impact on the productivity of these crops and the livelihoods of small farmers. Chapter 6: Related Links:118 The IPCC does not recommend people's diets. What we have pointed out based on scientific evidence is that there are certain diets that have a lower carbon footprint - Jim Skea. Jim Schia. SRCLL Facebook August 8, 2019 Chapter 6, Interaction between Desertification, Land Degradation, Food Security and Streams synergies, trade-offs and integrated response options, offers ways to mitigate the impact of global climate change on land use, such as reducing deforestation and Diversification. In addition, Chapter 6 also states that changing consumer behaviour towards a more plant-based diet with less protein from livestock, such as cattle, sheep, buffalo and goats, will lead to lower emissions. One of the three main authors of Chapter 6, environmental scientist at the University of Aberdeen, Pete Smith, who teaches plant and soil science, said that massive pressure on migration would be exerted as growing conditions deteriorated. Ruminant livestock not only produces a lot of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, but also deforestation in critical forest systems caused by the need to graze livestock in countries such as Brazil. Smith clarified: We're not telling people to stop eating meat. In some places, people have no other choice. But it is obvious that in the West we eat too much. The Department of Human Ecology at Rutgers University's School of Environmental and Biological Sciences, Associate Professor, Pamela McElvi, who is one of the co-authors of Chapter 5, says that dietary changes - especially in developed Western countries - such as reducing excess consumption of high-emission greenhouse gas diets high in lamb and cattle is a win-win because it solves both climate crisis and health problems at the same time. McElwee said food security is a serious problem because there is potential for food crises developing on several continents at the same time. The Times reported. Climate warming accelerates the rate of soil loss and land degradation, which increases the risk of severe food shortages. While we have a lot of action, McElwee said that some of these decisions require attention, financial support, favorable conditions. The science on which the report is based shows that increasing land productivity by spending less food and changing diets away from cattle and other meats reduces the carbon footprint. according to a PBS NewsHour report dated August 8, 2019, about 15% of current emissions could be reduced by mid-century if people change their diet by reducing red meat and plant foods by increasing red meat and plant foods such as fruits, vegetables and seeds. Rosenzweig added that it would also make people healthier. The sixth chapter discusses material substitution because it is associated with sustainable long-term forest management, with greater production of wood products (HWP) that have a lower carbon footprint. HWP, which are used as a substitute for metal, plastic or concrete, which are more intense emissions, will also result in the removal of carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere. In Canada, for example, Margot Hurlbert said that the forestry industry could increase solid wood products that it collects, and reduce the amount of pulp and paper products. [33] [33] 7: Risk management and sustainable risk management, which reduces vulnerability in the land and food system and increases resilience in communities, may include changes in diet and crop diversity that can prevent soil degradation. It also includes risk sharing, reducing inequality and raising incomes. Other ways to adapt to the negative effects of climate change include ensuring equitable access to food, especially in regions where land cannot provide adequate nutrition. Margot Heribert of The University of Regina, which is also the Canadian Research Chair in Climate Change Policy, Energy and Sustainable Development, is a co-chaired co-author of Risk Management and Sustainable Development Decision-Making. There are many opportunities to make these changes and it is not too late. This includes the use of natural hue, through agroforestry, for example, to grow crops, and - in tropical climates - the use of bioagar as fertilizer. Heribert said countries like Canada can wield influence through their own use of trade terms and policies to ensure food imports are grown without compromising landscapes and expanding deserts overseas. Consumers, as well as organizations and governments, can use sustainability certificates, for example, when searching for wood products and food. (Notes 4) The basic statements of the Earth where we live. The Earth is under increasing human pressure. Earth is part of the solution. But the earth can't do it all. The IPCC, August 9, 2019. Twitter The report provided a comprehensive review of the entire land climate system for the first time and viewed the land itself as a critical resource. In her video of 9 August, Valerie Masson-Delmott quoted a recently published report stating that more than 500 million people now live in areas adversely affected by climate change on land transformed by land degradation or desertification. Many are forced to migrate. An international group of 107 authors called on all countries to adopt sustainable land use in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions before it is too late, and to work together to build long-term food security systems to support farmers with programs that will help build their resilience and help them participate in the market. (Notes 5) IPCC Vice Chairman and ANU Climate Institute Director Mark Howden, who co-sponsored SRCLL, said that the land sector is currently contributing to the climate and improved land management will have numerous economic, environmental and health benefits and will provide win-win benefits for farmers, communities, governments and biodiversity, but will also help address climate change. The authors of the SRCLL Scientific Guide included 107 experts from 52 countries as co-ordinators by lead authors in three IPCC working groups, as well as the National Greenhouse Gas Reserves Task Force, supported by Working Group III of the Technical Support Group. Fifty-three per cent of the report's authors were from developing countries and 40 per cent of the co-ordinators were women. The Economist's response stated that the report will fire another warning shot on the state of the planet and how people will transform virtually every corner of every continent. Human activity affects about three quarters of the Earth's ice-free land, with enormous impacts on the climate. The BBC has published a series of articles related to the publication of the report. Roger Harrabin, the BBC's environment analyst, said the report will be the most authoritative report on how we use and abuse land. An article published on August 8, 2019 by the New York Times (NYT) found that SRCLL was prepared by more than 100 experts from 52 countries and found that half a billion people already live in places that turn into desert, and soil is lost 10 to 100 times faster than it is formed. The NYT also pointed to a five-fold increase in the number of migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, since the dry period that has left many without food. Some scientists have suggested that it sends a message about climate change. An article in The Atlantic was titled This Land is the Only Land That Is. The article states that SRCLL is an important milestone because it says that ice-free land itself, that people need to grow food, is scarce and precious. The paper points out that some climatologists and researchers, before SRCLL, sometimes portrayed the earth as a limitless cleansing of a global sponge, in the sense that transplanting enough trees would significantly reduce the net burden of CO2. The Washington Post called SRCLL a significant study. Cm. Also a special report on emission scenarios Special Report on Global Warming 1.5 C Global Report on Biodiversity Assessment and Ecosystem Services Notes - The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 1988. It was later approved by the United Nations General Assembly. Membership is open to all WMO and UN members. IPCC researchers provide scientific evidence on the carbon footprints of certain activities and behaviours; they don't make specific diet recommendations to people. Jim S - Replacing materials refers to a climate change mitigation strategy in which collected wood products (HWPs) are used as substitutes for plastics, concrete, metal or steel, are more emission. In an interview with CBC News on August 9, 2019, Hulbert Hurlbert agroforestry is like having forests that agricultural producers are also farming and living in. Examples of agroforestry are growing crops such as coffee under a forest canopy, and interspersing vegetables with fruit trees. Valerie Masson-Delmott is currently chairing the IPCC Working Group (IG) on the sixth round of the Evaluation Report (AR6). She is a Senior Research Fellow at the Laboratory of Climate science and environment (LSCE, Laboratory for Climate and Environmental Sciences). She was elected co-chair of the IPCC WG1 in October 2015, which is a group that examines the physical basis of science. Prior to working on AR6, she also worked at AR5 as a lead author on the paleoclimate. Special Report on External Relations on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Use, Food Security and Greenhouse Gas Flows in Terrestrial Ecosystems (SRCLL). IPCC (Report). Received on August 9, 2019. Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) (PDF). IPCC (Report). Special Report on Climate and Land Change (SRCLL). page 43. Received on August 9, 2019. Statement headlines (PDF). IPCC (Report). Special Report on Climate and Land Change (SRCLL). August 3, 2019. Received on August 9, 2019. Chapter 1 (PDF). IPCC (Report). Special Report on Climate and Land Change (SRCLL). page 100. Received on August 9, 2019. Chapter 2 (Project) (PDF). IPCC (Report). Special Report on Climate and Land Change (SRCLL). April 27, 2019. page 186. Received on August 9, 2019. 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