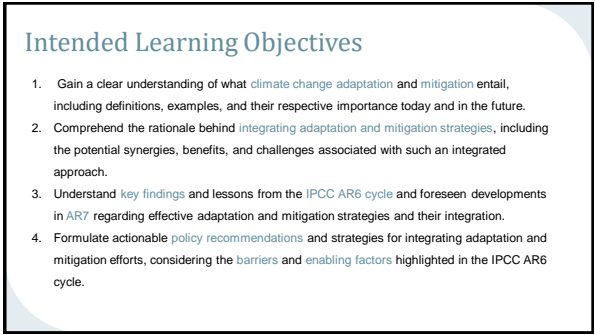


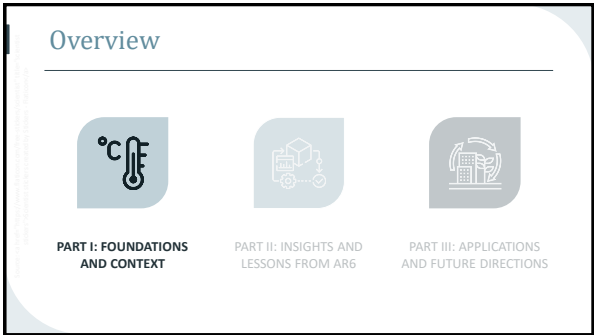
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The Seventh assessment report (AR7) products (2023-2029)

- Working Group Reports
 - Working Group I will focus on the physical science basis of climate change.
 - Working Group II will address impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability.
 - Working Group III will cover the mitigation of climate change.
- Synthesis report
- Special Reports
 - Climate Change and Cities (WG II)
 - Short-Lived Climate Forcers (WG I)
- Methodology reports
 - CDRs (TFI)
 - Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation (WG II)



7

The scope of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities places a particular emphasis on climate vulnerability and adaptation.

Chapter 1: Cities in the context of climate change: framing of the report

- Recognition of the diversity of development status of cities, highlighting their vulnerabilities and capacities for resilience.
- Urban areas as hotspots for climate impacts, and key players in climate action.
- Special attention to marginalized groups, gender equity, and justice in the context of urban climate impacts.
- Methodologies for assessing impacts using diverse knowledge systems, including Indigenous Knowledge.

Chapter 2: Cities in a changing climate: trends, challenges and opportunities

- Examination of past, current, and future climate trends and their impacts on urban areas.
- Urbanisation trends and their influence on vulnerability and resilience to climate impacts.
- Specific urban risks such as SLR, extreme weather events, and their attribution.
- Importance of adaptation and resilience-building, including planned and unplanned relocation.
- The role of data and tools in urban climate risks.

Source: IPCC SR15, 2024

Chapter 3: Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks and emissions

- Context-specific adaptation and disaster risk reduction options for urban areas.
- City actions across mitigation and adaptation, and responses to L&D.
- Use of urban observation and modelling tools for monitoring and evaluation.
- Local risk assessments incorporating scientific I&K.
- Integration of mitigation and adaptation into SD and JT.
- Case studies showcasing climate-resilient development, adaptation, and low-carbon development.

Chapter 4: How to facilitate and accelerate change


- New planning methods under uncertainty and the likelihood of tipping points.
- Innovations in governance, urban planning, technology, and finance to support adaptation.
- Inclusive multi-level governance and the role of I&K.

Chapter 5: Solutions by city types and regions

- Adaptation solutions and case studies differentiated by city characteristics.
- Factors considered include geographical location, development stage, informality, climate projections, climate impact drivers, and sectoral contributions to the economy.
- Focus on migration, urbanization trends, fragility, conflict situations, and inclusiveness in adaptation planning.
- Importance of early warning systems, governance, and climate finance in supporting urban adaptation.

8


Understanding Adaptation and Mitigation



- HOLISTIC APPROACH:** COMBINING ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION CREATES A COMPREHENSIVE CLIMATE STRATEGY.
- SYNERGIES:** INTEGRATED ACTIONS CAN PROVIDE MULTIPLE FINANCING BENEFITS AND EFFICIENCIES.
- POLICY AND PLANNING:** ENSURES COHERENT AND CHESIVE CLIMATE ACTION ACROSS SECTORS.

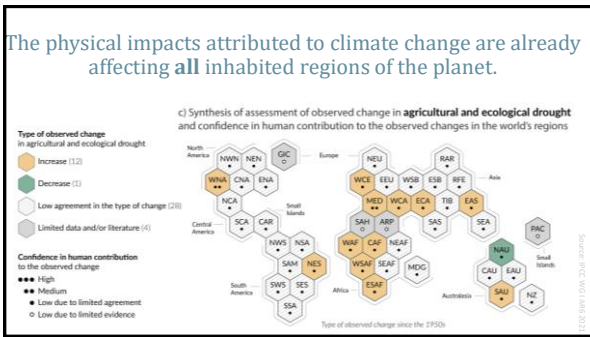
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Overview

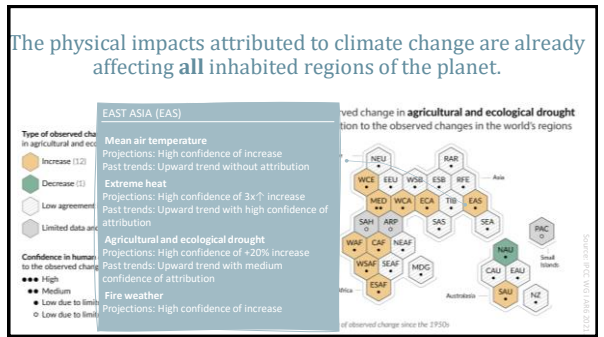


- PART I: FOUNDATIONS AND CONTEXT**
- PART II: INSIGHTS AND LESSONS FROM AR6**
- PART III: APPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

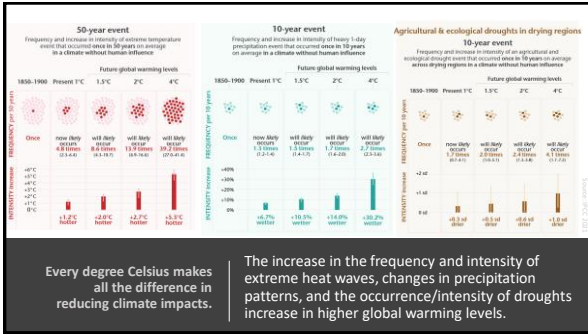
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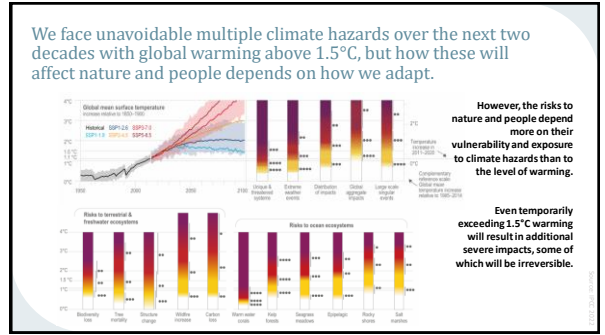
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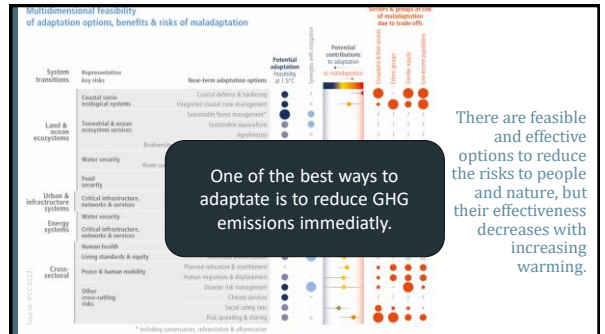


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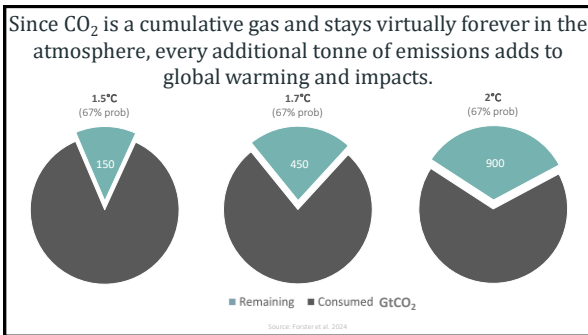
Action on adaptation has increased but progress is uneven and we are not adapting fast enough.

- > 170 countries and many cities including adaptation in their climate policies and planning.
- Pilot projects and local experiments are being implemented in different sectors.
- Investments in adaptation are expected to reduce risks and damages as well as generate multiple benefits including improved productivity, innovation, health and wellbeing, food security, livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation.
- Adaptation finance needs of developing countries are 10-18x as big as international public finance flows.
- At the current rate of planning and implementation, the adaptation gap will continue to grow.
- Costs of adaptation in developing countries are estimated at US\$215 billion/yr this decade. The adaptation finance needed to implement domestic adaptation priorities is estimated at US\$387 billion/yr.

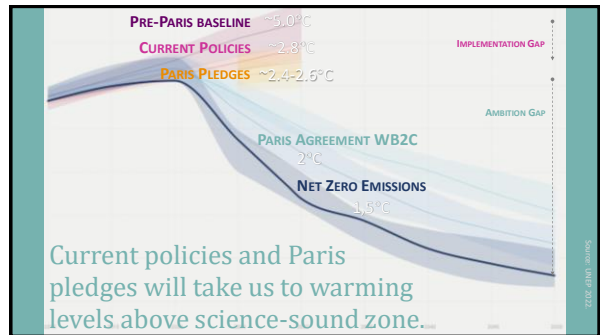
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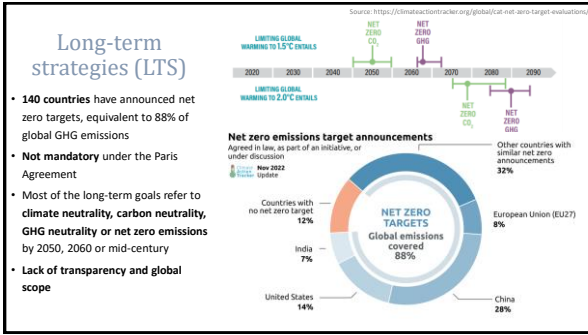
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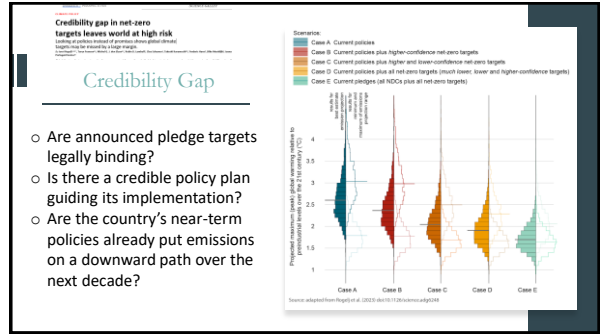
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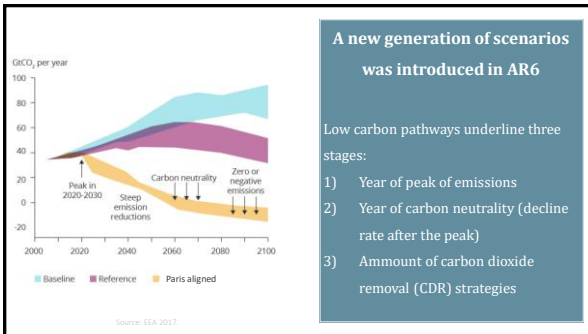
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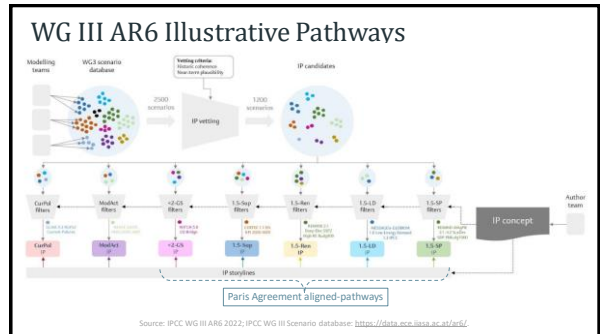
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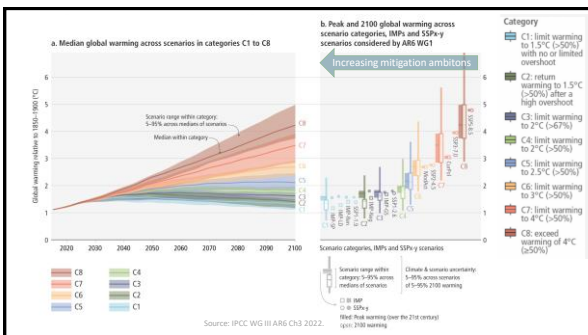
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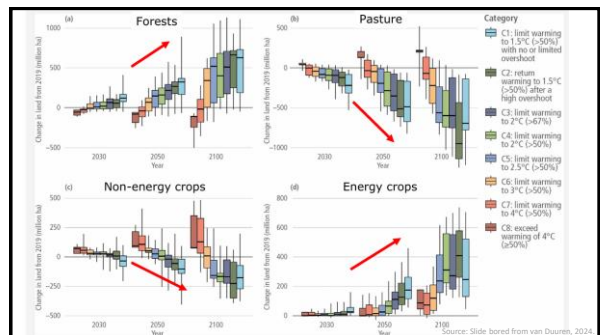
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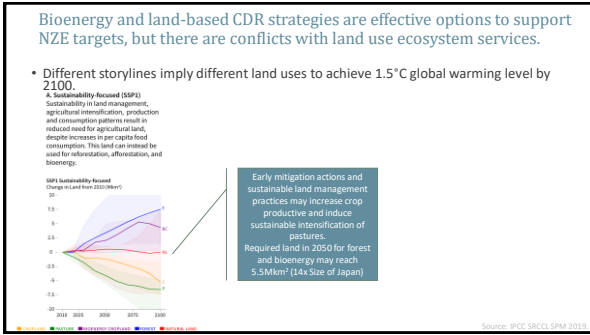
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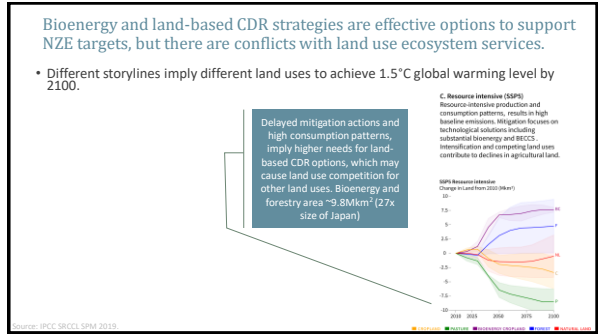
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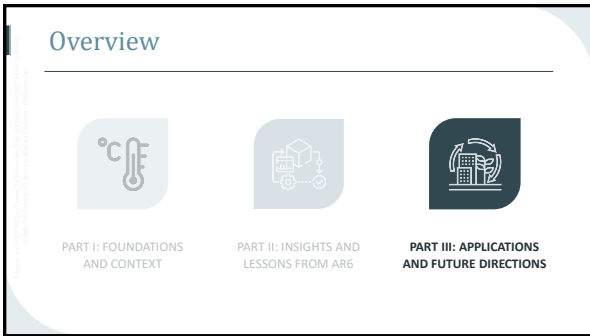
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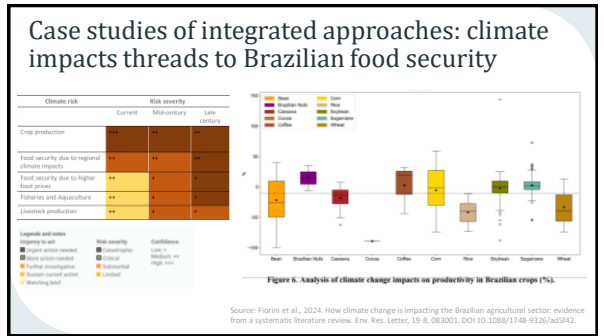
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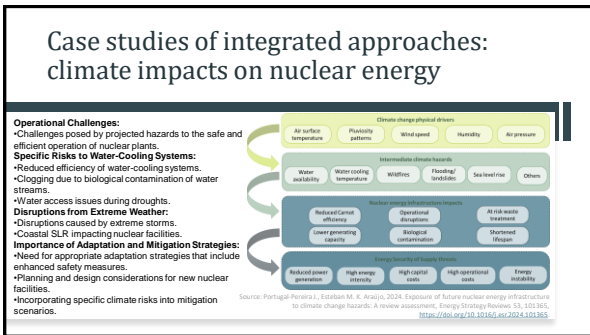
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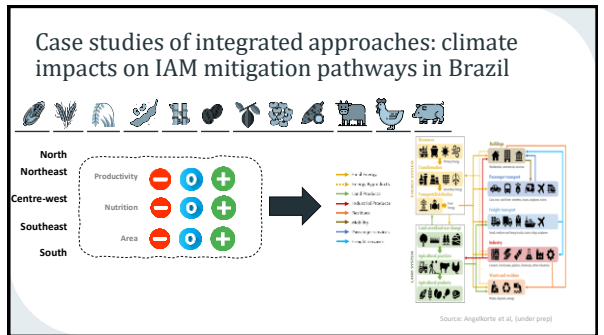
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Tools and strategies for effective integration based on AR6 findings

- **Climate Risk Assessments:** Use climate risk assessments to inform both adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- **Decision-Support Tools:** Implement decision-support tools that incorporate both adaptation and mitigation considerations.
- **Integrated Planning Frameworks:** Develop integrated planning frameworks that address climate risks and opportunities across sectors.
- **Capacity Building:** Invest in training and resources to enhance the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to integrate adaptation and mitigation.

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Challenges, solutions, and future directions

Barriers to integration and potential solutions:

- **Policy Fragmentation:** Overcome fragmentation by developing cohesive policies that address both adaptation and mitigation.
- **Funding Limitations:** Address funding challenges through innovative financing mechanisms and prioritisation of climate investments.
- **Data Gaps:** Improve data availability at regional levels and quality to support integrated planning.
- **Institutional Silos:** Break down institutional silos by fostering inter-scientific communities' collaboration.

Emerging trends and areas for future research and development:

- **Nature-Based Solutions:** Explore the potential of nature-based solutions to provide both adaptation and mitigation benefits.
- **Technological Innovations:** Investigate novel and land-based CDR to evaluate potential synergies and trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation efforts.
- **Integrated Modelling:** Develop new narratives and parameterisation of scenarios to incorporate climate impacts into long-term mitigation pathways.
- **Social Dimensions:** Research the social dimensions of climate change, including equity and justice, to ensure that integration strategies are inclusive and effective.

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6 Take-away messages

1. IPCC is the only global international body devoted to climate science
 - IPCC aims to provide comprehensive assessments of climate science.
 - Aspires to inform global policy through robust scientific findings.
2. Announced and current climate actions are Not enough
 - Existing efforts fall short of limiting global temperature rise.
 - Urgent need for enhanced and coordinated mitigation and adaptation strategies.
3. Mitigation pathways to fulfil the Paris temperature goal are challenging
 - Achieving the Paris Agreement's temperature goals is highly demanding.
 - Requires substantial changes in energy, land use, and societal practices.
4. Integration of both adaptation and mitigation enhances effectiveness of responses:
 - Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies offers a more comprehensive approach to addressing climate challenges and avoids maladaptation.
5. Overcome Barriers to Integration:
 - Addressing barriers such as policy fragmentation, funding limitations, data gaps and scientific silos is essential for successful integration.
6. Future Research and Development are Vital:
 - Ongoing research and development, particularly in areas like nature-based solutions and CDRs, are critical for advancing integrated climate strategies and improving resilience in the face of a changing climate.

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Bedside reading

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どうもありがとうございます！

JOANA PORTUGAL PEREIRA

Professor, Instituto Superior Técnico, Ulisboa (IST/Ulisboa)
 Professor, COPPE, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (PPE-COPPE-UFRJ)
 Lead Author of IPCC WG III AR6, WGL6, EGR 2020, 2024 & GEO7

joana.portugal@tecnico.ulisboa.pt, joana.portugal@ppe.ufjf.br
 @joanna_portugal



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