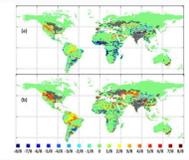
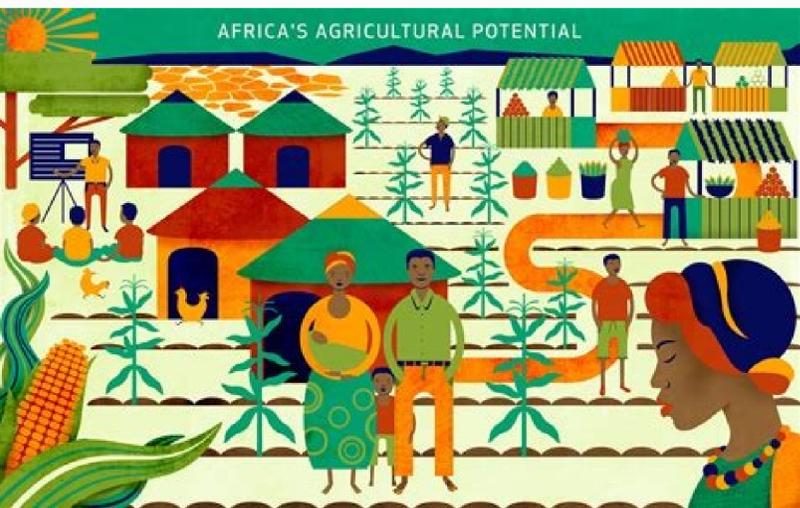
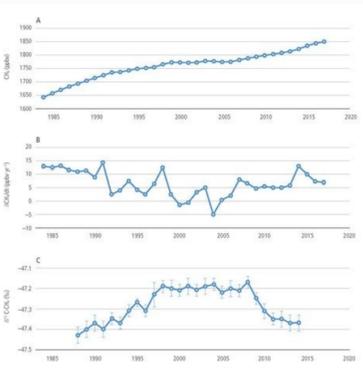
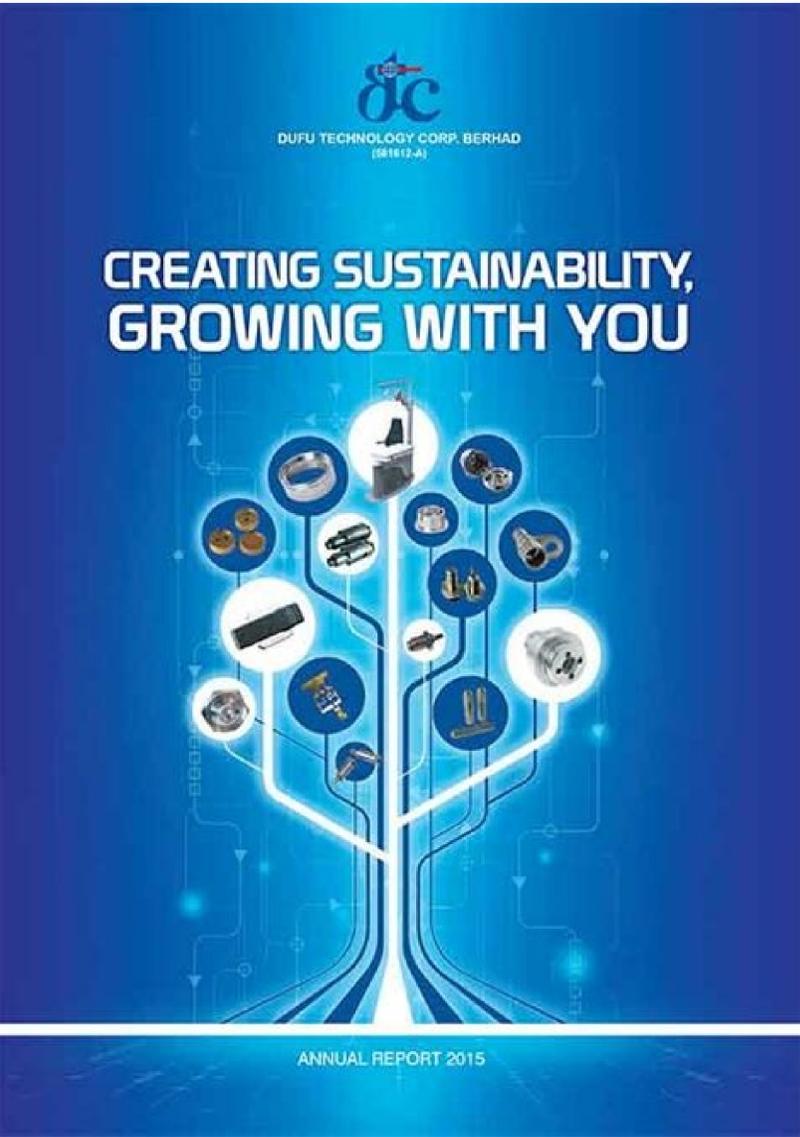
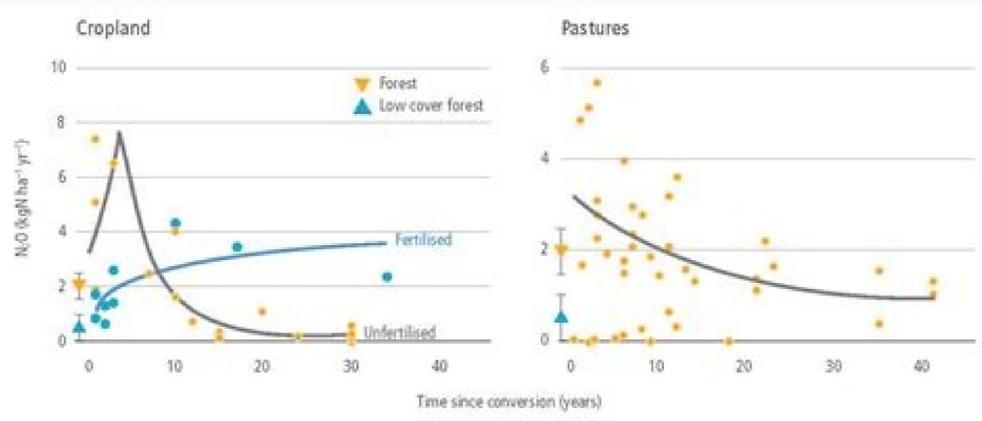


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The impacts on the Marina Biosphere continue to emerge. In 2020, the Great Barrier of Coral has experienced its worst mass bleaching event since 1998 and this in a year without the NI. The frequency, intensity and duration of many extreme events have increased in many parts of the world, especially heat waves, sequoies and large precipitation events. The science after IPCC again emphasizes the importance of limiting heating to less than 2 ° C to avoid recent inflexion of science has found that at 2 ° C heating, the ice layer of the western antihet to an inflexion point. Without interventions, it is projected to increase significantly. The impacts of these effects are already seen through the degradation of terrestrial and terrestrial ecosystems, desertification and increased food insecurity. It shows how changes in the oce and the cryosfera will continue for centuries and millennia even after the emissions have seized. A wide range of response options based on land management that have multiple benefits in the dimenstons of mitigation, adaptation and desertification, degradation of the earth and food security have identified. The published literature there are all of the special report of the CPI, how the application of capital principles clearly describes the responsibility of historical emitters for the elimination of carbon dioxide. 500 million people would be equivalent to the inhabitants of Brazil and the United States. The mitigation action in the short term urgent is key that generalization impacts of climatic change are evident today on a day and will become more and more severe in the next next. The reduced deforestation and the degradation of the forest could save 0.4-5.8 GtCO₂-EQ YR-1, a change towards diets based on plants 0.7-8.0 GtCO₂-EQ AA ± O-1 and Food and agri-boiled waste 0.8-4.5 GtCO₂-EQ AA ± O-1. In the current emission trajectory, a 1.5 ° C heating would be exceeded before the middle of the century, with respective very high and potential impacts very high in a whole range of identified risks based à € à € -on earth. Pà rrida y y y It is already a reality for vulnerable coastal communities, some of them are forced to migrate. In addition, the emissions involved by the current NDCs would commit the increase in the level of the world to sea level above 1m in 2300 with the NDC of the five largest emitters (China, USA UU., EU, India , Russia) only contributing about 12 cm. Earth-based emissions contribute approximately a quarter to ongoing climatic change, while industrial activities remain the dominant factor in the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, all the activities of land use of the land , particularly the deforestation and agriCelas activities, contribute to approximately a quarter of these emissions ((during the 2007-2016 perpet Dimensions of the legacy of our actions. Applications of better sustainable practices have been identified for all these options that should be the focus of its implementation. The Pà rrida and the Global Food waste amount to 25-30% of the total food produced and equivalent to 8-10% of the emissions of Total Anthropogy Eldo that three times more people could be vulnerable to the increase in sea level and coastal floods of what was previously thought. Limit the heating to 1.5 ° C would lead to a decrease in an additional 70-90% to 1.5 ° C with higher pages (> 99%) to 2 ° C at the end of the century, emphasizing the need for an action Urgent but also the Pìdida and the damage

inferred by the climatic change to these unique and precious systems already. The height impacts on Earth accelerate at an alarming rate above 1.5 ° C, the heating risks and impacts increase to a Alarming above 1.5 ° C. The large -scale deployment of mitigation options on land there are all of the sustainability nimp of biodiversity. Future climatic impacts depend strongly on different socio -economic drivers of Eradication of poverty, international cooperation and sustainability concerns. Millions of people are and will continue to be threatened by the increase in sea level, even under a scenario of low emission (RCP2.62). It also establishes how adaptation can only delay the impacts on the océ and the cry, and not be a "solution." At the same time, the elimination issues of carbon dioxide pose fundamental concerns of equity and equity. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to limit the future dependence on the elimination of carbon diaxide through strict short -term emission reductions. When working to achieve the most wide possible diffuse of the knowledge of the IPCC, the IPCC is pleased to help these translations available. The climatic reality to date, the impacts of climatic change in the océ and the cryosfera are already unequal today in the day; The marine frequency of heat waves has doubled in forty years and has caused an irreversible paid, as for the great reef barrier that has already lost 50% of its corals of shallow waters. The Earth has a crucial role that performs in the mitigation of the climate, measures based on the Earth are required to achieve the objectives of the Parade Agreement and there is also a great potential for the identified behavior changes. Purchase Purchase Purchase Report Summary of the final draft for policy formulators Complete report Technical Download € Chapter 4: Download of degradation of the Earth € Chapter 5: Download À € Chapter 6: INSTINKINGS BETWEEN DESERTIFICATION, DEGRADATION OF THE EARTH, FOOD SAFETY AND GHG FLOWINGS Integrated Download € Chapter 7: Risk Management and decision making in relation to Sustainable Development Download the Second Order and SPM and SPM report First Summary Draft Summary for Policy Responsible Summary For Policy Formulators Download Comments of Review and Complete Responses First Order Report Complete report The special report of the IPCC on the climatic change and the Earth (full name "Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Degradation of the Earth, Sustainable Management of Earth, Food Security and Greenhouse gas flows in terrestrial ecosystems") to human pressure in anthropocene. In total, between 21 and 37% of world greenhouse emissions are attributable to the food system, a significant part of which is wasted. For large historical emitters such as the United States, China or the EU, not reduce emission levels by 2030 to 1.5 ° C of compatible levels, generates approximately 20 additional gigatons of CDR responsibility during this century per ton of excess emissions in 2030. Page 2 The IPCC Special Report on the global heating of 1.5 ° C sent an emergency message. ABSTRACT FOR THE POLYTIC FORMULATORS The assistance of the members of the IPCC office and the authors of special reports that supported the Department of WMO Language, Conference and Publication Services in the translation of the Special Report on Climate Change and the Earth SPM is grateful: Noureddine Yassaa (Erabra), Panmao Zhai (Chinese), Jianguo Wu (Chinese), Valá árie Masson-Delmotte (French), Nathalie de Noblet-Ducoudrá © (French), Ramá © Pichs-Madruga (Spain), the like Sergey (Russian), Andrey Sirin (Russian) in other languages United Nations. Food insecurity is a critical factor of "push" international migration. Achieving the objectives of the Parade Agreement would reduce the climatic change that the impacts on the IPCC evaluation reveals the benefits of ambitious mitigation and the effective adaptation for sustainable development On the contrary, the growing costs and the risks of delayed actions. The risks of the instabilities of the food system with periodic food shocks in all regions are already high at 1.5 ° C with rose The very high risk possibilities of sustained interruptions of the global food supply greater than 1.5 ° C. The IPCC does not assume any responsibility for the precise of these translations to languages that are not of the UN. For comparison purposes; In 2010, the entire transport sector produced 7.0 GTCO2-EQ of direct emission emissions. Under a high scenario of greenhouse gases emission (RCP8.51), at the end of the century, the océ will have taken 5-7 times more heat compared to comparison with the accumulated ocean heat absorption observed from 1970; Sea heat waves will be more frequent; The increase in sea level will reach around 0.84 m compared to 1986-2005; The global biomass of marine animals in the food network will decrease by 15%, the maximum fishing potential of fishing by 20%. The new science on the launch of Permafrost reveals how abrupt thaw can lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions rates. Strict short -term mitigation to delay the heating rate in the first -to -end grace increasingly accelerated impacts of climatic change on land. The changes are generalized and observed from the high mountains, to the polar regions, to the coasts and in the deep occupy, strongly exposing the communities that live in relation to these environments. However, the effectiveness of many of these options, often called "nature -based solutions", will be limited at higher levels of heating, which means that they must be accompanied in other sectors consisting of heating limiting to 1.5 ° C. a scenario that resembles more to the globally inclusive approach, and sustainable required to achieve the SDGs (the SSP1 SSP1 scenario) will help avoid serious impacts on land systems and vulnerable populations, while in a world of regional rivalry, these, be strongly exacerbated. The long action is is How much we run the risk of crossing points without yield, such as the degradation of the irreversible earth in some regions, and the implementation of solutions will be less effective, such as carbon kidnapping in the soils. The risks of damage due to forest fires are evaluated above 1.5 ° C and the possibilities of experiencing high risks of vegetation. Above 1.5 ° C. IPCC thanks these initiatives, but noticed that translations are prepared under the responsibility of the respective PAI or institutions. February 2020 had the highest monthly temperatures of the surface of the mari North, center and now large of the South sectors. The critical points of desertification extended to approximately 9% of the dry lands, which affect approximately 500 (á ± 120) million people in 2015. The degradation risks of the permafrost are already high to 1.5 ° C and They evaluated very high if the heating exceeds the 2 ° C, indicating large risks of the risks of irreversible. In addition, the carbon accumulated in many terrestrial sinks (see carbon sink) is vulnerable to future impacts of climatic change. At approximately 1 ° C of global warming, the general impacts are already affecting the earth. Sea levels in 2300 can exceed 3.5 m in very high emission scenarios, and only achieve the temperature target of the Parade Agreement would give them a good opportunity to have an increase in sea level of 2300 below 1 m. In addition, strict short -term emission reductions are key to reducing undue dependence on elimination Potentially unsustainable large -scale carbon diaxide. More than one billion people (3 times the population of the United States) could be exposed to several impacts related to the water, energy and land sectors under a heating of 2 ° C in the middle of the century, of which More than 200 million would be highly vulnerable to their impacts. The numbers can be achieved to adaptation and If the heating exceeds 1.5 ° C, Adaptation costs for coastal adaptation only for some small island states can amount to several percent of GDP. A contribution of terrestrial options for carbon dialing is required, such as biochar adding to the ground, reforestation, forestry, agroforesteria, soil carbon management and bioenerg. (BECC) in the mitigation life compatible with the parade. A quarter of the earth is already considered degraded, almost three quarters of it are exploited or occupied (agriculture, grass, forest, etc.) and two thirds of forests are handled (for example, wood extraction or recreational uses) , leaving less than a quarter of this land free of direct human influence. influence.

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