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# Globale Auswirkungen, Risiken und Anpassung

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Leitautor Kapitel 17: Decision-making options for managing risks

Beitragender Autor: Summary for Policymakers

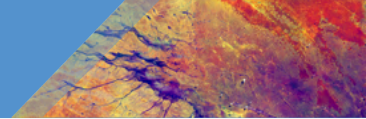


## Global Erwärmung um 1,1°C hat bereits weitreichende Konsequenzen für Ökosysteme und Milliarden von Menschen

(b) Observed impacts of climate change on human systems

| Human systems             | Impacts on water security and food production |                             |  |   | Impacts on health and wellbeing |                              |                |              | Impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure |  |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                           | Water availability                            | Agriculture/crop production | Animal and livestock health and productivity | Fisheries yields and aquaculture production | Infectious diseases             | Heat, malnutrition and other | Mental health  | Displacement | Inland flooding and associated damages            | Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas | Damages to infrastructure | Damages to key economic sectors |
| Africa                    | -   | -                           | -  | -   | -                               | -                            | - <sup>2</sup> | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Asia                      | -   | ±                           | -  | -   | -                               | -                            | -              | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Australasia               | ±   | -                           | ±  | -   | -                               | -                            | -              | /            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Central and South America | ±   | -                           | ±  | -   | -                               | -                            | /              | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Europe                    | -   | ±                           | -  | ±   | -                               | -                            | -              | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| North America             | ±   | ±                           | -  | ±   | -                               | -                            | -              | -            | ±   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Small Islands             | -   | -                           | -  | -   | -                               | -                            | - <sup>2</sup> | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Arctic                    | /   | ±                           | -  | -   | -                               | -                            | -              | -            | -   | -  | -                         | ±                               |
| Cities by the sea         | /   | /                           | /  | -   | /                               | -                            | /              | -            | /   | -  | -                         | -                               |
| Mediterranean region      | -   | -                           | -  | -   | -                               | -                            | /              | -            | ±   | -  | /                         | -                               |
| Mountain regions          | ±   | ±                           | -  | /   | -                               | -                            | - <sup>2</sup> | -            | -   | na   | -                         | -                               |
| Global                    | ±   | -                           | /  | ± <sup>1</sup>                              | -                               | -                            | -              | -            | -   | -  | -                         | -                               |

<sup>1</sup> Assessment from the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC); <sup>2</sup> No confidence assigned.



- Die Risiken sind dort am höchsten, wo Arten und Menschen in Nähe thermischer Grenzen leben, entlang von Küsten, in enger Verbindung zur Kryosphäre oder Flüssen
- 50% der Weltbevölkerung sieht sich jedes Jahr schwerer Wasserknappheit ausgesetzt
- Mehr als 3 Milliarden Menschen sehr vulnerabel: West-, Zentral- und Ostafrika, Südasien, Zentral- und Südamerika, SIDS, und Arktis
- Klimafolgen zunehmend menschengemachtem Klimawandel zugeschrieben

## Bei weiterer globaler Erwärmung nehmen Risiken zu, Anpassungsgrenzen werden erreicht

- Anpassungsgrenzen werden erreicht
  - Hart: Korallenriffe, Küstenfeuchtgebiete, einige Regenwälder, einige Gletscher und Gebirgsökosysteme
  - Weich: küstennahe Siedlungen, Subsistenzlandwirtschaft
- Wenn globale Erwärmung in naher Zukunft 1,5 °C überschreitet, werden unvermeidbare Zunahmen mehrerer Klimagefahren verstärkte Risiken für Ökosysteme und Menschen bedeuten
- 16-facher Anstieg von Risiken von Hitzewellen bei 2.5°C Erwärmung
- 1 Milliarde Menschen Risiken von Meeresspiegelanstieg ausgesetzt bis 2050

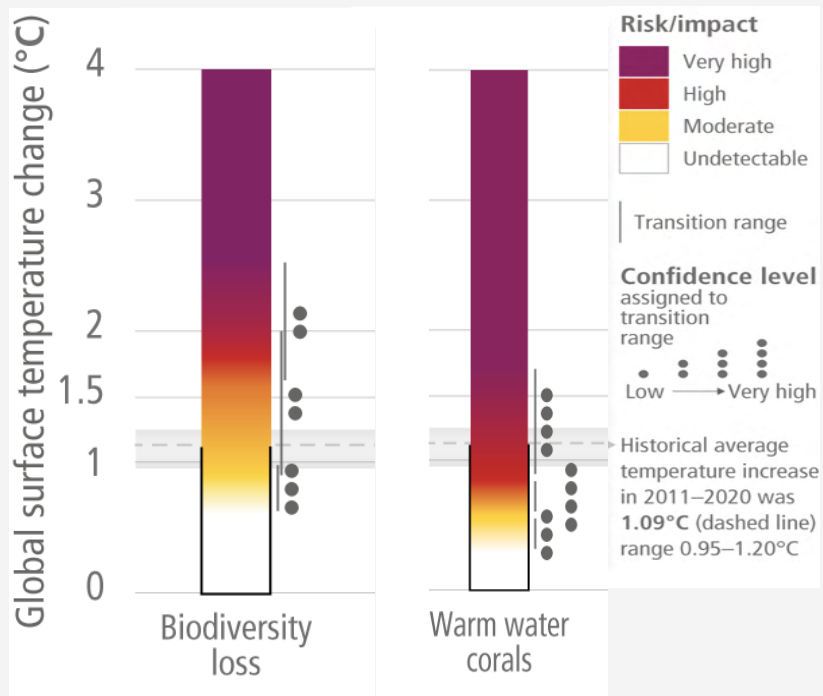


## Risikomanagement und Anpassung

- Signifikante Anpassungsfortschritte: in mindestens 170 Ländern Anpassung in Klimapolitik aufgenommen und viele Städte integrieren Klimawandel in Planungsprozesse
- Anpassungslücken vergrößern sich jedoch in vielen Regionen - finanzielle, institutionelle, technische, institutionelle Faktoren
- Anpassungsgrenzen – einige natürliche und menschliche Systeme befinden sich schon nahe ihrer Anpassungsgrenzen und zusätzliche entstehen mit zunehmender globaler Erwärmung
- Risiken komplex und systemisch: Kaskadeneffekte, transnationale und –regionale Risiken
- Anpassungsanstrengungen erhöhen –Transformation: Aktuelle Bemühungen intensivieren, ex situ Anpassung planen



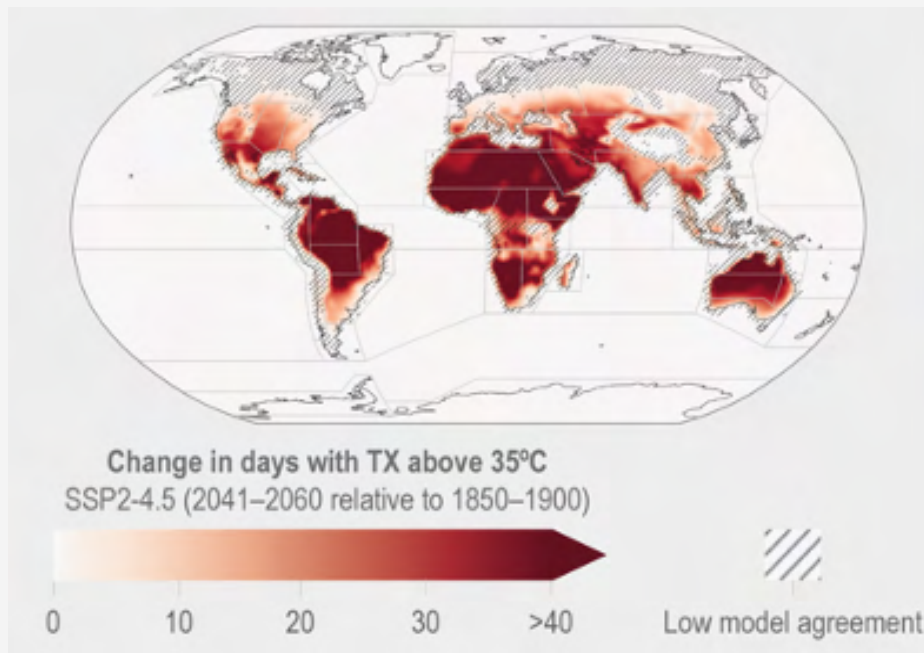
## Natürliche Systeme



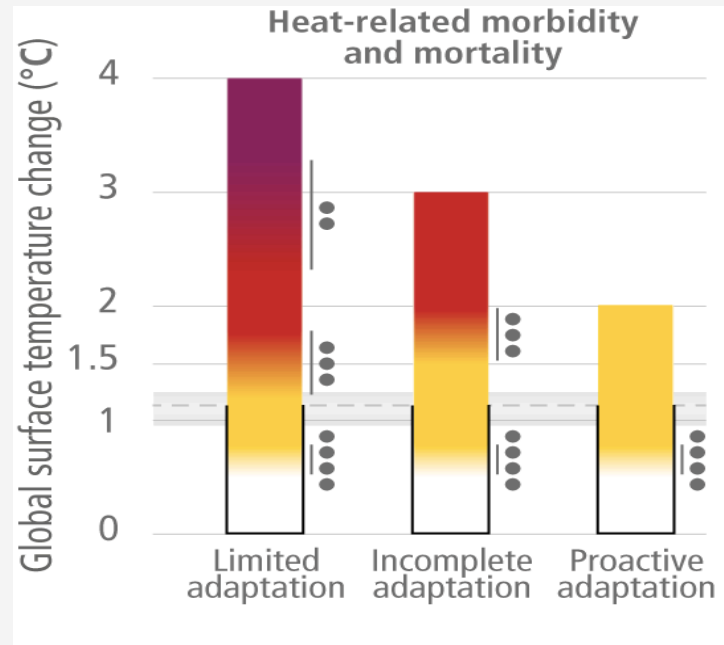
SPM.3



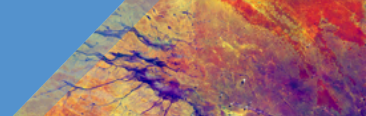
## Menschliche Systeme: Hitzemortalität und -morbidity



17.5



SPM.3



## Hitze-Risikomanagement: Transitionen

### Risk to human health from heat (RKR-E)

- Observed impacts
- Projected risks
- Incremental adaptation complemented by transformational adaptation
- Transformational adaptation
- Soft limit (to incremental adaptation)
- Hard limit
- WG I Detection and attribution statement

### Confidence

| (+) | (++)   | (+++) | (++++)    | (+****)           |
|-----|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| Low | Medium | High  | Very high | Virtually certain |

### Global

Heat is a significant health risk due to widespread urbanization, demographic changes and increase in hot weather (\*\*\*) 323,000 estimated heat-related deaths and 13 million heat-related DALYs in 2019. Temperature-related mortality expected to increase under medium and high heating scenarios even with adaptation. By 2050 (compared to 1961–1991) an excess of 94,000 deaths per year attributable to climate change projected due to heat for medium warming.

Implementation of heat warning systems has reduced relative mortality risk in developed countries (\*\*), unclear trends in low-middle income countries. Multi-sectoral integrated approach beneficial including heat early warning and response systems targeting vulnerable groups (\*\*).

Longer term urban planning and design, including Nature based solutions (NBS) to reduce urban heat island effects. Improved basic protection for outdoor work including work rescheduling to cooler times of the day (\*\*).

Some regions with heat stress conditions approaching upper limits of labour productivity (\*\*).

Thresholds of survivability approached (\*\*).

### Europe

70,000 and 54,000 deaths during 2003 and 2010 heatwaves, adaptation actions have reduced heat-related mortality in parts of Southern Europe (\*\*).

Risk of heat mortality and morbidity to more than triple at 3°C compared to 1.5°C with projected 90,000 deaths in 2100 (\*\*).

Air cooling, heat warning and response systems, building interventions, but largely incremental adaptation (\*\*).

Increasing use and plans for NBS in urban spaces; large scale system transformations needed due to adaptation limits in Southern Europe (\*\*) involving strong behavioural change combined with large portfolios of preventive and planning options.

Above 3°C limits to the adaptation potential of people and existing health systems, particularly in Southern and Eastern Europe and with health systems under pressure (\*\*).

### Africa

Climate variability impacting the health of tens of millions of Africans through exposure to extreme heat. Heat extremes (hot days and hot nights) increased in frequency since 1980 (\*\*).

Increasing temperatures will cause tens of thousands of additional deaths under moderate and high global warming scenarios, particularly in North, West and Central Africa (\*\*).

Cooling stations, limited evidence of pro-active climate change adaptation in African cities (\*\*).

Urgent need for improved societal and political transformations to reduce climate change risks for vulnerable groups (\*\*). Deployment considered necessary of NBS with demonstrated health, ecological, economic and social co-benefits.

Morbidity and mortality will escalate with further global warming, placing additional strain on health and economic systems (\*\*).

Under high warming scenarios annual exceedance of deadly heat thresholds in North, West and Central Africa (\*\*).

## Dringlichkeit: Risiken und Chancen

- **Klimaschutz** forcieren: Erwärmung  $> 1,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  mit existentiellen und irreversiblen Auswirkungen
- **Klimaanpassung**: nationale und internationale Anpassungslücken schliessen, int'l Klimafinanzierung
- Umgang mit Residualrisiken (**Loss and Damage**): Soziale Sicherungssysteme und Risiko-Fonds
- **Klimaresiliente Entwicklung implementieren**
  - Urbanisierungstrends und Transformationen nutzen
  - Ökosysteme stabilisieren und Biodiversität schützen
  - Erhöhte Dringlichkeit!



# BESTEN DANK

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