**Land is a Critical Resource, IPCC report says
It is under pressure from humans and climate change, but it is part of the solution**

SHOWS : GENEVA, SWITZERLAND (AUGUST 8, 2019) (IPCC - ACCESS ALL)

**B-ROLL**

1. VARIOUS EXTERIORS SHOTS OF WMO HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA

2. CO-CHAIRS GETTING READY

3. START OF PRESS CONFERENCE

4. VARIOUS OF PRESS CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS

**INTERVIEWS**

5. SOUNDBITE (English) JIM SKEA, CO-CHAIR WORKING GROUP III, SAYING:

“Well land is a really important part of the climate change solution and land is also profoundly affected by climate change. And it has been a long time since IPCC has taken a dedicated look at the land sector. And the governance from various different nature of governance actually felt it was very important to look at land in-depth in this cycle.”

6. “This report has many many messages given its wide scope but if I was to pick up one it is that land really matters. People get their livelihoods from land is the basis for human activity, it has been profoundly affected by climate change but also the way we use the land and the action that we take can have a very big effect on the climate. So I think that’s the big message : Land does really matter.”

7. “Lands contribution will weary very much from depending on how human society develops over the coming decades. But I think the one thing that is certain is that land will play a big role. We have concentrated a lot on energy and fossil fuel emissions in the past and we have to do a huge amount there but that will not be enough by itself so land has to make a contribution , but land can not do it all.”

8. SOUNDBITE (English) DEBRA ROBERTS, CO-CHAIR WORKING GROUP II, SAYING:

 “This report tells us what our options are in terms of land. If we look at ourselves as individuals we need to look at what we put on our plates and make choices about that. We need to be thinking how we produce food how we use energy, the governance also need to be thinking about the way they think about their planning, their options in terms of how they resources more farmers, they subsides access to markets, how they impower women and vulnerable groups to come to the table to share their concerns.”

9. “Land can make a significant contribution, but it can not do it all. Action in the land sector needs to eb supported action in equivalent sector, such as energy, transport and the way we develop our cities.”

10. SOUNDBITE (English) HANS-OTTO PÖRTNER, CO-CHAIR WORKING GROUP II, SAYING:

 “We have an over use of the land currently, because some of the land uses unsustainable, land is degrading, it’s been overused, excessive irrigation strategies, need to salinization of the land in dry areas of the planet, so all of this strategies have to be changed into a sustainable strategies and if we are successful in keeping climate change under control their will also eb ways to develop sustainable strategies and enhance food security of human kind. We can’t eliminate all negative changes that we are currently observing but if the global community collaborates and if the different parts of the planet supports each other there would be a strategy for sustainability of human life on this planet that can be successful.”

11. “The key point here is ambition. The ambition to actually to want to keep to the climate targets. This is a question for policy, more than for the scientist, we have provided information on the various solution option and technologies that can be used. The scaling up and implementation and the steering of society in that direction that is the huge task for policy.”

STORY:

Land is already under growing human pressure and climate change is adding to these pressures. At the same time, keeping global warming to well below 2oC can be achieved only by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors including land and food, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said in its latest report on Thursday.

The IPCC, the world body for assessing the state of scientific knowledge related to climate change, its impacts and potential future risks, and possible response options, saw the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL) approved by the world’s governments on Wednesday in Geneva, Switzerland.

It will be a key scientific input into forthcoming climate and environment negotiations, such as the Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (COP14) in New Delhi, India in September and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (COP25) in Santiago, Chile, in December.

“Governments challenged the IPCC to take the first ever comprehensive look at the whole land- climate system. We did this through many contributions from experts and governments worldwide. This is the first time in IPCC report history that a majority of authors – 53% – are from developing countries,” said Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC.

This report shows that better land management can contribute to tackling climate change, but is not the only solution. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors is essential if global warming is to be kept to well below 2oC, if not 1.5oC.

In 2015, governments backed the Paris Agreement goal of strengthening the global response to climate change by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2oC above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5oC.

Land must remain productive to maintain food security as the population increases and the negative impacts of climate change on vegetation increase. This means there are limits to the contribution of land to addressing climate change, for instance through the cultivation of energy crops and

afforestation. It also takes time for trees and soils to store carbon effectively.

Bioenergy needs to be carefully managed to avoid risks to food security, biodiversity and land degradation. Desirable outcomes will depend on locally appropriate policies and governance systems.

**Land is a critical resource**

Climate Change and Land finds that the world is best placed to tackle climate change when there is an overall focus on sustainability.

“Land plays an important role in the climate system,” said Jim Skea, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III.

“Agriculture, forestry and other types of land use account for 23% of human greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time natural land processes absorb carbon dioxide equivalent to almost a third of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels and industry,” he said.

The report shows how managing land resources sustainably can help address climate change, said Hans-Otto Pörtner, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II.

“Land already in use could feed the world in a changing climate and provide biomass for renewable energy, but early, far-reaching action across several areas is required” he said. “Also for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity.”

Desertification and land degradation

When land is degraded, it becomes less productive, restricting what can be grown and reducing the soil’s ability to absorb carbon. This exacerbates climate change, while climate change in turn exacerbates land degradation in many different ways.

“The choices we make about sustainable land management can help reduce and in some cases reverse these adverse impacts,” said Kiyoto Tanabe, Co-Chair of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

“In a future with more intensive rainfall the risk of soil erosion on croplands increases, and sustainable land management is a way to protect communities from the detrimental impacts of this soil erosion and landslides. However there are limits to what can be done, so in other cases degradation might be irreversible,” he said.

Roughly 500 million people live in areas that experience desertification. Drylands and areas that experience desertification are also more vulnerable to climate change and extreme events including drought, heatwaves, and dust storms, with an increasing global population providing further pressure.

The report sets out options to tackle land degradation, and prevent or adapt to further climate change. It also examines potential impacts from different levels of global warming.

“New knowledge shows an increase in risks from dryland water scarcity, fire damage, permafrost degradation and food system instability, even for global warming of around 1.5°C,” said Valérie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group I.

“Very high risks related to permafrost degradation and food system instability are identified at 2°C of global warming,” she said.

**Food security**

Coordinated action to address climate change can simultaneously improve land, food security and nutrition, and help to end hunger. The report highlights that climate change is affecting all four pillars of food security: availability (yield and production), access (prices and ability to obtain food), utilization (nutrition and cooking), and stability (disruptions to availability).

“Food security will be increasingly affected by future climate change through yield declines – especially in the tropics - increased prices, reduced nutrient quality, and supply chain disruptions,” said Priyadarshi Shukla, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III.

“We will see different effects in different countries, but there will be more drastic impacts on low- income countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,” he said.

The report records that about one third of food produced is lost or wasted. Causes of food loss and waste differ substantially between developed and developing countries, as well as between regions. Reducing this loss and waste would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve food security.

“Some dietary choices require more land and water, and cause more emissions of heat-trapping gases than others,” said Debra Roberts, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II.

“Balanced diets featuring plant-based foods, such as coarse grains, legumes, fruits and vegetables, and animal-sourced food produced sustainably in low greenhouse gas emission systems, present major opportunities for adaptation to and limiting climate change,” she said.

The report finds that there are ways to manage risks and reduce vulnerabilities in land and the food system.

Risk management can enhance communities’ resilience to extreme events, which has an impact on food systems.. This can be the result of dietary changes or ensuring a variety of crops to prevent further land degradation and increase resilience to extreme or varying weather.

Reducing inequalities, improving incomes, and ensuring equitable access to food so that some regions (where land cannot provide adequate food) are not disadvantaged, are other ways to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. There are also methods to manage and share risks, some of which are already available, such as early warning systems.

An overall focus on sustainability coupled with early action offers the best chances to tackle climate change. This would entail low population growth and reduced inequalities, improved nutrition and lower food waste.

This could enable a more resilient food system and make more land available for bioenergy, while still protecting forests and natural ecosystems. However, without early action in these areas, more land would be required for bioenergy, leading to challenging decisions about future land-use and food security.

“Policies that support sustainable land management, ensure the supply of food for vulnerable populations, and keep carbon in the ground while reducing greenhouse gas emissions are important,” said Eduardo Calvo, Co-Chair of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

**Land and climate change responses**

Policies that are outside the land and energy domains, such as on transport and environment , can also make a critical difference to tackling climate change. Acting early is more cost-effective as it avoids losses.

“There are things we are already doing. We are using technologies and good practices, but they do need to be scaled up and used in other suitable places that they are not being used in now,” said Panmao Zhai, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group I.

“There is real potential here through more sustainable land use, reducing over-consumption and waste of food, eliminating the clearing and burning of forests, preventing over-harvesting of fuelwood, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thus helping to address land related climate change issues,” he said.

**About the Report**

The report’s full name is Climate Change and Land, an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

It is one of three special reports that the IPCC is preparing during the current Sixth Assessment Report cycle.

The report was prepared under the scientific leadership of all three IPCC Working Groups in cooperation with the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and supported by the Working Group III Technical Support Unit.