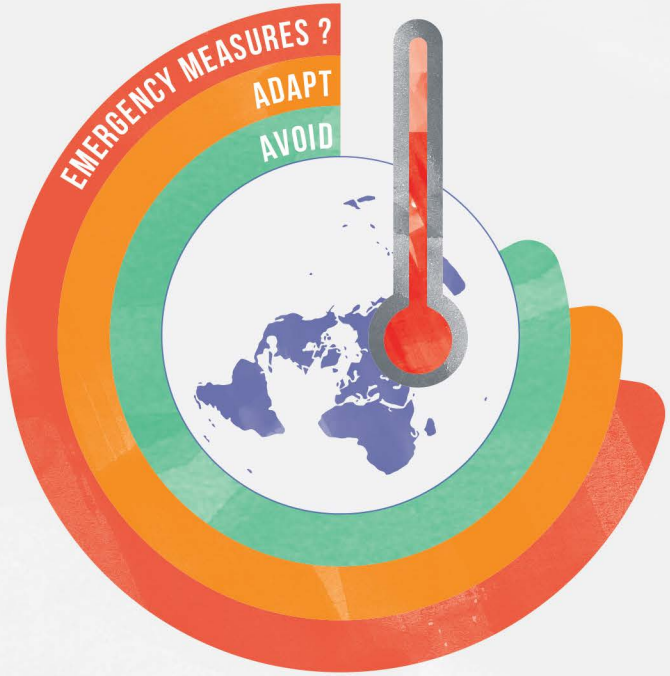
Managing the risks from overshooting 1.5°C global warming

AVOID

Mitigation measures to address the root cause of climate change

- Involves reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and removing existing carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere
- The more mitigation that happens, the less adaptation and potentially other emergency measures will be needed
- International progress is currently slow
- New risks can arise from adverse side effects of some measures

International governance is in place for climate change mitigation



ADAPT

Adaptation measures to reduce harm from climate change impacts

- Involves adjusting human systems to reduce harm or exploit beneficial opportunities from climate change impacts
- The less mitigation that happens, the more adaptation will be needed
- Adaptation has limits and can create competition for resources needed for mitigation
- New risks can arise from adverse side effects of some measures ("maladaptation")

International governance is in place for climate change adaptation

EMERGENCY MEASURES ?

Additional measures such as solar radiation modification (SRM) are being proposed by some to temporarily limit global warming

- Most SRM measures propose creating a large-scale "sunshade" to reduce solar radiation reaching the earth's surface
- Proposed to temporarily limit impacts of warming, while "AVOID" and "ADAPT" reach stable 1.5°C
- SRM would not address the root cause of climate change and at best could only be a supplement to mitigation measures
- Much is uncertain about SRM's potential to reduce climate risks
- New risks could arise from adverse side effects of SRM and are not well understood

There is a lack of comprehensive international governance in place for SRM, which poses risks

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