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**Registration opens for Expert Review of the First Order Draft of the IPCC
*Special Report on Climate Change and Land***

GENEVA, June 11 – The Expert Review of the First Order Draft of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Climate Change and Land* (SRCCL) will take place from 11 June to 5 August 2018. Expert Reviewers can register at <https://www.ipcc.ch/apps/comments/srccl/fod/> until 29 July 2018.

The Expert Review of the First Order Draft is a key element of the IPCC assessment process. Experts from around the world will offer comments and suggestions to the author teams, encouraging the broadest possible scientific perspective. Review comments are carefully considered by the authors in the preparation of the Second Order Draft of the report. This will then undergo another review period, by both experts and governments.

“The Expert Review ensures that IPCC assessments are comprehensive and objective,” said PR Shukla, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III. “The report covers a range of topics and we encourage experts from all relevant fields and all parts of the world to participate in the process and provide their feedback on the draft.”

In seven chapters, the report will assess topics such as the interactions between climate change and desertification, land degradation, food security, sustainable land management, and opportunities and risks associated with land-based adaptation and mitigation responses to climate change.

Expert Reviewers can register with a self-declaration of expertise. All Expert Reviewers will be acknowledged in the final report, due to be finalized in September 2019.

The SRCCL is being developed under the joint scientific leadership of Working Groups I, II and III and the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, with operational support from the Working Group III Technical Support Unit. Further information on the IPCC review process can be found on the IPCC website.

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Notes for editors

About the IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states.

IPCC assessments provide governments, at all levels, with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies. IPCC assessments are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. IPCC reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency.

The IPCC assesses the thousands of scientific papers published each year to tell policymakers what we know and don't know about the risks related to climate change. The IPCC identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community, where there are differences of opinion, and where further research is needed. It does not conduct its own research.

To produce its reports, the IPCC mobilizes hundreds of scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from diverse backgrounds. Only a dozen permanent staff work in the IPCC's Secretariat.

The IPCC has three working groups: Working Group I, dealing with the physical science basis of climate change; Working Group II, dealing with impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III, dealing with the mitigation of climate change. It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that develops methodologies for measuring emissions and removals. All of these are supported by Technical Support Units guiding the production of IPCC assessment reports and other products.

IPCC Assessment Reports consist of contributions from each of the three working groups and a Synthesis Report. Special Reports undertake an assessment of cross-disciplinary issues that span more than one working group and are shorter and more focused than the main assessments.

About the Sixth Assessment Cycle

At its 41st Session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At its 42nd Session in October 2015 it elected a new Bureau that would oversee the work on this report and Special Reports to be produced in the assessment cycle. At its 43rd Session in April 2016, it decided to produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report and AR6.

The Methodology Report to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be delivered in 2019. Besides the *Special Report on Climate Change and Land*, the IPCC will finalize two other Special Reports:

- *Global Warming of 1.5°C: an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* in 2018
- *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC)* in 2019.

The AR6 Synthesis Report will be finalized in the first half of 2022.

For more information go to www.ipcc.ch