

LHA: Safe Landing Climates



Explores routes to safe landing spaces for Human and natural system; explore present-to-future "pathways" for achievement of key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Time scale: multi-decadal to millennial.

Team: Sherwood/Hegerl/Braconnot/Friedlingstein/Goelzer/Harris/Holland/H. Kim/Nobre/Otto-Bliesner/Reed/Renwick/

5 projects/topics:

- 1. Defining safe landings: Defining safe (physical climate; impacts; biodiversity); pathway to it; adaptation/resilience
- 2. Global tail risks (ice sheet collapse; catastrophic large scale extremes; risk analysis; tipping points
- 3. Land carbon and Bioenergy Carbon Capture and Storage
- 4. Water availability case studies
- 5. Sea level rise

Status: Have contacted potential partners.

Science plan by June 2021. Activities so far: AGU session proposed; Webinar series on tail risks; virtual discussions on safe landings; workshops planned 2022+ on: Tail risks and adaptation limits, land based mitigation, safe landing scenario development

1. Defining Safe Landings

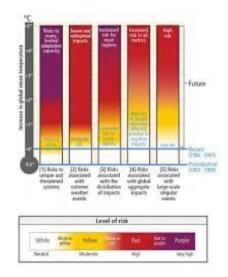
• Bring together an inclusive and interdisciplinary group of communities

with the goal of defining a safe landing climate.

- <u>Metrics</u> of physical climate, human impacts, and biodiversity with understandings of relevant timescales.
- <u>Pathways</u> to safe landing climate that consider adaptability limits and resilience, and options including geoengineering.
- Framework in which there is an open and iterative dialogue to

continually reassess the above.

Potential partners: AIMES, WGII, ISC, IIASA, Cambridge Sustainability



NESC



2. Tail Risks

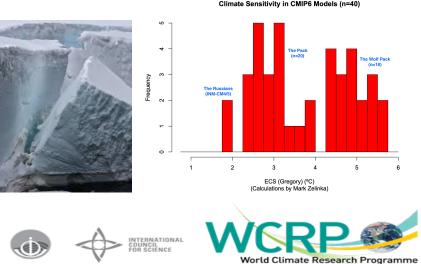
 <u>Identify and characterise</u> key tail risks ("tipping points," risk of high ECS, large-scale extreme events, etc.) <= GEWEX linkpoints in extremes, fires,

correlated large scale extremes etc

- Facilitate incorporation of uncertain risks into future projections, cost/benefit analysis and adaptation planning. Foster Earth System models that can represent them probabilistically.
- Examine how, or if, tail risks can be <u>mitigated</u> or avoided (or caused) by climate mitigation or geoengineering efforts.

Partners (potential): AIMES, PAGES, SOLAS; ISIMIP, MCR LHA



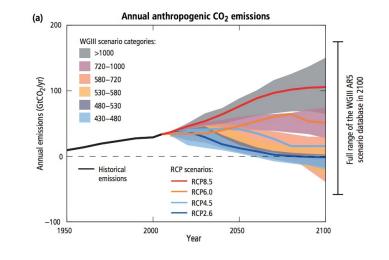


3. Land and Carbon

- Climate implications of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) systems (including
- BECCS) while maintaining food and water supply, preserving biodiversity, and limiting ocean acidification.
- Assess possible contribution to mitigation by CH4, N2O etc.
- Assess risk of surprises/rapid change in greenhouse gases due to land sources
- Ocean CDR TBD

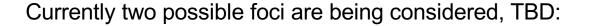
Heritage: Carbon Cycle GC

Partners (potential): GCP, SOLAS, GEWEX, ILEAPS





4. Water Availability



A. Integrative approach focusing on e.g. mountain

glaciers—prediction, impacts, hazard.

B. Tropical rainforests—their role in the global water cycle, ecosystem services, and vulnerability







5. Sea Level



- Habitable coasts: Quantify "acceptable" sea level rise, rate of SLR, and its irreversibility on time scales ranging from multiple decades to millennia.
- Estimate impact on low elevation lands communities and ecosystems, storm surges, hurricanes, ...
- Assess potential for adaptation.
- Facilitate interaction of modelling efforts across spatial scales from global to coastal
- Foster interaction and co-production between sea-level experts and coastal planners worldwide.

Heritage: Sea Level GC

Partners (potential): MCR LHA, PAGES, CliC, CLIVAR



Science plan by June 2021.

Possible activities for 2021:

- AGU session proposed
- SLC white paper for journal publication
- Webinar series on Tail Risks
- Virtual Panel Discussion series on Defining Safe Landings

Additional activities (2022-):

Workshops on

Tail risks and adaptation limits

Land based mitigation

Safe landing scenario development

Others

