

October 24, 2025 | 13:00-14:00 CEST

OPEN HOUR: Expert review for the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities

Anna Pirani, IPCC Focal Point Alternate for Italy
and CMCC

Rita Nogherotto, CNR-ISAC

Giulia Ulpiani, JRC

www.cmcc.it
www.ipccitalia.cmcc.it



Introduction of the IPCC Focal Point for Italy

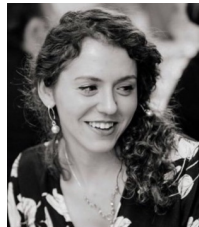
Role – to connect national scientific and political communities to the IPCC, represent Italy in IPCC plenary sessions and meetings, represents the IPCC in Italy and carry out communication and dissemination activities of IPCC activities.



Antonio Navarra



Anna Pirani



Marta Ellena

Mauro Buonocore, Marina Menga, Agnese Glauda
and the CMCC Communications Team



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA SICUREZZA ENERGETICA

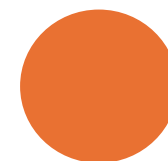


ITALIA – selected authors

Lead Authors

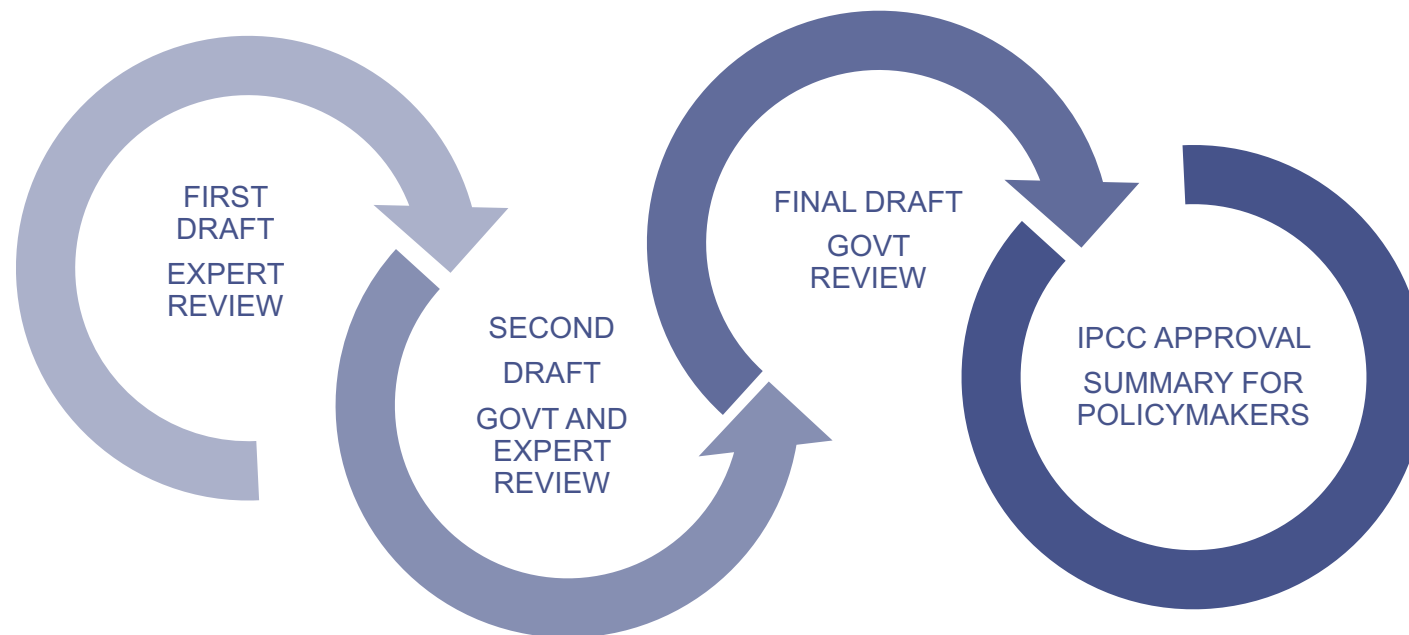
Giulia Ulpiani (JRC) – LA Chapter 3
Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks
and emissions

Rita Nogherotto (ICTP) – LA Chapter 5
Solutions by city types and regions



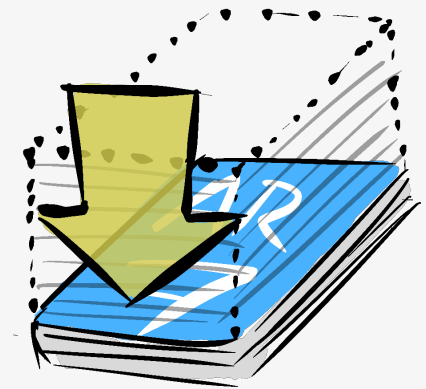
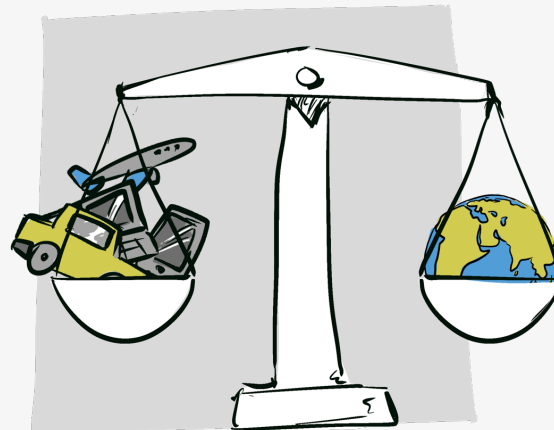
IPCC - A unique science-policy interface

- IPCC reports are **neutral with respect to policy choices**.
- The IPCC **does not carry out its own research** nor produce datasets.
- Scientists assess the evidence from **scientific, technical and socio-economic** publications.



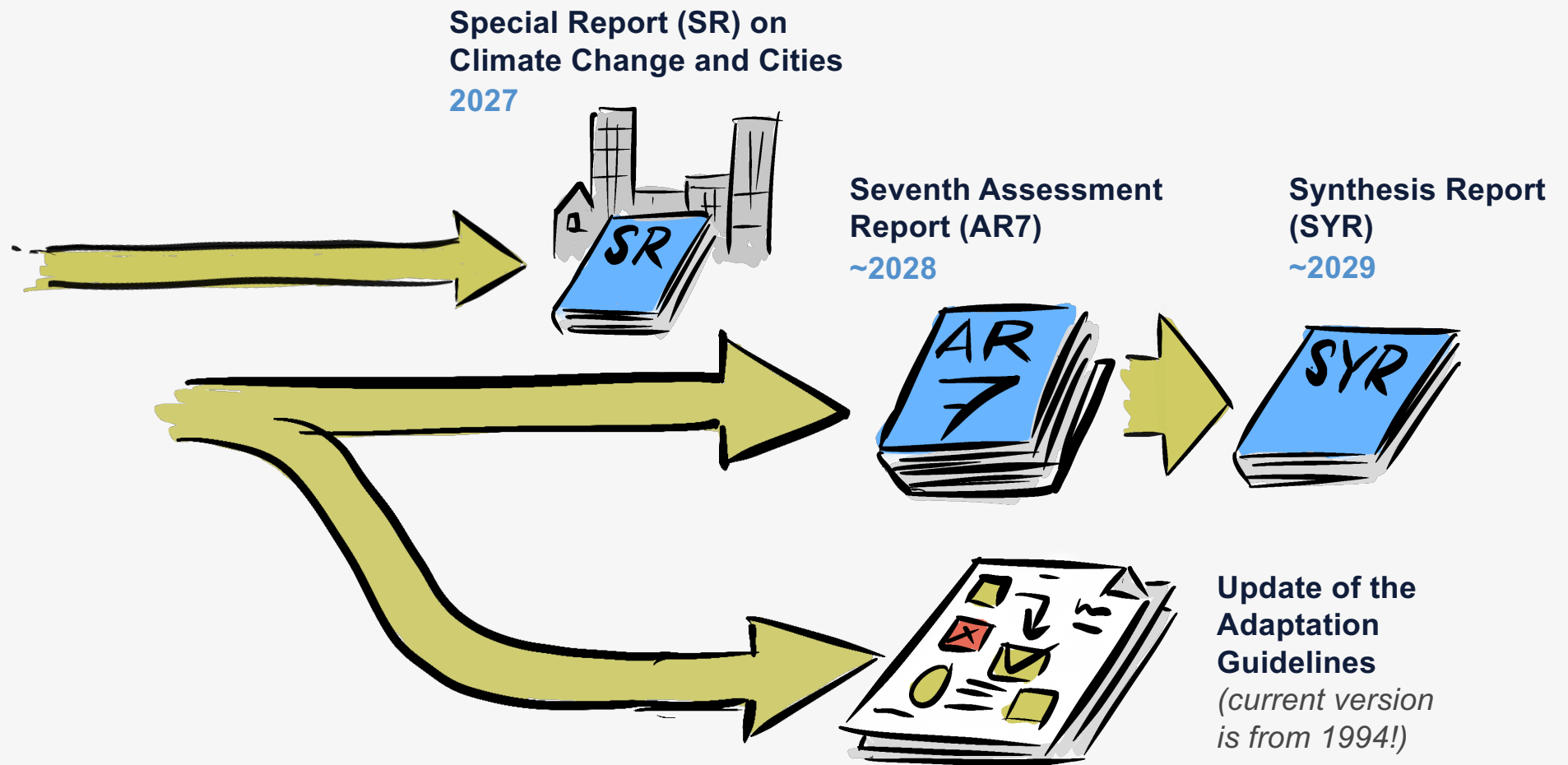
Some key ambitions for AR7

- A strong call for **implementation oriented** and **activating** reports.
- Implies the need for “**local knowledge**”: what is at stake for decision-making?
- Which implies **engagement** of practitioners and policy makers, public and private, corporate and citizens
- Which also implies scenarios that map **risks, trade-offs and transfer of costs and benefits**



...and **thinner reports** would be highly welcomed as well!

Process timeline of AR7 WG II



What makes a good review?

Why review an IPCC report?

- Chapter authors have been carefully selected with a view to expertise balance
- However, Chapter teams are small and it is inevitable that potentially important papers will have been missed by these teams, particularly in the non-English literature
- It is important that the chapters fairly reflect the entire body of literature and views of the expert community as a whole
- You bring vital expertise and insights that can help sharpen the text and improve the assessment

What is in it for you?

- Contribute to shaping the report
- Gain valuable IPCC process experience
- Expand your scientific network
- Much less workload than an author
- Some reviewers get asked to be contributing authors to subsequent drafts
- Expert Reviewers do not go unnoticed!

Remit and recognition

- You don't have to read the whole report to be a reviewer!
- You can comment on a:
 - paragraph
 - section
 - chapter of the report
- All comments with authors' responses will be made available after publication
- Review comments are not anonymous
- Name, affiliation, and country of residence are published in the related Annex
- Recognised as reviewers in the final printed version of the report.

Annex I

Authors and Expert Reviewers

Algeria

Houria Djoudi, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Argentina

Susana Beatriz Adamo, Columbia University

Osvaldo Canziani, Academia Argentina de Ciencias Ambientales

Anibal Eduardo Carbajo, Universidad Nacional de San Martín

Hector Ginzo, Academia Argentina de Ciencias Ambientales

Leonidas Osvaldo Girardin, Fundación Bariloche

Graciela Magrin, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria

Juan José Neiff, National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) / Universidad Nacional del Nordeste

Olga Clorinda Penalba, Universidad de Buenos Aires

Rubén Piacentini, Institute of Physics, National University of Rosario / National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)

Miguel Ángel Taboada, Instituto Nacional Tecnología Agropecuaria

Elda Tancredi, National University of Luján / International Human Dimensions Programme

María Isabel Travasso, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria

Ernesto Viglizzo, National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA) / National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)

Alejandra Volpedo, University of Buenos Aires / National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)

Australia

Carolina Adler, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich

Adrian Barnett, Queensland University of Technology

Jonathon Barnett, University of Melbourne

Paul Beggs, Macquarie University

Jensen Benedikte, Department of the Environment

Helen Berry, University of Canberra

Nick Bond, Griffith University

Alistair Hobday, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland

Neil Holbrook, University of Tasmania

Mark Howden, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Lesley Hughes, Macquarie University

Graeme Hugo, University of Adelaide

Sue Jackson, Griffith University

Benedikte Jensen, Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education

David Jones, Bureau of Meteorology

Roger N. Jones, Victoria University

David Karoly, University of Melbourne

Robert Kay, Adaptive Futures

Marie Keatley, University of Melbourne

Stuart Kent, University of Melbourne

Roger Kitching, Griffith University

Natasha Kuruppu, Institute for Sustainable Futures

Constance Lever-Tracy, Flinders University of South Australia

Stephan Lewandowsky, University of Western Australia

Janice Lough, Australian Institute of Marine Science

Margaret Loughnan, Monash University

Jo Luck, Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre

Cate Macinnis-Ng, University of Auckland

Thilak Mallawaarachchi, University of Queensland

Yiheyis Maru, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Jan McDonald, University of Tasmania

Melodie McGeoch, Monash University

Kathleen McInnes, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization Marine and Atmospheric Research

Authors and Expert Reviewers

When to review

- As noted, earlier expert reviewers get two opportunities.
- Please avoid the temptation to wait until the SOD is available to provide comments.
 - Commenting on the FOD gives a greater opportunity to shape the report
 - Commenting on the FOD affords an opportunity to check whether your feedback has been actioned acceptably during SOD review
 - By the time of the SOD, a lot of decisions are necessarily locked in, and it is much harder to incorporate your suggestions

What is an effective review?

- Think about whether the key findings are supported
 - Do the Executive summary key findings follow from the chapter text?
 - Is the use of confidence / likelihood language consistent with the evidence?
 - Are the figures and tables clear and do they support the key findings made?
 - Do you agree with the assessment findings in those areas of your expertise?
- Be constructive in your comments
 - Don't just point out problems but suggest potential solutions.
 - Suggest relevant missing literature (but try to avoid just self-citation suggestions)

What is an effective review?

- Less is more
 - **Don't send in Editorial comments** such as missing commas etc. (report will be copy-edited)
 - Recognise that many experts will hopefully participate so **focus upon your areas of expertise**
- Think carefully and critically about the report structure
 - **Are there gaps** where chapters have assumed each other are covering a topic and now neither does. Where should that go?
 - If multiple chapters are covering the same topic, **are they consistent** and are they sufficiently cross-referenced?
 - The **integrative nature of the report** means topics are spread across multiple chapters - think carefully whether your comment is or should be covered elsewhere.
 - *E.g. observed extremes should be in chapter 11 and not chapter 2*

The chapter team will respond to all comments

IPCC WGII AR5 Chapter 28

SECOND-ORDER DRAFT

#	ID	Ch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To Line	Comment	Response
1	56831	28	0	0	0	0	This chapter focuses slightly more on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems than on marine ones. If the marine ecosystem is concerned the authors focus on the shelf or possibly upper slope system, but not on what is known of deep-sea systems. The benthos (the most heterogeneous marine ecosystem) is not referred to in detail compared to the pelagic environment. (Angelika Dr. Brandt, University of Hamburg)	Authors strive to achieve the balance between different natural and human systems to address essentially new findings in the recent (since 2007) publications under 25 page limit. Apparently, under such constraints not all matters could be addressed with the same and adequate level of detail.
2	57997	28	0	0	0	0	I suggest blending this into previous section on Infrastructure. This is all infrastructure. (Jennifer Francis, Rutgers University)	Comment seems to have no clear reference, but has been noted
3	58000	28	0	0	0	0	It seems there should be some discussion of projected security needs added to this section. (Jennifer Francis, Rutgers University)	Projected security needs are not included due to insufficient scientific literature linking this to climate change
4	58892	28	0	0	0	0	The chapter has given many interesting results and thoughts. I realize that all activity and life forms of Ch. 28-Polar regions are not really in the "polar regions", but rather in a fringe around the polar regions, i.e. the lower latitudes of the Arctic and Antarctic. I realize that I have had an oversimplified view of poleward displacement of species as a result of climate change before I read this chapter. My general view has earlier been that poleward displacement of species should be accompanied by species extinctions at the extremes, i.e. species extinctions at the extreme warm end for the warmest-adapted species in the tropics, and species extinctions at the extreme cold end for the coldest-adapted species in polar regions. This view, I think, still holds for the tropics, but it is not correct for the polar regions, simply because of the extreme aridness in polar regions. In fact, it seems that there are hardly species at all near the poles, let's say north and south of 80-85 degrees. This means that there will be no species extinctions at all in polar regions, only poleward displacement of species and species invasion of the regions. Am I right? If so, it would be interesting to give this consideration a couple of sentences in your chapter. (Svein Sundby, Institute of Marine Research)	This is not correct. One example is the polar bears, which are in danger because of the habitat loss. There are other examples as well. We changed the reference to refer to diversity in fish species rather than all species. For the Antarctic, both issues are covered where appropriate
5	58893	28	0	0	0	0	In the various parts of the chapter there seems to be some degree of opposing views about how indigenous people will be able to handle climate change. Some places it seem to be the view that they are particularly vulnerable to climate change, other places they seem to be quite robust to climate change (Svein Sundby, Institute of Marine Research)	The author team appreciates this thoughtful comment. The seemingly opposing view reflects differences in vulnerability depending on whether we are looking at the past, current or future: Indigenous peoples have had a remarkable ability to adapt in the past, but questions are being raised about vulnerability and adaptability for the future. The ability of indigenous peoples to maintain traditional livelihoods is increasingly being threatened by the rate of climate change.
6	60219	28	0	0	0	0	This Chapter is well written and easy to read. (AUSTRALIA)	Acknowledged with appreciation
7	60220	28	0	0	0	0	More detail on the research and data gaps, and the priorities for significantly reducing uncertainty, is required in order to	The Research and data gaps section has been significantly

Transparency - review comments responses become public

Quick Links

- [Summary for Policymakers \(SPM\)](#)
- [Video \(ar - en - es - fr - ru - zh\)](#)
- [Fact Sheet](#)
- [Top Level Findings from the WGII AR5 SPM](#)
- [Questions about the Report](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [All Citations \(PDF - RIS\)](#)
- [Graphics](#)
- [Errata](#)
- [Summaries, Frequently Asked Questions, and Cross-Chapter Boxes](#)
- [Oceans Compendium \(47MB\)](#)
- [Non-Journal Literature Library](#)
- [Part A \(98MB\)](#) | [Part B \(78MB\)](#)

this, the drafts of the Working Group contribution to the AR5 that were submitted for expert and/or government review, the expert and government review comments received, and the author responses to these comments are available here. These drafts, review comments, and author responses are not the results of the assessment and may not be cited, quoted, or distributed as such. Only the approved and accepted Report may be cited or quoted as the results of the assessment.

Summary Products

Title	First Order Draft		Final Government Distribution	
	Draft	Comments and Responses	Draft	Comments
Summary for Policymakers	3.5MB	2.4MB	7.5MB	1.8MB
Technical Summary	7.3MB	1.4MB	-	-

Chapters

Title	First Order Draft		Second Order Draft		FD
	Draft	Comments and Responses	Draft	Comments and Responses	
General comments for the entire document	-	0.3MB	-	0.3MB	
1. Point of departure	1.7MB	0.6MB	2.3MB	0.5MB	0.95MB
2. Foundations for decisionmaking	1.2MB	1.0MB	1.3MB	0.7MB	1.31MB
3. Freshwater resources	1.0MB	1.3MB	1.4MB	1.2MB	2.5MB
4. Terrestrial and inland water systems	2.0MB	1.2MB	2.4MB	2.0MB	2.8MB
5. Coastal systems and					

Understanding the IPCC assessment and uncertainty language

The IPCC assessment

Review

A **summary and explanation** of the current state of knowledge on topic as found in the literature

Assessment

Going beyond a review, including an assessment **statement of the level of understanding** using **calibrated uncertainty language**

- Guided by **policy relevance**, unlike a review
- It is **neutral – not prescriptive** e.g avoids using language like *should*, *must*, *will* with respect to actions

Example: a review may report the range of model results in the literature, while an assessment would evaluate the results, include other lines of evidence and make an statement on the robustness of the findings.

Authors make an expert assessment of the available evidence in the published literature, not on the topic, process or phenomenon itself.

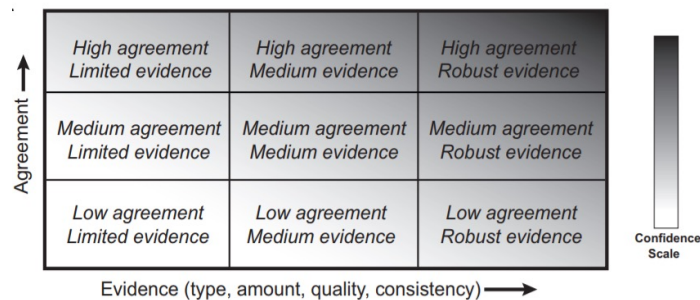
IPCC calibrated language

1. Confidence

Qualitative metric

Based on **evidence** (type, amount, quality, consistency) and **agreement**

Levels of confidence: very low, low, medium, high, very high



(See for example: Mastrandrea et al. 2010; Mach et al., 2017; Box 1.1, WGI CH1 Chen, Rojas & Samset 2021)

2. Likelihood

Quantitative metric

Based on statistical analyses, model results, or expert judgement

Likelihood scale	
<i>virtually certain</i>	99-100% probability
<i>extremely likely</i>	95-100% probability
<i>very likely</i>	90-100% probability
<i>likely</i>	66-100% probability
<i>more likely than not</i>	>50-100% probability
<i>about as likely as not</i>	33-66% probability
<i>unlikely</i>	0-33% probability
<i>very unlikely</i>	0-10% probability
<i>extremely unlikely</i>	0-5% probability
<i>exceptionally unlikely</i>	0-1% probability

The assessment conclusions

Examples

It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. (A.1 AR6 WGI SPM)

Statement of fact

Land and ocean have taken up a near-constant proportion ... of CO₂ emissions from human activities over the past six decades, with regional differences **(high confidence)**. (A.1.1 AR6 WGI SPM)

Confidence statement

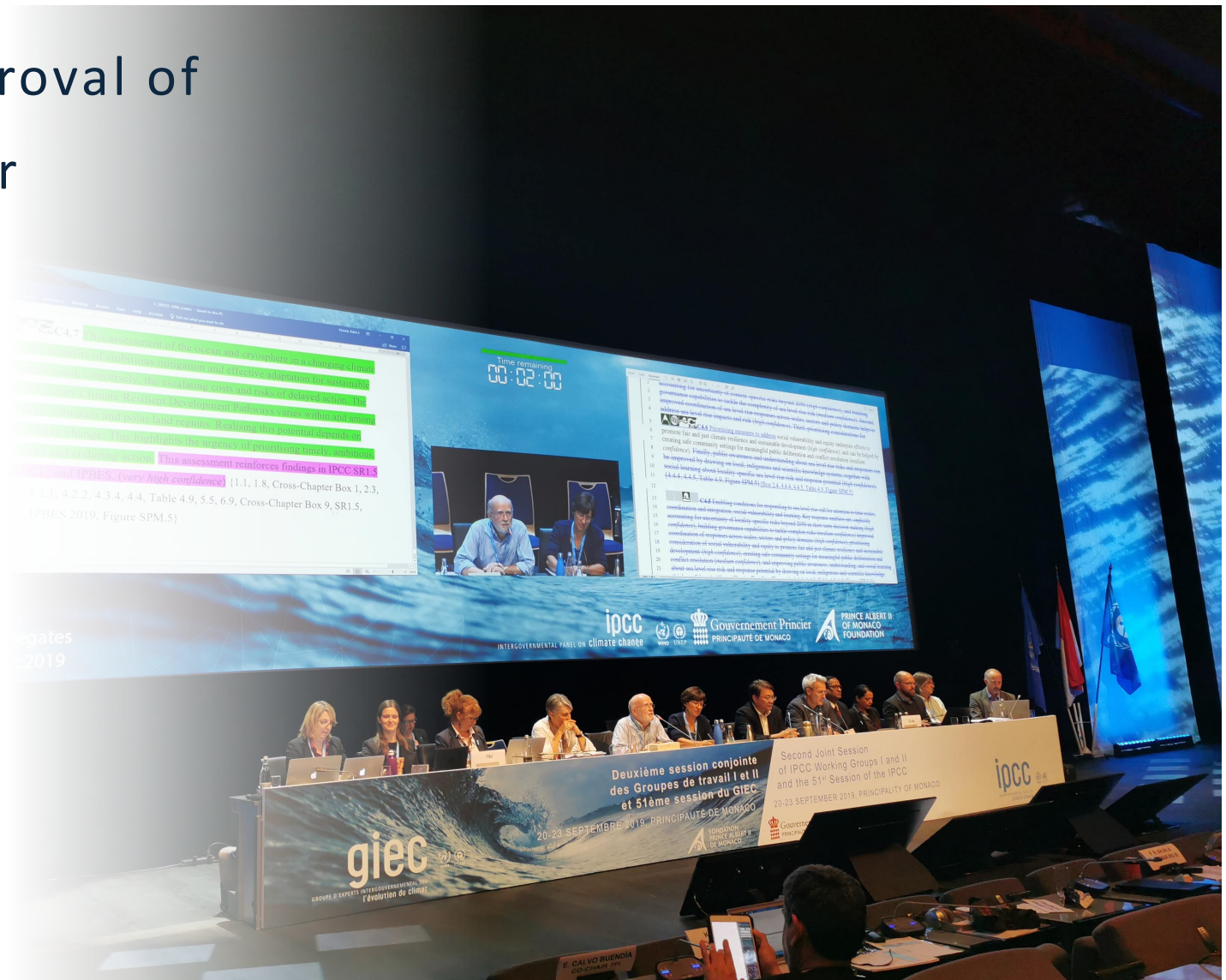
The **likely** range of total human-caused global surface temperature increase from 1850–1900 to 2010–2019 is 0.8°C to 1.3°C, with a best estimate of 1.07°C. (A.1.3 AR6 WGI SPM)

Likelihood statement

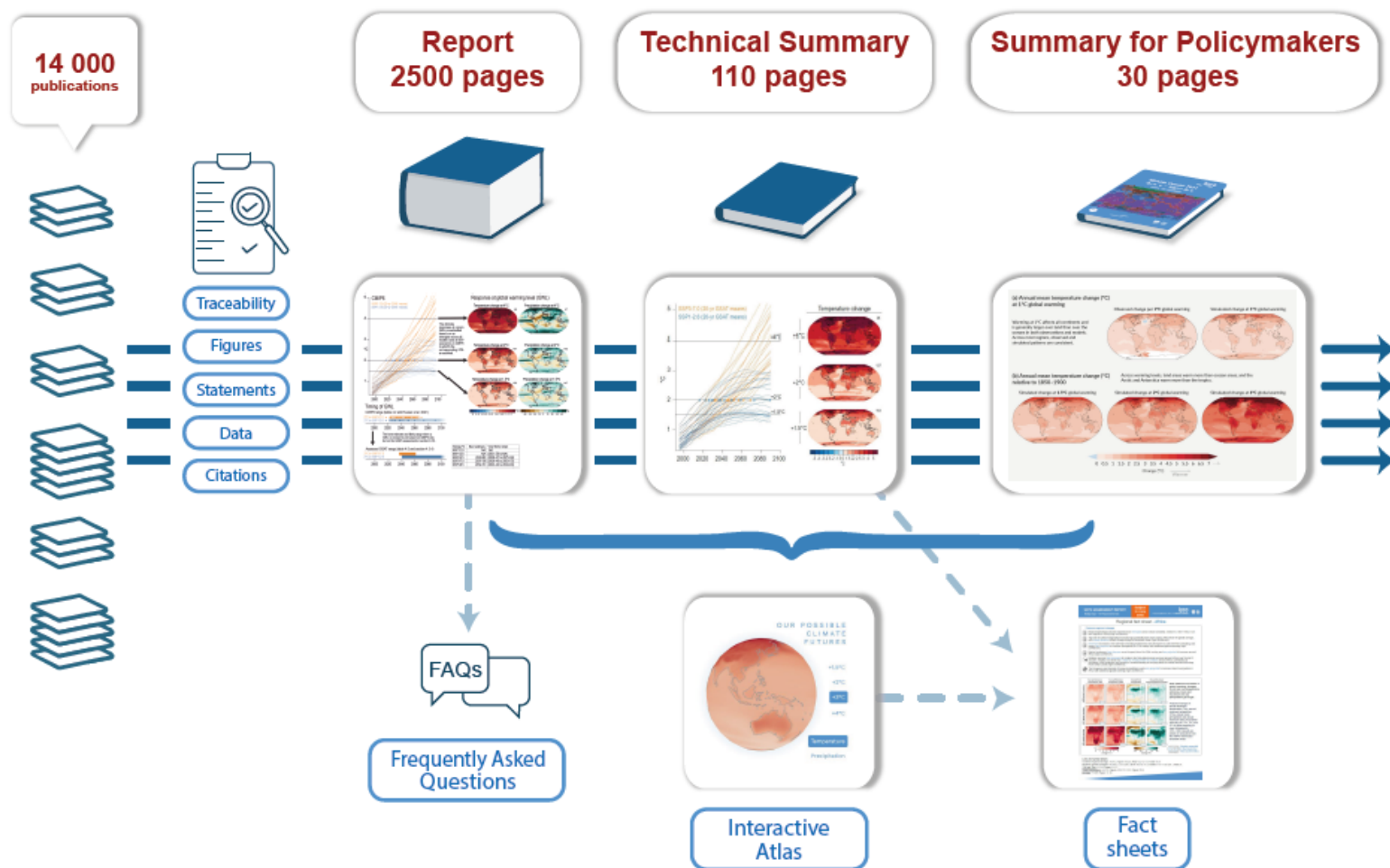
It is **very likely** that human influence has contributed to the observed surface melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet over the past two decades, but there is only **limited evidence**, with **medium agreement**, of human influence on the Antarctic Ice Sheet mass loss. (A1.5 AR6 WGI SPM)

An exceptional mixed use of terms

Line by line approval of the Summary for Policymakers



Report products and traceability



TRACEABILITY

The report text must provide **a traceable account** that substantiates the confidence or likelihood assessment statement

Chapter (sub-)section should answer the following questions:

- What have we learnt on this topic since the last assessment?
- Why does this topic matter?
- What is our current understanding based on the available literature?
- How confident are we about our conclusions?

Authors think about confidence assessment early (i.e. *now*). It is much harder to build this in later, but it can be revised in the next draft

AR6 WGI Chapter 8 Section 8.4.2.8.1

Extratropical cyclones and storm tracks

The AR5 found that extratropical cyclones (ETCs) were expected to decrease in the Northern Hemisphere (NH), but only by a few percent. Meanwhile, precipitation associated with extratropical storms was projected to increase due to thermodynamic increases in moisture but potentially also due to intensification from increased latent heat release.

There is increased evidence that precipitation associated with individual ETCs is projected to increase, following thermodynamic drivers with negligible dynamic change (Yettella and Kay, 2017). Comparisons with reanalyses also support the projected increase in thermodynamic precipitation with little dynamic response for precipitation associated with extratropical storms (Li et al., 2014). There is high confidence that projected increases in precipitation associated with ETCs in the NH (Marciano et al., 2015; Pepler et al., 2016; Michaelis et al., 2017; Yettella and Kay, 2017; Zhang and Colle, 2017; Hawcroft et al., 2018; Kodama et al., 2019). A projected decrease in the number of ETCs over the NH during the boreal summer in CMIP5 models was reported by Chang et al. (2016) who related this decrease with a decrease in cloudiness and thus accentuating increased maximum temperatures. However, model spread was quite large, especially over North America, thus there is only low confidence in this seasonal signal.

In summary, there is high confidence that precipitation associated with extratropical storms will increase with global warming in most regions. The SH storm track will likely shift poleward, the North Pacific storm track more likely than not will shift poleward, and the North Atlantic storm track is unlikely to have a simple poleward shift/ display any discernible changes. There is low confidence in regional storm track changes, although a weakening of the Mediterranean storm track is a robust response of the models.

TRACEABILITY

Introduction,
the starting point



Review of the literature,
the evidence base



Assessment statement

TRACEABILITY

AR6 WGI Chapter 8 **Section 8.4.2.8.1**

In summary, there is *high confidence* that precipitation associated with extratropical storms will increase with global warming in most regions. The SH storm track will *likely* shift poleward, the North Pacific storm track *more likely than not* will shift poleward, and the North Atlantic storm track is unlikely to have a simple poleward shift/ display any discernible changes. There is *low confidence* in regional storm track changes, although a weakening of the Mediterranean storm track is a robust response of the models.

AR6 WGI Chapter 8 Executive Summary

Precipitation associated with extratropical storms and atmospheric rivers will increase in the future in most regions (*high confidence*). A continued poleward shift of storm tracks in the Southern Hemisphere (*likely*) and the North Pacific (*medium confidence*) will lead to similar shifts in annual or seasonal precipitation. There is *low confidence* in projections of blocking and stationary waves and therefore their influence on precipitation for almost all regions. **{8.4.2}**



Assessment statement



Executive Summary
statement

TRACEABILITY

AR6 WGI Chapter 8 Executive Summary

Precipitation associated with extratropical storms and atmospheric rivers will increase in the future in most regions (*high confidence*). A continued poleward shift of storm tracks in the Southern Hemisphere (*likely*) and the North Pacific (*medium confidence*) will lead to similar shifts in annual or seasonal precipitation. There is *low confidence* in projections of blocking and stationary waves and therefore their influence on precipitation for almost all regions. {8.4.2}

AR6 WGI SPM

B.3.4 A projected southward shift and intensification of Southern Hemisphere summer mid-latitude storm tracks and associated precipitation is *likely* in the long term under high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP3-7.0, SSP5-8.5), but in the near term the effect of stratospheric ozone recovery counteracts these changes (*high confidence*). There is *medium confidence* in a continued poleward shift of storms and their precipitation in the North Pacific, while there is *low confidence* in projected changes in the North Atlantic storm tracks. {4.4, 4.5, 8.4, TS.2.3, TS.4.2}



Executive Summary
statement



Summary for Policymakers
bullet point

TRACEABILITY

AR6 WGI SPM

B.3.4 A projected southward shift and intensification of Southern Hemisphere summer mid-latitude storm tracks and associated precipitation is *likely* in the long term under high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP3-7.0, SSP5-8.5), but in the near term the effect of stratospheric ozone recovery counteracts these changes (*high confidence*). There is *medium confidence* in a continued poleward shift of storms and their precipitation in the North Pacific, while there is *low confidence* in projected changes in the North Atlantic storm tracks.

{4.4, 4.5, 8.4, TS.2.3, TS.4.2}

AR6 WGI SPM

B.3 Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including its variability, global monsoon precipitation and the severity of wet and dry events. {4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, Box 8.2, 11.4, 11.6, 11.9, 12.4, Atlas.3}



Summary for Policymakers
bullet point



Summary for Policymakers
headline statement

Enabling an effective input to the science-policy interface

RIGOUR

A robust, exhaustive, balanced, and transparent assessment

CLARITY

Clear and traceable account of the assessment

OBJECTIVITY

Transparent assessment of confidence, clear explanation of expert judgment

FOCUS

Restrain chapter length, short and simple sentences, to the point assessment statements

FIGURE INTENT

A clear visual message to illustrate the assessment, suitable for presentations

CO-DESIGN

Author and policymaker collaboration, achieving clear formulations that maintain scientific accuracy and rigor

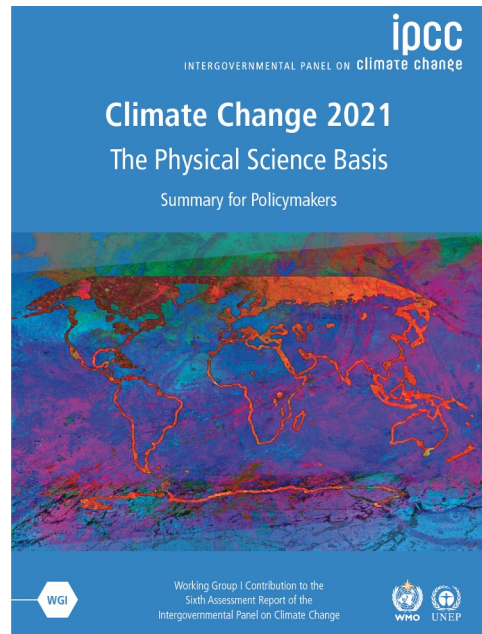
REVIEW

Review comments addressed comprehensively and transparently

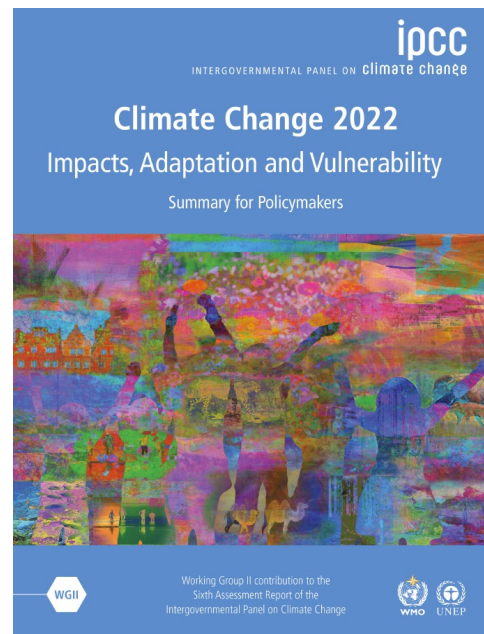
NARRATIVE

Logical flow of information, thoughtful structure of narrative.

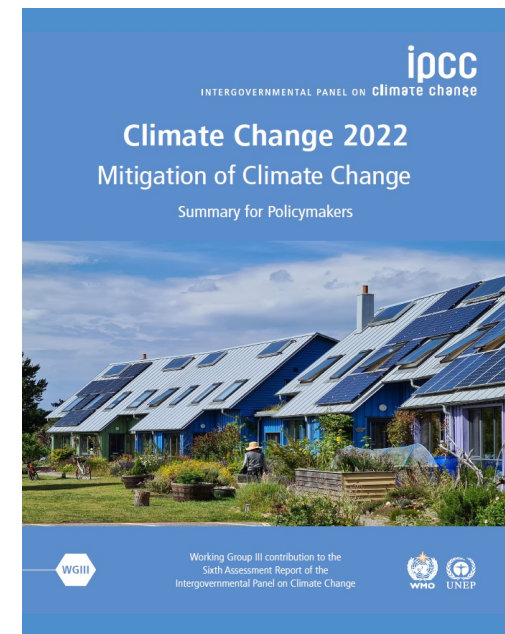
The AR6 Climate Report



234 authors, **65** countries
14,000+ scientific papers
78,000+ review comments



270 authors, **67** countries
34,000+ scientific papers
62,000+ review comments



278 authors, **65** countries
18,000+ scientific papers
59,000+ review comments

The Expert Review of the First Order Draft
of the
IPCC Special Report on Cities and Climate
Change

The scoped outline of the Cities report

Annex I

Outline of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities

Title: IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities

Summary for Policymakers

Technical Summary

Chapter 1: Cities in the context of climate change: framing of the report

- Integrated storyline of the report, chapter narrative, sequence, and linkages to other relevant processes and assessments
- Framing urban systems and climate risks (including complex, cascading, compounding, and repeating risks), and loss and damage.
- Climate resilient urban development, including consideration of interacting city targets and sustainable development goals.
- Cities as hotspots of effects of hazards and emissions, vulnerabilities, exposure, and impacts, while also being key climate actors.
- City typologies and other concepts relevant to the report considering the multi-dimensional characteristics of urban systems and their dynamics.
- Treatment of urban vulnerabilities, marginalized areas and people, equity, informality and justice.
- Psychology, perception, behaviour and attitudes toward climate change and cities.
- Interconnection between local context and global context (governance, science, air quality, and climate change).
- Assessment methodologies, including following a regional approach, diverse knowledge systems (including Indigenous Knowledge), practitioner expertise, city networks, and considered time frames and spatial scales.

Chapter 2: Cities in a changing climate: trends, challenges and opportunities

- Understanding and learning from the past (global climate, hazards, crises, socioeconomic developments), past and current climate in cities (trends, means, extremes), going to the future

- Emissions trend, scenarios - taking into account the need to provide infrastructure to informal settlements, and including scenarios of rapid up-taking and upscaling of solutions, multi-level governance
- Climate, impact and risk scenarios: Cities at risk/crisis- compounding, with and without strong risk reduction, adaptation, resilience building- the need for climate resilient development (urban climate scenarios), eco-systems and biodiversity, food, health and housing, innovative technologies/methods (measurements and models)
- Adaptation, losses and damages, and socio-economic trends, policy and governance, colonization
- Understanding the two-way interaction/feedback between cities, regions and countries, science behind the interactions (understanding the biophysical mechanisms); social interactions; climate and air quality, multi-hazard components (compounding and cascading hazards)
- Data, information, tools accessibility/availability/usability/transparency
- Uncertainties, implementation gaps, unprecedented, ingenuity/social tipping and data
- Complexity and the need to contextualized climate change within broader societal trends (geopolitical, polarizing societal trends) and goals (Sustainable Development Goals), justice, cascading effects on critical infrastructure

Chapter 3: Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks and emissions

- Urban mitigation options for spatial planning, energy, buildings, mobility and transport, water, land, behavioral change and cross-sectoral, integrated approaches in urban systems.
- Urban adaptation options for managing risks in natural, ecological and human systems (including but not limited to physical infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and planning and social policies).
- Stocktaking and analysis of city actions across mitigation and adaptation, and responding to losses and damages, including lessons-learned, effectiveness and feasibility, mitigation measures with baseline emissions inventories and target-setting.
- Urban observation and modelling tools for monitoring and evaluation for sectors and unaccounted sources.
- Local risk assessments using scientific information, Indigenous Knowledge, and local

- Metrics for assessing mitigation and adaptation options in the context of sustainable development and cities, including service provisioning that delivers health and well-being for all.
- Case studies/best practices/stories towards climate resilient development and decarbonization in cities.

Chapter 4: How to facilitate and accelerate change

- New ways of planning under and for uncertainty and tipping points
- Providing climate and information services to enable action, including evaluation of mitigation, adaptation, responses to losses and damages, and sustainable development
- Innovation in governance, urban planning, decision-making, technology, urban service provision, infrastructure, social systems, and finance, including adoption of innovation
- Institutional capacities, competencies, inclusive multi-level governance
- Indigenous Knowledge, local knowledge, diverse knowledge systems and values
- Behavioural and lifestyle changes, education for empowerment, social movements and communications
- Financial systems, legal frameworks, economic and policy instruments
- Holistic planning and systems thinking approach
- Structural inequity, colonialism, and justice
- Enabling conditions for poverty eradication, equity in just transitions
- Political will and leadership
- Conflicting goals and trade-offs

Chapter 5: Solutions by city types and regions

This chapter contains a summary of solution-relevant information by city types, distinguished by multi-dimensional characteristics such as:

<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2024/08/PR-IPCC-61.pdf>

Chapter 1 – establishing that there's a problem

Cities in the context of climate change: framing of the report



- Main report narrative
- Definition of cities and characteristics that make them climate hotspots
- Diversity of cities, including their risks, vulnerabilities, impacts, development state, etc
- Connection between cities and surroundings
- Assessment methodologies

Chapter 2 – diagnosing the problem

Cities in a changing climate: trends, challenges and opportunities



- Past, present and future trends (climate and socio-economic)
- Urban emission trends
- City-specific risks and drivers
- Current mitigation and adaptation

Chapter 3 – exploring the remedies

Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks and emissions



- Common and context specific urban mitigation and adaptation options
- Evaluation of city risks and actions (mitigation, adaptation, losses and damages, adopted targets)
- Urban observation and modelling tools
- Metrics for assessing options

Chapter 4 – ensure the remedies will work

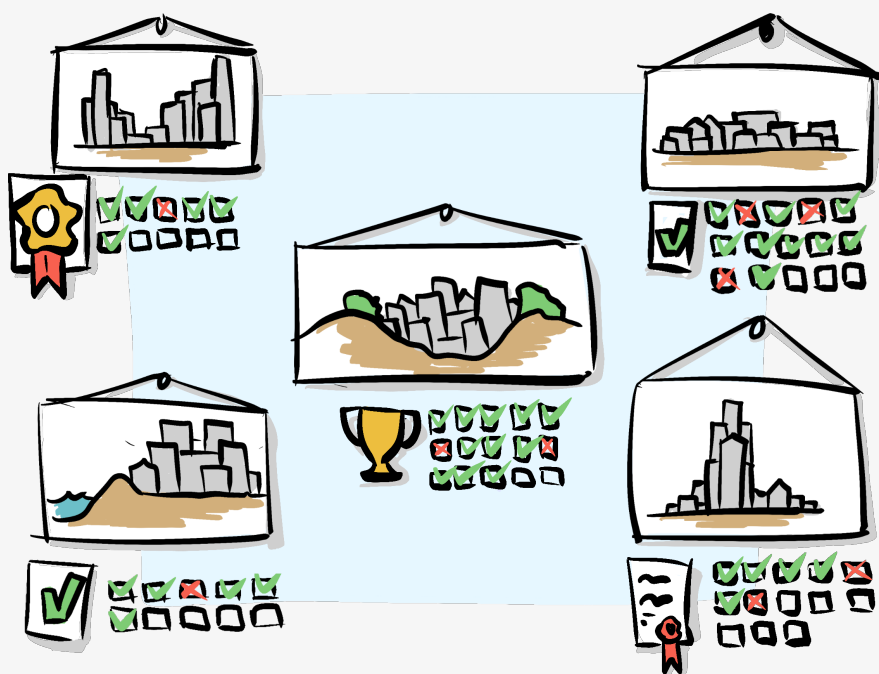
Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks and emissions



- Innovations in governance, urban planning, finance, energy access, facilitation of societal trends
- Institutional capacities and multi-level governance
- Indigenous knowledge, local knowledge, diverse values
- Finance and legal frameworks
- Political will, conflicting goals, trade-offs

Chapter 5 – variety of remedies to a variety of problems

Solutions by city types and regions



- Synthesis guided by solution-oriented information and case studies
- Acknowledging multi-dimensional characteristics including
 - Geography
 - Development stage
 - Climate & scenarios
 - Adaptation & mitigation options
 - Losses & damages, risks, vulnerabilities
 - Sectoral contributions to economy
 - ...

SR CITIES FOD REVIEW

Precious help to make the Report: comprehensive + balanced
Where precious = Spot-on + useful + feasible to address

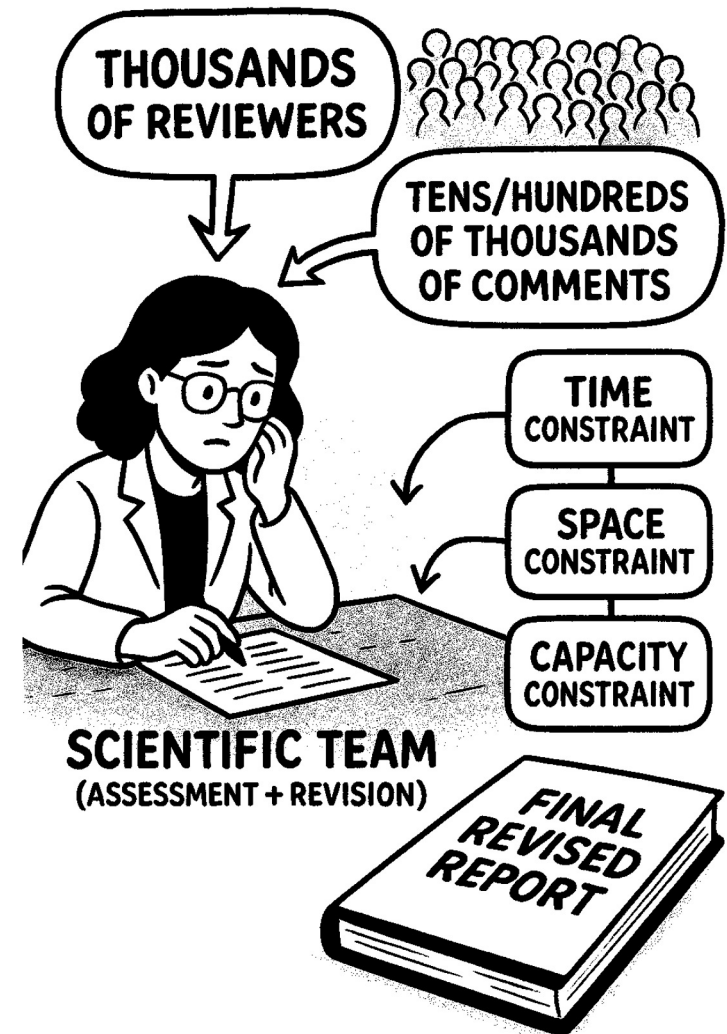
DO NOT EXPECT EVERYTHING TO BE INCLUDED

Mind SPACE constraints. SR Cities: 300 pages divided (rather equally) in 5 chapters. Example Chapter 3 → No encyclopedia, but focused assessment. Put cities at the centre.

MAKE YOUR COMMENT VALUABLE AND TARGETED

Mind TIME (hence CAPACITY) constraints. Expected hundreds of thousands comments to be addressed while working on SOD → no quantity but quality: 1 comment can matter more than 100 comments.

FOCUS ON KEY (ACTIONABLE) MESSAGES, KEY EVIDENCE, KEY SOLUTIONS + FOCUS ON CITIES + FOCUS ON YOURSELF (EXPERT)

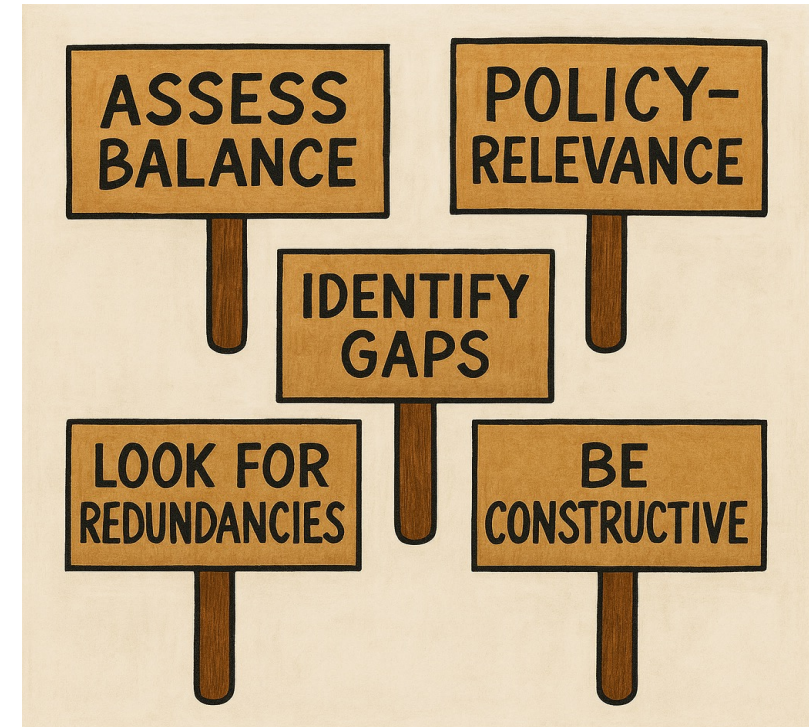


SR CITIES FOD REVIEW

WHAT TO DO:

- Understand your **ROLE**
- **Read carefully** the Scoping Document of the SRCities - **OUTLINE** (Sofia, Bulgaria)
- Identify your **area of EXPERTISE**
- **CONSISTENCY** ACROSS CHAPTERS
- (IF YOU ARE NOT) TRY TO **THINK AS A PRACTITIONER**:
Is this clear? Is this useful? Is this accessible?

While reading the draft



Key information to participate in the SR Cities FOD Review

- Find the outline of the Special Report on climate change and cities here:
<https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2024/08/PR-IPCC-61.pdf>
- Register by the 30th November 2025 23:59 (CET) at the latest with the IPCC to be an expert reviewer here: <https://apps.ipcc.ch/comments/srcities/index.php>
- The deadline to submit comments to the Expert Review of the First Order Draft is 12 Dec 2025 23:59 (CET)
- More information is available here from the IPCC:
<https://www.ipcc.ch/2025/09/17/prfod1225/>

www.ipcc.ch

<https://ipccitalia.cmcc.it/>

Grazie