SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT
Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

WMO UNEP

[Presentation Date]

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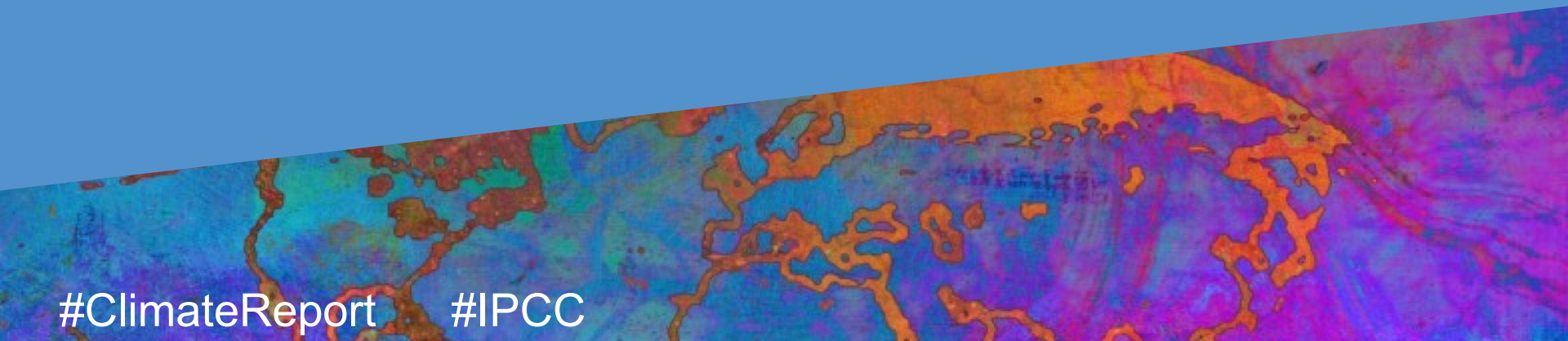
[Presenter Name, Title]



#ClimateReport #IPCC

[Credit: NASA]

“Recent changes in the climate are widespread, rapid, and intensifying, and unprecedented in thousands of years.

[Credit: Peter John Maridable | Unsplash]

> “Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to 1.5°C will be beyond reach.

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[Credit: Yoda Adaman | Unsplash]

> It is indisputable that human activities are causing climate change, making extreme climate events, including heat waves, heavy rainfall, and droughts, more frequent and severe.

[Credit: Hong Nguyen | Unsplash]

“Climate change is already affecting every region on Earth, in multiple ways.

The changes we experience will increase with further warming.

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[Credit: Jenn Caselle | UCSB]

“There’s no going back from some changes in the climate system…

[Credit: Andy Mahoney | NSIDC]

"…However, some changes could be slowed and others could be stopped by limiting warming.

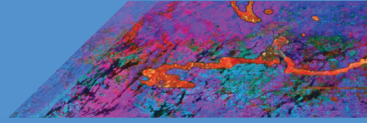
[Credit: Shari Gearheard | NSIDC]

> “There’s no going back from some changes in the climate system. However, some changes could be slowed and others could be stopped by limiting warming.

[Credit: Evgeny Nelmin | Unsplash]

To limit global warming, strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in CO2, methane, and other greenhouse gases are necessary.

This would not only reduce the consequences of climate change but also improve air quality.



BY THE NUMBERS

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234 authors from **65** countries

28% women, **72%** men

30% new to the **IPCC**

Review Process

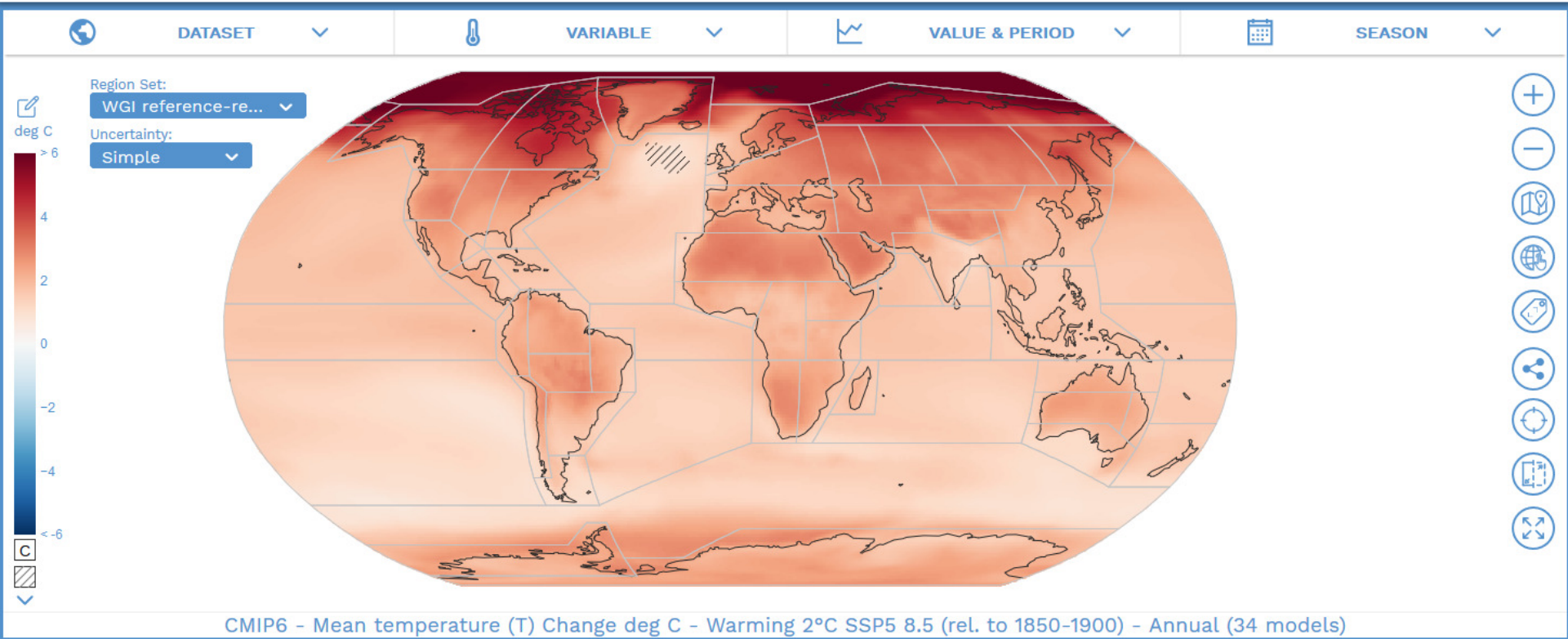
14,000 scientific publications assessed

78,000+ review comments

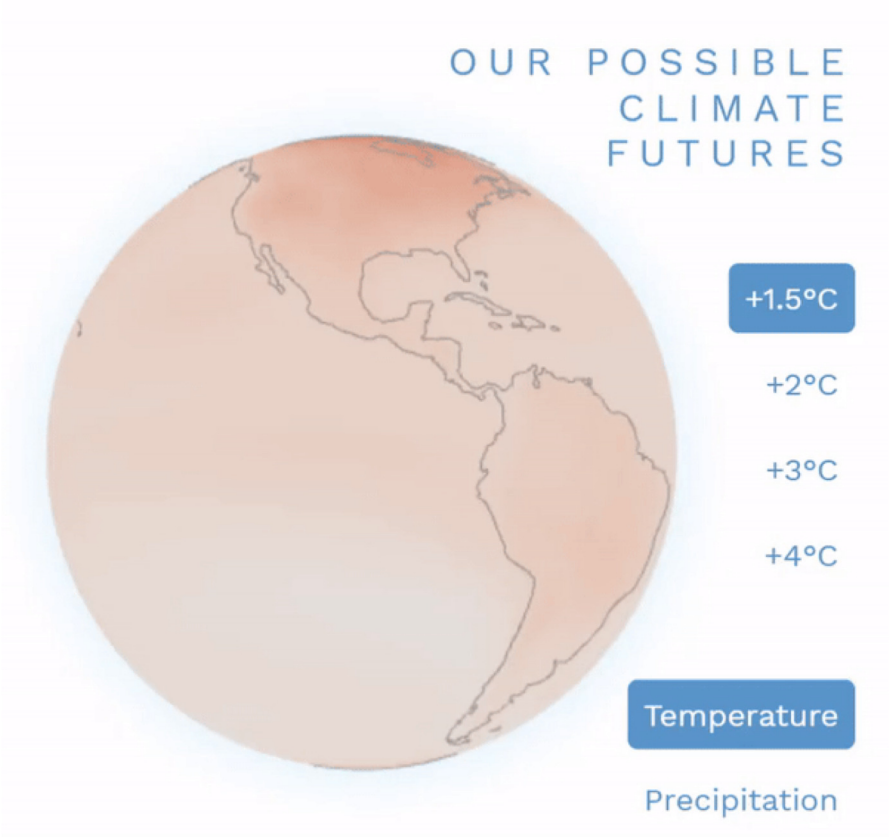
46 countries commented on Final Government Distribution

Interactive Atlas

interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch



Interactive atlas



https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/

#IPCCData #IPCCAtlas

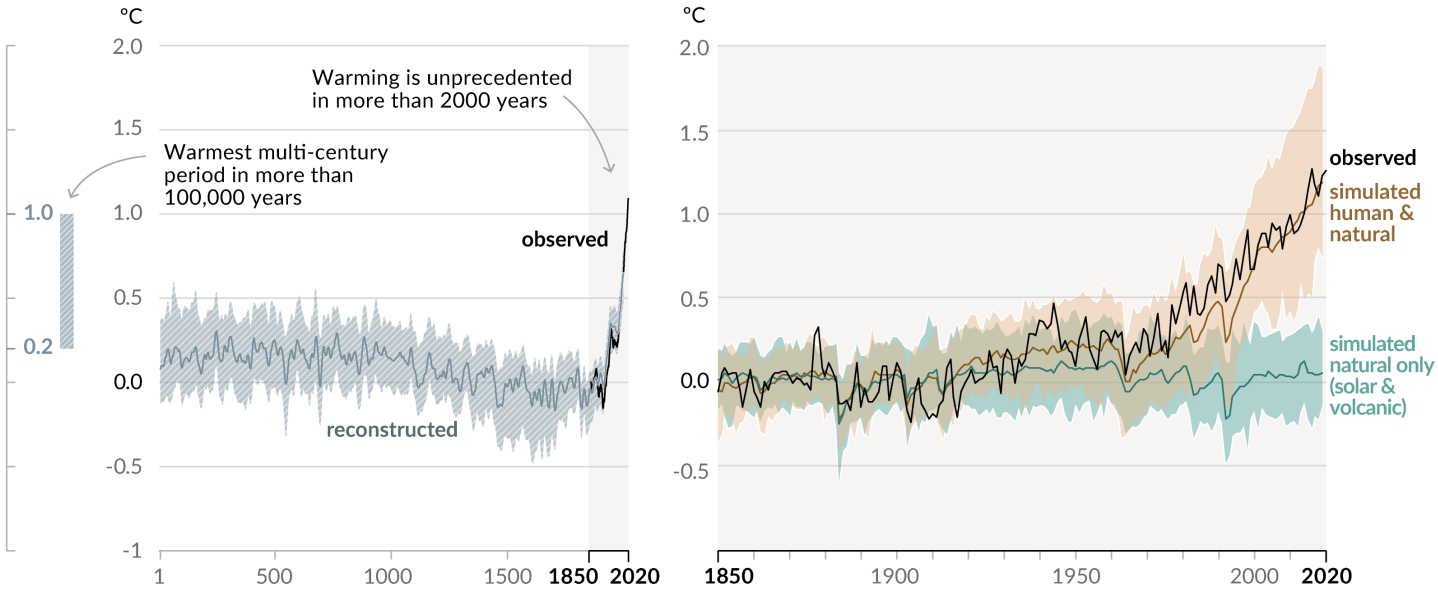
Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

Figure SPM.1

Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850-1900

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and **observed** (1850-2020)

b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using human & natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020)



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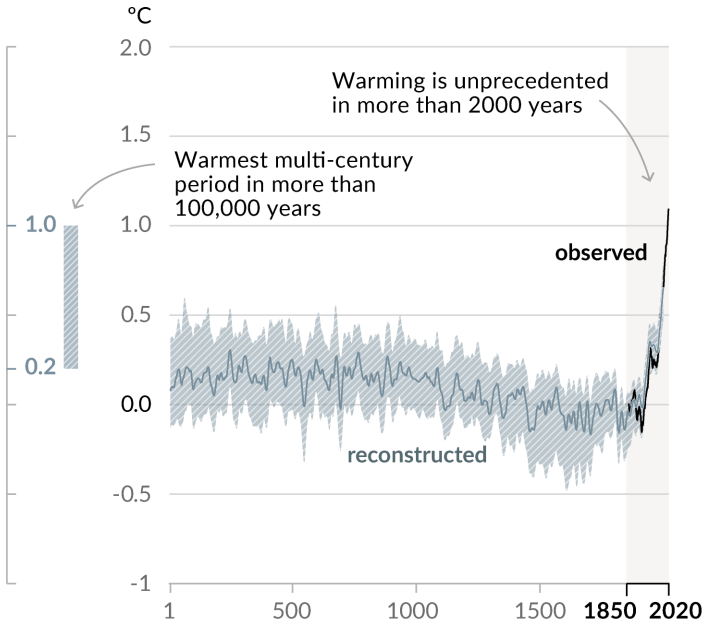

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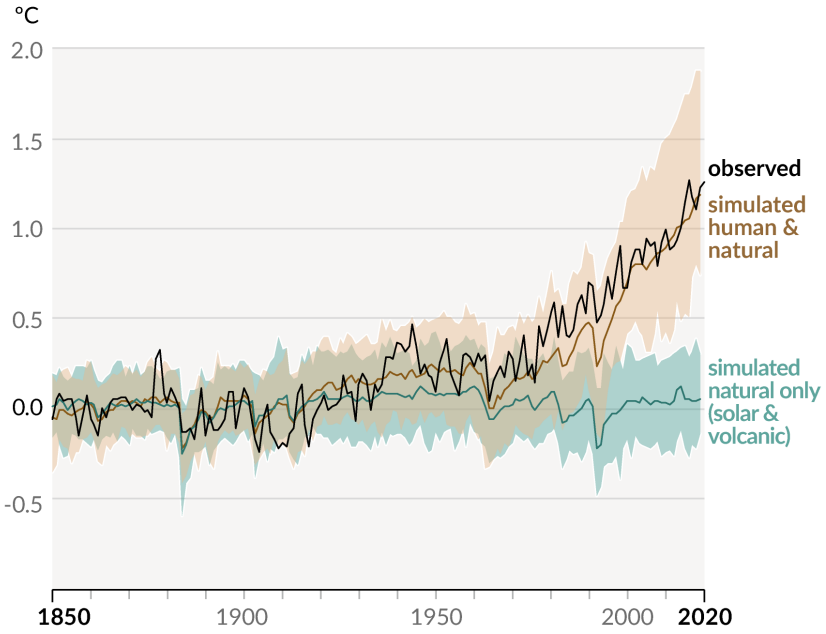
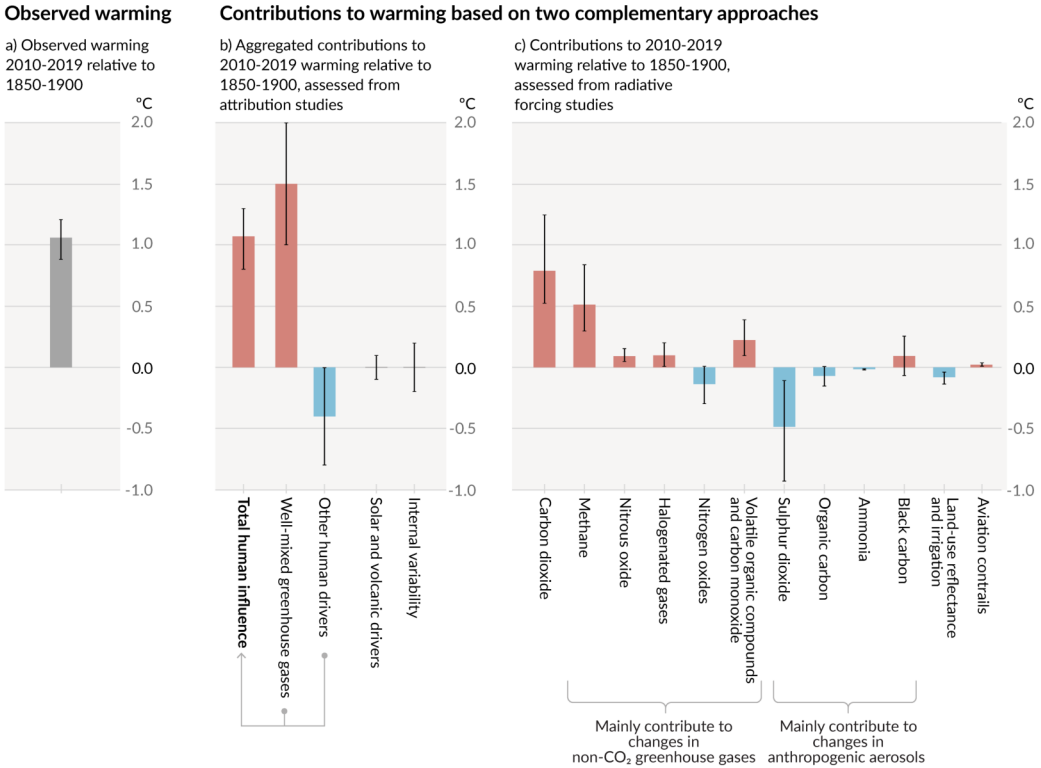
Figure SPM.1

b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850-2020)



Observed warming is driven by emissions from human activities, with greenhouse gas warming partly masked by aerosol cooling

Figure SPM.2



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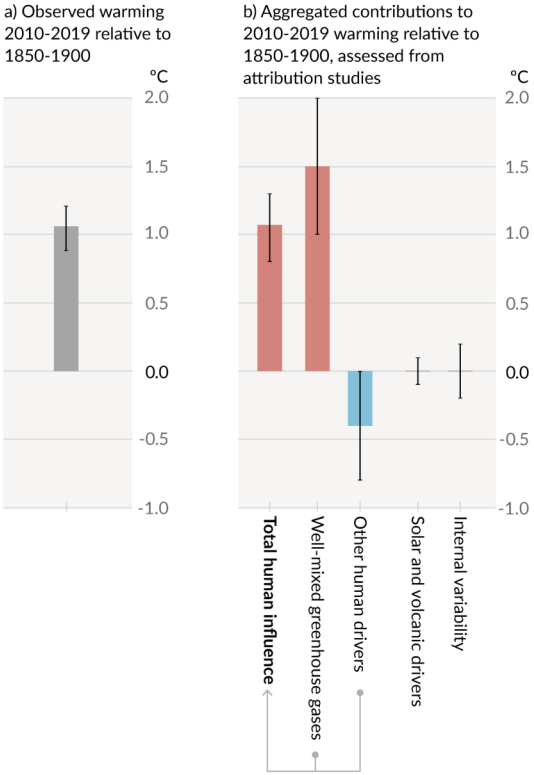

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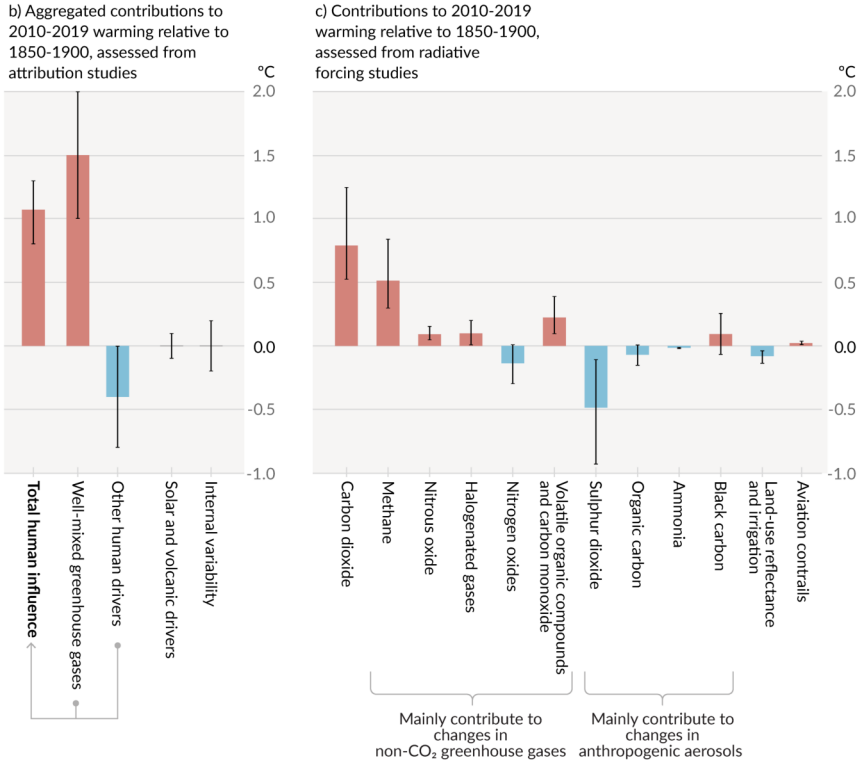

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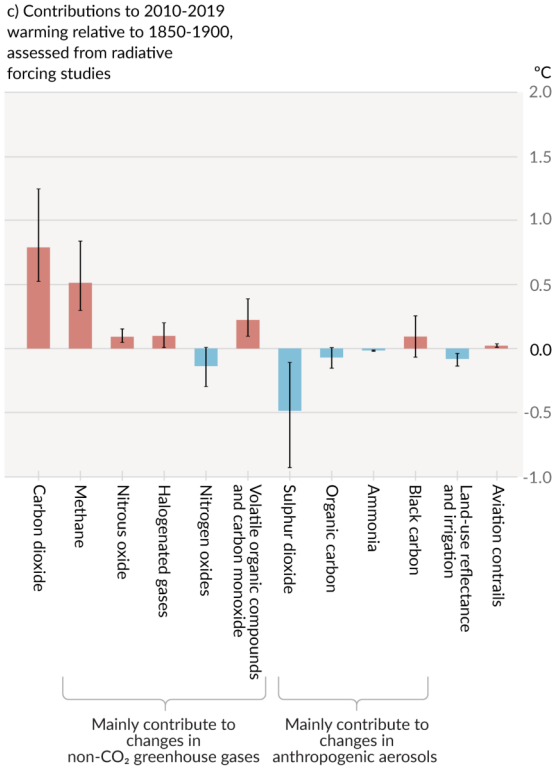

Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe, with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes

Figure SPM.3

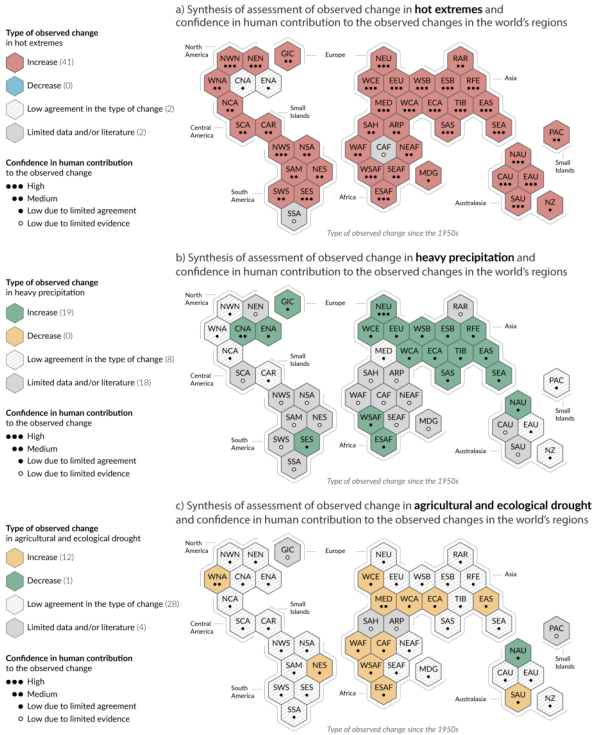

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Figure SPM.3

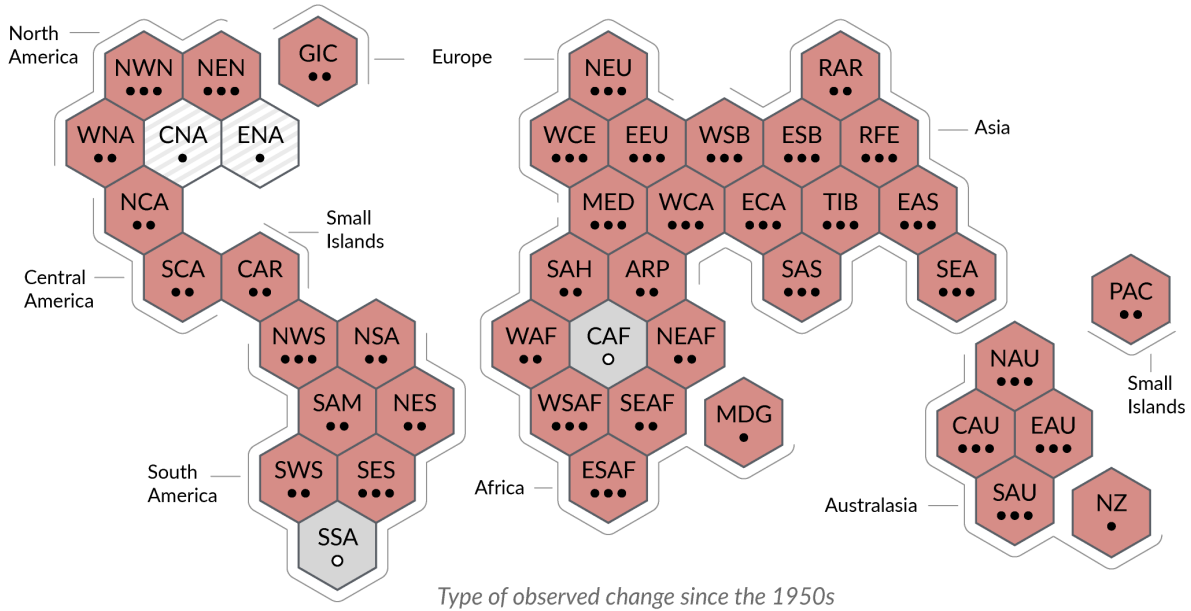
a) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **hot extremes** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

Type of observed change
in hot extremes

- Increase (41)
- Decrease (0)
- Low agreement in the type of change (2)
- Limited data and/or literature (2)

Confidence in human contribution
to the observed change

- ●●● High
- ●● Medium
- ● Low due to limited agreement
- ○ Low due to limited evidence



Type of observed change since the 1950s

Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe, with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes

Figure SPM.3

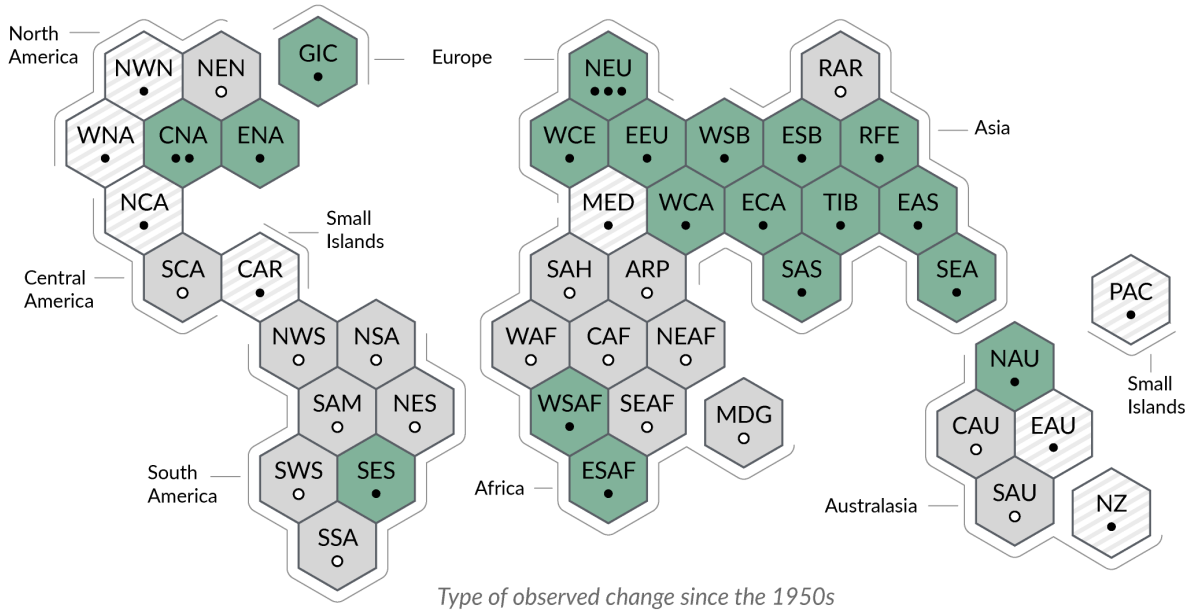
b) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **heavy precipitation** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

Type of observed change
in heavy precipitation

- Increase (19)
- Decrease (0)
- Low agreement in the type of change (8)
- Limited data and/or literature (18)

Confidence in human contribution
to the observed change

- ●●● High
- ●● Medium
- ● Low due to limited agreement
- ○ Low due to limited evidence



Type of observed change since the 1950s

Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe, with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes

Figure SPM.3

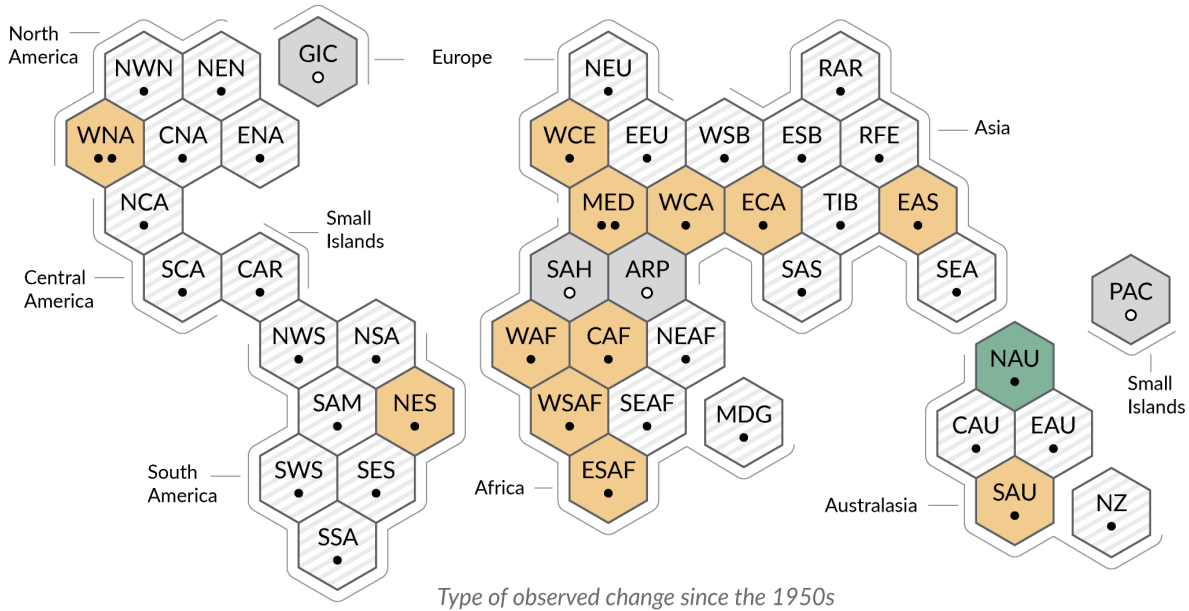
c) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **agricultural and ecological drought** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

Type of observed change
in agricultural and ecological drought

- Increase (12)
- Decrease (1)
- Low agreement in the type of change (28)
- Limited data and/or literature (4)

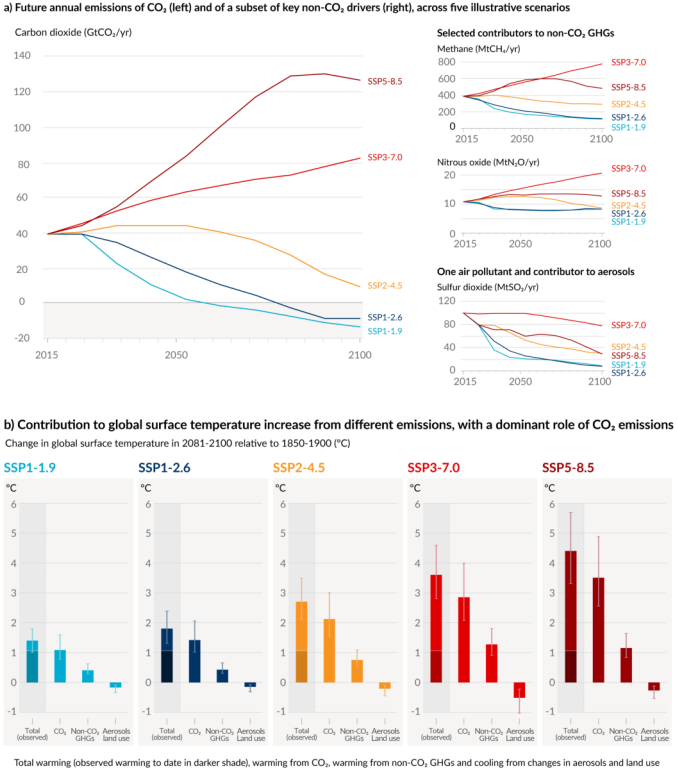
Confidence in human contribution
to the observed change

- ●●● High
- ●● Medium
- ● Low due to limited agreement
- ○ Low due to limited evidence



Future emissions cause future additional warming, with total warming dominated by past and future CO_2 emissions

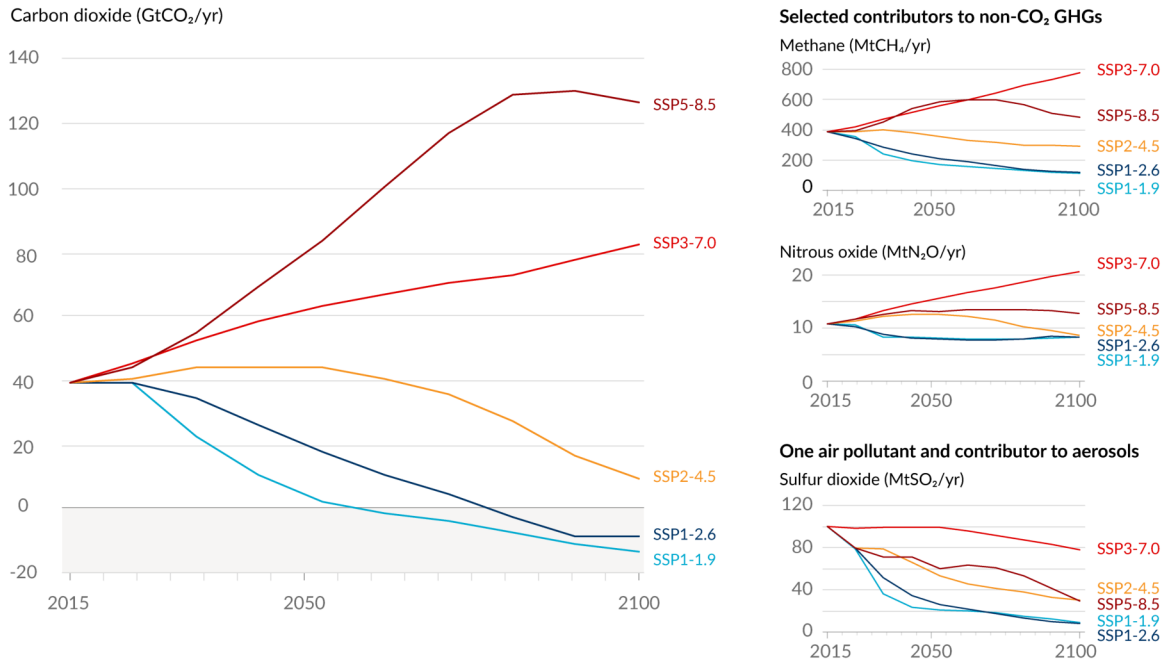
Figure SPM.4



Future emissions cause future additional warming, with total warming dominated by past and future CO_2 emissions

Figure SPM.4

a) Future annual emissions of CO_2 (left) and of a subset of key non-CO_2 drivers (right), across five illustrative scenarios



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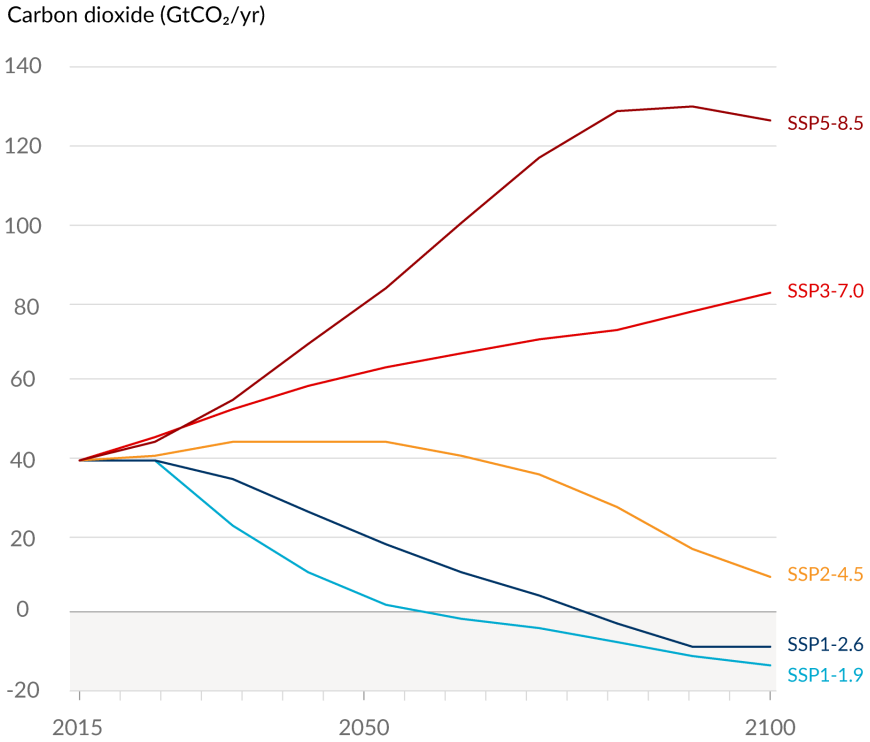

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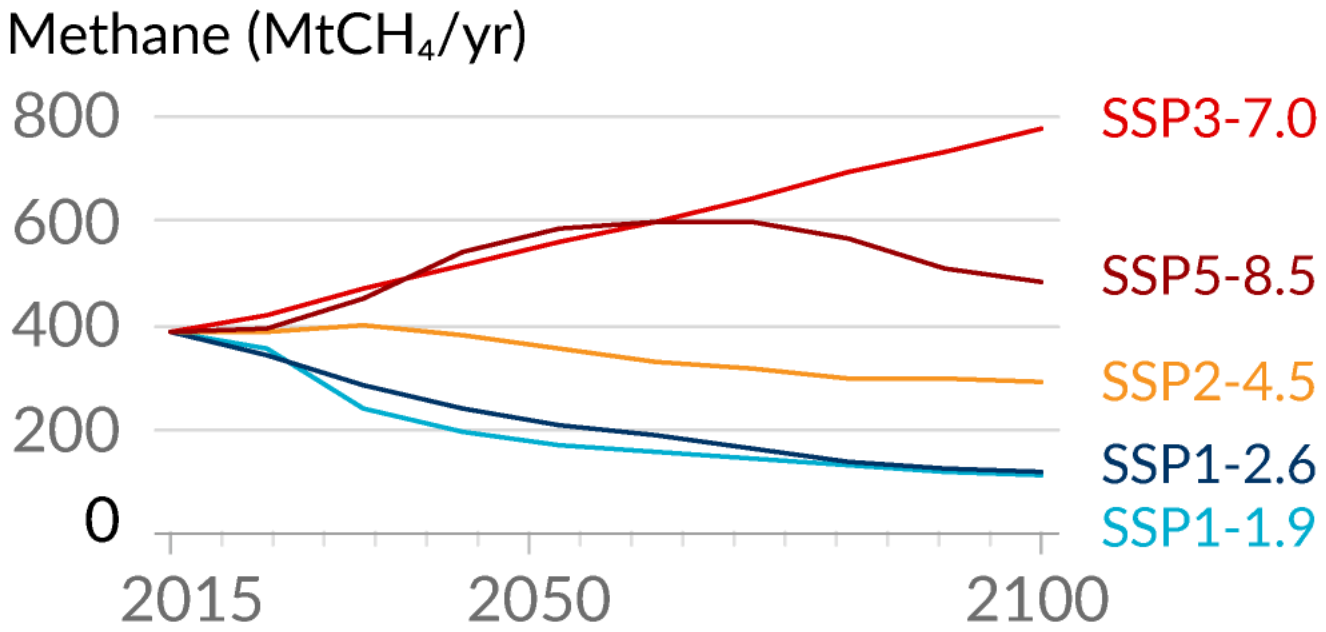

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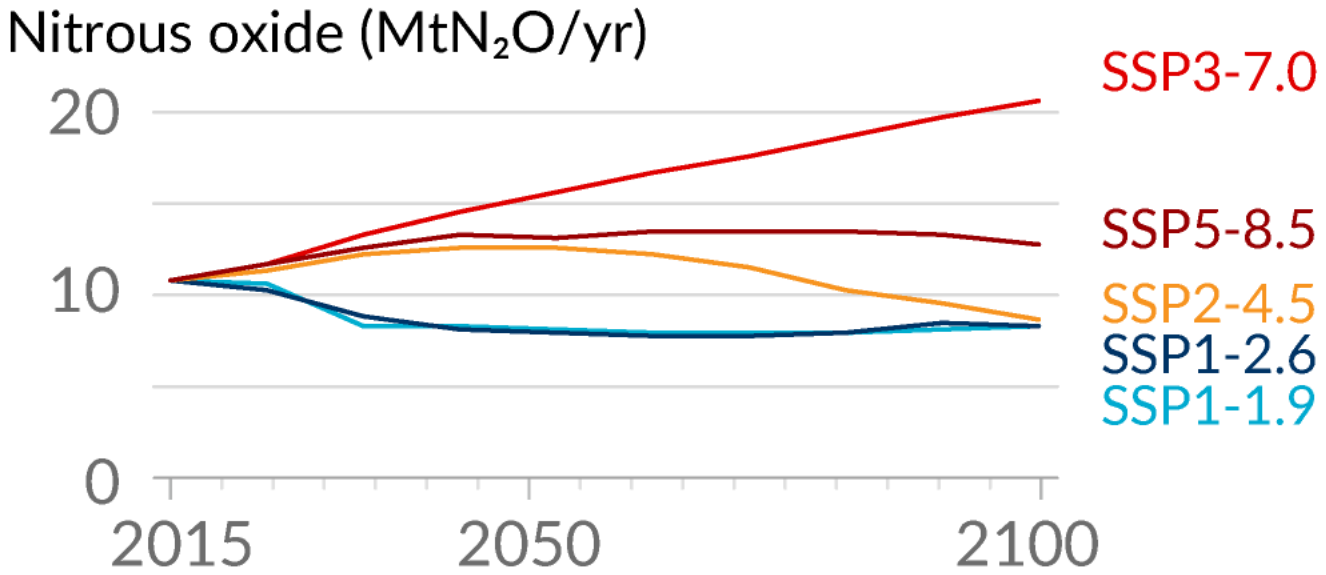

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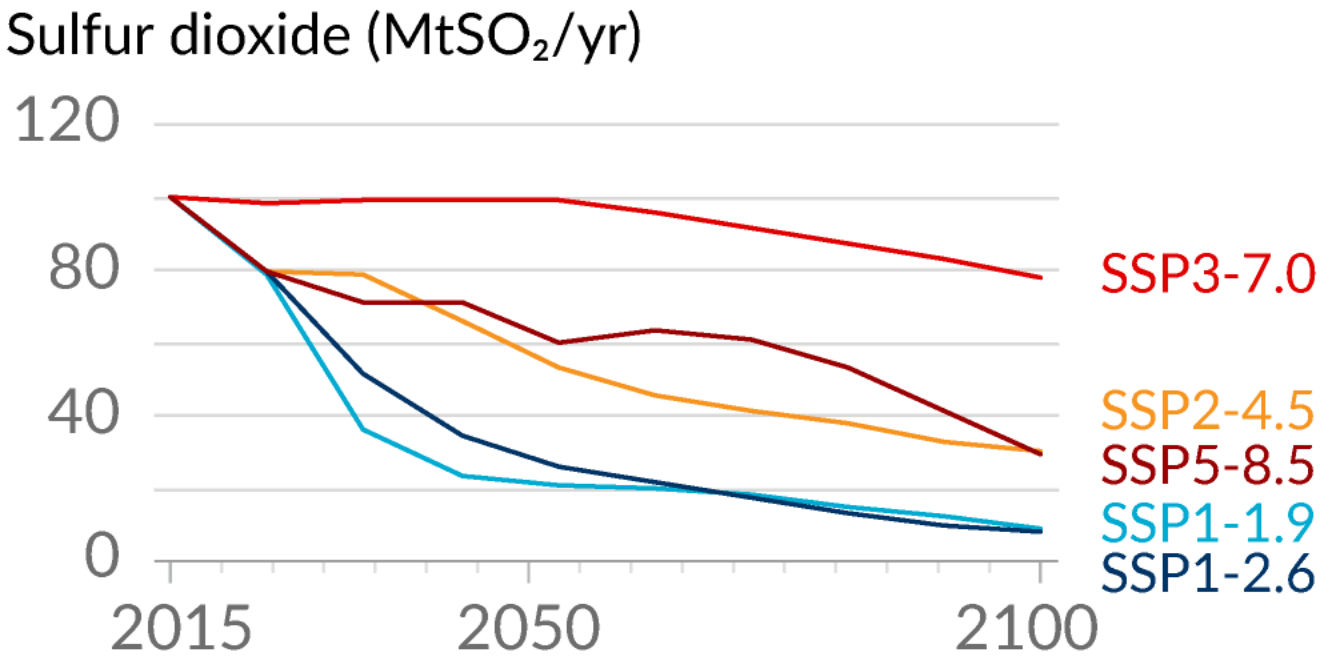

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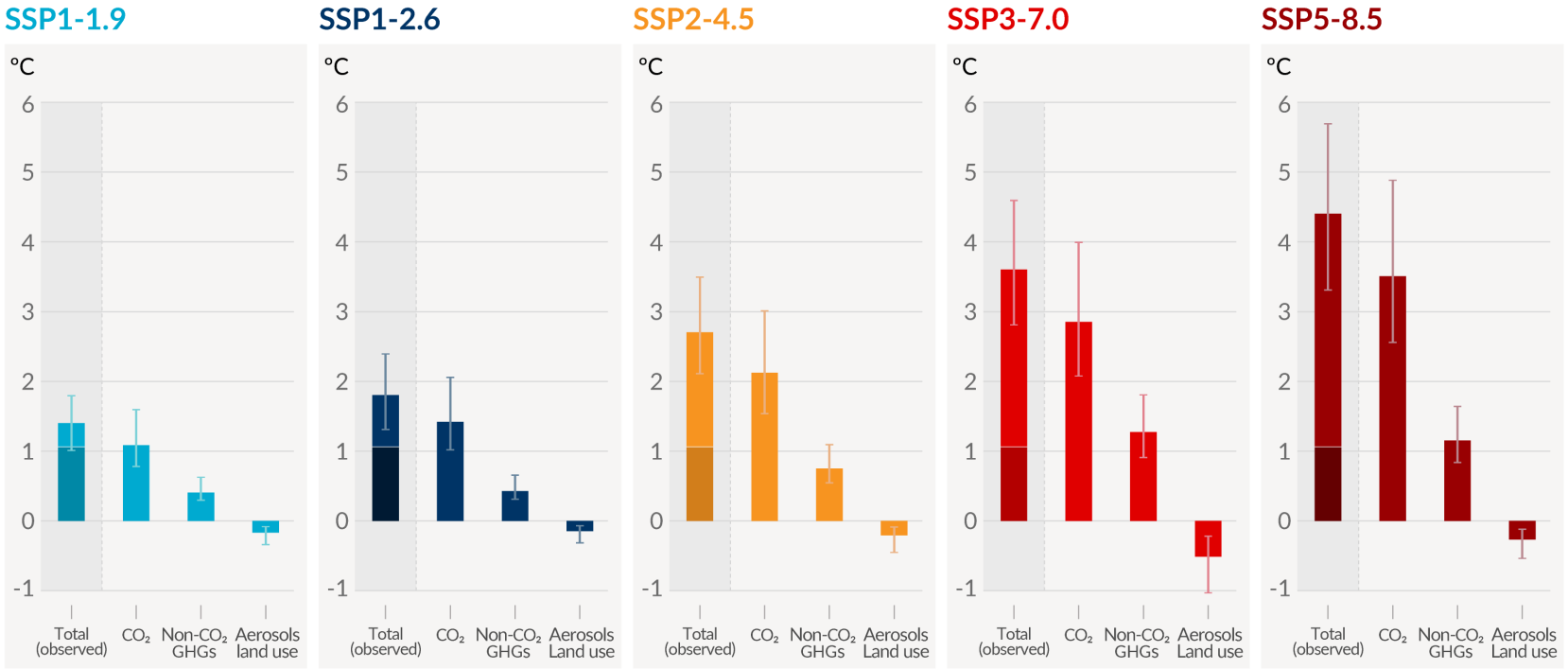
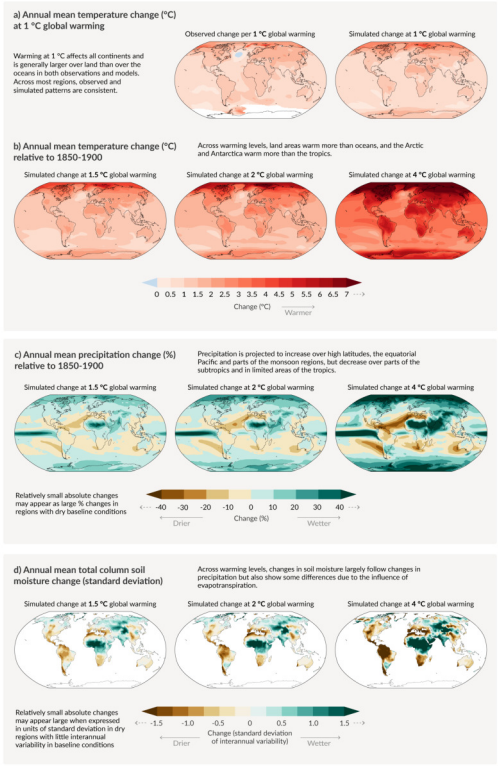
Change in global surface temperature in 2081-2100 relative to 1850-1900 (°C)



With every increment of global warming, changes get larger in regional mean temperature, precipitation and soil moisture

Figure SPM.5



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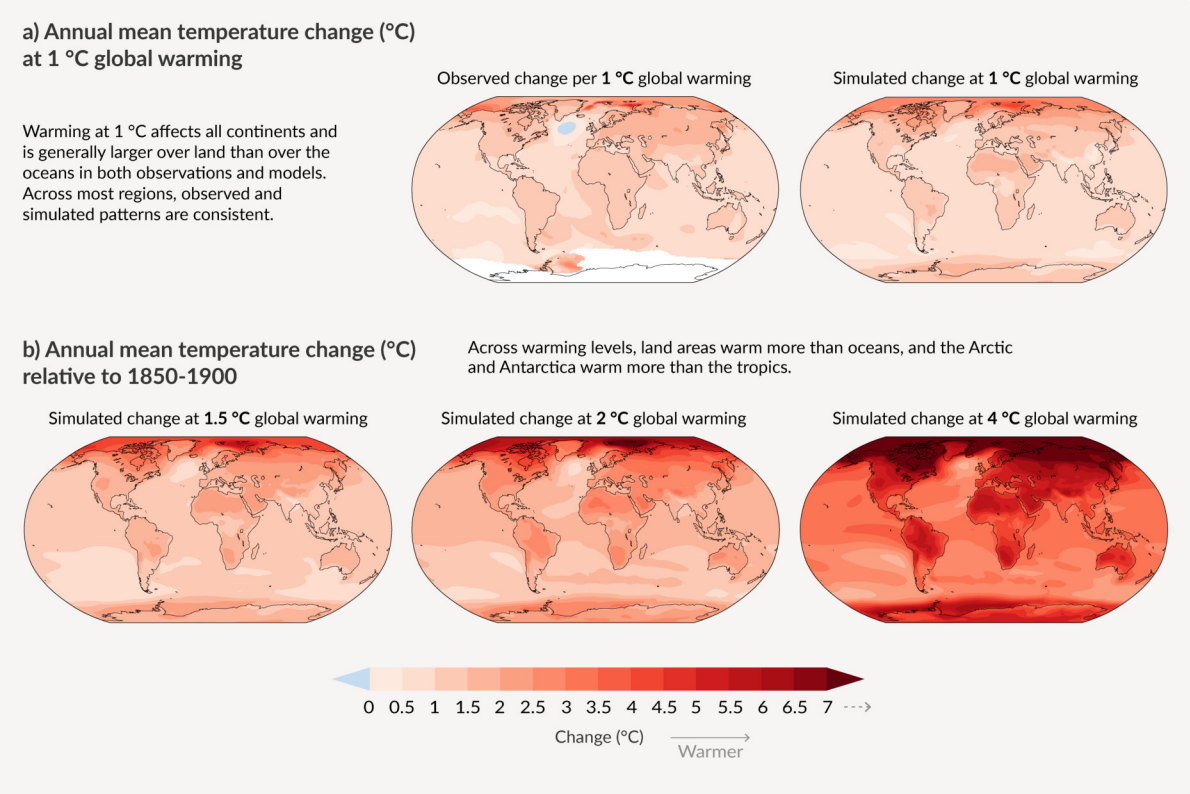

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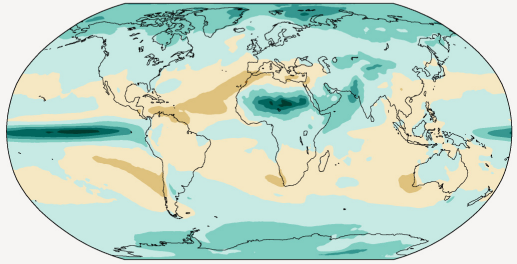
Figure SPM.5

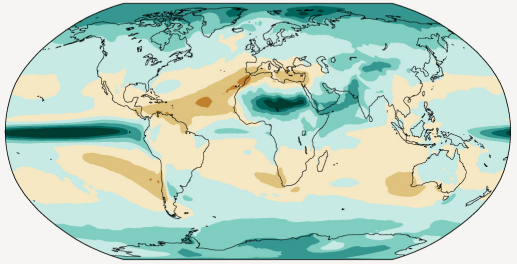
c) Annual mean precipitation change (%) relative to 1850-1900

Precipitation is projected to increase over high latitudes, the equatorial Pacific and parts of the monsoon regions, but decrease over parts of the subtropics and in limited areas of the tropics.

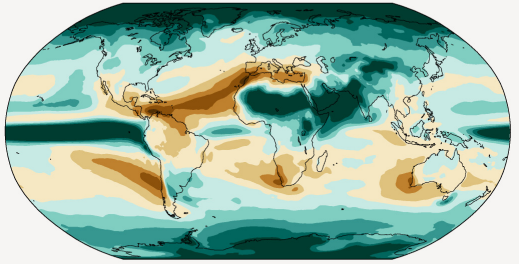
Simulated change at **1.5 °C** global warming



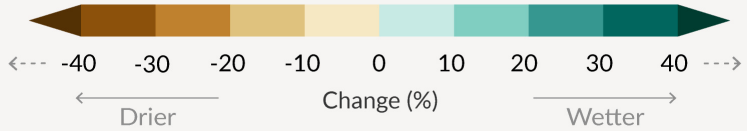
Simulated change at **2 °C** global warming



Simulated change at **4 °C** global warming



Relatively small absolute changes may appear as large % changes in regions with dry baseline conditions



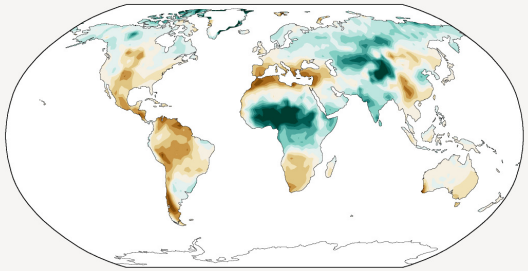
With every increment of global warming, changes get larger in regional mean temperature, precipitation and soil moisture

Figure SPM.5

d) Annual mean total column soil moisture change (standard deviation)

Across warming levels, changes in soil moisture largely follow changes in precipitation but also show some differences due to the influence of evapotranspiration.

Simulated change at **1.5 °C** global warming



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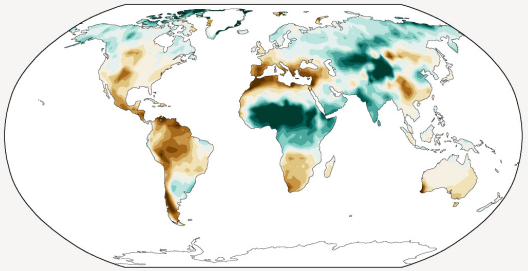
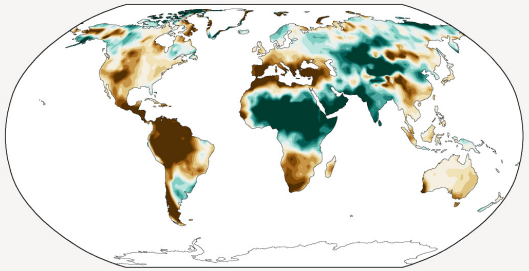
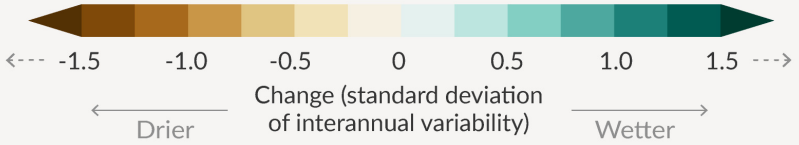


Simulated change at **4 °C** global warming

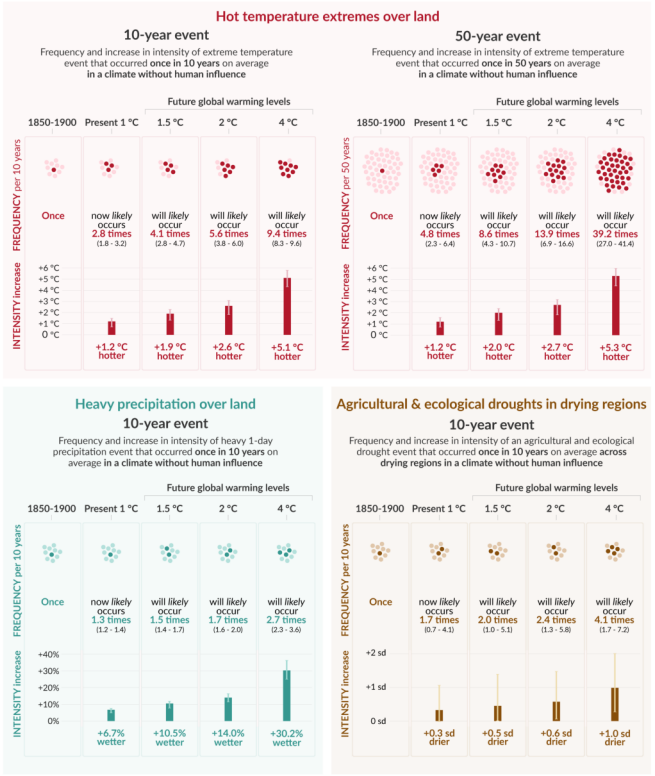


Relatively small absolute changes may appear large when expressed in units of standard deviation in dry regions with little interannual variability in baseline conditions



Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

Figure SPM.6



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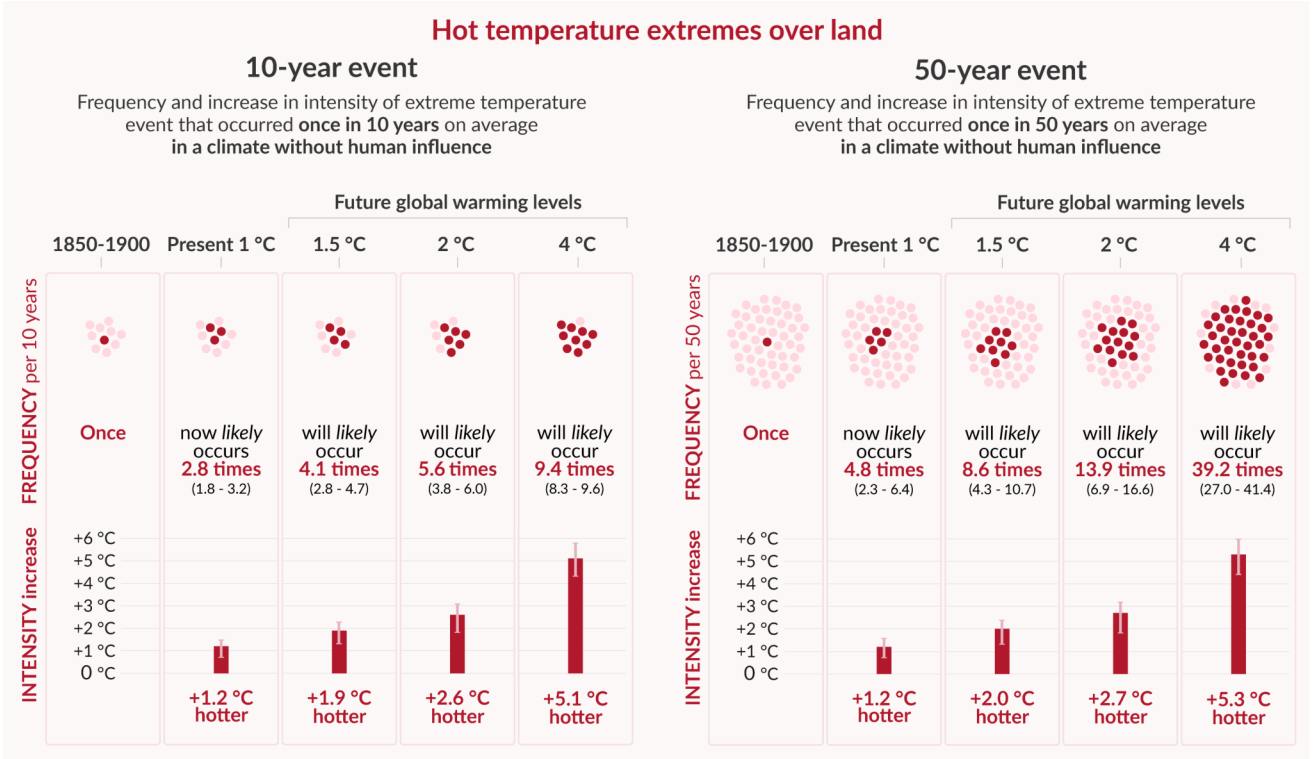

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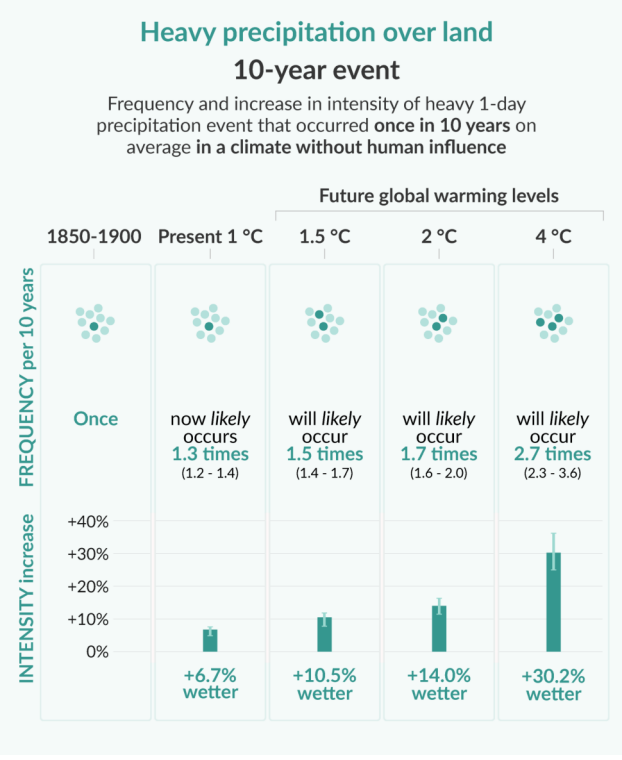

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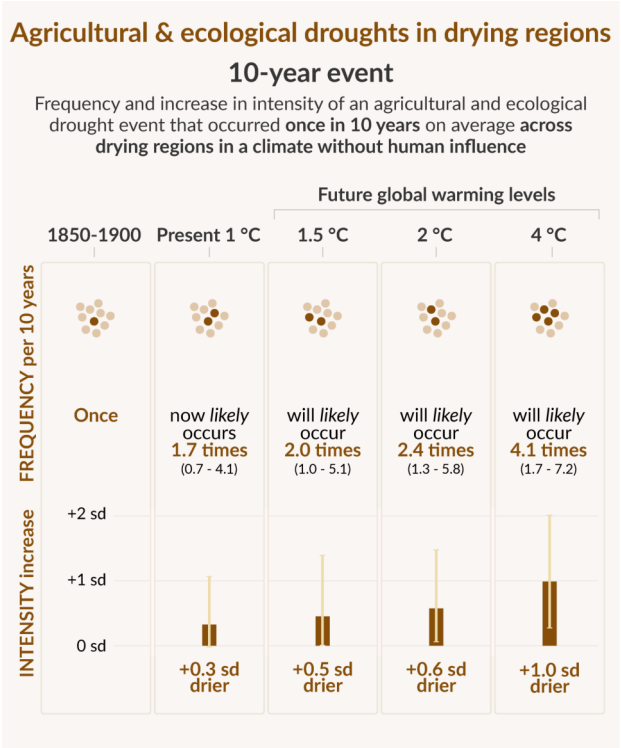
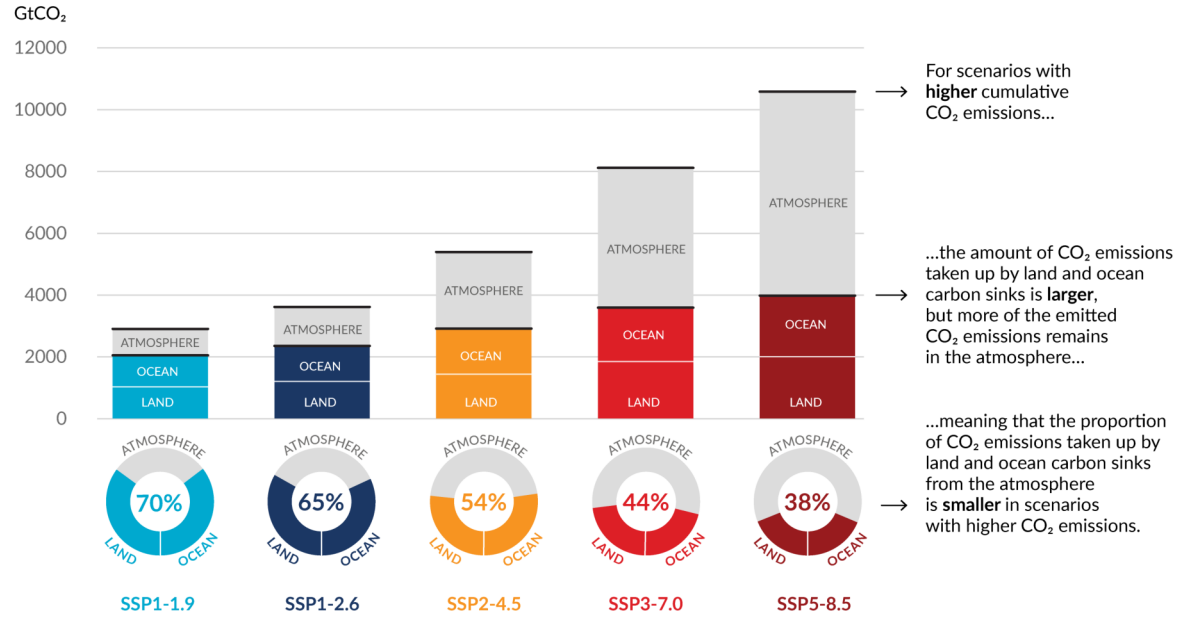


The proportion of CO_2 emissions taken up by land and ocean carbon sinks is smaller in scenarios with higher cumulative CO_2 emissions

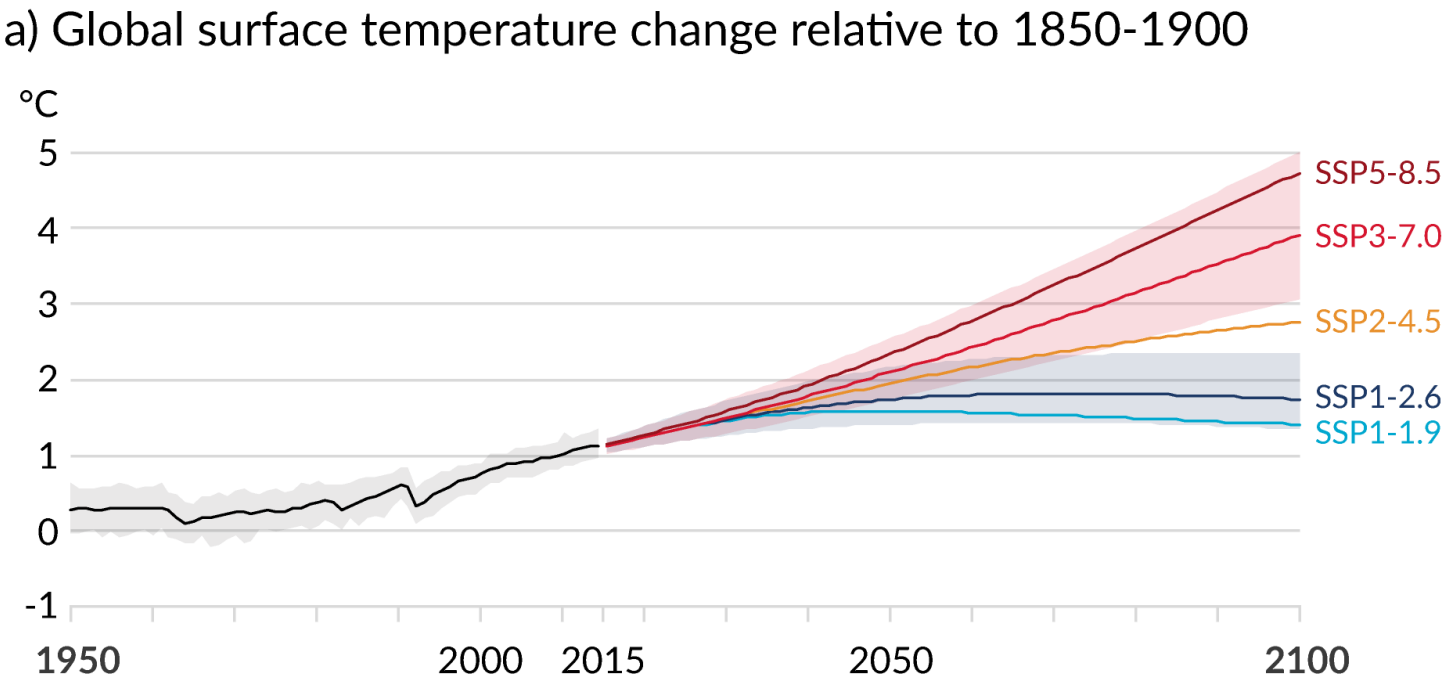
Figure SPM.7

Total cumulative CO_2 emissions **taken up by land and oceans** (colours) and remaining in the atmosphere (grey) under the five illustrative scenarios from 1850 to 2100



Human activities affect all the major climate system components, with some responding over decades and others over centuries

Figure SPM.8



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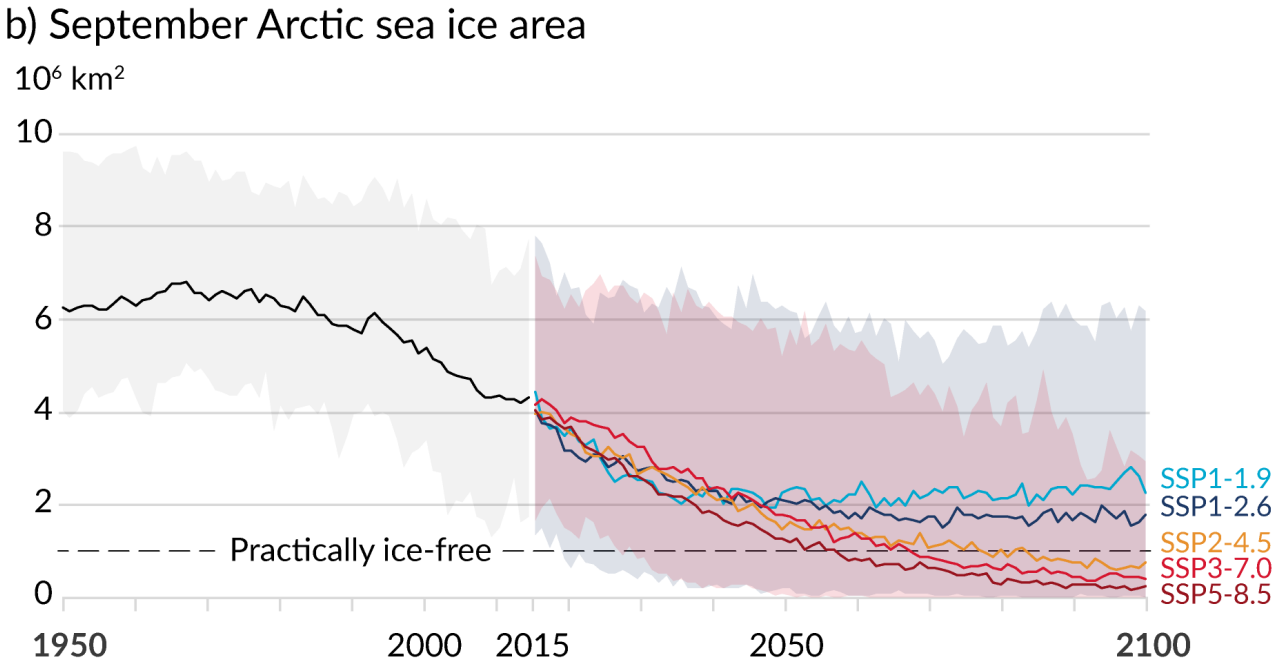

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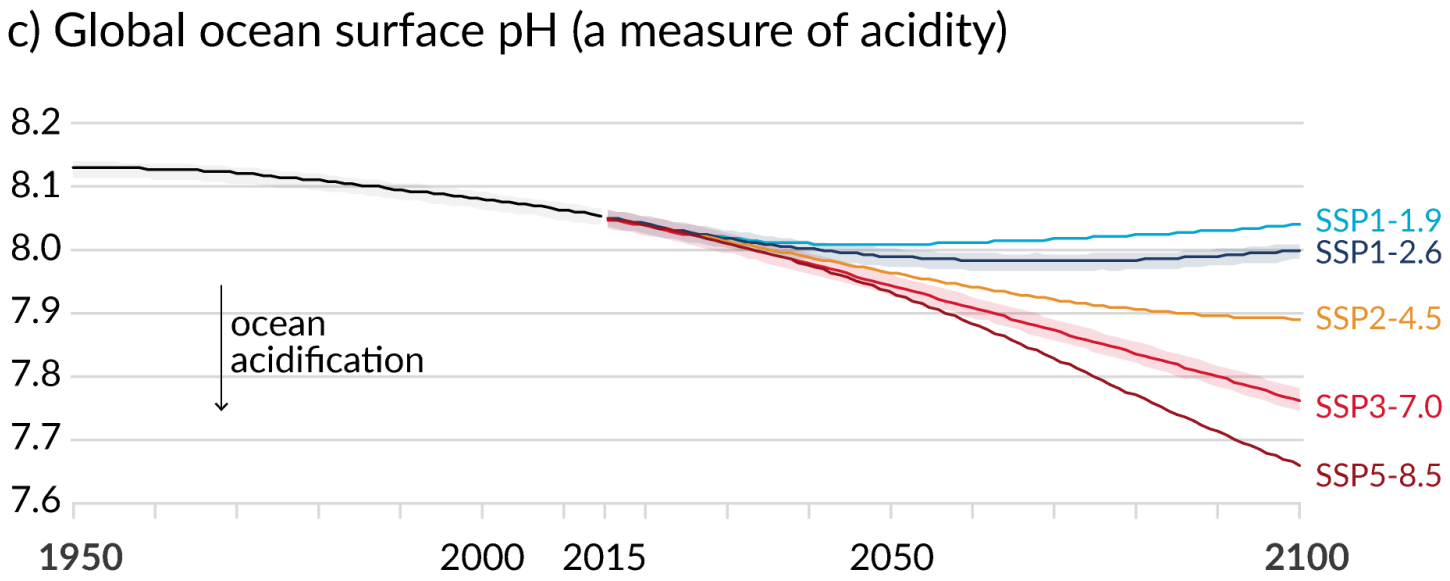

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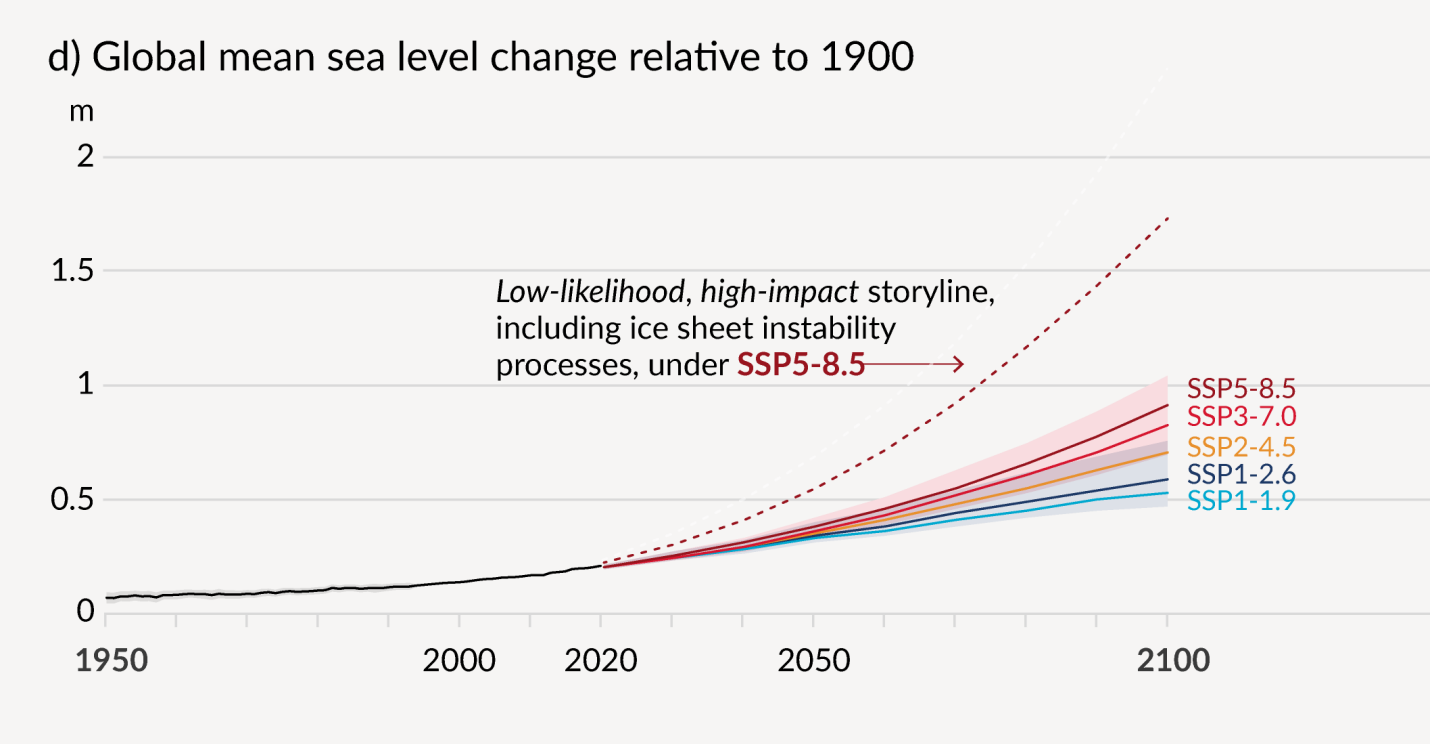

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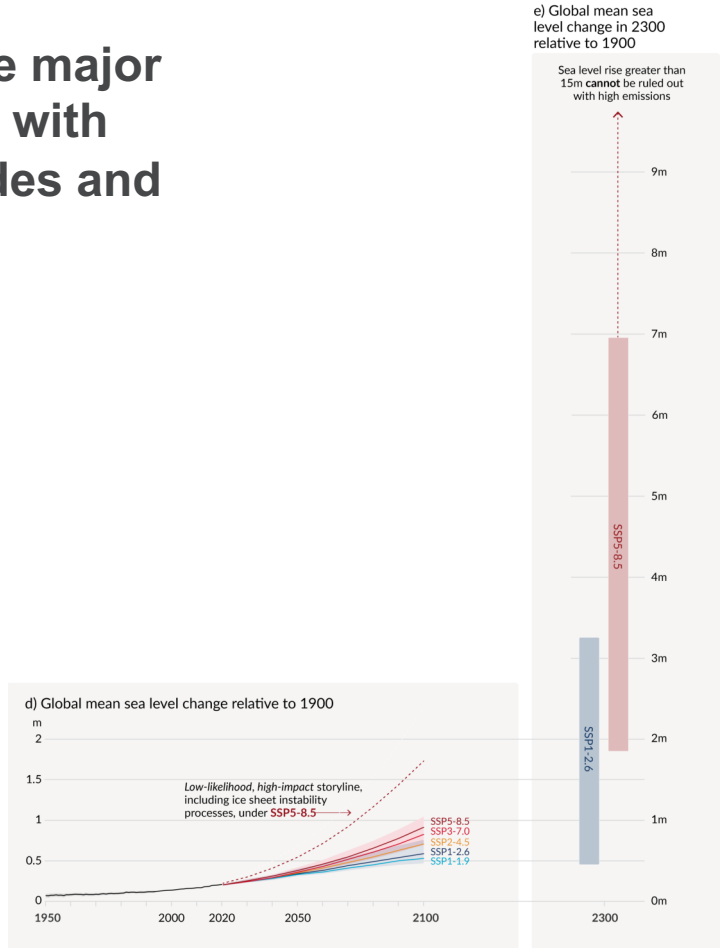

Multiple climatic impact-drivers are projected to change in all regions of the world

Figure SPM.9

Number of land & coastal regions (a) and **open-ocean regions** (b) where each **climatic impact-driver** (CID) is projected to increase or decrease with ***high*** *confidence* (dark shade) or ***medium*** *confidence* (light shade)

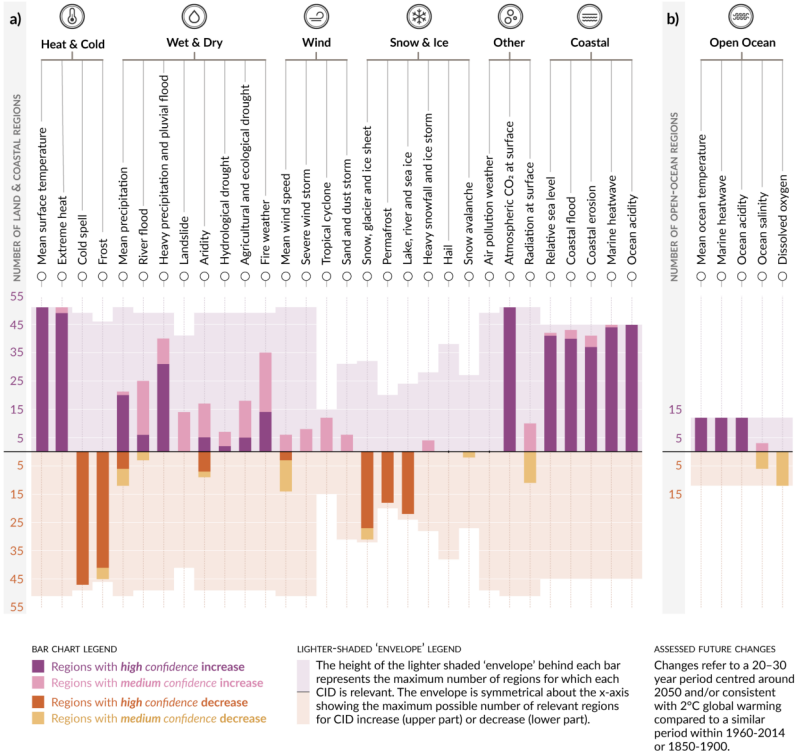

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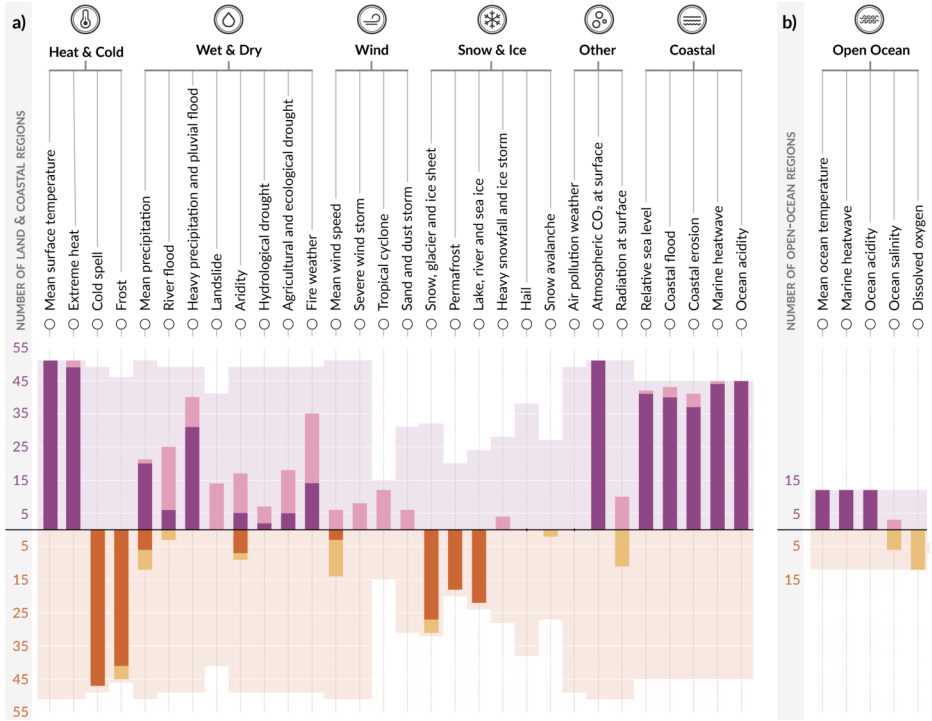
Figure SPM.9

Number of land & coastal regions (a) and **open-ocean regions** (b) where each **climatic impact-driver** (CID) is projected to increase or decrease with ***high*** *confidence* (dark shade) or ***medium*** *confidence* (light shade)



ASSESSED FUTURE CHANGES

Changes refer to a 20–30 year period centred around 2050 and/or consistent with 2°C global warming compared to a similar period within 1960-2014 or 1850-1900.

BAR CHART LEGEND

- Regions with ***high*** *confidence* **increase**
- Regions with ***medium*** *confidence* **increase**
- Regions with ***high*** *confidence* **decrease**
- Regions with ***medium*** *confidence* **decrease**

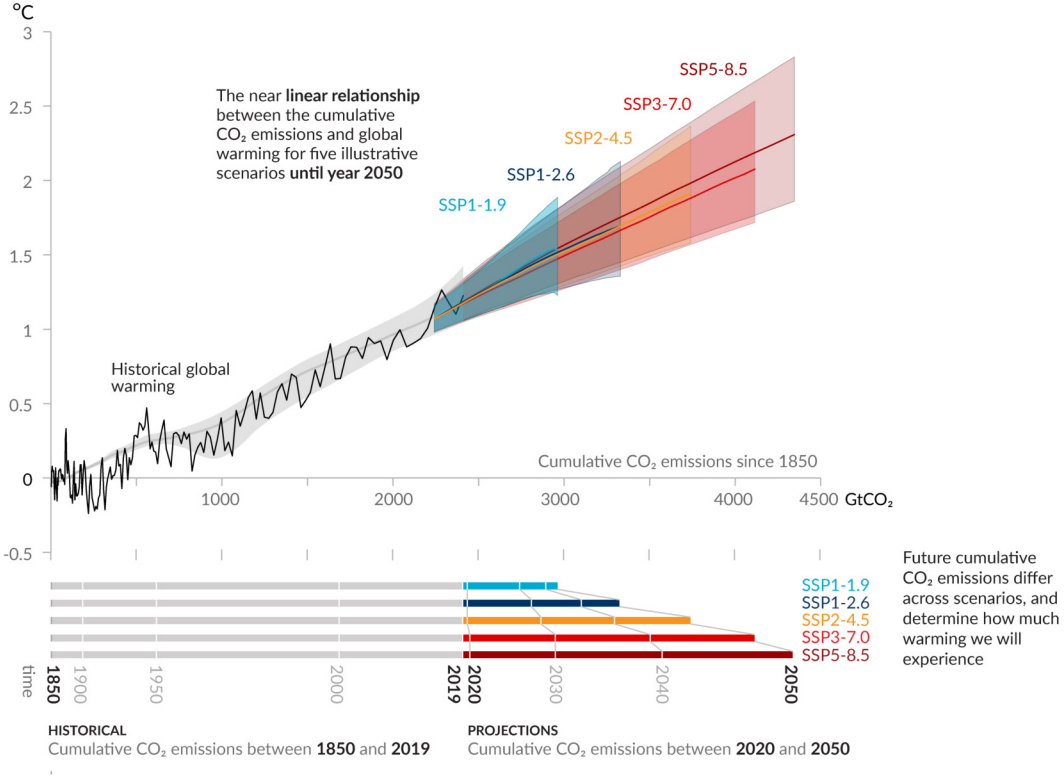
LIGHTER-SHADED 'ENVELOPE' LEGEND

The height of the lighter shaded 'envelope' behind each bar represents the maximum number of regions for which each CID is relevant. The envelope is symmetrical about the x-axis showing the maximum possible number of relevant regions for CID increase (upper part) or decrease (lower part).

Every tonne of CO_2 emissions adds to global warming

Figure SPM.10

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO_2 emissions ($GtCO_2$)



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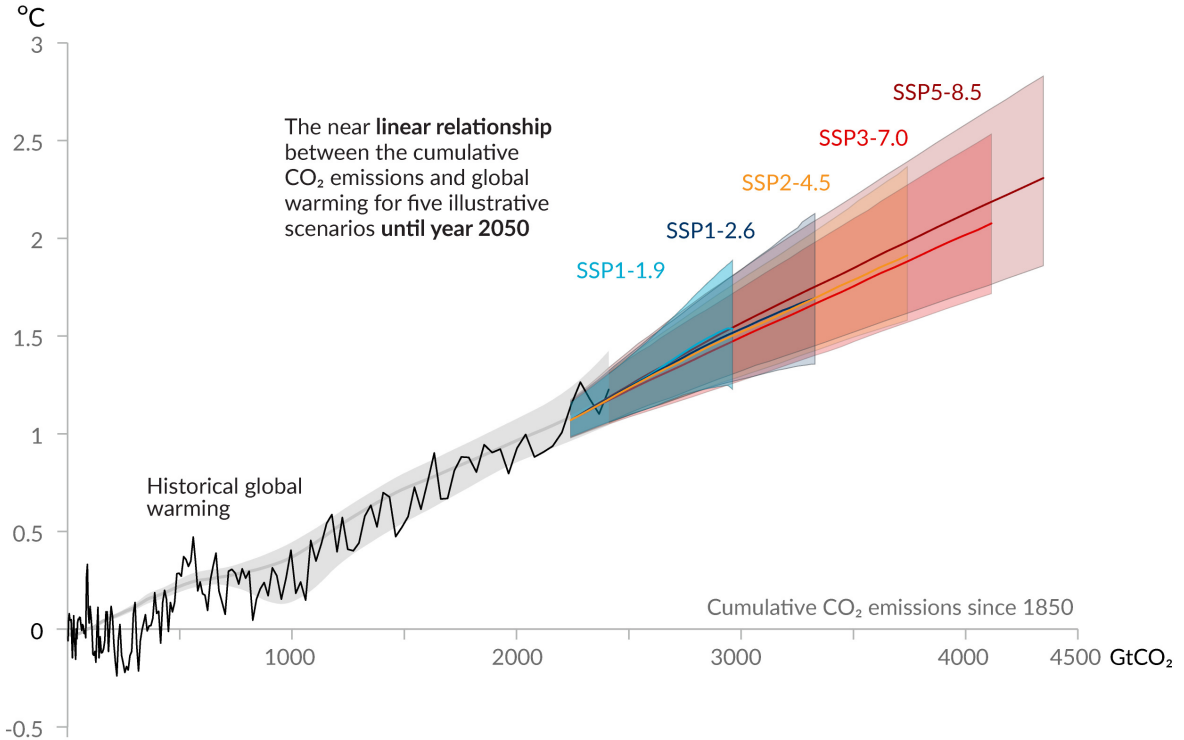
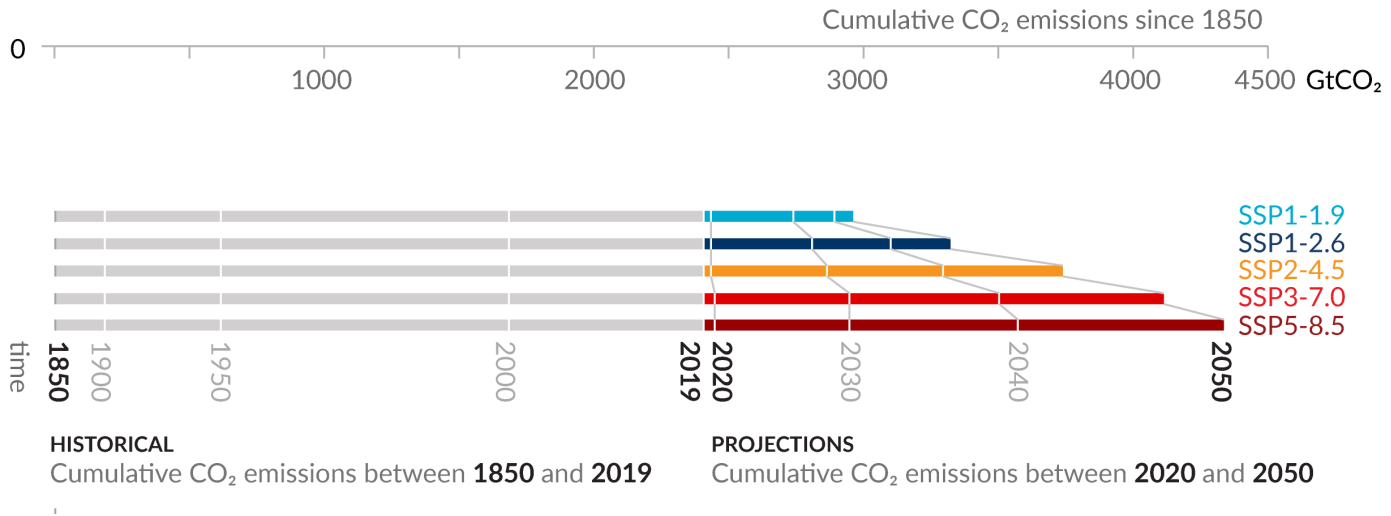


Every tonne of CO_2 emissions adds to global warming

Figure SPM.10



Future cumulative CO_2 emissions differ across scenarios, and determine how much warming we will experience

Thank you.

More Information:

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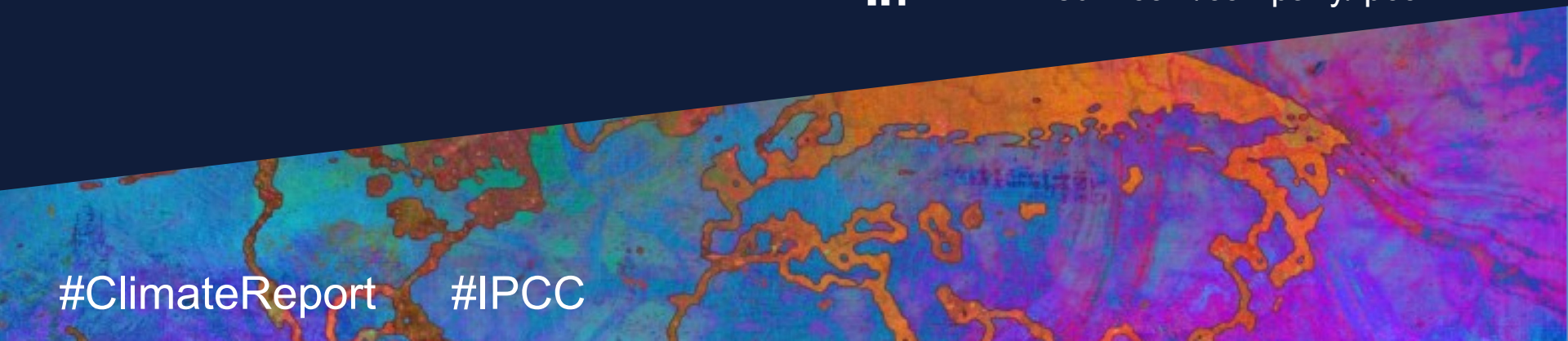

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