IPCC How it works & What it's working on

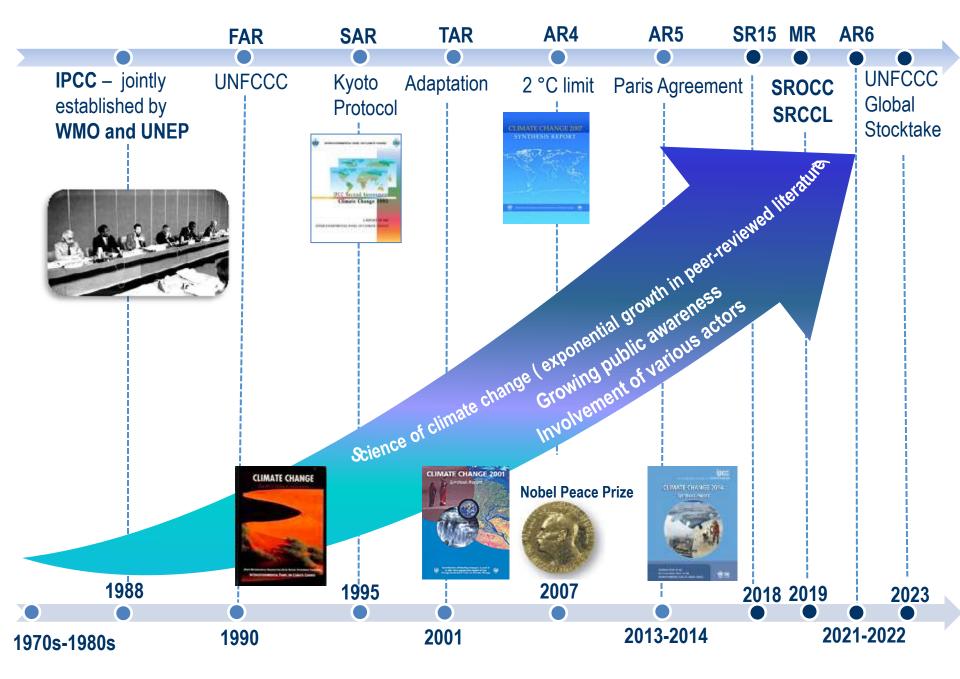
Abdalah Mokssit Secretary/IPCC





IPCC History and Role





IPCC Reports

DEC

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014

TE CHANGE 2014

RENEWABLE ENERGY

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGAT

AAMAGING THE RISKS OF EXTREMI

Five assessment reports (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14)

1992 supplementary report and 1994 special report

Nine special reports (1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2012)

Guidelines for national GHG inventories, good practice guidance (1995, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2013)

Six technical papers (1996-2008)



The role of the IPCC is ...

"... to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of humaninduced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation."

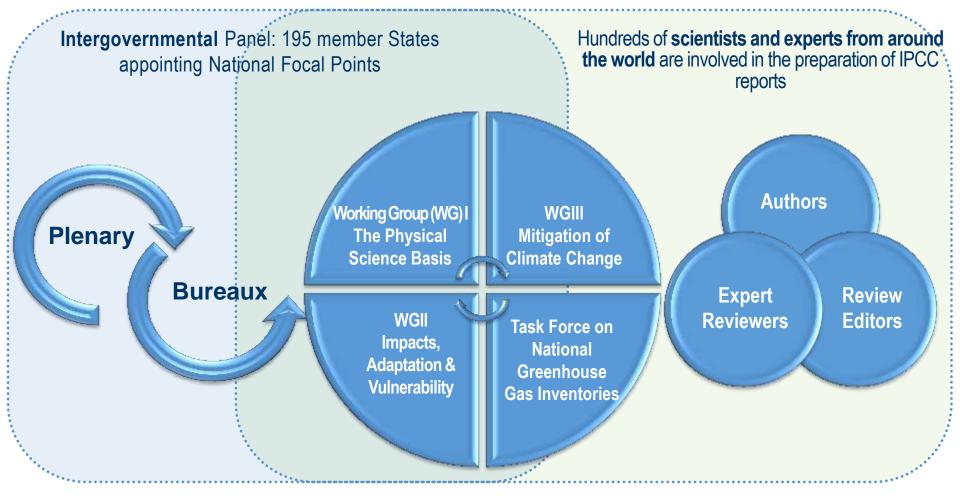
"IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies."

Principles Governing IPCC Work, paragraph 2 Source: http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc-principles.pdf



Science/Policy Interface

IPCC – jointly established by WMO and UNEP, action endorsed by the UN General Assembly



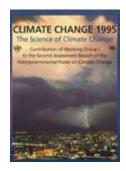


Findings



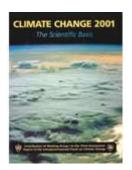
<u>1990</u>

Gave a broad overview of climate change science, discussion of uncertainties and evidence of warming



<u>1995</u>

"The balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate"





2001 "There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities"

2007 "Warming of the climate system is unequivocal..."



2013 "Human influence on the climate system is clear."

Progress in multiple lines of evidence and the maturation of climate science



Observations

Process based understanding

More sophisticated models

What are IPCC reports used for?











...and is relevant





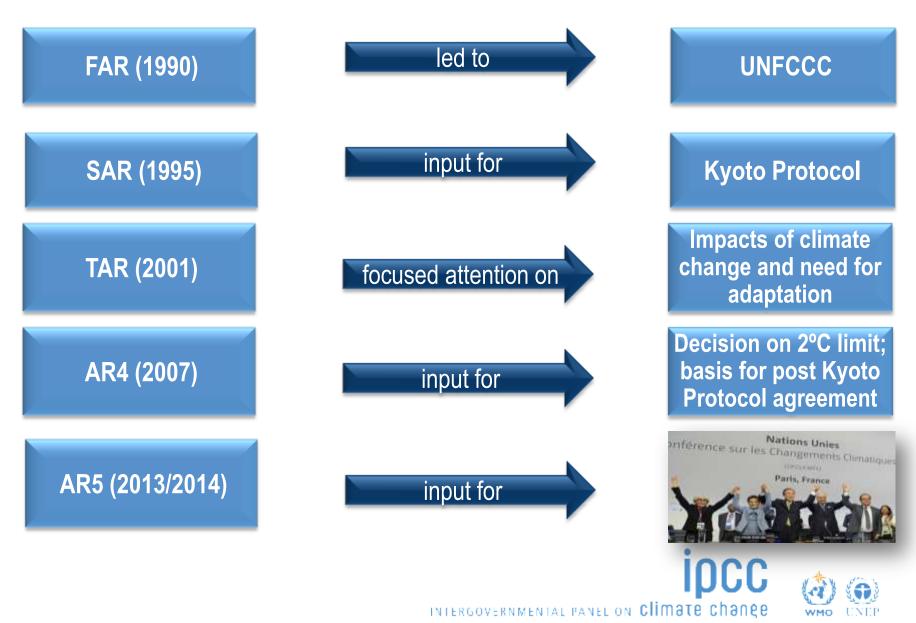




Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

Invites the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways;

IPCC reports have made an impact



Achievements: 2013/2014 Fifth Assessment Report



Key messages

Human influence on the climate system is clear

The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts

We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future



Achievements: 2007 Nobel Peace Prize



Den Norske Nobelkomite har overensstemmende med reglene i det av ALFRED NOBEL den 27. november 1895 opprettede testamente tildelt Intergovernmental (Panel on Climate Change Nobels (Fredspris for 2007 Oslo to desember 2007 Oslo to desember 2007 Oslo to desember 2007



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Albert Amold (Al) Gore Jr. were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change".





The Sixth Assessment Cycle



Sixth Assessment Cycle (AR6)

3 Special Reports		
Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR15)	Climate Change and Land (SRCCL)	Ocean and Cryosphere (SROCC)
October 2018	August 2019	September 2019
UNFCCC COP24 - Talanoa (facilit	ative) dialogue	

Methodology Report update

May 2019: 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Cities



Attention on cities in AR6 including a conference and special report on cities in AR7

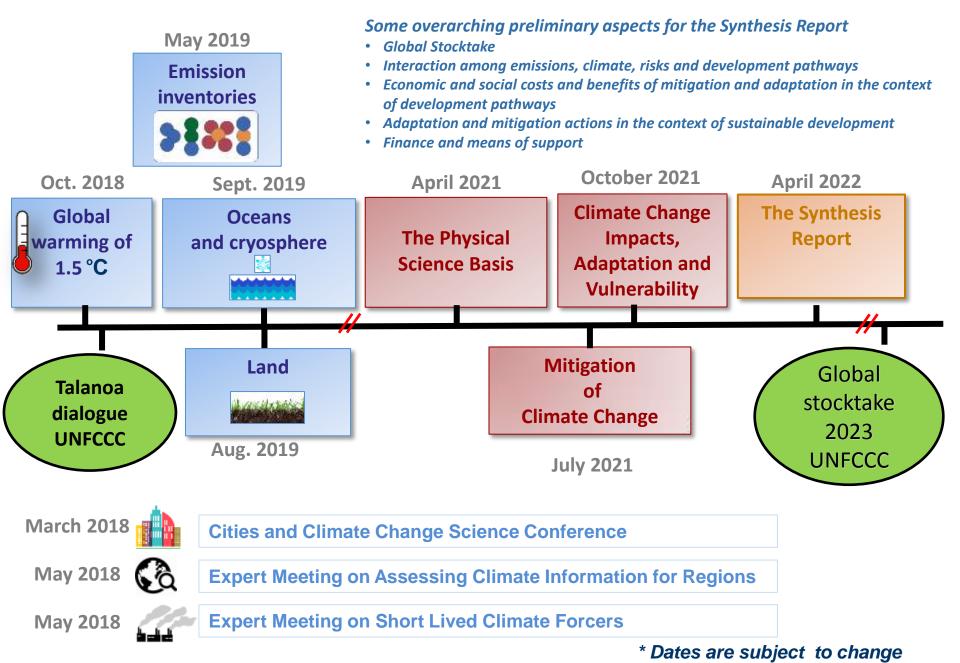
AR6 Main Report

2021: Working Group I, II, and III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report **April 2022**: Synthesis Report to the Sixth Assessment Report

UNFCCC global stocktake 2023



IPCC Sixth Assessment (AR6)



Communications & Outreach Activities



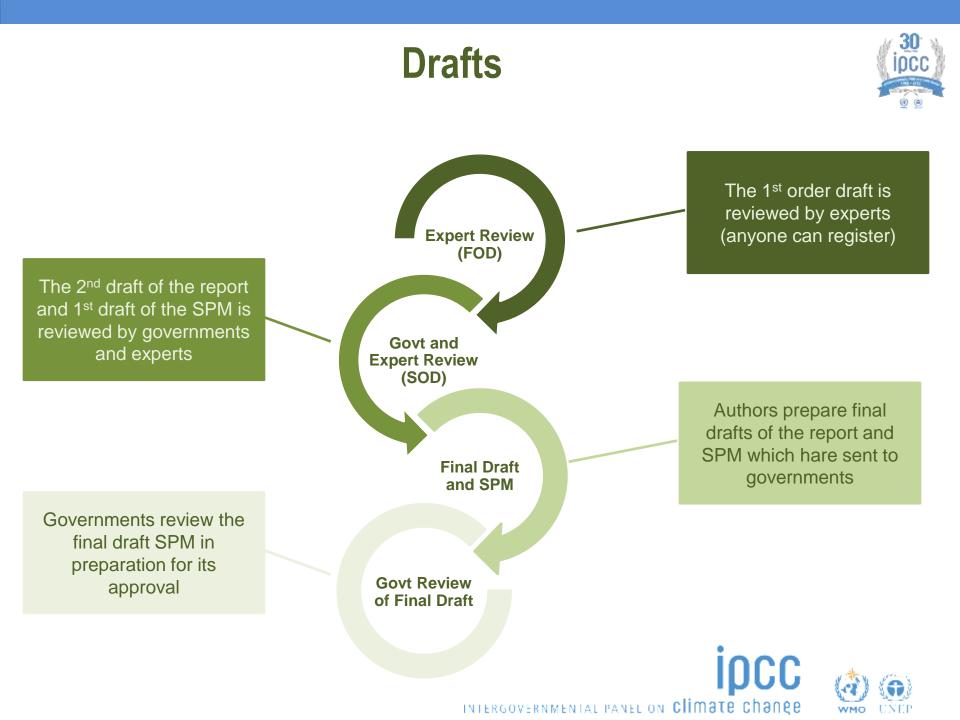


How IPCC Reports are Produced



Preparatory Phase The outline is drafted and developed by experts nominated by the government and observer Scoping organizations The panel approves the outline Approval of Outline Government and observer organizations nominate Nomination experts as authors of Authors Bureaux select authors Selection of Authors **INCC**

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

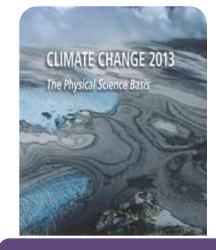


Approval and Publication





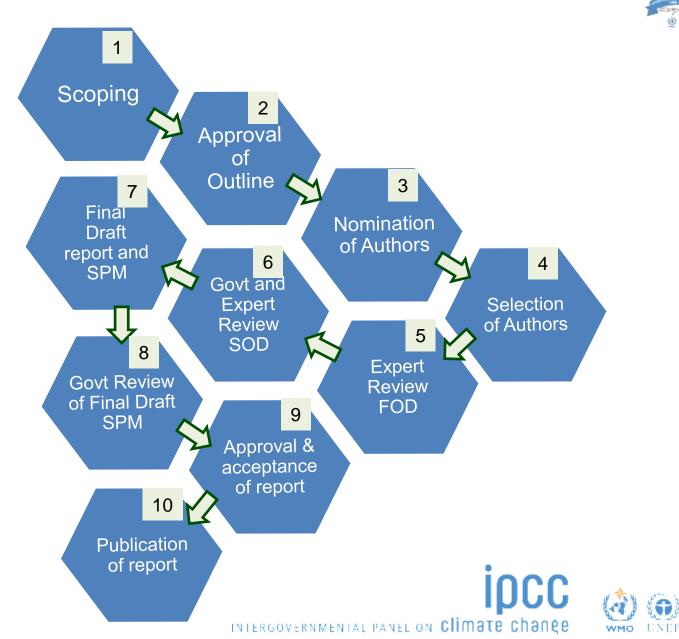
Working Group/Panel approves SPM and accepts reports



Publication of report



10 Steps in creating IPCC reports



ipcc

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For more information:

Website: <u>http://ipcc.ch/</u> IPCC Secretariat: <u>ipcc-sec@wmo.int</u> IPCC Press Office: <u>ipcc-media@wmo.int</u>

Find us on:







http://www.slideshare.net/ipccmedia/presentations



https://www.youtube.com/c/ipccgeneva





https://www.linkedin.com/company/ipcc



https://www.flickr.com/photos/ipccphoto/sets/



https://vimeo.com/ipcc



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

Other Activities and Achievements

National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Publication of IPCC Methodology Reports)



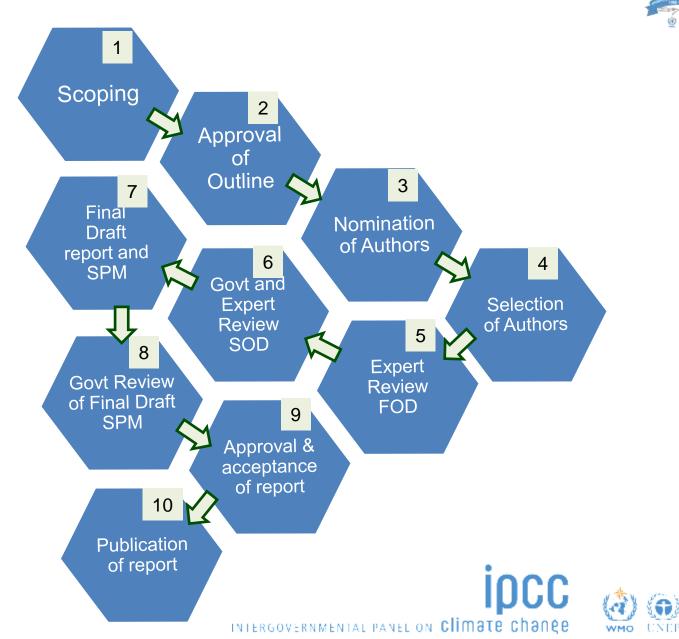
Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments (TG-Data): facilitates distribution and application of climate change related data and scenarios

Organizing expert meetings and workshops to facilitate discussion on topics relevant to the Assessment process





10 Steps in creating IPCC reports



ipcc