



How does the IPCC work

Jonathan Lynn

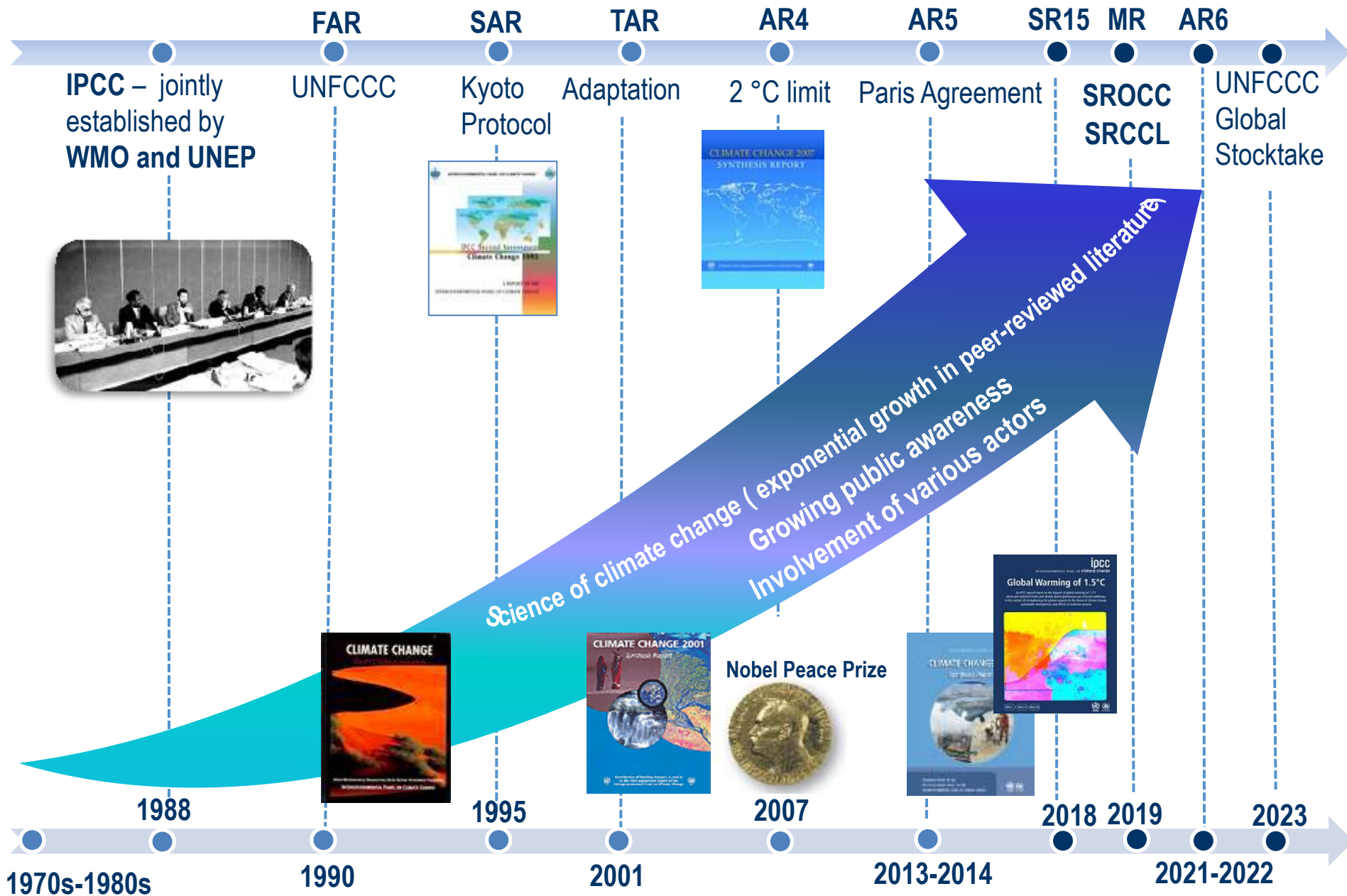
Outreach Event on IPCC Activities and Findings
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 30-31 May 2019

http://bit.ly/ipcc_outreach_myanmar

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

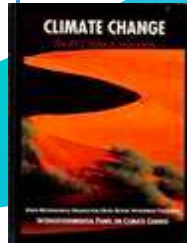




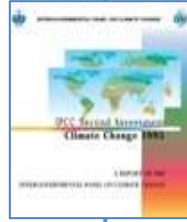
IPCC – jointly established by WMO and UNEP



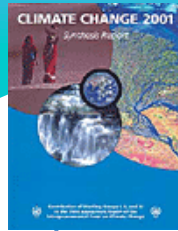
FAR
UNFCCC



SAR
Kyoto Protocol



TAR
Adaptation



AR4
2 °C limit



Nobel Peace Prize



AR5
Paris Agreement



SR15 MR
SROCC
SRCLL



AR6
UNFCCC
Global
Stocktake

2021-2022

2023

1970s-1980s

1990

1995

2001

2007

2013-2014

2018

2019

Science of climate change (exponential growth in peer-reviewed literature)
Growing public awareness
Involvement of various actors

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 human-induced 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>

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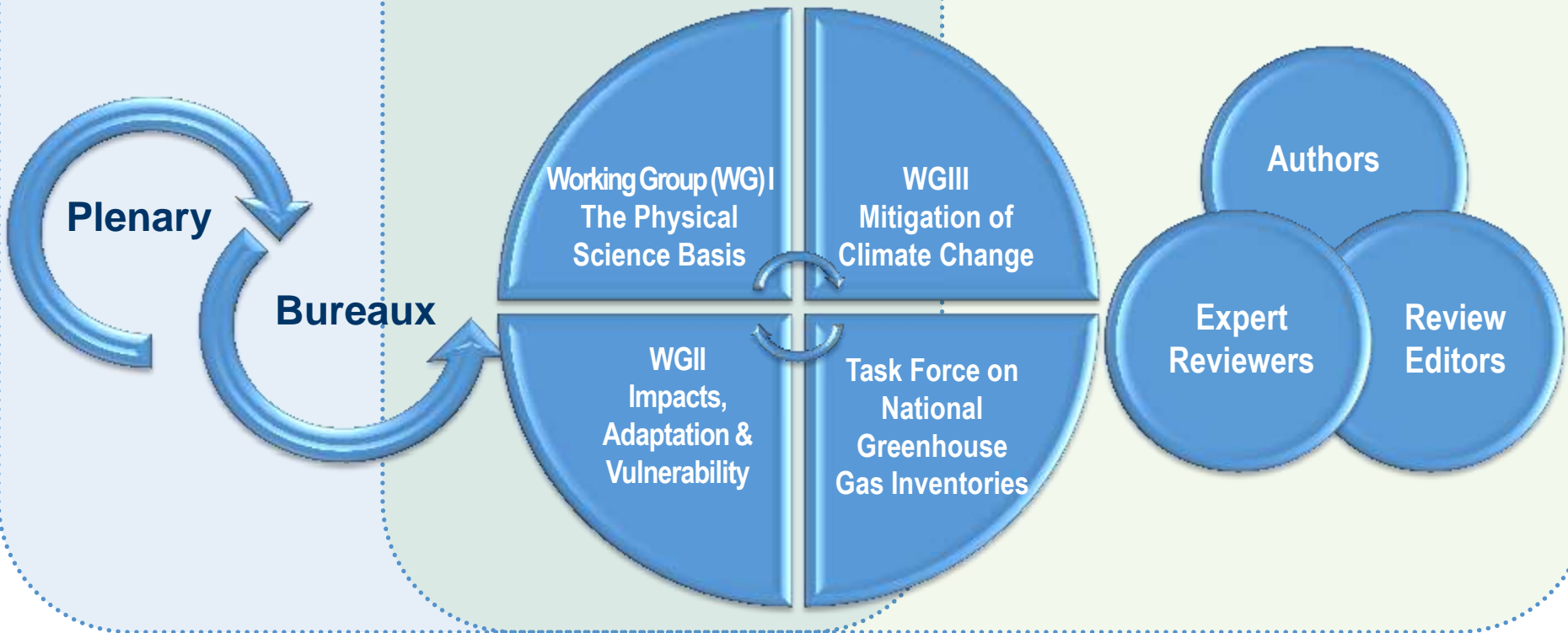
Science/Policy Interface



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

Intergovernmental Panel: 195 member States appointing National Focal Points

Hundreds of **scientists and experts from around the world** are involved in the preparation of IPCC reports



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IPCC Reports

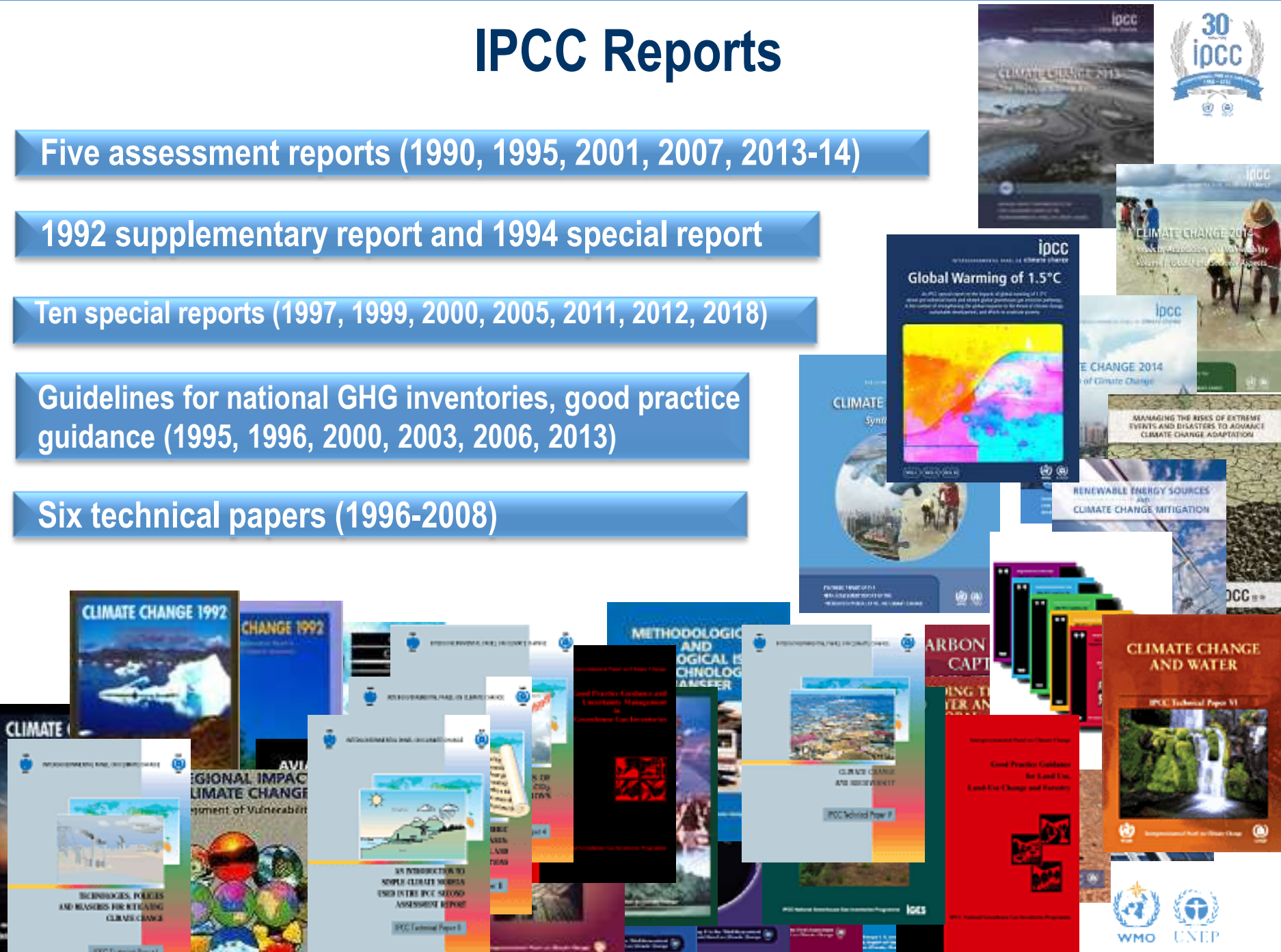
Five assessment reports (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14)

1992 supplementary report and 1994 special report

Ten special reports (1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2018)

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

Six technical papers (1996-2008)



Other Activities and Achievements



National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
(Publication of IPCC Methodology Reports)



TG – Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA):
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



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What are IPCC reports used for?



What are IPCC reports used for?



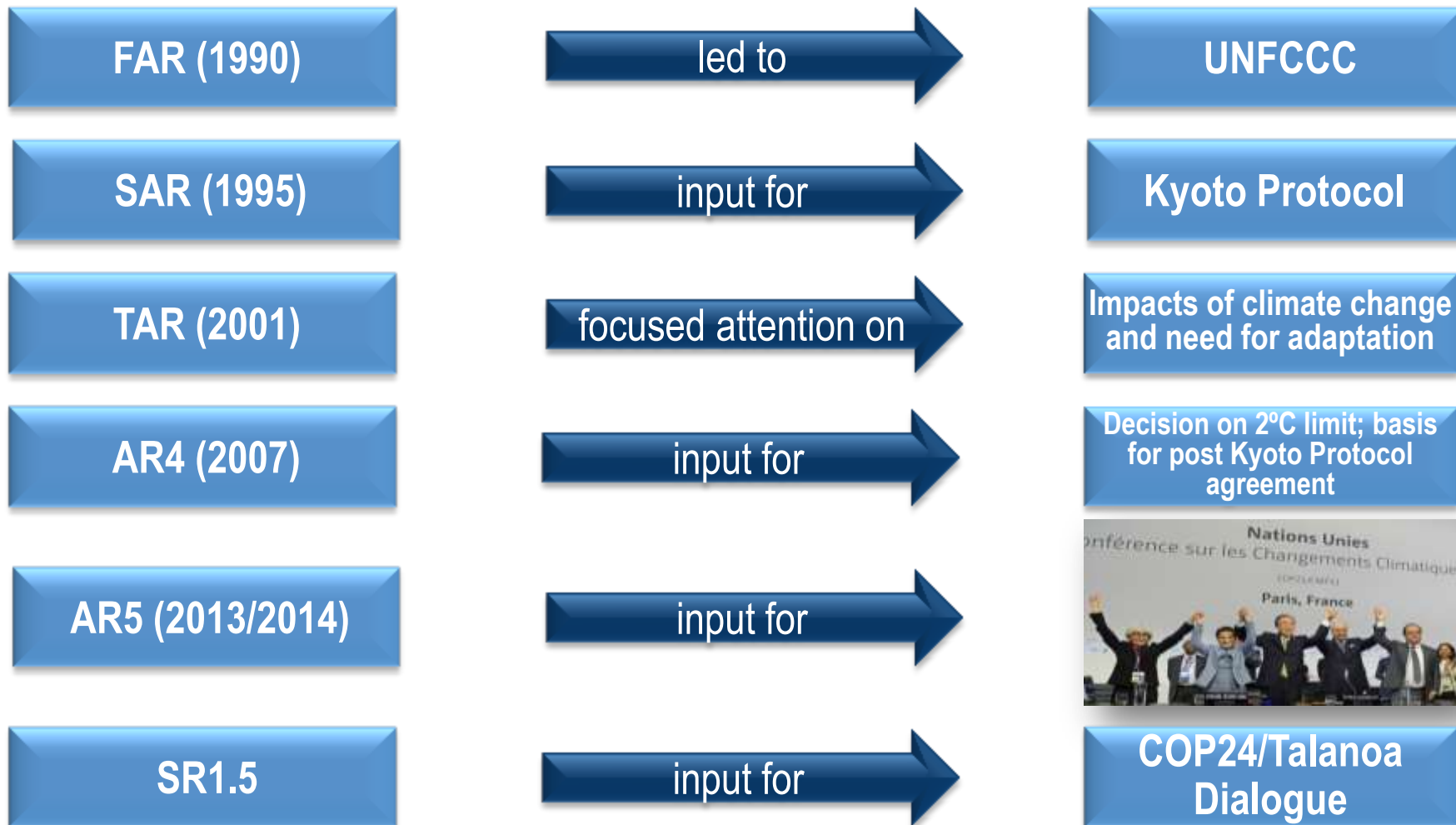
Achievements: 2007 Nobel Peace Prize



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Albert Arnold (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".

IPCC reports have made an impact



IPCC reports are relevant



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Sixth Assessment Cycle (AR6)

3 Special Reports

Global Warming of 1.5 °C
(SR15)

October 2018

Climate Change and Land
(SRCCL)

August 2019

Ocean and Cryosphere
(SROCC)

September 2019

UNFCCC COP24 - Talanoa (facilitative) 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

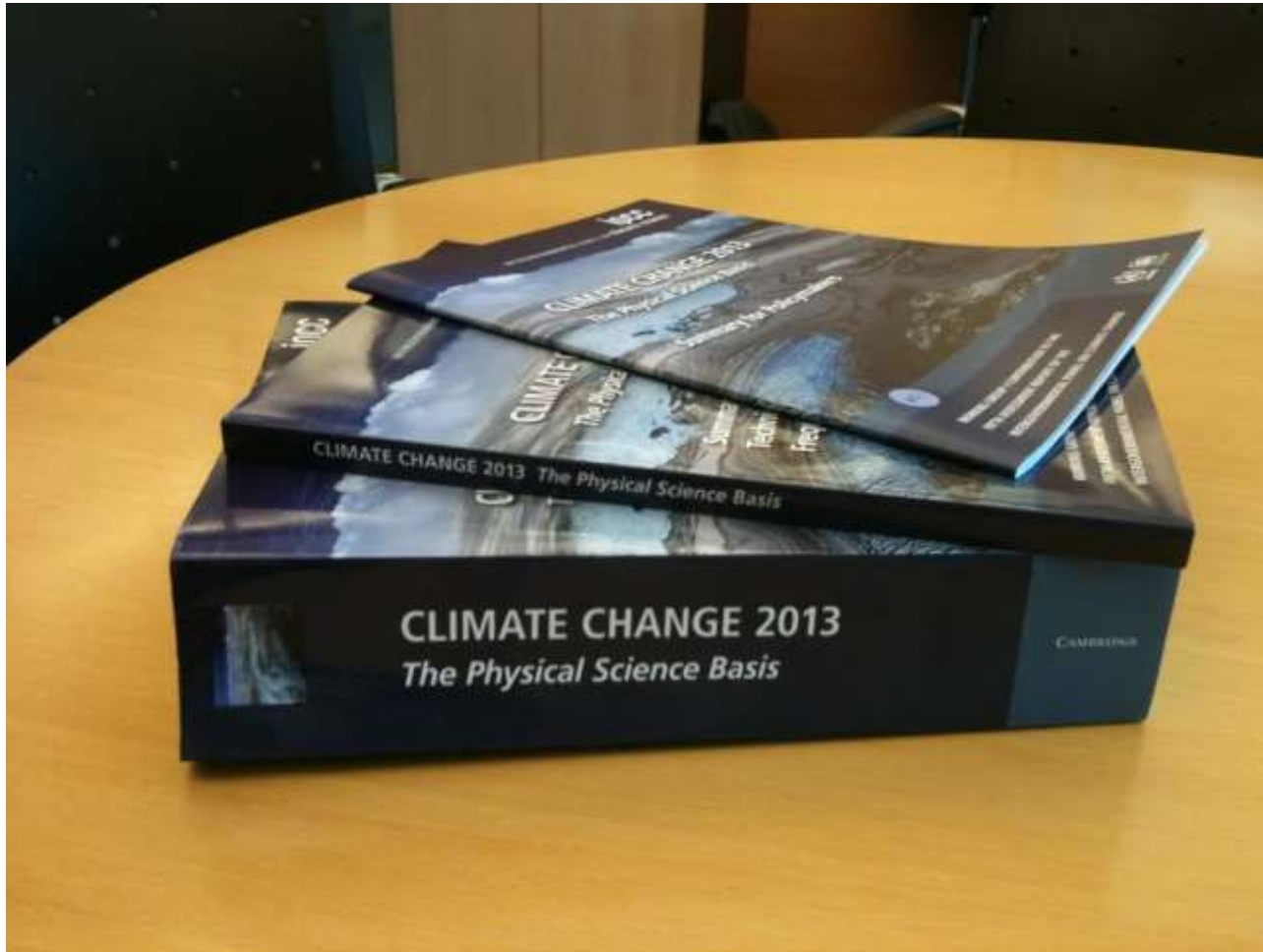
AR6 Main Report

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

Finding your way round the report



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For more information:

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Find us on:



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