Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHARE

Climate Change : Physical Science Basis Key findings from IPCC-AR6-WGI

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

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Global surface temperature relative to 1850-1900 °C

SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land.



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Heat and Cold

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

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





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Droughts

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

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



Human induced climate change has contributed to increase in drought in some regions



[Credit: Yoda Adaman | Unsplash]

Every fraction of additional warming matters: many changes in the climate system, including extreme events, are directly related to the level of global warming.





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

Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850-1900

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0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4 4.5 5 5.5 6 6.5 7 --->

Change (°C)

Warmer

Figure SPM.5



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

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4°C

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1.5°C



2°C

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Extreme sea level events, currently recorded once per 100 years, will occur each year in several regions from 2030

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2000

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The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate This summary for Policymakers was formally approved at the Stood Joint Session of Working Groups I and I of the IPCC Principality of Monaco, 24th September 2019 Summary for Policymakers



Future changes in extreme sea levels

Every region faces more severe and/or frequent compound and cascading climate risks

a) Increase in the population exposed to sea level rise from 2020 to 2040



IPCC-AR6 Synthesis Repport, Figure 4.3



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Coastal flood Projections: High confidence of increase

Coastal erosion Projections: High confidence of increase

Marine heatwave Projections: High confidence of increase Past trends: Upward trend without attribution

Fire weather Projections: Medium confidence of increase

River flood Projections: Medium confidence of increase

Ocean acidity Projections: High confidence of increase



Climate change is a threat for humans and all the planet. But it is not a fatality: the solutions exist, and our future depends on our decisions today.

Thank you for your attention

AR6 WG1 EN CHIFFRES



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Global annual mean temperature anomalies with respect to pre-industrial conditions (1850–1900) for six global temperature data sets (1850–2022) (WMO State of Climate, 2022)