IPCC
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
WMO UNEP

Key Findings of the IPCC Synthesis Report in the 6th Assessment Cycle: Addressing Slow Onset Events

UNFCCC First workshop on addressing loss and damage in the context of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4

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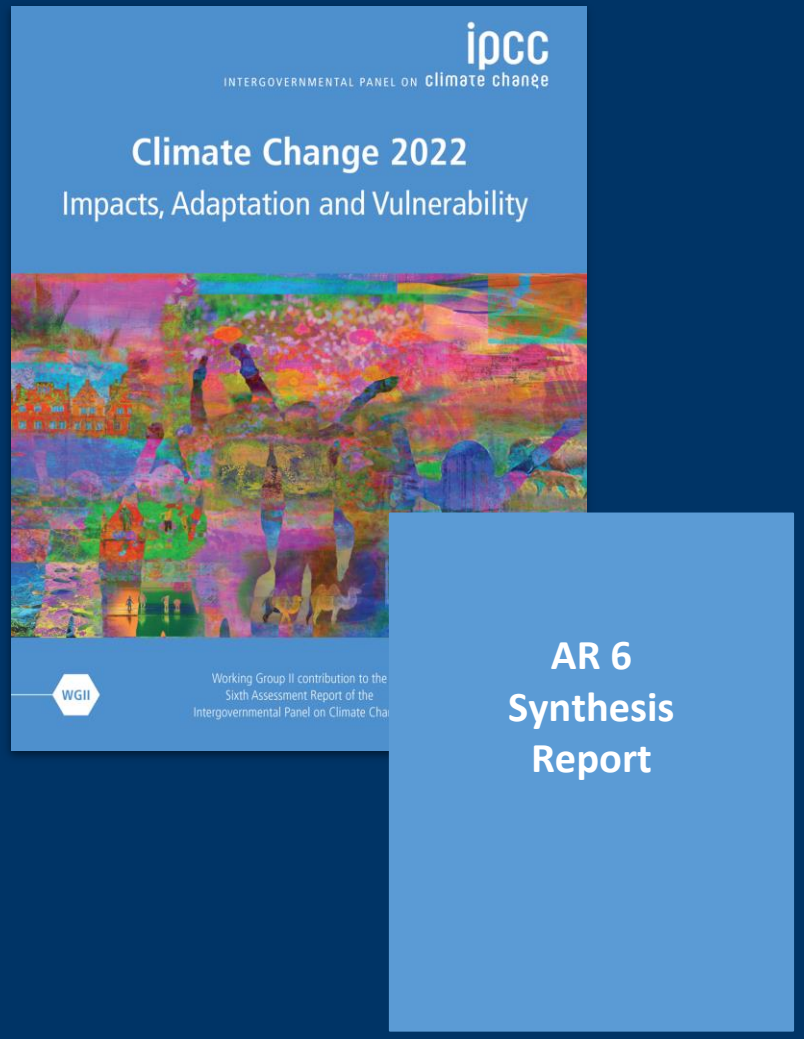
The State of Knowledge about Climate Change

Impacts of climate change are caused by slow onset and extreme events

- Slow onset events refer to the risks and impacts associated with e.g.:
  - increasing temperature means,
  - desertification,
  - decreasing precipitation,
  - loss of biodiversity,
  - land and forest degradation,
  - glacial retreat and related impacts,
  - ocean acidification,
  - sea level rise and salinization

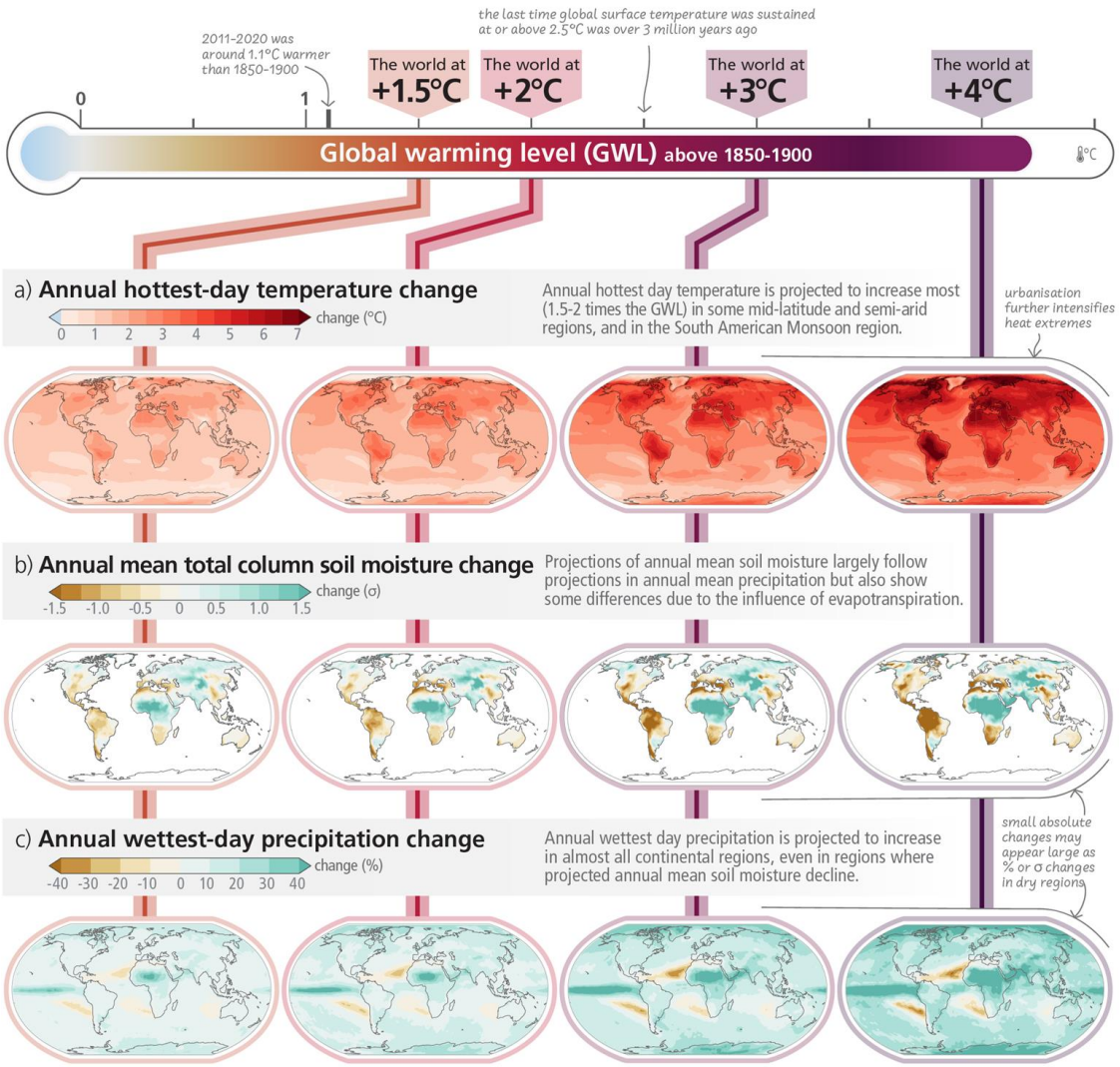
Complex risks: slow onset and extreme events interact

- Complex risks result from multiple climate hazards occurring concurrently, and from multiple risks interacting, compounding overall risk and resulting in risks transmitting through interconnected systems and across regions.
- Concurrent and repeated climate hazards occur in all regions, increasing impacts and risks to health, ecosystems, infrastructure, livelihoods and food
- Multiple risks interact, generating new sources of vulnerability to climate hazards, and compounding overall risk
- E.g. Future sea level rise combined with storm surge and heavy rainfall will increase compound flood risks



Scientific advances have resulted in a better understanding of what our future will look like, depending on the choices we make today.

With every increment of warming, the risks, impacts and related losses and damages escalate.

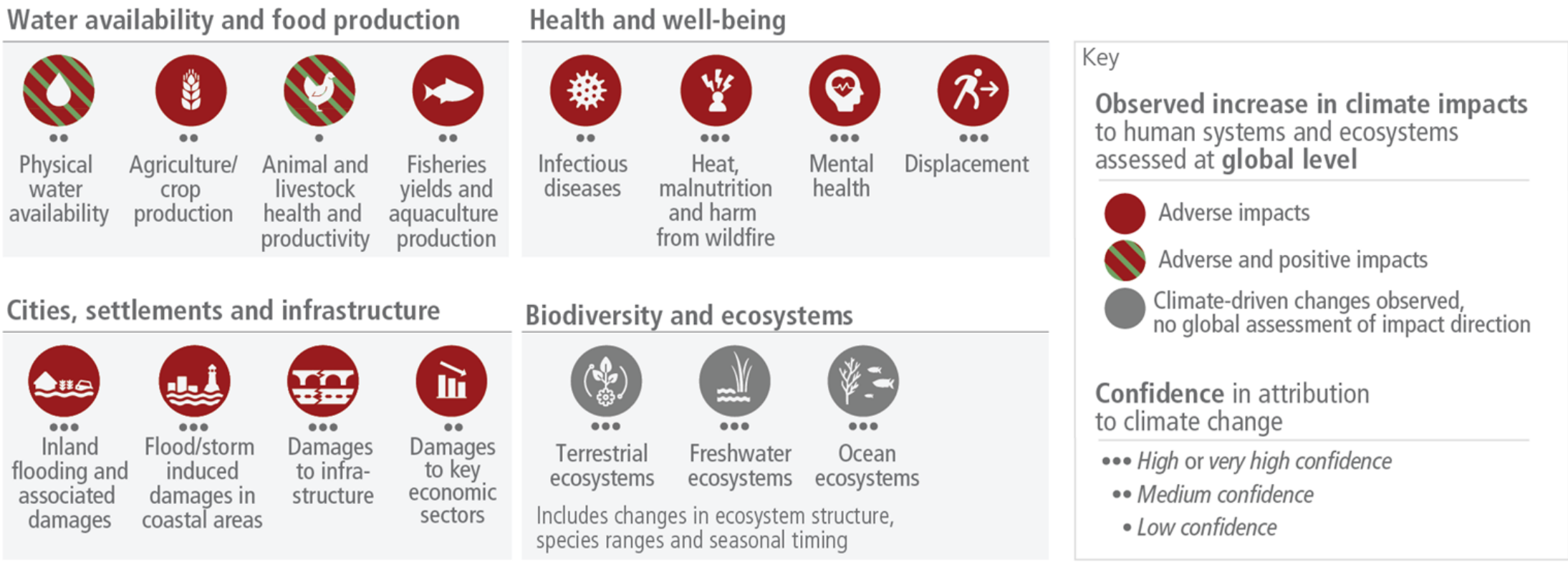


With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced

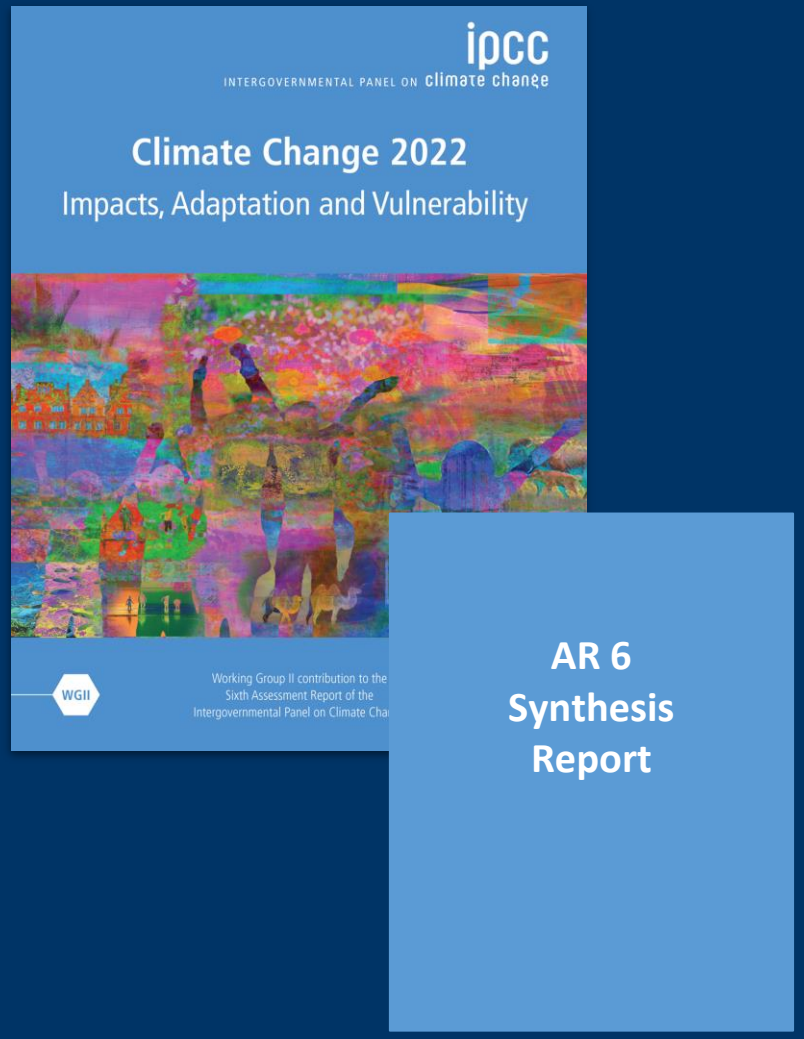
Credit

Adverse impacts from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify

Observed widespread and substantial impacts and related losses and damages attributed to climate change



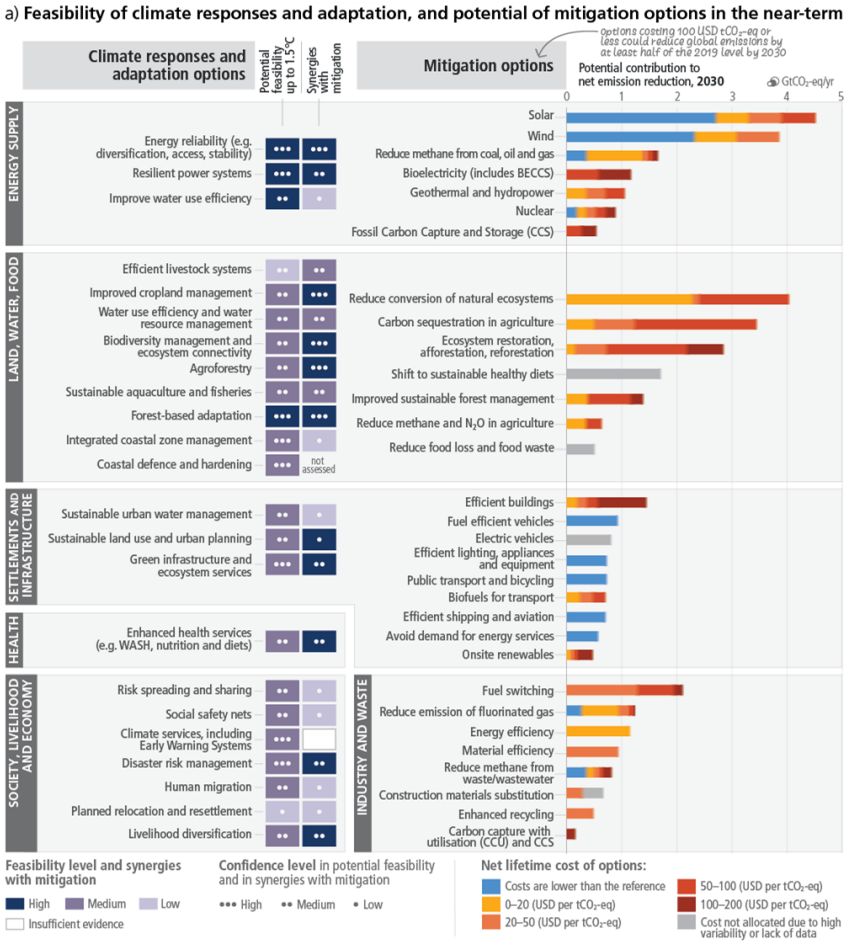
IPCC AR6 SYR Figure SPM.1a



Where we are and where we're headed

The pace and scale of what has been done so far, and current plans, are insufficient to tackle climate change.

Despite some progress to reduce climate risks, we are ill-prepared for the hazards and extraordinary threats we face today and into the future.

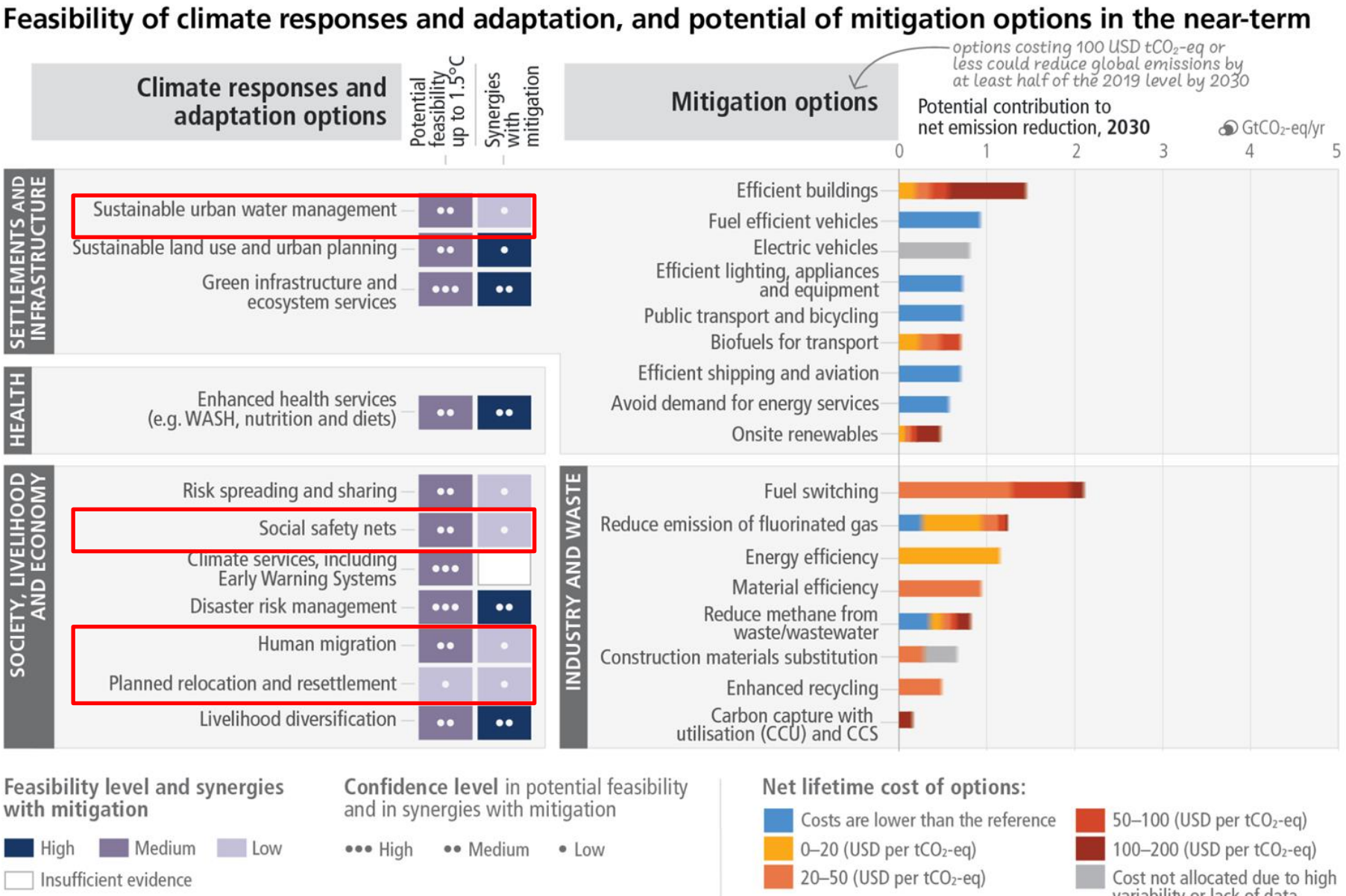


SYR Figure SPM.7

There are multiple opportunities for scaling up climate action

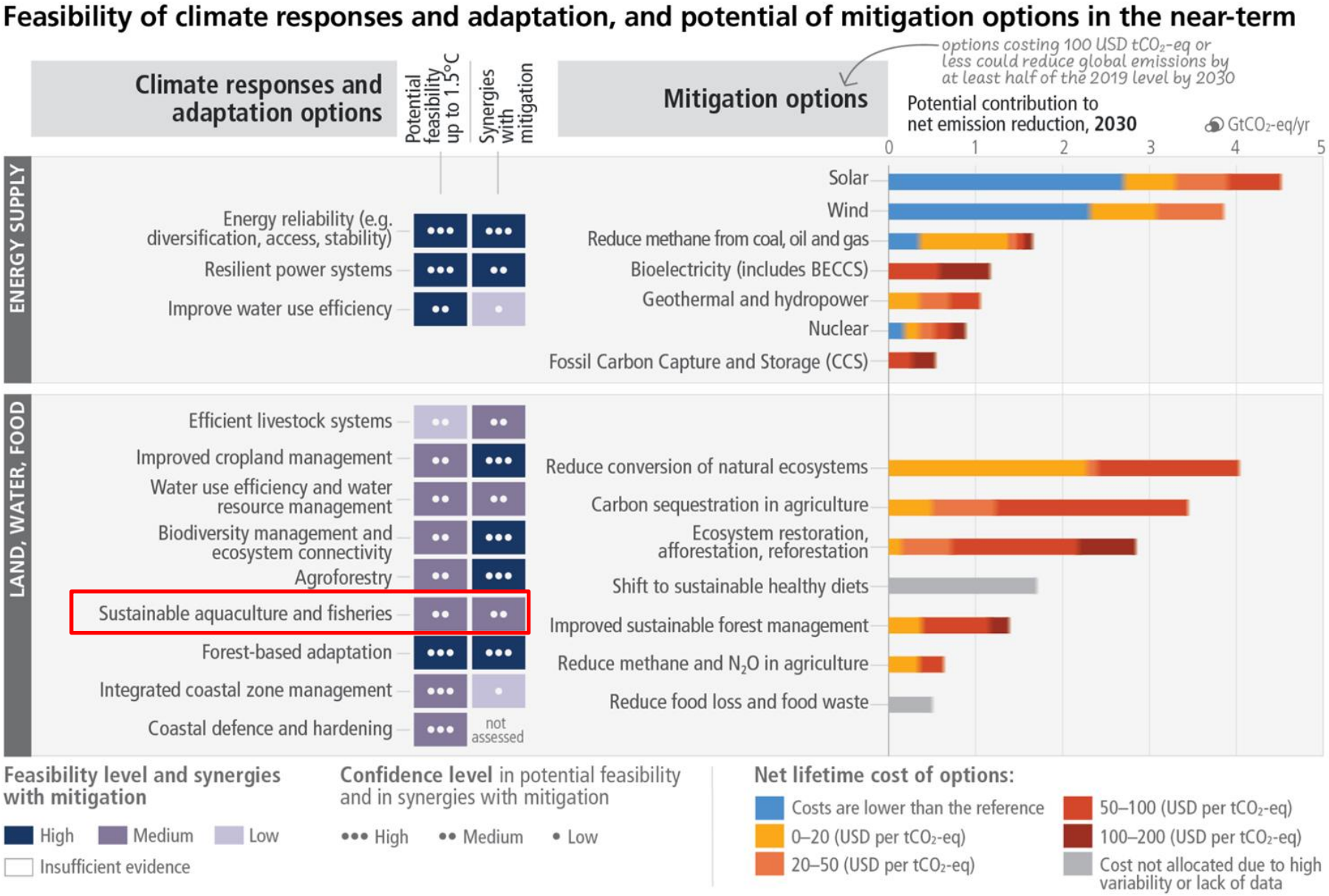
Credit

There are multiple opportunities for scaling up climate action

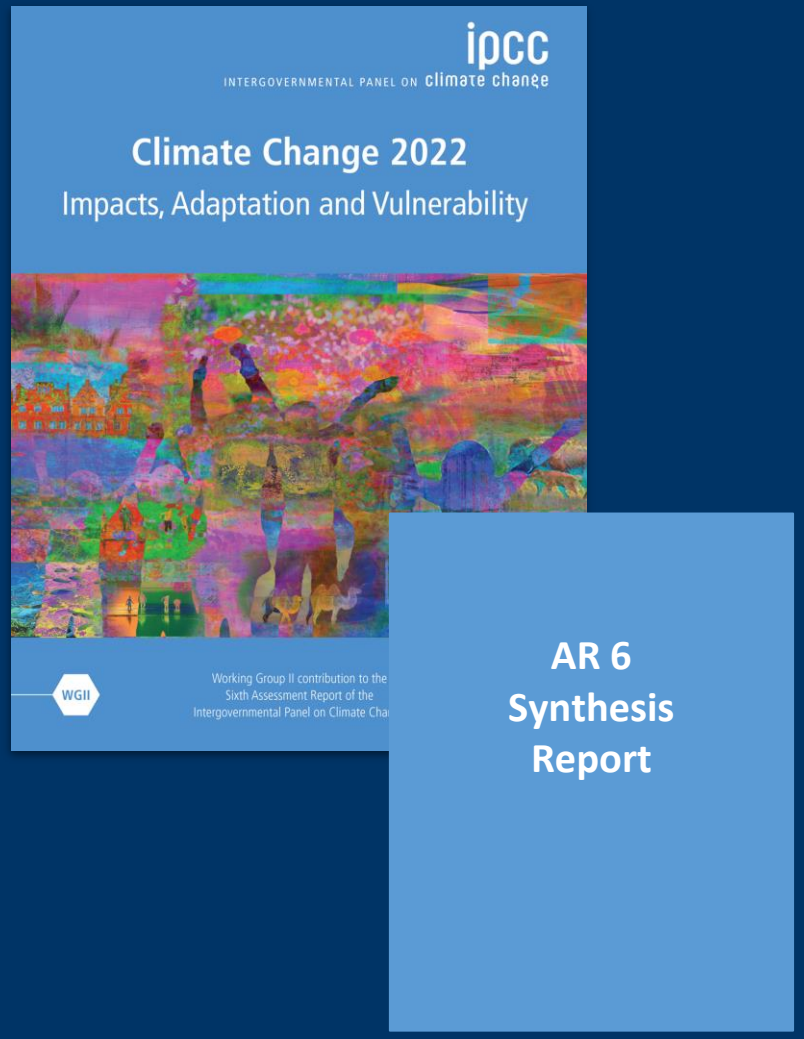


IPCC AR6 SYR Figure SPM.2c

There are multiple opportunities for scaling up climate action



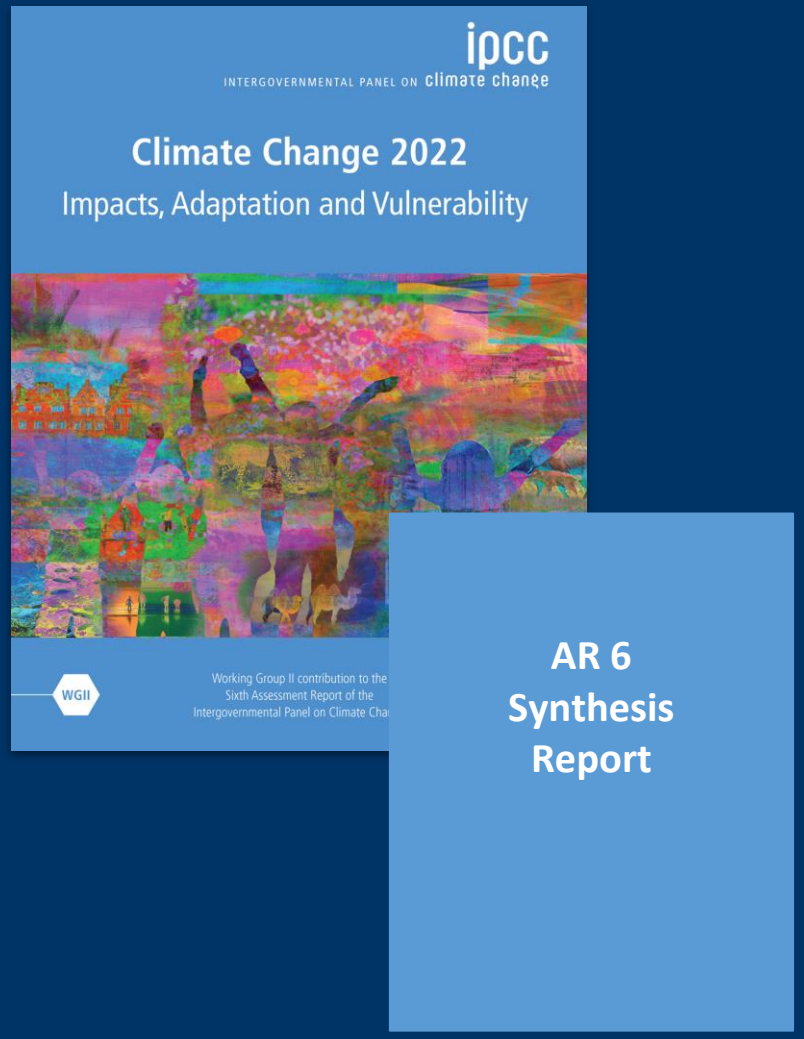
IPCC AR6 SYR Figure SPM.2c



Solutions

Scaling up climate finance is crucial for climate action, especially in developing countries where the finance gap and opportunities are the largest.

There is sufficient global capital to close gaps if existing barriers are reduced.
Governments are key in reducing these barriers.
Investors, central banks and financial regulators can also play their part.



Our Future

Questions of climate justice arise as vulnerable people who have contributed least to climate change are being disproportionately adversely affected.

This is one other reason why fairness and equity are key to successfully tackling the threats from climate change.