

# Engaging in the IPCC processes

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# CLIMATE CHANGE

*The IPCC Scientific Assessment*

## CLIMATE CHANGE 1995

The Science of Climate Change

Contribution  
to the Second Assessment  
Intergovernmental

## CLIMATE CHANGE 2001

*The Scientific Basis*

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## CLIMATE CHANGE 2007

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BASIS

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

## CLIMATE CHANGE 2013

*The Physical Science Basis*

WG I

WORKING GROUP I CONTRIBUTION TO THE  
FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



# WGI → Physical scientific basis

**Aims at :** assessing the physical scientific basis of the climate system and climate change.

**Its main topics include:**

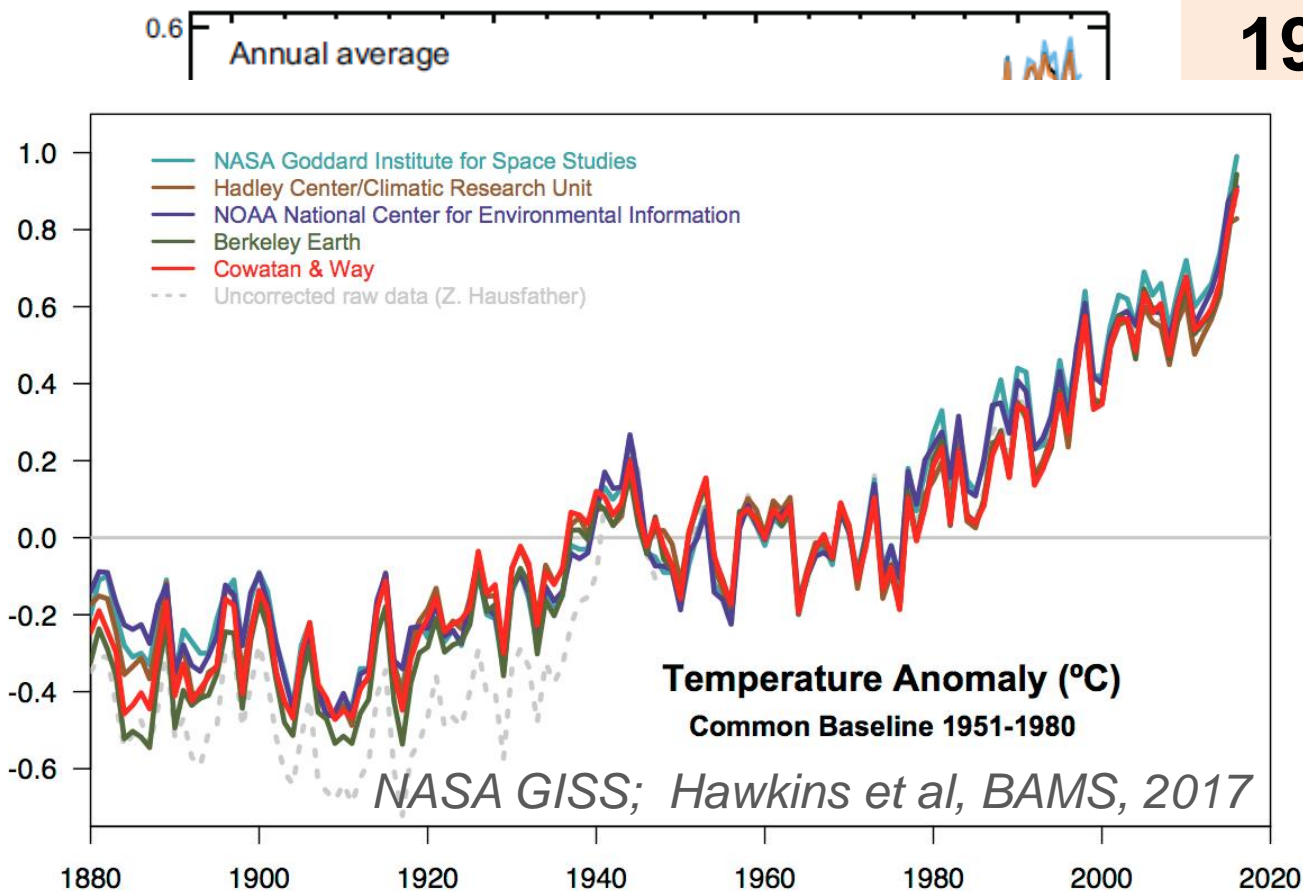
- changes in greenhouse gases and aerosols in the atmosphere;
- observed changes in air, land and ocean temperatures, rainfall, glaciers and ice sheets, oceans and sea level;
- historical and paleoclimatic perspective on climate change;
- biogeochemistry, carbon cycle, gases and aerosols;
- satellite data and other data;
- climate models;
- climate projections,
- causes and attribution of climate change

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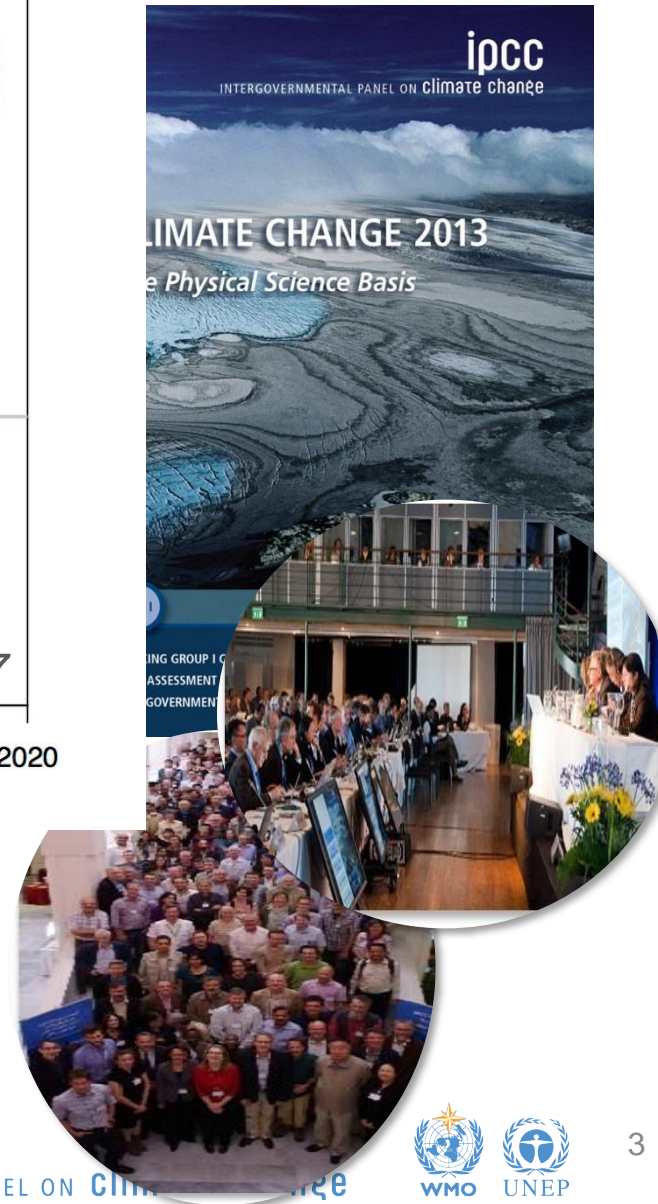
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



(a) Observed globally averaged combined land and ocean surface temperature anomaly 1850–2012



# 19 Key messages



+ 0,18°C per decade  
2015 and 2016 : >1°C above preindustrial level

The warming of the climate system is unequivocal and since the 1950s many changes have been unprecedented for decades or even millennia.

# Annual mean hydrological cycle change (RCP8.5: 2081-2100)

Precipitation

39

Evaporation

37

Additional greenhouse gas emissions will imply significant warming and sea level rise by the end of the century. Reducing climate change will require significant and sustainable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

What is new for the region?  
More detailed assessment?  
New findings (extremes, processes, ...)?  
.....

(mm day<sup>-1</sup>)

(mm day<sup>-1</sup>)

Relative humidity

(%)

(mm day<sup>-1</sup>)

Runoff

Soil moisture

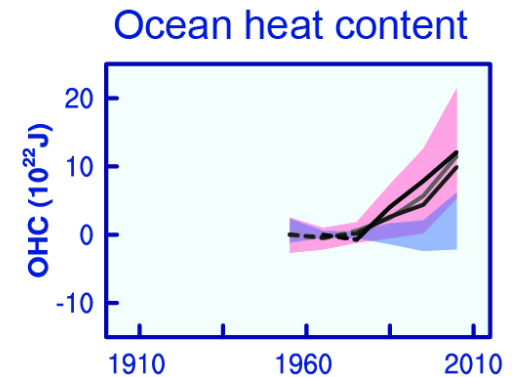
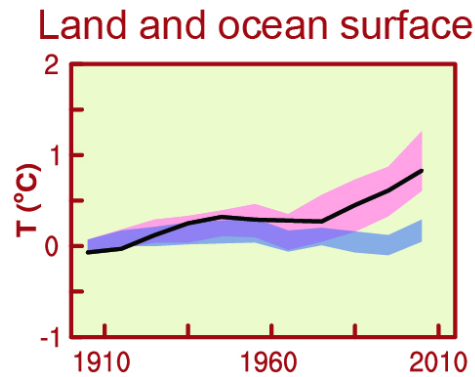
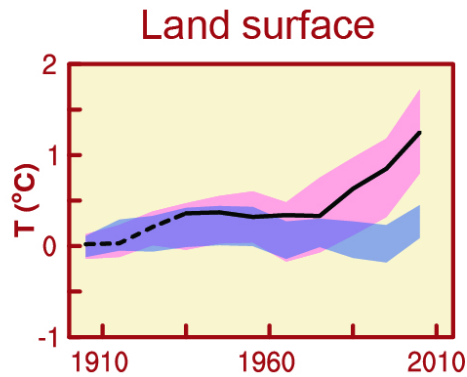
(%)

(%)

33

32

## Global averages



≡ Observations

Models using only natural forcings

Models using both natural and anthropogenic forcings

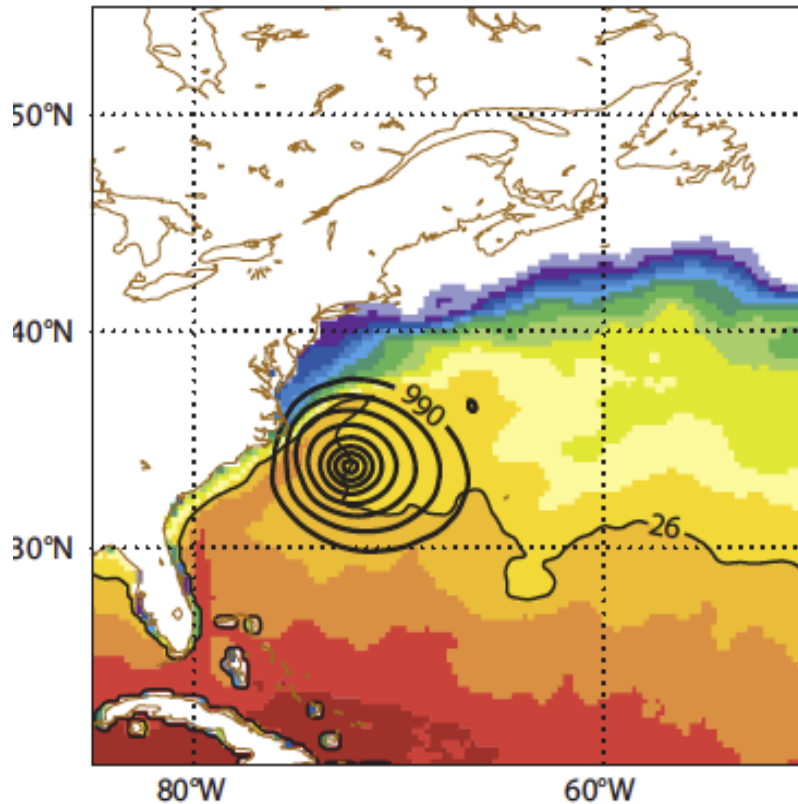
Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, in reductions in snow and ice, in global mean sea level rise, and in changes in some climate extremes. This evidence for human influence has grown since AR4. It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.

# Ouragan Sandy (30 oct. 2012)

\$ 70 billion damage around New York: winds, rains and submersion

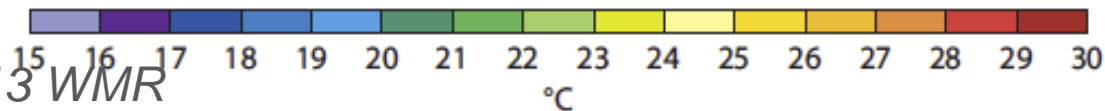
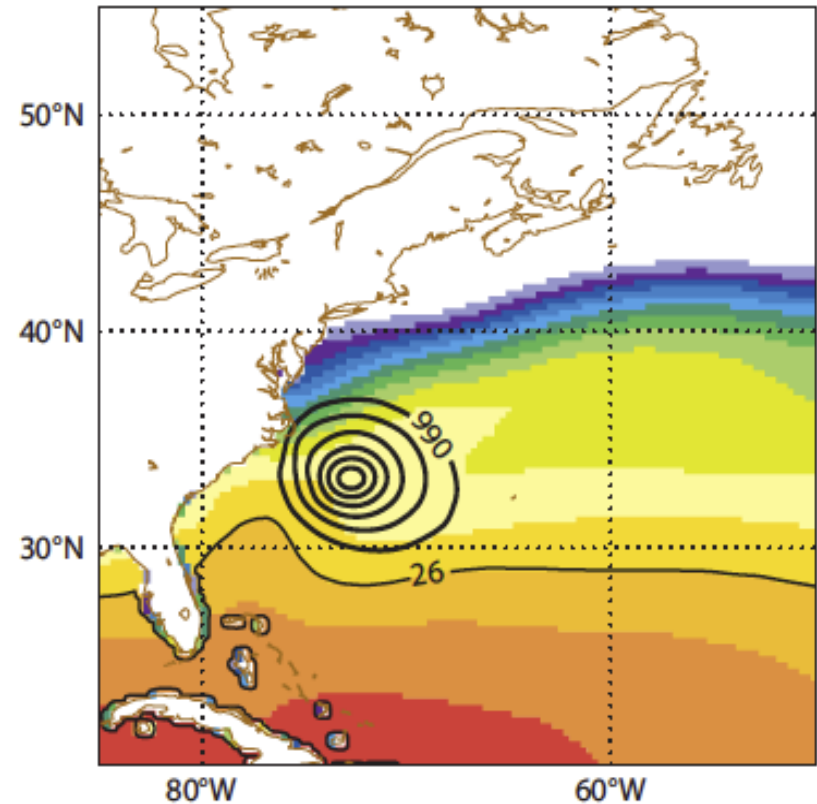
## Forecast (with actual SST)

a) SST-Ano



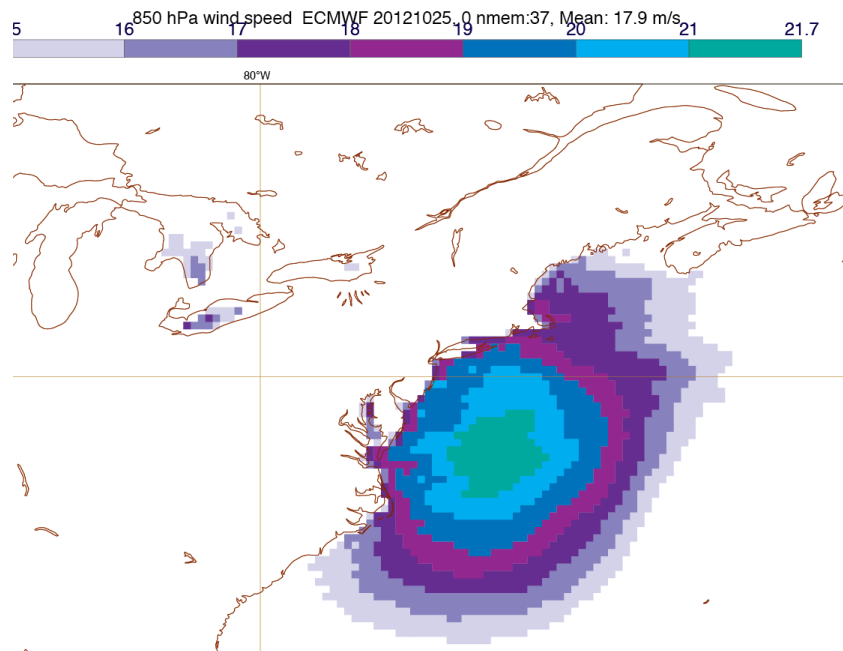
## Forecast (with “normal” SST)

b) SST-Clim

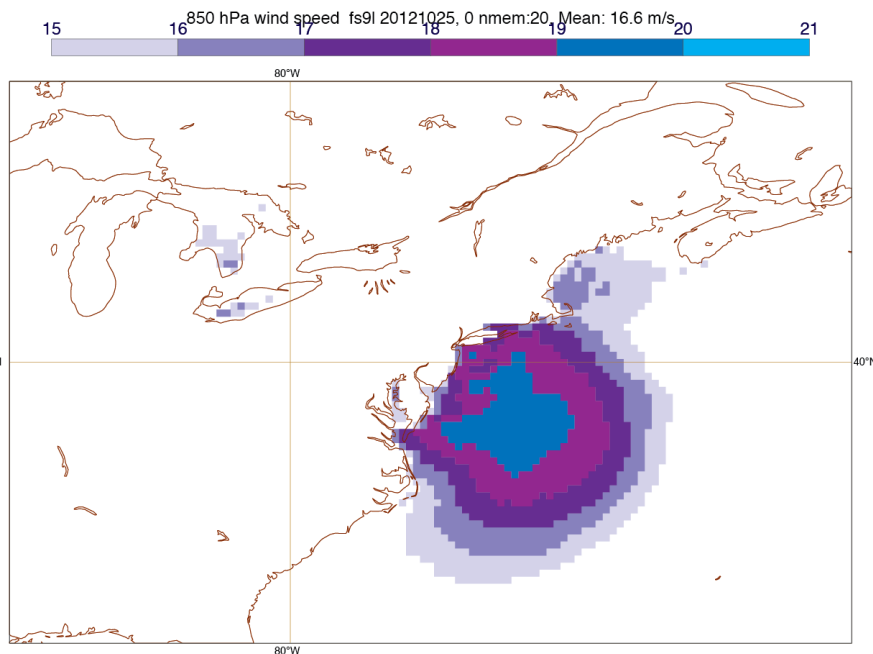


# Présent : études d'attribution

Vents (avec température mer réelle)

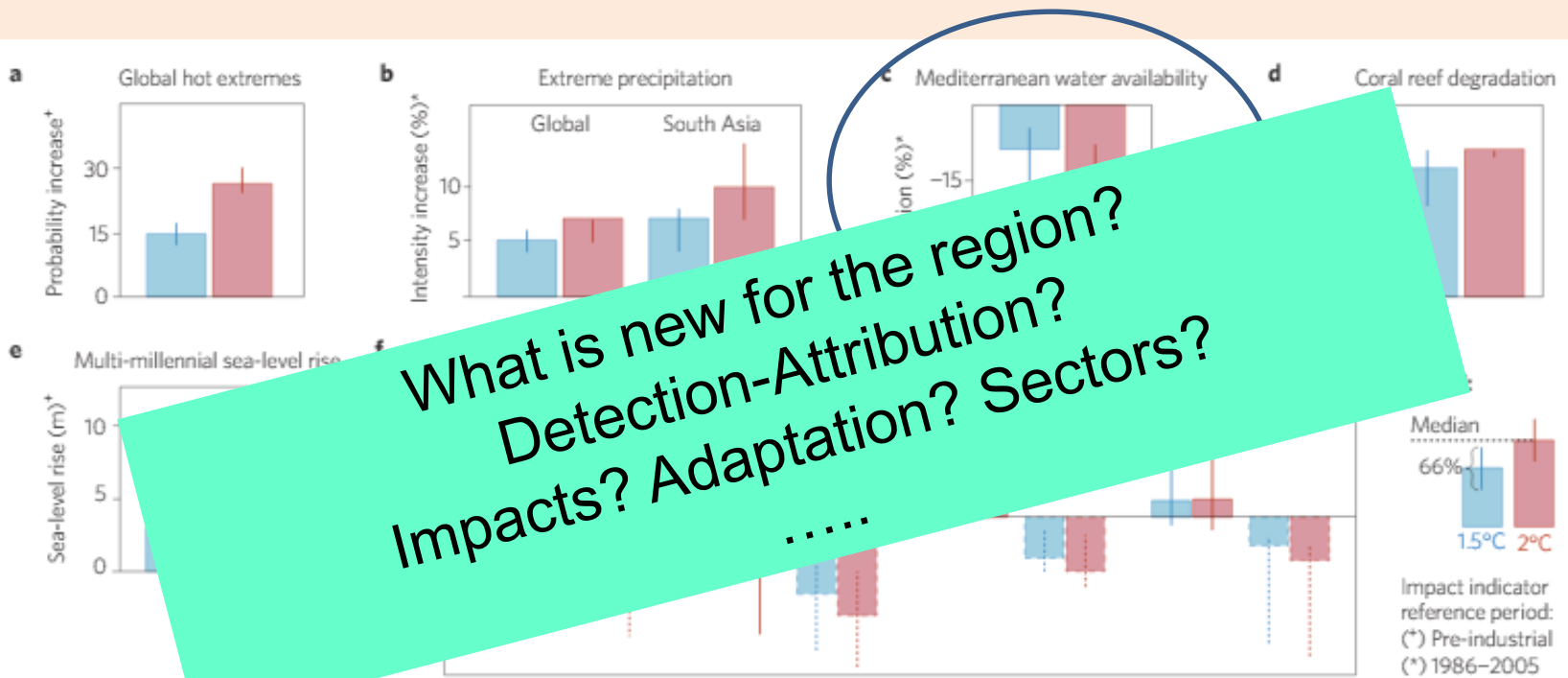


Vents (température mer « normale »)



**Température mer plus élevée:** vents +3.6 m/s, pluies +35%  
**Niveau mer +19 cm**

# Implications de 1.5 et 2° de réchauffement global



**Figure 1 | Projected impacts at 1.5 °C and 2 °C GMT increase above pre-industrial levels for a selection of indicators and regions. a, Increase in global occurrence probability of pre-industrial 1-in-a-1000 day global land area below 66° N/S and South Asia<sup>21</sup>. c, Red risk of long-term degradation<sup>37</sup>. e, Global sea-level rise of 10 m. f, Projected change in agricultural yields for present-day tropical agricultural areas<sup>21</sup> (below 30° N/S) under 1.5 °C (blue) and 2 °C (red) scenarios, relative to the increase in CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization (No CO<sub>2</sub>). Panels b, c and f show the change in the indicator relative to the reference period: (\*) Pre-industrial, (\*\*) 1986–2005. The bars represent the median and the error bars represent the 66% confidence interval.**

Regional reduction in median water availability for the Mediterranean is found to nearly double from 9% to 17% between 1.5°C and 2°C.

Projected lengthening of regional dry spells increases from 7 to 11%.

Schleussner et al (2016a, 2016b)



Summary for Policy Makers

Technical Summary

Chapter 1: Framing, context, methods

Chapter 2: Changing state of the climate system

Chapter 3: Human influence on the climate system

Chapter 4: Future global climate: scenario-based projections and near-term information

Chapter 5: Global carbon and other biogeochemical cycles and feedbacks

Chapter 6: Short-lived climate forcers

Chapter 7: The Earth's energy budget, climate feedbacks, and climate sensitivity

Chapter 8: Water cycle changes

Chapter 9: Ocean, cryosphere, and sea level change

Chapter 10: Linking global to regional climate change

Chapter 11: Weather and climate extreme events in a changing climate

Chapter 12: Climate change information for regional impact and for risk assessment

Annexes incl. options for a Regional Atlas and Technical Annexes

Glossary, Index



Summary for Policymakers

Technical Summary

Chapter 1: Point of departure and key concepts

**SECTION 1: Risks, adaptation and sustainability for systems impacted by climate change**

Chapter 2: Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services

Chapter 3: Ocean and coastal ecosystems and their services

Chapter 4: Water

Chapter 5: Food, fibre, and other ecosystem products

Chapter 6: Cities, settlements and key infrastructure

Chapter 7: Health, wellbeing and the changing structure of communities

Chapter 8: Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development

**SECTION 2: Regions**

Chapter 9: Africa]

Chapter 10: Asia]

Chapter 11: Australasia

Chapter 12: Central and South America

Chapter 13: Europe [40 pages]

Chapter 14: North America

Chapter 15: Small Islands

**SECTION 3: Sustainable development pathways: integrating adaptation and mitigation**

Chapter 16: Key risks across sectors and regions [40 pages]

Chapter 17: Decision-making options for managing risk [40 pages]

Chapter 18: Climate resilient development pathways\* [40 pages]

ANNEX I: Regional Atlas

ANNEX II: Glossary

ANNEX III: List of Acronyms

ANNEX IV: List of Contributors

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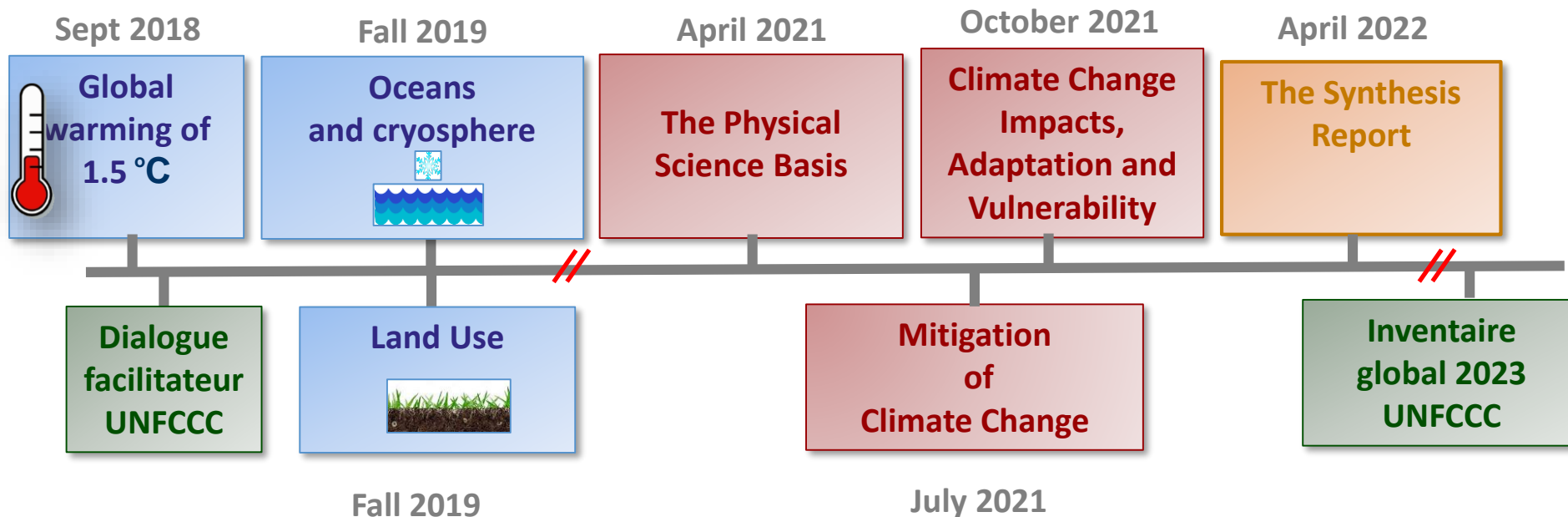
# How can we/you be involved in IPCC reports

→ Contribution through several ways:

Lead Authors, Coordinating Lead Authors, Review Editors,  
Contributing Authors, Expert Reviewer

→ **Publishing**

→ Focal points role



# What is expected from you as LA?

- Assessment of scientific literature

➔ careful and critical

- Writing Synthesis

➔ Read and discuss several papers

➔ Consensus building process

➔ Importance of the rigor



→ Example: chapter 9 of WGI  
AR5 report over 1200  
published scientific paper

FOD → 1725 review comments

SOD → 2464 review comments

→ Written responses to each

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## Evaluation of Climate Models

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## **This can allow you :**

- Getting more experience
- Participate to a high profile and robust assessment of climate change sciences
- Contribute in providing scientific information for decision making and policy development
- Country/region (more) involved

شكرا على الاهتمام

**Thank you for your attention**