

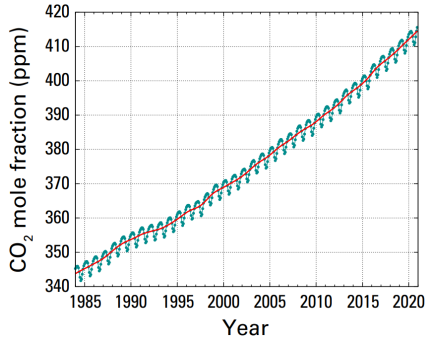
State of Global Climate 2021 report prepared by World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

- o Annual report detailing the global climate in 2021, including historical comparisons and trends

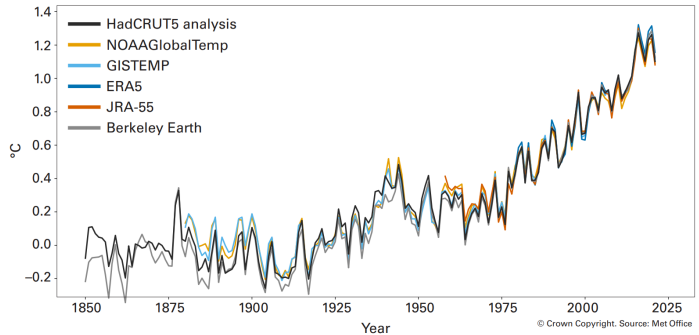
State of Global Climate 2021: global temperature and CO₂ emissions

- **Left:** Average global CO₂ concentration (parts per million) from 1984 to 2020. The red line is the monthly mean without seasonal variations.
- *Increasing levels of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are a major driver of climate change. Atmospheric CO₂ concentrations reflect a balance between emission sources and sinks. Raising global CO₂ concentrations reflect the budget between extra emissions due to human activities and uptake by the biosphere and ocean.*
- **Right:** Mean global temperature from 1850 to 2021. The global temperature in 2021 was 1.11 ± 0.13 °C above the 1850-1900 average. The six data sets place 2021 between the 5th and 7th warmest year on record. *The seven warmest years on record were between 2015 and 2021.*

Average global CO₂ concentration

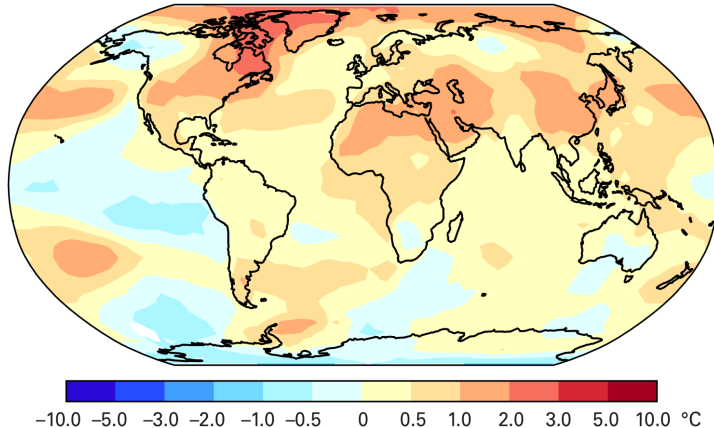


Average global temperature change with respect to the 1850-1900 average



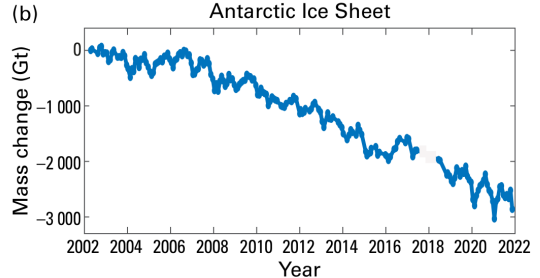
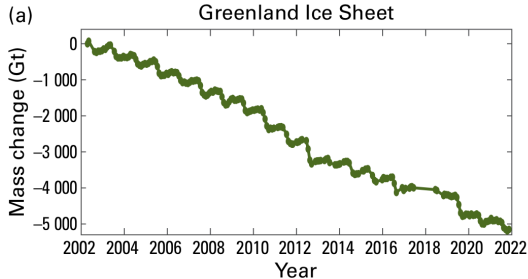
State of Global Climate 2021: average near-surface temperature in 2021

- Map of the near-surface temperatures in 2021 compared to the 1981-2010 average. Near-surface temperatures in 2021 were above 1981-2010 average across a broad swath of North America and Greenland, Northern and Tropical Africa, the Middle East and Southern Asia.
- Cooler conditions in Southern Africa, India, and eastern Australia are characteristic of La Niña. The cooler-than-average area in Northern Asia stands in contrast to 2020, which saw exceptionally high temperatures in the region.
- [Link to animation of year-to-year variations in surface air temperature](#)



State of Global Climate 2021: melting of ice sheets

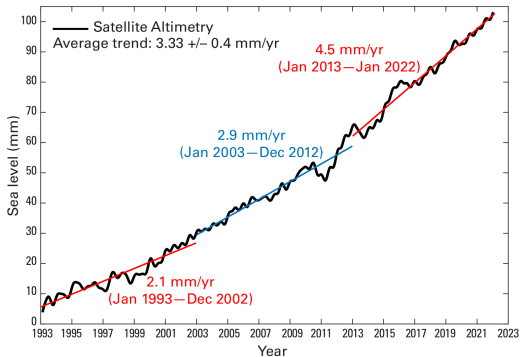
- The average annual rate of ice mass loss from 2002 to 2018 was 276 gigatonne in Greenland and 152 gigatonne in Antarctica, measured with GRACE and GRACE-FO satellite gravity data.
- *This is equivalent to about 1.2 mm per year of the global sea-level rise.*
- Over the past 30 years, the number of people living in coastal areas at high risk of rising sea levels has increased from 160 million to 260 million.



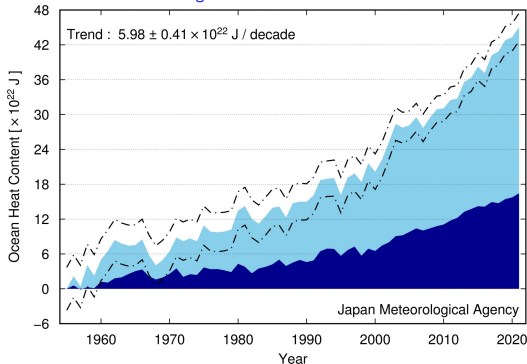
State of Global Climate 2021: see level raise and ocean heat content

- o **Left:** Global mean sea level evolution from January 1993 to January 2022 (black curve) based on high-precision satellite altimetry. The coloured straight lines represent the average linear trend over three successive time spans: 1993–2002; 2003–2012; 2013–2022.
- o **Right:** Global mean ocean heat content relative to 1955 for depths of 0 to 700 meters in light blue and 700 to 2000 meters in dark blue.
- o Oceans cover about 70% of the earth's surface and have high capacity to absorb extra heat trapped by the CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. *The ocean takes up more than 90% of the excess energy accumulating in the Earth climate system as a result of increased concentrations of greenhouse gases.* Melting of ice sheets and thermal expansion of warming oceans lead to a sea level rise, impacting coastlines. Rising CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere change ocean chemistry, causing acidification of the oceans, with negative consequences for marine biosphere.

Accelerating raise of the global sea level



Increasing heat content of the oceans



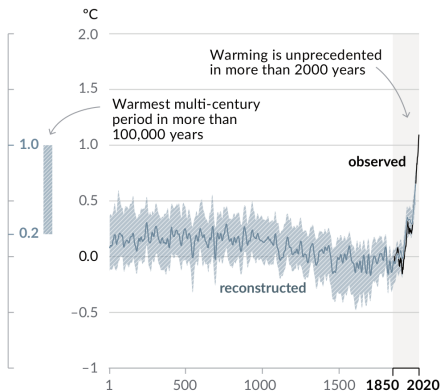
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report 6 (2021)

- o IPCC Working Group I: Physical Science Basis

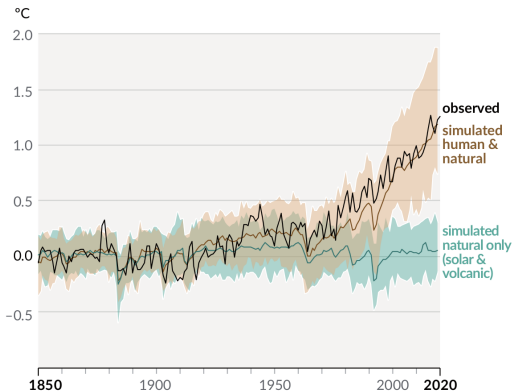
IPCC Physical Science Basis: Temperature trends with/without impact of human activity

- o **Left:** Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years. Current global temperature trends are comparable to the warmest multi-century period in more than 100,000 years.
- o **Right:** Observed changes in global surface temperature over the past 170 years shown as the black line. Simulated temperature trends due to the solar and volcanic effects (without effects due to human activity) shown as the green line. The bands show spreads of model predictions.

(a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as **reconstructed** (1–2000) and **observed** (1850–2020)

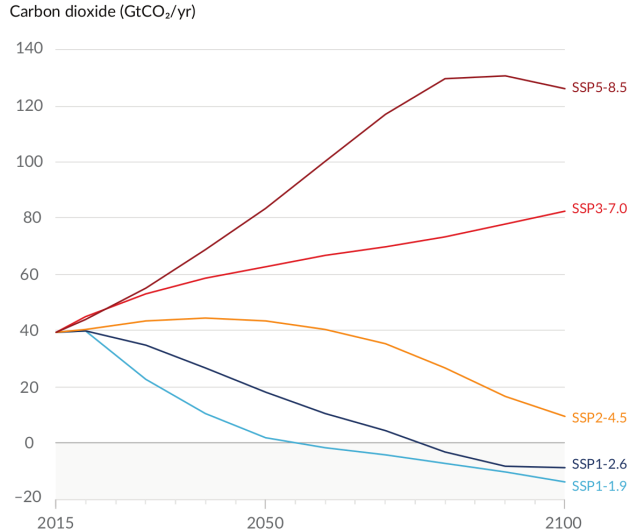


(b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850–2020)



IPCC Physical Science Basis: Five illustrative scenarios for future CO₂ emissions

- Illustrative scenarios for five possible socio-economic pathways starting in 2015, with their corresponding anthropogenic CO₂ and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. They are referred to as the Shared Socio-economic Pathways and they are labelled as SSPx-y, with x ranging from 1 to 5, and y referring to the approximate level of radiative forcing (in watts per square metre).
- SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5 are scenarios with high and very high greenhouse gas emissions that roughly double from current levels by 2100 and 2050, respectively.
- SSP2-4.5 is a scenario with these emissions remaining around current levels until the middle of the century, then starting to decline.
- SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6 are scenarios with very low and low emissions, declining to net zero around 2050, followed by varying levels of net negative CO₂ emissions due to anthropogenic removals of CO₂.

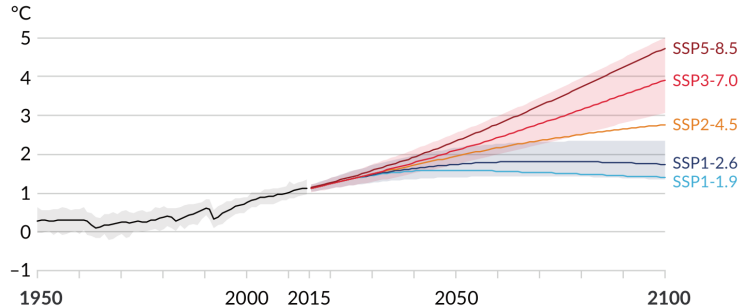


IPCC Physical Science Basis: Predicted temperature for five CO₂ scenarios

- Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least mid-century under all considered emissions scenarios.
- Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century, unless deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades.
- Extreme weather, rising seas and damaged ecosystems could threaten the safety and livelihoods of billions of people.
- There could be 1.2 billion climate refugees by 2050 - [Ecological Threat Register](#)

	Near term, 2021–2040		Mid-term, 2041–2060		Long term, 2081–2100	
Scenario	Best estimate (°C)	Very likely range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	Very likely range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	Very likely range (°C)
SSP1-1.9	1.5	1.2 to 1.7	1.6	1.2 to 2.0	1.4	1.0 to 1.8
SSP1-2.6	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	1.7	1.3 to 2.2	1.8	1.3 to 2.4
SSP2-4.5	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.0	1.6 to 2.5	2.7	2.1 to 3.5
SSP3-7.0	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.1	1.7 to 2.6	3.6	2.8 to 4.6
SSP5-8.5	1.6	1.3 to 1.9	2.4	1.9 to 3.0	4.4	3.3 to 5.7

(a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850–1900

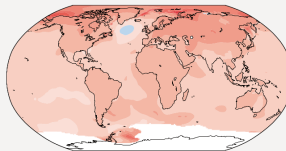


IPCC Physical Science Basis: Predicted surface temperature maps for five CO₂ scenarios

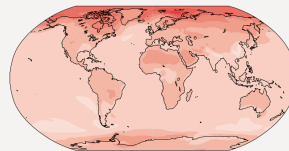
(a) Annual mean temperature change (°C) at 1°C global warming

Warming at 1°C affects all continents and is generally larger over land than over the oceans in both observations and models. Across most regions, observed and simulated patterns are consistent.

Observed change per 1°C global warming



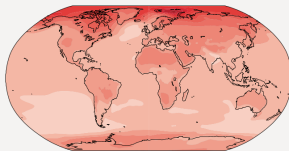
Simulated change at 1°C global warming



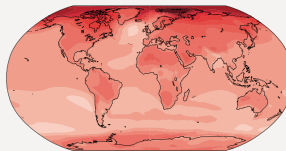
(b) Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850–1900

Across warming levels, land areas warm more than ocean areas, and the Arctic and Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

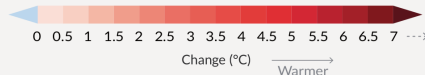
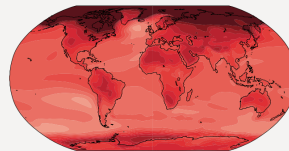
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



Simulated change at 2°C global warming



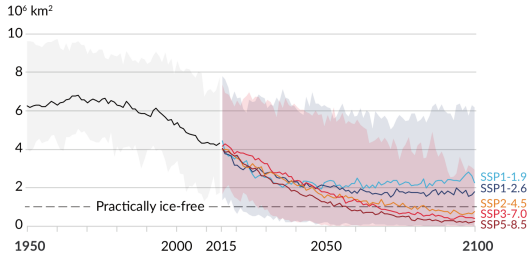
Simulated change at 4°C global warming



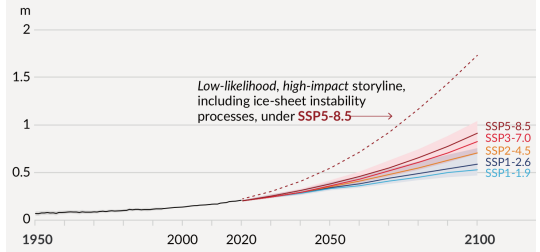
IPCC Physical Science Basis: Predicted sea ice melting and sea level raise

- **Left:** Past greenhouse gas and CO₂ emissions since 1750 have committed the global ocean to future warming (high confidence). Mountain and polar glaciers are committed to continue to melt for decades or centuries (very high confidence). *Loss of permafrost carbon following permafrost thaw is irreversible at centennial time scales (high confidence)*. Continued ice loss over the 21st century is virtually certain for the Greenland ice sheet and likely for the Antarctic ice sheet.
- **Right:** It is virtually certain that global mean sea level will continue to rise over the 21st century. Relative to 1995-2014, the likely global mean sea level rise by 2100 is 0.28-0.55 meter even under the very low GHG emissions scenario (SSP1-1.9), and is 0.32-0.62 meter under the low GHG emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6). Global mean sea level rise of about 2 meter by 2100 and 5 meter by 2150 under a very high GHG emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) (low confidence) cannot be ruled out due to deep uncertainty in ice-sheet processes.

(b) September Arctic sea ice area



(d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900

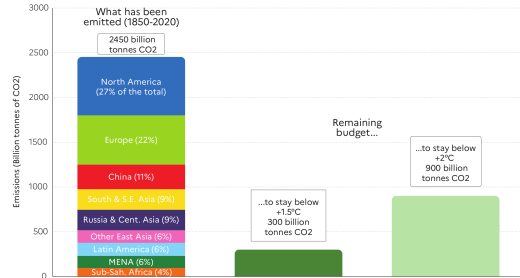
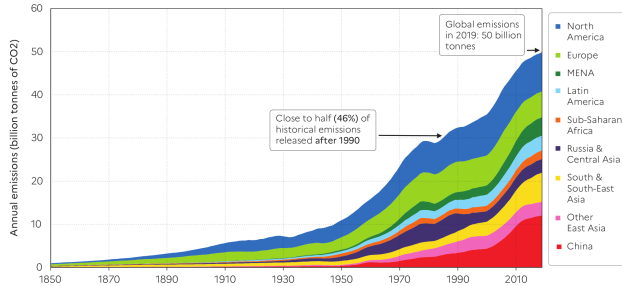


World Inequality Report 2022

- o Beautifully presented data on regional and societal inequalities in income, wealth, and carbon emissions

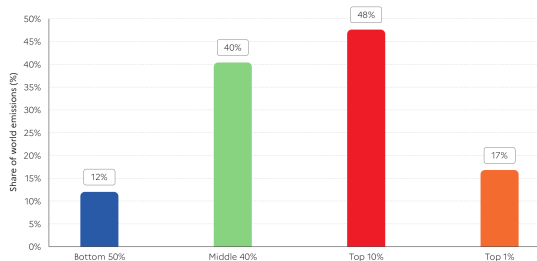
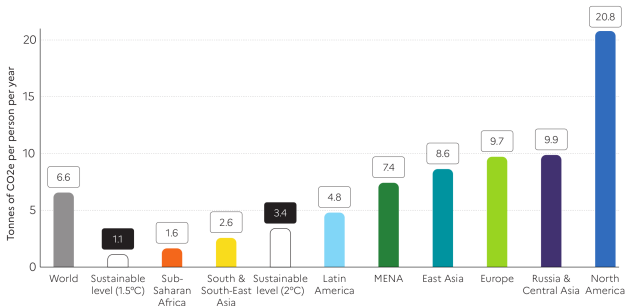
World Inequality Report: Total CO₂ emissions per region

- o **Left:** This graph shows the breakdown of the global CO₂ emissions by major economic regions as a function of time. Total global CO₂ emissions in 2019 were about 50 billion tonnes. After 1990, emissions include carbon and other greenhouse gases embedded in imports/exports of goods and services from/to other regions. *Close to half (46%) of historical CO₂ emissions were released after 1990.*
- o **Right:** The graph shows historical emissions by region (left bar) and the remaining global carbon budget (centre and right bars) to have 83% chances to stay under 1.5°C and 2°C, according to IPCC Assessment Report 6 (2021). Regional emissions are net of carbon embedded in imports of goods and services from other regions.



World Inequality Report: Average per capita CO₂ emissions in 2019

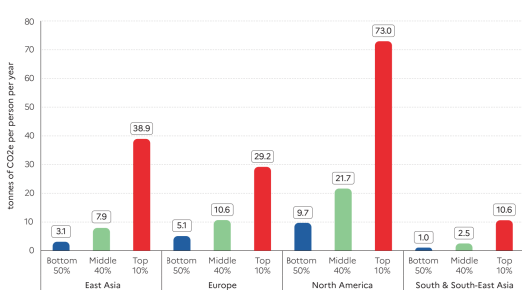
- o **Left:** CO₂ emissions in tonnes per capita, per year for different regions. The world average is 6.6 tons per capita. This needs to go down to 3.4 tons in order to limit global warming to 2 degrees above the pre-industrial level.
- o **Right:** *The top 10% of emitters are responsible for close to 50% of all emissions, while the bottom 50% produce 12% of the total.*
- o Personal carbon footprints include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments as well as imports and exports of carbon embedded in goods and services traded with the rest of the world.



World Inequality Report: Breakdown of per capita CO₂ emissions

		Europe	East Asia	North America
CO ₂ emissions per capita per year in tonnes	Bottom 50% of emitters	5	13	10
CO ₂ emissions per capita per year in tonnes	Top 10% of emitters	29	39	73

- Poorest half of the population in rich countries is already at (or near) the 2030 per-capita climate targets set by rich countries. *This is not the case for the top half of the population in all regions.*
- Large inequalities in emissions suggest that climate policies should target wealthy polluters more. So far, climate policies such as carbon taxes have often disproportionately impacted low and middle-income groups, while leaving the consumption habits of wealthiest groups unchanged.

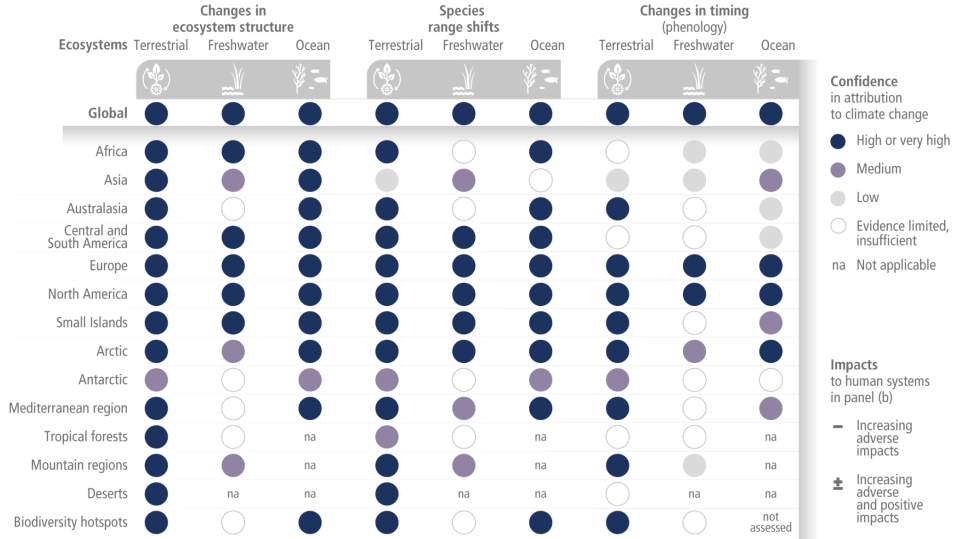


Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report 6 (2021)

- o Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

IPCC Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Climate change impact on natural ecosystems

- High confidence that climate change is causing changes in ecosystem structure, geographic ranges and timing of seasonal life cycles



IPCC Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Climate change impact on human societies

- Overall, climate change leads to negative impacts on water availability, food production, infrastructure and human health

Human systems	Impacts on water scarcity and food production				Impacts on health and wellbeing				Impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure			
	Water scarcity	Agriculture/crop production	Animal and livestock health and productivity	Fisheries yields and aquaculture production	Infectious diseases	Heat, malnutrition and other	Mental health	Displacement	Inland flooding and associated damages	Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas	Damages to infrastructure	Damages to key economic sectors
Global	±	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	±	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasia	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	±	-	±	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	±	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	±	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctic	±	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	±
Cities by the sea	○	○	○	-	○	-	not assessed	-	○	-	-	-
Mediterranean region	-	-	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	±	-	○	-
Mountain regions	±	±	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	na	-	-

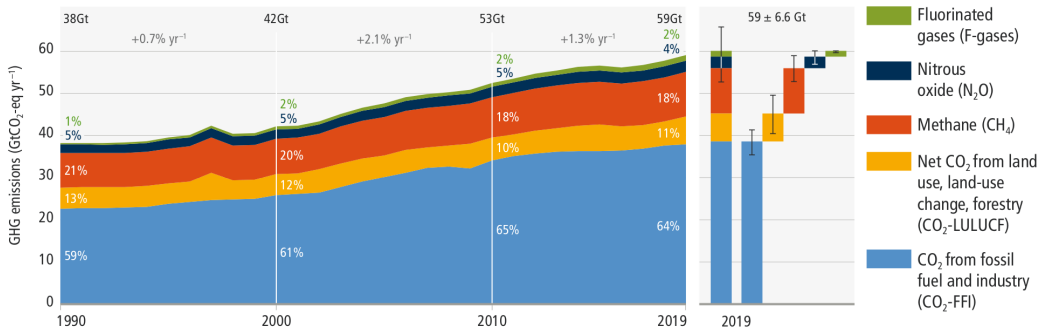
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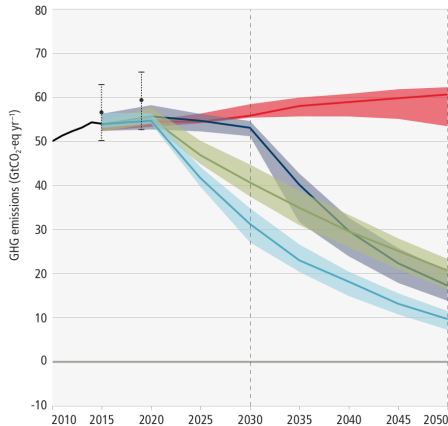
- o Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change

IPCC Mitigation of Climate Change: Growth in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions

- Aggregate annual global net anthropogenic emissions for major groups of greenhouse gas gases from 1990 to 2019, reported in equivalent gigatonnes of CO₂ based on global warming potentials. Growth in anthropogenic emissions has persisted across all major groups of greenhouse gasses since 1990. By 2019, the largest growth in absolute CO₂ equivalent emissions was from fossil fuels and industry, followed by methane. The single-year peak of emissions in 1997 was due to higher CO₂ equivalent emissions from a forest and peat fire event in South East Asia.
- Net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have increased since 2010 across all major sectors globally.* An increasing share of emissions can be attributed to urban areas. Emissions reductions in CO₂ from fossil fuels and industrial processes, due to improvements in energy intensity of GDP and carbon intensity of energy, have been less than emissions increases from rising global activity levels in industry, energy supply, transport, agriculture and buildings (high confidence).

a. Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions 1990–2019⁽⁵⁾





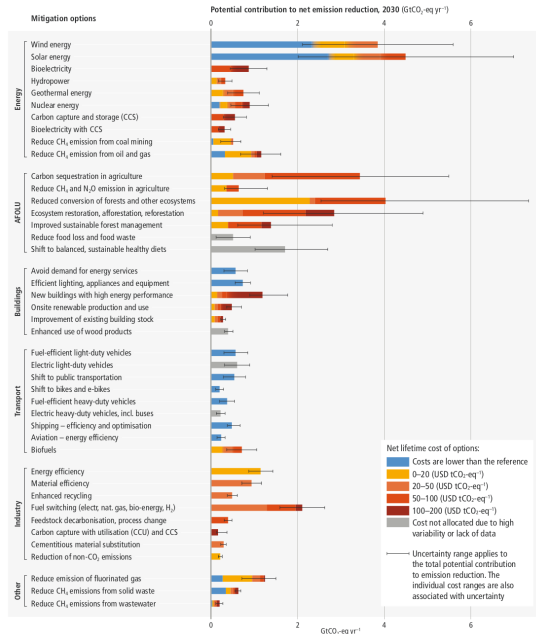
Modelled pathways:

- Trend from implemented policies
- Limit warming to 2°C (>67%) or return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot, NDCs until 2030
- Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)
- Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot

-----●----- Past GHG emissions and uncertainty for 2015 and 2019
(dot indicates the median)

IPCC Mitigation of Climate Change

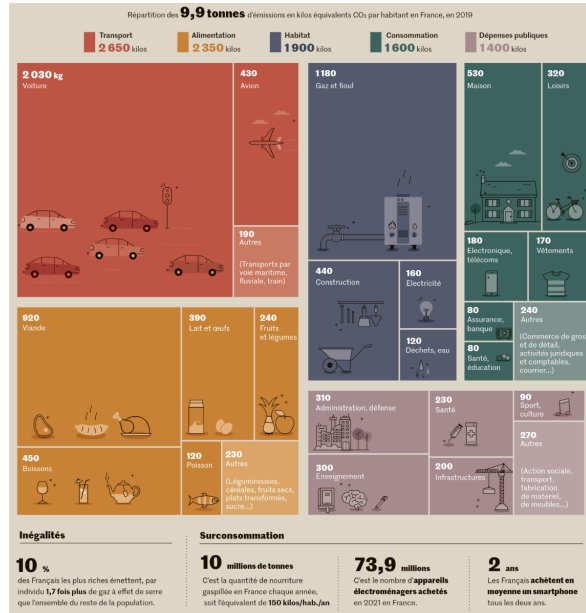
- Predicted global greenhouse emissions in 2030 associated with the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions announced prior to the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) would make it likely that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century. Policies implemented by the end of 2020 are projected to result in higher global greenhouse gas emissions than those implied by NDCs, indicating an implementation gap.
- Attempting to limit warming to below 2°C would then rely on a rapid acceleration of mitigation efforts after 2030. Continued investments in unabated high-emitting infrastructure and limited development and deployment of low-emitting alternatives prior to 2030 would act as barriers to this acceleration and increase risks of failing to meet the 2°C goal.
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the full energy sector requires major transitions, including a substantial reduction in overall fossil fuel use, the deployment of low-emission energy sources, switching to alternative energy carriers, and energy efficiency and conservation. The continued installation of unabated fossil fuel infrastructure will 'lock-in' [future emissions](#).



IPCC Mitigation of Climate Change

- Estimates of aggregate economic benefits from avoiding damages from climate change (and from reduced climate adaptation costs) increase with the stringency of mitigation. Models that incorporate the economic damages from climate change find that the global economic benefits of reducing warming are greater than the global cost of limiting warming to 2°C over the 21st century.
- All global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot, and those that limit warming to 2°C, involve deep and rapid (and in most cases immediate) greenhouse gas emission reductions in all sectors.
- Modelled mitigation strategies to achieve these reductions include transitioning from fossil fuels to very low- or zero-carbon energy sources, such as renewables, or transitioning to fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage. Additional strategies require reducing energy demand and consumption, improving efficiency, reducing non-CO₂ emissions, and deploying CO₂ removal methods to counterbalance residual emissions.

Sources of CO₂ emissions in France:
[Le Monde, May 30th, 2022](#)



Summary

- Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least mid-century under all considered emissions scenarios.
- Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century, unless deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades.
- Ensuing extreme weather, rising seas and damaged ecosystems could threaten the safety and livelihoods of billions.
- There could be 1.2 billion climate refugees by 2050.
- Please help to improve these slides: <https://github.com/rustemos/ClimateSummary2022>