

HRC48 Side Event

Addressing the adverse impact of Climate Change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights

15 SEPTEMBER 2021 | 13.30-15.00 CEST

>>> http://tiny.cc/HRC48Climate

























HRC48 SIDE EVENT

ADDRESSING THE
ADVERSE IMPACT OF
CLIMATE CHANGE
ON THE FULL AND
EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF
HUMAN RIGHTS

Speakers

By order of intervention



H.E. Mereswalesi FALEMAKA (Moderator)

Ambassador/Permanent Observer, Delegation of the Pacific Islands Forum to the UN and other IO in Geneva



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NATURAL JUSTICE

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Melissa GROENINK

Programme Manager, Natural Justice































































Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis





15 Sept 2021

IPCC Key Findings

Gregory M. Flato

Vice Chair, IPCC Working Group I and

Research Scientist, Environment and Climate Change Canada





Physical Science Assessment released August 9, 2021 (WGII and WGIII reports to follow in early 2022)



14,000 scientific publications assessed



Author Team

234 lead authors from 65 countries

Plus hundreds of contributing authors



Review Process

78,000+ review comments

46 countries commented



Recent changes in the climate are widespread, rapid, and intensifying, and unprecedented in thousands of years.









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

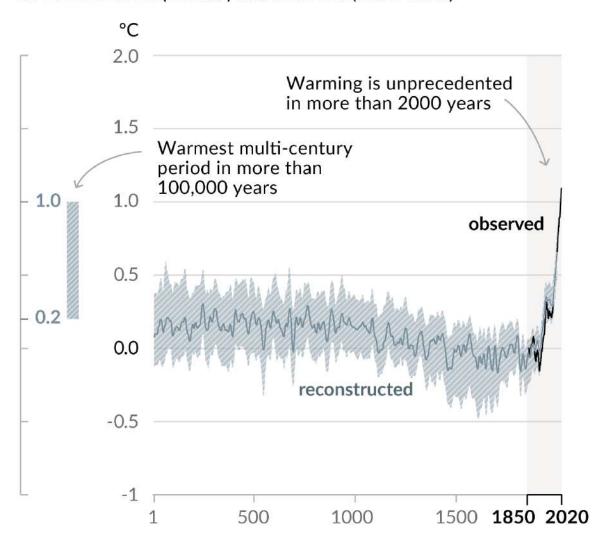
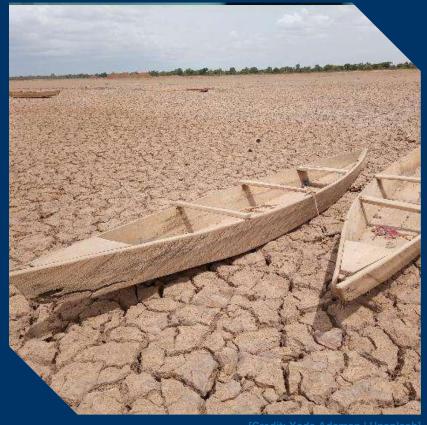


Figure SPM.1



[Credit: Yoda Adaman | Unsplash

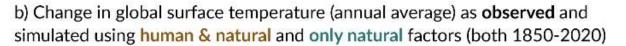
It is indisputable that human activities are causing climate change, making extreme climate events, including heat waves, heavy rainfall, and droughts, more frequent and severe.

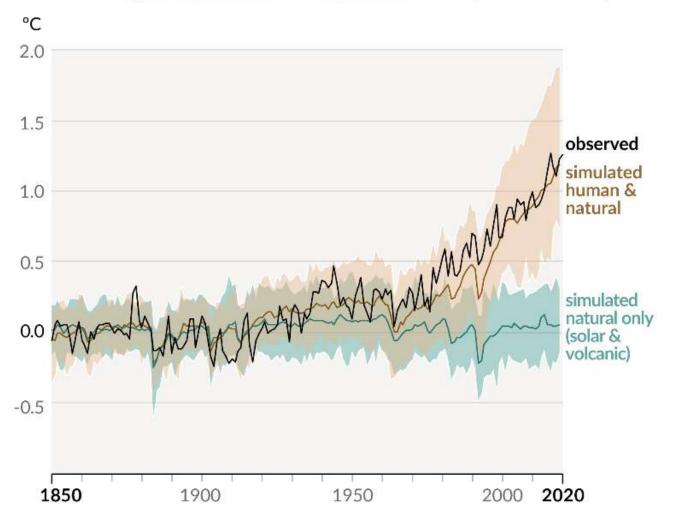














[Credit: Hong Nguyen | Unsplash

Climate change is already affecting every region on Earth, in multiple ways.

The changes we experience will increase with further warming.



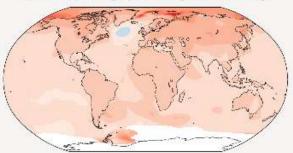




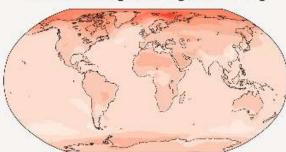
a) Annual mean temperature change (°C) at 1 °C global warming

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



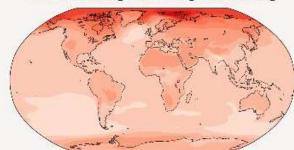
Simulated change at 1 °C global warming



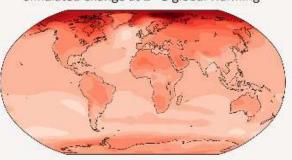
b) Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850-1900

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

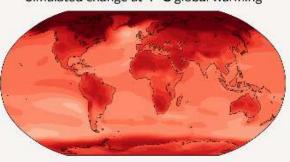
Simulated change at 1.5 °C global warming



Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



Simulated change at 4 °C global warming



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

Change (°C)



Figure SPM.5







Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region

Figure SPM.3

Type of observed change in hot extremes

Increase (41)

Decrease (0)

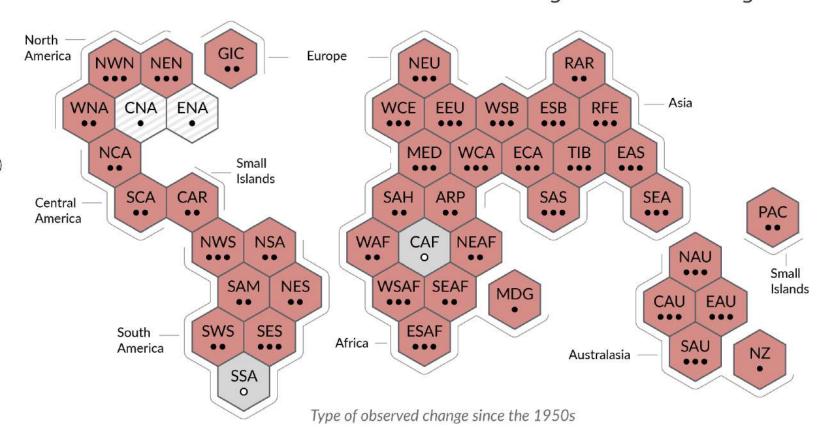
Low agreement in the type of change (2)

Limited data and/or literature (2)

Confidence in human contribution to the observed change

- • High
- Medium
 - Low due to limited agreement
- Low due to limited evidence

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







b) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **heavy precipitation** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

Type of observed change in heavy precipitation

Increase (19)

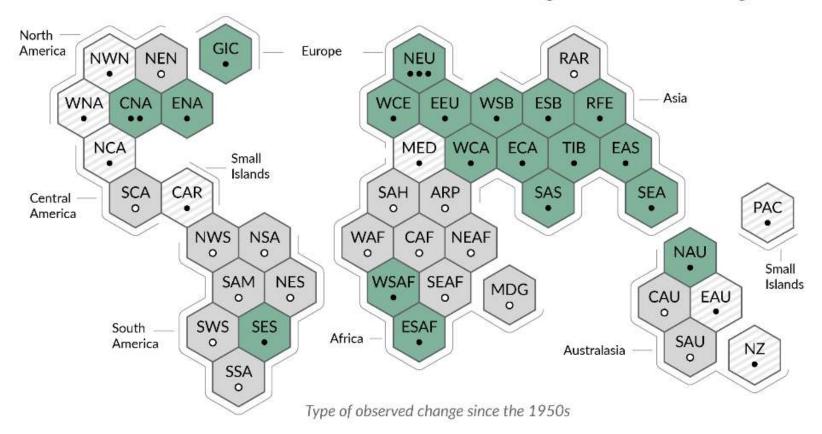
Decrease (0)

Low agreement in the type of change (8)

Limited data and/or literature (18)

Confidence in human contribution to the observed change

- • High
- Medium
 - · Low due to limited agreement
- Low due to limited evidence





Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to 1.5°C will be beyond reach.







Future emissions cause future additional warming, with total warming dominated by past and future CO₂ emissions

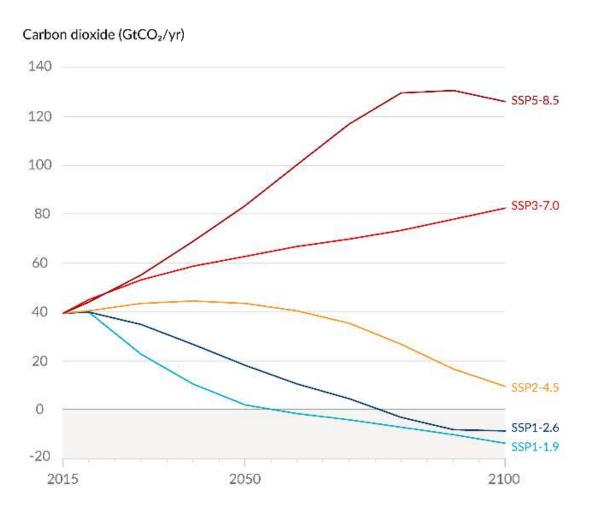
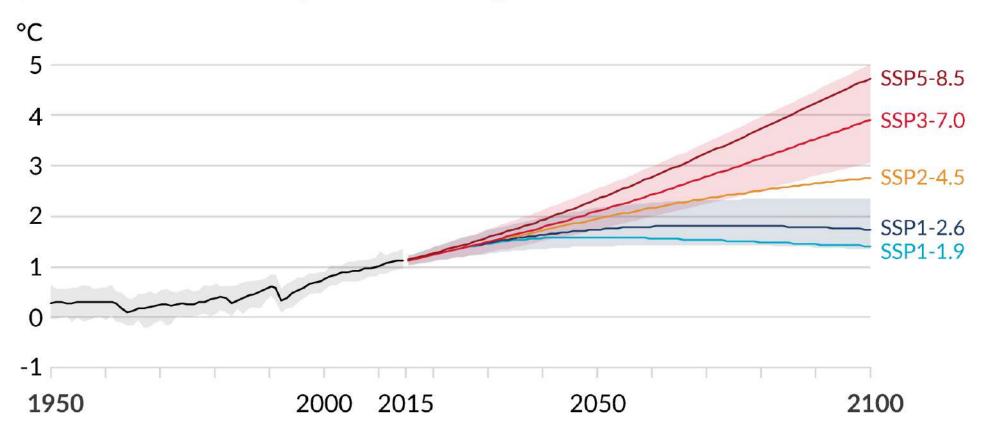




Figure SPM.8

a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900





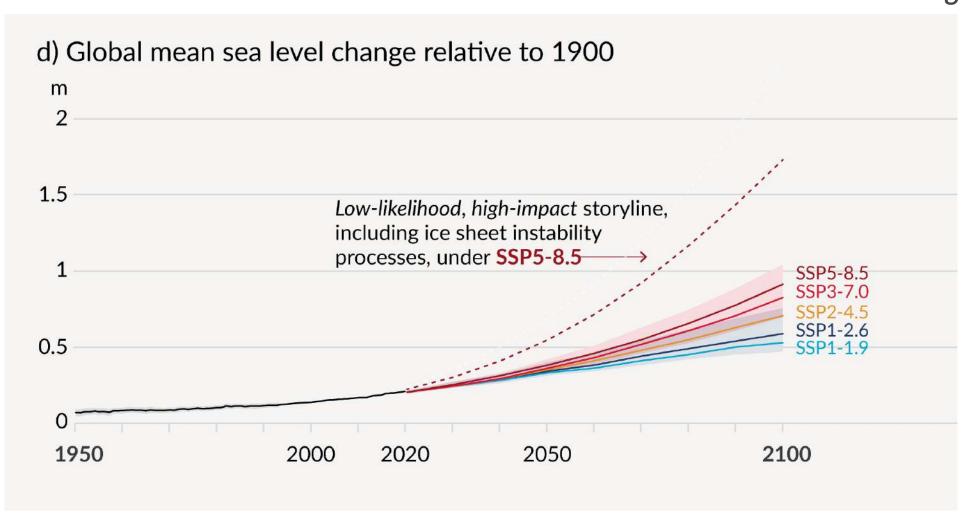
There's no going back from some changes in the climate system...

[Credit: Jenn Caselle | UCSB





Figure SPM.8



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

relative to 1900

with high emissions

9m

8m

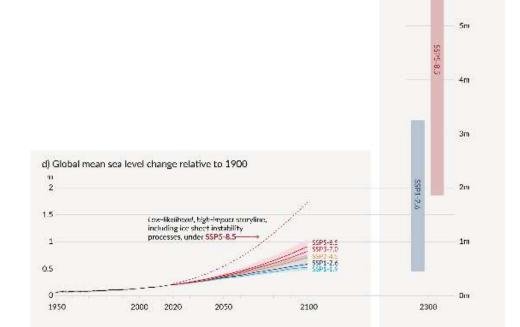
7m

φm



e) Global mean sea level change in 2300 Year 2300 Sea level rise greater than 15re cannot be ruled out

Figure SPM.8





...However, some changes could be slowed and others could be stopped by limiting warming.

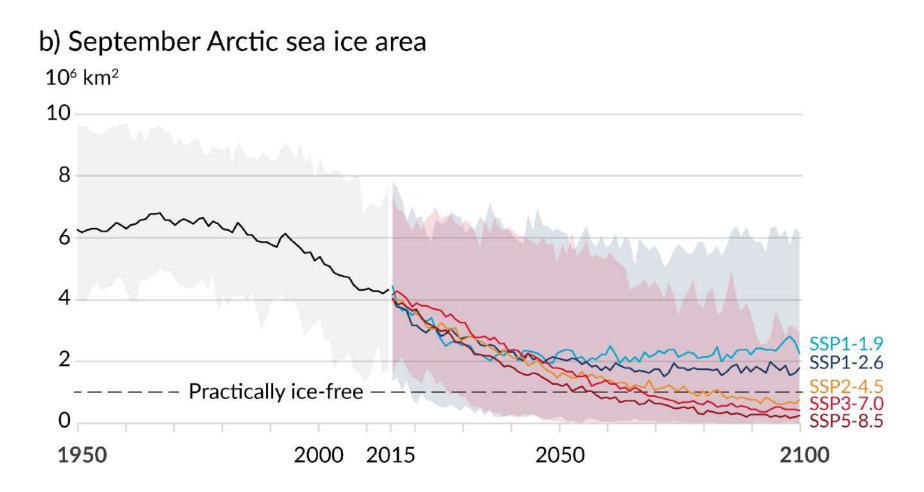
[Credit: Andy Mahoney | NSIDC





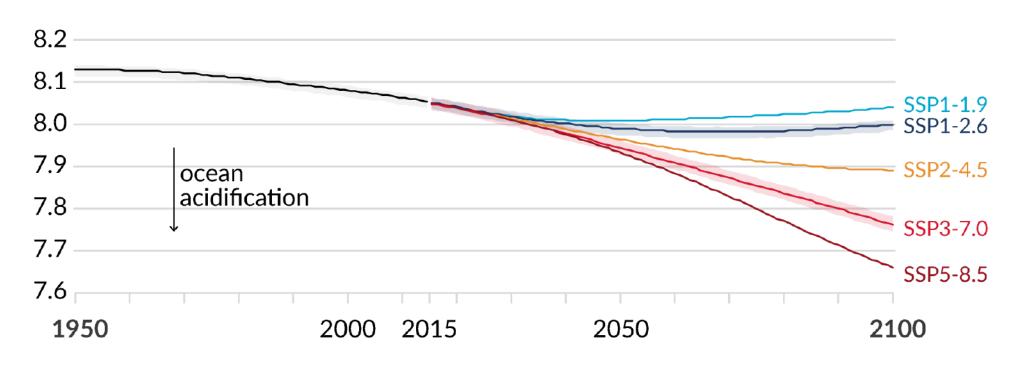


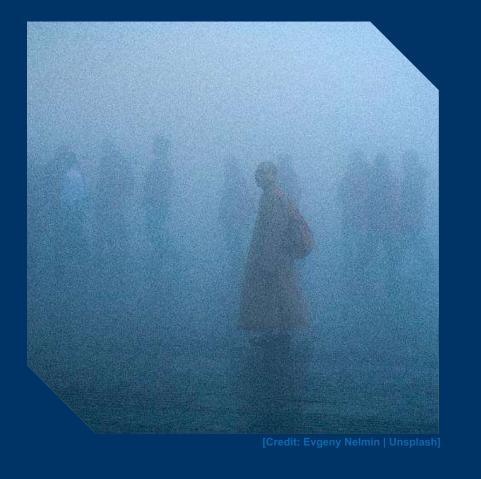
Human activities affect all the major climate system components, with some responding over decades and others over centuries



Human activities affect all the major climate system components, Figure SPM.8 with some responding over decades and others over centuries

c) Global ocean surface pH (a measure of acidity)







To limit global warming, strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in CO2, methane, and other greenhouse gases are necessary.

> This would not only reduce the consequences of climate change but also improve air quality.





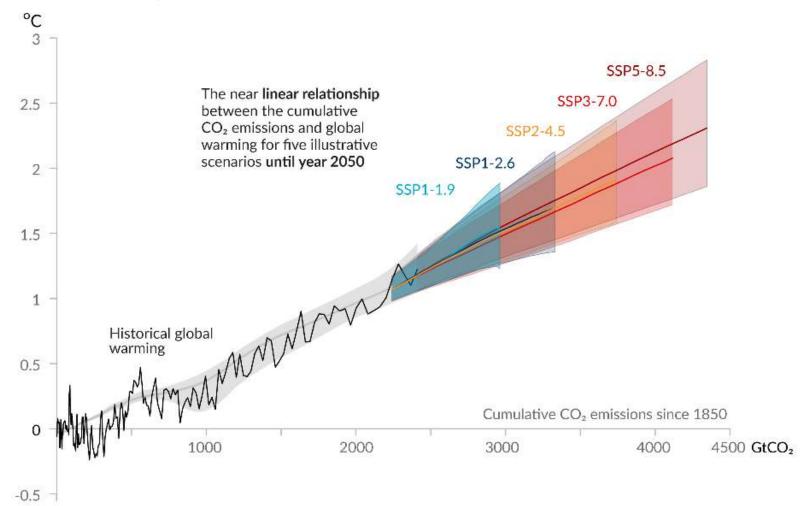




Every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming

Figure SPM.10

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO2 emissions (GtCO2)



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Thank you.

More Information:

IPCC: www.ipcc.ch

IPCC Secretariat: ipcc-sec@wmo.int

IPCC Press Office: ipcc-media@wmo.int

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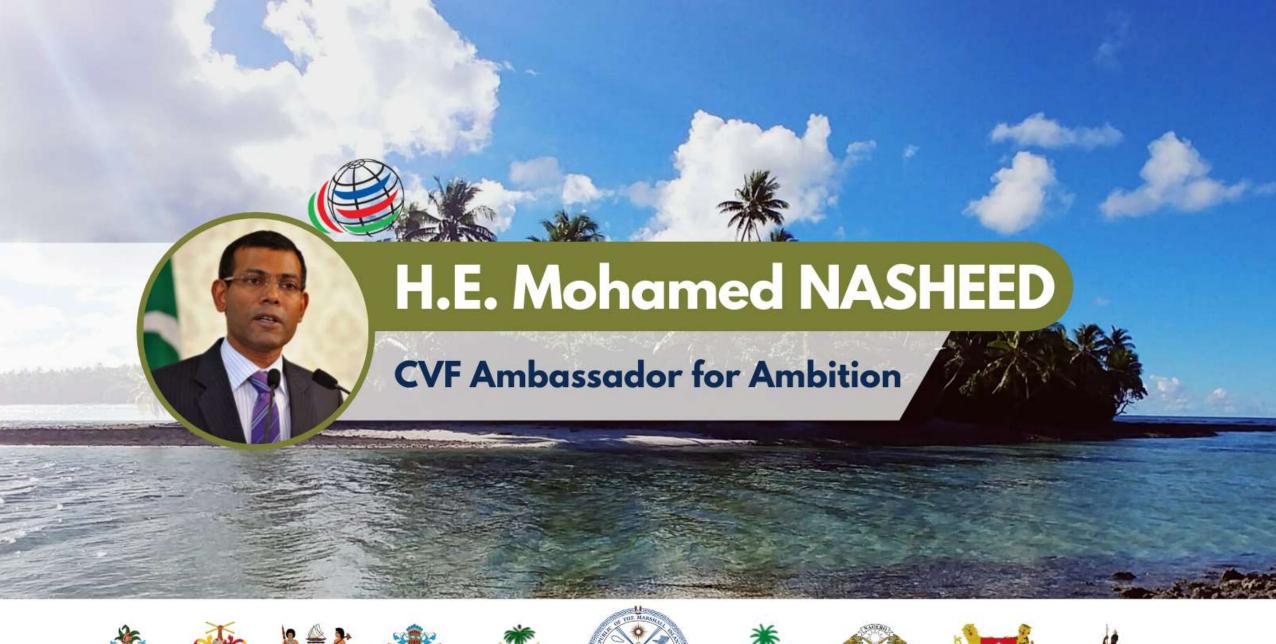
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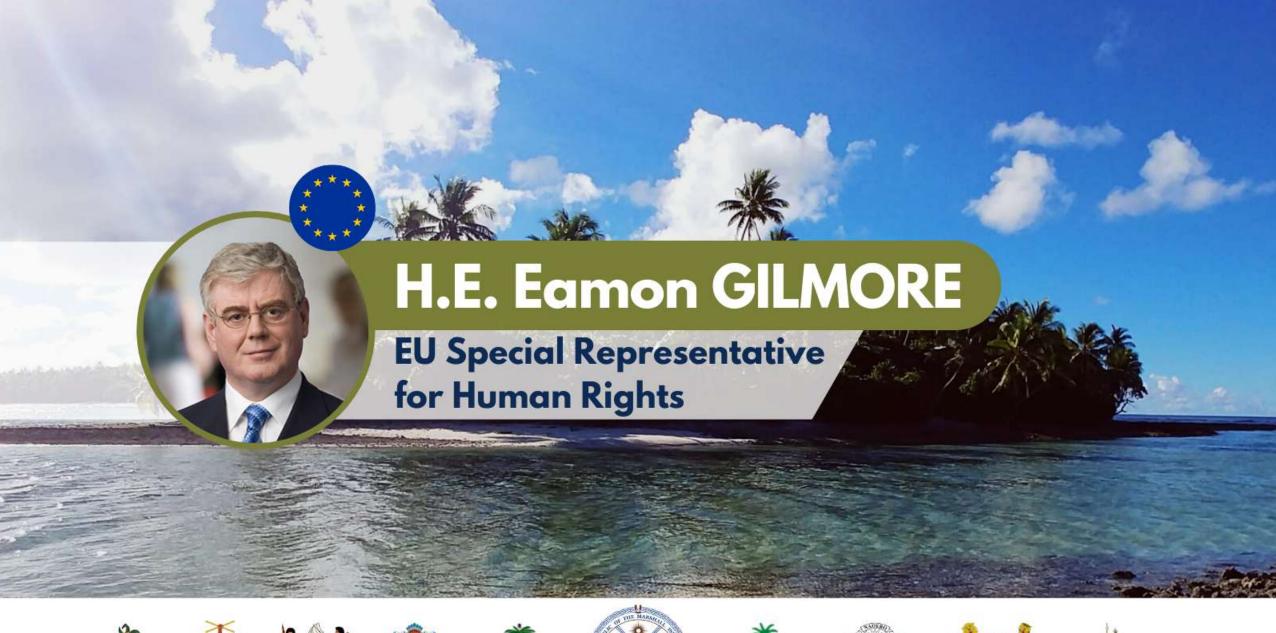






















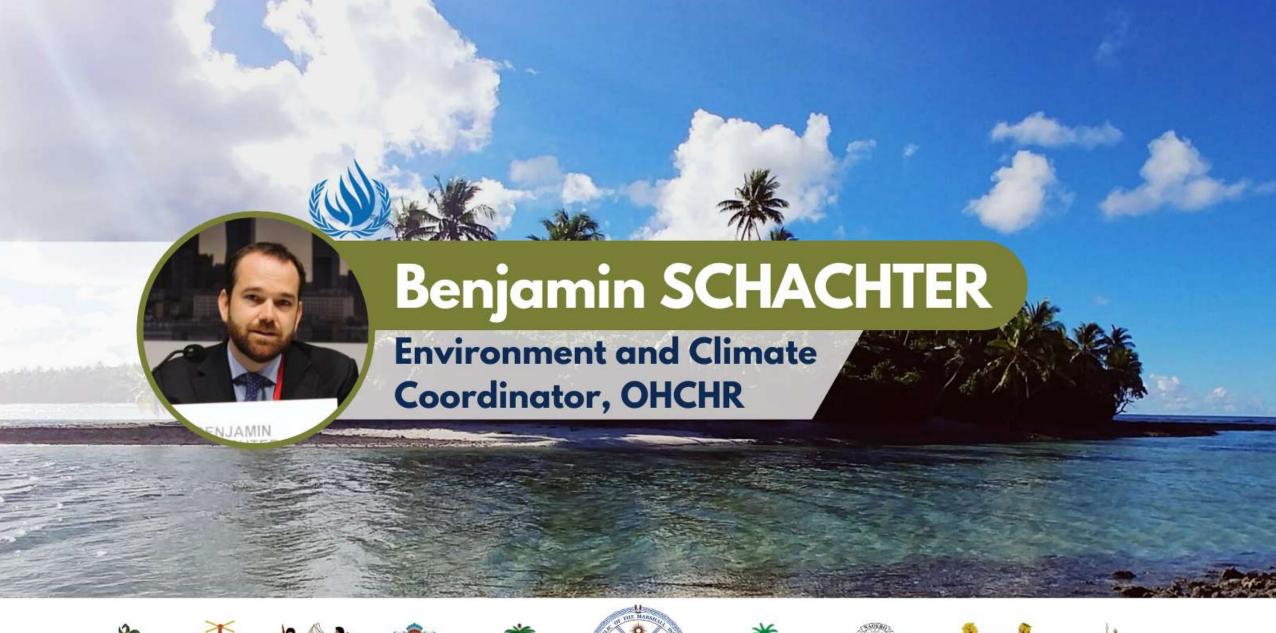






















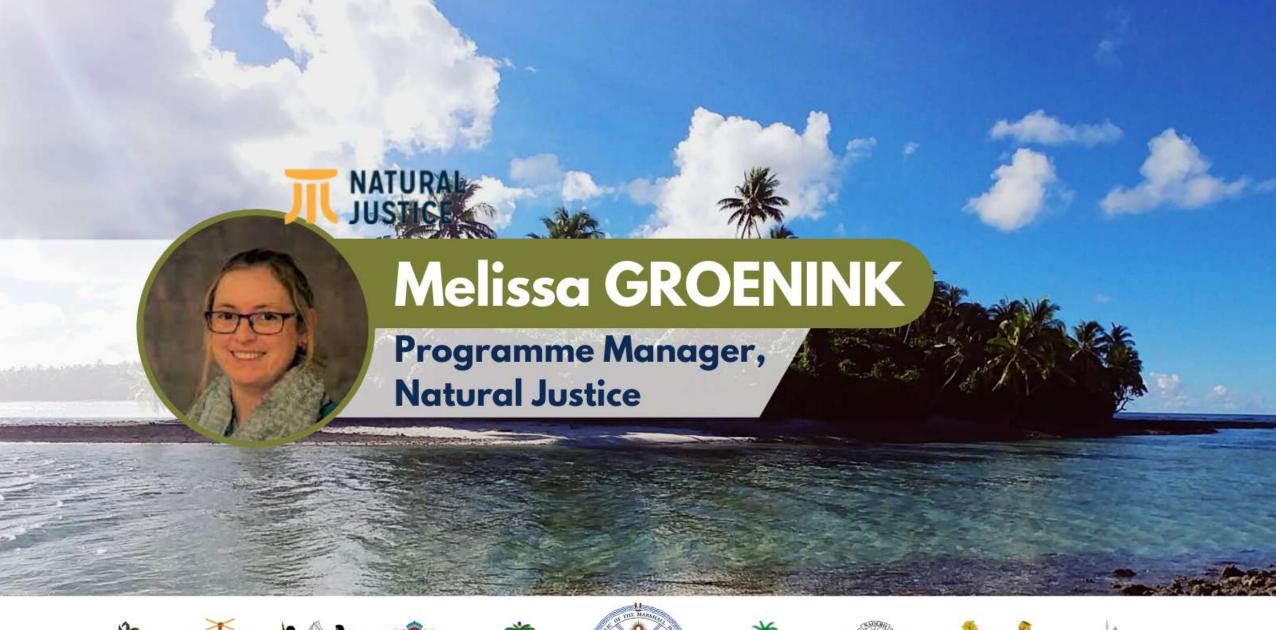
























































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WHAT ELSE IS HAPPENING IN GENEVA?



EVENT | VIRTUAL

HRC48 Side Event | The right to science in the context of toxic substances

22 SEP 2021 13:30 - 15:00 Online | Webex

- Human Rights and Environment
 Chemicals and Pollution
- SDG3 SDG12





EVENT VIRTUAL

HRC48 Side Event | Plastics and Human Rights

23 SEP 2021 13:30 Online | Webex

- Human Rights and Environment |
 Chemicals and Pollution
- O SDG3 | SDG12