Sixth Assessment Report

Synthesis Report

20 March 2023

https://www.ipcc.ch

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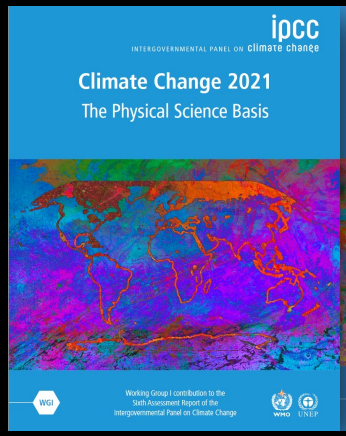
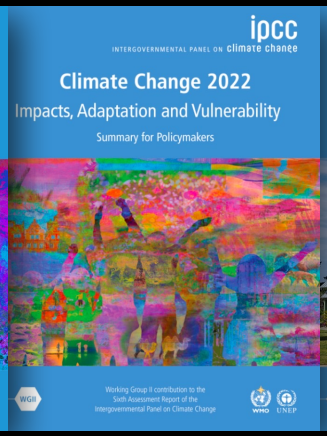
The State of Knowledge about Climate Change

WGI



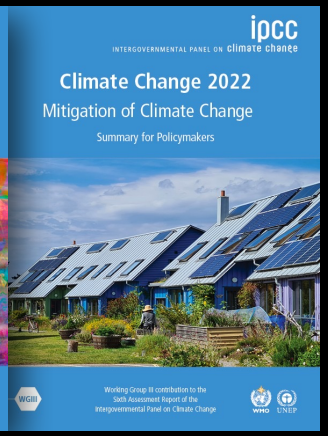
AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis

WGII



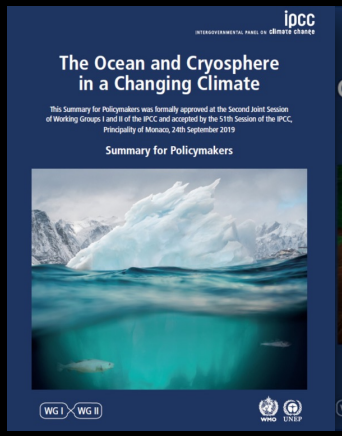
Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

WGIII



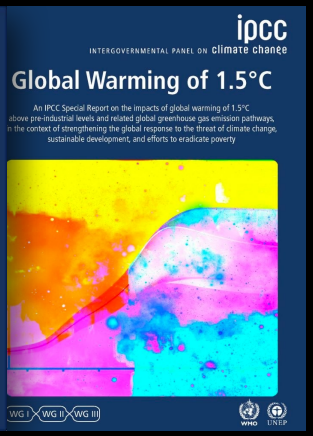
Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change

Special Report



Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

Climate Change and Land



Global Warming of 1.5 ºC

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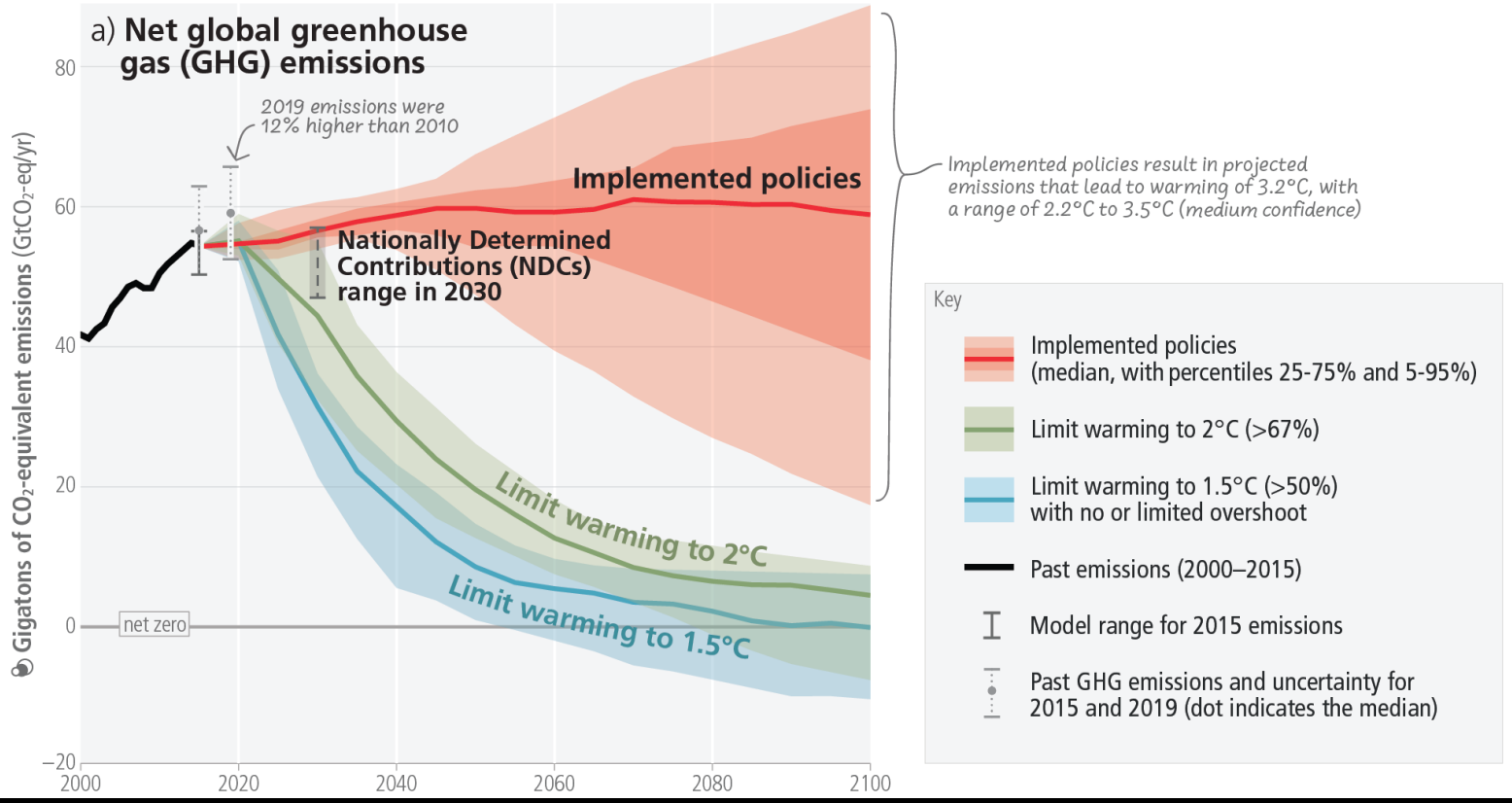
The warning

Pace and scale of climate action are insufficient to tackle climate change

Limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO_2 and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors



Adverse impacts from human-caused change will intensify

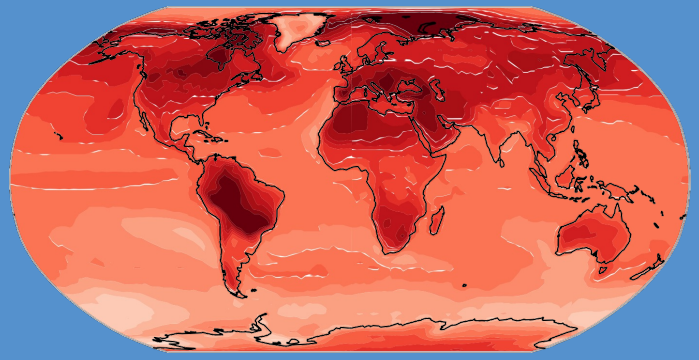
Water scarcity and food production

Health and wellbeing

Cities, settlements and infrastructure

Ecosystem structure, species range shifts and changes in timing

Extremes become more widespread and pronounced with every increment of warming



+4°C

The hope

The hope

Mainstreaming effective and equitable climate action now will reduce losses and damages **for nature and people.**

Climate action provides co-benefits.

Multiple, feasible and effective options are available **to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to human-caused climate change.**

Climate action provides co-benefits.

The challenge

- Cut emissions quickly, sharply to create a safer, sustainable world
- Scale up practices and infrastructure to enhance resilience
- Cut global GHG emissions by nearly half by 2030
- Action required along numerous dimensions

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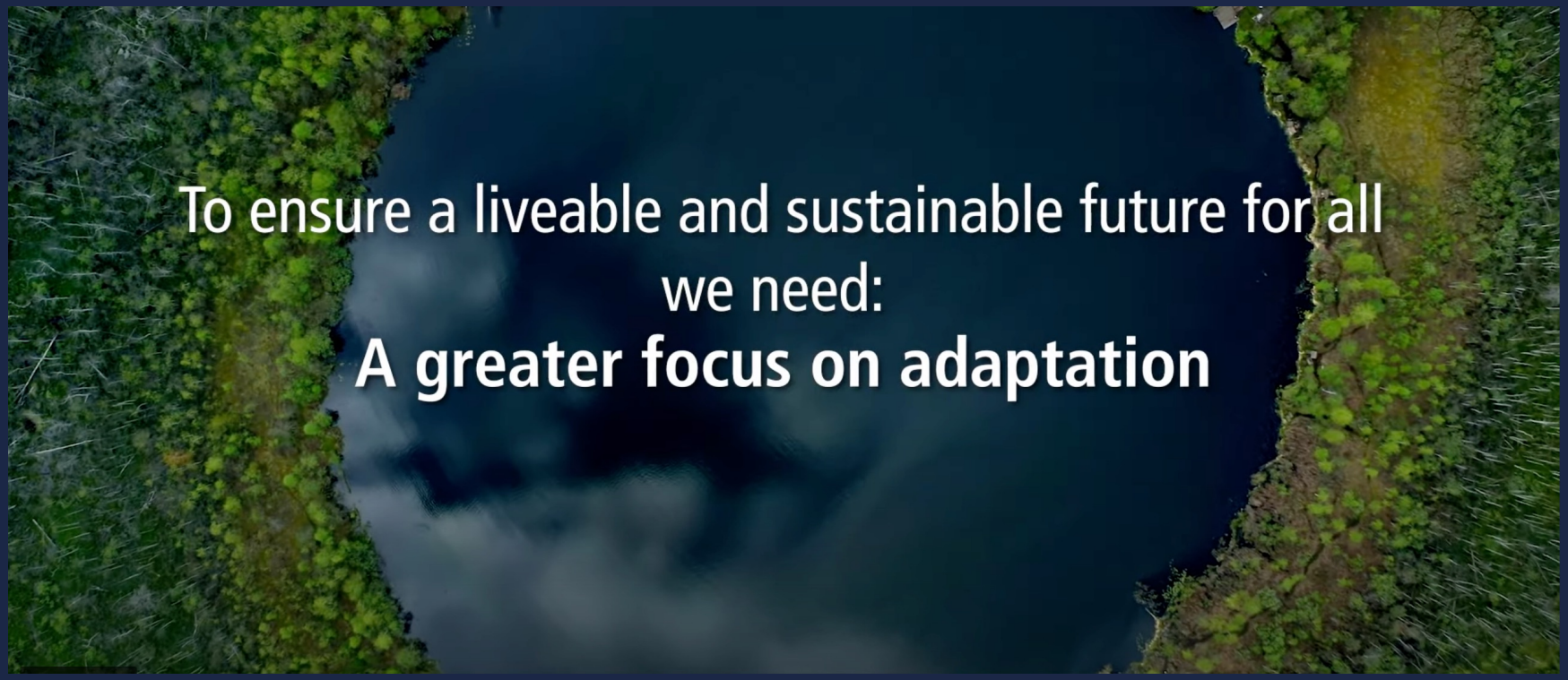

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The path forward is clear

Tried and tested options available now

Need to be designed for diverse contexts

Need to be scaled up and applied widely

Fairness is one of the solutions

- Those who contributed the least to climate change are often the most vulnerable to its impacts.
- Millions exposed to acute food insecurity, reduced water security.
- Biggest impacts in parts of Africa, Asia, Central/South America, LDCs, Small Islands, Arctic.
- People in highly vulnerable areas up to 15x more likely to die in floods, droughts, storms (compared to those in in most resilient areas)

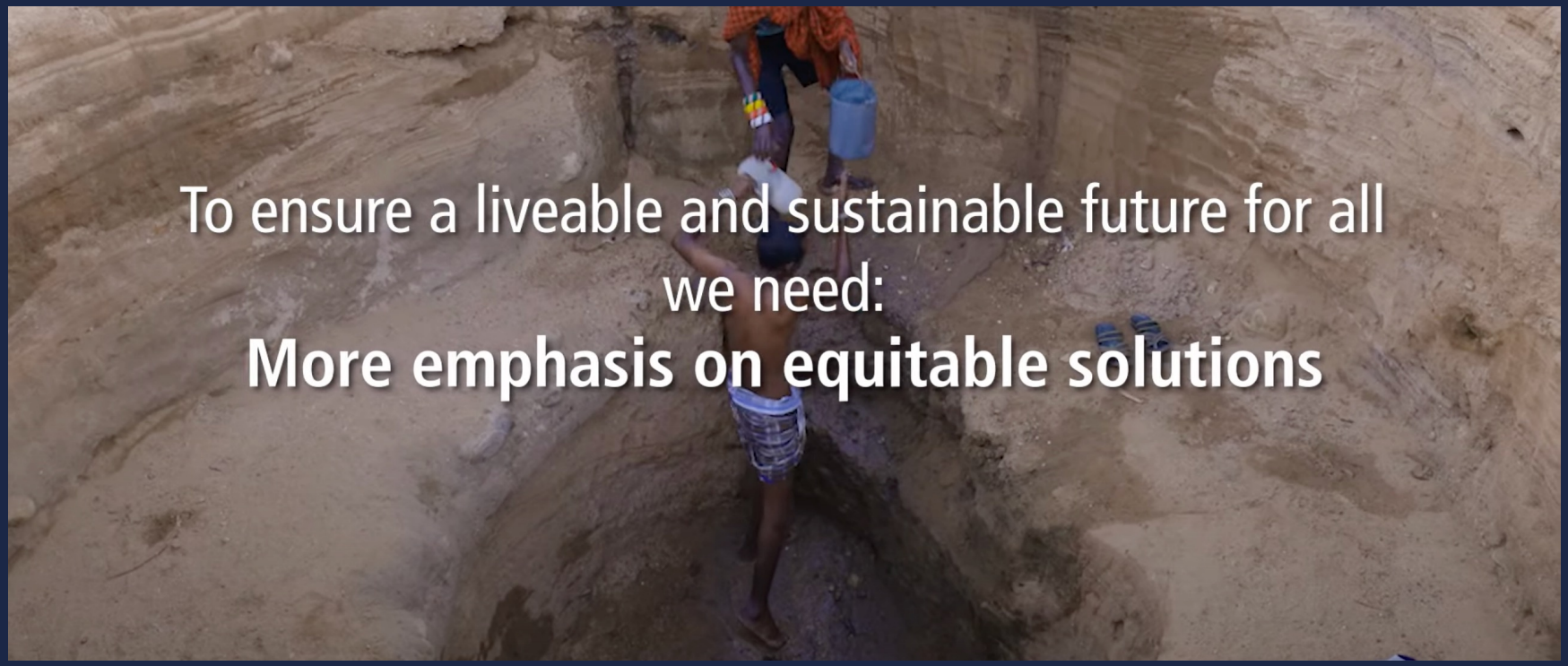
Increased financing for climate action

- 3-6 times the current climate investment
- But there is enough global financing to rapidly reduce emissions
- Developing countries require external funding to meet adaptation needs
- Options are available to scale up financing

The way forward:

Climate-resilient development

- Integrating measures to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce emissions in ways that provide wider benefits:
  - Improving peoples' health and livelihoods
  - Reducing poverty and hunger
  - Clean energy, water and air



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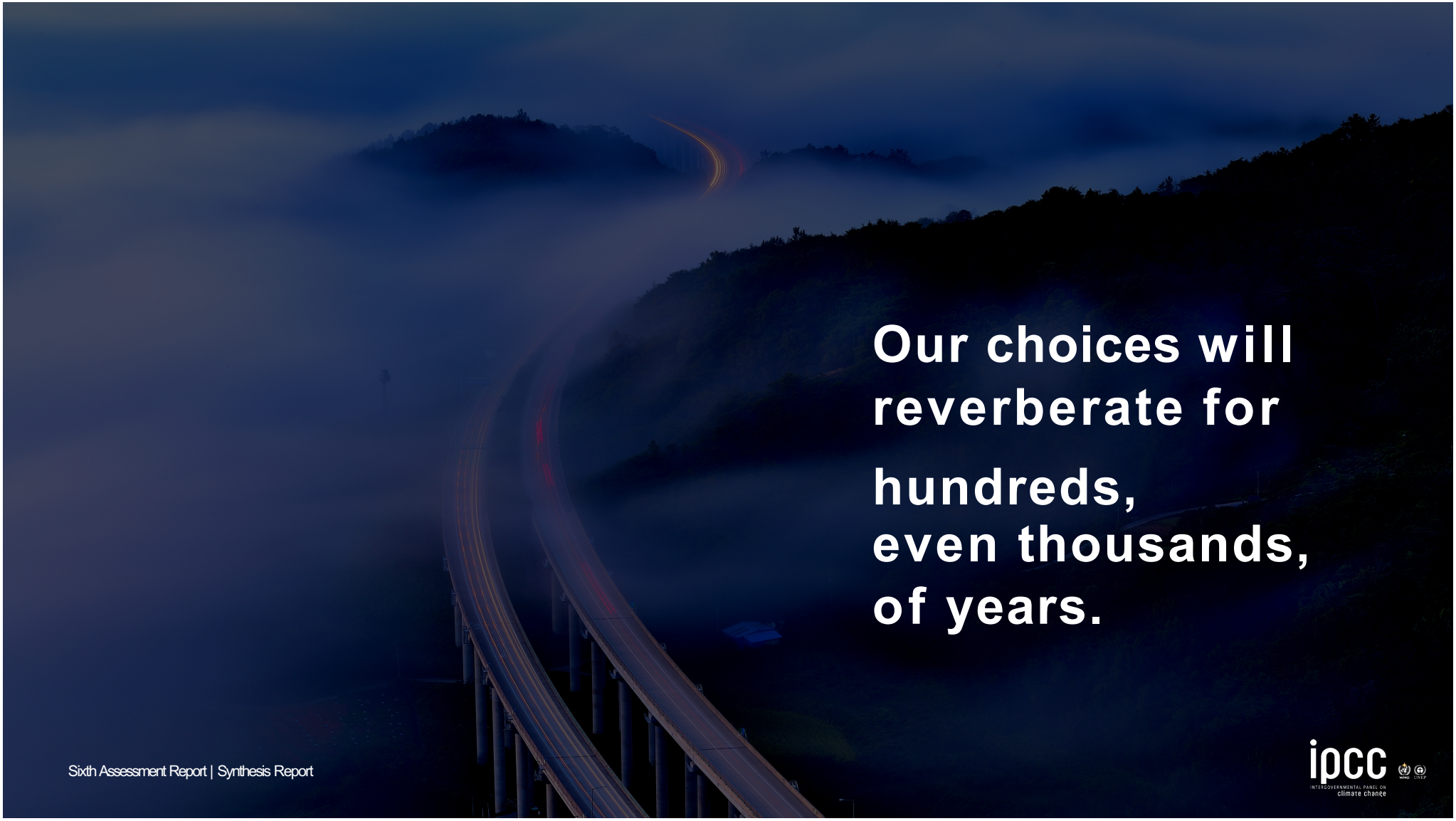

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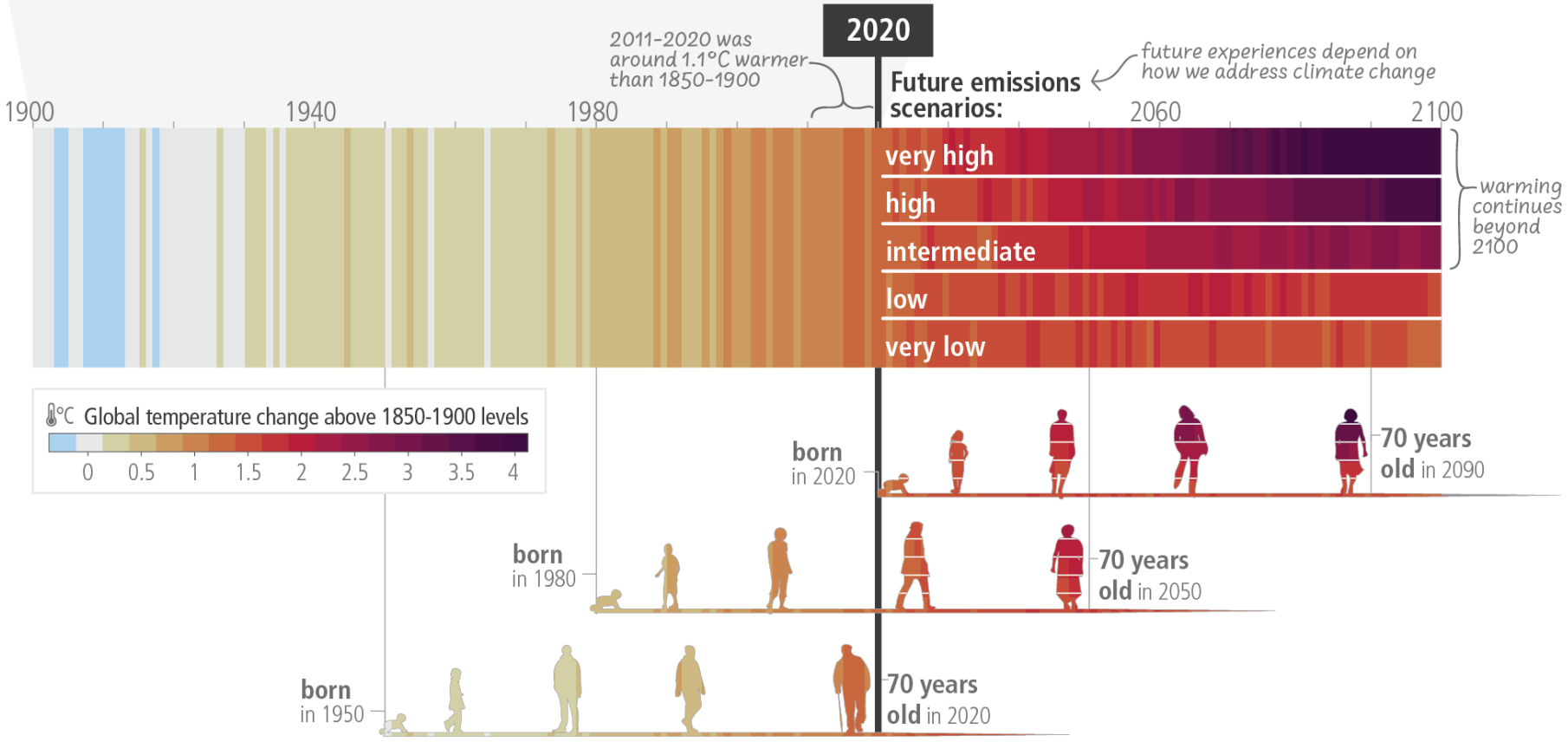
c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



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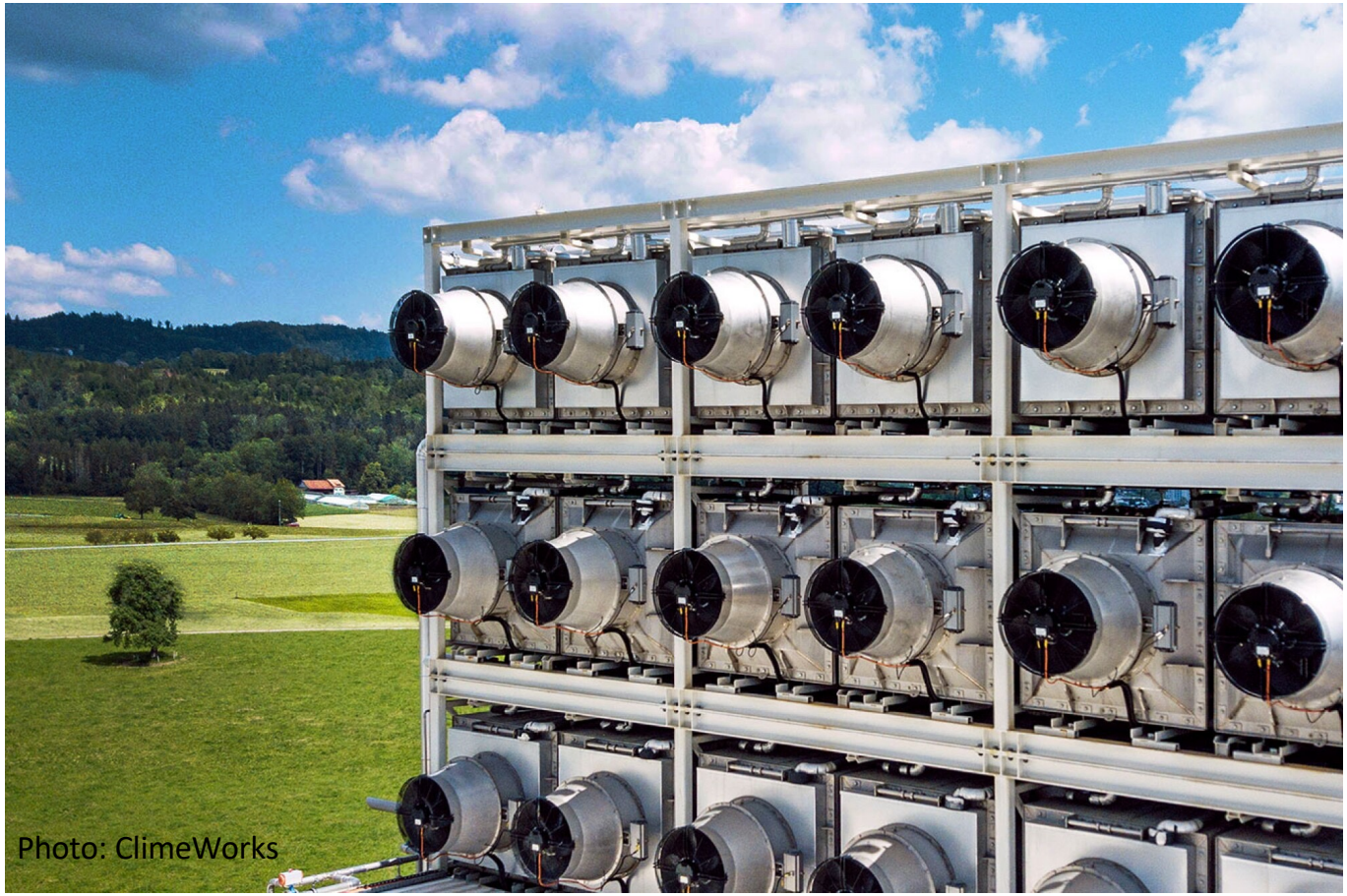
Both the 1.5° and 2° C Pathways Require Negative Emissions = Carbon Capture and Storage

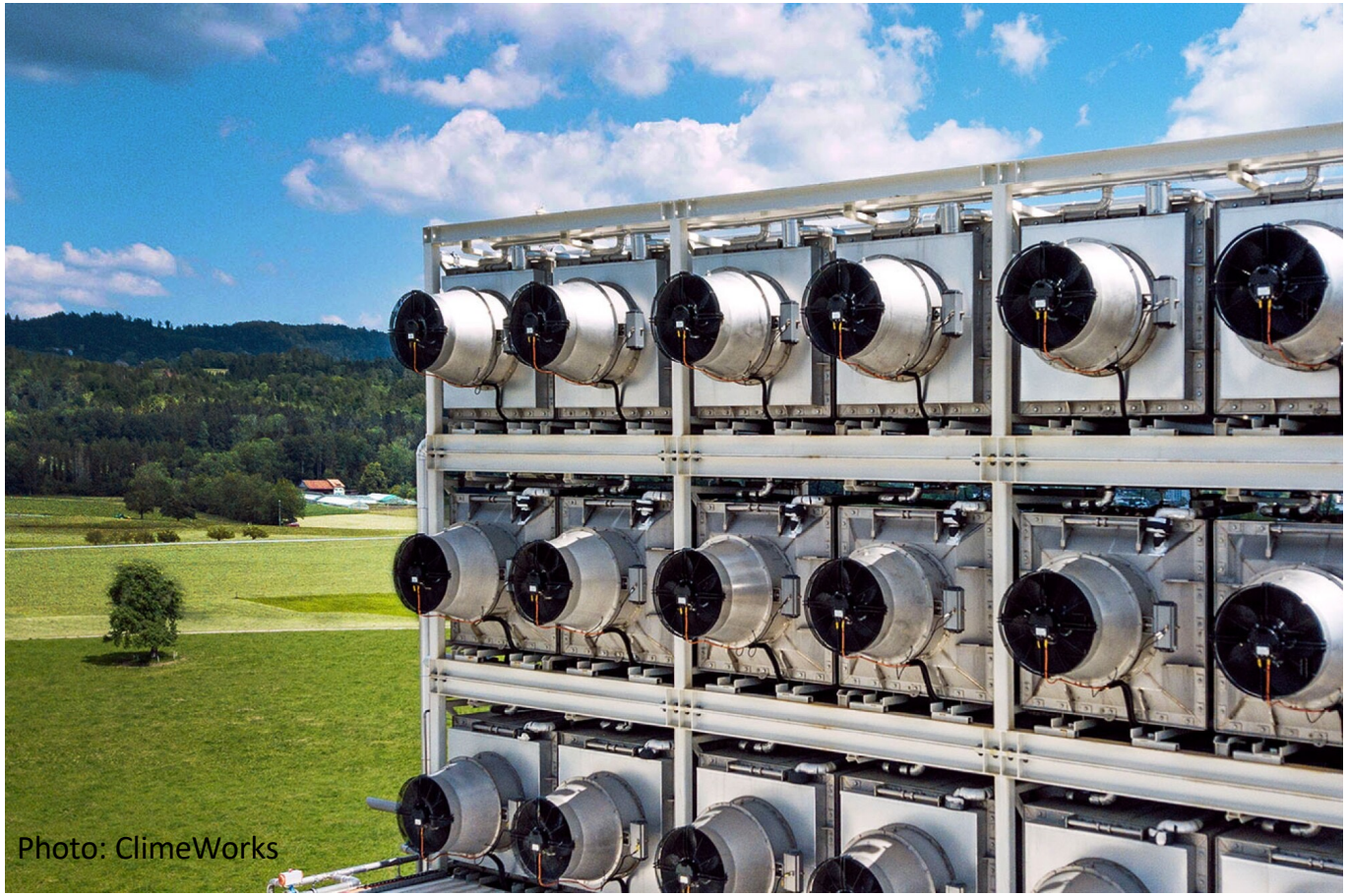
"No more dumping into the trash dump of the sky without paying tipping fees for the damages you're causing there."

- Bob Inglis
Six-term former Republican congressman from South Carolina



Both the 1.5° and 2° C Pathways Require Negative Emissions = Carbon Capture and Storage

- Overture “On Supporting Carbon Pricing” passed General Assembly 223 St. Louis



We Can All Do Our Part

- Overture to General Assembly asking PC(USA) to divest from fossil fuels
- Overture passed in 2022 to partially divest only shuffled money out of 5 fossil fuel companies and into others
- “Overture” your Presbytery to divest
- Have your church divest

In Summary

We must:

- Cut emissions quickly & sharply
- Cut global GHG emissions by nearly half by 2030
- Scale up funding & actions
- Increase focus on adaptation
- Act equitably
- All do our part to care for God's creation