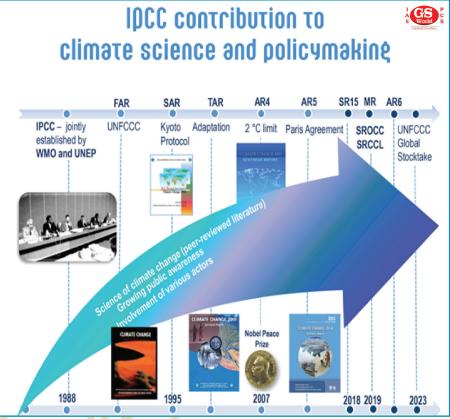


Highlighting the need for urgent climate action, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its Synthesis Report for the Sixth Assessment Cycle on March 20 in Interlaken, Switzerland. The report emphasised the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to human caused climate change through "mainstream effective and equitable action" for a "liveable sustainable future for all".

What does the report say?

The Synthesis Report is a compilation of the main findings of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, based on results from three Working Groups (WGs).

Working Groups (WGs) assessed



impacts, adaptation and vulnerability and mitigation based on the physical science of climate change. The report highlights the urgency of drastically reducing the emission of greenhouse gases and thereby limit rising global temperatures by 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels, set by the Paris Agreement. Despite the IPCC's warnings in 2018, the increase in greenhouse gas emissions continued so much so that the global surface temperature has already warmed by 1.1°C over preindustrial levels, leading to extreme and/or unpredictable weather events that risk human health, fortunes, and ecosystems.

Noting the impact of the rise in temperature, the report states that such events have made people much more susceptible to food insecurity and water shortages with vulnerable populations disproportionately facing the brunt of climate change. The report highlighted the economic loss and damages incurred due to climate change and stressed on the need for financial resolution for a more equitable world. "Climate justice is crucial because those who have contributed least to climate change are being disproportionately affected," said Aditi Mukherji, one of the 93 authors of the report, in a press release.

What are the Implications for India?

India's priority should be to minimise loss and damage in terms of lives, livelihood and biodiversity, and accelerate equitable action and adaptation. "The new IPCC Synthesis Report has a sobering message on impacts: warming has already reached 1.1°C, this is unequivocally due to climate change and the impacts are likely to be greater at a particular temperature than earlier thought," Navroz Dubash from the Centre for Policy Research, told The Hindu.

"Several messages emerge that are salient for India: It proposes an approach emphasising 'climate resilient development'. This recognises that development is important, but the quality of that development, whether it locks us into

What is IPCC, why is its report important?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the body of the United Nations that assesses the impact of climate change and its future threats. Along with this, it also suggests options to reduce the damage caused and keep the temperature of the world stable. It was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme. This organization releases reports on climate change every few years. The report is prepared by experts and reviewed and unanimously approved by the member states of the United Nations. This report is under review in Interlaken, Switzerland. This report helps policy makers to plan for the future.

The Synthesis Report has three sections -

- 1. The first physical science of the climate crisis details the global warming
- 2. The second is Effects of the climate crisis.
- 3. The third is how to adapt to them i.e. ways to avoid them

How many review reports so far?

The 5th review report of IPCC came in 2014. Based on the same report, it was decided at the Paris Climate Summit that global warming has to be maintained at 1.5°C by the end of this century. This is the 6th report. In this, there will be a summary of the reports of 8 years from February 2015 till now i.e. Synthesis Report. Important points of all the reports from 2018 will be included in this. This review report will form the basis of further discussions on climate change.

low or high carbon choices or resilient development is important," he added. As a developing country, India can lower its per capita emissions through energy efficiency policies already being implemented in almost every sector, Joyashree Roy of the Asian Institute of Technology and one of the authors of the report, told PTI. However, it can also decarbonise the energy sector by using cleaner options like solar and renewable energy, she added.



What is the way ahead?

The report suggests climate resilient development that will not only mitigate the effects of climate change but also provide wider benefits. Access to clean energy, improving air quality, increasing employment opportunities, boosting healthcare through technology, and delivering equity are among the report's recommended goals to help adapt to climate change. The report also foregrounded the role of financial investments to achieve climate goals and encouraged public funding through central banks, government and financial regulators to reduce emissions, scale up climate resilience and protect marginalised communities

What is the Paris Agreement?

At the 2014 Paris Climate Summit, it was decided that every effort would have to be made to keep global warming below 2 °C compared to pre-industrial levels. The goal was to limit the increase in warming to 1.5°C going forward. But in the 2018 report of the IPCC, it was beginning to appear that the goal set to limit global warming to 1.5 degree Celsius is going to exceed this limit very fast. According to the report of the World Meteorological Organization, global warming has gone above 1.2 °C compared to the pre-industrial level. It is very possible that in five years it will exceed the target of 1.5 ° C.

Issues on which there is disagreement?

Fossil fuel-like diesel-petrol has an important contribution in increasing global warming. But there is no consensus on phasing out their use gradually. Recent media reports have suggested that Europe may push for a global commitment to phase out fossil fuels by 2050.

40% OF INDIANS WILL FACE WATER SCARCITY BY 2050 What does the IPCC report mean for India? > By the middle of the > An increase India is expected to see an



in annual mean precipitation is projected

- Increase in rainfall will be more severe over southern parts of India
- > Rainfall could increase by around 20% on the southwest coast compared to 1850-1900



➤ Monsoon precipitation is projected to increase in the mid-to-long

term over South Asia

> Rising temperature and precipitation can increase the occurrence of glacial lake outburst floods and landslides over moraine-dammed lakes



- > Snowline elevations will rise and glacier volumes will decline
- > Regional mean sea level will continue to rise
- Cities in India will be

increase in frequency and severity of hot extremes



Forest fire incidents may rise due to increased heat waves condition

experiencing more heat stress, urban floods, salinity ingress due to sea-level rise and other climate-induced hazards such as cyclones

> India is one of the most vulnerable countries globally in terms of the population that will be affected by

sea-level rise. (Cities to be affected: Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Goa, Cochin and Puri among others)

- century, around 35 million people in India could face annual coastal flooding
- > Economic costs of sea-level rise and river flooding for India would also be among the highest in the world
- > Direct damage is estimated at between \$24 billion if emissions are cut only about as rapidly as currently promised
- Climate change and rising demand mean that about 40% of people in India will live with water scarcity by 2050 compared with about 33% now
- > Both the Ganges and Brahmaputra river basins will also see increased flooding as a result of climate change, particularly if warming passes 1.5°C
- > Productivity of food crops, including maize, will be





Expected Question

Que. Consider the following statements-

- 1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the body of the United Nations that assesses the impact of climate change and its future threats.
- 2. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program in the year 1988.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2

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- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Mains Expected Question & Format

Que.: Why is the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) being considered important recently and what implications does this report hold for India? discuss.

Answer Format:

- Write about the sixth assessment report of IPCC-topic/how/when/importance etc.
- What are the implications of this report for India?
- ❖ Conclude keeping in mind the seriousness of the future.

Note: - The question of the main examination given for practice is designed keeping in mind the upcoming UPSC mains examination. Therefore, to get an answer to this question, you can take the help of this source as well as other sources related to this topic.

