Us climate change report pdf

I'm not robot!

The report today from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a reminder that the climate crisis threatens us all, in every region of the world and across every sector of the economy. It also demonstrates why the international community must urgently continue to pursue ambitious climate action, even as we face other pressing global challenges. We know the significant risks climate change poses to our health and safety, and we know the climate plays a decisive role in shaping the trajectory of peace and prosperity in the world. While political and economic decisions are the primary drivers of conflict, climate change will increase as a threat to global and local stability. The IPCC report underscores the ways climate impacts are affecting lives and livelihoods globally now. The report reflects scientists' increased confidence that the harm already being experienced as a result of climate impacts will worsen as the world continues to warm, with growing adverse effects on economies, ecosystems, and human health. Importantly, the IPCC report concludes that effective adaptation measures can help build a more resilient global society in the near term and beyond. The report also emphasizes that solutions are most effective when they prioritize inclusion and equity in planning and implementation and work across all levels of government. The IPCC's findings reinforce the importance and urgency of work already underway across the U.S. government to implement President Biden's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), the cornerstone of the U.S. government response to addressing the increasing impacts of the global climate crisis. PREPARE will bring together the United States' diplomatic, development, and technical expertise to help more than half a billion people in developing countries adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change by 2030. Approval of this report is the result of more than five years of work by hundreds of scientists from the United States and around the world to comprehensively assess what is known about the global impacts of and vulnerabilities to climate change. I commend the many expert contributors to this report, which has provided us with a comprehensive and authoritative synthesis of knowledge about global climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. The United States is committed to continued participation in IPCC activities and to the rigorous use of scientific information as a foundation for action to address the threats from climate change. Climate change is making heat waves more frequent and more intense. Climate change poses many threats to the health and well-being of all Americans. Explore our newest content on the risks to human health and populations that are particularly vulnerable. Many Americans already suffer from seasonal allergies, and the ragweed pollen season is growing longer in many parts of the country. Understanding and addressing climate change is critical to EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment. EPA tracks and reports greenhouse gas emissions, leverages sound science, and works to reduce emissions to combat climate change. Learn more about the objectives of the EPA Climate Change website. EPA is committed to advancing the goals of environmental justice for all Americans, including those historically marginalized, overburdened, underserved, and living with the legacy of structural racism. Additional web content about climate change and environmental justice is currently under development. Through its assessments, the IPCC determines the state of knowledge on climate change. It identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community on topics related to climate change, and where further research is needed. The reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. IPCC reports are neutral, policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive. The assessment reports are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. Created by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988, the IPCC has 195 Member countries. In the same year, the UN General Assembly endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing the IPCC. The IPCC Working Group I (WGI) aims at assessing the physical scientific basis of the climate system and climate change. August 2017 The IPCC Working Group II (WGII) assesses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive ... January 2018 The IPCC Working Group III (WG III) assesses options for mitigating climate change through limiting or preventing greenhouse gas emissions ... August 2017 The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) was established by the IPCC to oversee the IPCC National Greenhouse ... November 2016 It's a standard refrain in local weather reports, especially as climate change makes temperatures climb higher: How much hotter than normal is it? In Phoenix, where the city was hotter than 100 degrees for more than a third of the days in 2020, it was sometimes 10 degrees hotter than "normal." In San Francisco, where it's typically so cool in the summer that few people own air conditioners, a 99-degree day last August was around 20 degrees hotter than "normal." Parts of Alaska—where warming is happening fastest—have been 50 degrees hotter than "normal" in recent years."Normal," in this case, is based on three decades of historical data, from 1981 through 2010. But the data are periodically updated, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Centers for Environmental Information will soon release new "climate normals" from the '90s through the 2010s. Because the 2010s were the hottest decade in recorded history, it means that normal will skew hotter than before. That's good for an engineer trying to accurately plan how to heat or cool a building in a particular city. But it's not as helpful for communicating climate change. A blisteringly hot day will sound a little less hot in comparison."I think that as we go forward in time, there's going to be an increasing divergence between sort of what we perceive to be normal, and what our bodies, our ecosystems, and our infrastructure is actually adapted to, which is the past climate," says Daniel Swain, a climate scientist at UCLA and research fellow at NCAR's Capacity Center for Weather and Climate Extremes. "So sometimes these new climate normals capture the former but not the latter."There's some research, he says, that suggests that people's perception of their local climate is based on what they've experienced in the past three to five years. (If you live in California, for instance, you probably won't be surprised if there are massive wildfires again in 2021.) The updated NOAA data will be more in line with our psychological adaptation but will obscure the more significant changes that are underway. Somerset County, New Jersey, is now an average of 2.2 degrees Celsius hotter than it was at the end of the 1800s. Los Angeles County is 2.3 degrees Celsius hotter. The numbers might sound small, but they have major impacts; globally, countries are aiming to limit average warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.If it was already hard for humans to perceive change on longer time scales, the new climate normals will help subtly reinforce that. And it's likely that some people will misstate the data to try to claim that global warming isn't happening. "I can guarantee you right now there's going to be blog posts on the internet and certain pundits who claim over the next 5 to 10 years that suddenly we're not having above-normal temperatures," Swain says. Key reports on climate impacts and solutions from around the United Nations. Ecosystems and the benefits they provide to society are being altered by climate change, and these impacts are projected to continue. Without substantial and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, transformative impacts on some ecosystems will occur; some coral reef and sea ice ecosystems are already experiencing such transformational changes. Many benefits provided by ecosystems and the environment, such as clean air and water, protection from coastal flooding, wood and fiber, crop pollination, hunting and fishing, tourism, cultural identities, and more will continue to be degraded by the impacts of climate change. Increasing wildfire frequency, changes in insect and disease outbreaks, and other stressors are expected to decrease the ability of U.S. forests to support economic activity, recreation, and subsistence activities. Climate change has already had observable impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, and the benefits they provide to society. These impacts include the migration of native species to new areas and the spread of invasive species. Such changes are projected to continue, and without substantial and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, extinctions and transformative impacts on some ecosystems cannot be avoided in the long term. Valued aspects of regional heritage and quality of life tied to ecosystems, wildlife, and outdoor recreation will change with the climate, and as a result, future generations can expect to experience and interact with the natural environment in ways that are different from today. Adaptation strategies, including prescribed burning to reduce fuel for wildfire, creation of safe havens for important species, and control of invasive species, are being implemented to address emerging impacts of climate change. While some targeted response actions are underway, many impacts, including losses of unique coral reef and sea ice ecosystems, can only be avoided by significantly reducing global emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

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