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Through its assessments, the IPCC determines the state of knowledge about 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 have been prepared and reviewed in several stages, which guarantees objectivity and transparency. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. The IPCC reports are neutral, policy-neutral, but not policy-making. Assessment reports are a key contribution to international negotiations to combat climate change. Established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988, the IPCC has 195 member countries. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. The IPCC I (IIG) Working Group aims to assess the physical scientific basis of the climate system and climate change. August 2017 SEC Working Group II (WGII) assesses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive ... January 2018 IPCC Working Group III (WG III) assesses options for mitigating climate change by limiting or preventing greenhouse gas emissions ... August 2017 Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves (TFI) was established by the IPCC to oversee the IPCC National Greenhouse ... November 2016 Menu With great regret that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) learned of the death of the renowned oceanographer and former co-chair of Working Group II, Dr. James McCarthy. Dr. McCarthy died on December 11, 2019 at the age of 75. James McCarthy chaired Working Group II with his Argentine counterpart Osvaldo Kanziani and produced the 2001 Climate Change Report: Consequences, Adaptation and Vulnerability, the contribution of Working Group II to the third evaluation report. He was also the lead author of the fourth evaluation report. Among other achievements, Dr. McCarthy was Professor of Biological Oceanography at Harvard University, where he also served as Director of the Museum of Comparative zoology from 1989 to 2002. In 2012, former U.S. President Barack Obama appointed him to the country's Arctic Research Commission. In 2018, Dr. McCarthy was named as the co-recipient of the prestigious Tyler Award for Environmental Achievement. His research focused on regulating plankton productivity in the ocean, especially in regions that are severely affected by seasonal and annual climate change. Born on January 25, 1944. GENEVA, November 28 (UPI) - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will attend the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 25) in Madrid December 2-13, 2019, with a broad programme of its own activities, as well as hosting official activities The IPCC Chairman, Vice-Chairs and Co-Chairs will present the results of the IPCC's special reports, published in 2019 on climate change and land, ocean and cryosphere, at events with the Scientific and Technical Consultation Support Authority (SBSTA) on 4 and 5 December at 15:00-18:00. The IPCC will also hold a business event on Science for Policy Development on 4 December at 13:15-14:45. The Co-Chairs of the National Greenhouse Gas Reserves Task Force will meet on 13:15-14:45 on 5 December to clarify the 2019 Greenhouse Gas Guidelines. The IPCC Chairman, Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs and Secretary of the IPCC will give a press conference on 4 December at 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on the sixth round of the evaluation report. The IPCC will once again have a pavilion (Hall 6) at the climate conference, where it will present about 20 events demonstrating special reports, the 2019 Clarification, the Sixth Report on the Evaluation of the Work Programme, and other IPCC activities. The IPCC-WMO Science Pavilion, together with the World Meteorological Organization and the Chilean Filatology Cortez Solari Foundation, whose support is gratefully recognized. Access to the pavilion program is available and details of the IPCC at COP25 are . To request an interview with the IPCC Chairman, Vice-Chairs, Co-Chairs or other IPCC sponsors, please write interviews@ipcc.ch. For more information please: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Jonathan Lynn, No 41 22 730 8066 or Verani zabula, No 41 22 730 8120 Notes to editors of the IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessment of climate change-related science. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to conduct policy makers' regular scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and potential future risks, as well as to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. IPCC assessments provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policy. The IPCC assessments are a key contribution to international negotiations to combat climate change. The IPCC's reports are prepared and reviewed in several stages, which guarantees objectivity and transparency. The IPCC evaluates thousands of scientific papers published annually to inform policymakers about the state of climate change. IPCC where there is agreement in the scientific community, where differences exist and where further research is needed. She doesn't do her own research. For production reports, the IPCC is mobilizing hundreds of scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from different walks of life. The IPCC Secretariat has only a dozen permanent staff. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I (the physical scientific basis of climate change); Working Group II (impact, adaptation and vulnerability); and Working Group III (Climate Change Mitigation). It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves, which develops methodology for estimating emissions and removals. All are supported by technical support units that guide IPCC assessment reports and other products. The IPCC's evaluation reports include contributions from each of the three working groups and a report on synthesis. Special reports provide a shorter assessment of specific interdisciplinary issues, which typically cover more than one working group. On the sixth evaluation cycle at the 41st session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a sixth evaluation report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. A special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius was published in October 2018, climate change and land in August 2019, and a special report on the ocean and cryosphere in the face of climate change in September 2019. Three of the Working Group's contributions to AR6 will be released in 2021, and the synthesis report concludes in April 2022. More information on AR6 synthesis DOCLADE is available here: For more information go to SINGAPORE www.ipcc.ch, October 21 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) opened a meeting on Monday to develop a outline of the synthesis report for the sixth assessment report, which will provide policymakers with the newest scientific information related to climate change in 2022. The synthesis report will include the findings of all the reports that the IPCC is working on in its current evaluation cycle for the Sixth Assessment Report. It is due to be available in 2022, a year before the first global stockpile under the Paris Agreement, when governments will revise the goals they have set under the agreement and their progress in implementing them. The meeting, organized by the Government of Singapore, runs from 21 to 23 October and brings together 80 experts from some 38 countries and members of the IPCC Bureau. It will be followed by a session of the IPCC Bureau on 24-25 October. We will make this synthesis report not only an added-value document for policymakers, providing the best available science, like all previous synthesis reports, but also a more useful resource for political leaders around the world, said IPCC Hoesung Lee, who heads the and writing a report. Over the past 12 months, the IPCC, the world's leading climate change assessment body, has released three special reports - on global warming 1.5oC, on land use, as well as on the ocean and cryosphere - and the report's methodology. Three IPCC working groups are currently preparing their contribution to the sixth assessment report to be published in 2021. At the next IPCC meeting in early 2020, a draft plan or content of the Synthesis Report will be prepared at the next IPCC meeting. Governments agreed in Paris in 2015 to respond to climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2oC above pre-industrial levels, while continuing efforts to reach 1.5oC. Each Government decides its own actions to further develop this goal, known as nationally defined contributions. They agreed to review the progress made towards that goal every five years, starting in 2023. For more information contact: IPCC Press Office: ipcc-media@wmo.int Editors' Notes on IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for evaluating the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to conduct policy makers' regular scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and potential future risks, as well as to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. IPCC assessments provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policy. The IPCC assessments are a key contribution to international negotiations to combat climate change. The IPCC's reports are prepared and reviewed in several stages, which guarantees objectivity and transparency. The IPCC evaluates thousands of scientific papers published annually to inform policymakers about the state of climate change. The IPCC determines where there is agreement in the scientific community, where differences exist and where further research is needed. She doesn't do her own research. The IPCC is mobilizing hundreds of scientists to create its reports. These scientists and officials are drawn from different walks of life. The IPCC Secretariat has only a dozen permanent staff. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I (the physical scientific basis of climate change); Working Group II (impact, adaptation and vulnerability); and Working Group III (Climate Change Mitigation). It also has a Task Force on greenhouse gas reserves, which develops methodology for estimating emissions and removals. All of them are supported by support support units IPCC assessment reports and other products. The IPCC's evaluation reports include contributions from each of the three working groups and a report on synthesis. Special reports provide a shorter assessment of specific interdisciplinary issues, which typically cover more than one working group. On the sixth evaluation cycle at the 41st session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a sixth evaluation report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. A special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius was published in October 2018, climate change and land in August 2019, and a special report on the ocean and cryosphere in the face of climate change in September 2019. Three of the Working Group's contributions to AR6 will be released in 2021, and the synthesis report concludes in April 2022. More information on the AR6 synthesis report is available here: For more information, go to www.ipcc.ch GENEVA, 18 October - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will hold a review meeting in Singapore from 21 to 23 October 2019 to develop a plan for the synthesis report for the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 SYR). The meeting will be attended by 80 experts from some 38 countries and members of the IPCC Bureau. The Synthesis Report, due in 2022, will provide policy makers with the most up-to-date scientific information pertaining to climate change, based on information from reports that the IPCC is preparing in the current evaluation cycle. It will serve as the basis for international negotiations and will be ready for the first global shareholder within the framework of the Paris Agreement in 2023. At the meeting in Singapore, a draft content of the Synthesis Report will be prepared for consideration by the IPCC at the next meeting in 2020. The synthesis report will be written under the direction of IPCC Chairman Rousung Lee. It will include findings from three special reports of the current cycle already completed: global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius, climate change and land, and the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate. It will also be based on the contents of the three Evaluation Reports of the Working Group to be published in 2021: The Basic of Physical Science; Mitigation of climate change; and consequences, adaptation and vulnerability. As a result of the meeting in Singapore, the IPCC Office will meet from 24 to 25 October 2019. These meetings are closed to the media. More information on AR6 SYR can be obtained here: Media Briefing Before the meeting, Mr. Hoesung Lee, Chairman of the IPCC will give a media briefing on October 21, 2019 8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m. local time, at the Fish Conference Room at Resorts World Center (Level 1), Sentosa. The opening ceremony of the meeting is opened by His Deputy, Mr. Masagos Sulikfi, Minister of Environment and Water of Singapore; Mr. Hoesung Lee, Chairman of the IPCC, and Mr. Abdala Moxit, IPCC Secretary, 21 October 2019 at 10:00-10:30 a.m. at the Leo at the Resorts World Centre Convention (Level 1). The media are cordially invited to participate in the opening ceremony. The symposium on sea level rise in Southeast Asia, open to the public, will be held on October 23, 2019 at 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. at the Singapore University of Management, Mochtar Riady Auditorium. The event will be hosted by Singapore's Ministry of Environment and Water (MEWR) and the Centre for Climate Research of Singapore (CCRS) with the support of the Singapore University of Management (SMU). The symposium will discuss what climate change means and, in particular, sea level rise for Singapore and the South-East Asia region. The IPCC representatives who will attend the event include Mr. Abdala Moxit, Secretary of the IPCC; Ms. Co Barrett, Vice-President of the IPCC; Mr. Gregory Flato, Vice-Chairman of the IPCC Working Group I. Other distinguished speakers at the event will include His E. Amy Hore, Senior Minister of State for Environment and Water in Singapore; Mr. Erland Koelln, Director, CCRS; Ms. Leoni Lee, Director of Energy and Climate Policy at MEWR, Mr. Winston Chow, Associate Professor, School of Social Sciences, SMU, and Ms. Estella Ho, Student Representative of SMU. To participate in the events listed above, open to the media, please contact Mr. Samuel Lee (samuel_lee@mewr.gov.sg) from the host organization. For more information contact: IPCC Press Office, Email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Editors' Notes on IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for evaluating climate change-related science. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to conduct policy makers' regular scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and potential future risks, as well as to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. IPCC assessments provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policy. The IPCC assessments are a key contribution to international negotiations to combat climate change. The IPCC's reports are prepared and reviewed in several stages, which ensures objectivity and transparency. The IPCC evaluates thousands of scientific papers published annually to inform policymakers about the state of climate change. The IPCC determines where there is agreement in the where there are differences and where further research is needed. She doesn't do her own research. The IPCC is mobilizing hundreds of scientists to create its reports. These scientists and officials are drawn from different walks of life. The IPCC Secretariat has only a dozen permanent staff. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I (the physical scientific basis of climate change); Working Group II (impact, adaptation and vulnerability); and Working Group III (Climate Change Mitigation). It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves, which develops methodology for estimating emissions and removals. All are supported by technical support units that guide IPCC assessment reports and other products. The IPCC's evaluation reports include contributions from each of the three working groups and a report on synthesis. Special reports provide a shorter assessment of specific interdisciplinary issues, which typically cover more than one working group. On the sixth evaluation cycle at the 41st session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a sixth evaluation report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. A special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius was published in October 2018. The Methodology Report 2019 Clarification 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Stocks was released in May 2019. A special report on climate and land change was published on 8 August 2019, and a Special Report on The Ocean and Cryosphere in Climate Change was published on 25 September 2019. The Working Group's three contributions to AR6 will be completed in 2021 and the AR6 Synthesis Report will be completed in the first half of 2022. For more information go to www.ipcc.ch GENEVA, October 14 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scholarship Program awarded scholarships to 12 students from developing and transition economies. The IPCC has developed a scholarship programme to enable scientists in developing countries to work on climate change research at the outset of their careers, which in turn contributes to the development of research that will be evaluated by the IPCC in future reports. Selected from more than 300 applications received in this fifth round of awards (2019-2021), 12 students: Supported by Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation: Gabriela COLORADO-RUIZ, Mexico Afriyane DIAN, Indonesia Amali, HETTIARACHCHI, Sri Lanka Yyama IDRISU, Benin Peter KABANO, Uganda Daniel CORIR, Kenya Magatte SOW, Senegal Supported by the Cuomo Foundation: Ana Carolina AMARILLO, Argentina Jabin DA, China Pedro David, FERNANDES, Argentina Li, China Igor RIBEIRO, Brazil Each scholarship award is a maximum of 15,000 euros per year 2019 to 2021. The fifth round of the award started in February 2019. Students received certificates from His Light Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco and Mrs. Elena Cuomo during an awards ceremony in Monaco on September 19, 2019. The IPCC developed its scholarship program after it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 with former U.S. Vice President Al Gore for her work in building and disseminating knowledge about climate change and laying the groundwork for response options. The IPCC has decided to invest the Nobel Prize in postpartum education for young scientists. The IPCC scholarship program is generously supported by the Prince albert II Foundation of Monaco and the Cuomo Foundation. For more information, please contact: Mxolisi SHONGWE, Program Officer, No. 41 (22) 730 8438, IPCC-SP@wmo.int Notes to Editors about the IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for evaluating climate change-related science. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policy leaders with periodic scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and risks, and to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. With regard to evaluation reports, IPCC scientists voluntarily devote their time to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about climate change drivers, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce these risks. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I, dealing with the physical scientific basis of climate change; Working Group I, which deals with consequences, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III, which deals with climate change mitigation. It also has a National Greenhouse Gas Task Force, which develops methodology for measuring emissions and removals. For more information, visit www.ipcc.ch. GENEVA, Oct 11 (AP) - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is currently working on its next comprehensive report, the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), will open the contribution of Working Group II for the first expert review between 18 October and 13 December 2019. Working Group II assesses the science of impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Review is an important part of reporting It ensures that the IPCC reports cover the most well-known scientific, technical and socio-economic findings and are representative of a wide range of independent peers, knowledge, and knowledge. developing countries. We invite experts from around the world to participate in the IPCC II Review of Climate Change Impact Impacts, Vulnerability of Socio-Economic and Natural Systems to Climate Change and Adaptation Options. Debra Roberts and Hans-Otto Purnter, co-chair of Working Group II, said in a joint statement. The first-order project is being considered by experts. As a result of the expert review, the authors are developing a second-order draft based on the comments received. The project is then reviewed by both governments and experts. The authors will prepare a final draft based on comments received during the second review. The final draft is distributed to governments during the final government review of the Summary for Policy Makers. Experts interested in working as expert reviewers and providing scientific commentary on the draft first-order contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report may register from 11 October to midnight CET on 6 December 2019 in . The examination requires self-control to be registered for consideration. Once registration has been completed and prior to access to the project, reviewers agree to the terms of the review, including the confidentiality of the project and the review materials, which are provided solely for review purposes. Projects cannot be quoted, quoted or distributed. Working Group II's contribution to the sixth evaluation report will be completed in 2021. For more information, please contact: IPCC Press Office, ipcc-media@wmo.int, No. 41 22 730 8120 or No. 41 22 730 8142 Notes to IPCC Editors Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing climate change science. 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The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I The scientific basis for climate change; Working Group II, which deals with consequences, adaptation and vulnerability; And and Group III, which works to mitigate the effects of climate change. It also has a National Greenhouse Gas Task Force, which develops methodology for measuring emissions and removals. The Sixth Cycle of Assessment, Comprehensive Scientific Assessment Reports are published every six to seven years; the latter, the Fifth Assessment Report, was completed in 2014 and became a major scientific contribution to the Paris Agreement. At its 41st session in February

2015, the IPCC decided to produce the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. At its 43rd session in April 2016, it decided to produce three special reports, a methodological report and AR6. The IPCC also publishes special reports on more specific issues between evaluation reports. A special IPCC report on the impact of global warming by 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emissions was launched in October 2018 in the context of a stronger global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. In August 2019, a special IPCC report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land use, food security and greenhouse gas flows in terrestrial ecosystems was published. A special report on the ocean and cryosphere in the face of climate change was published in September 2019. In May 2019, the IPCC published the IPCC's 2019 Clarification of the IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves, an updated methodology used by governments to assess greenhouse gas emissions and remove. The contribution of the three IPCC working groups to the sixth evaluation report will be completed in 2021. A final report on synthesis is due in 2022. For more information, visit www.ipcc.ch. Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a research fellow in the Technical Support Group (IPCC VGIG) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is in its sixth evaluation cycle. The Working Group II of the Technical Support Group (TIGI TSU), which provides scientific, technical and organizational support for the work and products of the Working Group, which focuses on the impact, adaptation and vulnerability of climate change, is working at the Alfred-Wegener Institute in Bremen, Germany. Tasks you will provide scientific support to the co-chairs of VGIA and TSU in the scientific-related activities of TSU, including assistance to the author's teams and TSU in the production of the contribution of VGION to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC You will work closely with the head of the TSU and scientific co-chairs, as well as TSU's graphic and communication teams you will report to the Director of Scientific Requirements of The PhD or ISCH IN Health, Social Sciences, Economics, Sustainability, Management or other disciplines in the scientific policy interface, preferably with a focus on climate change Experience in writing scientific reports, review and editing Proficient in written and colloquial English at the level of Science Motivation to work in a small international team with a common long term; The ability to plan, organize, and perform complex multi-back tasks; Outstanding Social Skills and Ability to Interact with the International Scientific Community High Degree of Stress Resistance and the ability to work accurately and efficiently in the face of severe time constraints Willingness to travel at national and foreign levels as needed For more information For more information, please contact Professor Hans-Otto Purner (hans.poertner@ipcc-wg2.awi.de; No 49 (471)4831-2440). The full-time position is limited to 2 years, with the possibility of further extension until the completion of the entire AR6 cycle in 2023, depending on the requirements. The salary will be paid according to the German Tarifvertrag de Effentlichen Diensten (TV'D Bund), up to the level of salary 13. The place of work will be Bremen. This characterizes AWI our scientific success - excellent research. cooperation and cooperation - intra-institution, national and international, interdisciplinary, opportunities for development - at work aimed at other positions and outside AWI. the culture of work-family reconciliation is an audit, and even more than that. our outstanding research infrastructure - ships, stations, planes, laboratories and more. the international environment is everyday contact with people from all over the world. to have influence -- fundamental research with the socio-political relevance of a flat hierarchy -- freedom and responsibility. exciting topics - also in the areas of technology, administration and infrastructure. Equal opportunities for women and men are an integral part of our personnel policy. We therefore encourage women to apply. Disabled candidates will be given preferences when equal qualifications are present. AWI promotes work-family compatibility through a variety of means. Thanks to our participation in work-life compatibility, we have been awarded a Career and Family Certificate. We look forward to your announcement! Please submit an application by 6 November 2019 exclusively online at the number Reference number 113/D/Bio-b Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change fills the position of Director of Communications and The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC WGII) is in its sixth evaluation cycle. Worker The II Technical Support Group (WGII TSU), which provides scientific, technical and organizational support for the working group's activities and products, which focuses on the impact, adaptation and vulnerability of climate change, is working at the Alfred-Wegener Institute in Bremen, Germany. The tasks you will coordinate WGII communications during the sixth IPCC evaluation cycle you will be responsible for the communications activities of WGII and TSU, including coordinating the development of outreach materials and web pages, as well as supporting scientific evaluation to provide clear communication in text and graphic materials for non-specialist outreach activities, include the organization of national and international seminars and media briefings, as well as engaging with stakeholders and outreach activities for policymakers, stakeholders, academics, students and the public you will work closely with the co-chairs of WGII, the head of TSU, the advisor on science, graphics and science groups of TSU, the authors of the WGII report, and coordinate with communications experts at TSUs Working Groups I and III and the IPCC Secretariat to support methods and products to communicate with politicians , non-specific audience and stakeholders You will work together with other contract communication experts or within the TSU to facilitate the expansion of communication you will interact with national and international media, respond to requests, and prepare authors for interview Requirements Understanding of various means of communication; Experience of qualified media processing and other information requests, demonstrated, for example, by a degree in marketing, public relations or journalism experience in science writing in an understandable, clear language avoiding the jargon of experience in communicating complex scientific concepts for a non-hastily speaking audience; The ability to translate scientific or technical text to communicate with a wider audience (e.g., frequently asked questions) Experience with press releases and media reports on scientific topics; Experience with national and international media, including from developing countries Experience in Communications Training, Media Briefings and Press Conference Experience with Online and Social Media Experience in organizing national and international outreach activities, fluency in written and spoken English, fluency in additional languages, especially German and/or one or more of the six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, French, Spanish), motivation and ability to work in a small international team with a common long-term goal Potential for effective work, respect time time Good Knowledge and Skills Experience with the UN or WMO, in particular the IPCC or UNFCCC, will be an asset for more information For more information, please contact Professor Hans-Otto Purner (hans.poertner@ipcc-wg2.awi.de; No 49 (471)4831-2440). The full-time position is limited to 2 years, with the possibility of further extension until the completion of the project, which is expected to be between 3 and 3.5 years. The salary will be paid according to the German Tarifvertrag de Effentlichen Diensten (TV'D Bund), up to the level of salary 13. The place of work will be Bremen. This characterizes AWI our scientific success - excellent research. cooperation and cooperation - intra-institution, national and international, interdisciplinary, opportunities for development - at work aimed at other positions and outside AWI. the culture of work-family reconciliation is an audit, and even more than that. our outstanding research infrastructure - ships, stations, planes, laboratories and more. the international environment is everyday contact with people from all over the world. to have influence -- fundamental research with the socio-political relevance of a flat hierarchy -- freedom and responsibility. exciting topics - also in the areas of technology, administration and infrastructure. Equal opportunities for women and men are an integral part of our personnel policy. We therefore encourage women to apply. Disabled candidates will be given preferences when equal qualifications are present. AWI promotes work-family compatibility through a variety of means. Thanks to our participation in work-life compatibility, we have been awarded a Career and Family Certificate. We look forward to your announcement! Please submit your application exclusively online by 6 November 2019 by: Reference Number 112/D/KM-b GENEVA, September 26 - Experts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will meet in New Delhi, India, September 30 to October 4, 2019 to advance their work on the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report. More than 200 experts from 65 countries come together in one week to begin the first draft of the report, which is due to be completed in July 2021. The meeting is organized by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, government of India. The IPCC III Working Group is responsible for assessing climate change mitigation- responses and addressing dangerous climate change by reducing emissions and increasing the greenhouse gas sinks responsible for global warming. The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) will address topics such as the link between consumption and behaviour and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the role of innovation and The report will be link between short- and medium-term actions and their compatibility with the long-term temperature objective of the Paris Agreement. It will assess mitigation options in sectors such as energy, agriculture, forestry and land use, buildings, transport and industry. After our previous meeting of leading sponsors in the United Kingdom, I am very pleased to be in another country, India, as part of the IPCC III Technical Support Working Group, said Priyadarshi R. Shukla, co-chair of Working Group III. The draft first order will be available for expert review from January 13 to March 8, 2020. The draft second order will be open to the Government and expert review from 13 July to 13 September 2020, together with the first draft Summary for policy makers. The IPCC panel is to consider the contribution of Working Group III to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report at the plenary session on 12-16 July 2021. Based on previous estimates of Working Group III, this report will highlight what can be done in the near future to mitigate climate change and how policy mitigation measures can be taken through policies, institutional construction and finance, said Jim Skia, co-chair of Working Group III. Efforts to mitigate impacts will be firmly enshrined in the context of sustainable development and development paths compatible with a smooth transition to zero net emissions. , he said. An agreed outline of the report can be found here. A list of the report's authors can be found here. Each of the IPCC's three working groups will contribute to the Sixth Assessment Report in 2021. The synthesis report in 2022 will include them, together with three special reports that the IPCC produces in the current evaluation cycle. It will be released in time to inform the global stockpile of the 2023 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), when countries will reconsider progress towards the Paris Agreement's goal of keeping global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, while continuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Media Briefing Monday 30 September 2019, 8:15 - 10:00 am Taj Mahal Hotel, 1 Mansingh Road, New Delhi Media are also invited to attend the opening ceremony on Monday September 30 at 9:00 - 10:00 am at the Taj Mahal Hotel, 1 Mansingh Road, New Delhi 110011, India. An advocacy event (open to the media) What are countries doing to mitigate the effects of climate change?, organized by the Center for Policy Studies (CPR) and the Institute of Energy and Resources (TERI) - 8 p.m. on Tuesday 1 October at the Indian Habitat Center, Lodhi Road, New Delhi Speakers include Karen Seto, Frederick C. Hickson Professor of Geography and Urbanization Science at Yale University; Harald Winkler, Professor, Center for Energy Studies, University The city; and Helin de Konink, Associate Professor of Innovation Research at the Department of Environmental Sciences at Radboud University. The event will be chaired by Professor Navrosh K. Dubash, Professor of the Center for Policy Studies, and Dr. Rita Matura, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Energy and Resources. Details of events and registration: www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/72926395813/ For more information please: IPCC III Technical Support Group Sigourney Luz (Communications Manager), email: IPCC.press.office.s.luz@ipcc-wg3.ac.uk Jonathan Lynn, No41 22 730 8066, email: ipcc-media@wmo.int Notes to IPCC Editors Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the body for assessment of climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide policy leaders with periodic scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and risks, and to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. With regard to evaluation reports, IPCC scientists voluntarily devote their time to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about climate change drivers, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce these risks. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I, dealing with the physical scientific basis of climate change; Working Group II, which deals with consequences, adaptation and vulnerability; and Working Group III, which deals with climate change mitigation. It also has a National Greenhouse Gas Task Force, which develops methodology for measuring emissions and removals. The Sixth Cycle of Assessment, Comprehensive Scientific Assessment Reports are published every six to seven years; the latter, the Fifth Assessment Report, was completed in 2014 and became a major scientific contribution to the Paris Agreement. At its 41st session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. At its 43rd session in April 2016, it decided to produce three special reports, a methodological report and AR6. The IPCC also publishes special reports on more specific issues between evaluation reports. Global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius has been launched, a special IPCC report on the impact of warming by 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emissions as global responses to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty October 2018. In August 2019, a special IPCC report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land use, food security and greenhouse gas flows in terrestrial ecosystems was published. A special report on the ocean and cryosphere in the face of climate change was published in September 2019. In May 2019, the IPCC published the IPCC's 2019 Clarification of the IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves, an updated methodology used by governments to assess greenhouse gas emissions and remove. The contribution of the three IPCC working groups to the sixth evaluation report will be completed in 2021. A final report on synthesis is due in 2022. For more information, visit www.ipcc.ch. MONACO, 25 September - The latest Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights the urgent need to prioritize timely, ambitious and coordinated action to address unprecedented and sustained changes in the ocean and cryosphere. The report identifies the benefits of ambitious and effective adaptation to sustainable development and, conversely, the rising costs and risks of deferred action. The ocean and cryosphere - the frozen parts of the planet - play a crucial role for life on Earth. A total of 670 million people in high-altitude areas and 680 million people in low-lying coastal areas are directly affected by these systems. Four million people live permanently in the Arctic region, and the small island developing states are home to 65 million people. Global warming has already reached 1 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels due to past and present greenhouse gas emissions. There is irrefutable evidence that this has profound consequences for ecosystems and people. The ocean is warmer, more acidic and less productive. The melting of glaciers and ice sheets leads to sea level rise, and coastal extreme events are becoming more serious. The IPCC's Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in Climate Change, approved on 24 September 2019 by the governments of the 195 IPCC member states, provides new evidence of the benefits of limiting global warming to the lowest possible level, in line with the goal set by governments in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Urgent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions limit the extent of changes in the ocean and cryosphere. Ecosystems and livelihoods that depend on them can be preserved. The open sea, the Arctic, Antarctica and the high mountains may seem distant to many, said Hung Lee, chairman of the IPCC. But we depend on them and are influenced directly or indirectly in many ways - with regard to weather and climate, food and water, trade, transport, recreation and tourism, health and well-being, culture and identity. If we drastically reduce emissions, the consequences for people and their livelihoods still be complicated but potentially more manageable for those who are most vulnerable, Lee said. We will increase our capacity to increase resilience, and there will be more benefits for sustainable development. The knowledge assessed in the report outlines the climate-related risks and challenges that people around the world face today and face future generations. It presents options for adapting to changes that can no longer be avoided, managing the risks involved and increasing resilience to a sustainable future. Assessment shows that adaptation depends on the ability of individuals and communities and the resources at their disposal. More than 100 authors from 36 countries rated the latest scientific literature related to the ocean and cryosphere in the changing climate for the report, citing about 7,000 scientific publications. The IPCC special report is a key scientific contribution for world leaders gathering in upcoming climate and environment talks, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25) in Chile in December, the Ocean and Cryosphere have been taking heat from climate change for decades, and the implications for nature and humanity are radical and serious, said Ko Barrett, Vice Chairman of the IPCC. The rapid changes in the oceans and frozen parts of our planet are forcing coastal dwellers in remote Arctic communities to fundamentally change their way of life, she added. By understanding the causes of these changes and the associated impacts, as well as assessing the options available, we can strengthen our ability to adapt, she said. A special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate provides knowledge that facilitates such solutions. Major changes in high mountains affecting downstream communities are increasingly at risk and changes in water availability, the report said. Glaciers, snow, ice and permafrost are shrinking and will continue to do so. This is expected to increase the risk to people, such as landslides, avalanches, rockfalls and floods. Small glaciers found, for example, in Europe, East Africa, tropical Tesah and Indonesia are projected to lose more than 80% of their current ice mass by 2100 under high emission scenarios. The retreat of the high cryosphere will continue to have a negative impact on recreational activities, tourism and cultural values. As mountain glaciers retreat, they also change the availability and quality of water downstream, with implications for many sectors, such as agriculture and hydropower. Changes in water availability will affect not only people in these high mountainous areas, but also communities far further downstream, said Panmao Jai, co-chair of the IPCC Working Group. adapt to changes in water supply in and outside mountainous areas, and limit the risks associated with mountain hazards, he said. Comprehensive water management and cross-border cooperation provide opportunities to address the impact of these changes in water resources. Melting ice, rising sea levels of glaciers and ice sheets in polar and mountainous areas are losing mass, contributing to higher sea level rise as well as the expansion of warmer oceans. While sea levels rose worldwide by about 15cm during the 20th century, it is now rising more than twice as fast - 3.6mm per year - and accelerating, the report said. Sea levels will continue to rise for centuries. It could reach about 30-60 cm by 2100, even if greenhouse gas emissions are drastically reduced and global warming is limited to well below 2 degrees Celsius, but about 60-110 cm if greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase strongly. In recent decades, the rate of sea level rise has accelerated, due to the growing water resources from ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, in addition to the contribution of meltwater from glaciers and the expansion of warmer seawater, said Valerie Masson-Delmott, co-chair of the IPCC Working Group I. This new assessment also revised upwards the projected contribution of Antarctic sea level to 2100. A wide range of sea level forecasts for 2100 and beyond is related to how ice sheets will respond to warming, especially in Antarctica, with major uncertainties still remaining. More frequent extreme sea level events will increase the frequency of extreme sea level events that occur, for example, during high tides and intense storms. Indicators indicate that, in any additional warming, events once a century in the past will occur annually by the middle of the century in many regions, increasing the risk to many low-lying coastal towns and small islands. Without major investment in adaptation, they would have been at an escalating risk of flooding, the report said. Some island nations are likely to become uninhabitable due to climate change in the ocean and cryosphere, the report said, but habitability thresholds remain extremely difficult to assess. The increase in tropical cyclone winds and precipitation exacerbates extreme sea level events and coastal hazards. The dangers will be further exacerbated by the increase in average intensity, storm surges and rainfall of tropical cyclones, especially if greenhouse gas emissions remain high. Different approaches to adaptation are already being implemented, often in response to floods. The report highlights the diversity of options for each context to develop a comprehensive response, anticipating the full scale of future sea level rise, said Changing ocean ecosystems Warming and changes in ocean chemistry are already disrupting species across the ocean food web, with implications for marine ecosystems and people who depend on them, the report said. To date, the ocean has taken up more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system. By 2100, the ocean will receive 2-4 times more heat than it did from 1970 to the present, if global warming is limited to 2 degrees Celsius, and up to 5-7 times as much at higher emissions. Ocean warming reduces the mixing of layers of water and, as a result, the supply of oxygen and nutrients to marine life. Since 1982, the frequency of sea heat has doubled and is increasing. It is projected to further increase the frequency, duration, scope and intensity. Their frequency will be 20 times higher when warming by 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. They will occur 50 times more often if emissions continue to increase strongly. Since the 1980s, the ocean has accounted for between 20 and 30 per cent of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions, leading to ocean acidification. Continued ocean carbon uptake by 2100 will exacerbate ocean acidification. Warming and ocean acidification, oxygen loss and changes in nutrient supplies are already affecting the distribution and abundance of marine life in coastal areas, the open ocean and the seabed. Changes in the distribution of fish populations have reduced the global catch potential. In the future, some regions, particularly the tropical oceans, will experience further declines, but in other regions, such as the Arctic, there will be an increase. Communities that are heavily dependent on seafood may face risks to food health and food security. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions will limit the impact on ocean ecosystems that provide us with food, support our health and shape our culture, said Hans-Otto Vernier, co-chair of the IPCC Working Group II. Reducing other pressures, such as pollution, will further reduce marine life due to changes in their environment while providing a more sustainable ocean. The policy framework, for example, for fisheries management and marine protected areas, offers communities the opportunity to adapt to change and minimize risks to our livelihoods, he added. Reducing Arctic sea ice, melting permafrost In the Arctic sea ice is shrinking with each month of the year, and it becomes thinner. If global warming stabilizes 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the Arctic Ocean will be ice-free only in September, the month with the lowest ice. A hundred years old. With global warming of 2 degrees Celsius, this can occur up to one year out of three. Some people living in the Arctic, especially indigenous peoples, have already adjusted their travel and hunting activities to reflect the seasonality and safety of land, ice and snow, and some coastal communities have planned to plan Their success in adaptation depends on funding, capacity and institutional support, the report said. Permafrost that has been frozen for years by warming and melting and widespread melting of permafrost is predicted to occur in the 21st century. Even if global warming is limited to well below 2 degrees Celsius, about 25% of the depth of the near (3-4 meters) of permafrost will thaw by 2100. If greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase strongly, there is a potential possibility that about 70% of permafrost could be lost. Arctic and boreal permafrost have large amounts of organic carbon, almost twice as much carbon in the atmosphere, and have the potential to significantly increase the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere if they thaw. It is not clear whether there is already a net release of carbon dioxide or methane due to the ongoing thaw of Arctic permafrost. In the future, increased plant growth may increase carbon storage in soils and offset carbon emissions from permafrost thaw, but not on the scale of major changes in the long term. Forest fires are a concern for ecosystems in most tundra and boreal as well as mountainous areas. The report concludes that significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, protection and restoration of ecosystems and careful management of the use of natural resources will preserve the ocean and cryosphere as a source of opportunities that support adaptation to future changes, limit livelihood risks and offer many additional social benefits. We will be able to keep global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels only if we make unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society, including energy, land and ecosystems, urban and infrastructure, and industry. The ambitious climate policies and emissions reductions needed to implement the Paris Agreement will also protect the ocean and cryosphere and ultimately support life on Earth, said Debra Roberts, co-chair of the IPCC Working Group II. SROCC provides the best available scientific knowledge to enable governments and communities to take action by embedding this scientific knowledge of the inevitable changes and a plausible future into their own context to limit the scope of climate risks and impacts. The report provides evidence of the benefits of combining scientific knowledge with local and indigenous knowledge to develop appropriate options for managing climate change risks and improving sustainability. This is the first IPCC report to highlight the importance of education to improve literacy in change ocean and cryosphere. The stronger and earlier we act, the more we can address the inevitable changes, manage risks, improve our lives and achieve resilience for ecosystems and people around the world - today and in the future, Roberts said. For more information The IPCC press office ipcc-media@wmo.int, No377 93 15 36 98 IPCC II technical support GROUP II tsu@ipcc-wg2.awi.de Mike Nikolai maike.nicolai@ipcc-wg2.awi.de, Notes for Editors Special Report on Ocean and Cryosphere in Changing Climate (SROCC) Special IPCC Report on Ocean and Cryosphere in Changing Climate (SROCC) is the third in a series of special reports prepared in the sixth IPCC assessment cycle. The report was produced under the joint scientific guidance of the IPCC I and II working groups with the support of The Technical Support Group Working Group II. The word cryosphere - from Greek cryos, meaning cold or ice - describes frozen components of the Earth's system, including snow, glaciers, ice sheets and ice shelves, icebergs and sea ice, ice on lakes and rivers, as well as permafrost and seasonally frozen land. The Summary for Policy Makers presents the main findings of the Special Report, based on an assessment of available scientific, technical and socio-economic literature relevant to the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate. A summary for policy makers of the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere on Climate Change, as well as additional information available in the SROCC figures, was prepared by 104 authors and editors of reviews from 36 countries, 19 of which are developing or transition economies. 31 women and 73 men. In general, the report (Final Draft) mentions 6,981 publications. The draft report received 31,176 comments from 80 countries and the EU. About IPCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing climate change science. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to conduct policy makers' regular scientific assessments on climate change, its effects and potential future risks, as well as to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies. It has 195 member states. In the same year, the UN General Assembly approved the actions of WMO and UNEP to jointly establish the IPCC. IPCC assessments provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policy. The IPCC assessments are a key contribution to international negotiations to combat climate change. The IPCC's reports are prepared and reviewed in several stages, which guarantees objectivity and transparency. The IPCC evaluates thousands of scientific papers published annually to inform policymakers about the state of climate change. The IPCC determines where there is agreement in the scientific community, where differences exist and where further research is needed. She doesn't spend her own The IPCC is mobilizing to prepare its reports Scientists. These scientists and officials are drawn from different walks of life. The IPCC Secretariat has only a dozen permanent staff. The IPCC consists of three working groups: Working Group I (the physical scientific basis of climate change); Working Group II (impact, adaptation and vulnerability); and Working Group III (Climate Change Mitigation). It also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Reserves, which develops methodology for estimating emissions and removals. All are supported by technical support units that guide IPCC assessment reports and other products. The IPCC's evaluation reports include contributions from each of the three working groups and a report on synthesis. Special reports provide a shorter assessment of specific interdisciplinary issues, which typically cover more than one working group. On the sixth evaluation cycle at the 41st session in February 2015, the IPCC decided to produce a sixth evaluation report (AR6). At its 42nd session in October 2015, it had elected a new Bureau to oversee the work on the report and the special reports to be prepared in the evaluation cycle. A special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius was published in October 2018. The Methodology Report 2019 Clarification 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Stocks was released in May 2019. A special report on climate and land change was published on 8 August 2019. The Working Group's three contributions to AR6 will be completed in 2021 and the AR6 Synthesis Report will be completed in the first half of 2022. For more information, go to www.ipcc.ch www.ipcc.ch

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