Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report

Edited by:

Robert T. Watson
The World Bank

and the
Core Writing Team

Based on a draft prepared by:

Core Writing Team

All IPCC Authors

Editorial Team
David J. Dokken, Maria Noguer, Paul van der Linden, Cathy Johnson, Jiahua Pan, and the GRID-Arendal Design Studio

Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was jointly established in 1988, by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Its present terms of reference are to:

- Assess available information on the science, the impacts, and the economics of—and the options for mitigating and/or adapting to—climate change.
- Provide, on request, scientific/technical/socio-economic advice to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Since its establishment, the IPCC has produced a series of Assessment Reports (1990, 1995, and 2001), Special Reports, Technical Papers, and methodologies, such as the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which have become standard works of reference, widely used by policymakers, scientists, and other experts and students.

This Synthesis Report completes the four-volume Third Assessment Report (TAR). It addresses specifically the issues of concern to the policymaker, in the context of Article 2 of the UNFCCC—issues such as the extent to which human activities have influenced and will in the future influence the global climate, the impacts of a changed climate on ecological and socio-economic systems, and existing and projected technical and policy capacity to address anthropogenic climate change. It explores briefly the linked nature of a number of multilateral environmental conventions. It draws on the work of hundreds of experts from all regions of the world who have in the past and at present participated in the IPCC process. As is customary in the IPCC, success in producing this report has depended first and foremost on the dedication, enthusiasm, and cooperation of these experts in many different but related disciplines.

We take this opportunity to express our heart-felt gratitude to the authors and reviewers of all the IPCC reports and Technical Papers, particularly the TAR. We thank likewise the IPCC Bureau; Dr. Sundararaman, Secretary of IPCC, and his Secretariat staff; and those staffing the Technical Support Units of the three Working Groups. We acknowledge with gratitude the governments and organizations that contribute to the IPCC Trust Fund, and provide support to the experts and in other ways. The IPCC has been especially successful in engaging in its work a large number of experts from the developing countries and countries with their economies in transition; the Trust Fund enables extending financial assistance for their travel to IPCC meetings.

We thank the Chairman of the IPCC, Dr. Robert T. Watson, for guiding the effort in completing the TAR.

G.O.P. Obasi  
Secretary General  
World Meteorological Organization

K. Töpfer  
Executive Director  
United Nations Environment Programme and Director-General  
United Nations Office in Nairobi
Preface

This Synthesis Report with its Summary for Policymakers is the fourth and final part of the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It draws together and integrates for the benefit of policy makers, and others, and in response to questions identified by governments and subsequently agreed by the IPCC, information that has been approved and/or accepted by the IPCC. It is intended to assist governments, individually and collectively, in formulating appropriate adaptation and mitigation responses to the threat of human-induced climate change.

The Synthesis Report is based mainly on the contributions of the three IPCC Working Groups to the TAR, but also uses information from earlier IPCC assessments, Special Reports, and Technical Papers. It follows the question and answer format, and is in two parts: a Summary for Policymakers and a longer document that contains expanded responses to each of the questions posed by governments. The Summary for Policymakers references the appropriate paragraphs in the longer report, while the longer report contains references to the source of the material on which the response is based—that is, the Summaries for Policymakers and chapters from previously approved and accepted Working Group contributions to the TAR and earlier IPCC reports and Technical Papers (see the accompanying box for cross-referencing nomenclature).

The procedures for approving the Summary for Policymakers and adopting the balance of the Synthesis Report were formalized by the IPCC at its Fifteenth Session (San Jose, Costa Rica, 15–18 April 1999). A draft of the Synthesis Report and its Summary for Policymakers was prepared by a team of lead authors, who were involved in preparation of the TAR, and submitted for simultaneous government/technical and expert review. The revised drafts were circulated to governments in a final distribution before approval/adoption at the IPCC’s Eighteenth Session (Wembley, United Kingdom, 24–29 September 2001).

The Synthesis Report consists of nine policy-relevant questions:

- Question 1 addresses the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is found in Article 2 (i.e., what constitutes “dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system”) and provides a framework for placing the issue of climate change in the context of sustainable development.
- Question 2 assesses and, where possible, attributes observed changes in climate and ecological systems since the pre-industrial era.
- Questions 3 and 4 assess the impact of future emissions of greenhouse gases and sulfate aerosol precursors (without specific policies to mitigate climate change) on climate, including changes in variability and extreme events and in ecological and socio-economic systems.
- Question 5 discusses inertia in the climate, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors, and implications for mitigation and adaptation.
- Question 6 assesses the near- and long-term implications of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases on climate, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors.
- Question 7 assesses the technologies, policies, and costs of near- and long-term actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Question 8 identifies the interactions between climate change, other environmental issues, and development.
- Question 9 summarizes the most robust findings and key uncertainties.

We take this opportunity to thank:

- The Core Writing Team who drafted this report and, with their meticulous and painstaking attention to detail, finalized it
- Other members of the IPCC Bureau who acted as Review Editors
- The members of the Working Groups’ teams of Coordinating Lead Authors and Lead Authors who helped with the initial drafting
- The Heads and the staff of the Technical Support Units of the three Working Groups, particularly David Dokken, Maria Noguer, and Paul van der Linden for logistical and editorial support
- The Head and the staff of the GRID office at Arendal, Norway—Philippe Rekacewicz in particular—for working with the author team on the graphics contained in the Synthesis Report
- The staff of the IPCC Secretariat for innumerable administrative tasks performed.

The Synthesis Report with its Summary for Policymakers is published here in a single volume together with the Summaries for Policymakers and Technical Summaries of the Working Group contributions to the TAR, as well as a comprehensive, consolidated glossary. The Synthesis Report is also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish—the other official languages of the IPCC. The Synthesis Report is also available as a stand-alone publication, as are discrete brochures consisting of the Summaries for Policymakers, Technical Summaries, and glossaries of the respective Working Group reports. The full English text of all four volumes comprising the Third Assessment Report has been published in both print and digital form, with searchable versions available on CD-ROM and at http://www.ipcc.ch.

R.T. Watson
IPCC Chair

N. Sundararaman
IPCC Secretary
This report intends to (i) identify significant drivers of internal migration in different countries and regions, and assess their impacts on urbanization and poverty reduction; (ii) examine the interconnection between internal and international migration; (iii) highlight the positive contributions of internal migration; (iv) emphasize the need for generating useful data on internal migration; and (v) summarize some of KNOMAD’s findings that might.