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Rapid action against climate change needed: UN panel

Failing to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius will result in irreversible impact on certain ecosystems, says the IPCC in a report; warns of a 'rapidly closing window of opportunity'

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health and there is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said in a report on Monday.

The UN panel does not itself undertake scientific assessments but only evaluates the state of scientific evidence on various aspects of climate change. The current report does not weigh in on new scientific evidence but synthesises findings from three working groups. It also integrates evidence from three special reports during the sixth assessment cycle.

Future reports of the IPCC aren't expected until 2030 and that's already marked out as a boundary



Mainstreaming equitable climate action will not only reduce damages for nature, it will also provide wider benefits. AFP

point year beyond which - if significant action to cut emissions are not taken - it would be impossible to prevent the earth from heating 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial levels.

"Overshooting 1.5°C will result in irreversible adverse impacts on certain ecosystems with low resilience, such as polar, mountain, and coastal ecosystems, impacted by ice-sheet, glacier melt, or by accelerating and higher

committed sea level rise," the IPCC said in the report.

Certain future changes are "unavoidable and/or irreversible" but could be limited by deep, rapid and sustained global greenhouse gas emissions reduction, it added.

"Mainstreaming effective and equitable climate action will not only reduce losses and damages for nature and people, it will also provide wider benefits," IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee said in a statement.

"This synthesis report underscores the urgency of taking more ambitious action and shows that, if we act now, we can still secure a liveable sustainable future for all."

Climate justice

"Climate justice is crucial because those who have contributed least to climate change are being disproportionately affected," Aditi Mukherji, one of the 93 authors of the report, said.

Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav tweeted that India "welcomed" the report and it "reaffirmed" the principle that historically few developed rich countries were responsible for the crisis. "Role of unsustainable lifestyles and patterns of consumption have been emphasized... current (financial) flows are inadequate and this includes the promised but never received \$100 billion," he said.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

It is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change.

It was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

IPCC assessments provide a scientific basis for governments at all levels to develop climate related policies, and they underlie negotiations at the UN Climate Conference – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

What is the Assessment Report of IPCC?

The Assessment Reports, the first of which had come out in 1990, are the most comprehensive evaluations of the state of the earth's climate.

Every few years (about 7 years), the IPCC produces assessment reports.

Scholars, experts from SCO countries discuss ways to revive Buddhist culture

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):

SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organization.

It's a Eurasian political, economic and military organization aiming to maintain peace, security and stability in the region.

It was created in 2001.

The SCO Charter was signed in 2002, and entered into force in 2003.



Genesis:

Prior to the creation of SCO in 2001, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were members of the Shanghai Five.

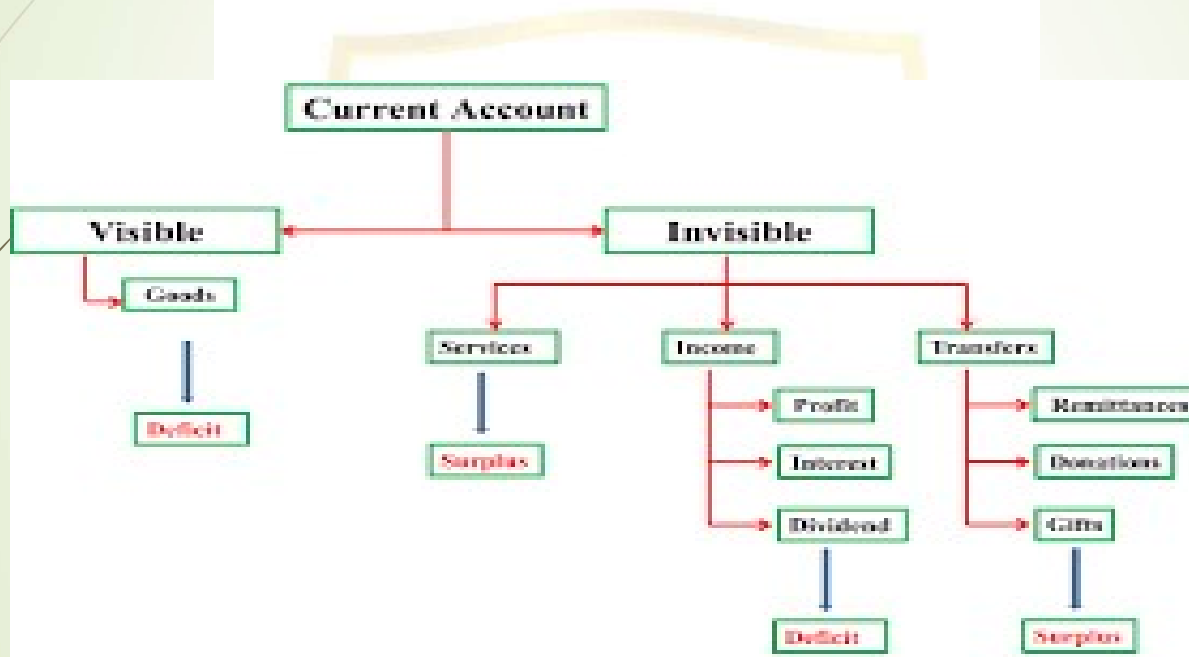
Shanghai Five (1996) emerged from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks which the four former Soviet republics held with China to ensure stability along the borders.

Following the accession of Uzbekistan to the organization in 2001, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.

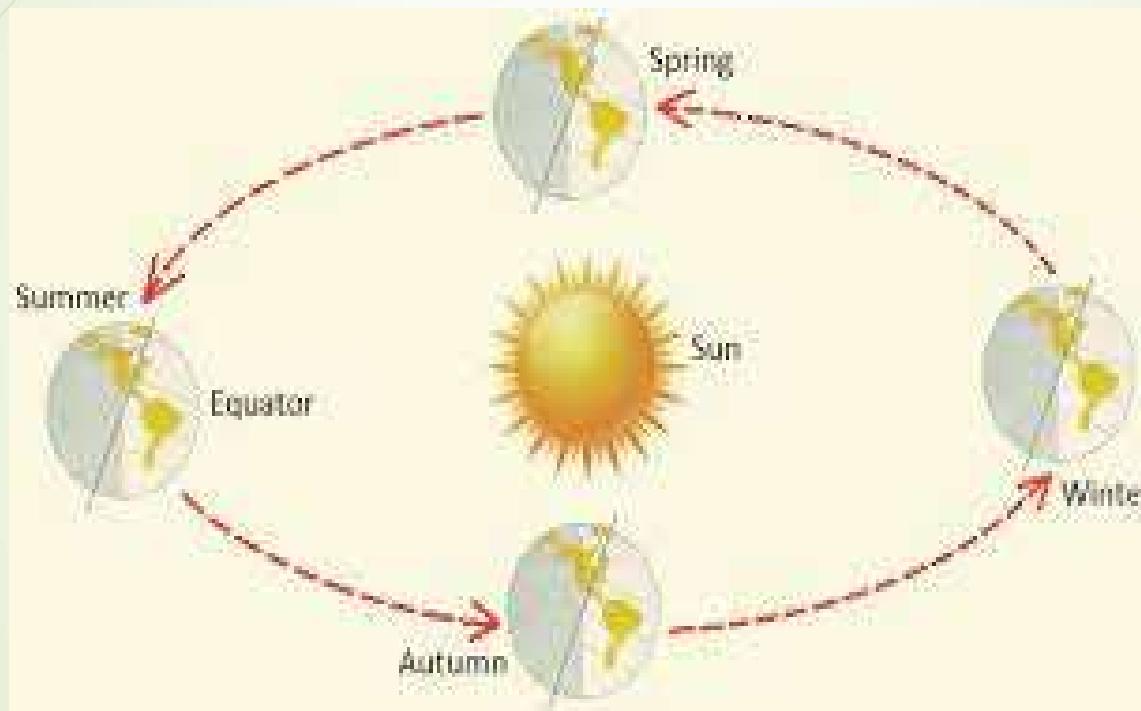
India and Pakistan became members in 2017.

On 17th September, 2021, it was announced that Iran would become a full member of the SCO.

CAD to narrow, bolster rupee against global risks: FinMin



The March equinox happened at 2:54 am today (March 21), marking the end of winter in the northern hemisphere and the end of summer in the southern hemisphere



THANK YOU

