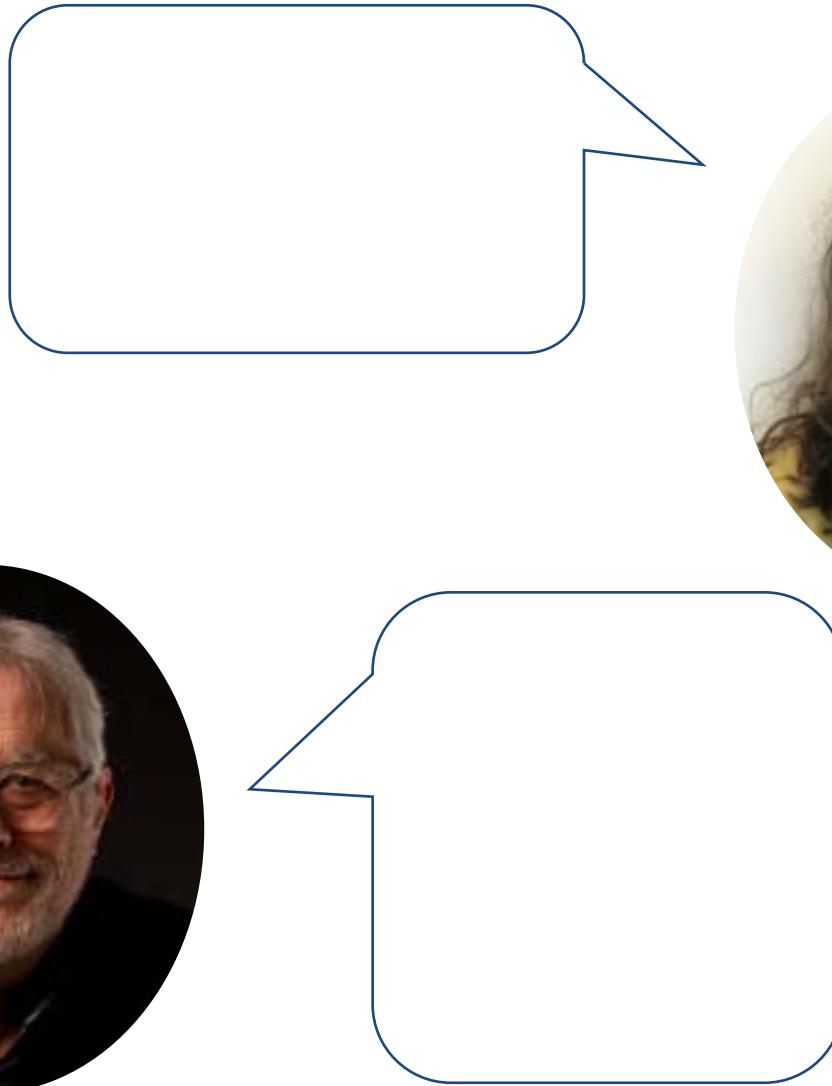


- **Le 7e cycle d'évaluation du GIEC : processus et défis scientifiques, une perspective du groupe de travail I**
- **Robert Vautard**
Co-président du groupe de travail I
- **Yona Silvy,**
Coordinatrice scientifique, Technical Support
Unit du groupe de travail I

Une présentation à deux voix, sur deux générations



Une présentation à deux voix, sur deux générations



Raconte-moi une
histoire !



les histoires du
père Castor

Une présentation à deux voix, sur deux générations



Ça sert à quoi le GIEC ?
Ça existe depuis quand ?
Ça fonctionne comment ?





Histoire | Evolution du GIEC

(...) le GIEC a pour objectif de fournir aux gouvernements à tous les niveaux des informations scientifiques qu'ils peuvent utiliser pour élaborer des politiques climatiques. Les rapports du GIEC constituent également une contribution essentielle aux négociations internationales sur le changement climatique.

IPCC jointly established by WMO and UNEP	First Assessment Report Led to creation of UNFCCC in 1994	Second Assessment Report Kyoto Protocol	Third Assessment Report Focus attention on adaptation to climate change	Fourth Assessment Report 2°C Limit Nobel Peace Prize	Fifth Assessment Report Paris Agreement - 2015	Sixth Assessment Report First Global Stocktake - COP28
1988	1990	1995	2001	2007	2014	2023

GROWTH IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

INCREASE IN STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

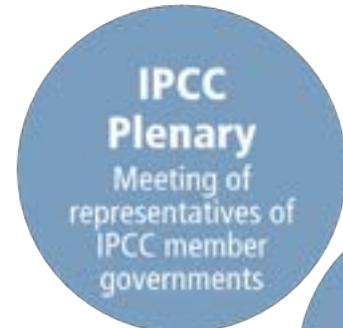
GROWING PUBLIC AWARENESS



Structure du GIEC

Intergovernmental Panel

The 195 member governments appointing National Focal Points



Working Groups and TFI

The three Working Groups and the TFI form the basis of the operational branch of producing the reports



Scientists and experts

Scientists and experts from around the world are involved in the preparation of IPCC reports.



Secretariat

Oversees the process and provides support

Technical Support Units (TSUs)

Each Working Group and the TFI is supported by a TSU



Co-presidents des 3 WG et de la TFI



SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE



Novembre 2023

Le WGI



WGI Bureau

WGI TSU, hébergée par l'ENS Paris-Saclay / CMA Beijing





Décisions par consensus en plénière

SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE



Discussions
Bureau WGI



Huddle



Coup de marteau



Préparation
avec l'équipe

Hangzhou, février 2025



La production du Rapport | Dix Etapes

SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

UN
WMO
environnement
programme

1 Cadrage



Le plan du rapport est rédigé et développé par des experts nommés par les gouvernements et les organisations observatrices.

2 Accord sur le plan



Le Panel se met d'accord sur le plan.

3 Nomination des Auteurs



Les gouvernements et organismes observateurs nomment les auteurs potentiels

4 Selection des Auteurs



Le bureau sélectionne les auteurs.

5 Revue des Experts – première version (FOD)

Les auteurs produisent la première version du rapport, qui est relue par les rapporteurs.

6 Revue Gouvernementale et d' Experts – Seconde version (SOD)

La deuxième version du rapport et la première version du résumé à l'intention des décideurs (SPM) sont examinées par les gouvernements et les experts.

7 Version finale et SPM

Les auteurs préparent la version finale du rapport et du SPM qui sont envoyés aux gouvernements.

8 Revue Gouvernementale et version finale du SPM

Les gouvernements examinent le projet final en vue de son approbation.

9 Approbation du Rapport

Le panel approuve le SPM et accepte les rapports.

10 Publication du Rapport



Le 7ème Cycle (AR7)

Election du Bureau du GIEC
(Juillet 2023)
Nairobi

Decision du plan de travail
(Janvier 2024)
Istanbul

2023

2024



2027

(tbc)

2029





Le 7ème Cycle (AR7)

Election du Bureau du GIEC
(Juillet 2023)
Nairobi

Decision du plan de travail
(Janvier 2024)
Istanbul



Rapport Spécial

Sur le changement climatique et les villes



Rapport Méthodologique

Sur les espèces à courte durée de vie



Rapport Méthodologique

Sur les méthodologies d'élimination du CO₂, de séquestration, utilisation et stockage du carbone



2023

2024



2027

(tbc)

2029

Produits de l'AR7



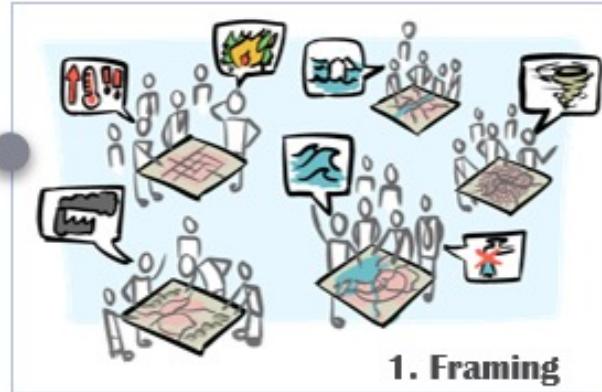
Okay donc l'AR6 était encore tout frais qu'un nouveau cycle avait déjà commencé.
Est-ce qu'on va juste faire tout pareil qu'avant ?
Est-ce que le groupe 1 a encore des choses à contribuer pour l'action climatique ?



Un rapport spécial sur le changement climatique et les villes



1. Cities in the context of climate change: framing of the report



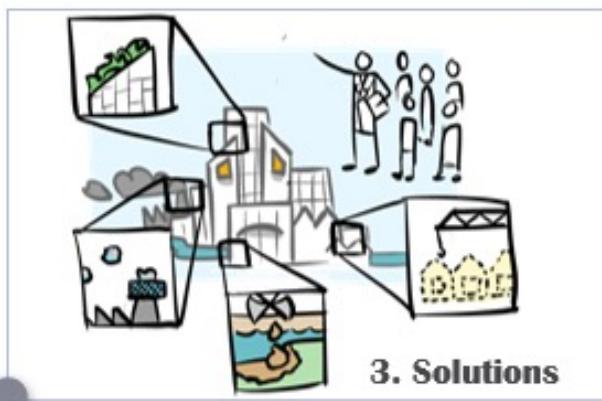
1. Framing

2. Cities in a changing climate: trends, challenges and opportunities



2. Diagnosis

3. Actions and solutions to reduce urban risks and emissions



3. Solutions

Chapter outline of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities



4. Enabling

4. How to facilitate and accelerate change



5. Demonstration

5. Solutions by city types and regions



Des défis WGI persistent pour l'AR7 !

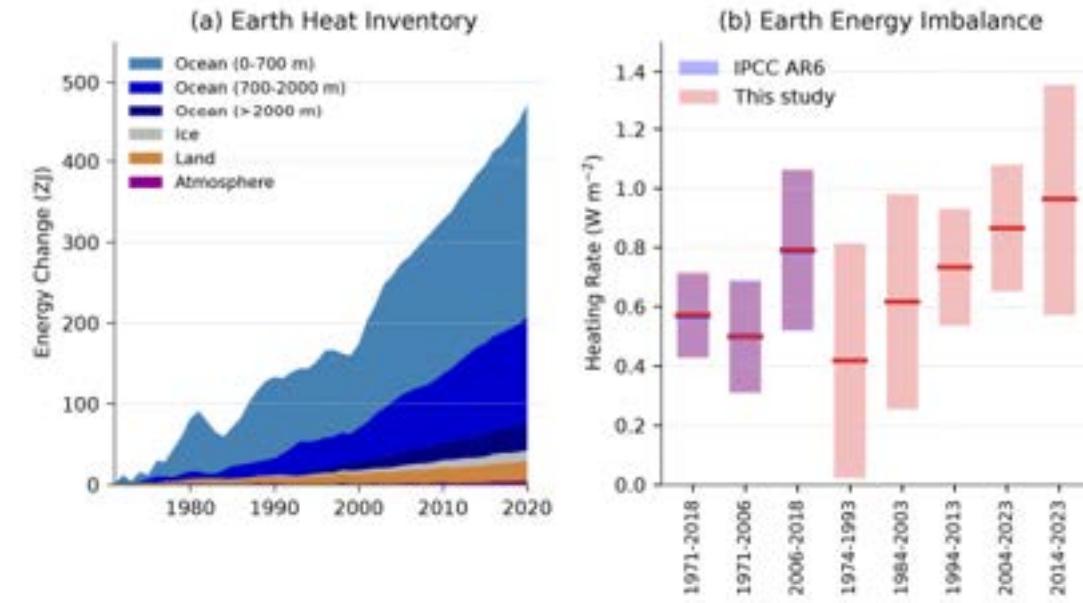
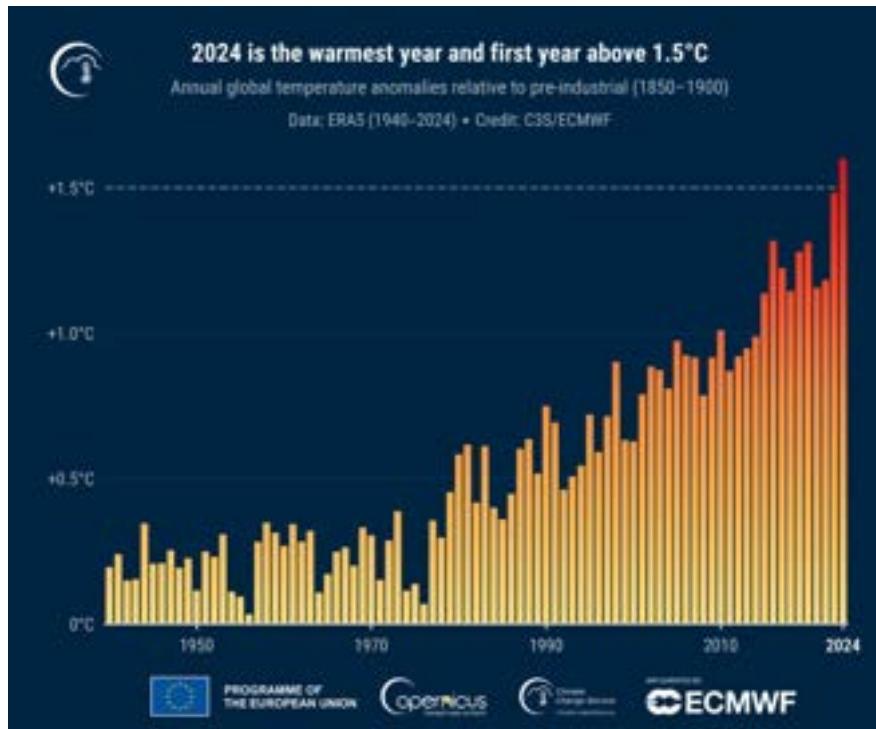
1. Comment interpréter les évolutions récentes et les modèles les prédisent-elles ?

Comprendre les évolutions globales reste un défi



De nombreuses questions :

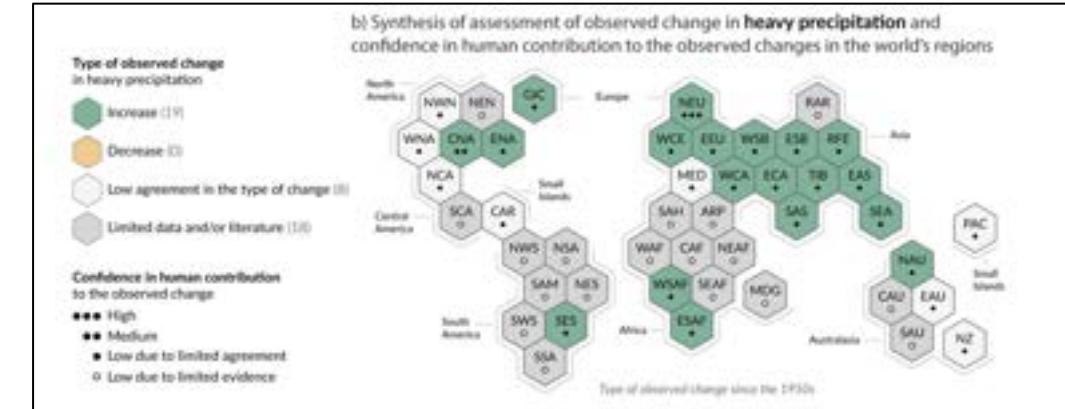
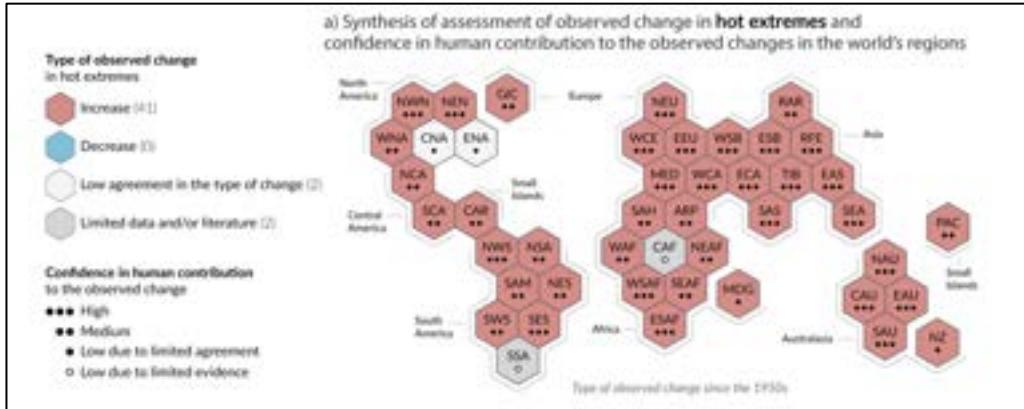
- Evolutions récentes
- Déséquilibre énergétique
- Impact des aérosols
- Albedo, nuages
- Rétroactions



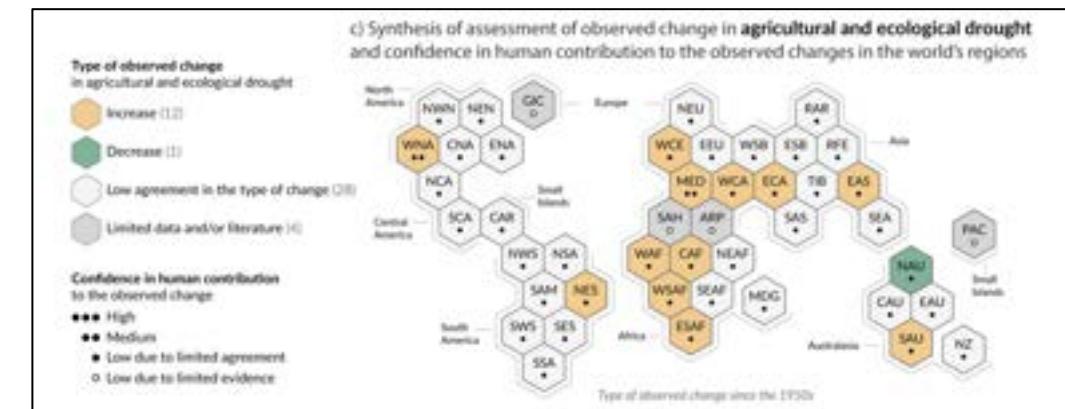
Forster et al., 2024



Bien davantage d'information climatique régionale



Bien davantage de régions couvertes, et les événements extrêmes combinés et en cascade



Peut-être beaucoup plus de "CIDs" à couvrir



Table 12.4 | Summary of confidence in direction of projected change in climatic impact-drivers in Asia, representing their aggregate characteristic changes for mid-century for scenarios RCP4.5, SSP2-4.5, SRES A1B or above within each AR6 region (defined in Chapter 1), approximately corresponding (for CIDs that are independent of sea level rise) to global warming levels between 2°C and 2.4°C (see Section 12.4 for more details of the assessment method). The table also includes the assessment of observed or projected time-of-emergence of the CID change signal from the natural interannual variability if found with at least medium confidence in Section 12.5.2.

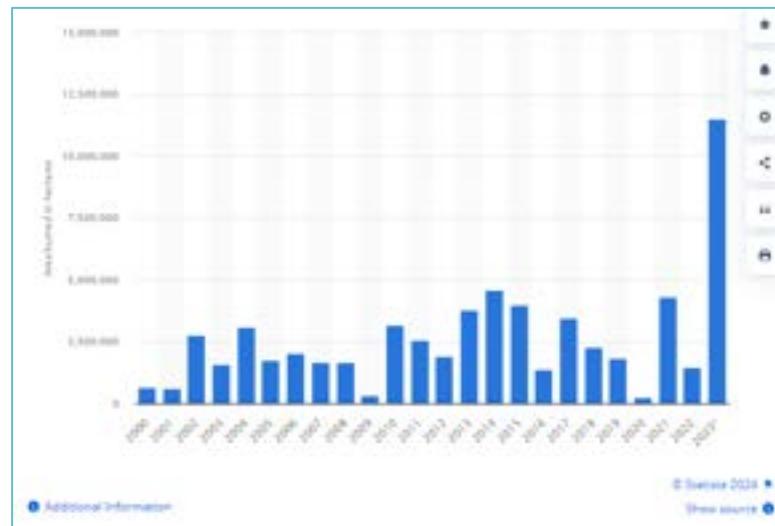
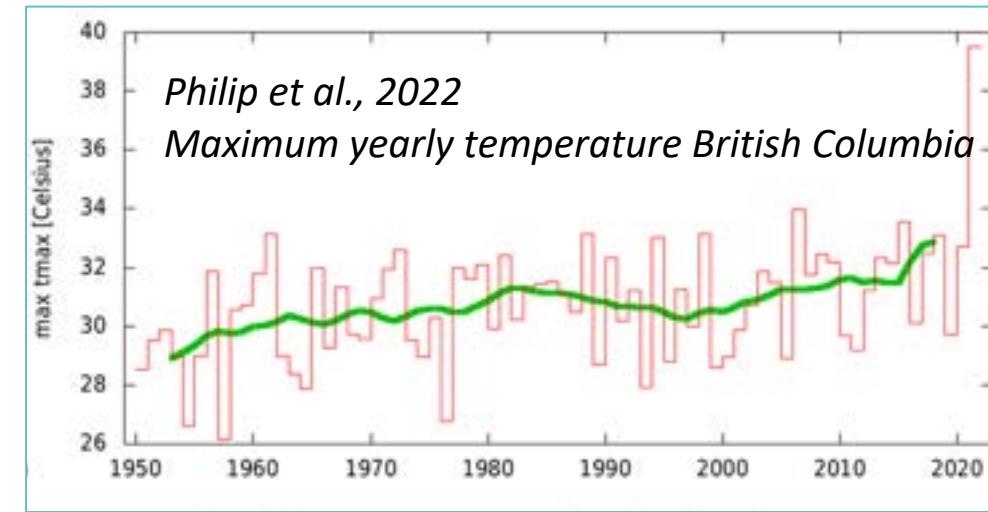
Region	Climatic Impact-driver											
	Heat and Cold		Wet and Dry			Wind		Snow and Ice		Coastal and Oceanic		Other
Arabian Peninsula (ARP)	•	•	•	•	•	5				1	1	•
West Central Asia (WCA)	•	•	•	•	•					1.2	1.2	•
West Siberia (WSB)	•	•	•	•	•							•
East Siberia (ESB)	•	•	•	•	•							•
Russian Far East (RFE)	•	•	•	•	•					1.2	1.2	•
East Asia (EAS)	•	•	•	•	•		3			1.2	1.2	•
East Central Asia (ECA)	•	•	•	•	•							•
Tibetan Plateau (TIB)	•	•	•	•	•							•
South Asia (SAS)	•	•	•	•	4					1	1.2	•
South East Asia (SEA)	•	•	•	•			3			1.2	1.2	•

1. Along sandy coasts and in the absence of additional sediment sinks/sources or any physical barriers to shoreline retreat.
 2. Substantial parts of the coasts in these regions are projected to prograde if present-day ambient shoreline change rates continue.
 3. Tropical cyclones decrease in number but increase in intensity.
 4. High confidence of decrease in Indonesia (Atlas 5.4.5).
 5. Medium confidence of decreasing in summer and increasing in winter.
- Already emerged in the historical period (medium to high confidence)
 - Emerging by 2050 at least in scenarios RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5 (medium to high confidence)
 - Emerging after 2050 and by 2100 at least in scenarios RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5 (medium to high confidence)

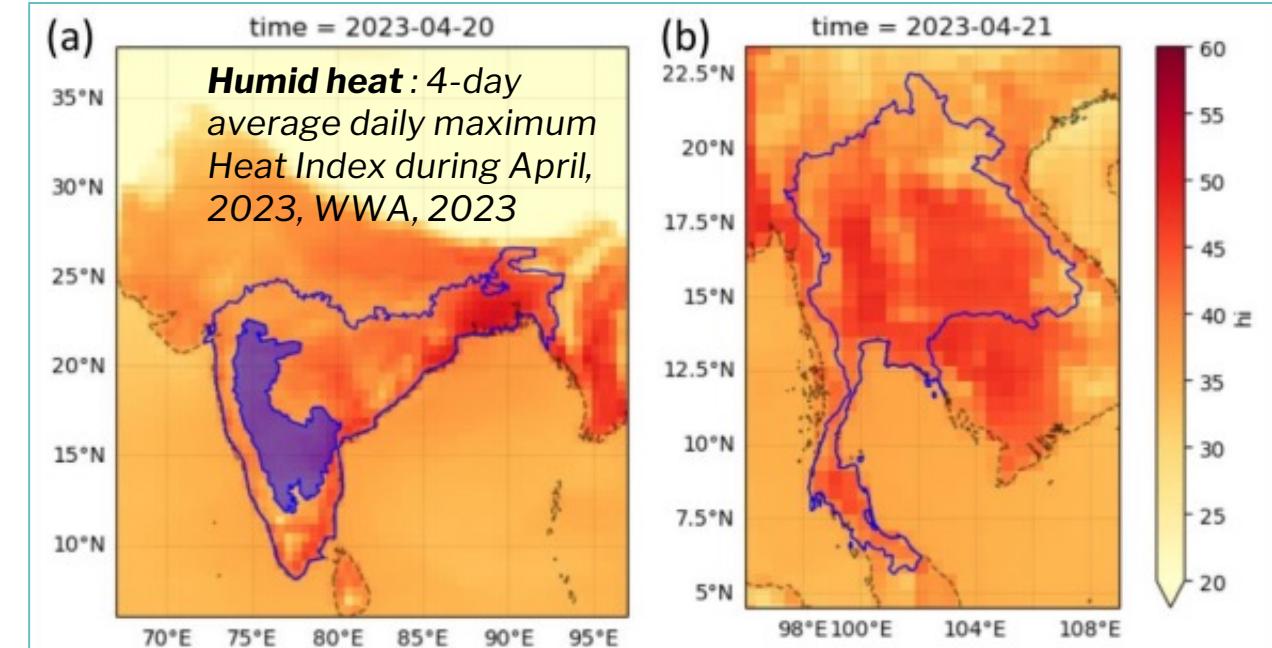
High confidence of decrease Medium confidence of decrease Low confidence in direction of change Medium confidence of increase High confidence of increase Not broadly relevant



Un autre sujet émergent: les extrêmes qui battent les records "de loin"



2023 Fires: Burned area in Canada (ha)





Autres avancées à l'échelle régionale attendues pour l'AR7

- Ensemble de projections kilométriques, convection, terrain complexes
- Ensemble de projections pour le climat urbain
- Régions: océans et mers régionales
- Utilisation de l'information régionale, littéracie climatique
- Diversité des sources [incl. IK and LK], davantage de rapports régionaux ou nationaux

Bon, et vous les jeunes, il y
a quoi de nouveau dans la
communauté ? Quels sont
les futurs possibles ?



Des défis WGI persistent pour l'AR7 !

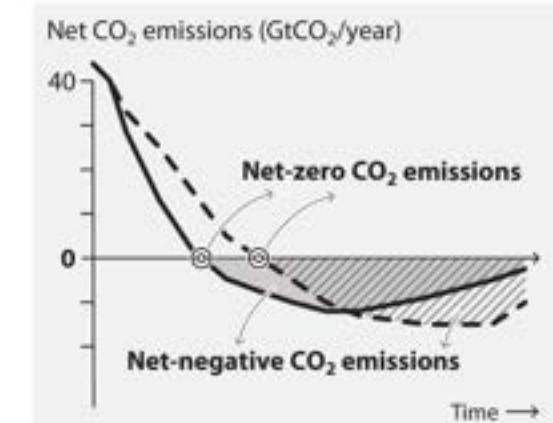
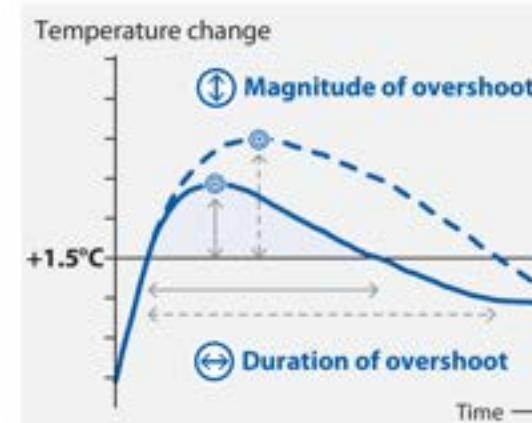
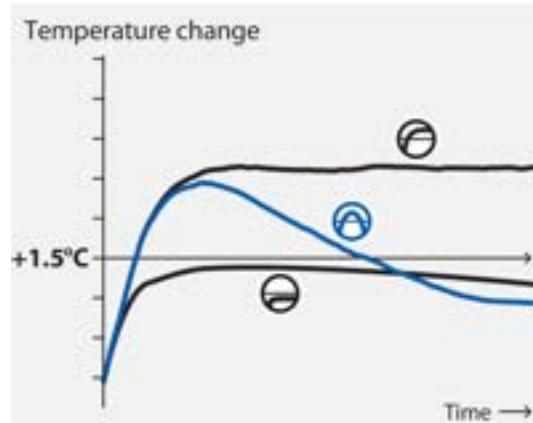
2. Quelles évolutions futures ?



Faisabilité et conséquences d'un overshoot

- Conserver objectif de 1,5°C = retour de la température après dépassement temporaire
→ émissions négatives
- Conséquences et risques comparés à un monde qui ne dépasse pas 1,5°C ?
Quels éléments sont (ir)réversibles ? A quelles échelles de temps ?
- Conséquences et risques comparés à un monde stabilisé à un réchauffement supérieur ?
- Faisabilité et déploiement à l'échelle des émissions négatives par CDR; rétroactions ?
- Conséquences et risques des émissions négatives ?

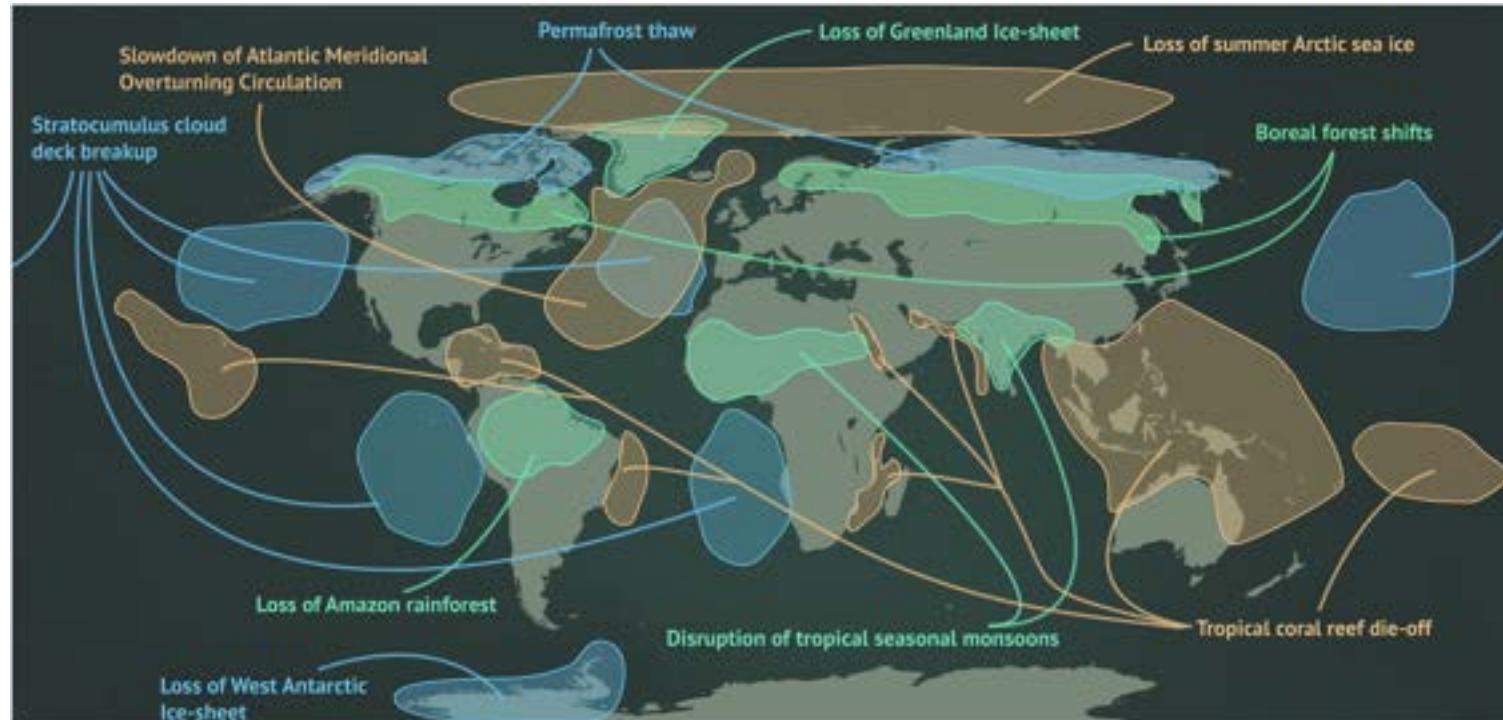
In an **overshoot** pathway, temperature first exceeds a specified level of global warming and then returns to or declines below that level again within a specified time period





Evénements abruptes, à forts impacts, et points de bascule

- Réduire l'incertitude sur les seuils critiques
- Comprendre les impacts et leurs échelles de temps
- Cascade de risques à comprendre et quantifier jusqu'à l'échelle régionale
- Indicateurs d'alerte précoce





Des défis WGI persistent pour l'AR7 !

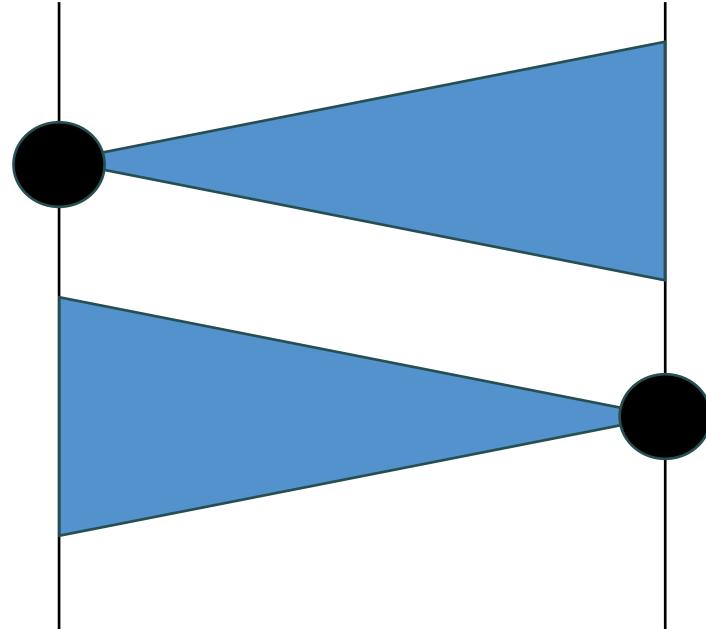
3. De nouveaux exercices de modélisation pour répondre à ces questions



Nouveau cadre de modélisation par niveau de réchauffement

Forçage

T globale



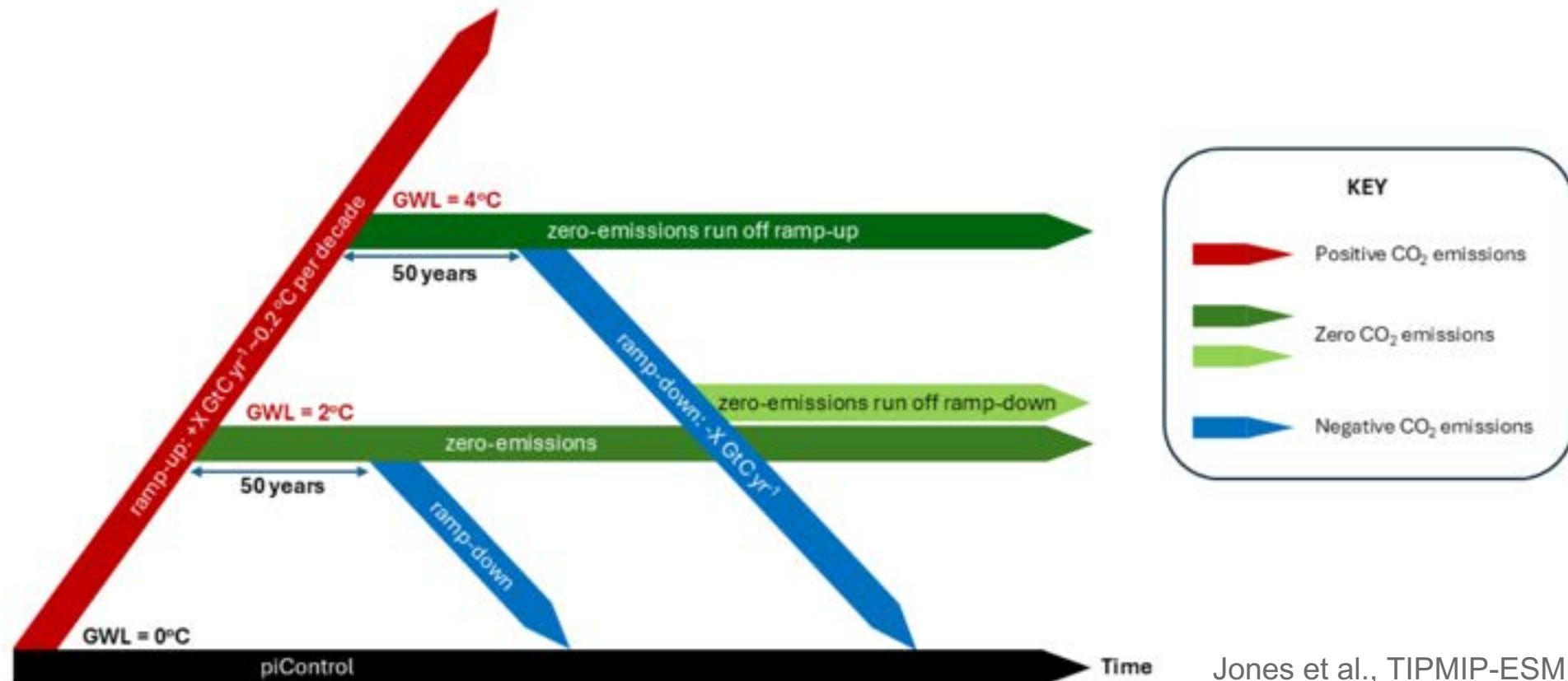
Approche usuelle
“forward”

Approche par
niveaux de
réchauffement

Combien d'émissions pour
atteindre 1,5 °C, 2°C, 3°C,
etc... dans chaque modèle ?

Passage des ESMs en mode “emission-driven” (vs. “concentration-driven”)
→ contrôle du réchauffement

Exemple : TIPMIP



Jones et al., TIPMIP-ESM (preprint)

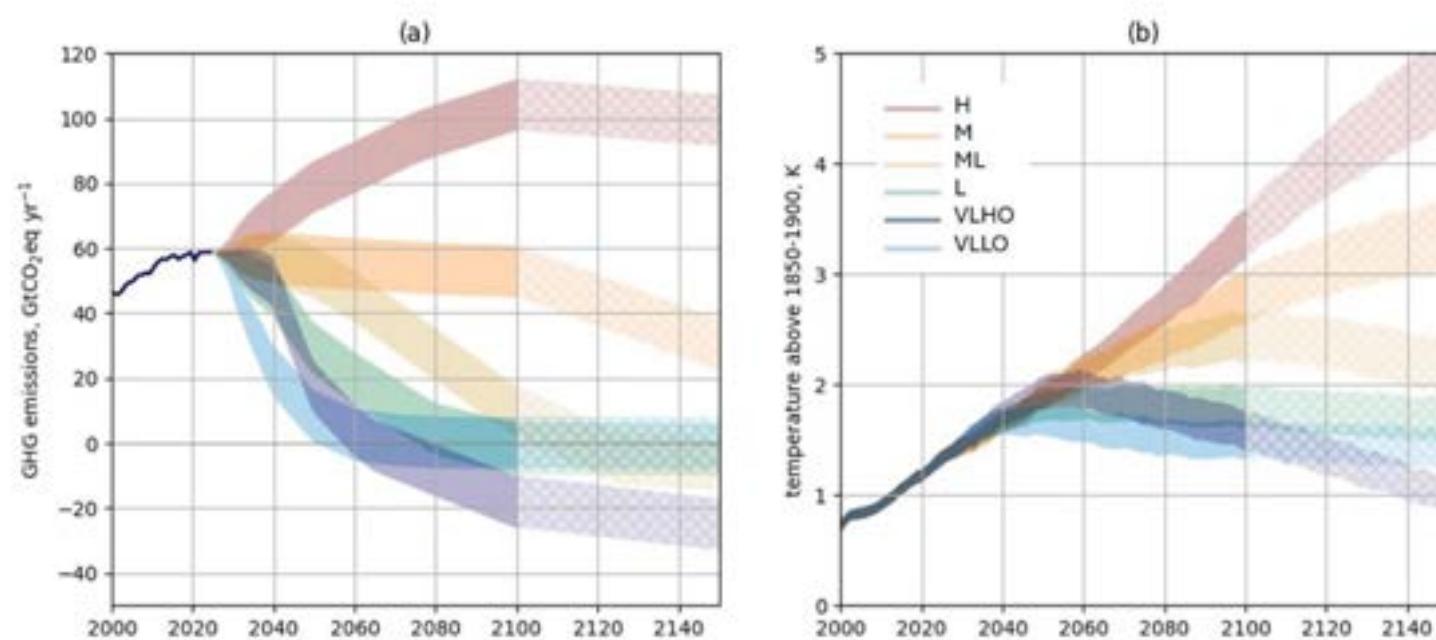
Cadre commun pour étudier

- les effets d'un climat stabilisé à différents niveaux de réchauffement
- les conséquences d'un overshoot
- les risques de points de bascule et leurs impacts en fonction du niveau de réchauffement
- les potentialités de réversibilité quand le réchauffement est réduit



De nouveaux scénarios

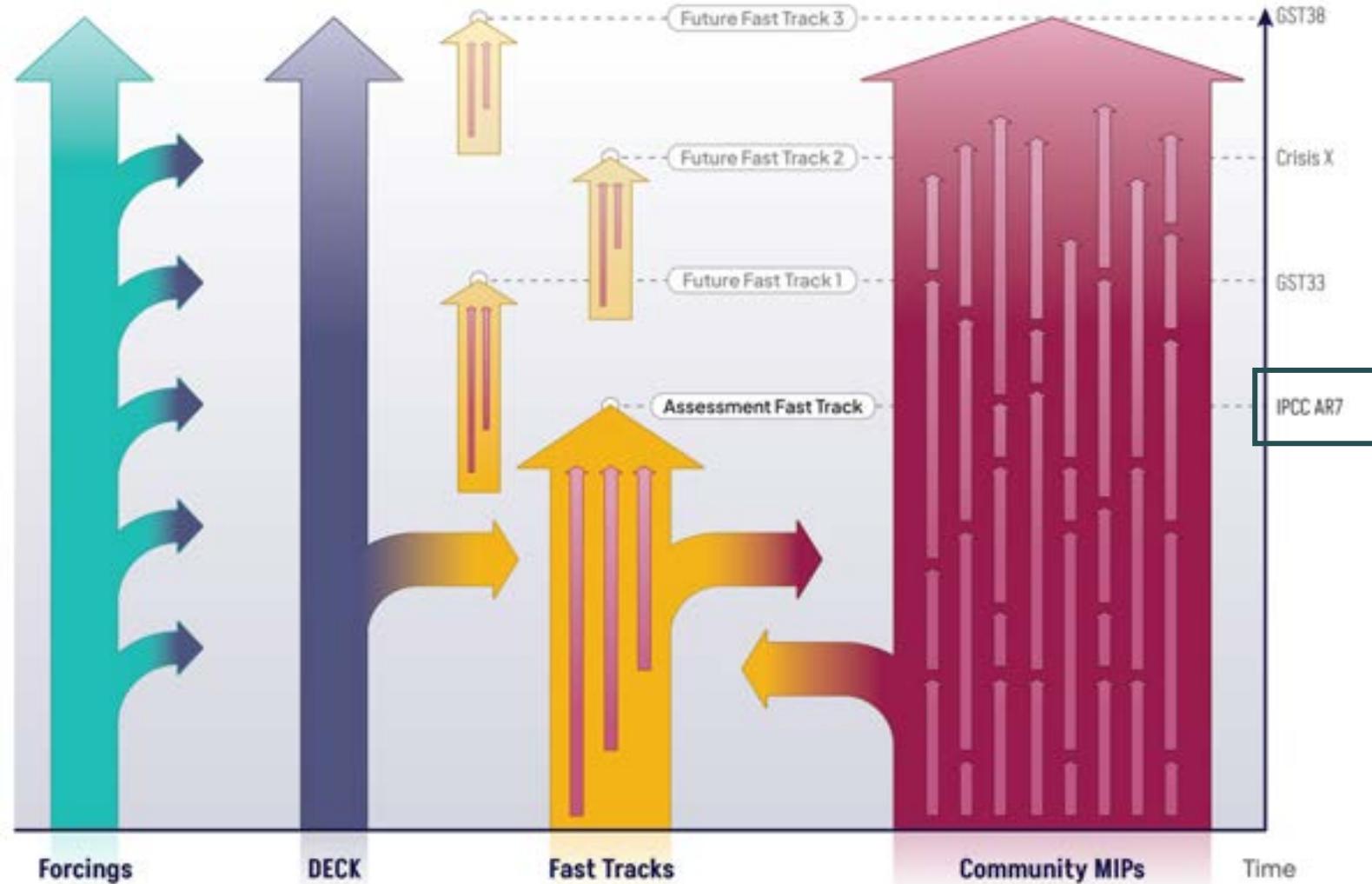
- Mise à jour avec les émissions récentes (2015-2025)
- Des trajectoires d'émissions plus plausibles et cohérentes et couvrant un spectre de possibles
- Passage en emission-driven → cycle C interactif → meilleure représentation de l'incertitude
- Extensions jusqu'en 2500 pour évaluer les effets à très long terme
- Outils plus diversifiés avec une hierarchie de modèles allant jusqu'au machine learning





CMIP7 pour l'AR7

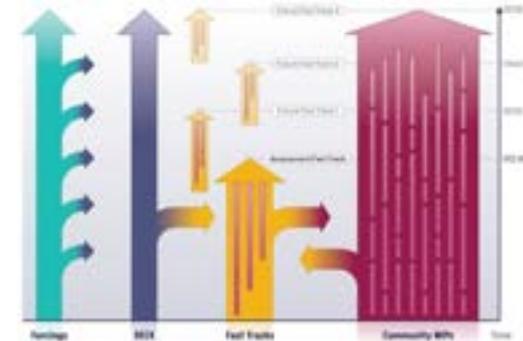
SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE



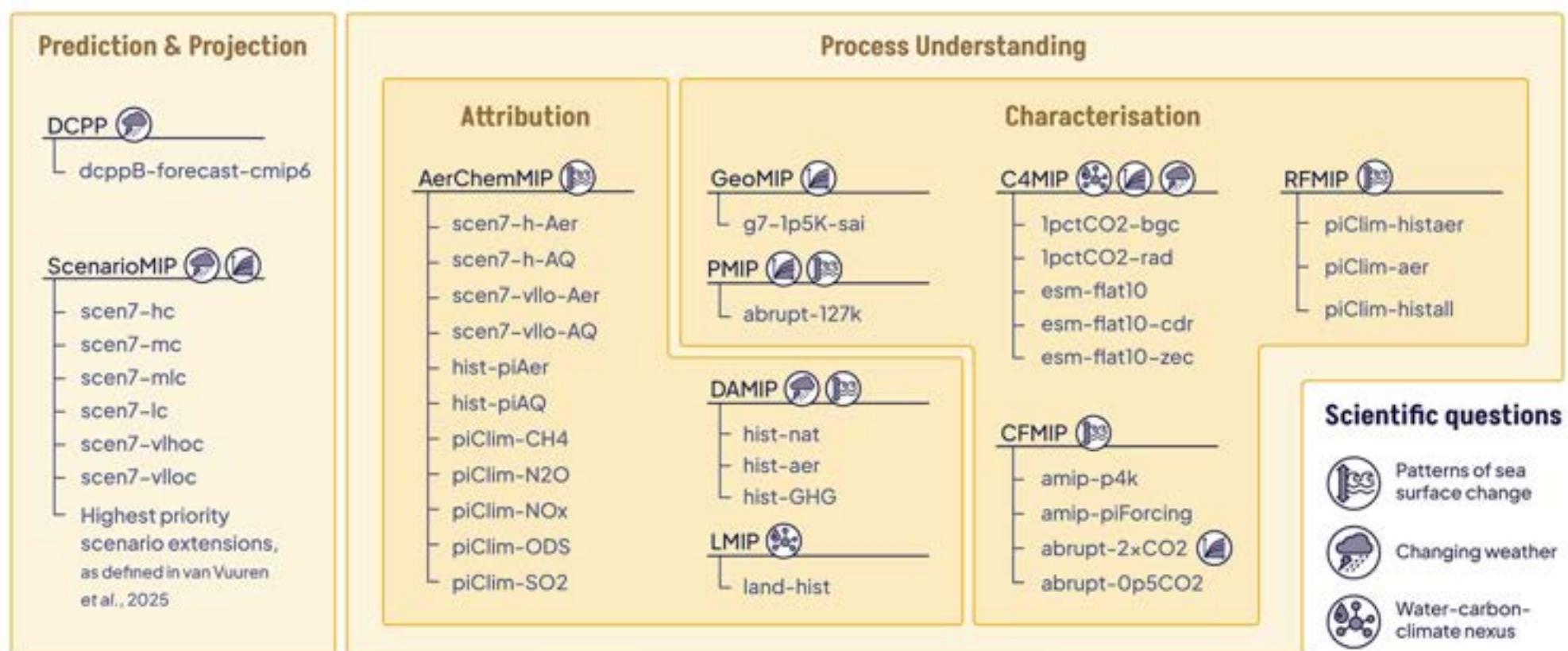
Dunne et al. 2025



CMIP7 pour l'AR7



SEVENTH ASSESSMENT CYCLE



Assessment Fast Track

Ça en fait des défis...
Alors, comment le rapport
principal va y répondre ?





Chapter

1

Framing, methods and knowledge sources

Global & large scale

2

Large-scale changes in the climate system and their causes

Regional

3

Changes in regional climate and extremes, and their causes

4

Advances in process understanding of Earth system changes

= Core Chapters

= xWG Elements

= Focus/Deep Dive

Current status and trends

5

Scenarios and projected future global temperatures

6

Global projections of Earth System responses across timescales

7

Projections of regional climate and extremes

8

Abrupt changes, low-likelihood high impact events and critical thresholds, including tipping points, in the Earth system

Futures

9

Earth system responses under pathways towards temperature stabilization, including overshoot pathways

10

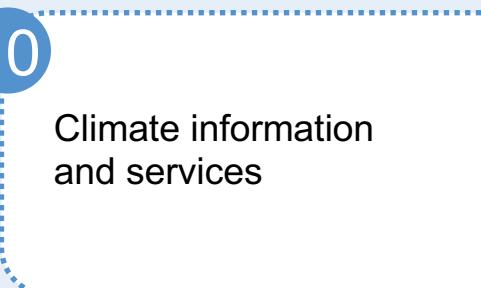
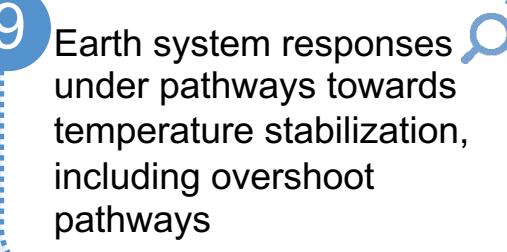
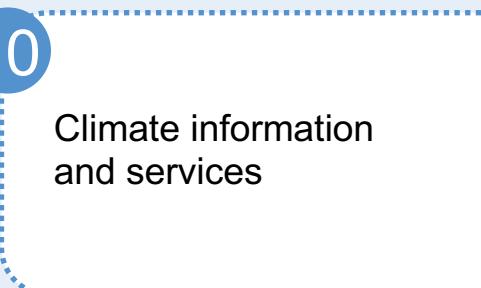
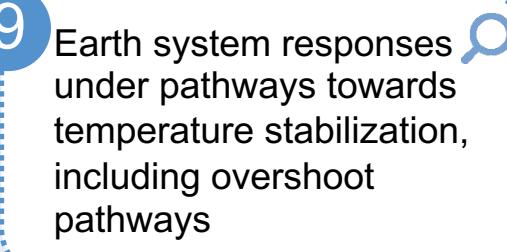
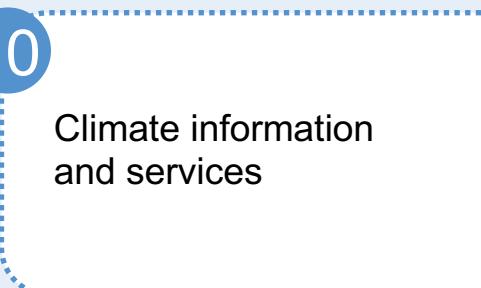
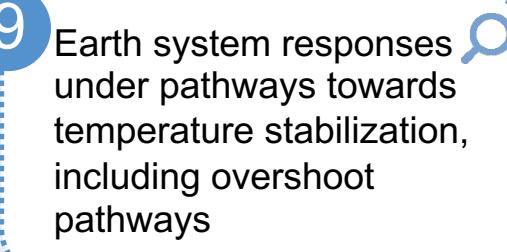
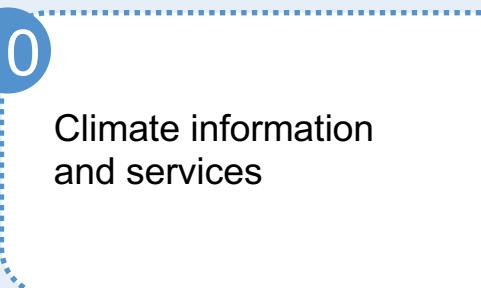
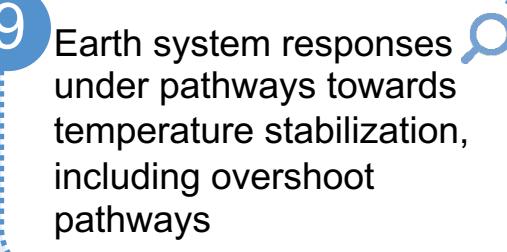
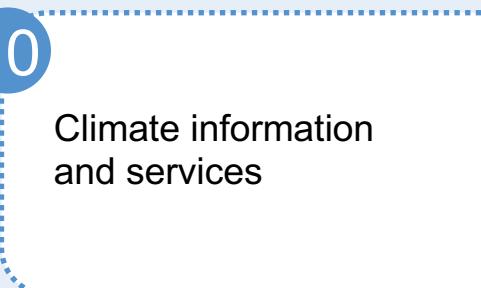
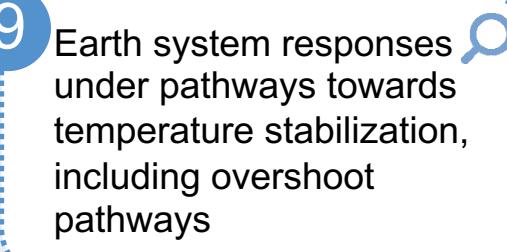
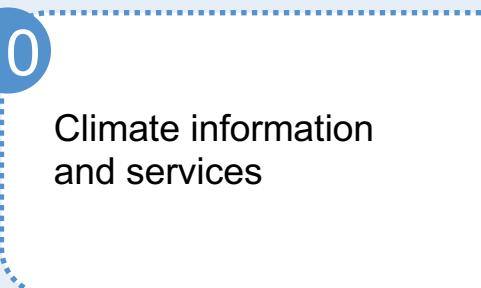
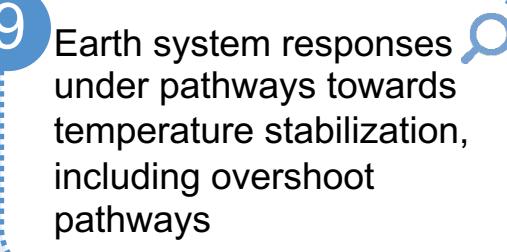
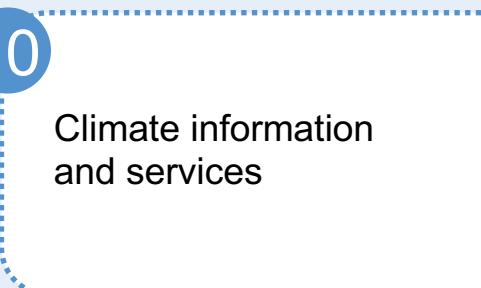
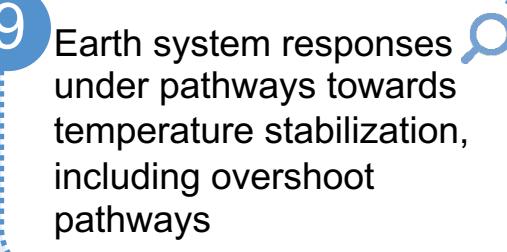
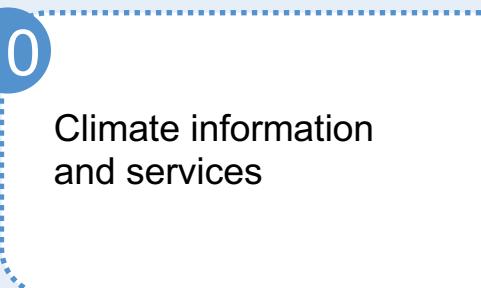
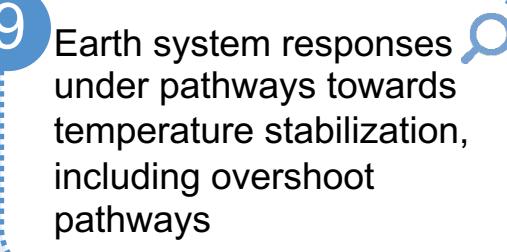
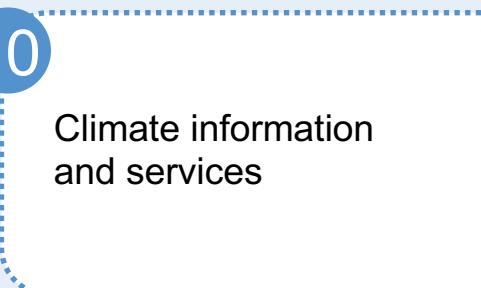
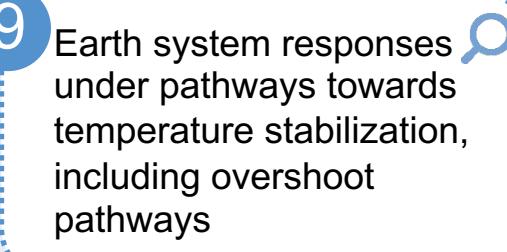
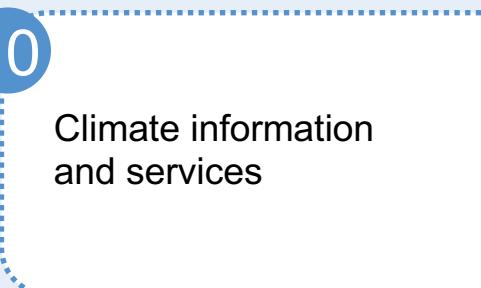
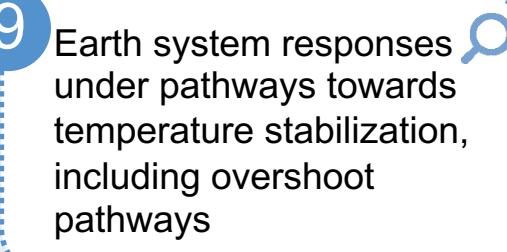
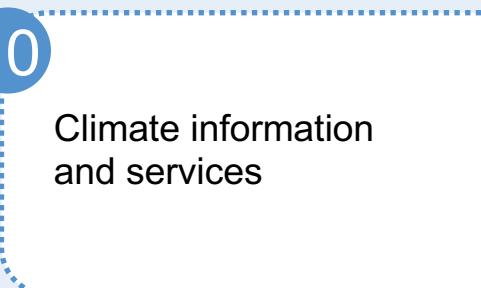
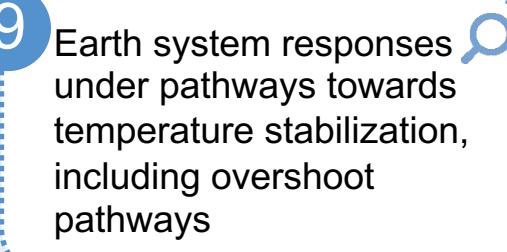
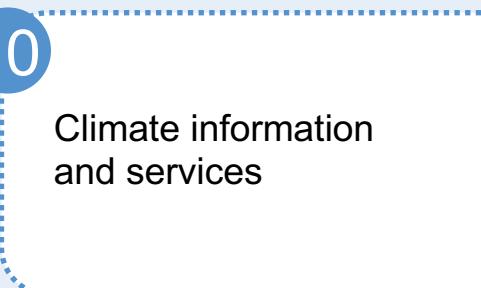
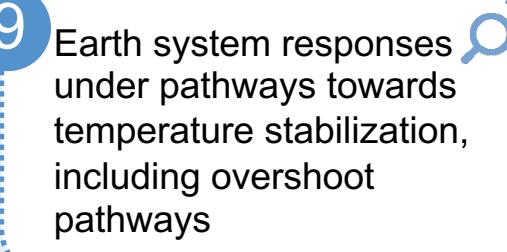
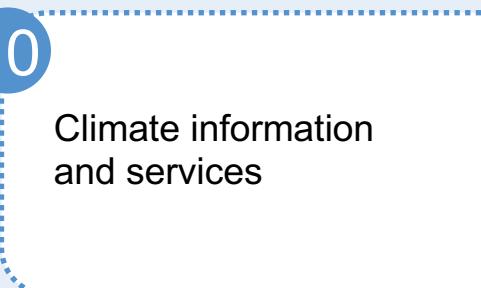
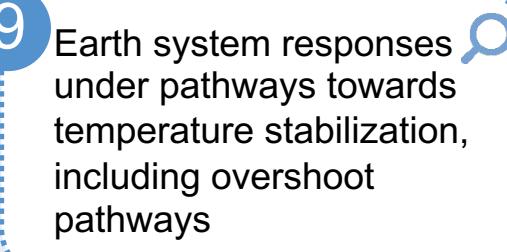
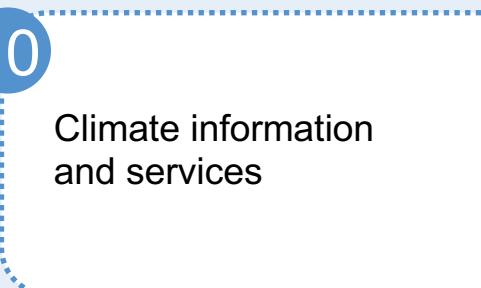
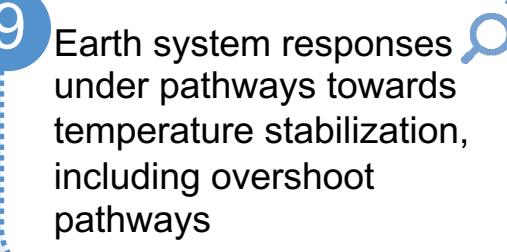
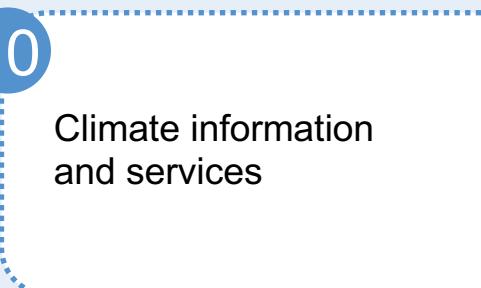
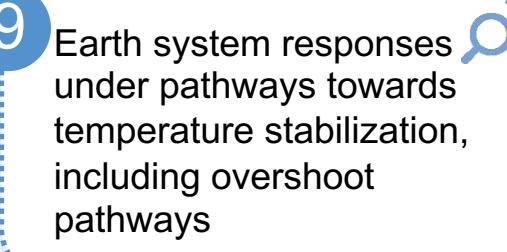
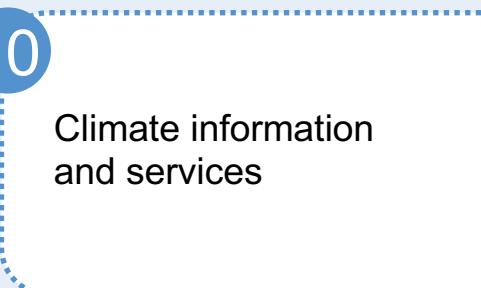
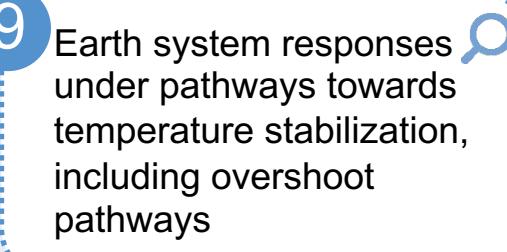
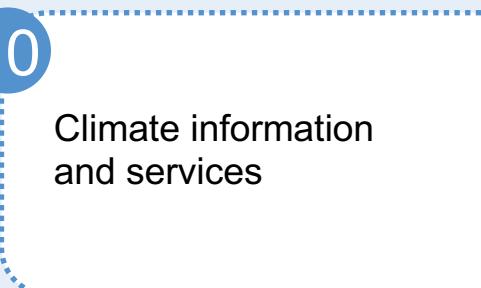
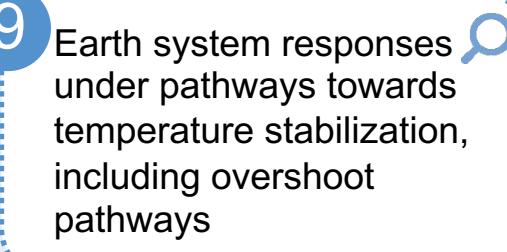
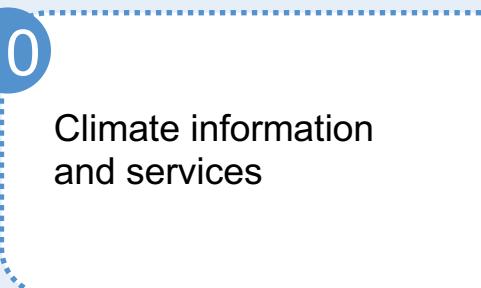
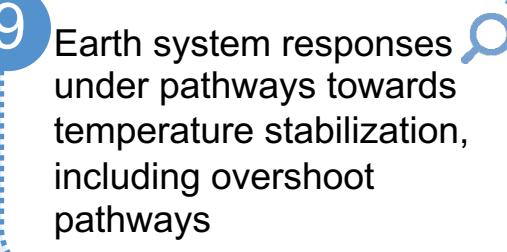
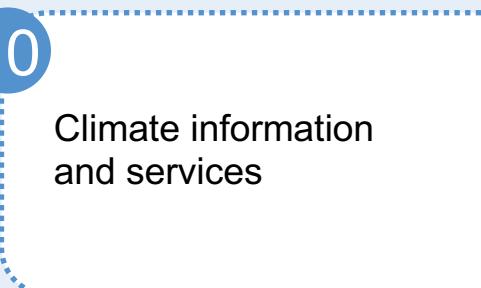
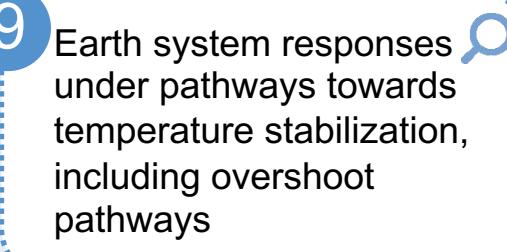
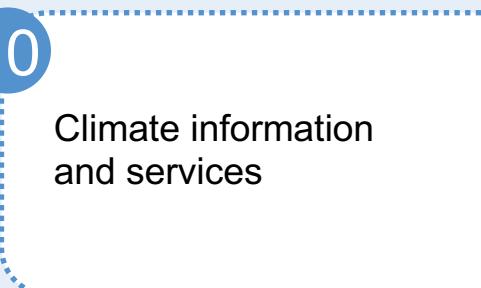
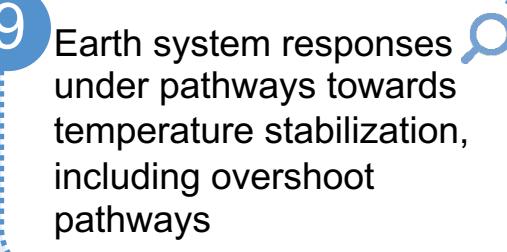
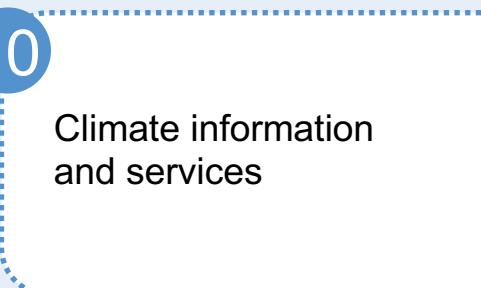
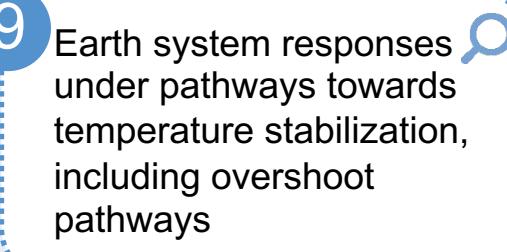
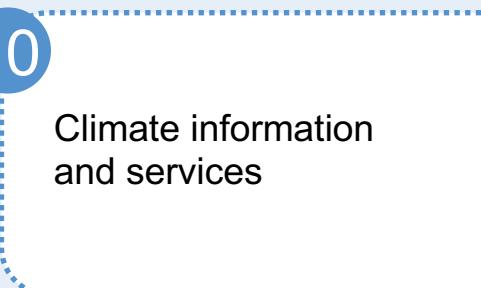
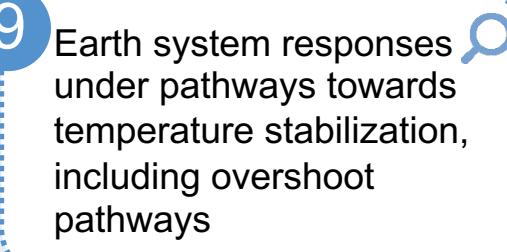
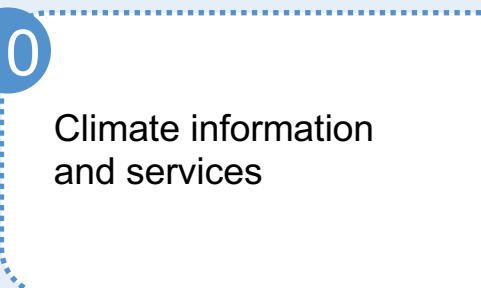
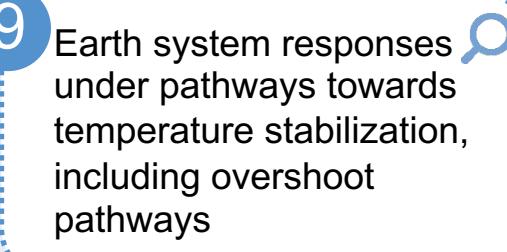
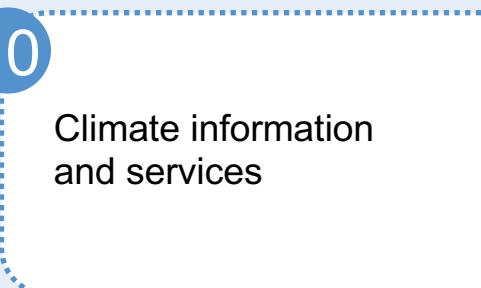
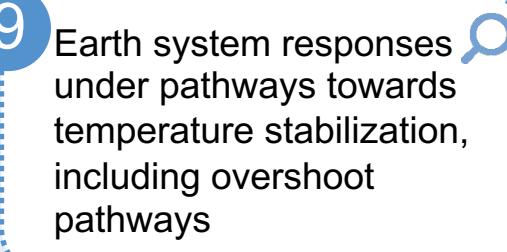
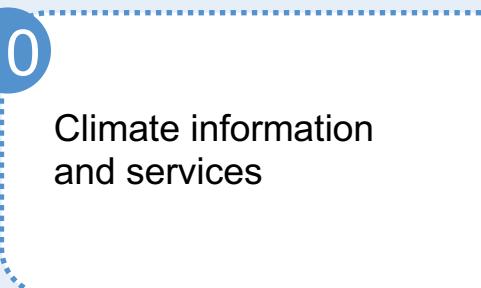
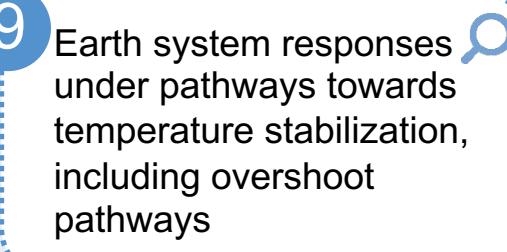
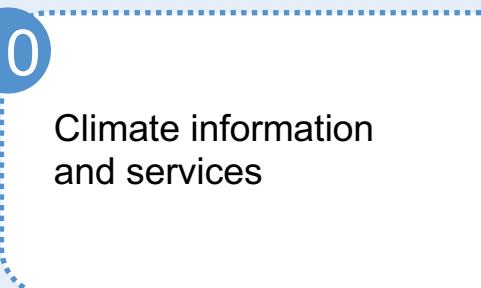
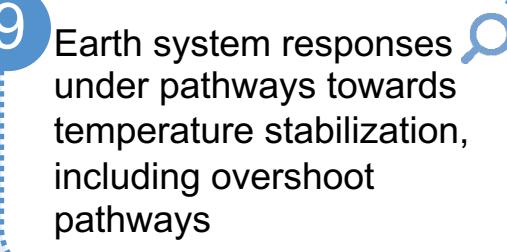
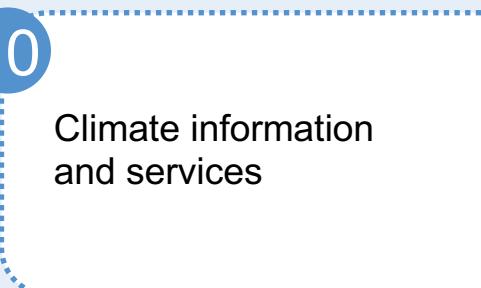
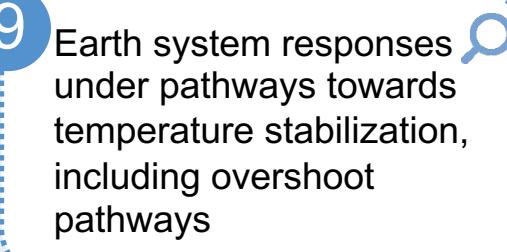
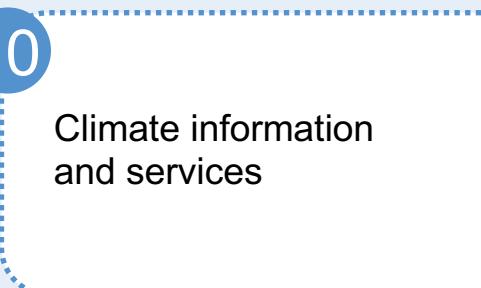
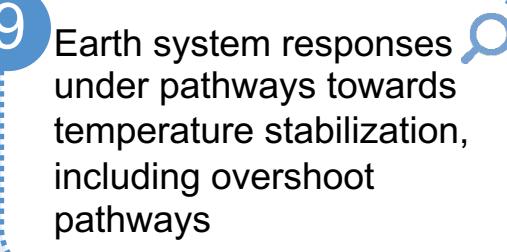
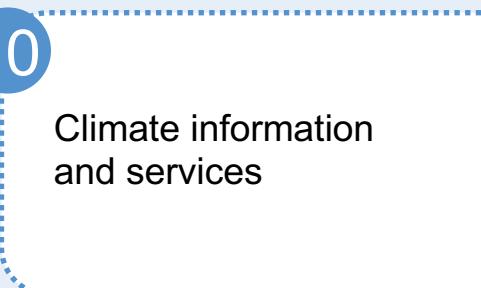
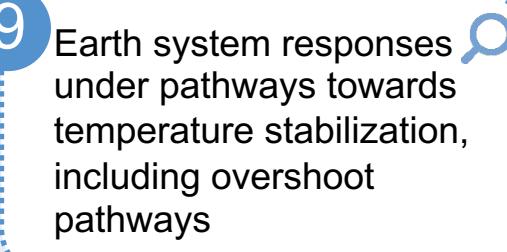
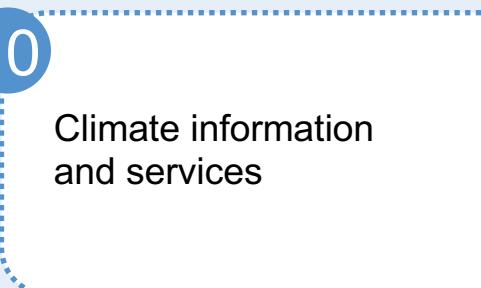
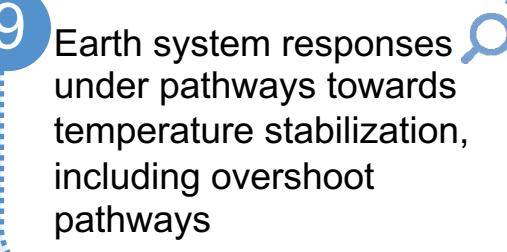
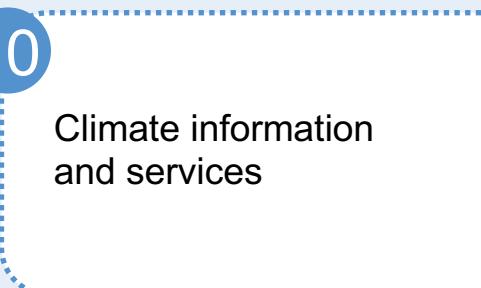
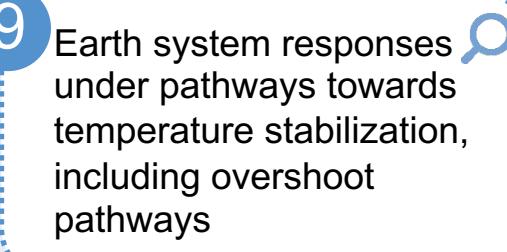
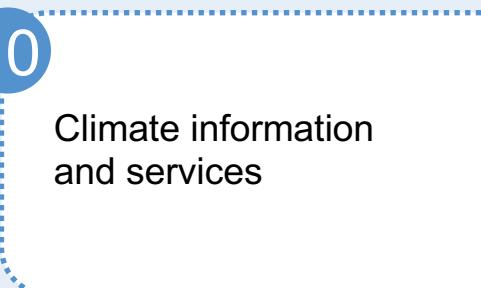
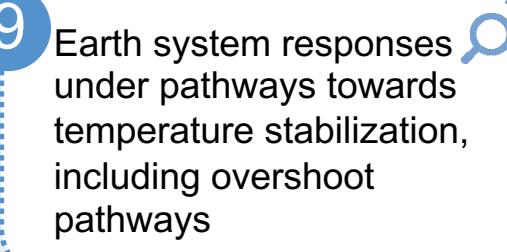
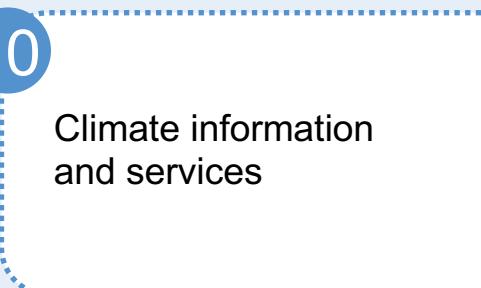
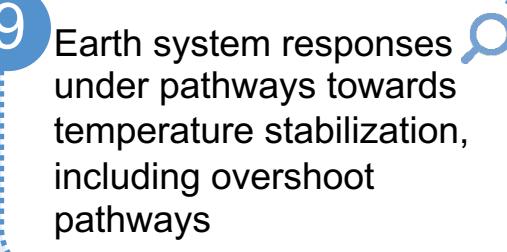
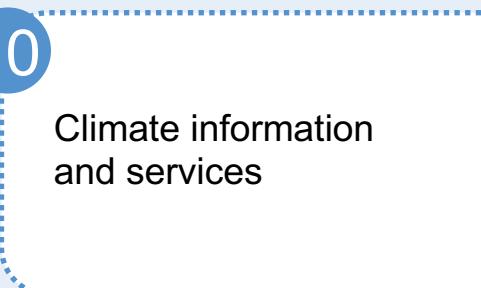
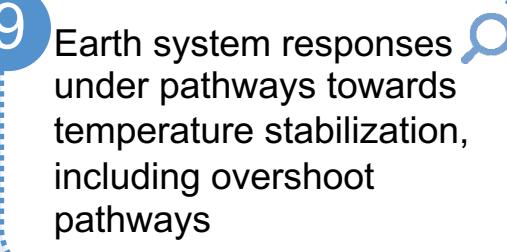
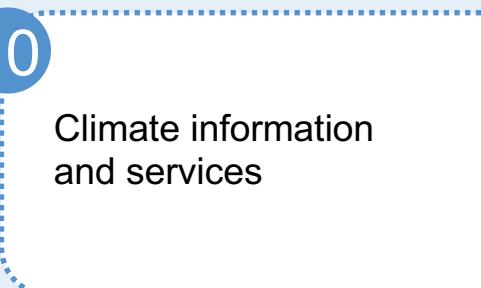
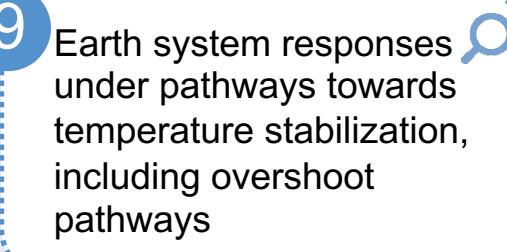
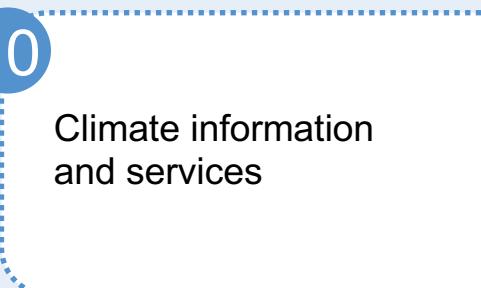
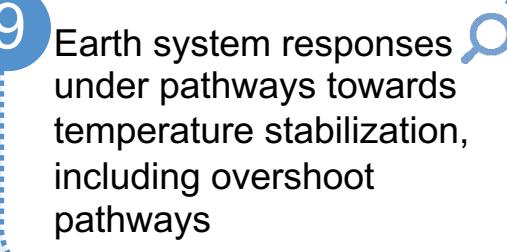
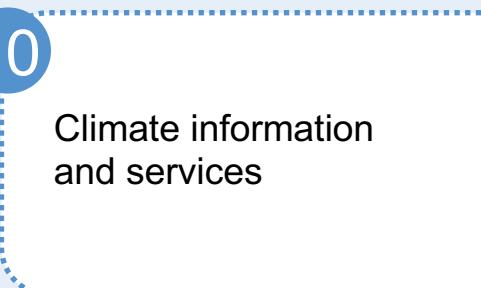
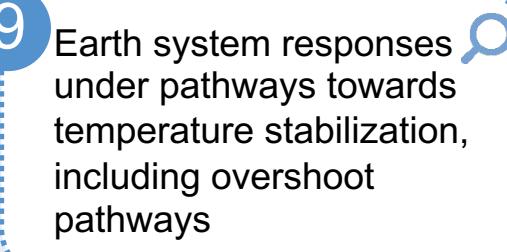
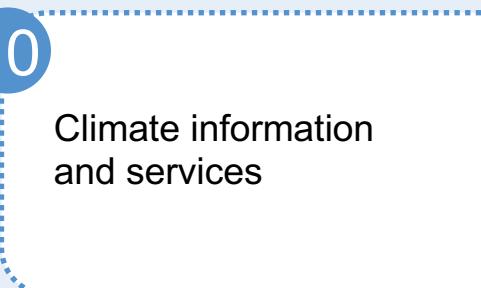
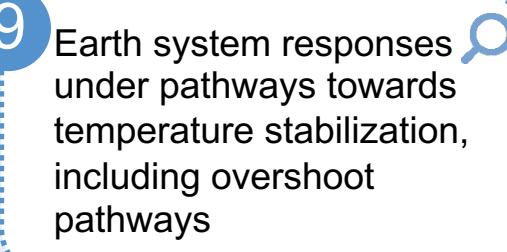
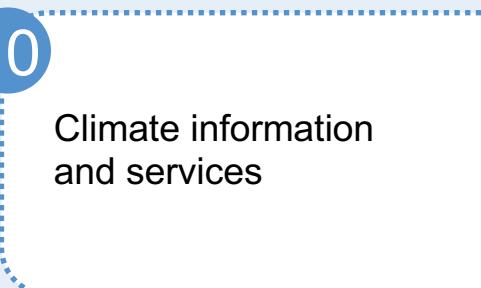
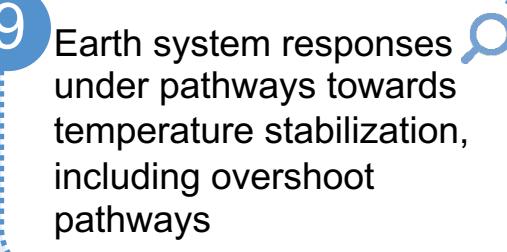
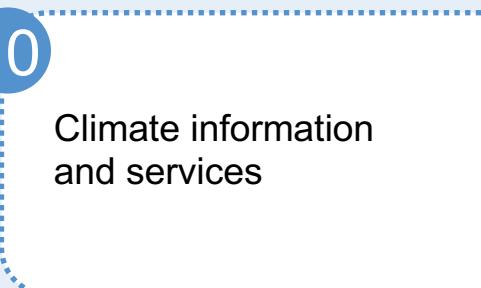
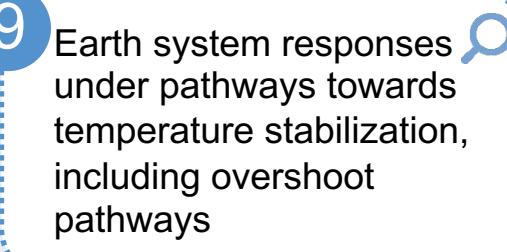
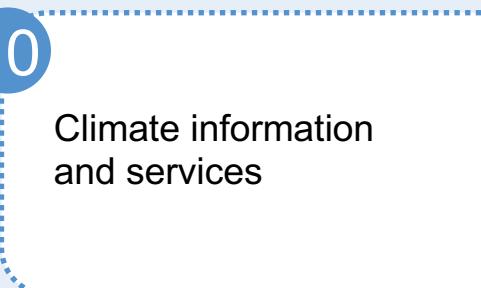
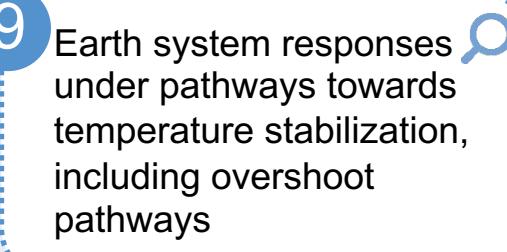
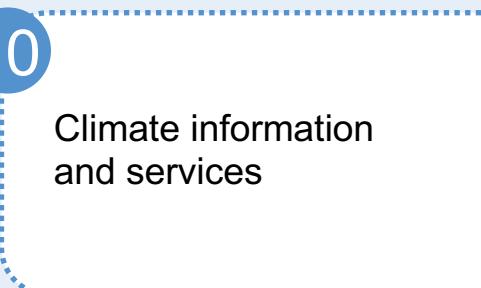
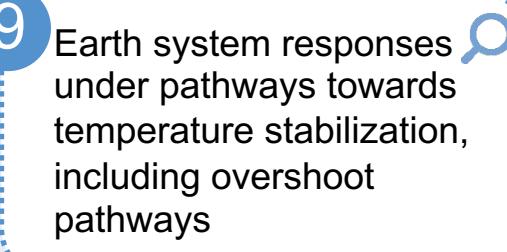
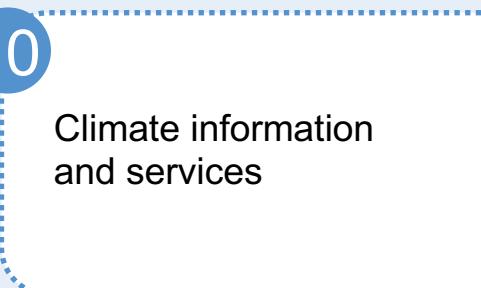
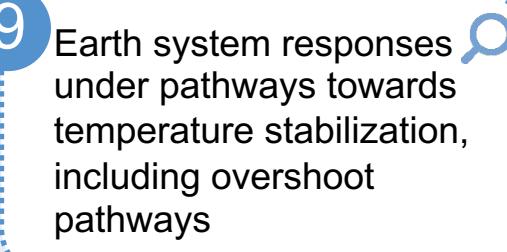
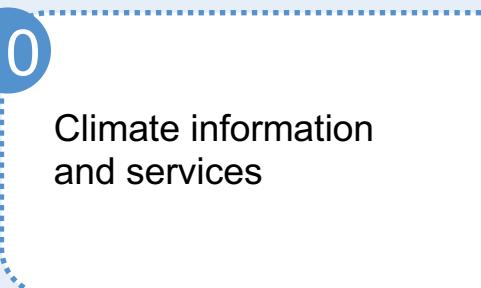
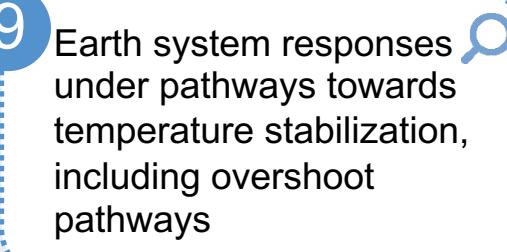
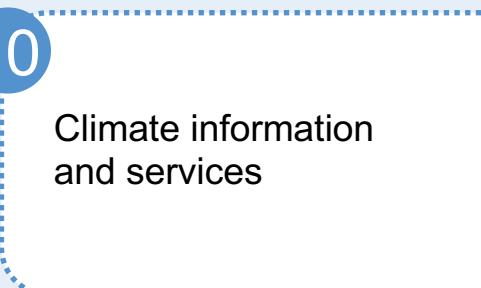
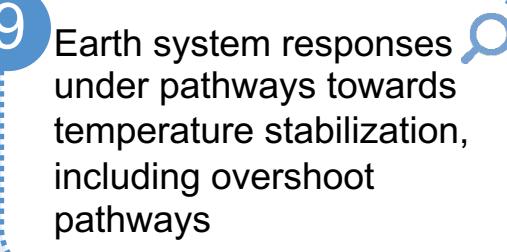
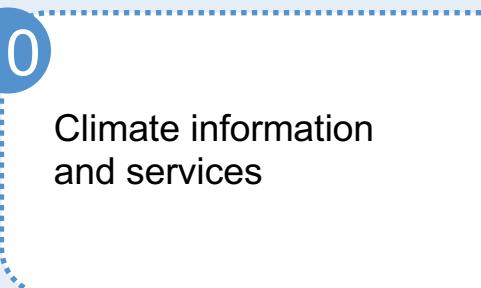
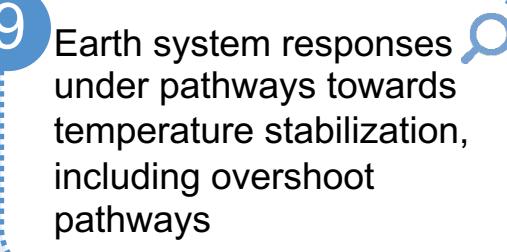
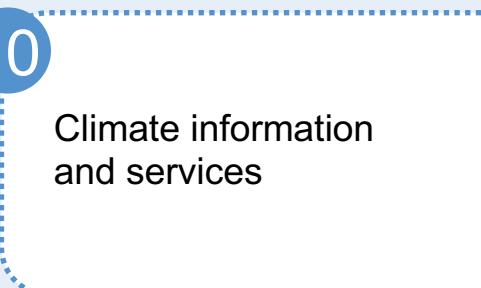
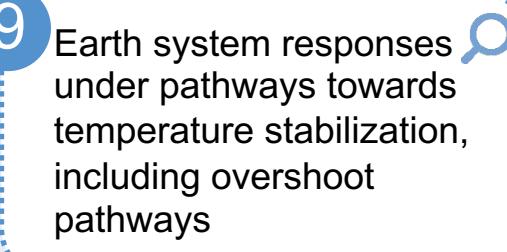
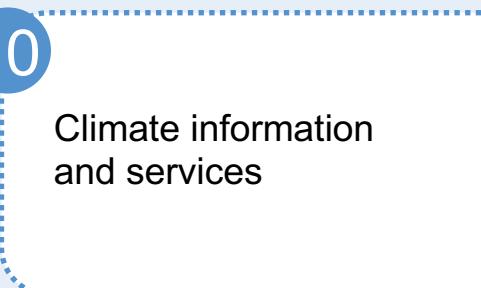
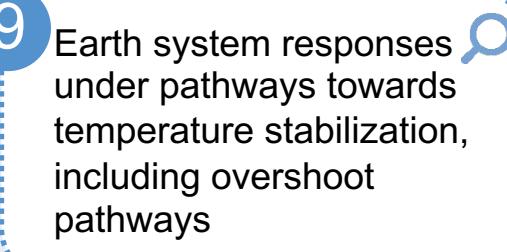
Climate information and services

i

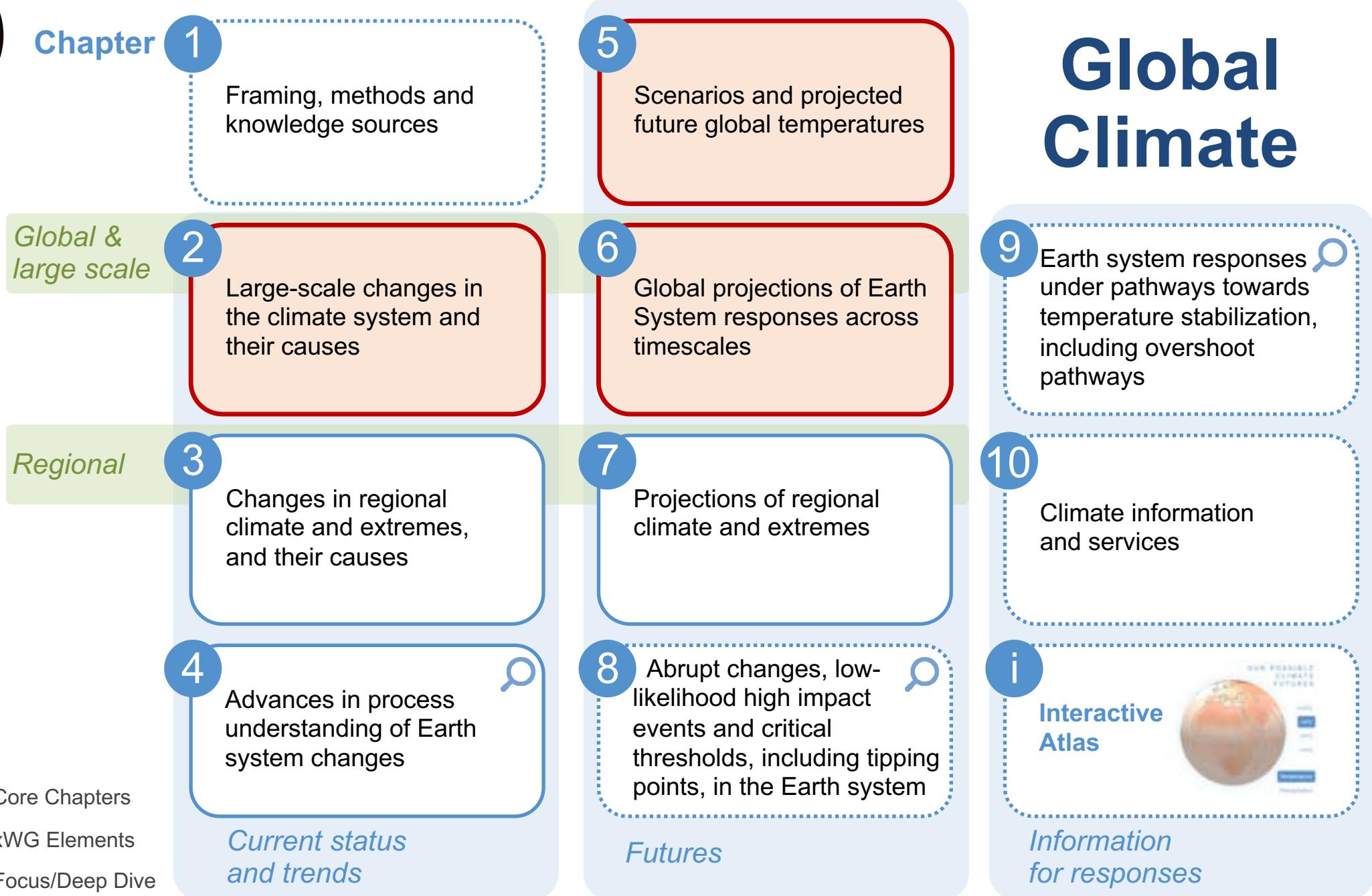
Interactive Atlas



Information for responses



Global Climate





Chapter

1

Framing, methods and knowledge sources

Global & large scale

2

Large-scale changes in the climate system and their causes

Regional

3

Changes in regional climate and extremes, and their causes

4

Advances in process understanding of Earth system changes

= Core Chapters

= xWG Elements

= Focus/Deep Dive

5

Scenarios and projected future global temperatures

6

Global projections of Earth System responses across timescales

9

Earth system responses under pathways towards temperature stabilization, including overshoot pathways

10

Climate information and services

8

Abrupt changes, low-likelihood high impact events and critical thresholds, including tipping points, in the Earth system

Futures

i

Interactive Atlas



Information for responses

Current status and trends



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Focus chapters

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Cross-cutting topics

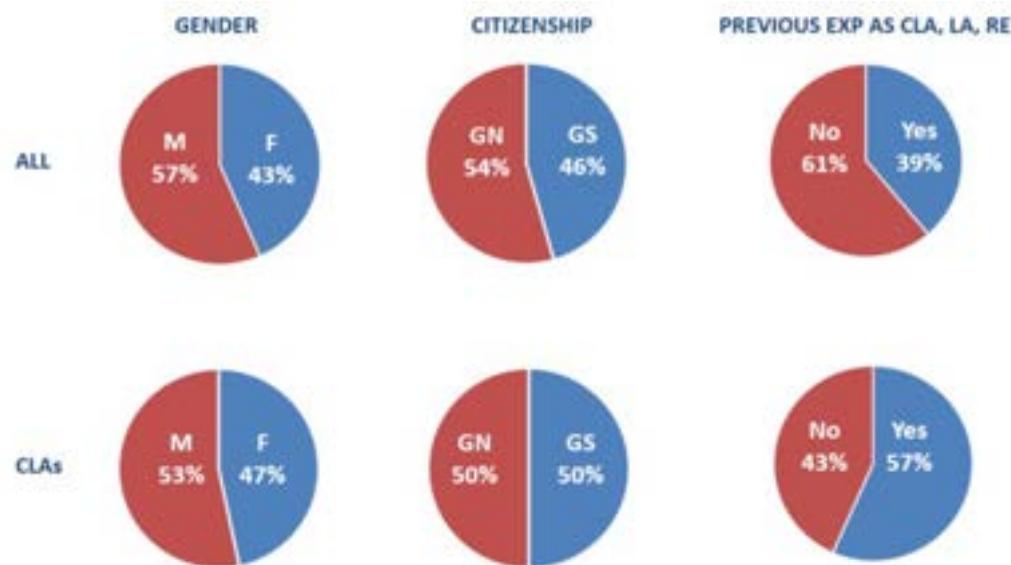
Les thèmes identifiés lors de la phase de cadrage étaient les suivants :

- Biodiversité et écosystèmes (intégrés dans l'ensemble du rapport)
- Équité et justice (chapitres 1, 3, 7 et 10)
- Santé et bien-être (chapitre 10)
- (Informations sur) les pertes et dommages (chapitre 10)
- Overshoot (chapitre 9)
- Cadre d'évaluation des risques et régionalisation (chapitres 3, 7 et 10)
- Scénarios (chapitres 5, 7, 1 et 6)
- Modification du rayonnement solaire (chapitre 9)
- Points de bascule et événements singuliers à grande échelle (chapitre 8)
- Guides techniques pour l'évaluation des impacts et l'adaptation (chapitre 10)

Des évolutions dans l'AR7 et au fil des cycles



- Plus de diversité et de représentativité dans la composition des équipes d'auteurs (genre, régions, savoirs indigènes)
- Des objectifs d'inclusivité ancrés dans le mandat du Chair du GIEC
- Structure guidée par les questions venant des audiences intéressées
- Plus d'inclusivité
- Plus d'interactions entre les groupes de travail
- Une meilleure gestion des données pour suivre les principes FAIR



Liste complète des auteurs :
<https://apps.ipcc.ch/report/authors/>



Des défis continus

- Augmentation exponentielle de la littérature → doublement tous les cycles
- Intelligence artificielle au service ou contre l'évaluation ?
- Des tensions géopolitiques qui compliquent le plan de travail



Carbon Brief



Mise en oeuvre et rôle des auteurs sélectionnés

Coordinating Lead Author (CLA)

Responsible for coordinating work on major sections of a report such as chapters.

3 par chapitre

Lead Author (LA)

Responsible for the production of designated sections of the report within a chapter on the basis of the best scientific, technical and socio-economic information available.

11-16 par chapitre

Review Editor

Help identify expert reviewers, ensure that all substantive comments are afforded appropriate consideration, and advise LAs on how to handle contentious or controversial issues.

2-3 par chapitre

= 193 dans le groupe 1 pour l'AR7

Mais toutes et tous peuvent encore contribuer !



Publications d'article

Contribuer à littérature scientifique, la base sur laquelle repose toute évaluation.

Contributing Authors

Fournissent des connaissances ou une expertise spécifiques dans un domaine donné. Les CLA/LA peuvent faire appel à d'autres experts pour les aider dans leur travail.

Expert Reviewers

Les experts peuvent s'inscrire pour commenter une section du rapport, un chapitre complet ou le rapport dans son ensemble.

Chapter Scientists

Fournissent un soutien technique et logistique aux équipes d'auteurs. Ceux-ci peuvent être recrutés directement par les CLA ou par le biais d'un appel lancé via la TSU.

Technical Support Unit

Fournit un soutien scientifique, technique et logistique au Bureau et aux auteurs, et aide à coordonner le rapport.
Bonus : on reçoit des supers photos des excursions en montagne de Robert.



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Timeline prévisionnelle WGI



+ expert
meeting
tipping points

+ expert
meeting Atlas

Attention
calendrier
prévisionnel
pas encore
approuvé !

2025	
Sept-Nov	On-line welcome and training activities
Dec	Joint First Lead Author Meeting 1 – 5 December , Paris, France
2026	
Feb	Internal Draft due to TSU 6 February
Feb-April	Joint Informal Review of the Internal Draft 23 February – 2 April
April	Second Lead Author Meeting 20 – 24 April , Santiago, Chile
July	First Order Draft (FOD) due to TSU 19 July
Aug-Oct	FOD Expert Review 10 August – 2 October
Nov	Third Lead Author Meeting 2 – 6 November [Location TBD]
2027	
March	cut-off for “submitted” papers 15 March
March	Second Order Draft (SOD) due to TSU 19 March
May-Jun	SOD Government and Expert Review 3 May – 25 June
July	Fourth Lead Author Meeting 26 – 31 July [Location TBD] [includes an additional day for an SPM Drafting Authors Meeting]
Oct	cut-off for “accepted” papers 15 October
Oct	Final Draft due to TSU 22 October
Dec-Feb	Final Government Distribution of Final Draft & Government Review of the SPM 20 December – 25 February
2028	
May	SPM Approval / Report Acceptance 1 – 5 May [Location TBD]

Simulations
CMIP7

But : Fast Track
prêt + analysé
pour mi-mars
2027

MERCI

DE VOTRE ECOUTE



Suivez Robert sur LinkedIn:
“My IPCC Journal” une fois par semaine, point
de vue personnel sur l’actualité du GIEC



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