UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

SEMINARIO VIRTUAL
9 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2020

CONÉCTATE
CLUSTER OF COOPERATION IN THE TROPICAL ANDES AND CENTRAL AMERICA REGION (ANDES+)

MOUNTAIN RESEARCH INITIATIVE

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
WMO UNEP

WWW.MOUNTAINRESEARCHINITIATIVE.ORG/EVENTS

UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

Programa

1. Bienvenida e introducción
   Carolina Adler, Directora Ejecutiva del Mountain Research Initiative (MRI) (Moderadora)

2. Introducción al informe del GTII AR6 y al proceso de examen del IPCC + preguntas y respuestas
   Roberto A. Sánchez-Rodríguez, Vicepresidente del Grupo de Trabajo II del IPCC (GTII)

3. Tratamiento de las incertidumbres + preguntas y respuestas
   Carlos Méndez, Vicepresidente del IPCC GTII

4. Panel de preguntas y respuestas con los autores principales del IPCC y los vicepresidentes del GTII
   Christian Huggel, autor principal del sexto informe de evaluación del IPCC (AR6)
   Laura Ramajo, autora principal del IPCC AR6
   Carolina Adler, autora principal del IPCC AR6 e informe especial del IPCC sobre el océano y la criósfera en un clima cambiante
   Carlos Méndez, Vicepresidente del GTII del IPCC
   Roberto A. Sánchez-Rodríguez, Vicepresidente del GTII del IPCC

5. Observaciones finales
   Carolina Adler, Directora Ejecutiva, MRI

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UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

Introducción al informe del GTII AR6 y al proceso de examen del IPCC + preguntas y respuestas

Roberto A. Sánchez-Rodríguez
Vicepresidente del Grupo de Trabajo II del IPCC (GTII)

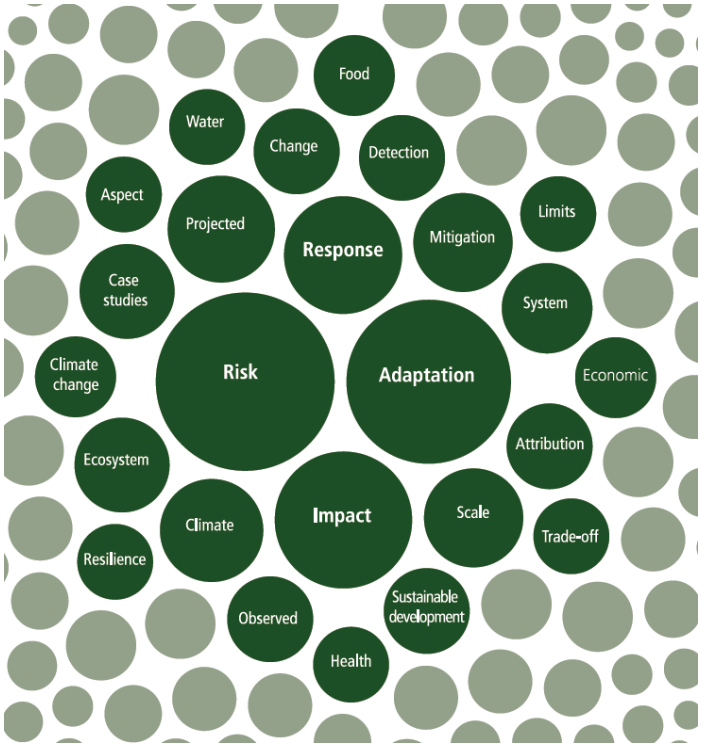
CONÉCTATE CLUSTER OF COOPERATION IN THE TROPICAL ANDES AND CENTRAL AMERICA REGION (ANDES+)

MOUNTAIN RESEARCH INITIATIVE

ipcc INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

AR6 Climate Change 2021: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

The Working Group II Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report



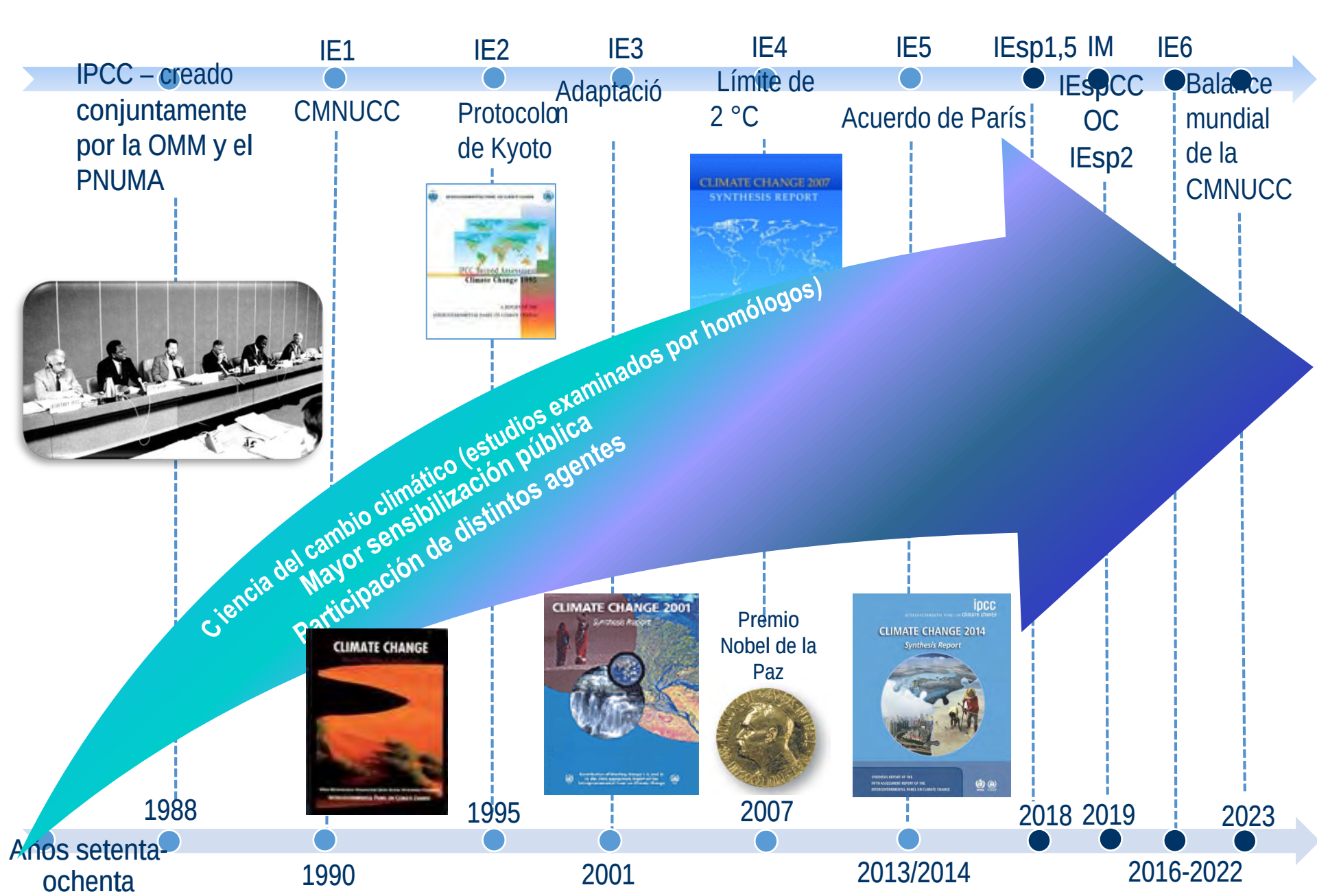
An Introduction to WGII AR6

Katja Mintenbeck (Event #1)

IPCC WGII TSU, Director of Science

Roberto Sanchez (Event #2)

IPCC WGII Vice-Chair


IPCC – creado conjuntamente por la OMM y el PNUMA
IE1
CMNUCC
IE2
Protocolo de Kyoto
IE3
Adaptación
IE4
Límite de 2 °C
IE5
Acuerdo de París
IEsp1,5
IEspCC
IM
OC
IEsp2
IE6
Balance mundial de la CMNUCC
Ciencia del cambio climático (estudios examinados por homólogos)
Mayor sensibilización pública
Participación de distintos agentes
CLIMATE CHANGE 2007
SYNTHESIS REPORT
CLIMATE CHANGE
CLIMATE CHANGE 2001
Premio Nobel de la Paz
ipcc
CLIMATE CHANGE 2014
Synthesis Report
1988
1990
1995
2001
2007
2013/2014
2018
2019
2016-2022
2023
Años setenta-ochenta

El papel del IPCC …

"La función del IPCC consiste en evaluar, de forma exhaustiva, objetiva, abierta y transparente la información científica, técnica y socioeconómica relevante para entender la base científica del riesgo que supone el cambio climático provocado por la actividad humana, sus posibles repercusiones y las opciones que existen para adaptarse al cambio climático y atenuar sus efectos ."

"Los informes del IPCC son neutrales desde el punto de vista político y deben abordar de forma objetiva factores socioeconómicos, científicos y técnicos relevantes para la aplicación de ciertas políticas específicas.

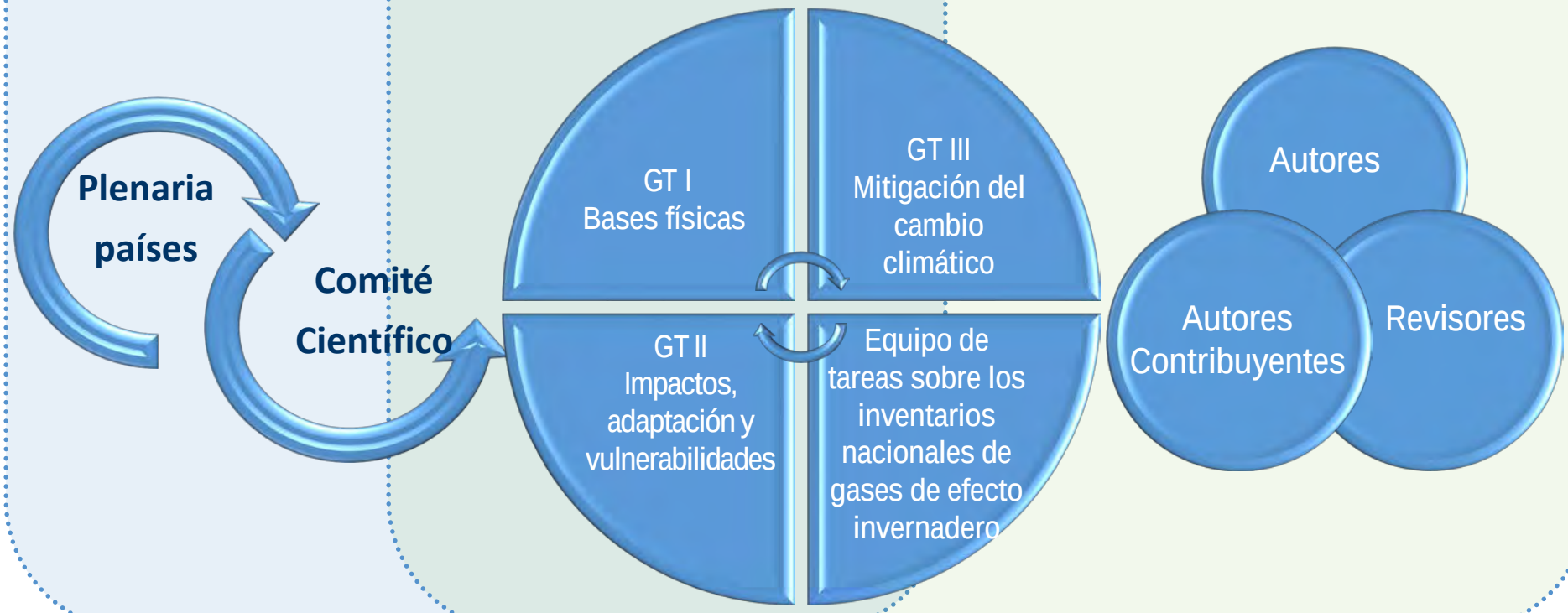
PRINCIPIOS POR LOS QUE SE RIGE LA LABOR DEL IPCC , parágrafo 2
http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc_principles_spanish/ipcc_principles_es.pdf

Una Interfaz Ciencia-Política

IPCC – creado de forma conjunta por la OMM y el PNUMA, acción endosada por la AGNU

Panel Intergubernamental: 195 Estados miembros, que nombran Puntos Focales Nacionales

Cientos de científicos y expertos de todas las regiones del mundo participan en la preparación de informes del IPCC.



Informes del IPCC

- Cinco informes de evaluación (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14)
- 1992 informe complementario y 1994 informe especial
- Doce informes especiales (1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2018, 2019)
- Directrices para los inventarios nacionales de GEI, manual de buenas prácticas (1995, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2013)
- Seis documentos técnicos (1996-2008)

IPCC Reports in the Sixth Assessment Cycle

Sept. 2018

SR Global warming of 1.5 °C (SR15)

Sept. 2019

SR Oceans & Cryosphere (SROCC)

Aug. 2019

SR Climate Change and Land (SRCCL)

~~April 2021~~
July 2021 (tbc)

WGI: The Physical Science Basis

~~October 2021~~
Early 2022 (tbc)

WGII: Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

~~April 2022~~
October 2022 (tbc)

The Synthesis Report

ar6

~~September 2021~~
Early 2022 (tbc)

WGIII: Mitigation of Climate Change

IPCC Special Reports

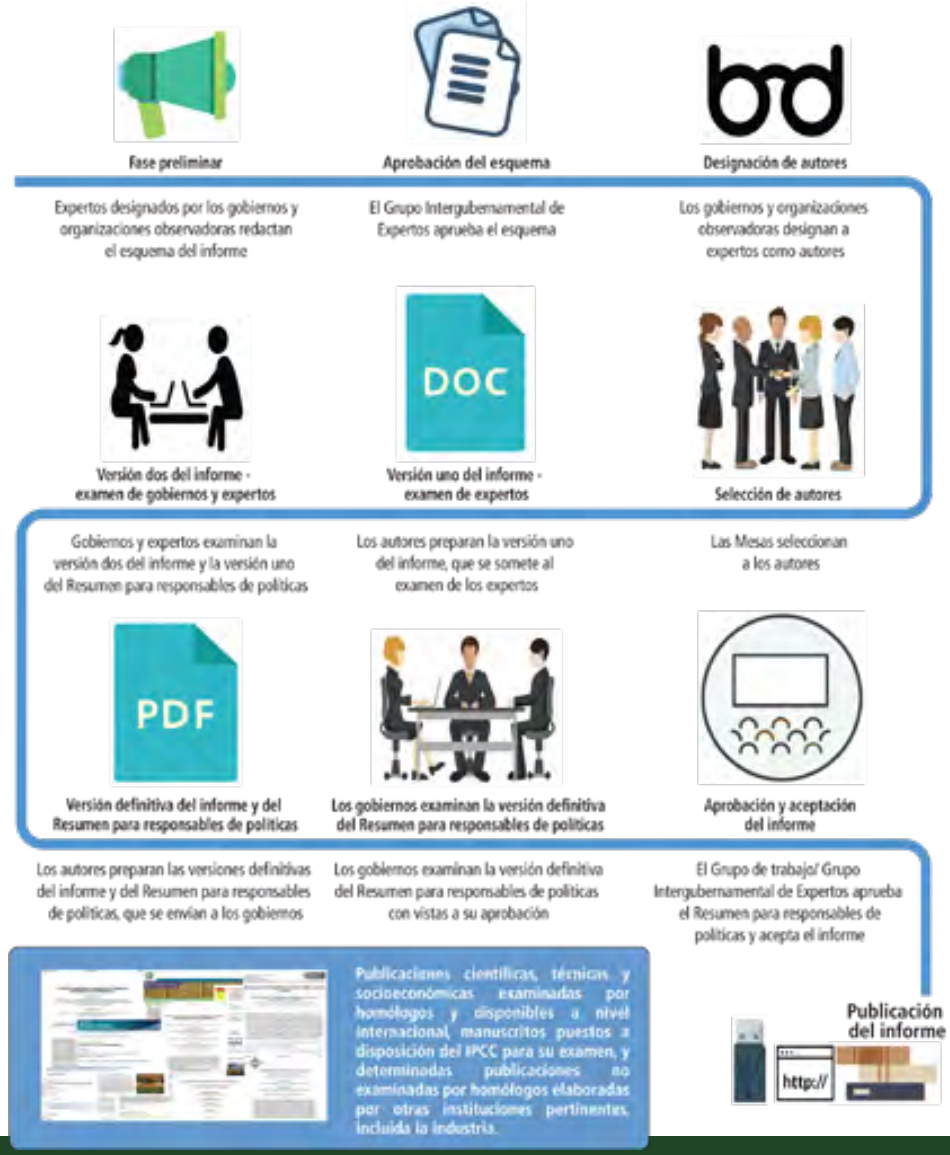
IPCC Main Working Group Reports

Sexto ciclo de evaluación

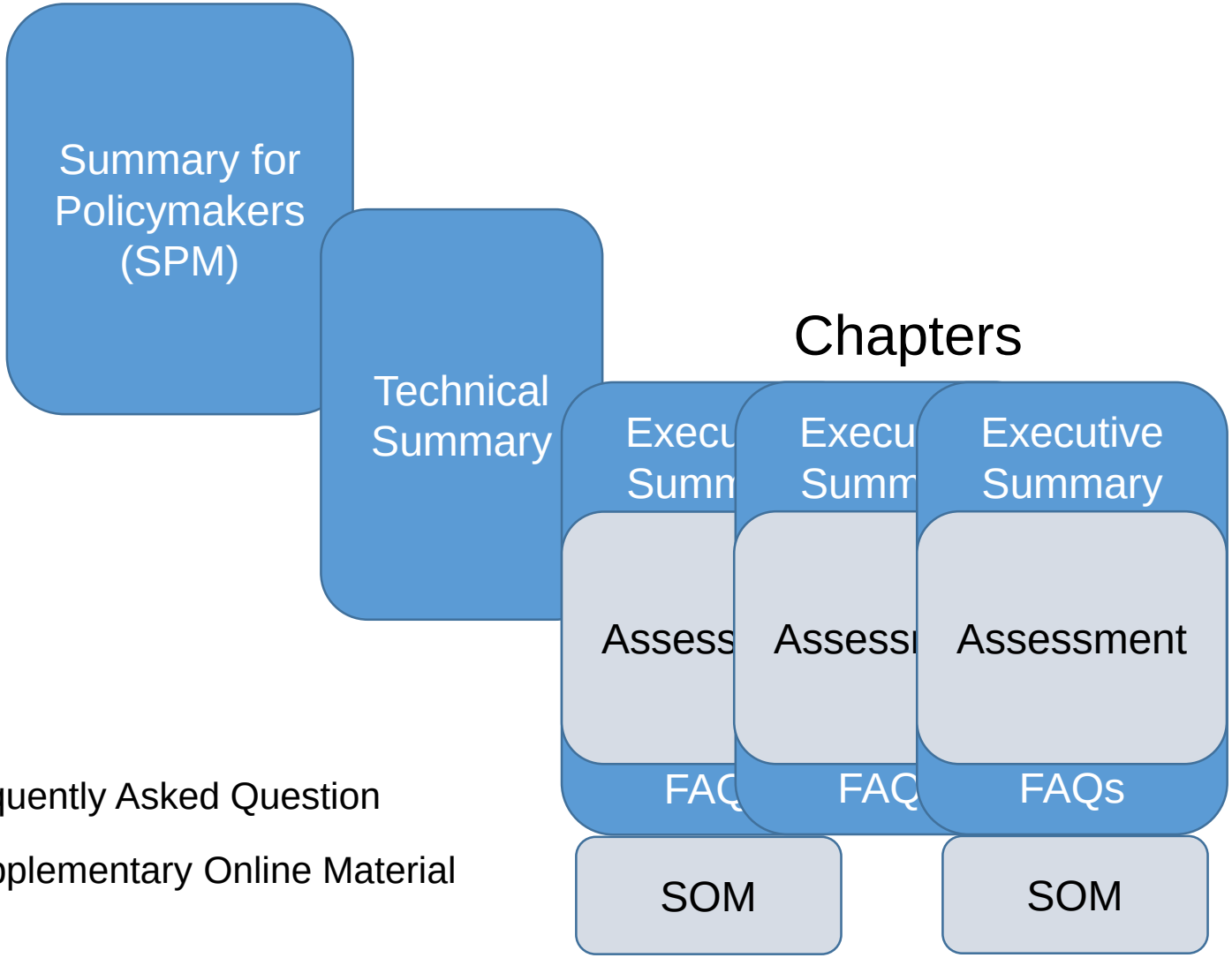
Otras actividades

Ciudades	Conferencia sobre las ciudades y especial hincapié en las ciudades en el sexto informe de evaluación con miras a la preparación de un informe especial sobre el cambio climático y las ciudades en el séptimo ciclo de evaluación
Reuniones de expertos	Se celebran varias reuniones de expertos y talleres en el marco de la preparación del sexto informe de evaluación. Los informes de estas reuniones se publican como material de apoyo
Promoción	Comunicación y promoción del proceso del IPCC y sus constataciones

¿Cómo elabora los informes el IPCC?



Report Structure and Components



FAQ: Frequently Asked Question

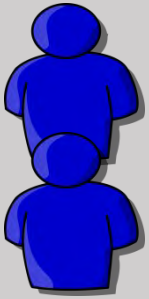
SOM: Supplementary Online Material

Purpose and Target Audience

Part	Purpose	Audience
Executive Summary	Key messages of the chapter {link to (sub-)sections}	• policy advisors with different backgrounds • decision-makers • Language: understandable for experts from various disciplines • Society at large
Assessment • Text • Figures & Tables • Chapter Boxes • Cross-Chapter Boxes • Reference List	Assessment of the scientific literature including uncertainty; inform international climate policies Chapter Boxes: case studies, concepts, etc Cross-Chapter Boxes: issues relevant for more than one chapter, integrative	• experts from various disciplines • Practitioners, policy advisors • Language: understandable for experts from various disciplines • Society at large
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)	Explain important processes and aspects relevant to the whole report	• educated members of lay public, non-specialists • probably educators, journalists • climate science communicators • Language: simple, clear, compelling
Technical Summary	Summary of key messages from all chapters	• See Executive Summary
Summary for Policy Makers (SPM)	Present key outcomes of the assessments for high-level decision making	• decision makers with different backgrounds • practitioners • Language: non-technical, simple

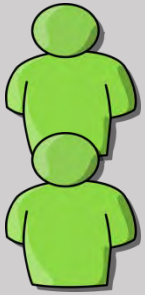
Chapter Teams

Coordinating Lead Authors (CLAs)
2-3



Lead Authors (LAs)
10-13

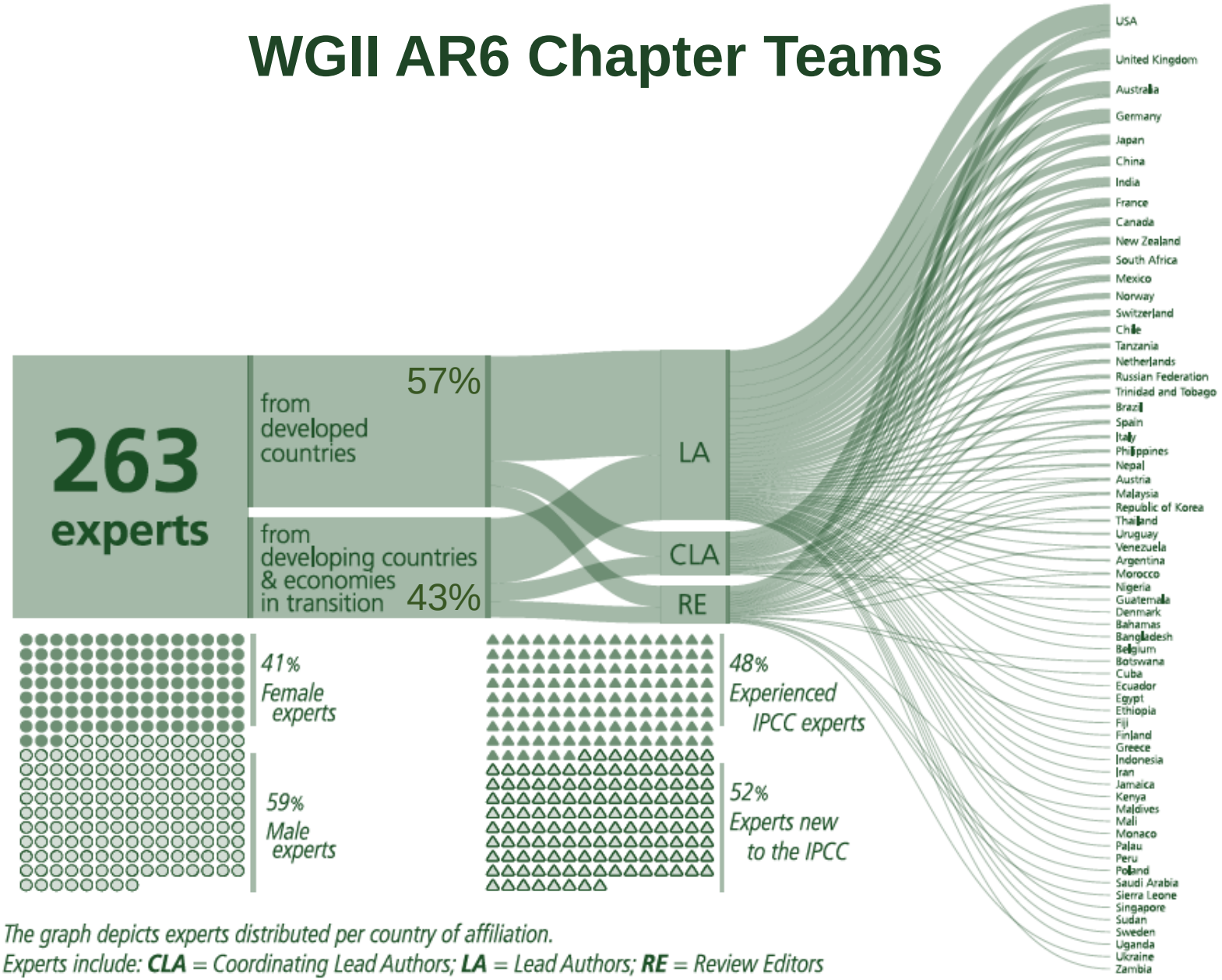
Review Editors (REs)
2-3



+ Contributing Authors (CAs)

+ Chapter Scientist(s)

WGII AR6 Chapter Teams



The graph depicts experts distributed per country of affiliation.
*Experts include: **CLA** = Coordinating Lead Authors; **LA** = Lead Authors; **RE** = Review Editors*

WGII AR6 Outline

- SECTION 1: Risks, adaptation and sustainability for systems impacted by climate change
- SECTION 2: Regions
- SECTION 3: Sustainable development pathways: integrating adaptation and mitigation
- CROSS-CHAPTER PAPERS

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)

WGII Contribution:

Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability

IPCC, 2021

WGII AR6 Outline

Chapter 1: Point of departure and key concepts

SECTION 1: Risks, adaptation and sustainability for systems impacted by climate change

Chapter 2: Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services
Chapter 3: Ocean and coastal ecosystems and their services
Chapter 4: Water
Chapter 5: Food, fibre, and other ecosystem products
Chapter 6: Cities, settlements and key infrastructure
Chapter 7: Health, wellbeing and the changing structure of communities
Chapter 8: Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development

SECTION 2: Regions

Chapter 9: Africa
Chapter 10: Asia
Chapter 11: Australasia
Chapter 12: Central and South America
Chapter 13: Europe
Chapter 14: North America
Chapter 15: Small Islands

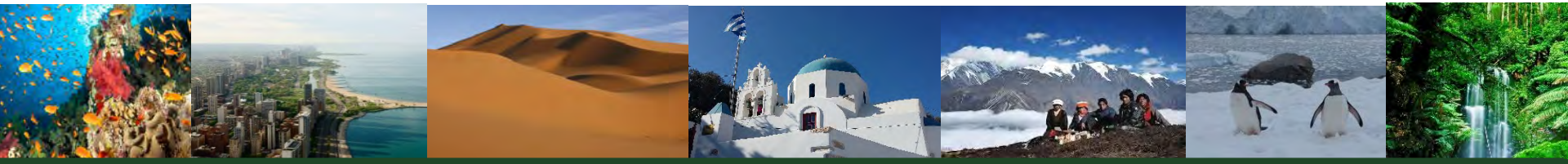
SECTION 3: Sustainable development pathways: integrating adaptation and mitigation

Chapter 16: Key risks across sectors and regions
Chapter 17: Decision-making options for managing risk
Chapter 18: Climate resilient development pathways

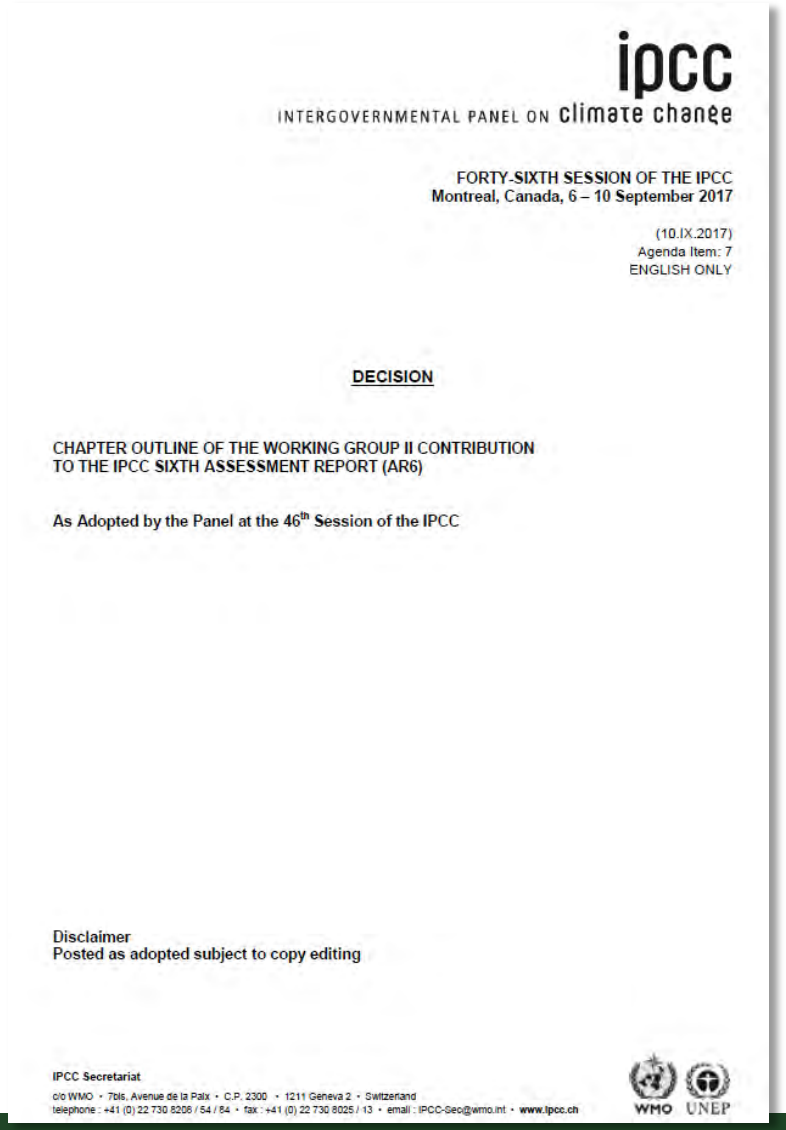
NEW: Cross-Chapter Papers (CCP)

- **Biodiversity hotspots (land, coasts and oceans)**
- **Cities and settlements by the sea**
- **Deserts, semi-arid areas, and desertification**
- **Mediterranean region**
- **Mountains**
- **Polar regions**
- **Tropical forests**

- **Expanded treatment of particular systems or regions**
- **Integrative across chapters**
- **Allow updates since the Special Reports**
- **Follow broad scheme and structure of chapters**
- **Same audience as chapters**
- **Need to develop high level policy-relevant messages**



WGII AR6 Outline



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE IPCC
Montreal, Canada, 6 – 10 September 2017

(10.IX.2017)
Agenda Item: 7
ENGLISH ONLY

DECISION

CHAPTER OUTLINE OF THE WORKING GROUP II CONTRIBUTION TO THE IPCC SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT (AR6)

As Adopted by the Panel at the 46th Session of the IPCC

Disclaimer
Posted as adopted subject to copy editing

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WMO UNEP

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/

Qué es una evaluación?

- Los reportes del IPCC no son revisiones de la literatura, tampoco un listado de conocimiento científico actual
- Los autores, como un equipo, evalúan de manera crítica la evidencia en la literatura en las ciencias físicas, naturales y sociales, así como en la tecnológica, para presentar un consenso de sus hallazgos indicando las evidencias subyacentes en el texto.
- Los hallazgos deben presentarse de forma comprensiva, objetiva, clara y que permita rastrear las evidencias científicas subyacentes.
- La evaluación debe proveer de información científica rigurosa y balanceada a los gobiernos, a los tomadores de decisión y a la sociedad en general.
- La evaluación debe ser relevante, pero no prescriptiva desde un punto de vista político.
- El lenguaje calibrado del IPCC debe ser usado para desarrollar juicios de expertos y para la evaluación y comunicación del grado de incertidumbre de los hallazgos en el proceso de evaluación.

Treatment of Uncertainties

- Calibrated IPCC Uncertainty Language used to indicate the degree of certainty in key findings
- 2 metrics:

Confidence

(qualitative metric)

Likelihood

(quantitative metric)

Literature for the Assessment

- Statements are to be substantiated by adequate literature
- Priority given to peer-reviewed scientific literature

- Non published/non peer-reviewed literature following IPCC guidelines: Critically assessed by authors, copies with abstract or summary in English to be available for reviewers

WGII AR6 Literature cutoff dates

In Submission: 1 November 2020

Accepted: 1 May 2021 (might be postponed)

Para Pensar…

- ¿Cómo pueden los científicos de nuestros países convertirse en autores del IPCC?
- ¿Cómo podemos asegurar que la investigación sobre los problemas apremiantes que enfrenta América Latina se evalúe plenamente en el IPCC?
- ¿Cómo podemos identificar nuevos desafíos de investigación y nueva comprensión del cambio climático para informar la agenda de investigación nacional y local?
- ¿Cómo podemos exponer a estudiantes y profesionales a la cultura y práctica de la comunidad internacional de investigación sobre cambio climático?
- ¿Cómo podemos mejorar la contribución nacional / regional a evaluaciones futuras?

- The Government and Expert Review of the Second Order Draft of the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report will run from **04 Dec 2020 to 29 Jan 2021**.
- Registration will be open until **2021-01-22 23:59 (CET)**.

Expert Review

Expert Reviews

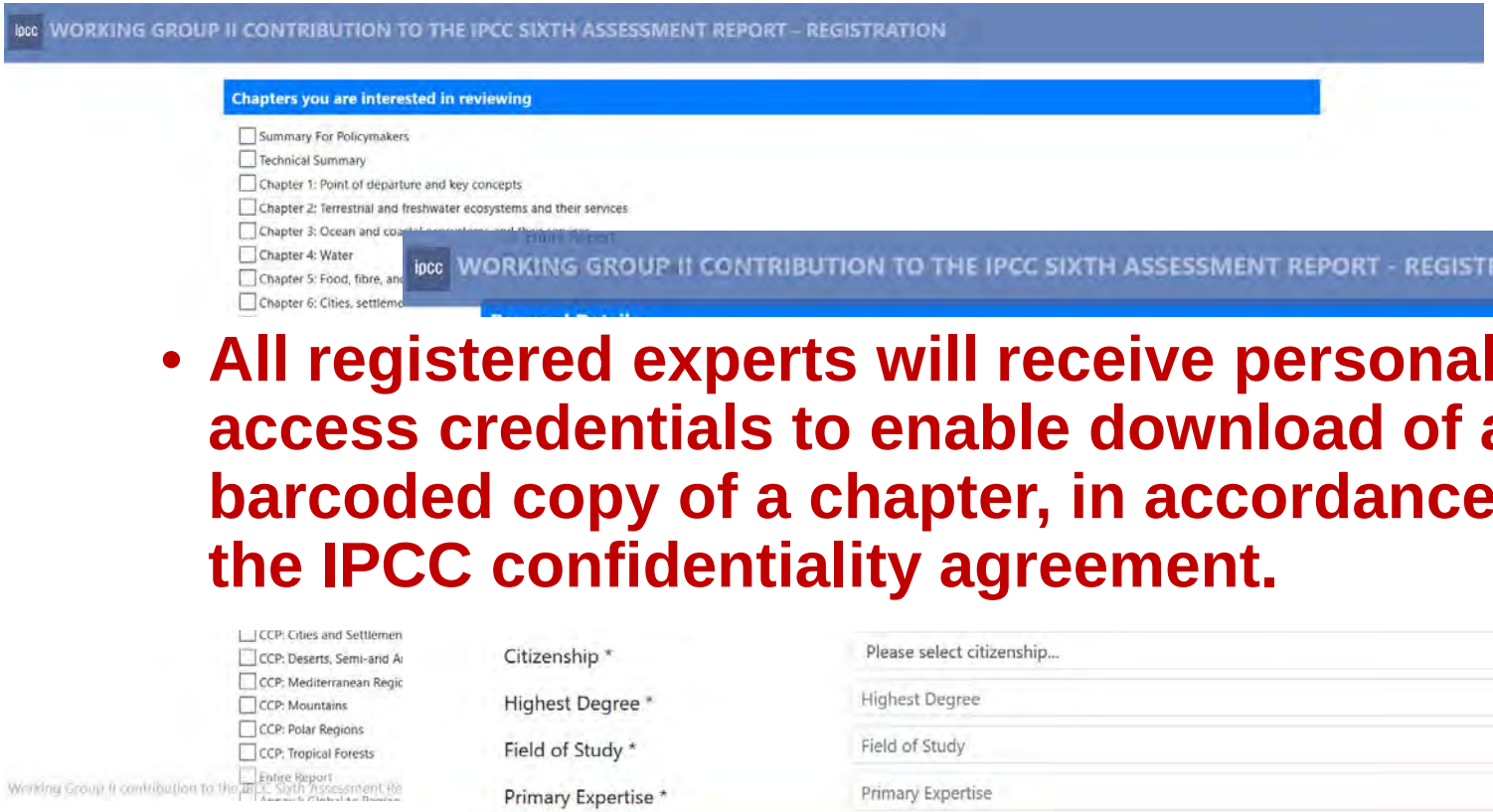
- An essential part of the IPCC process
- Ensures **highest standards** of scientific excellence, clarity and balance
- Encompasses a wide **range of views**, expertise and geographical representation as possible

Expert Reviewers

- Don’t have to read the whole report (comment on a paragraph / section / chapter of the report)
- Are extremely important because they **contribute to shaping and content** of the report
- Gain useful **IPCC process experience** and new scientific knowledge, broaden their scope
- Expert Reviewers do not go unnoticed!

Registration and Comment Submission

- Register as an Expert Reviewer and agree to the confidentiality requirements on https://apps.ipcc.ch/comments/ar6wg2/sod/register.php



- **All registered experts will receive personalised access credentials to enable download of a barcoded copy of a chapter, in accordance with the IPCC confidentiality agreement.**

Registration and Comment Submission

Welcome to the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Second Order Draft - Review Page

To get started follow the steps below:

- Select the chapter(s) you wish to review
- Download the review Excel spreadsheet
- Enter your comments in the Excel spreadsheet
- Click on the "Upload New" menu item to upload the comments
- Check the "Instruction" page for more details
- Guidelines for participating in a group review

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Working Group II (WG II) – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Guidelines for Group Reviews of IPCC Working Group II Reports

IPCC reports are comprehensive assessments of the current state of scientific knowledge on climate change. These reports integrate knowledge from several fields of natural sciences, ranging from physical to biological to social and economic sciences and beyond. Group reviews are accepted, if well-coordinated and follow the guidelines and process below.

All materials available from this website, including drafts a The drafts may not be cited, quoted or distributed.

When Draft are downloaded the files are personalised wit documents.

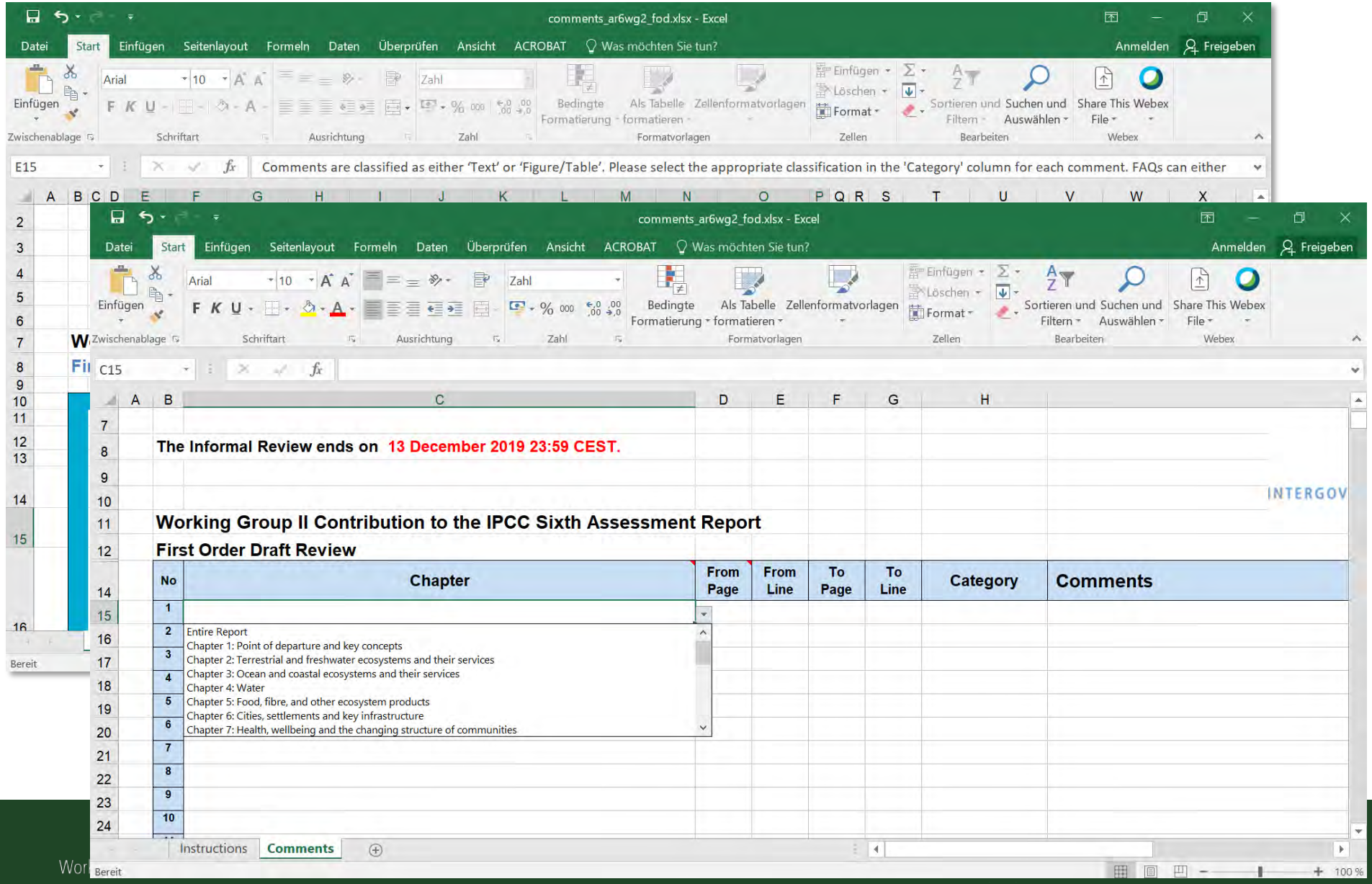
Information about the role and status of the expert reviewers is available here.

Please be advised that the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Second Order Draft Government and Expert Review ends on 29 Jan 2021 23:58 (CET).

We thank you for your participation in the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Second Order Draft Government and Expert Review.

WGII TSU

The Comments Spreadsheet



The Comments Spreadsheet

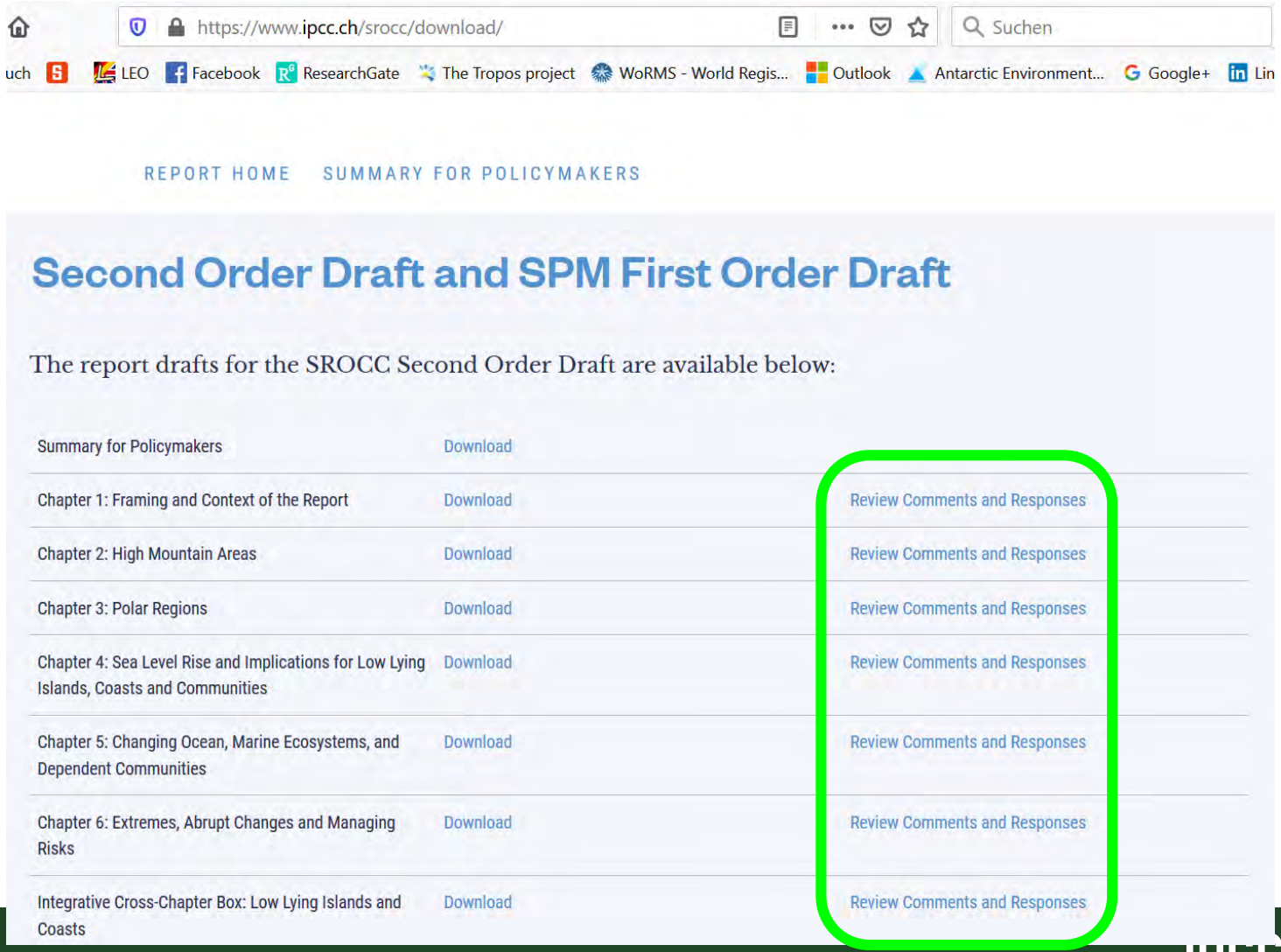
- Please be aware that your comments are not anonymous
- Your full name, affiliation and country is provided to the authors together with your comments

Issues to Consider in the Review

IPCC reports are policy relevant but not policy prescriptive!

- Structure
- Topics indicated in scoped outline
- Gaps, inconsistencies, overlaps throughout the chapter/report
- Self-citation and opinions
- Relevant literature
- Balance of content (section length, use of tables and figures, …)
- Assessment and assigned confidence statement
- Use of uncertainty language
- Traceability of statements and conclusions back to the literature
- Understandability and appropriateness of figures and tables
- Does the Executive Summary convey the key policy-relevant messages?

What Happens to the Comments after Publication of the Report?



What Happens to the Comments after Publication of the Report?

SROCC Second Order Draft Government and Expert Review Comments - Chapter 1							
Comment id	Chapter	From page	From line	To page	To line	Comment	Chapter Team Response
13717	1	3	21	3	21	"temperature targets of the Paris Agreement". Should read "temperature goal of the Paris Agreement". [Government of United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)]	Noted, minor edit
30563	1	3	21	3	21	A clearer reference to the Paris Agreement could be made here, including mentioning the 1.5°C and 2°C degrees limits. I would also suggest to omit the "temperature targets" because of its connotation ("limit" has been identified as the more appropriate term). [Hans-Otto Poertner and WGII TSU, Germany]	Noted: we no longer mention the Paris Agreement in the ES
30579	1	3	22	0		specify systems [Hans-Otto Poertner and WGII TSU, Germany]	Noted: this text is no longer in the ES
25873	1	3	22	3	22	Is 'dangerous' the best term here (also elsewhere in the text). what's 'dangerous' impacts? Dangerous for what and who? [Regine Hock, United States of America]	Accepted: "dangerous" has been omitted in most instances, except where it is used in the context of UNFCCC
30581	1	3	24	0	25	Can a figure with overarching risk thresholds, e.g. low to medium, medium to high etc.) be prepared by drawing together information from the diverse chapters to support these general statements? [Hans-Otto Poertner and WGII TSU, Germany]	Rejected: this is the role of the SPM, not of chapter 1
27089	1	3	24	3	24	Would it be better also to include natural systems? [XIAOMING WANG, Australia]	Accepted: we have added "and ecosystems" following human societies.
30583	1	3	27	0	28	This statement is clear and does not really add to the ES [Hans-Otto Poertner and WGII TSU, Germany]	Taken into account: wording has been changed and we now only give with SR1.5 level of current warming within a ES bullent (not a headline statement)
22889	1	3	27	3	28	The statement: "Unequivocal climate warming, that AR5 assessed as extremely likely2 attributable to human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, has so far resulted in global average warming..." is not true. It has not been documented that the climate change /warming) is due to human-induced greenhouse gas emissions alone. Most of the warming is a result of natural variance. [Martin Hovland, Norway]	Rejected: The suggestion that most of the current warming is a result of natural variance is not supported by scientific literature. The statements made here are based on the AR5 assessment, which sets the stage for the context of the SROCC report.
30565	1	3	27	3	30	Suggestion to rephrase: Unequivocal climate warming, attributed extremely likely to human-induced greenhouse gas emissions in AR5, has so far resulted in a likely rise of global average temperatures by 1°C ± 0.2°C since the pre industrial period, accompanied by ongoing and accelerating changes in the ocean and cryosphere. [Hans-Otto Poertner and WGII TSU, Germany]	Taken into account: thank you for the helpful suggestion. The ES wording has been revised extensively.
29017	1	3	27	3	36	In this very excellent and well-written introductory section (more likely to be read by policy	Noted: Arctic amplification is covered in the SPM.

Are Reviewers Acknowledged?

Annex IV: Expert Reviewers of the IPCC the C in a C

Annex IV **Reviewers**

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Germany

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Nigeria

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ADVANI, Nikhil
World Wildlife Fund
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Water and Power Development Authority
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ARTHERN, Robert
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United Kingdom

ATWOOD, Trisha
Utah State University
USA

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Chile

AYYUB, Bilal
University of Maryland
USA

AZIZ, Danyal
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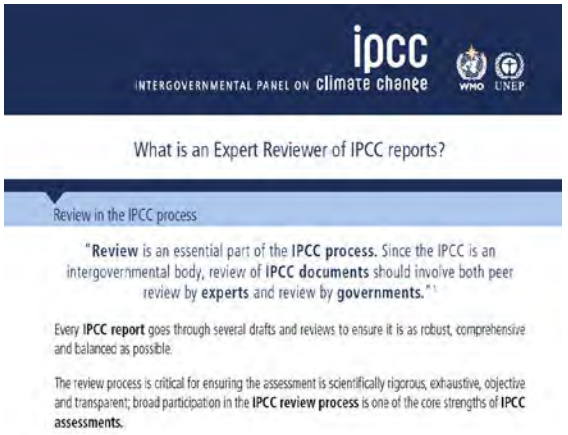
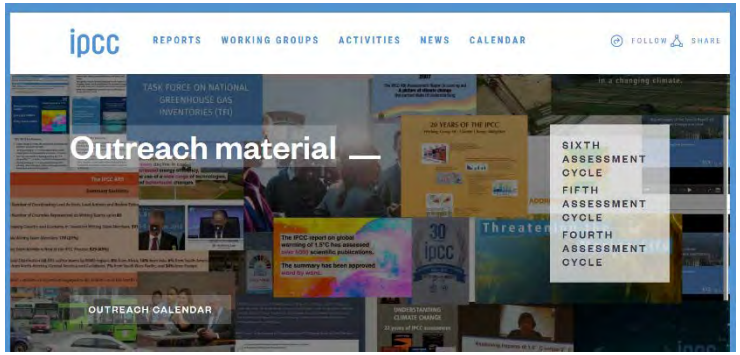
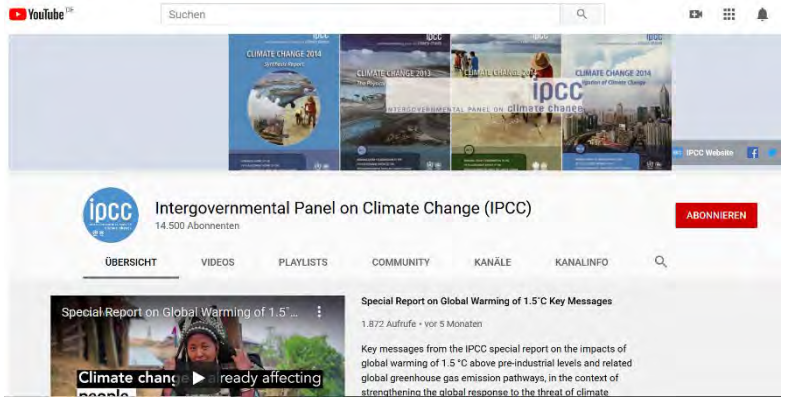
More Information

- https://www.ipcc.ch/2020/12/04/what-is-an-expert-reviewer-of-ipcc-reports/





- https://www.ipcc.ch/outreach-material/



- https://www.youtube.com/user/IPCCGeneva

Thank You!

Contact WGII:
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Working Group II Technical Support Unit
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UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

Tratamiento de las incertidumbres
+ Preguntas y respuestas

Carlos Méndez
Vicepresidente del Grupo de Trabajo II del IPCC (GTII)

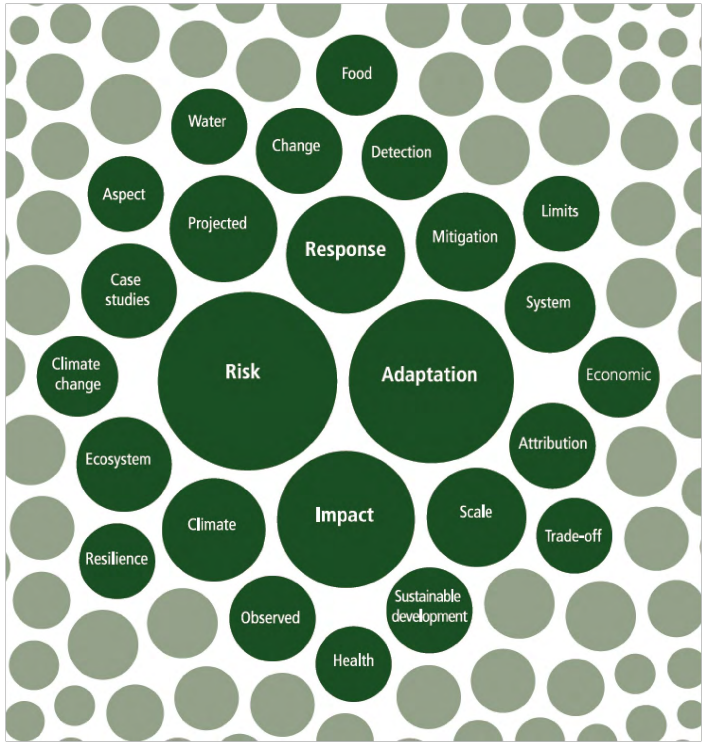
CONÉCTATE CLUSTER OF COOPERATION IN THE TROPICAL ANDES AND CENTRAL AMERICA REGION (ANDES+)

MOUNTAIN RESEARCH INITIATIVE

ipcc INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

AR6 Climate Change 2021: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

The Working Group II Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report



Treatment of Uncertainties

Introduction for Reviewers

Tratamiento de la Incertidumbre

Introducción para los revisores

Andreas Fischlin (Event #1)

Carlos Mendez (Events #2)

IPCC WGII Vice-Chairs

IPCC Uncertainty Language

- ¿Por qué es importante proporcionar el grado de certeza de los hallazgos clave?
- La toma de decisiones acertadas depende de la información sobre la gama completa de consecuencias y las probabilidades asociadas

  El presente informe es una evaluación basada en el juicio de los expertos (el juicio de los expertos debe explicarse proporcionando una relación rastreable de los pasos utilizados para llegar a las estimaciones de la incertidumbre o la confianza)

Examples

- SROCC SPM, B.7.1:

Disaster risks to human settlements and livelihood options in high mountain areas and the Arctic are expected to increase (***medium confidence***), due to future changes in hazards such as floods, fires, landslides, avalanches, unreliable ice and snow conditions, and increased exposure of people and infrastructure (***high confidence***).

Se prevé que los riesgos de desastre para los asentamientos humanos y las opciones de medios de subsistencia en el Ártico y en las zonas de alta montaña aumentarán (***nivel de confianza medio***) debido a los futuros cambios en los peligros, como las inundaciones, los incendios, los deslizamientos de tierra, las avalanchas, las condiciones de hielo y nieve poco seguras, y la mayor exposición de las personas y la infraestructura (***nivel de confianza alto***). .... {2.3.2, 3.4.3, 3.5.2}

Examples

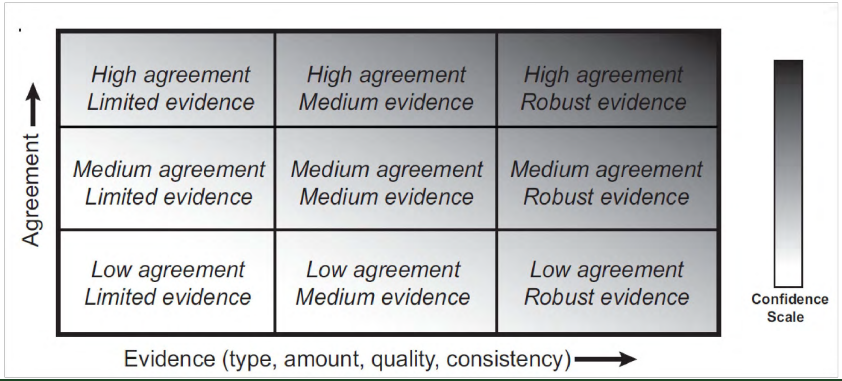
- SROCC SPM, A.2:

It is ***virtually certain*** that the global ocean has warmed unabated since 1970 and has taken up more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system (***high confidence***). Since 1993, the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled (***likely***). Marine heatwaves have ***very likely*** doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity (***very high confidence***). By absorbing more CO2, the ocean has undergone increasing surface acidification (***virtually certain***). A loss of oxygen has occurred from the surface to 1000 m (***medium confidence***).

Es ***prácticamente seguro*** que los océanos hayan sufrido un aumento de la temperatura sin interrupción desde 1970 y hayan absorbido más del 90 % del exceso de calor en el sistema climático (***nivel de confianza alto***). Desde 1993, el nivel de calentamiento de los océanos se ha duplicado con creces (***probable***). Es ***muy probable*** que la frecuencia de las olas de calor marinas se haya duplicado desde 1982 y que su intensidad vaya en aumento (***nivel de confianza muy alto***). Al absorber más CO2, los océanos han sufrido una mayor acidificación en la superficie (***prácticamente seguro***). Se ha producido una pérdida de oxígeno desde la superficie hasta los 1.000 m (***nivel de confianza medio***). {1.4, 3.2, 5.2, 6.4, 6.7, figuras RRP.1, RRP.2}

Metrics

- 1. Confidence
  - Métrica **cualitativa**
  - Basado en **evidencia** (tipo, cantidad, calidad, consistencia) y en el acuerdo (consenso)
  - Niveles de **confianza**: muy bajo, bajo, medio, alto, muy alto



- 2. Likelihood
  - Métrica **cuantitativa**
  - Basándose en análisis estadísticos, resultados de modelos o el juicio de expertos

Table 1. Likelihood Scale

Term*	Likelihood of the Outcome
Virtually certain	99-100% probability
Very likely	90-100% probability
Likely	66-100% probability
About as likely as not	33 to 66% probability
Unlikely	0-33% probability
Very unlikely	0-10% probability
Exceptionally unlikely	0-1% probability

  - Also: *extremely likely* (95-100% probability), *more likely than not* (>50-100%) and *extremely unlikely* (0-5%)

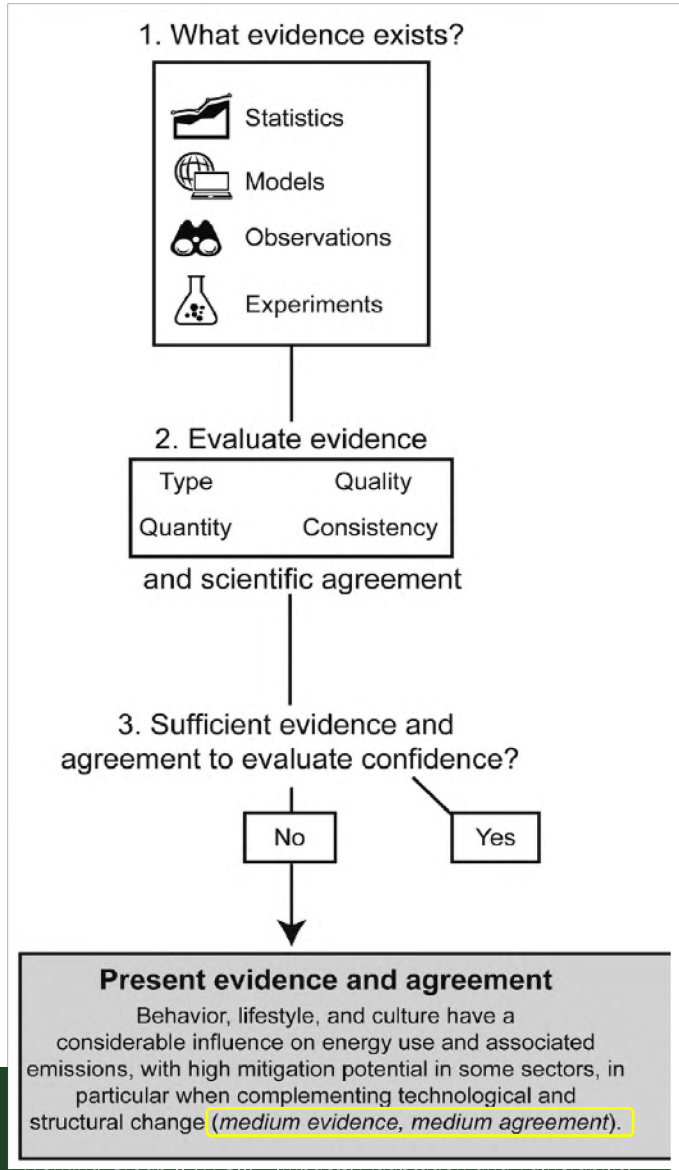
Assessment Process

Paso 1: Evaluación de las evidencia y acuerdo

Paso 2: Síntesis de las conclusiones y evaluación de la confianza (juicio cualitativo)

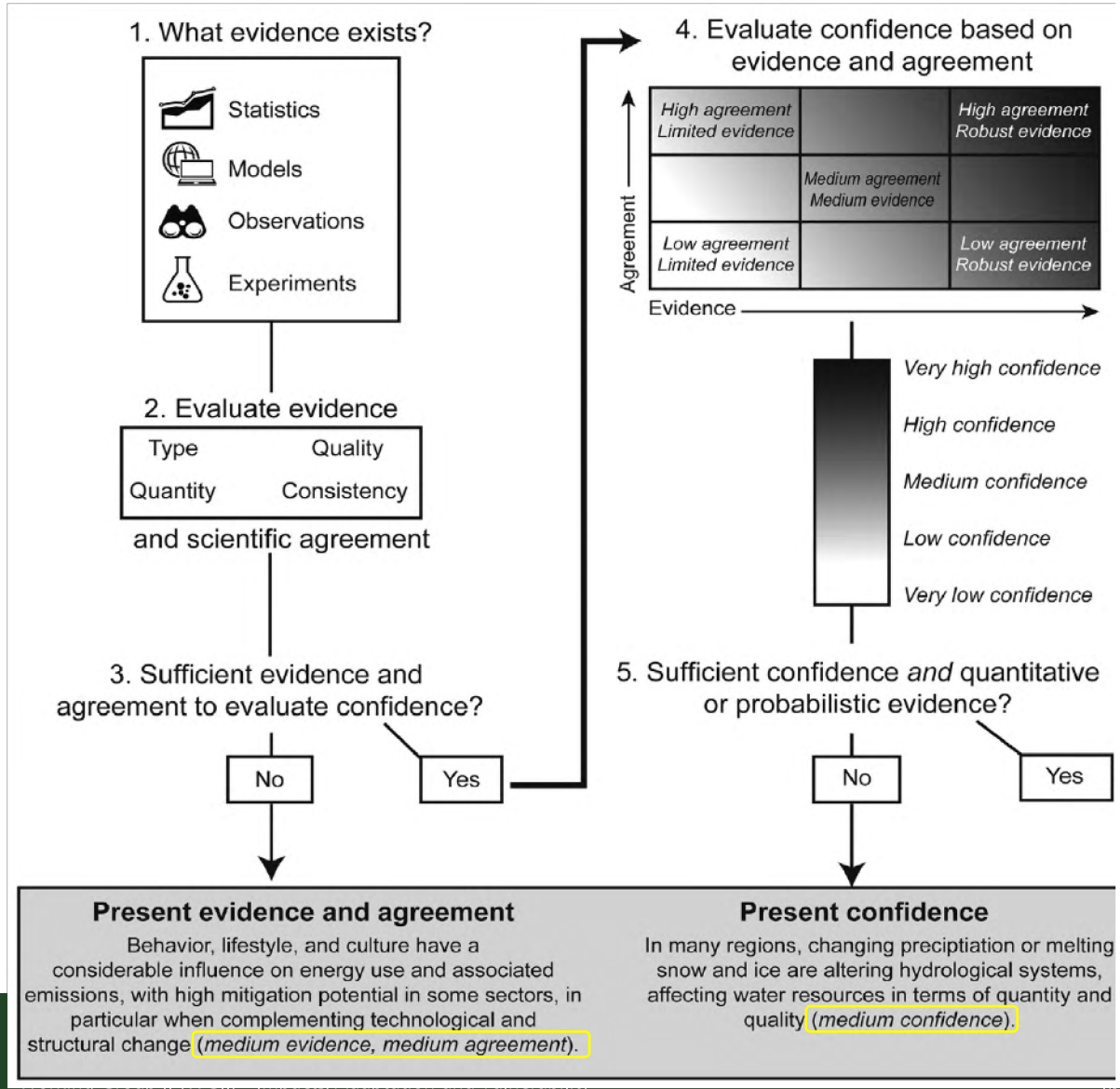
Paso 3: Cuantificación de la incertidumbre con una evaluación de la probabilidad cuando sea necesario y cuando sea posible (requiere suficiente confianza)

Evaluation and Communication of Degree of Certainty in AR5 Findings



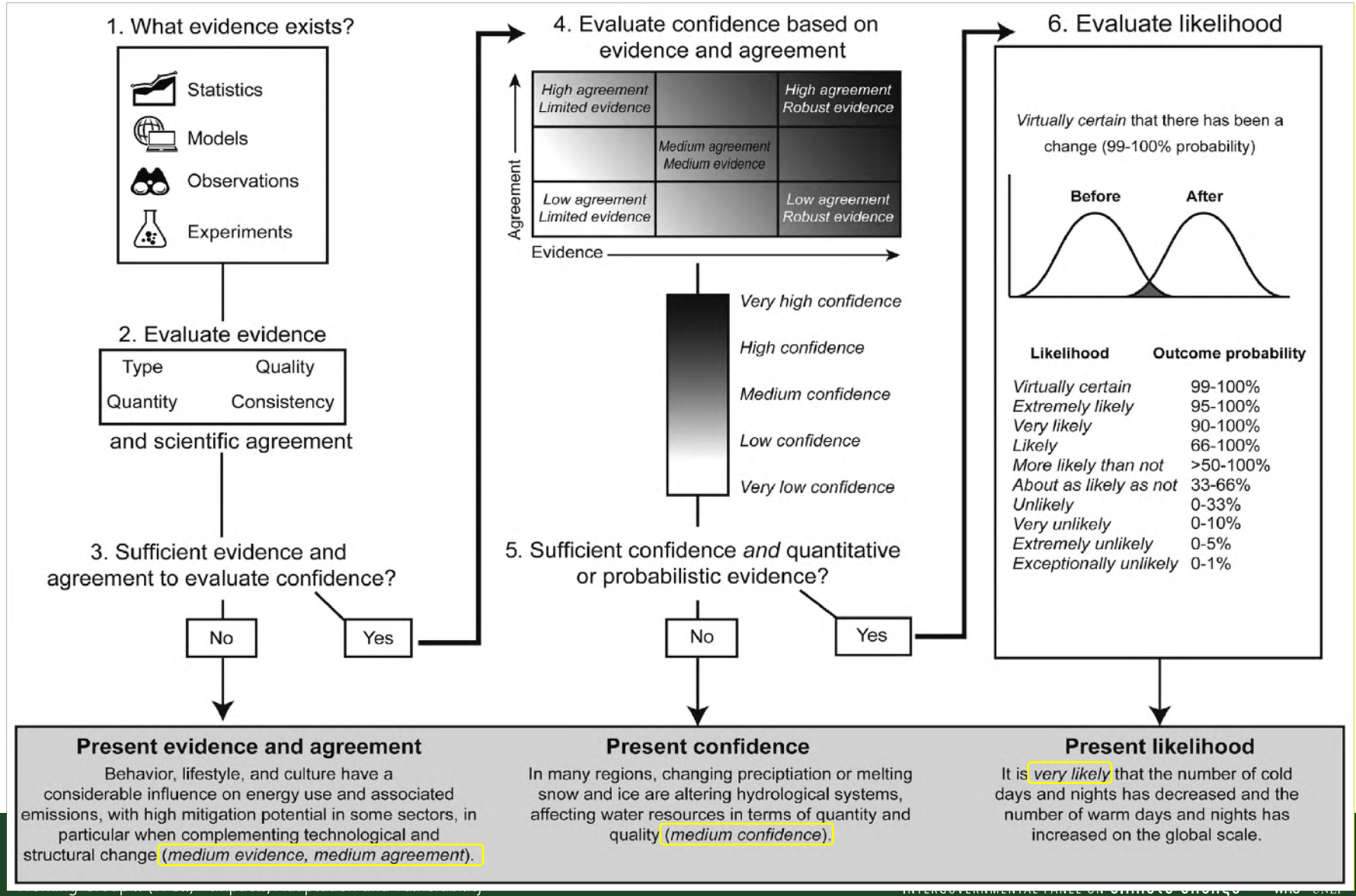
Source: Mach et al. (2017), Global Environmental Change 44, 1-14

Evaluation and Communication of Degree of Certainty in AR5 Findings



Source: Mach et al. (2017), Global Environmental Change 44, 1-14

Evaluation and Communication of Degree of Certainty in AR5 Findings



Source: Mach et al. (2017), Global Environmental Change 44, 1-14

Assessment Process

- El lenguaje calibrado se utiliza para comunicar el grado de certeza de los hallazgos clave
- Se proporcionan cuentas trazables que describen la evaluación de las evidencias y el acuerdo
- Las declaraciones de hecho no requieren calificadores de incertidumbre

Example from SREX SPM:
Extreme and non-extreme weather or climate events affect vulnerability to future extreme events by modifying resilience, coping capacity, and adaptive capacity.[2.4.3] In particular, the cumulative effects of disasters at local or sub-national levels can substantially affect livelihood options and resources and the capacity of societies and communities to prepare for and respond to future disasters. [2.2, 2.7]

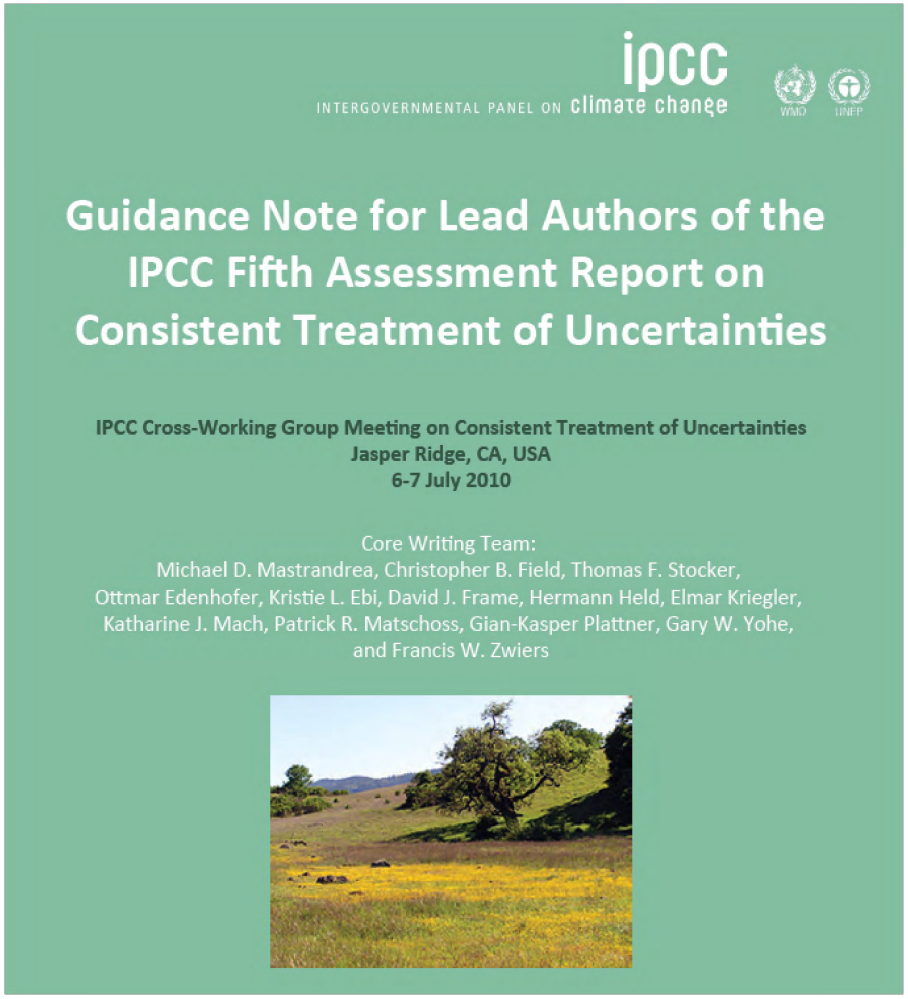
Traceable Accounts

- El texto del informe debe proporcionar una cuenta rastreable que corrobore la declaración de confianza o probabilidad!

Esto normalmente implica un estudio de la literatura disponible, una discusión de los resultados de los documentos citados, las evidencias que proporcionan, el acuerdo, etc.

En el caso de las declaraciones de probabilidad, el texto debe indicar claramente cómo se llegó a ella (por ejemplo, estadísticas o juicio de expertos)

Guidance Notes



https://w3l.ipcc.ch/docs/AR5_Uncertainty_Guidance_Note.pdf

Gracias!

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UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

Panel de preguntas y respuestas con los autores principales del IPCC y los vicepresidentes del GTII

¿Como pueden presentarse los comentarios del revisor experto para que éstos sean útiles y constructivos para los autores?

Christian Huggel	**Laura Ramajo Gallardo**	**Roberto A. Sánchez-Rodríguez**	**Carlos Méndez**	**Carolina Adler**
autor principal del sexto informe de evaluación del IPCC	autora principal del sexto informe de evaluación del IPCC	Vicepresidente del GTII del IPCC	Vicepresidente del GTII del IPCC	autora principal del sexto informe de evaluación del IPCC

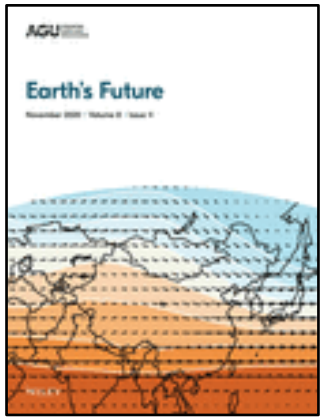
UNA ORIENTACIÓN AL IPCC Y EL PROCESO DE EXAMEN CON REVISORES EXPERTOS

Observaciones finales

"*Existe una **gran necesidad hacia un compromiso científico-político más profundo para enfrentar los desarrollos recientes**, como entrar en el Antropoceno ... Sin embargo, existen brechas en cuanto a la preparación y capacitación por parte de los científicos sobre este compromiso científico-político y en cómo participar …*

.... la participación en la ciencia-política se basa en crear intercambios sustentables, abarquen espacios temáticos, y responda cuando surgen oportunidades"

(von Schneidemesser, et al., 2020)



Prepare Scientists to Engage in Science-Policy

Erika von Schneidemesser[1], Megan Melamed[2], and Julia Schmale[3]

[1]Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Potsdam, Germany, [2]International Global Atmospheric Chemistry (IGAC) Project, University of Colorado/CIRES, Boulder, CO, USA, [3]School of Architecture, Civil and Environmental Engineering, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland

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Observaciones finales

1. **Regístrese como revisor experto** y acepte los requisitos de confidencialidad. Inscripciones abiertas hasta las 23:59 del 22 de enero de 2021 (CET), en: https://apps.ipcc.ch/comments/ar6wg2/sod/register.php

2. **Complete su revisión de experto** utilizando el formulario disponible al registrarse. El portal de revisión está disponible **hasta el 29 de enero de 2021**.

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Muchas gracias!

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