

Regional fact sheet - Introduction

Purpose

- Regional fact sheets are an outreach product that is fully traceable to the [IPCC Working Group I Sixth Assessment Report: \(AR6-WGI\)](#).
- The fact sheets constitute an entry point for regionalized information in the Chapters, the Technical Summary and the Interactive Atlas.
- The content is not exhaustive but represents most of the high level key messages assessed in the WGI Report region by region.
- As the scope of the IPCC Working Group I is to assess the physical science of climate change, the fact sheets are focused on the relevant regional climatic information.

Disclaimer

The regional fact sheets were built based on the Final Governmental Distribution of the Report which is the most updated version prior to the approval of the Summary For Policymakers. They are subject to revisions following the SPM approval, copy-editing, and layout.

Icons



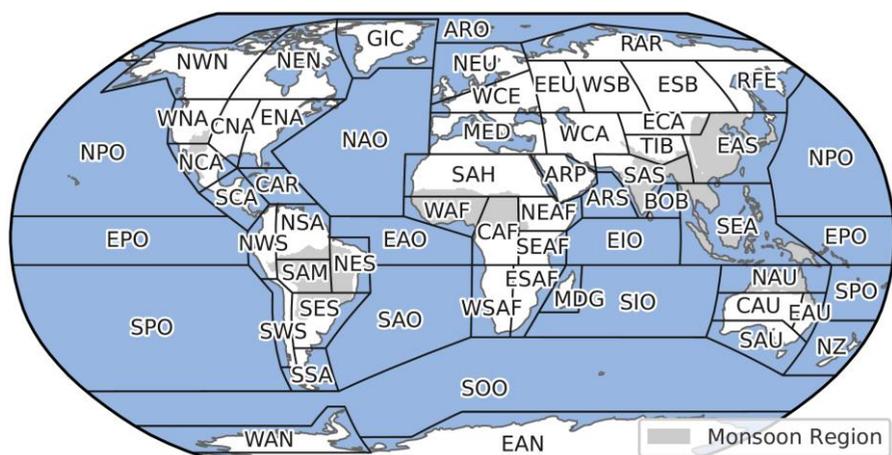
The blue font in the statements is used to highlight if the changes are **observed**, **attributed to climate change** or **projected**.

Attribution statements are provided when the studies are available in the scientific publications. Not being mentioned does not mean that the change is not attributable to climate change.

Regions

The fact sheets provide key statements for 11 regions that combine sub-sets of the AR6 reference regions

- Africa
- Asia
- Australasia
- Central and South America
- Europe
- Mountains
- North and Central America
- Ocean
- Polar regions
- Small Islands
- Urban areas



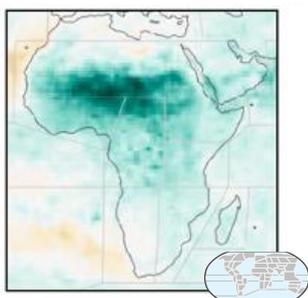
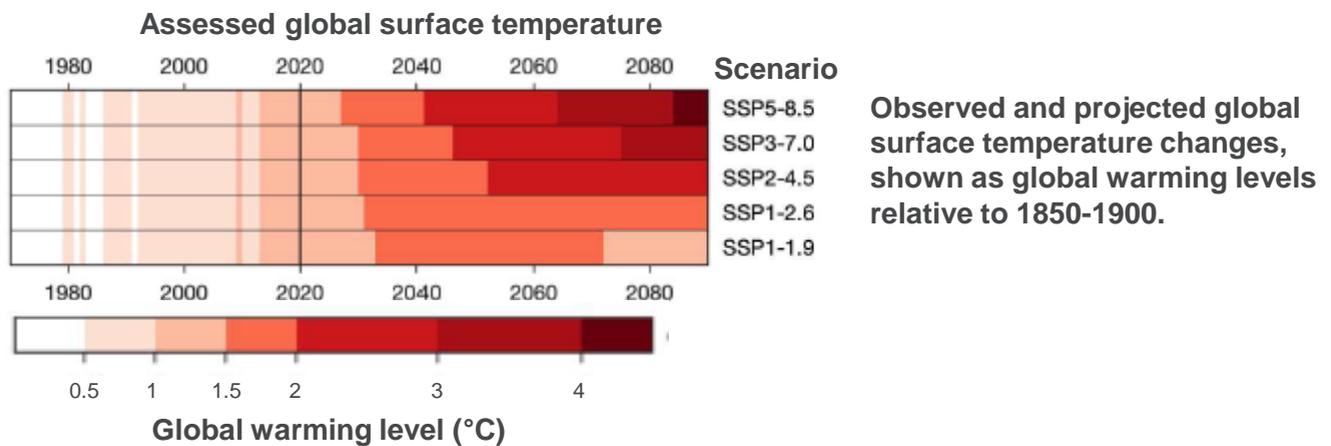
- Some subregions are duplicated to represent all the relevant areas for specific climate phenomena. For example, the Mediterranean subregion is included both in Africa and Europe fact sheets.
- For more information about the reference regions, see the description of the AR6 reference regions and the typological regions in the Interactive Atlas GitHub repository (<https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas/tree/devel/reference-regions>)

Definitions

- **Climatic impact-drivers (CIDs):** Climatic impact-drivers are physical climate system conditions (e.g., means, events, extremes) that affect an element of society or ecosystems. Depending on system tolerance, CIDs and their changes can be detrimental, beneficial, neutral or a mixture of each across interacting system elements and regions. See also Risk, Hazard and Impacts (Glossary).
- **Meteorological drought:** A period with an abnormal precipitation deficit (Glossary).
- **Agricultural and ecological drought:** Depending on the affected biome: a period with abnormal soil moisture deficit, which results from combined shortage of precipitation and excess evapotranspiration, and during the growing season impinges on crop production or ecosystem function in general. (Glossary).
- **Fire weather:** Weather conditions conducive to triggering and sustaining wildfires, usually based on a set of indicators and combinations of indicators including temperature, soil moisture, humidity, and wind. Fire weather does not include the presence or absence of fuel load. (Glossary).

Links between scenarios, global warming levels and time horizons

- **Scenarios:** Five illustrative scenarios that cover the range of possible future development of anthropogenic drivers of climate change found in the literature are used consistently across this report. They start in 2015, and include scenarios with high and very high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5), and intermediate GHG emissions (SSP2-4.5) and with low and very low GHG emissions (SSP1-2.6, SSP1-1.9). (TS.1.3.1).
- **Global warming levels:** Quantifying geographical response patterns at global warming levels, such as 1.5 or 2°C above the 1850-1900 period, is a useful approach to quantify changes in mean climate, extremes and climatic impact-drivers. Global Warming Levels are used in this Report, and across the Working Groups, as a dimension of integration independent of the timing when the warming is reached and of the emissions scenario that led to the warming (TS.1.3.2).



Most of the maps of the fact sheets are provided by the Interactive Atlas, a novel AR6 Working Group I tool that allows for a flexible spatial and temporal analysis of both data-driven climate change information and assessment findings in the report. **Link:** <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

The icon in the bottom right corner is a hyperlink that leads to the displayed map in the Interactive Atlas