

The changing climate drivers of disasters



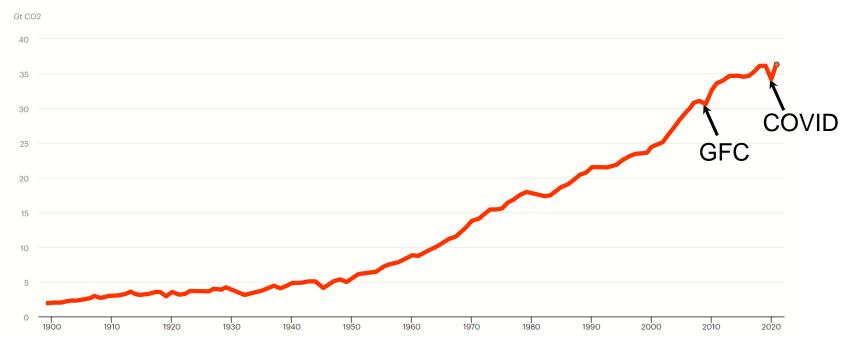
Professor Mark Howden

ANU Institute for Climate, Energy and Disaster Solutions Vice Chair, IPCC Working Group II

@ProfMarkHowden



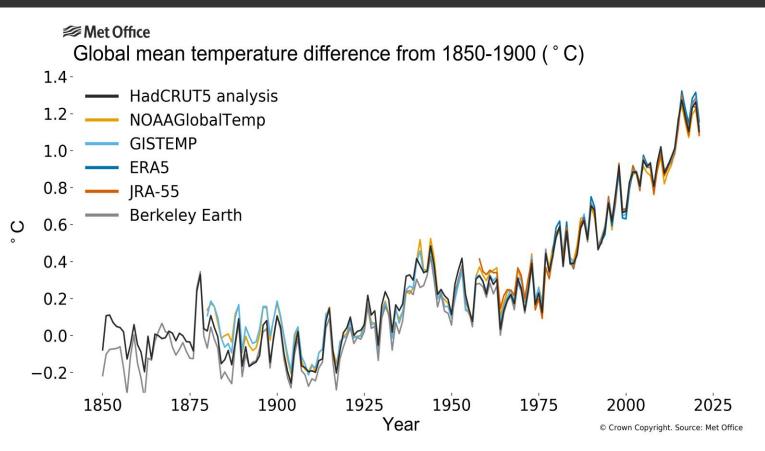
We are not on track for 1.5°C



- CO₂ this year 421ppm (pre-industrial levels were about 280ppm) highest in at least 2M years
- Record levels of methane, nitrous oxide and other GHGs



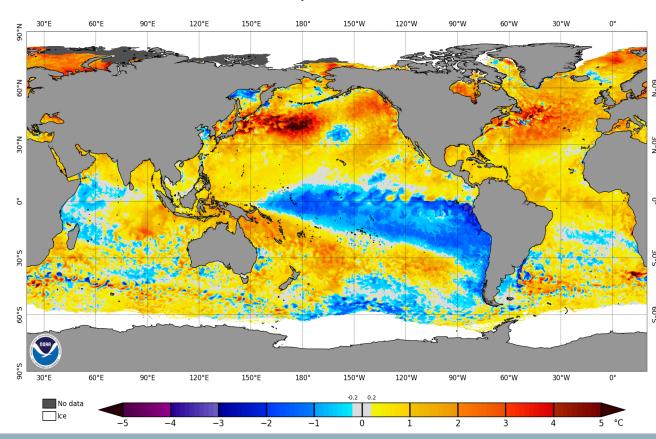
Globally – temperature rising





Cooling influence of La Niña

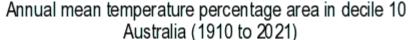
NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 16 Oct 2022

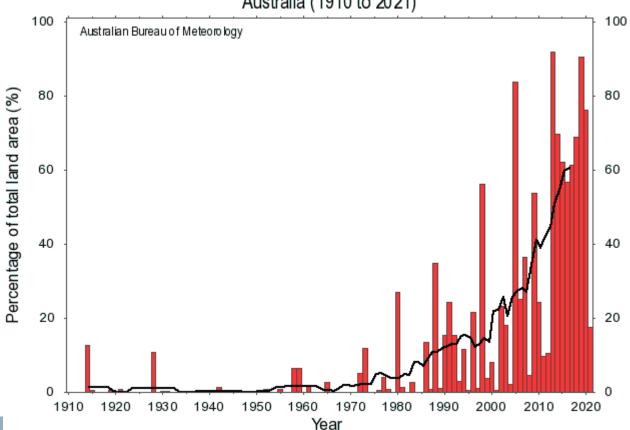


- El Niño and La Niña already seem to be strengthening
- Projections indicate this will continue
- Interaction with Indian and Southern Ocean influences
- Rainfall intensity



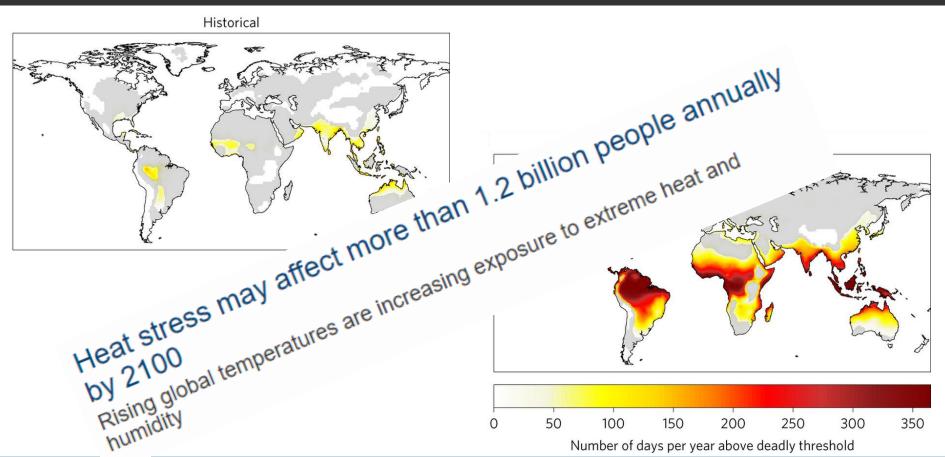
Extremes almost everywhere, all the time





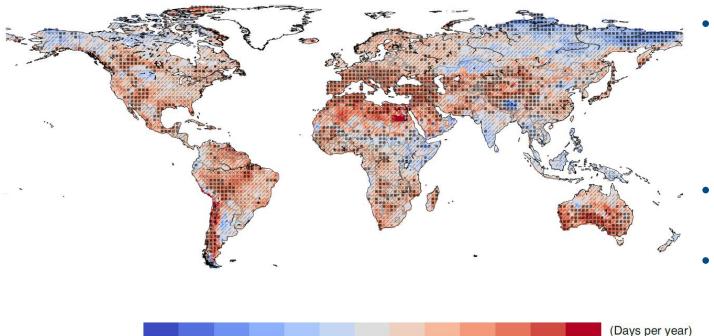


Heat stress frequency: global





Drought risk changes: spatially variable



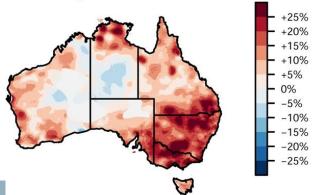
- Increased
 disruption to food
 system leading to
 reduced food
 security
 - Increased food prices
- Increased food trade



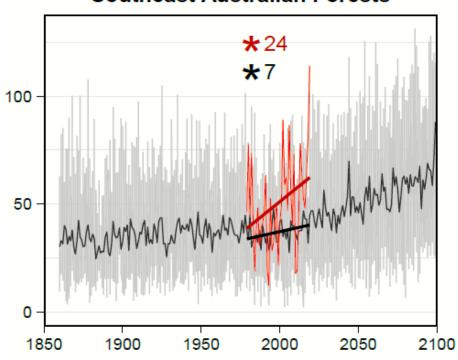
Fires

- Fire risk already getting worse
 - Season length
 - Fire intensity
 - Number of fire danger days
 - Area burnt

a) Change in mean FFDI



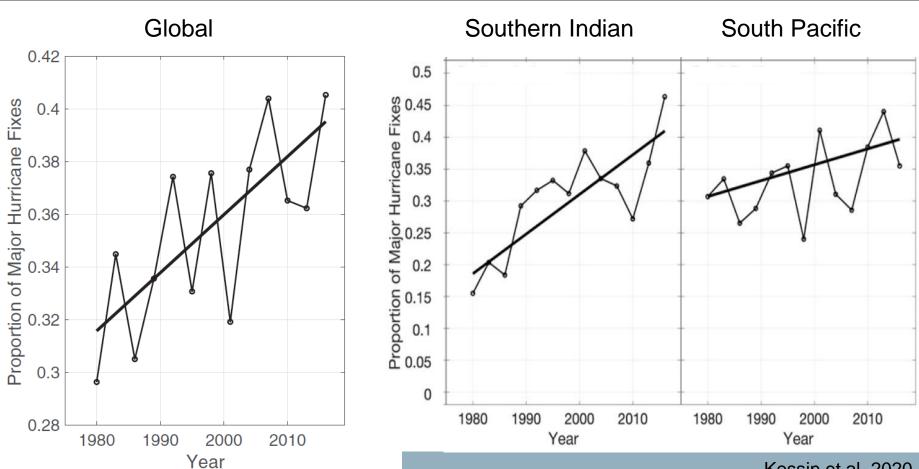
Southeast Australian Forests



Jones et al. 2022



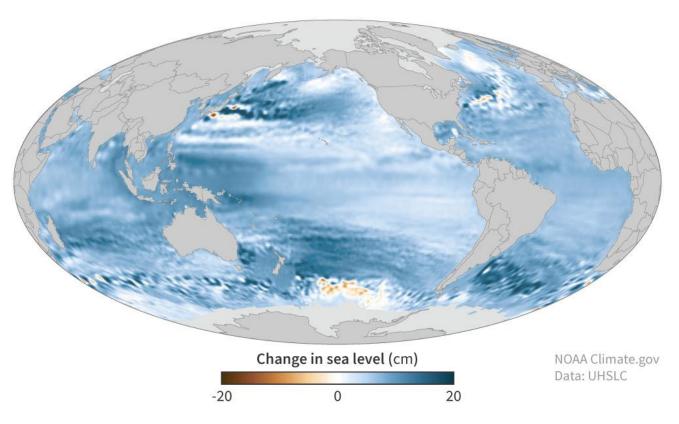
More, stronger cyclones



Kossin et al. 2020



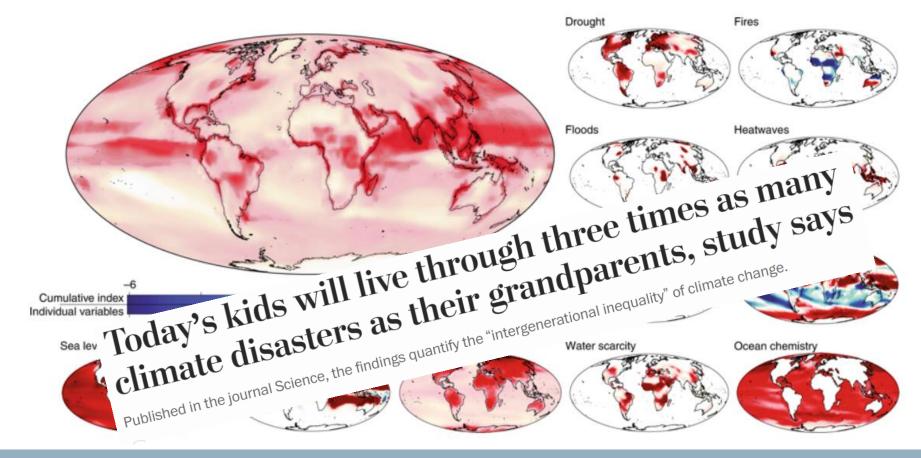
Global sea level rise varies



- Rose by about 4.5mm last year
- Continuing the acceleration seen over the past decades
- Interacting with other changes (e.g. cyclone strength)



Multiple hazards from climate change





Thankyou

Prof Mark Howden
ANU Institute for Climate,
Energy and Disaster Solutions
mark.howden@anu.edu.au
@ProfMarkHowden
+61 2 6125 7266

Vice Chair, IPCC Working Group II



Every half a degree matters

Every year matters

Every choice matters

Howden and Colvin 2018