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The challenges of Climate Change and the COP21: ambition and aims

Minh Ha-Duong

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CLIMATE CHANGE FORUM:

Favouring a green economy and sustainable urban development

Colombo, Wednesday 10th June



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

The challenges of Climate Change and the COP21: ambition and aims

Dr Minh Ha Duong

Senior Researcher, lead author of the IPCC and founder of the
Clean Energy and Sustainable Development lab at the
University of Science and Technology Hanoi, Vietnam

Clean Energy and Sustainable Development Laboratory

Mission

Facilities

Team

Publications

News

Seminar

Mission

The Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (CleanED) lab is an international and interdisciplinary research team contributing to the green growth of the energy sector in Vietnam. Established in December 2014 with support from USTH and French Embassy, the CleanED lab hosts today four researchers from France and Vietnam, three doctoral fellows and two internationally qualified staff under the direction of Dr. Minh Ha-Duong.

Our expertise ranges from engineering to public policy on:



- Natural resources characterization and management
- Biomass and waste to energy conversion process technologies
- Energy systems optimization from smart grid to national plans


The CleanED lab is a working place for researchers, doctoral fellows and students from USTH's Energy department welcome Bachelor and Master level interns. Most are coming from or going to our partner laboratories in France: C BioWooEB/CIRAD, LAGEP/Université de Lyon, LABEX ARBRE/Université de Lorraine, LOG/Université du Littor; other USTH consortium members, and our partner institute in Vietnam: IES/VAST.

Facilities

The CleanED lab office and experimental room are both located on the Campus of Vietnam Academy of Science Hoang Quoc Viet, Cau Giay, Hanoi.



Prof. Ha-Duong
Directeur de recherche
Team: CIRED
 Tenured  Hall of Famer



Academic Stats

RBI Research Buck\$ In	1.500	2B	2
AB At Bat (papers)	36	2 papers on same topic	0
H H-Index	20	3 papers, same data	1
W PhD's graduated	2	Stolen Post-Docs	56
L PhD drop outs	1	Invited Pitches	0
HR Papers in Science or Nature	1	Career Awards	0
		NG Featured in National Geographic	0

*** Distinctions:
 Co-awarded Nobel prize for peace as IPCC lead author, 2007.

Filter

Show [doi](#), [OAI](#), [URL](#)

Minh Ha-Duong's Publication List

Energy, climate, society economics & uncertainty

Articles in peer-reviewed journals

36. Nguyen Trinh Hoang Anh and Minh Ha-Duong. **Perspective of CO₂ capture & storage (CCS) development in Vietnam: Results from expert interviews.** *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 37:220-227, June 2015.
35. Jeff M. Bielicki, Guillaume Calas, Richard S. Middleton, and Minh Ha-Duong. **National corridors for climate change mitigation: Managing industrial CO₂ emissions in France.** *Greenhouse gases: science and technology*, 3 (4):262-277, June 2014.
34. Minh Ha-Duong and Venance Journé. **Calculating nuclear accident probabilities from empirical frequencies.** *Environment Systems and Decisions*, 34 (2):249-258, May 2014.
33. Olivier Boucher, Piers M. Forster, Nicolas Gruber, Minh Ha-Duong, Mark G. Lawrence, Timothy M. Lenton, Achim Maas, and Naomi E. Vaughan. **Rethinking climate engineering categorization in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation.** *WIREs Clim Change*, 5 (1):23-25, 2014.
32. Patrice Dumas and Minh Ha-Duong. **Optimal growth with adaptation to climate change.** *Climatic Change*, 117 (4):691-710, April 2013.
31. Marta Benito-Garzón, Minh Ha-Duong, Nathalie Frascaria-Lacoste, and Juan Fernández-Manjarrés. **Extreme climate variability should be considered in forestry-assisted migration.** *BioScience*, 63 (5):317, 2013.
30. Marta Benito-Garzón, Minh Ha-Duong, Nathalie Frascaria-Lacoste, and Juan Fernández-Manjarrés. **Habitat restoration and climate change: dealing with climate variability, incomplete data and management decisions with tree translocations.** *Restoration Ecology*, 21 (5):530-536, 2013.
29. Minh Ha-Duong and Rodica Loisel. **Actuarial risk assessment of expected fatalities attributable to carbon capture and storage in 2050.** *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 5:1346-1358, 2011.
28. Nhan Thanh Nguyen, Minh Ha-Duong, Thanh C. Tran, Ram M. Shrestha, and Franck Nadaud. **Barriers to the adoption of cleaner and energy efficient technologies in Vietnam.** *GMSARN International Journal*, 4 (2):89-104, June 2010.
27. Nhan Thanh Nguyen, Minh Ha-Duong, Sandra Greiner, and Michael Mehling. **Improving the clean development mechanism post-2012: A developing country perspective.** *Carbon and Climate Law Review*, 1 (4):76-85, 2010.
26. Minh Ha-Duong, Alain Nadaï, and Ana Sofía Campos. **A survey on the public perception of CCS in France.** *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 3 (5):633-640, September 2009.
25. Minh Ha-Duong. **What is the price of carbon? Five definitions.** *Survey and Perspectives Integrating Environment & Society*, 2 (1), June 2009.



About me

My research is on energy, climate change, society, economics and uncertainty. I am interested in imprecise probabilities, especially using [possibility theory](#) for scenario-making and the [Transferable Belief Model](#) for expert opinion fusion, with applications to environmental and energy economics issues such as climatic change and carbon capture and storage...

I also work on the social and economic aspects of carbon capture and storage. My CCS blog in French is at [CaptageStockageCO2.eu](#). I also commit prose at my [homepage](#) on CIRED website.

Here is the formal CV, there is the [informal summary](#) (thanks PhD comics!), the [LinkedIn](#) and the [bibliometric link](#).

Transition to low carbon world

Renewable energy technologies set new installation records as their contribution to the global energy mix continued to climb in 2013.

Renewable power capacity jumped more than 8 percent in 2013, accounting for over 56 percent of net additions

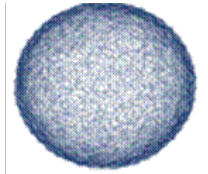
It now has the potential to account for over a fifth of world electricity generation.

Climate negotiations since 1992



1992

UNFCCC
Rio



COP15
COPENHAGEN

2009

COP 15
Copenhag.

2010

COP 16
Cancun

2011

COP 17
Durban

2012

COP 18
Doha

2013

COP 19
Varsovie

2014

COP 20
Lima



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

2015

COP 21
Paris

2007

COP 13
Bali

1997
Protocol
Kyoto

Starts 2005
No USA
27% of GHG
emissions.
39 countries
- 5,2% over
2008-2012
relative to
1990

Bali process

Bali
roadmap
Towards a
post-2012
agreement
in 2009

Copenhaguen
fiasco

Cancun
agreement

Engagements de
financement et de
limitation des
émissions à 2020,
mise en place
d'instance sur le
financement,
d'adaptation et le
transfert de
techno.

Bali
roadmap
end

Décision :
Accord de principe sur une
2^{ème} période d'engagement
du PK et création de la
plateforme de Durban
pour un accord en 2015

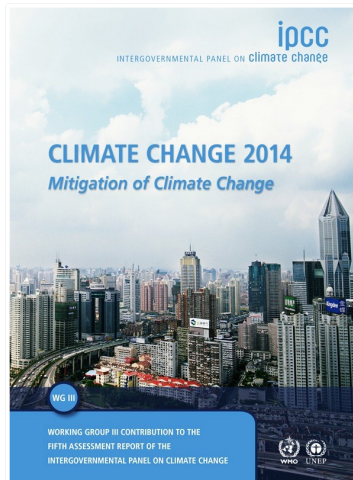
Durban platform

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention
on Climate Change

IPCC

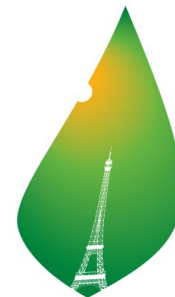
Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change



Science

COP

Conferences of Parties



Policy

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis Report

IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



The IPCC Synthesis Report

→ Integration of three Working Group Reports of the 5th Assessment, 2013-2014

- WG I : The Physical Science Basis

- WGII: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

- WGIII: Mitigation of Climate Change

The IPCC Synthesis Report

- Written by 60 authors from Working Group reports
- Chaired by the IPCC Chair R.K. Pachauri
- Member governments approved the SPM on 1st November 2014 (total membership of IPCC is 195 governments)

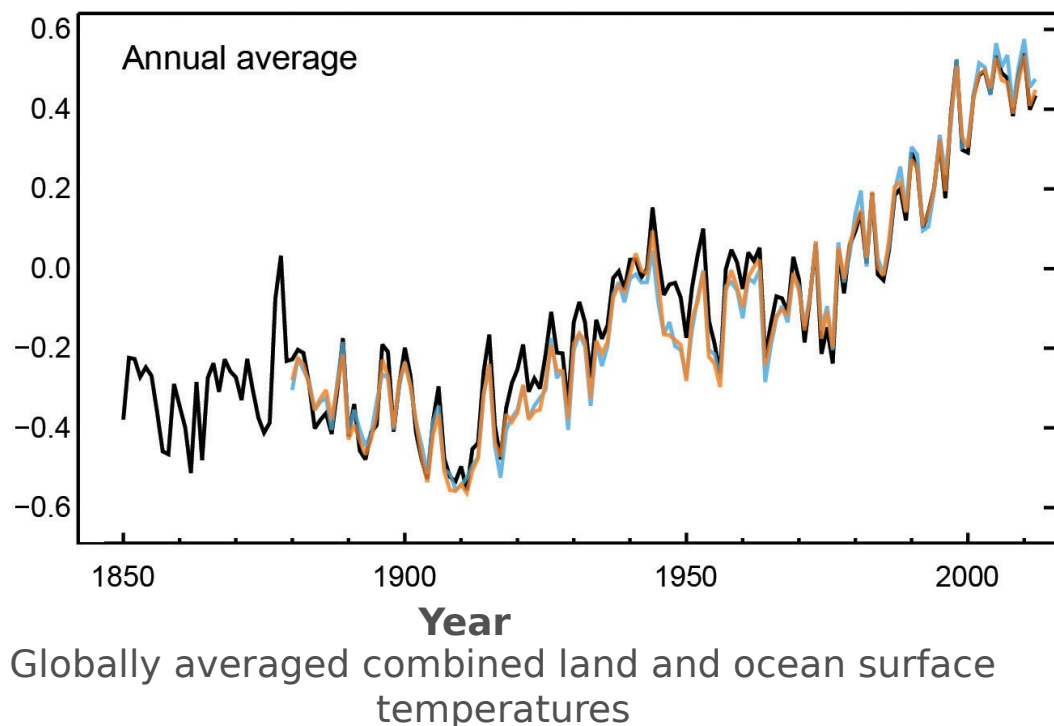
Key Messages

- Human influence on the climate system is clear
- The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts
- We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future

AR5 WGI SPM, AR5 WGII SPM, AR5 WGI SPM

Humans are changing the climate

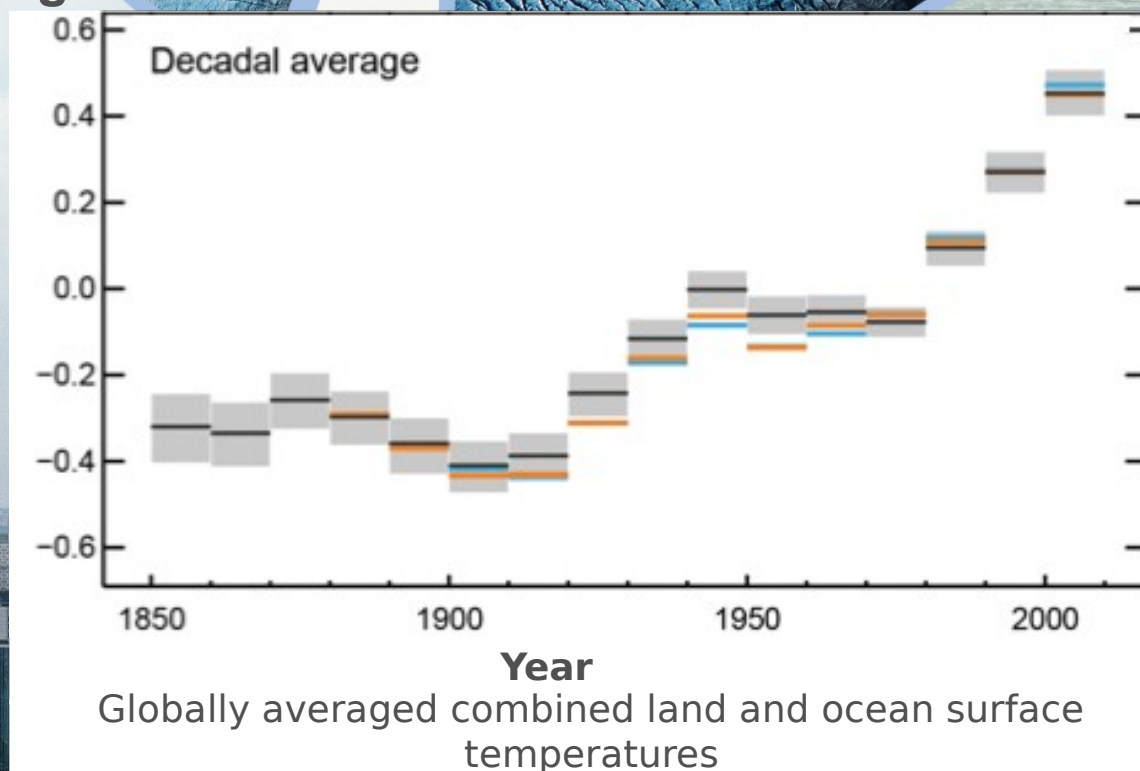
It is extremely likely that we are the dominant cause of warming since the mid-20th century



AR5 WGI SPM

Temperatures continue to rise

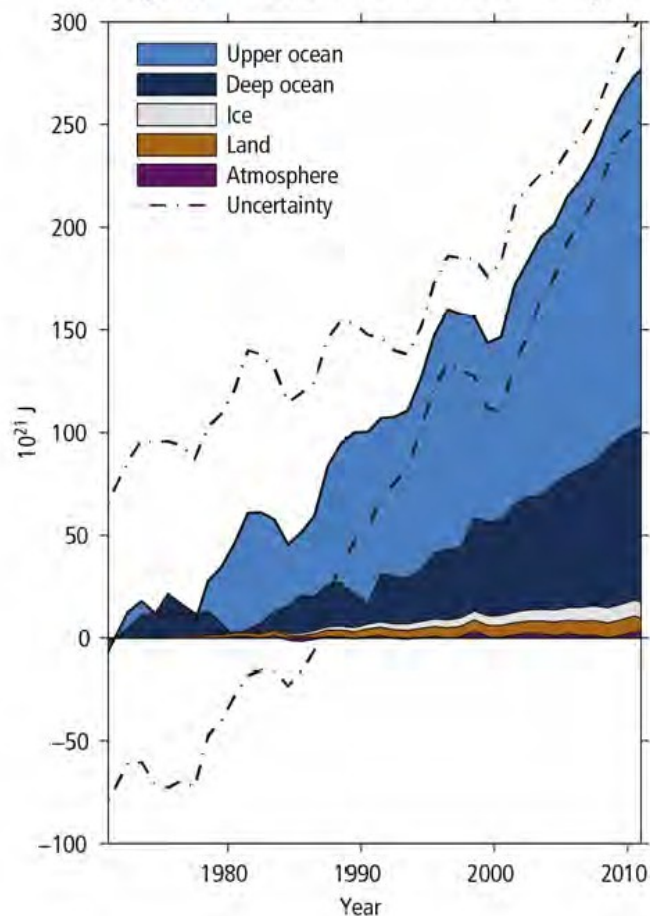
Each of the past 3 decades has been successively warmer than the preceding decades since 1850



AR5 WGI SPM

Oceans absorb most of the heat

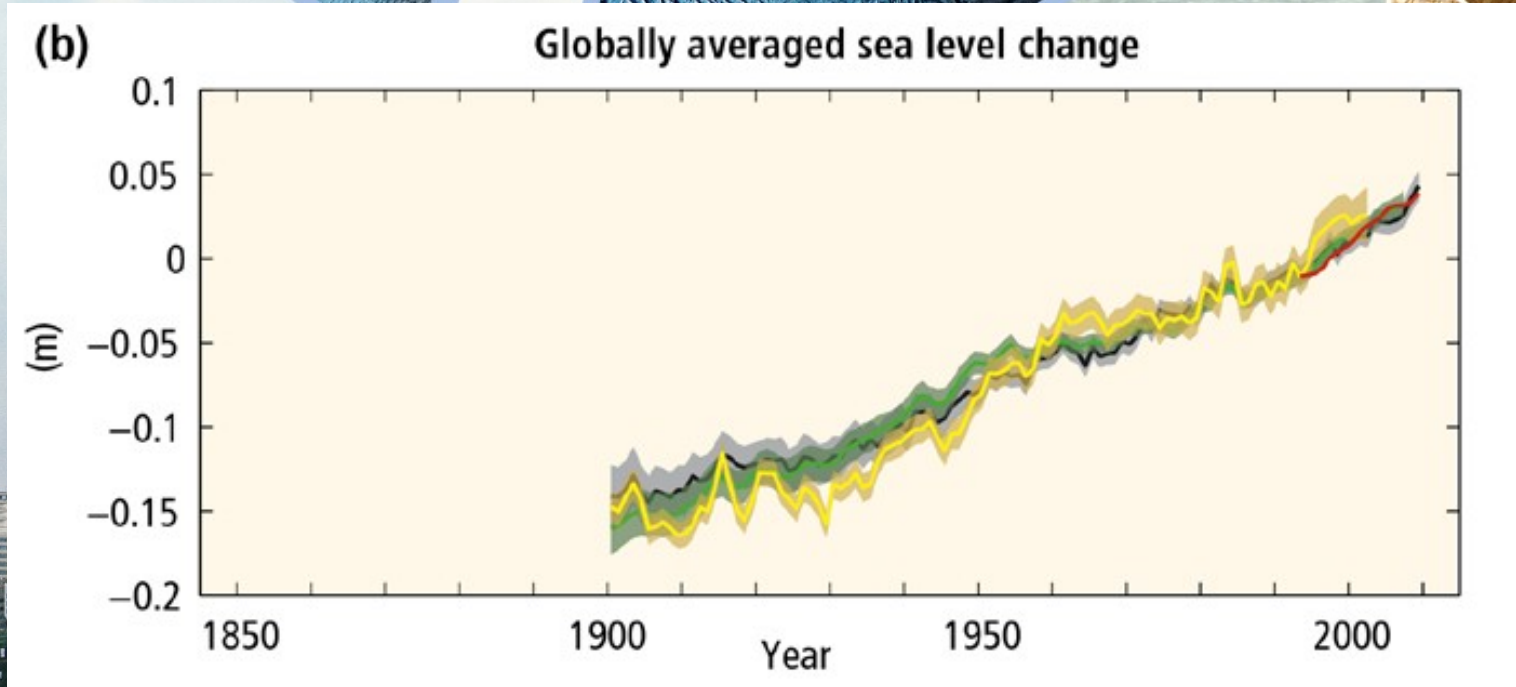
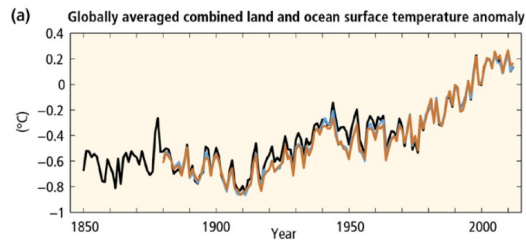
Energy accumulation within the Earth's climate system



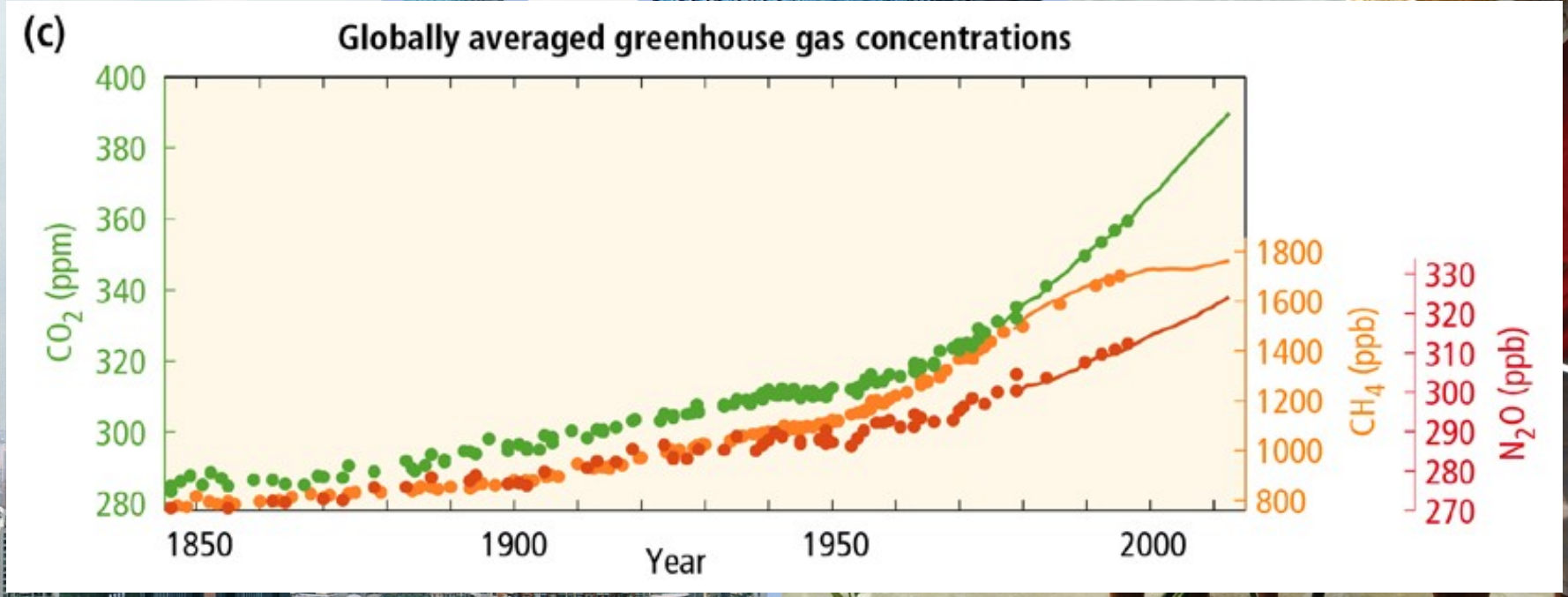
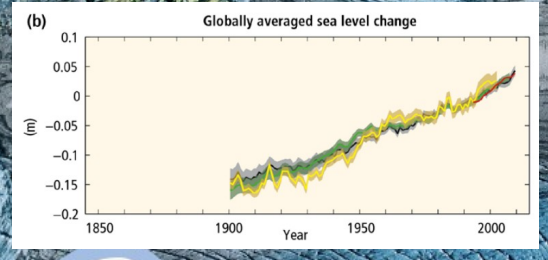
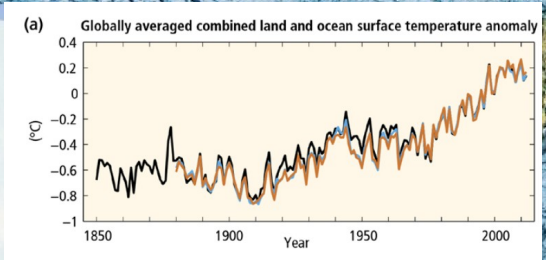
→ More than 90% of the energy accumulating in the climate system between 1971 and 2010 has accumulated in the ocean

→ Land temperatures remain at historic highs while ocean temperatures continue to climb

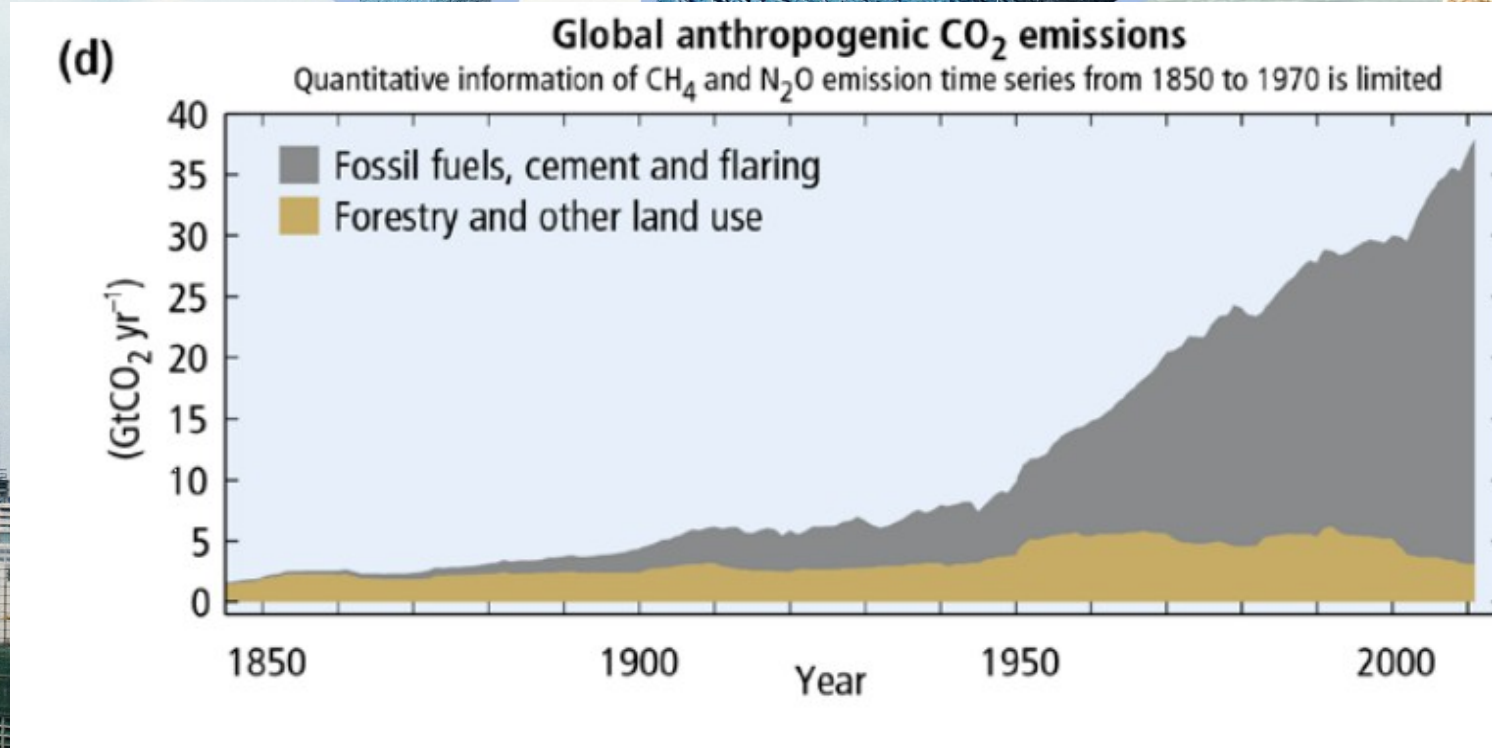
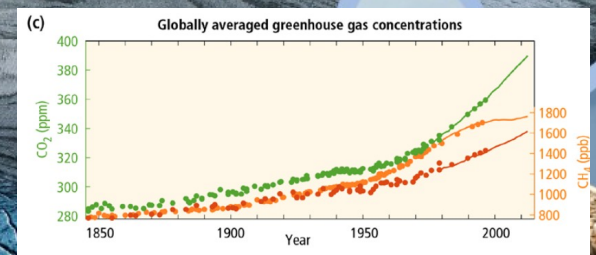
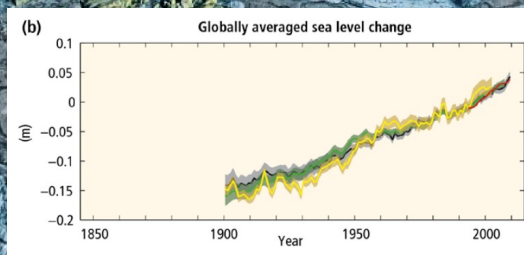
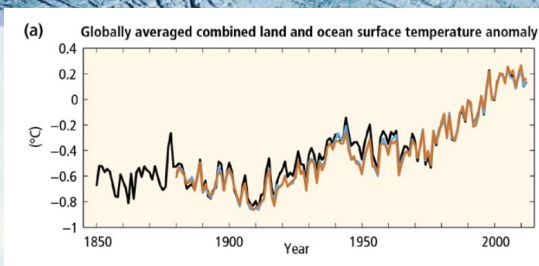
AR5 SYR



AR5 SYR SPM



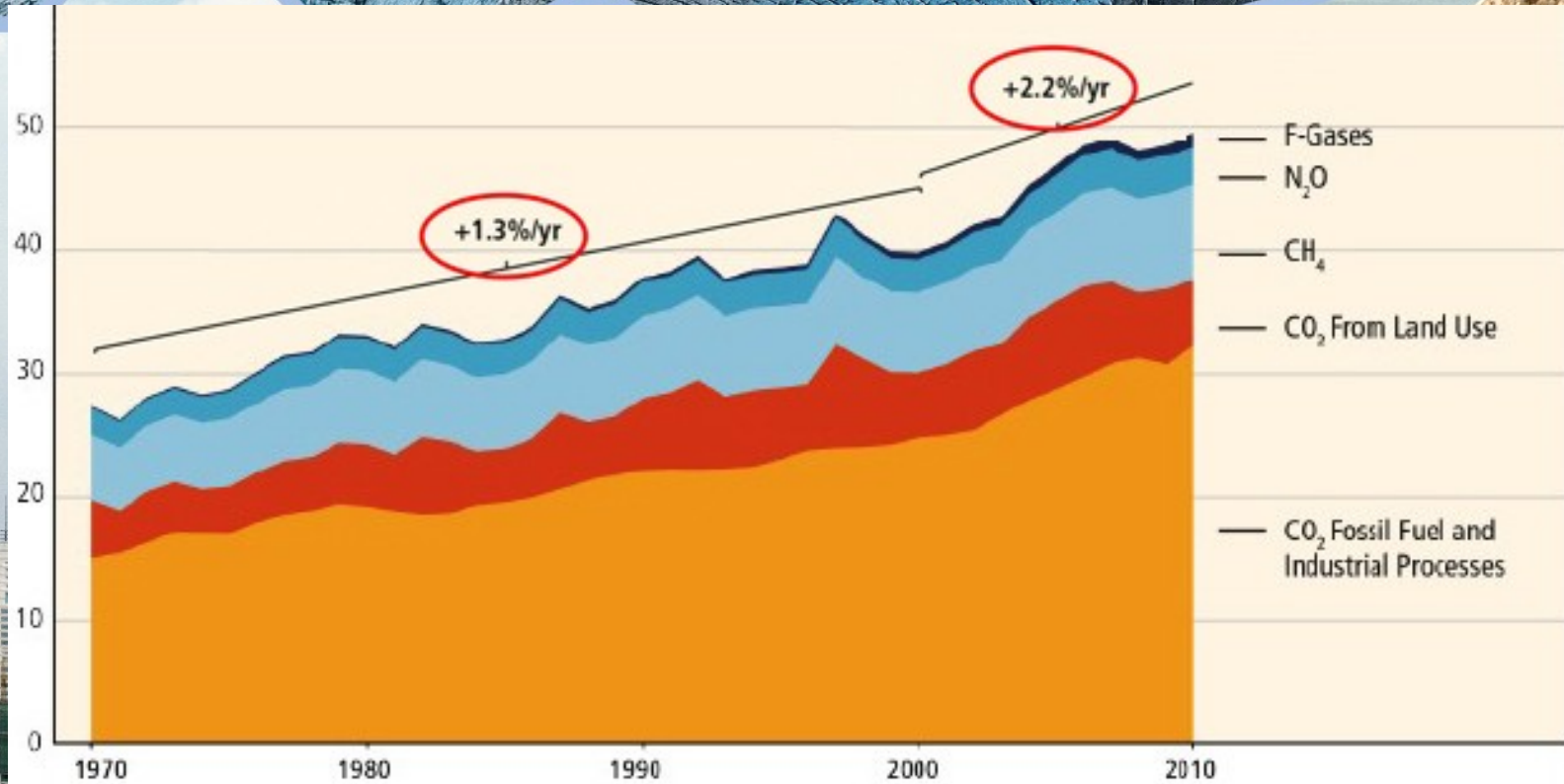
AR5 SYR SPM



AR5 SYR SPM

GHG emissions growth between 2000 and 2010 has been larger than in the previous three decades

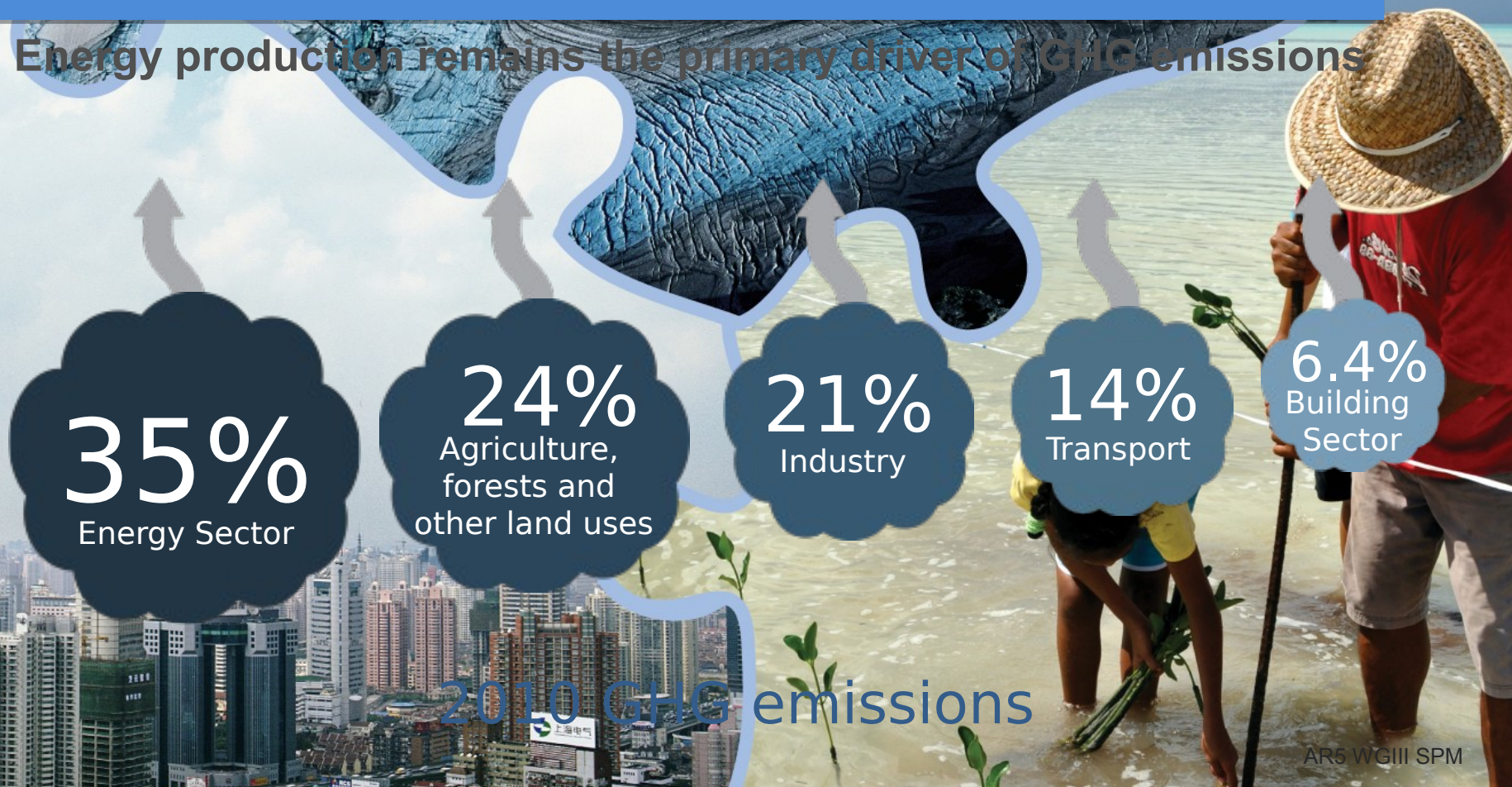
GHG Emissions [GtCO₂ eq/yr]



AR5 WGIII SPM

Sources of emissions

Energy production remains the primary driver of GHG emissions

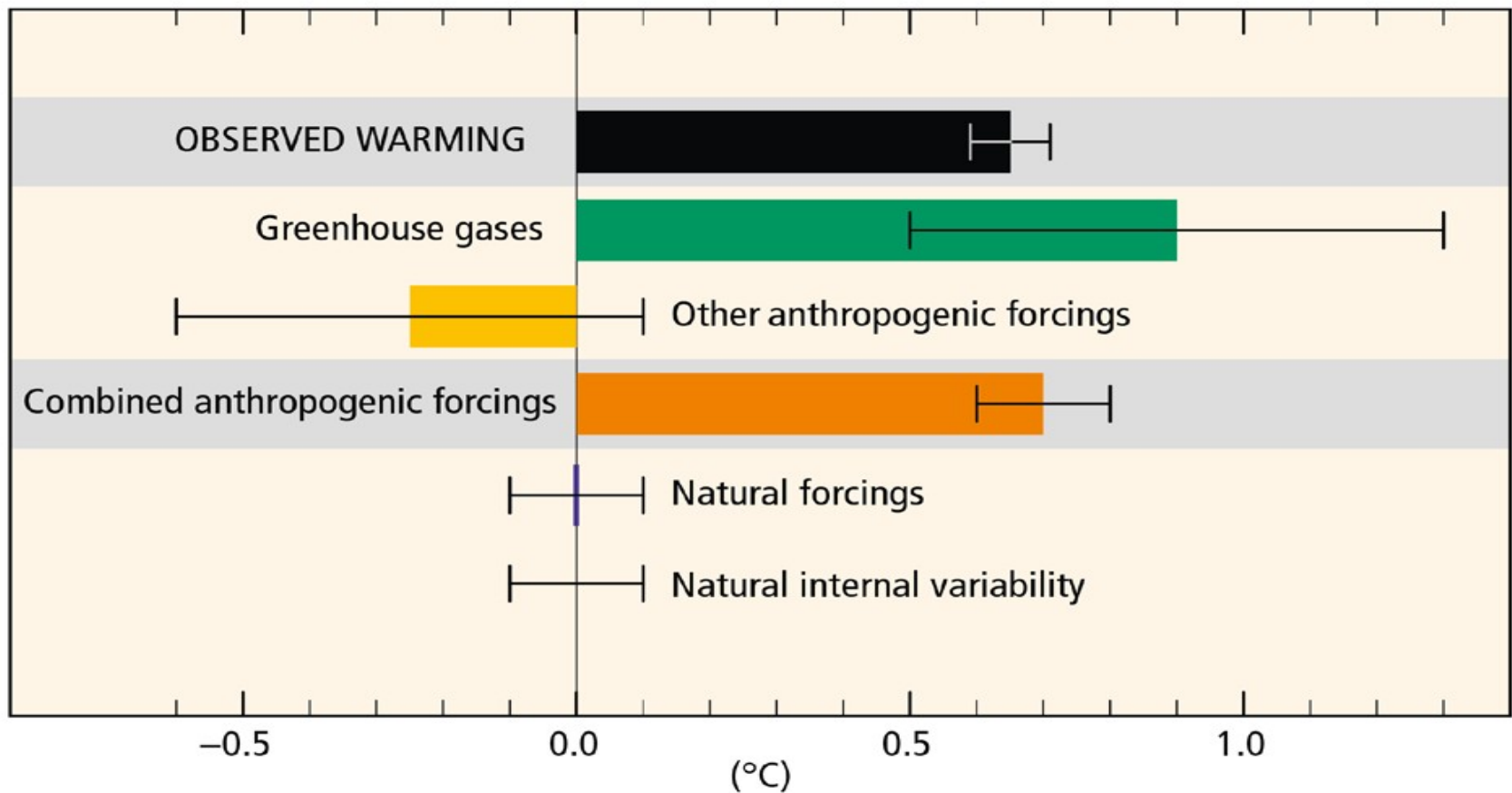


2010 GHG emissions

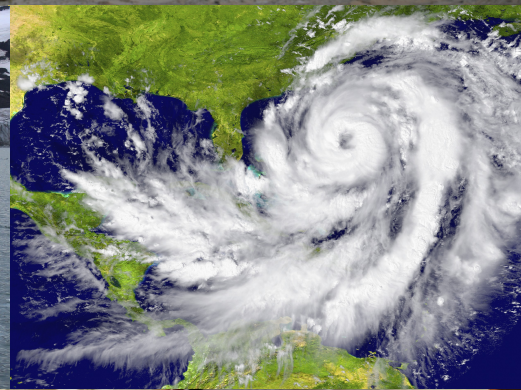
AR5 WGIII SPM

Anthropogenic forcings are *extremely likely* the cause of warming

Contributions to observed surface temperature change over the period 1951-2010



Some of the changes in extreme weather and climate events observed since about 1950 have been linked to human influence



AR5 WGI SPM

Impacts are already underway

- Tropics to the poles
- On all continents and in the ocean
- Affecting rich and poor countries



AR5 WGII SPM

Projected climate changes

Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in the climate system



Oceans will continue to warm during the 21st century



Global mean sea level will continue to rise during the 21st century



It is very likely that the Arctic sea ice cover will continue to shrink and thin as global mean surface temperature rises



Global glacier volume will further decrease

AR5 WGI SPM

Potential Impacts of Climate Change



Food and water shortages



Increased displacement of people



Increased poverty

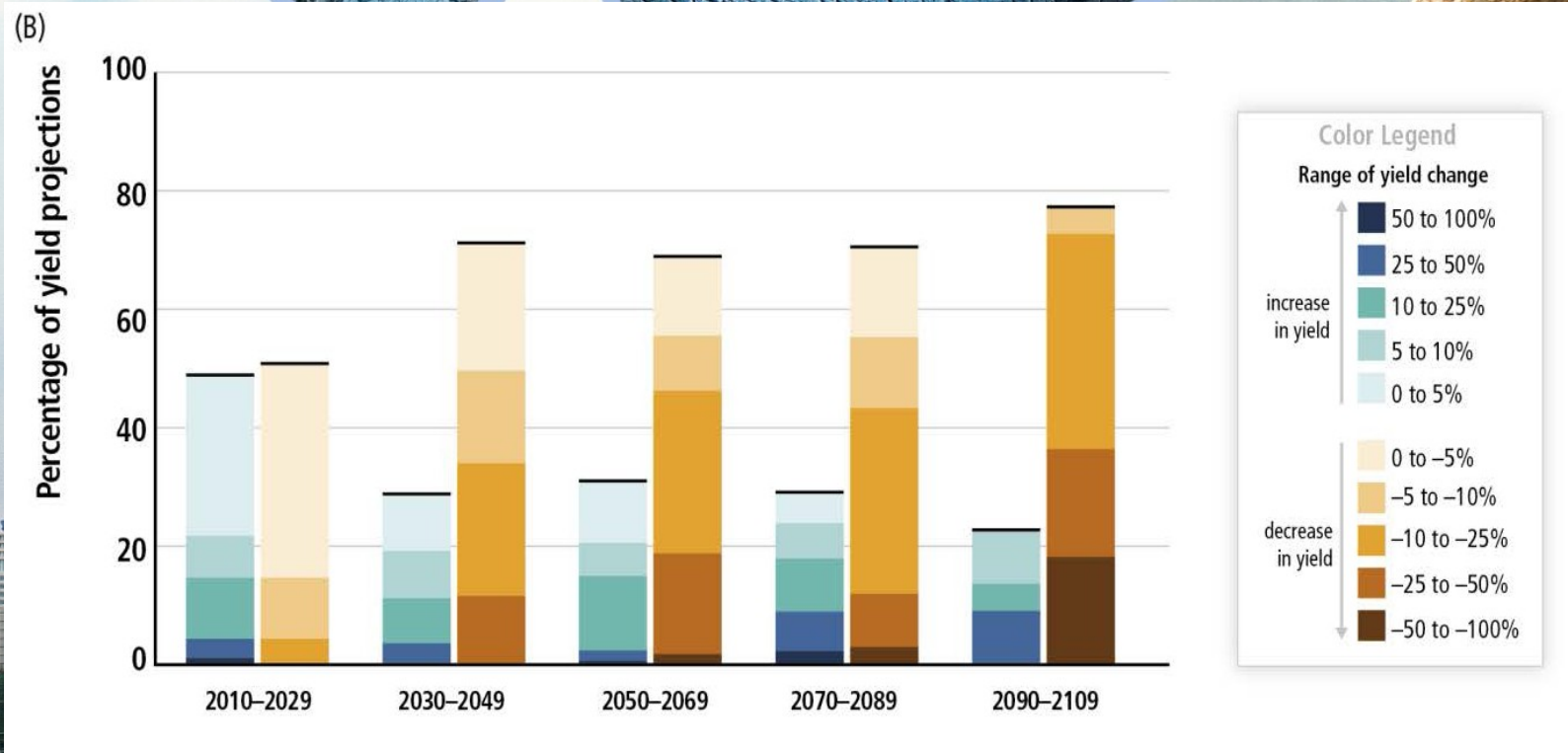


Coastal flooding

AR5 WGII SPM

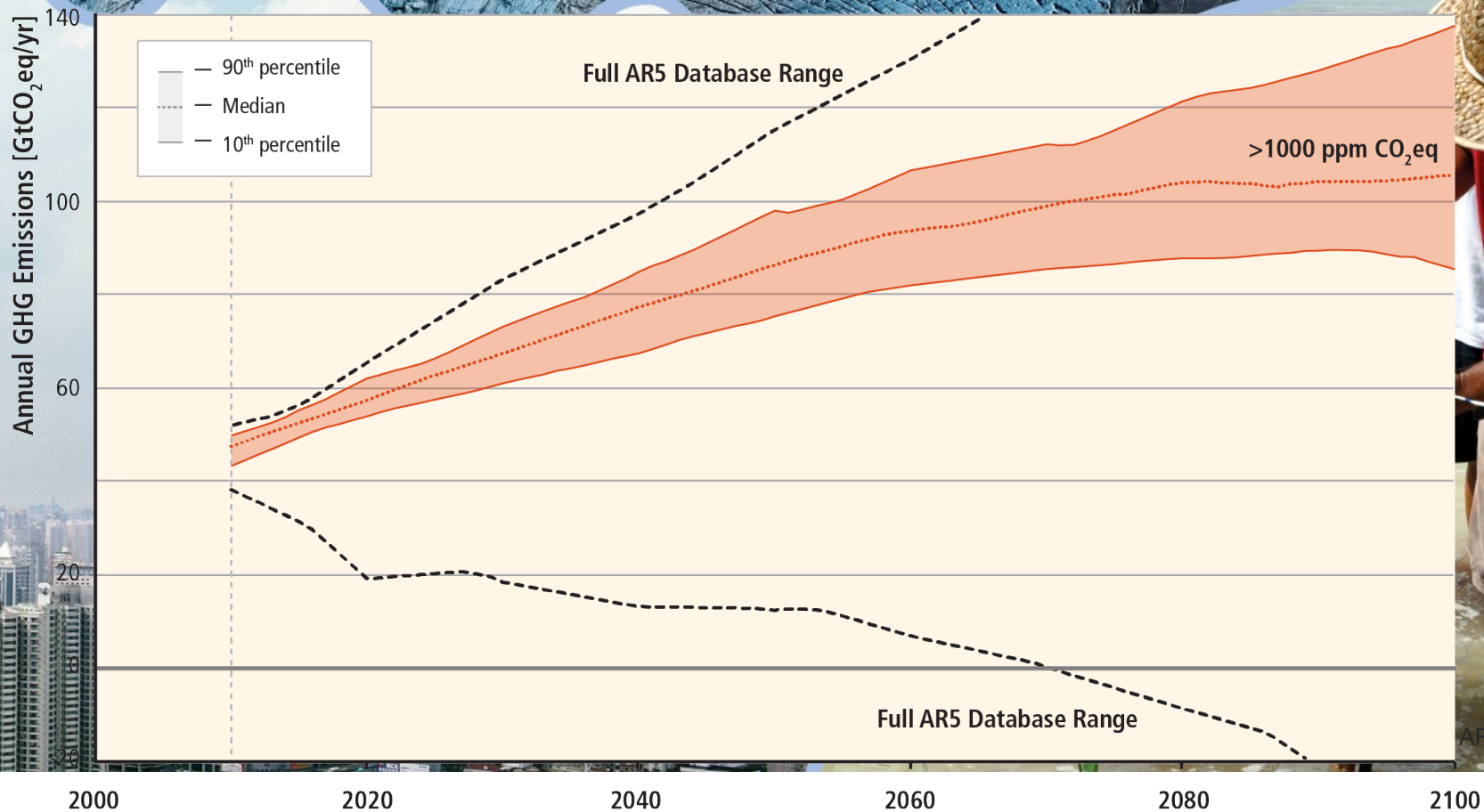
Climate Change Poses Risk for Food Production

Percentage of yield projections



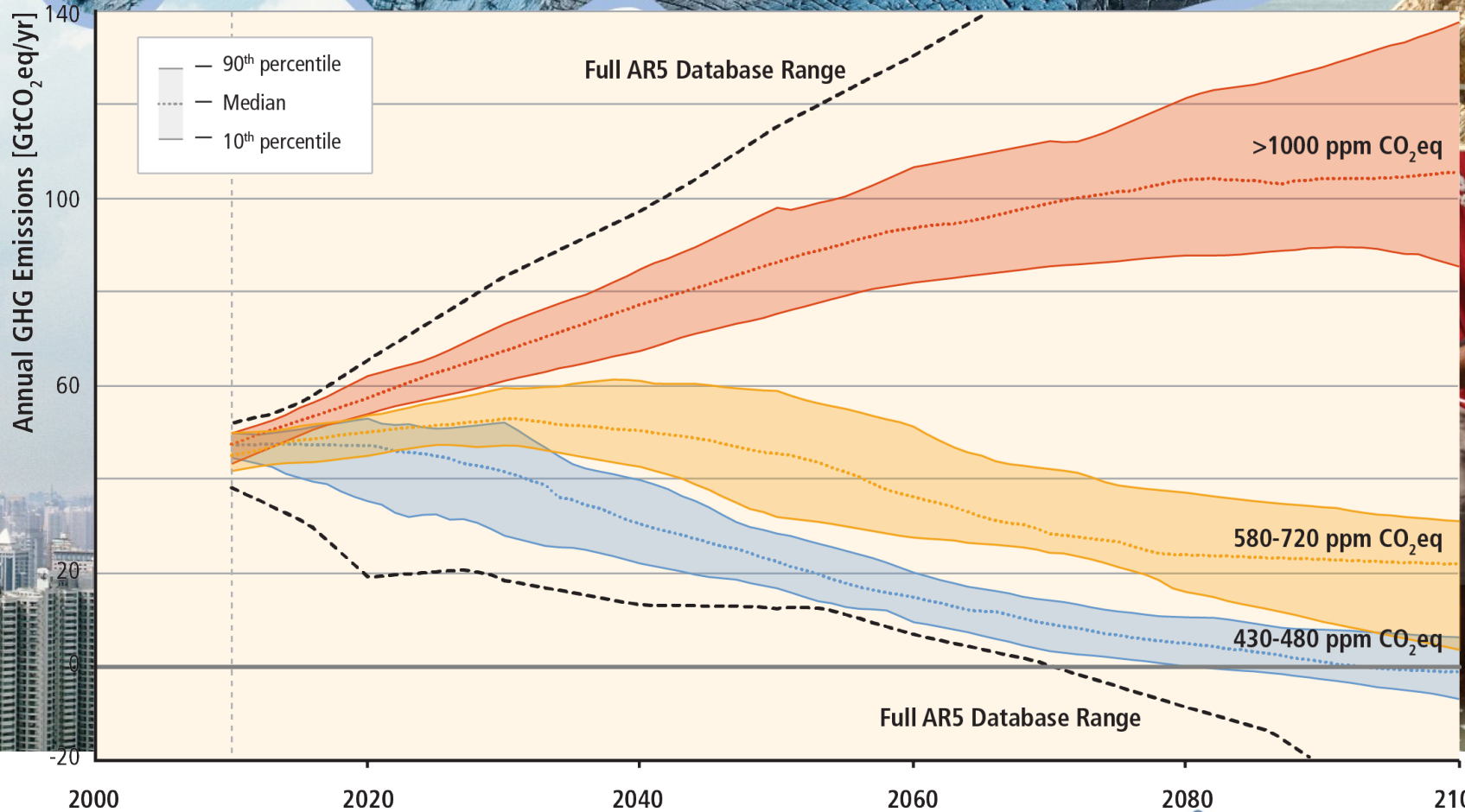
AR5 SYR SPM

Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline - regardless of the mitigation goal.



Based on Figure 6.7

Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline - regardless of the mitigation goal.



Baseline Range

~3°C

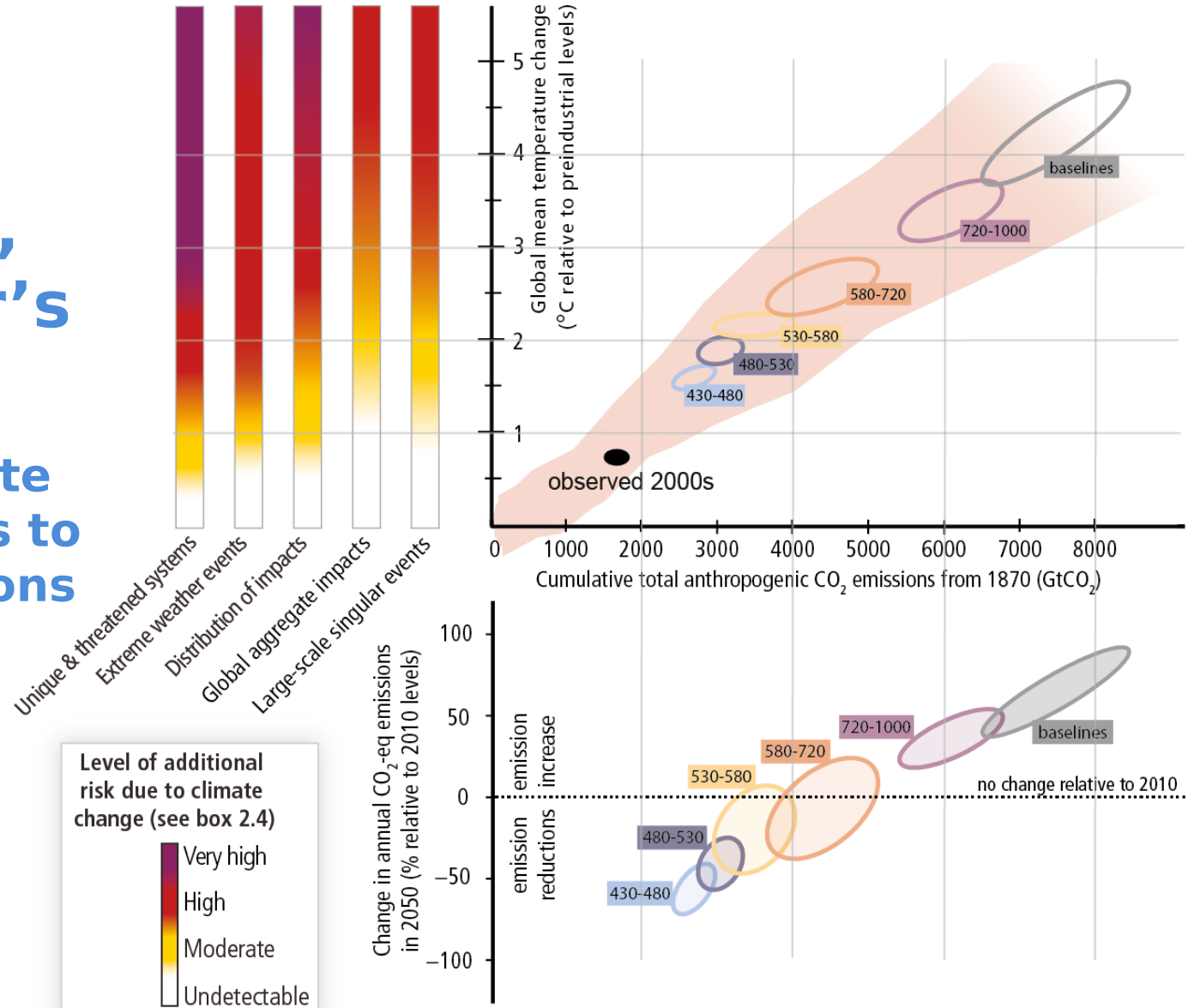
~2°C

Based on Figure 6.7

(A) Risks from climate change... (B) ...depend on cumulative CO₂ emissions...

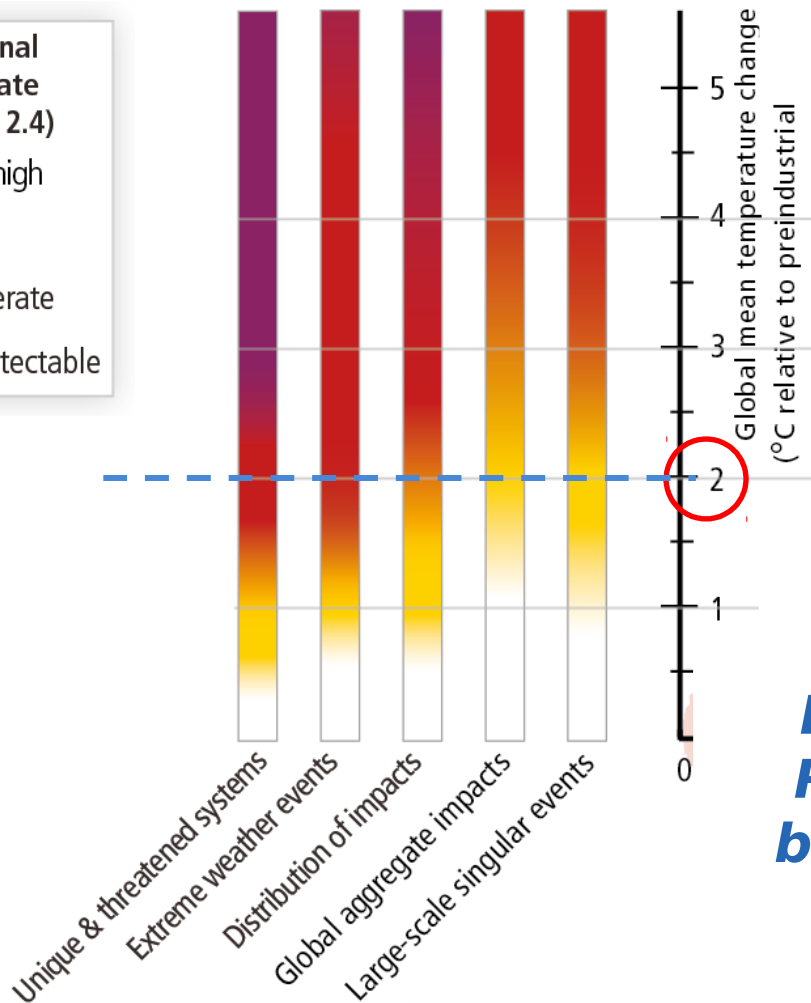
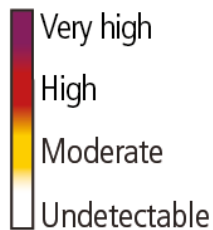
Figure SPM.10, A reader's guide

From climate change risks to GHG emissions



(C) ...which in turn depend on annual emissions over the next decades

Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)

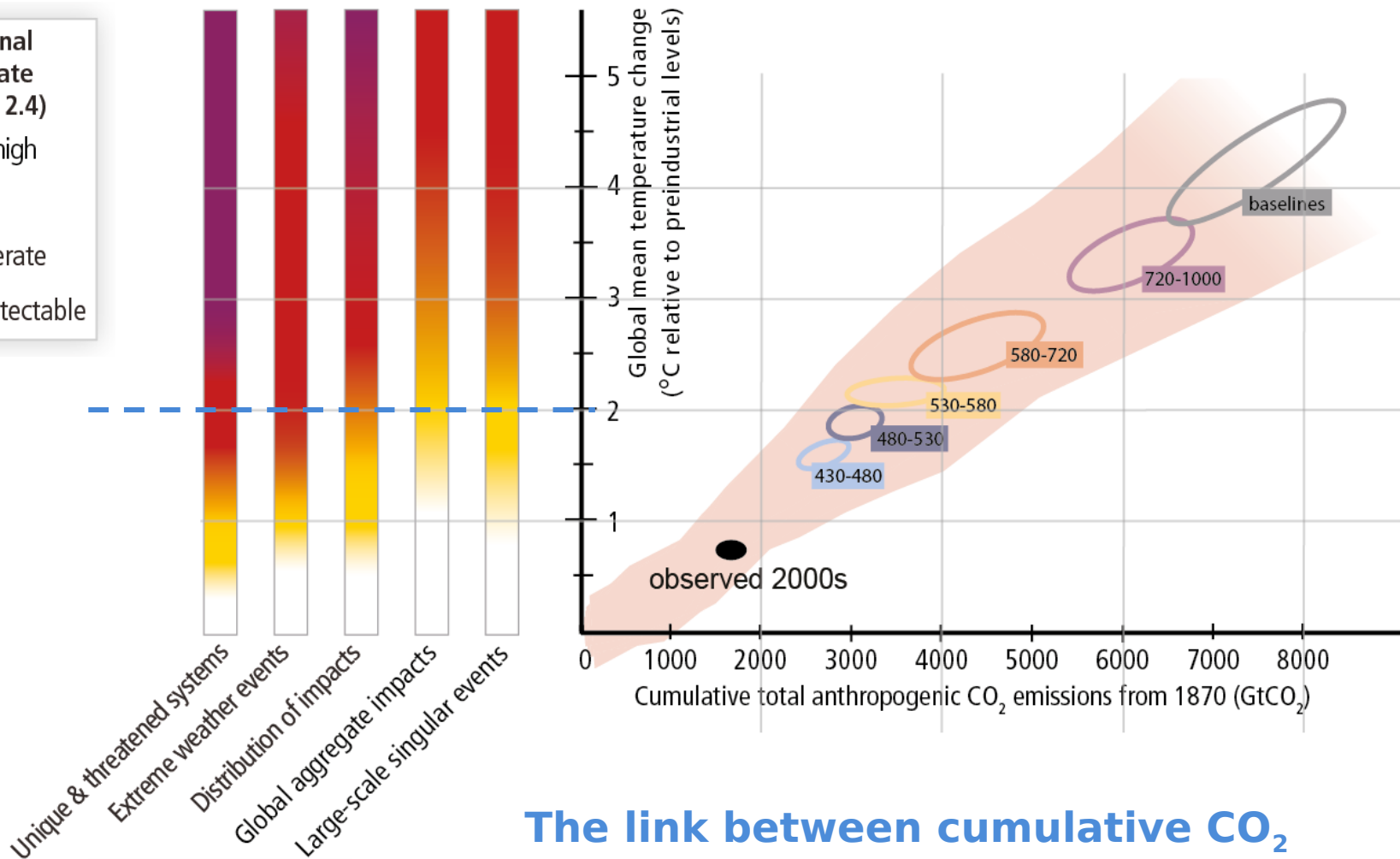
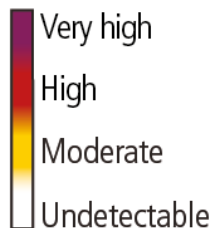


The risks from climate change, assessed by the WGII of the IPCC AR5, and aggregated in five “Reasons for Concern”

Levels of risk across the Reasons for Concern can be associated with a level of global temperature change.

Here shown for a warming by 2°C

Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)

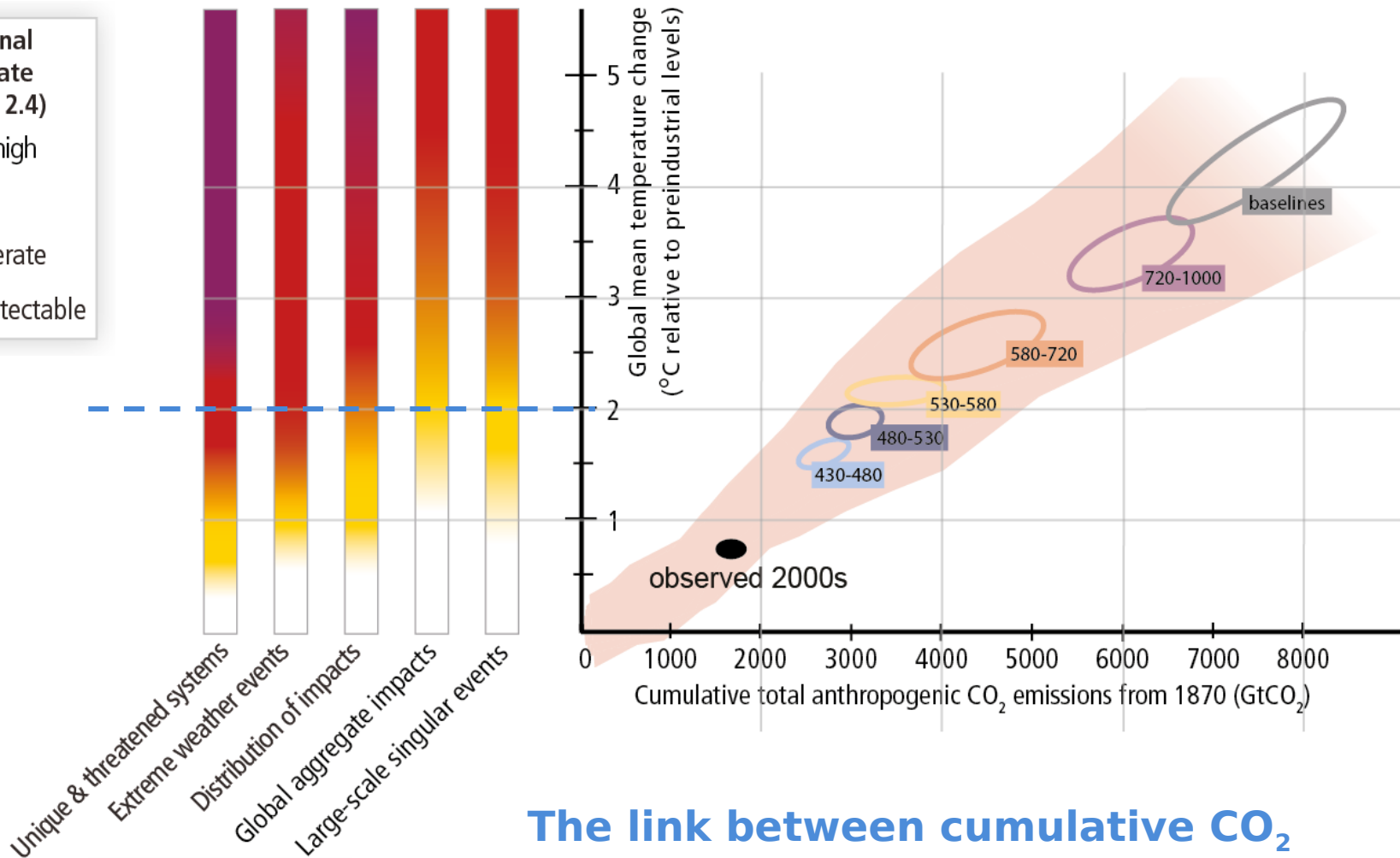
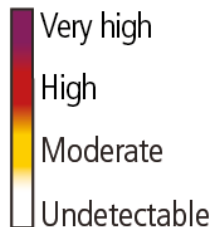


The link between cumulative CO₂ emissions and global mean temperature

The pink plume is from WGI complex models.

It includes the uncertainty from non-CO₂ gases and climate and carbon cycle

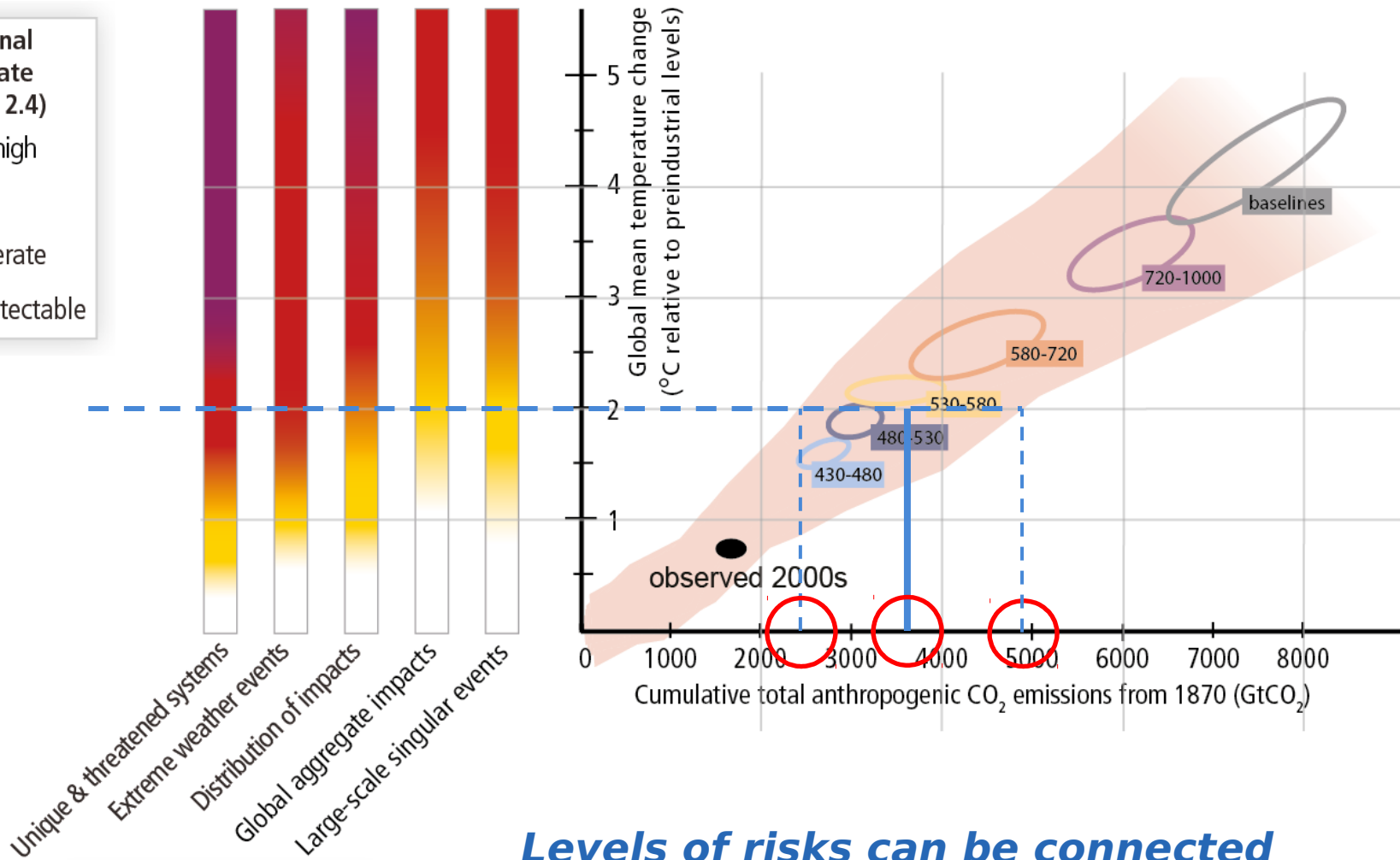
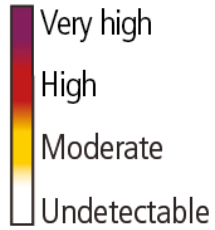
Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)



The link between cumulative CO₂ emissions and global mean temperature

The ellipses show results from the WGI models, using a simple climate model. It does not include climate and carbon cycle uncertainty, but explores more

Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)



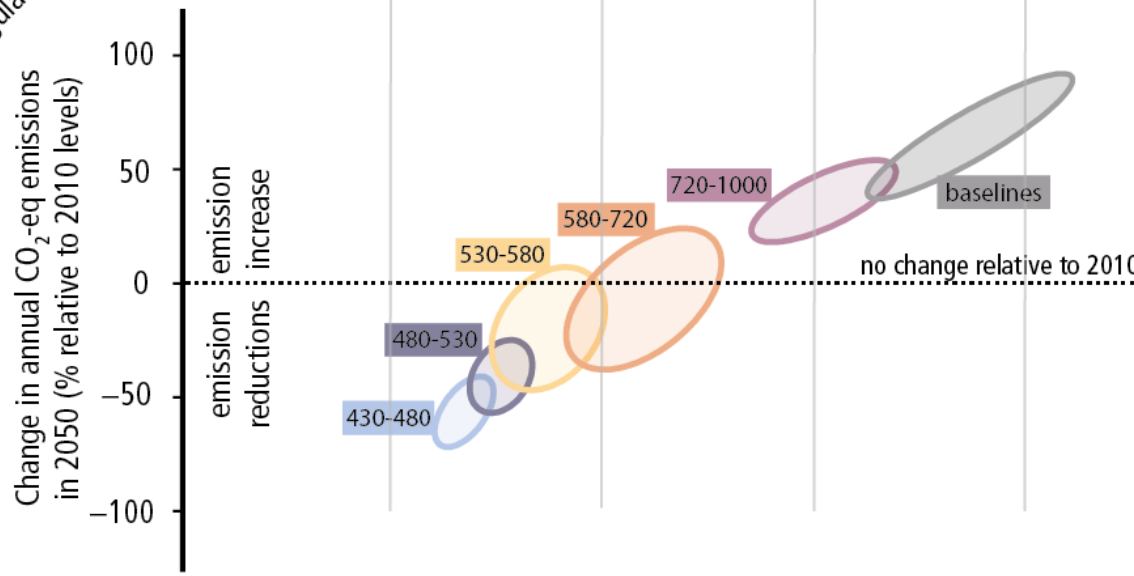
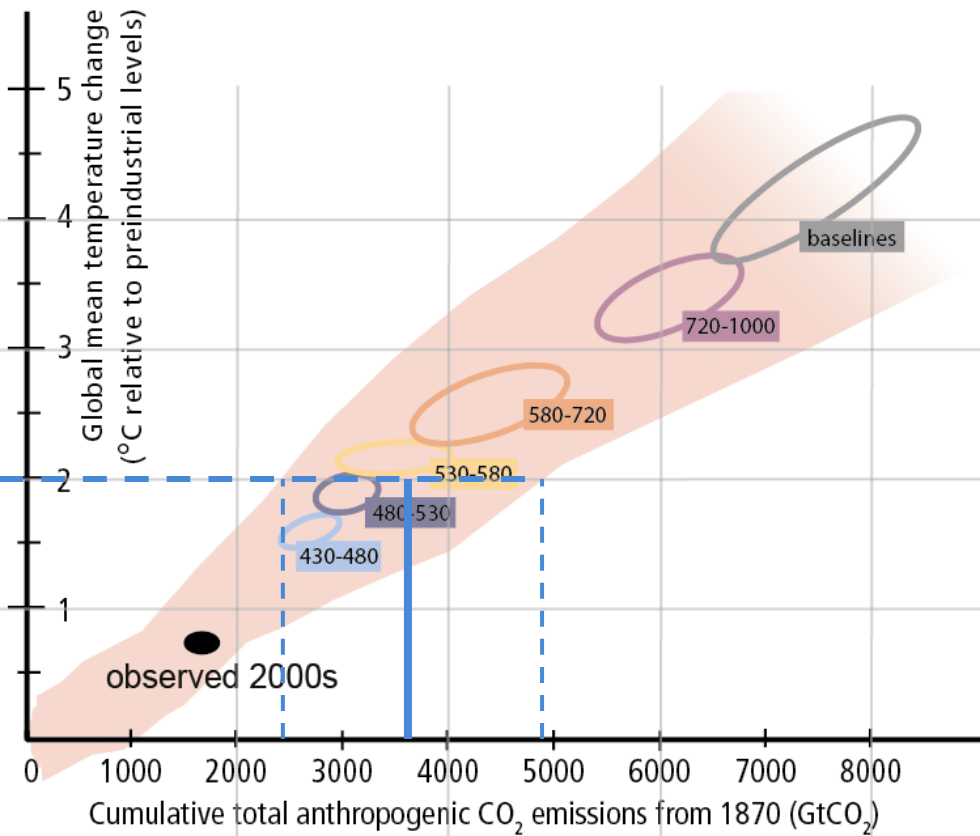
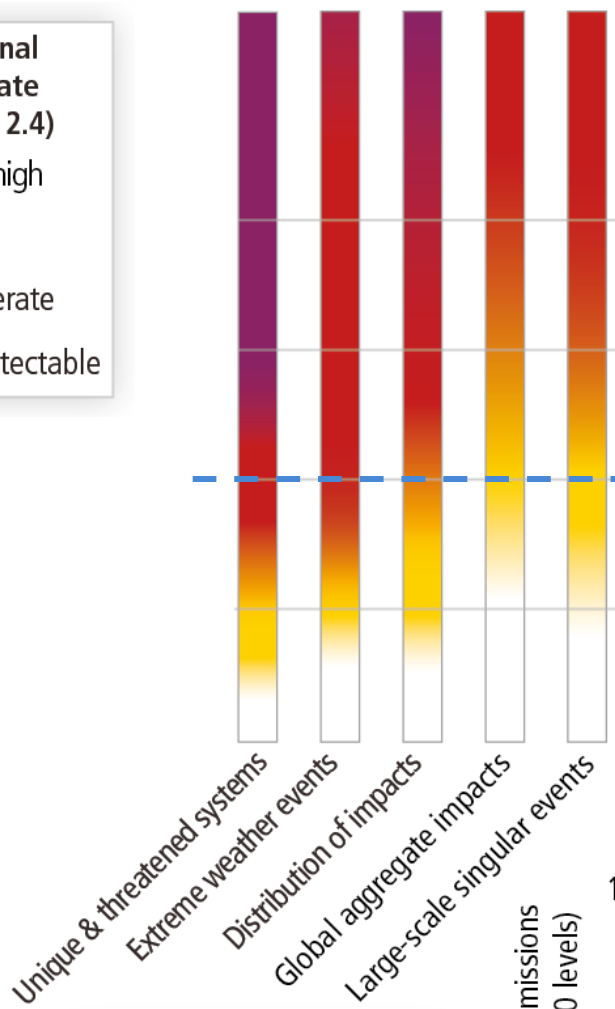
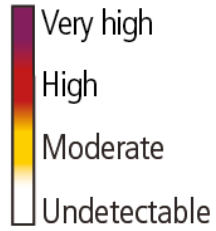
Levels of risks can be connected to cumulative CO₂ emission levels, for the i

cu

y (higher cumulative emissions)

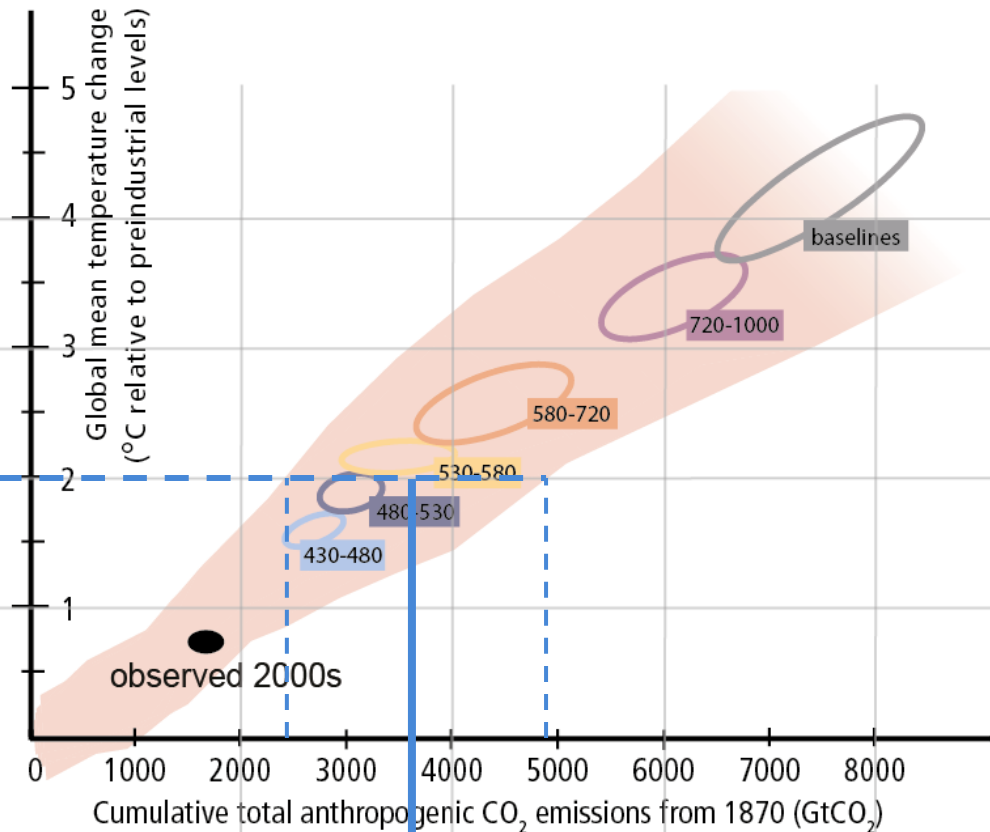
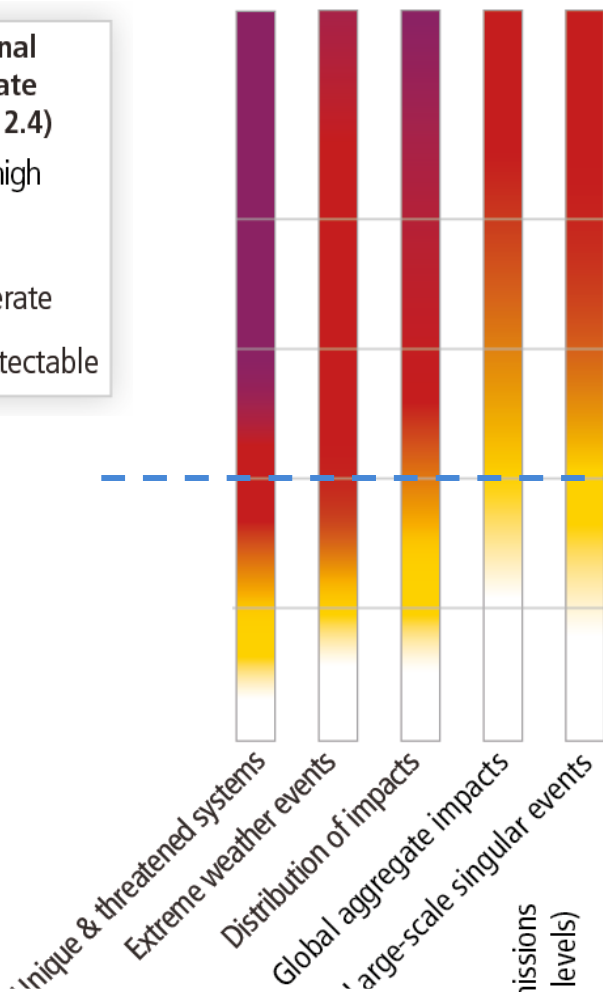
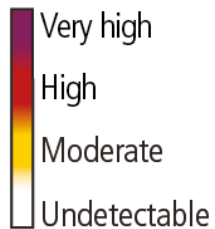
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Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)

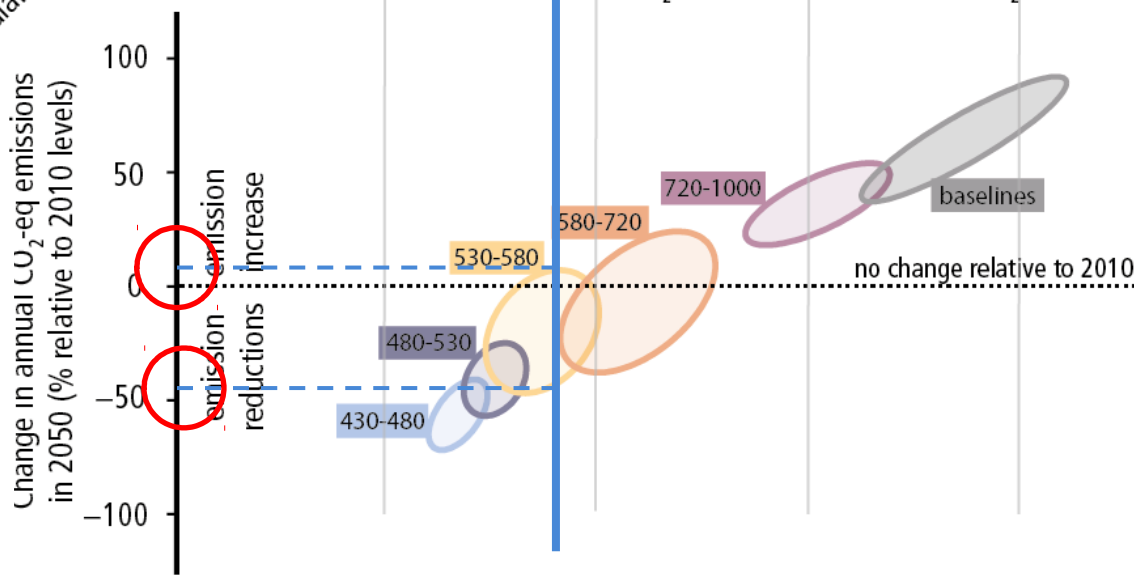


The link between changes in annual GHG emissions by 2050 and the cumulative CO₂ emissions of the WGIII scenarios categories

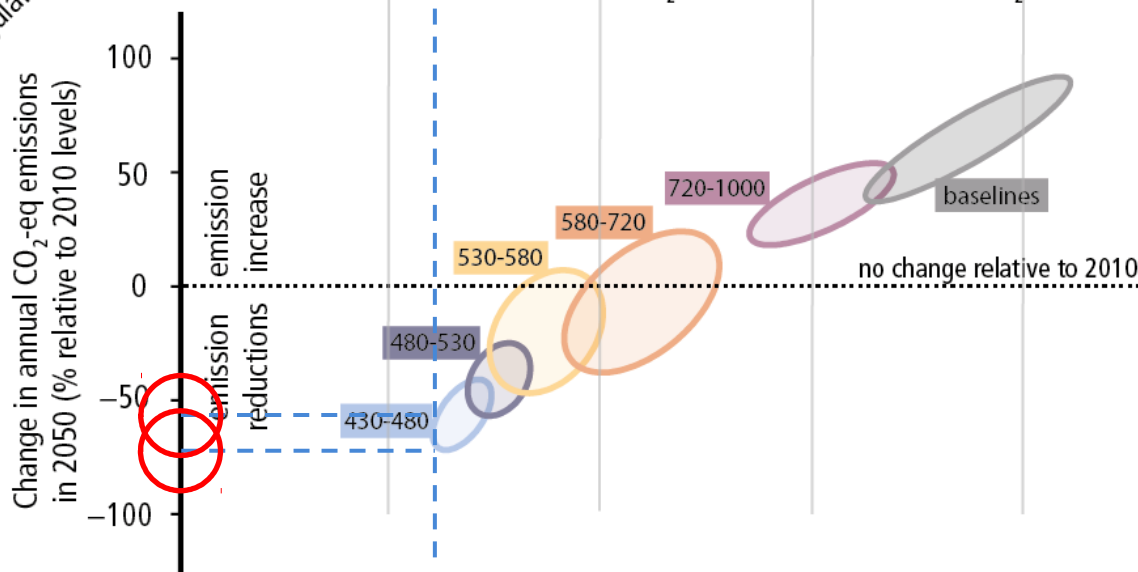
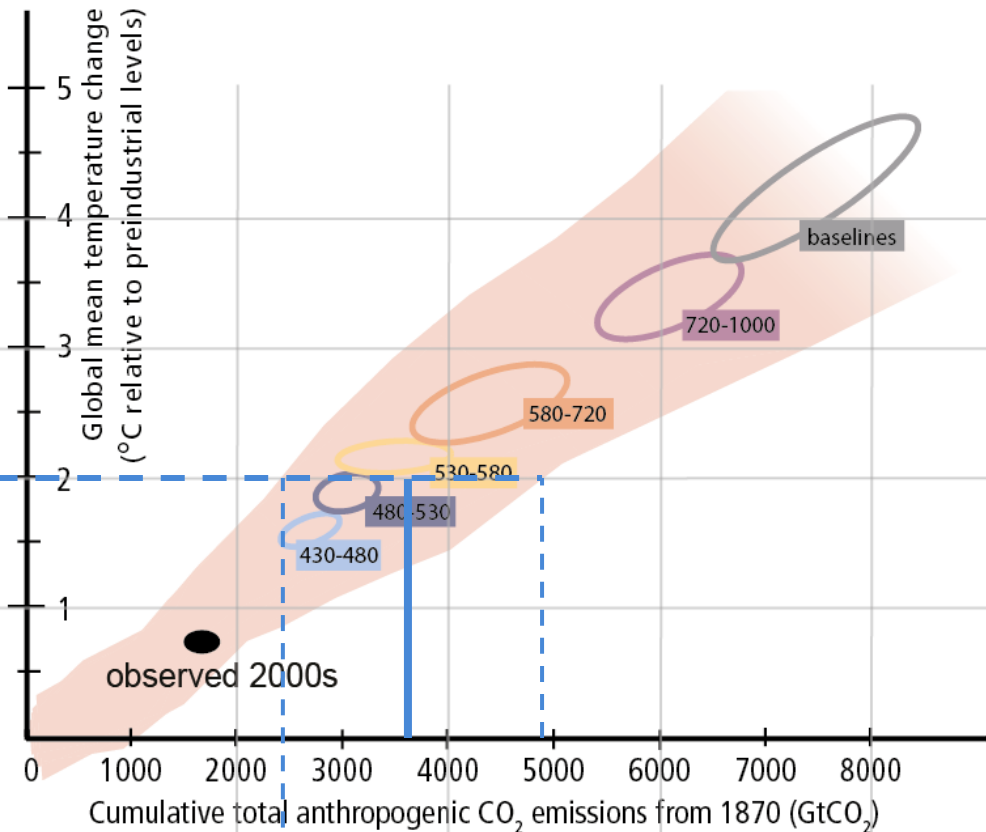
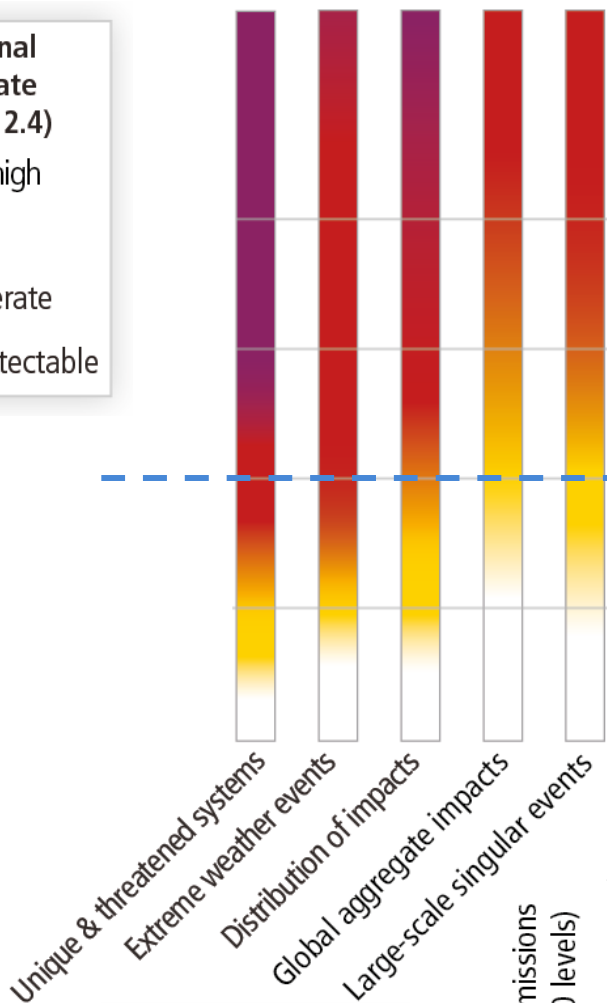
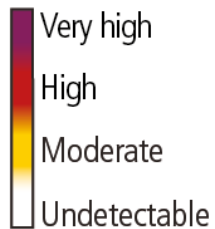
Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)



Levels of risks can now be connected to GHG emission changes by 2050. Added uncertainty arises from action on non-CO₂ gases, timing of pre-2050 action, and ambition



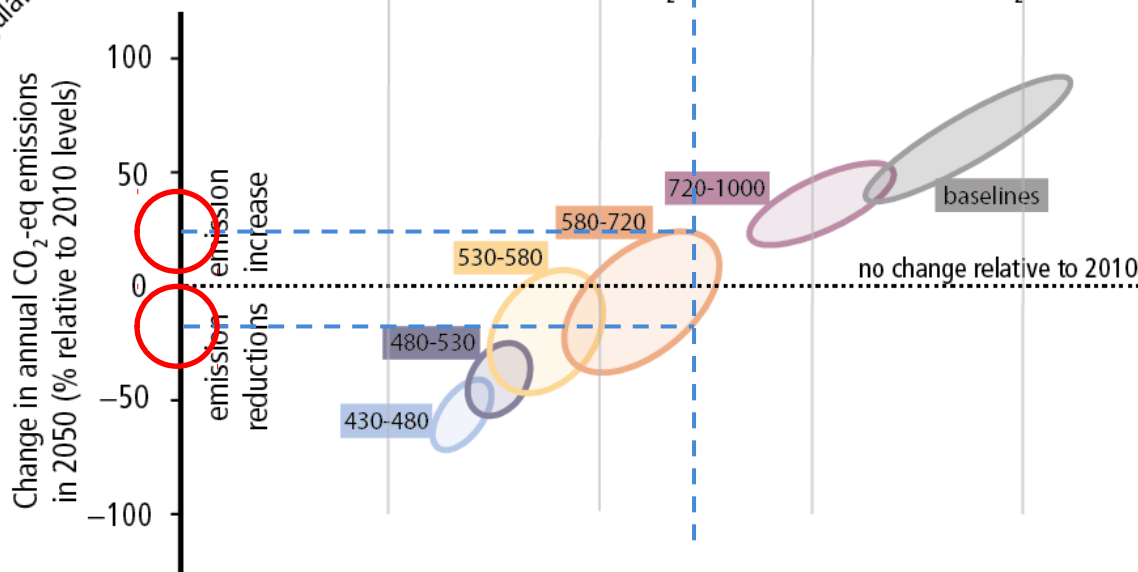
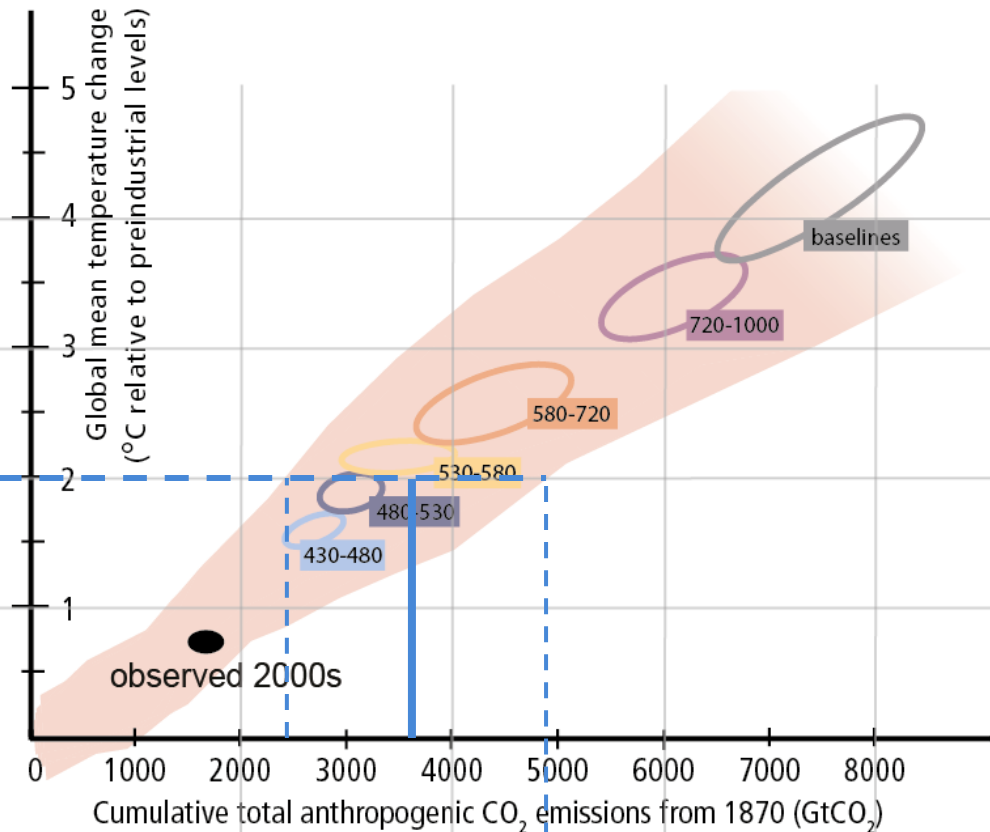
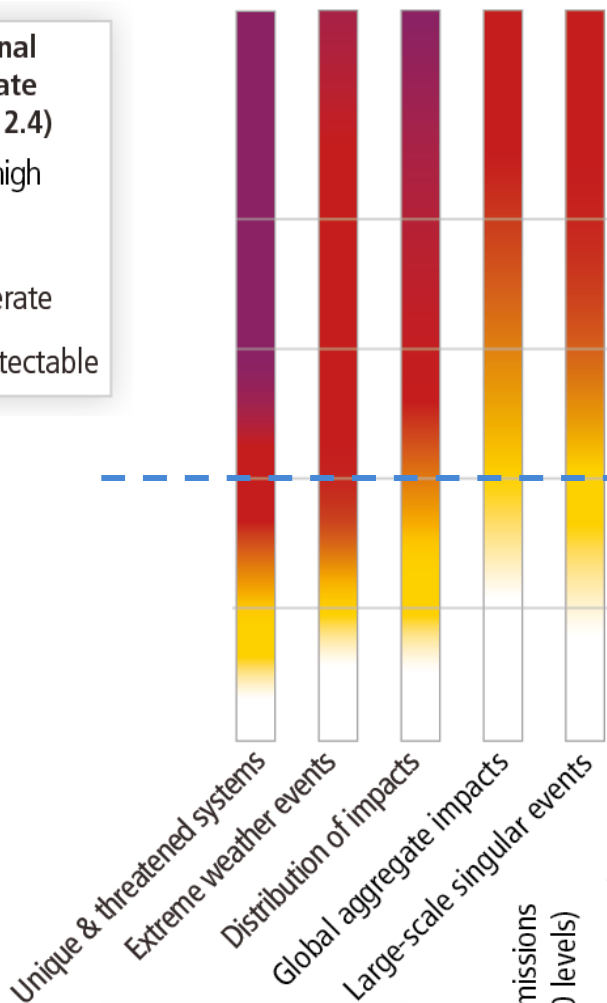
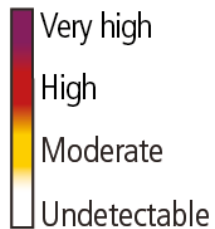
Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)



The constraint on changes in GHG emissions by 2050 depends on the sensitivity of the climate response.

Here, with large climate sensitivity,

Level of additional risk due to climate change (see box 2.4)



The constraint on changes in GHG emissions by 2050 depends on the sensitivity of the climate response.

Here, with low climate sensitivity,

Limiting Temperature Increase to 2°C



Measures exist to achieve the substantial emissions reductions required to limit likely warming to 2°C (40-70% reduction in GHGs globally by 2050 and near zero GHGs in 2100)



A combination of adaptation and substantial, sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions can limit climate change risks



Implementing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions poses substantial technological, economic, social, and institutional challenges



But delaying mitigation will substantially increase the challenges associated with limiting warming to 2°C

AR5 WGI SPM, AR5 WGII SPM, AR5 WGIII SPM

Mitigation Measures



More efficient use of energy



Greater use of low-carbon and no-carbon energy

- Many of these technologies exist today



Improved carbon sinks

- Reduced deforestation and improved forest management and planting of new forests
- Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage



Lifestyle and behavioural changes

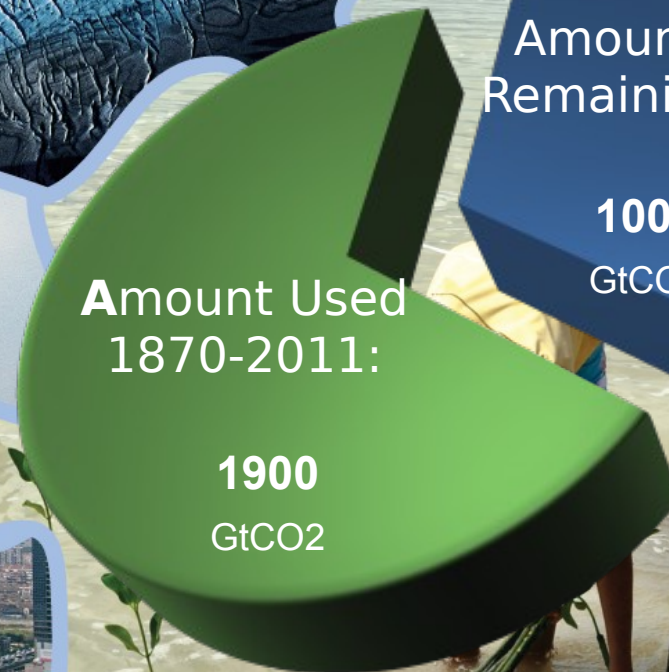
Ambitious Mitigation Is Affordable

- Economic growth reduced by $\sim 0.06\%$
(BAU growth 1.6 - 3%)
- This translates into delayed and not forgone growth
- Estimated cost does not account for the benefits of reduced climate change
- Unmitigated climate change would create increasing risks to economic growth

AR5 WGI SPM, AR5 WGII SPM

The window for action is rapidly closing

65% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2°C goal already used

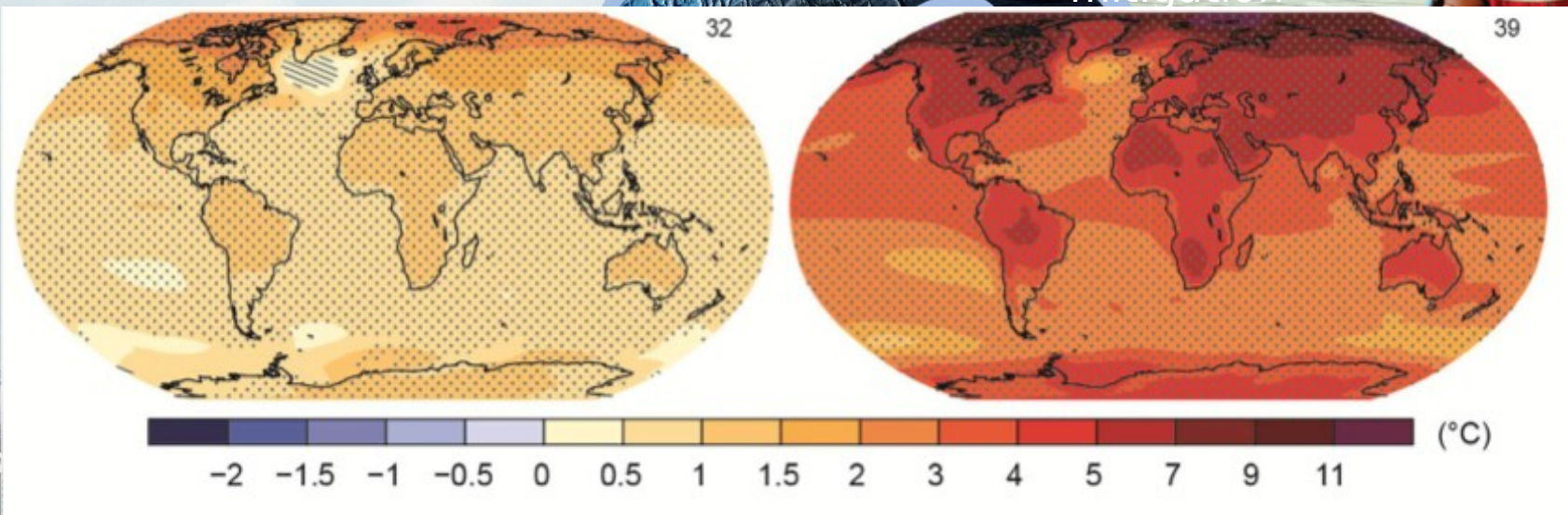


AR5 WGI SPM

The Choices We Make Will Create Different Outcomes


With substantial mitigation

Without additional mitigation



Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)

AR5 WGI SPM



IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

Synthesis Report