

The Challenges and Opportunities of Climate Change

***An Overview Based on the IPCC
Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)***

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele

IPCC Vice-Chair

Twitter: @JPvanYpersele

**DFID meeting British High Commission,
Bangladesh, Dhaka,
12 January 2015**

**Thanks to the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BELSPO)
and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to my team at the
Université catholique de Louvain for their support**

Why the IPCC ?

Established by WMO and UNEP in 1988

to provide **policy-makers** with an **objective source of information** about

- causes of climate change,
- potential environmental and socio-economic impacts,
- possible response options (adaptation & mitigation).

WMO=World Meteorological Organization

UNEP= United Nations Environment Programme





What is happening in the climate system?



What are the risks?



What can be done?

Key messages from IPCC AR5

- **Human influence on the climate system is clear**
- **Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will increase the likelihood of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems**
- **While climate change is a threat to sustainable development, there are many opportunities to integrate mitigation, adaptation, and the pursuit of other societal objectives**
- **Humanity has the means to limit climate change and build a more sustainable and resilient future**

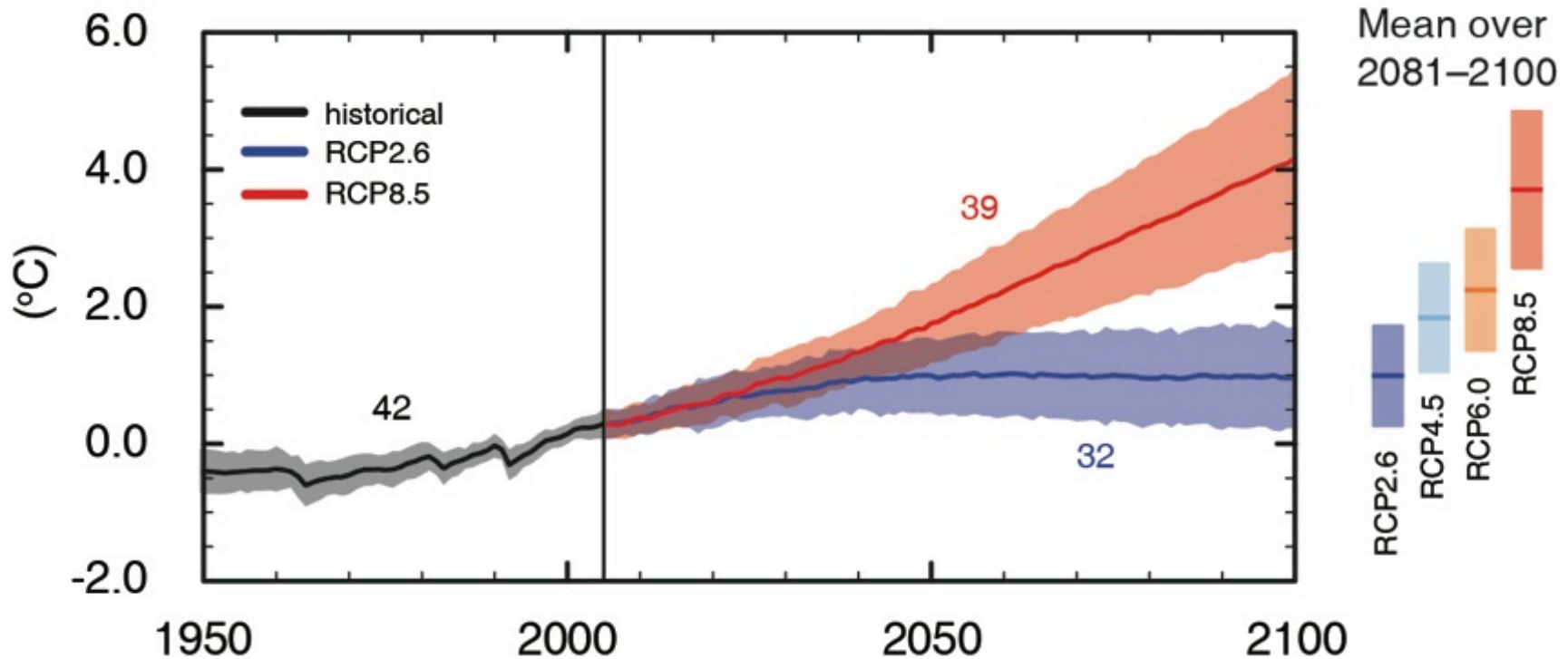
Impacts are already underway

- **Tropics to the poles**
- **On all continents and in the ocean**
- **Affecting rich and poor countries (but the poor are more vulnerable everywhere)**



AR5 WGII SPM

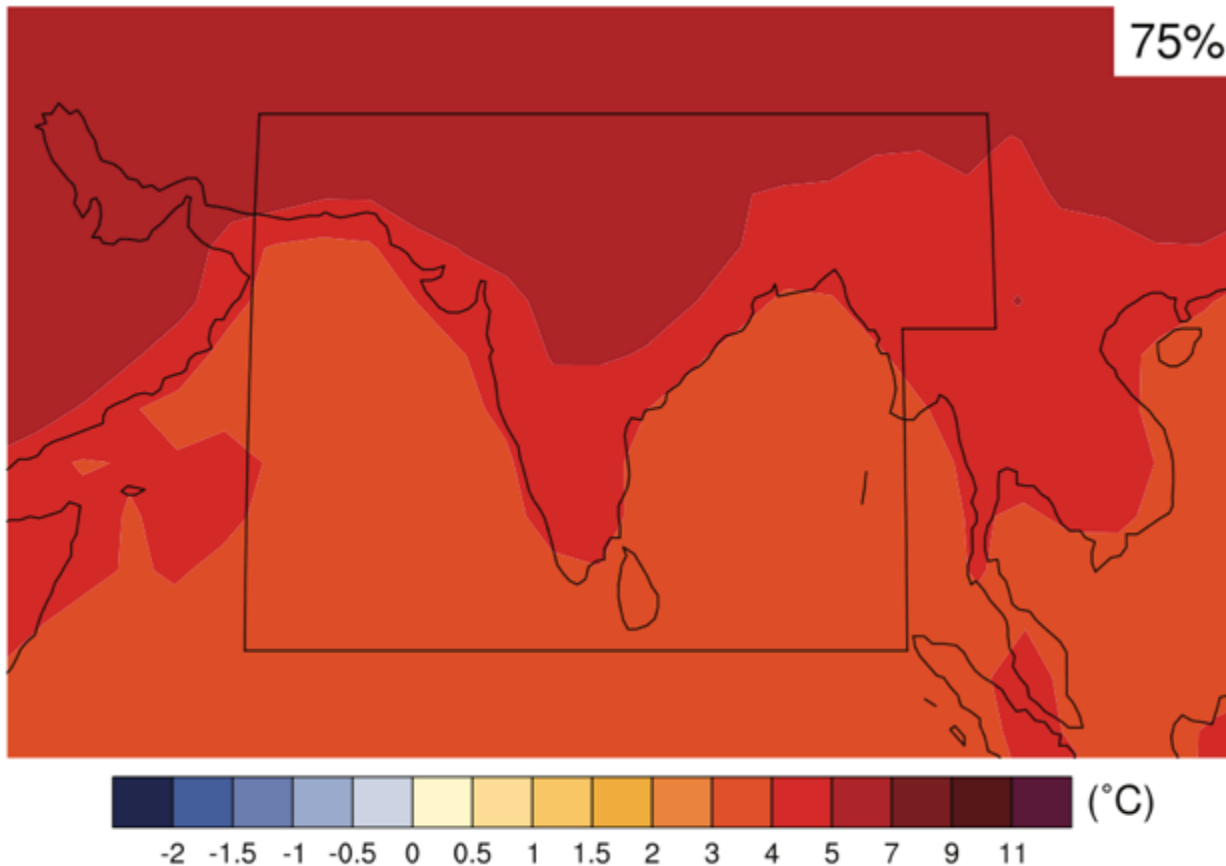
Global average surface temperature change



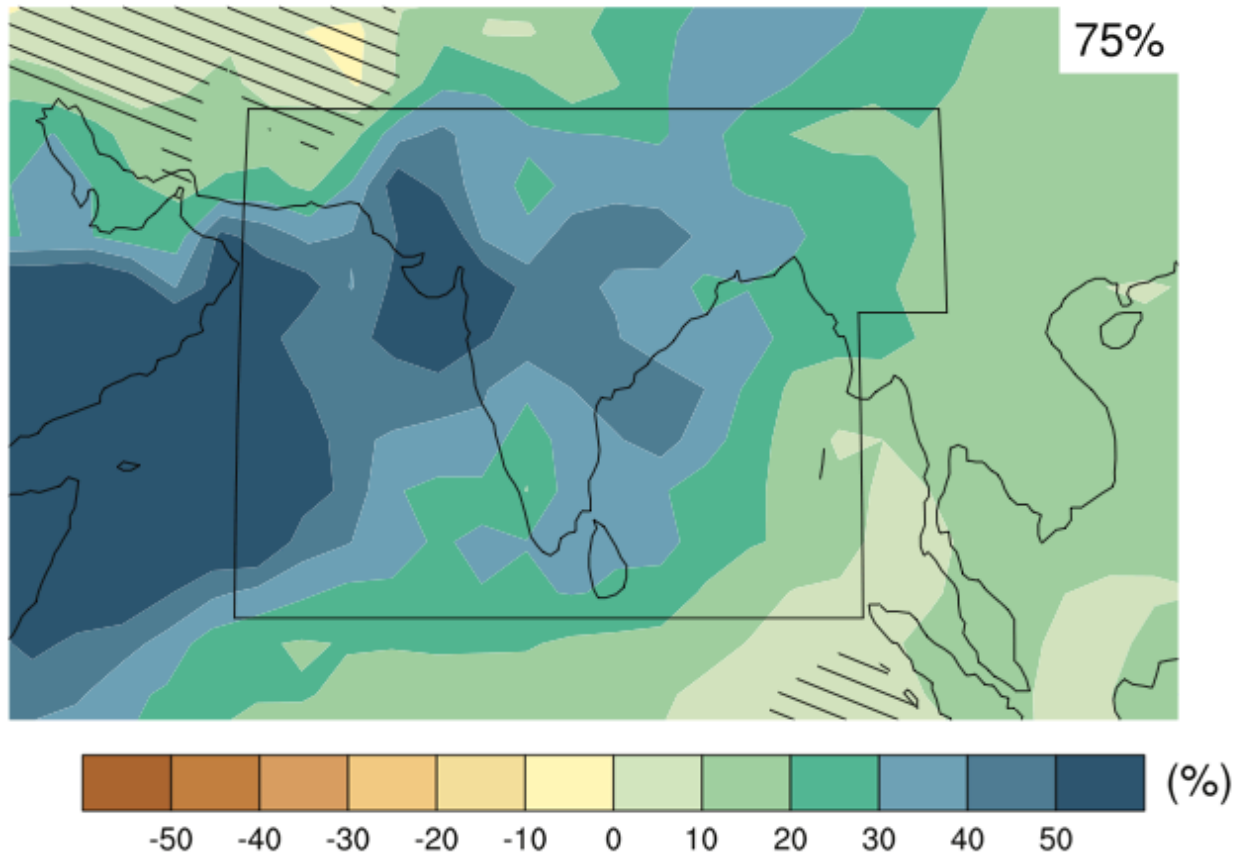
(IPCC 2013, Fig. SPM.7a)

Only the lowest (RCP2.6) scenario maintains the global surface temperature increase above the pre-industrial level to less than 2°C with at least 66% probability

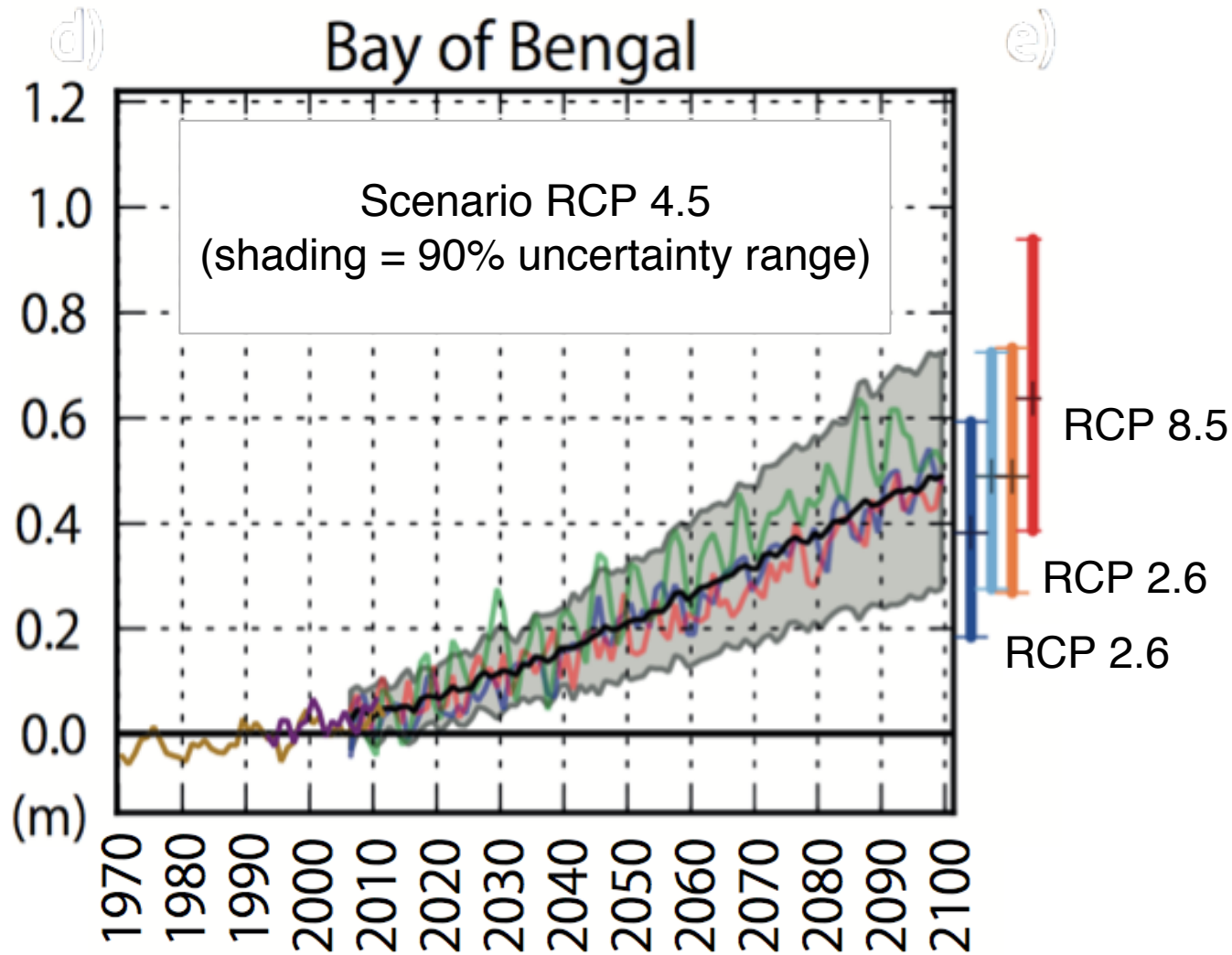
Maps of temperature changes in 2081–2100 with respect to 1986–2005 in the RCP8.5 scenario



Maps of precipitation changes in 2081–2100, with respect to 1986–2005 in the RCP8.5 scenario



Regional sea-level rise



Specific climatic changes relevant to South Asia

- **Enhanced summer monsoon precipitation**
- **Increased rainfall extremes of landfall cyclones on the coasts of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea**

both statements have *medium confidence* in IPCC AR5;

- **possible increase of climate variability (temperature and summer precipitation) related to El Nino oscillation (low confidence)**

Potential Impacts of Climate Change



Food and water shortages



Increased displacement of people



Increased poverty



Coastal flooding

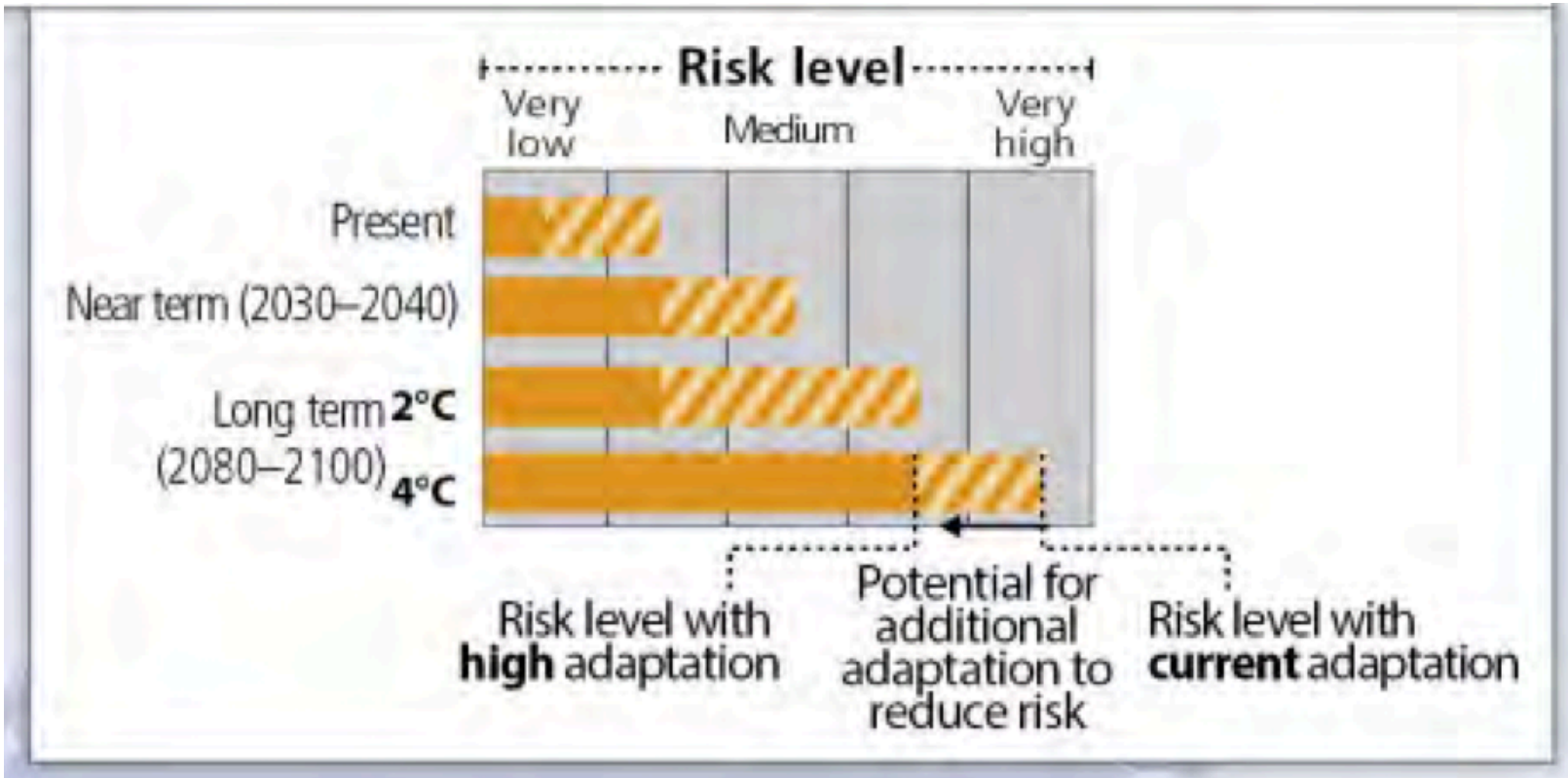
AR5 WGII SPM



ADAPTATION IS ALREADY OCCURRING

Regional key risks and potential for risk reduction through adaptation

Representative key risks for each region for



Regional key risks and risk reduction through adaptation

Representative key risks for each region for



Flood damage

Increased flood damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and settlements



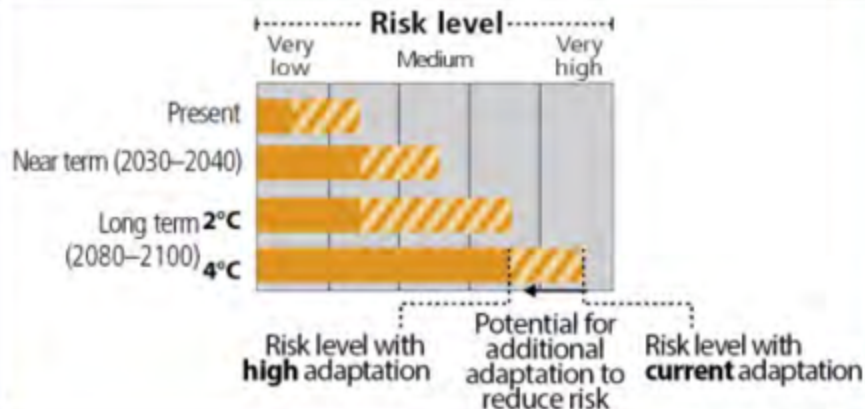
Heat-stress mortality

Heat-related human mortality



Drought-related water & food shortage

Increased drought-related water and food shortage



Source: IPCC AR5 SYR, Fig SPM 8



RISKS OF
CLIMATE CHANGE
INCREASE
WITH CONTINUED
HIGH EMISSIONS

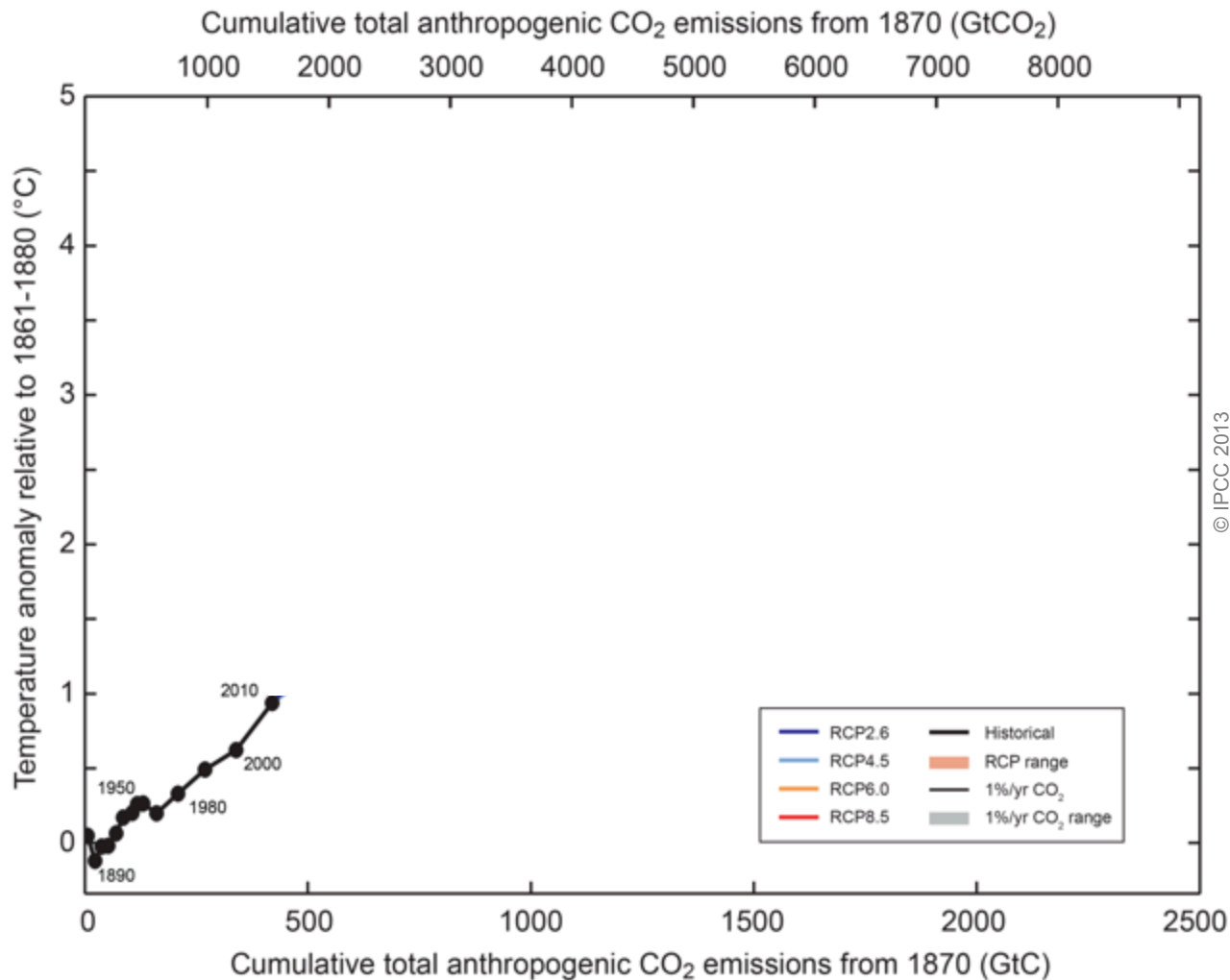
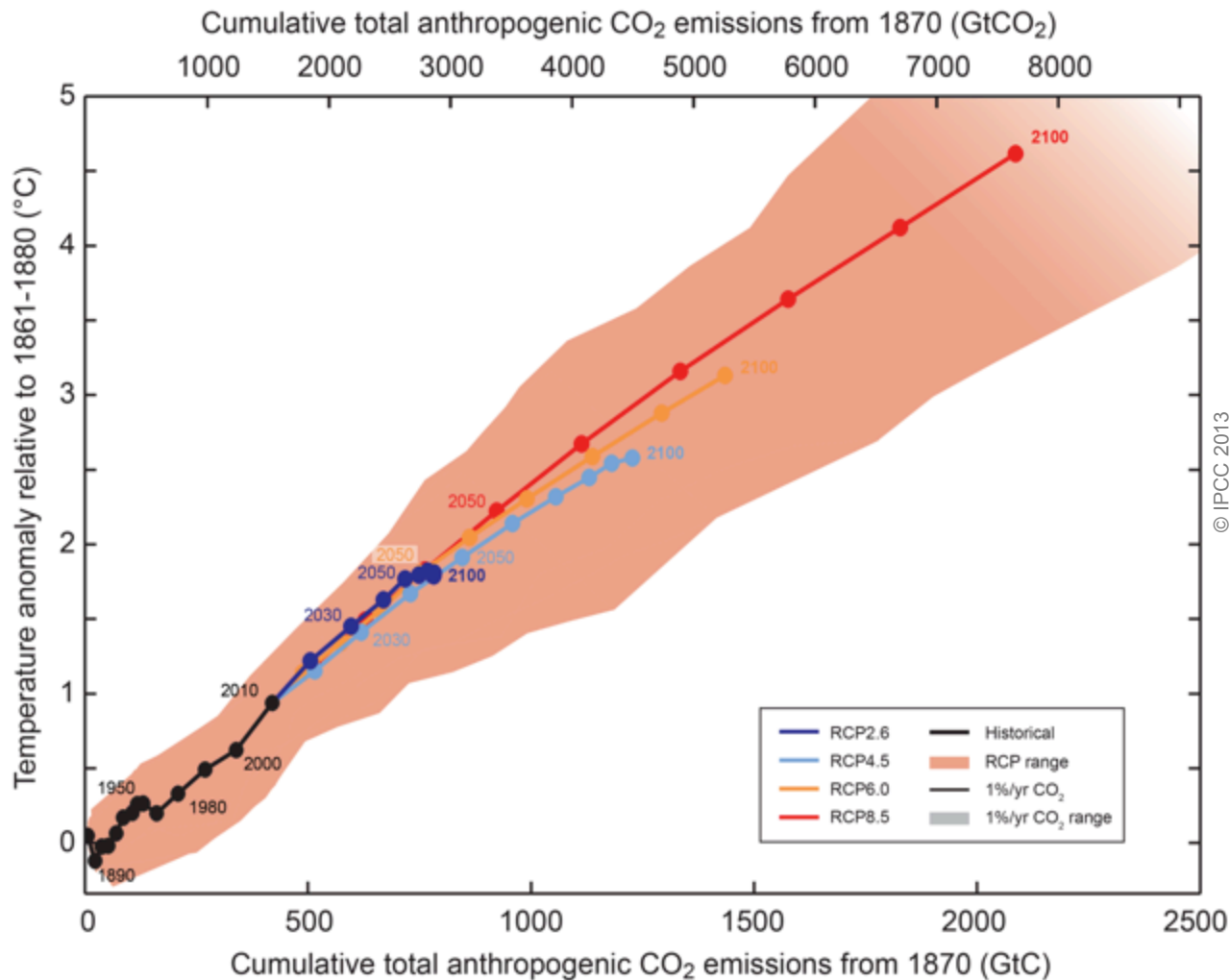


Fig. SPM.10

Cumulative emissions of CO₂ largely determine global mean surface warming by the late 21st century and beyond.



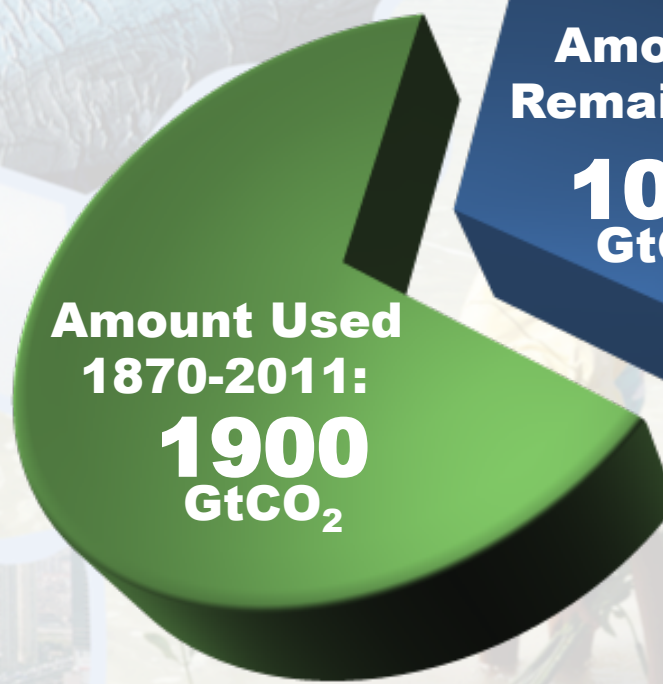
© IPCC 2013

Fig. SPM.10

Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

The window for action is rapidly closing

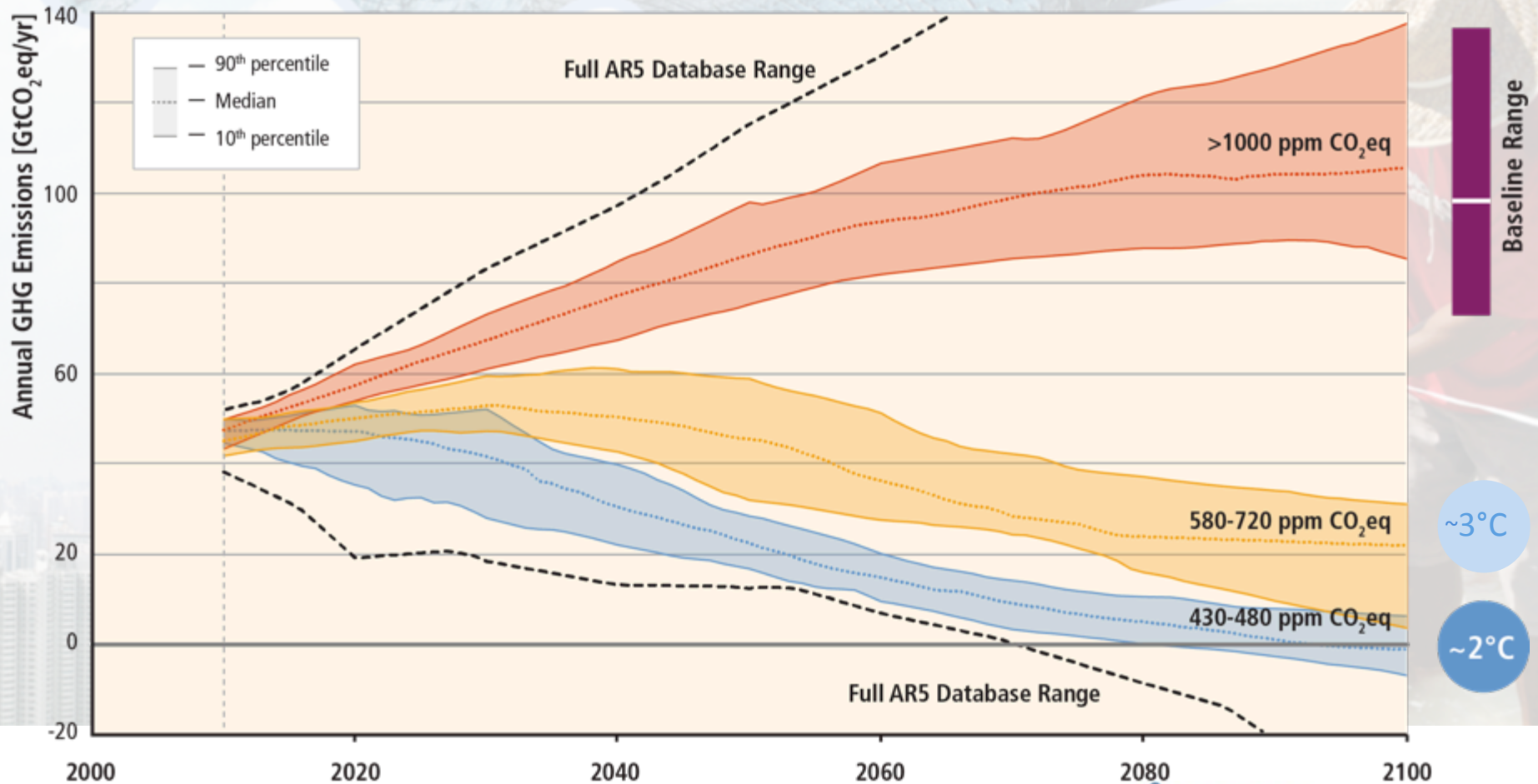
65% of the carbon budget compatible with a 2°C goal is already used
NB: this is with a probability greater than 66% to stay below 2°C



NB: Emissions in 2011: 38 GtCO₂/yr

AR5 WGI SPM

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



Based on Figure 6.7

Limiting Temperature Increase to 2°C



Measures exist to achieve the substantial emissions reductions required to limit likely warming to 2°C



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

AR5 WGIII SPM

Can temperature rise still be kept below 1.5 or 2°C (over the 21st century) compared to pre-industrial ?

- **Many scenario studies confirm that it is technically and economically feasible to keep the warming below 2°C, with more than 66% probability (“likely chance”).** This would imply limiting atmospheric concentrations to 450 ppm CO₂-eq by 2100.
- **Such scenarios for an above 66% chance of staying below 2°C imply reducing by 40 to 70% global GHG emissions compared to 2010 by mid-century, and reach zero or negative emissions by 2100.**

Can temperature rise still be kept below 1.5 or 2°C (over the 21st century) compared to pre-industrial ?

- **These scenarios are characterized by rapid improvements of energy efficiency and a near quadrupling of the share of low-carbon energy supply (renewables, nuclear, fossil and bioenergy with CCS), so that it reaches 60% by 2050.**
- **Keeping global temperature increase below 1.5°C would require even lower atmospheric concentrations (<430 ppm CO₂eq) to have a little more than 50% chance.** There are not many scenario studies available that can deliver such results, **requiring even faster reductions** in the medium term, **indicating how difficult this is.**

- **Sustainable development and equity provide a basis for assessing climate policies and highlight the need for addressing the risks of climate change**
- **Issues of equity, justice, and fairness arise with respect to mitigation and adaptation**

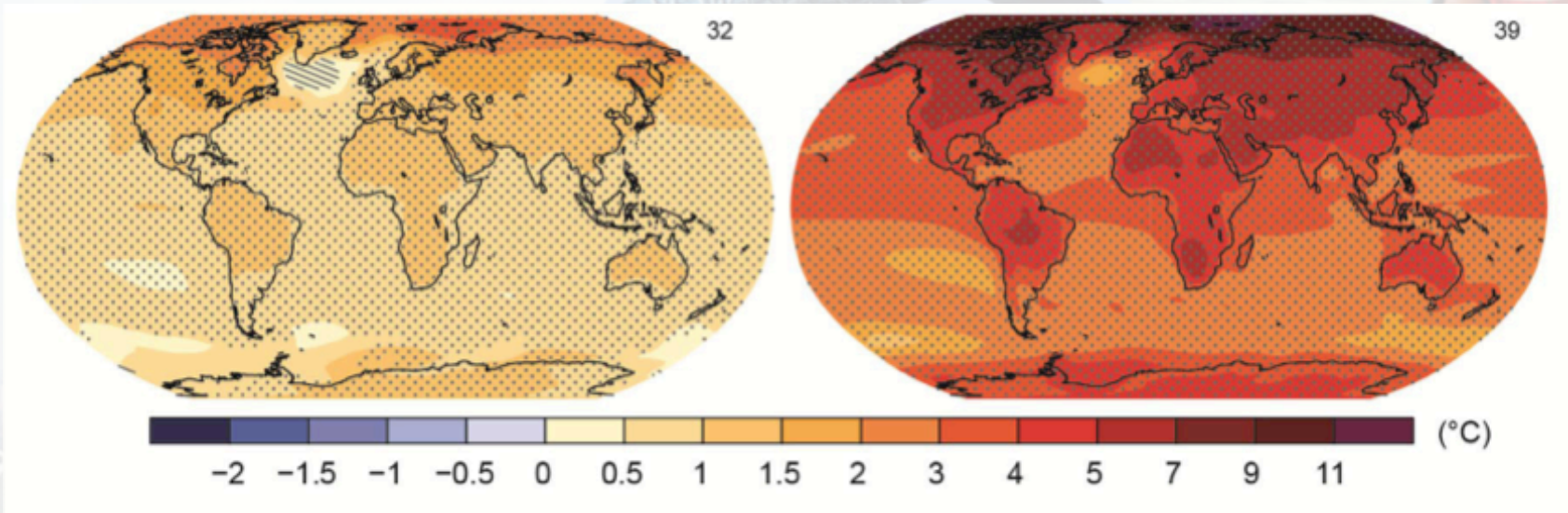
Equity is an integral dimension of Sustainable development *(high confidence)*

- Intergenerational equity underlies the concept of sustainability;
- Intra-generational equity is also often considered an intrinsic component of SD.
- In the particular context of international climate policy discussions, several arguments support giving equity an important role:
 - a moral justification that draws upon ethical principles;
 - a legal justification that appeals to existing treaty commitments ...;
 - and an effectiveness justification that argues that a fair arrangement is more likely to be agreed internationally ...

The Choices Humanity Makes Will Create Different Outcomes (and increase prospects for effective adaptation)

With substantial mitigation

Without additional mitigation



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

AR5 WGI SPM

Useful links:



- www.ipcc.ch : IPCC (reports and videos)
- www.climate.be/vanyp : my slides and other documents
- www.skepticalscience.com: excellent responses to contrarians arguments
- **On Twitter: @JPvanYpersele
and @IPCC_CH**