

Le GIEC à l'interface entre sciences, et décision politique autour des changements climatiques

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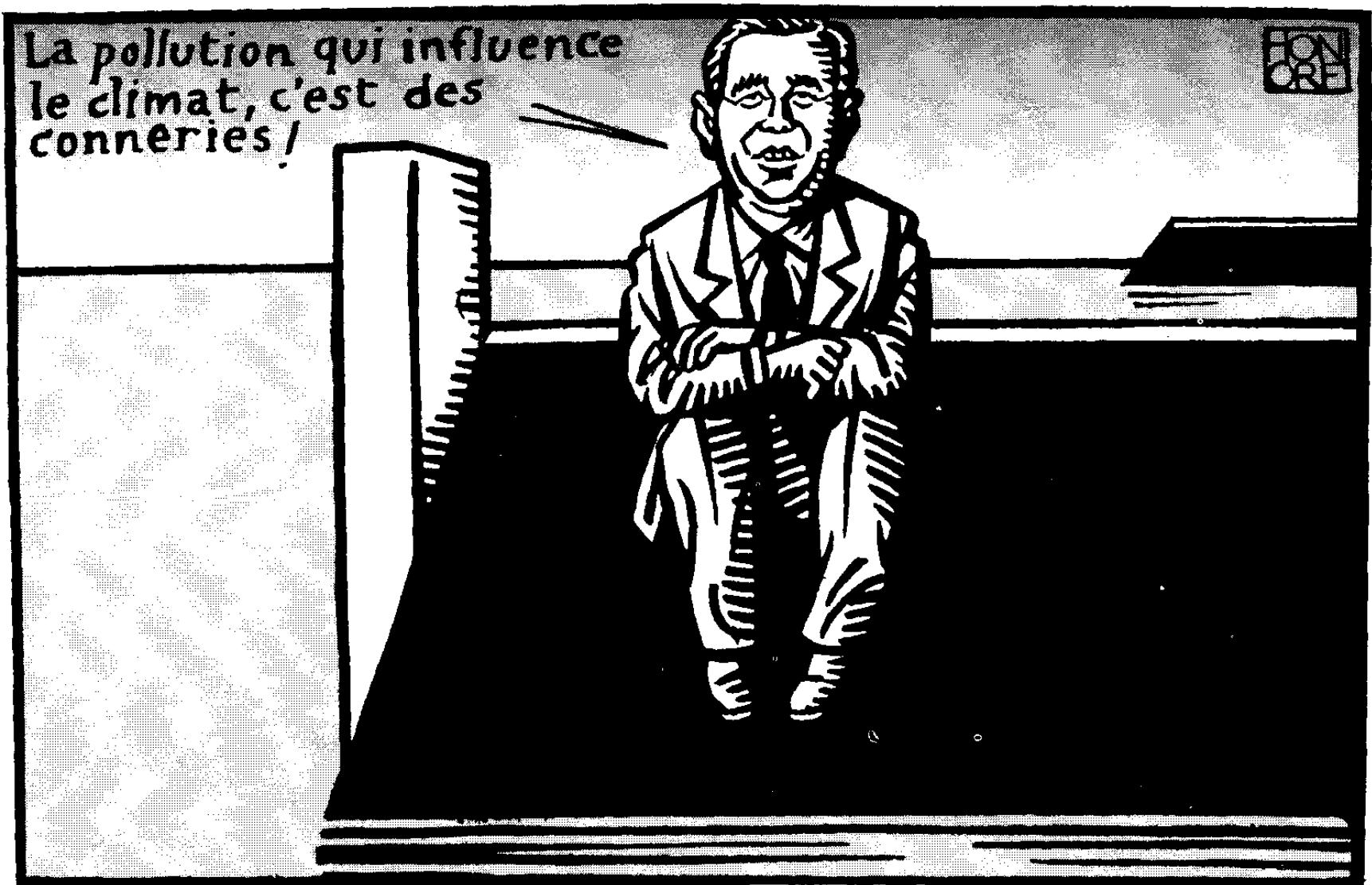
Vice-président du GIEC de 2008 à 2015

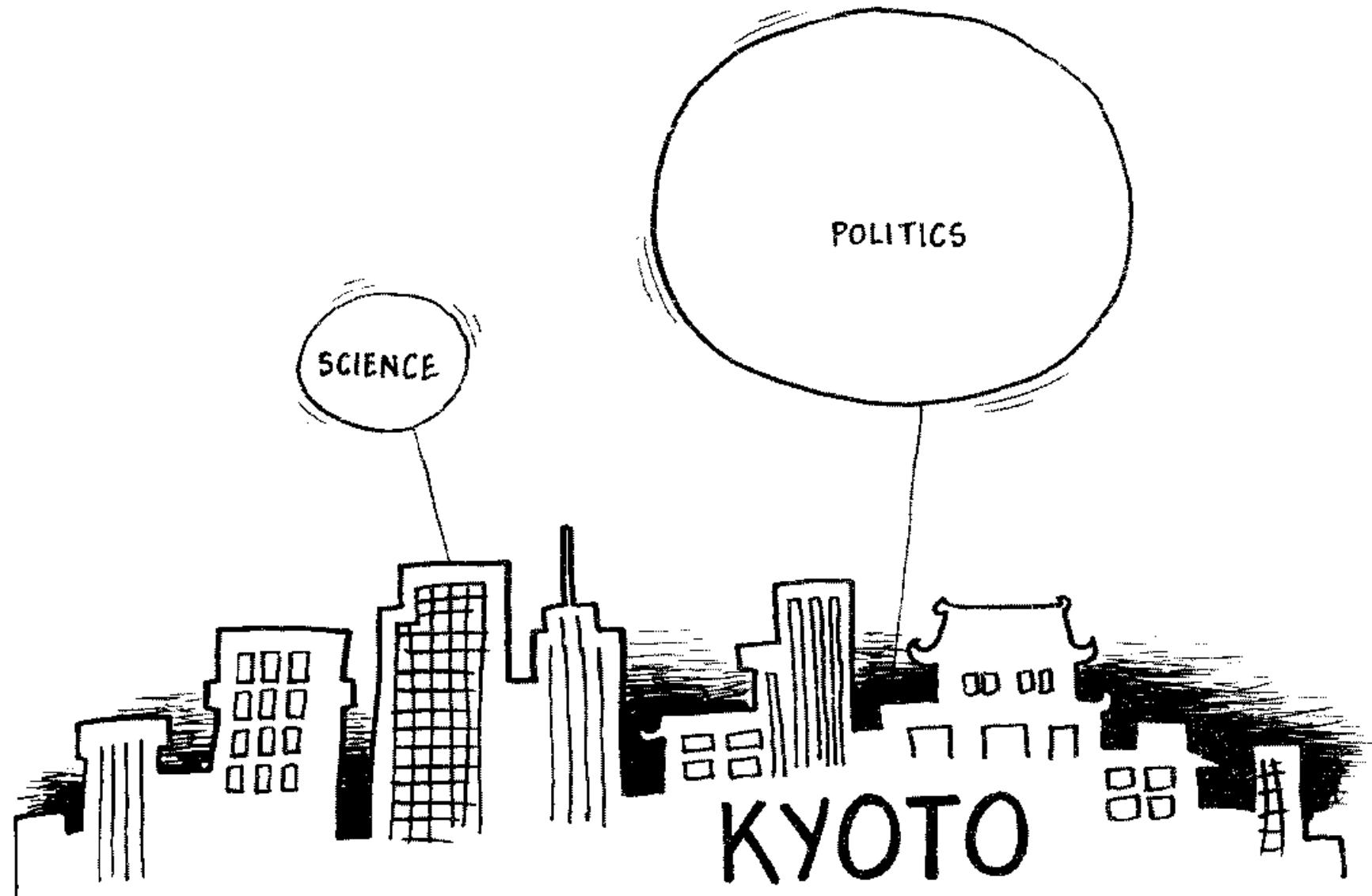
Twitter: @JPvanYpersele

**Cours de « Droit, Gouvernance et Développement durable »
(titulaire: Pr D. Misonne), Université Saint-Louis, Bruxelles
(par vidéo), 25 novembre 2019**

**Merci au Gouvernement wallon pour son soutien à la [www.plateforme-
wallonne-giec.be](http://www.plateforme-wallonne-giec.be) et à mon équipe à l'Université catholique de Louvain**

« Skeptics »





Agarwal et al., 1999

Fait : Rien qu'aux USA, les organisations qui sèment le doute à propos des changements climatiques dépensent près d'un milliard de dollars par an ! (Brulle 2014, chiffres pour 2003-2010)

L'Union européenne n'est pas en reste: de très nombreux lobbyistes travaillent à Bruxelles pour diluer les efforts de l'UE.

Les sujets auxquels les «semeurs de confusion » s'attachent ont évolué au fil du temps:

- Existence du réchauffement et des changements climatiques
- Responsabilité humaine dans ces changements
- Coût de la décarbonation de l'économie mondiale
- Inconvénients supposés des alternatives
(exemple le plus récent: les soi-disant besoins énormes en cobalt des voitures électriques, voir l'analyse critique sur <https://www.desmogblog.com/2018/05/02/cnn-wrongly-blames-electric-cars-unethical-cobalt-mining>)

les marchands

« NOTRE PRODUIT, C'EST LE DOUTE. » LES LOBBIES INDUSTRIELS (INDUSTRIE DU TABAC, DE L'ÉNERGIE,

de doute

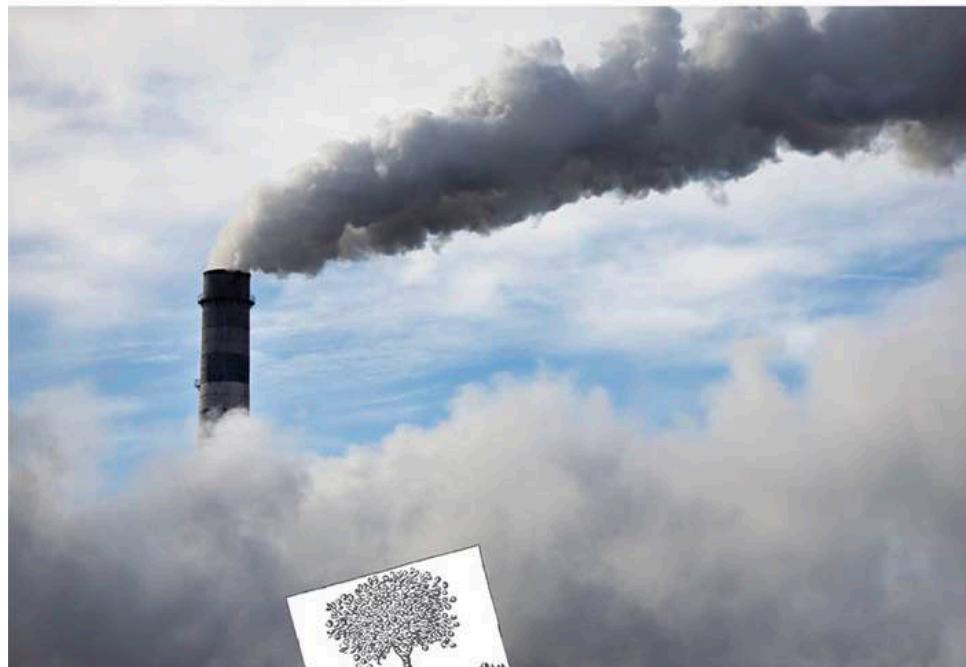
DU PÉTROLE...) ONT, À COUP DE MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS,

naomi oreskes

ÉLABORÉ UNE STRATÉGIE – AUJOURD'HUI BIEN RODÉE – DESTINÉE À ÉVITER TOUTE RÉGLEMENTATION

erik m. conway

DE SANTÉ PUBLIQUE OU ENVIRONNEMENTALE QUI AURAIT PU NUIRE À LEURS INTÉRÊTS.



[ESSAIS LE POMMIER !]

Skepticalscience.com

The screenshot shows the homepage of Skepticalscience.com. At the top, there's a banner with the site's name and a tagline "Getting skeptical about global warming skepticism". Below the banner is a navigation menu with links to Home, Arguments, Software, Resources, Comments, The Consensus Project, Translations, About, and Donate. There's also a search bar and social media sharing buttons (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, RSS, Email). A sidebar on the left lists "MOST USED Climate Myths" with a numbered thermometer icon, including myths like "Climate's changed before", "It's the sun", and "Antarctica is gaining ice". The main content area features a section titled "What does past climate change tell us about global warming?" with a "What the science says..." summary. This summary discusses how scientific analysis of past climates shows that greenhouse gasses, principally CO₂, have controlled most ancient climate changes. It highlights the geological record and the clear link between human activity and current warming. Below this is a "Climate Myth..." section for "Climate's changed before", which provides historical context and evidence from the geological record. Further down, there's a section on why the myth is wrong, mentioning two reasons: 1) that humans can't be behind today's climate change because climate changed before humans (non-sequitur), and 2) that climate change is driven by greenhouse gas emissions, the same mechanism that caused climate change before humans. The page also includes sections for "FREE COURSE", "Climate Science CROWD SOURCING FUNDING", and logos for the Australian museum Eureka Prize and the PRO TRUTH PLEDGE.

Home Arguments Software Resources Comments The Consensus Project Translations About Donate

Search... GO

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MOST USED Climate Myths

and what the science really says...

1 Climate's changed before
2 It's the sun
3 It's not bad
4 There is no consensus
5 It's cooling
6 Models are unreliable
7 Temp record is unreliable
8 Animals and plants can adapt
9 It hasn't warmed since 1998
10 Antarctica is gaining ice
View All Arguments...

IPCC FACTS Guide to RCPS

the consensus project TREND CALCULATOR

PRUDENT PATH Lessons from Predictions

OA not OK CLIMATE MYTHS FROM POLITICIANS

Interactive History of Climate Science MISINFORMATION BY SOURCE

Look up a Term

What does past climate change tell us about global warming?

What the science says...

Select a level... Basic Intermediate

Link to this page

Scientific analysis of past climates shows that greenhouse gasses, principally CO₂, have controlled most ancient climate changes. The evidence for that is spread throughout the geological record. This makes it clear that this time around humans are the cause, mainly by our CO₂ emissions.

Climate Myth...

Climate's changed before

Climate is always changing. We have had ice ages and warmer periods when alligators were found in Spitzbergen. Ice ages have occurred in a hundred thousand year cycle for the last 700 thousand years, and there have been previous periods that appear to have been warmer than the present despite CO₂ levels being lower than they are now. More recently, we have had the medieval warm period and the little ice age. (Richard Lindzen)

Science has a good understanding of past climate changes and their causes, and that evidence makes the human cause of modern climate change all the more clear. Greenhouse gasses – mainly CO₂, but also methane – have been implicated in most of the climate changes in Earth's past. When they were increased, the global climate became colder. When they were reduced, the global climate became warmer. When changes were big and rapid (as they are today), the consequences for life on Earth were often dire – in some cases causing mass extinctions.

So why is the myth wrong?

The myth is wrong for two reasons:

- First, to infer that humans can't be behind today's climate change because climate changed before humans is bad reasoning (a non-sequitur). Humans are changing the climate today mainly via greenhouse gas emissions, the same mechanism that caused climate change before humans.
- Second, to imply we have nothing to fear from today's climate change is not borne out by the lessons from rapid climate changes in Earth's past.

Winner of the 2011 Australian museum Eureka Prize Advancement of climate change knowledge

PRO TRUTH PLEDGE

Climate Science CROWD SOURCING FUNDING

FREE COURSE Making sense of climate science denial

Skepticalscience.com

| Skeptic Argument | | vs | What the Science Says |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | "Climate's changed before" | | Climate reacts to whatever forces it to change at the time; humans are now the dominant forcing. |
| 2 | "It's the sun" | | In the last 35 years of global warming, sun and climate have been going in opposite directions |
| 3 | "It's not bad" | | Negative impacts of global warming on agriculture, health & environment far outweigh any positives. |
| 4 | "There is no consensus" | | 97% of climate experts agree humans are causing global warming. |
| 5 | "It's cooling" | | The last decade 2000-2009 was the hottest on record. |
| 6 | "Models are unreliable" | | Models successfully reproduce temperatures since 1900 globally, by land, in the air and the ocean. |
| 7 | "Temp record is unreliable" | | The warming trend is the same in rural and urban areas, measured by thermometers and satellites. |
| 8 | "Animals and plants can adapt" | | Global warming will cause mass extinctions of species that cannot adapt on short time scales. |
| 9 | "It hasn't warmed since 1998" | | Every part of the Earth's climate system has continued warming since 1998, with 2015 shattering temperature records. |
| 10 | "Antarctica is gaining ice" | | Satellites measure Antarctica losing land ice at an accelerating rate. |
| 11 | "Ice age predicted in the 70s" | | The vast majority of climate papers in the 1970s predicted warming. |
| 12 | "CO2 lags temperature" | | CO2 didn't initiate warming from past ice ages but it did amplify the warming. |
| 13 | "Climate sensitivity is low" | | Net positive feedback is confirmed by many different lines of evidence. |
| 14 | "We're heading into an ice age" | | Worry about global warming impacts in the next 100 years, not an ice age in over 10,000 years. |
| 15 | "Ocean acidification isn't serious" | | Ocean acidification threatens entire marine food chains. |

Skepticalscience.com

Climato-scepticisme: **le guide scientifique**



John Cook

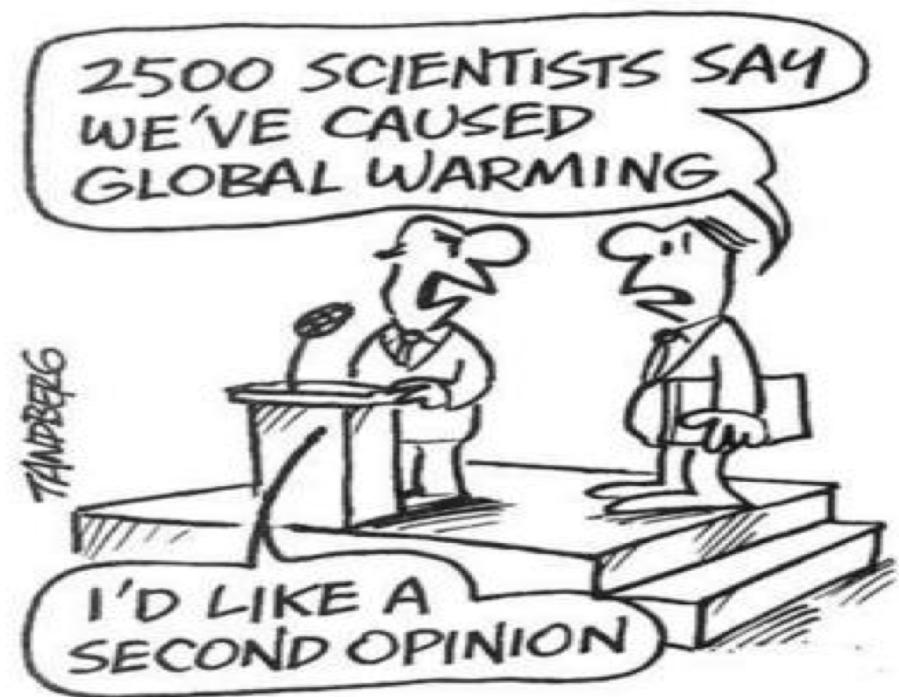
skepticalscience.com

Disponible ici: https://skepticalscience.com/docs/Guide_Skepticism_French.pdf

Pourquoi le GIEC (Groupe d'experts Intergouvernemental sur l'Evolution du Climat) ? Etabli par l'OMM et le PNUE en 1988

Mandat: fournir aux décideurs une **source objective d'information** à propos:

- des causes des changements climatiques
- des scénarios possibles d'évolution
- des conséquences observées ou futures pour l'environnement et les activités humaines
- les options de réponse possibles (adaptation & atténuation = réduction des émissions).



OMM = Organisation Météorologique Mondiale

PNUE = Programme des Nations Unies pour
l'Environnement

GIEC : Groupe d'experts Intergouvernemental sur l'Evolution du Climat (=IPCC en anglais)

- Créé par l'OMM et le PNUE en 1988 (rés. Nat. Unies 43/53)
- Mandat : évaluer les informations scientifiques, techniques et socio-économiques liées à la compréhension des risques associés aux changements climatiques et aux options de réponse (base scientifique, impacts potentiels, prévention et adaptation)
- Membres : pays membres des Nations Unies et de l'OMM
- Des milliers de scientifiques contribuent aux rapports
 - Principal produit : « rapports d'évaluation » (1990, 1996, 2001, 2007, 2013-14) (Cambridge University Press)
- Web: www.ipcc.ch voir notamment le document « Understanding climate change, 22 years of IPCC assessment », IPCC, Novembre 2010

UN General Assembly resolution 43/53 (1988)

- “a comprehensive review and recommendations with respect to:
 - (a)The state of knowledge of the science of climate and climatic change;
 - (b)Programmes and studies on the social and economic impact of climate change, including global warming;
 - (c) Possible response strategies to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of adverse climate change;
 - (d)The identification and possible strengthening of relevant existing international legal instruments having a bearing on climate;
 - (e)Elements for inclusion in a possible future international convention on climate”.

d

Rôle du GIEC (définition officielle : procédures)

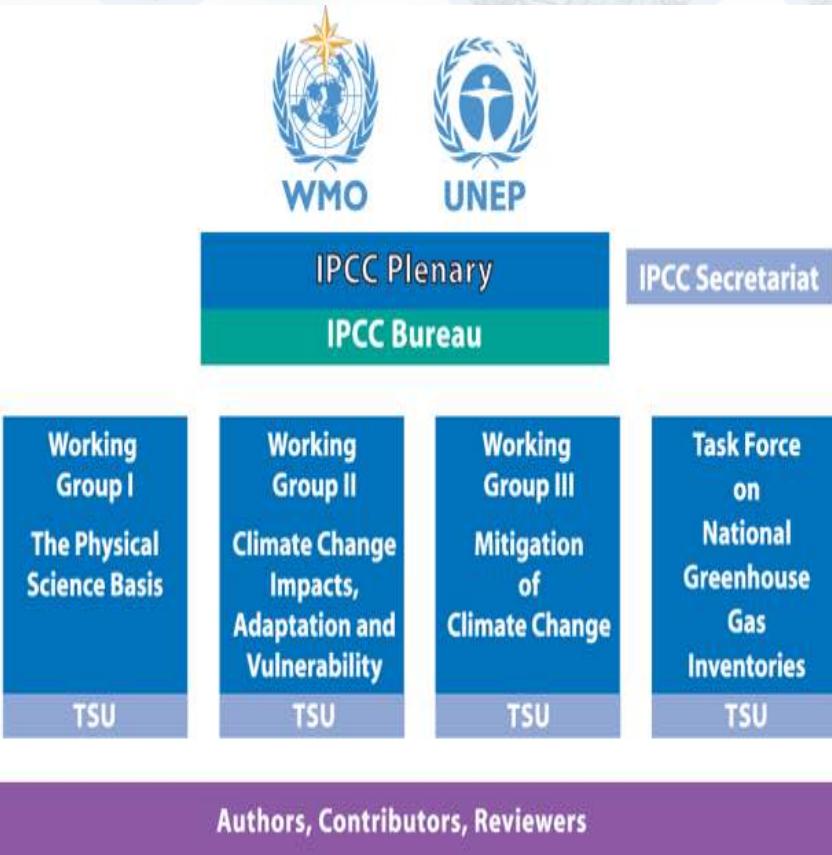
- to **assess** on a **comprehensive, objective, open and transparent** basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the **scientific basis** of risk of **human-induced climate change**, its potential **impacts** and options for adaptation and mitigation. IPCC reports should be **neutral with respect to policy**, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies.
- **Review** is an essential part of the IPCC process (...) both peer review by experts and review by governments.

!

Source : http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization_procedures.shtml
dernière mise à jour : 2013

IPCC Reports are
policy-relevant,
NOT
policy-prescriptive

Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Organization Structure



- **IPCC plenary comprises of all countries in the world**
- **IPCC Bureau comprises of 34 elected members; IPCC elects its Bureau every 6-7 years**
- **3 Working Groups & a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories**
- **Authors, Contributors, Reviewers, Review Editors**

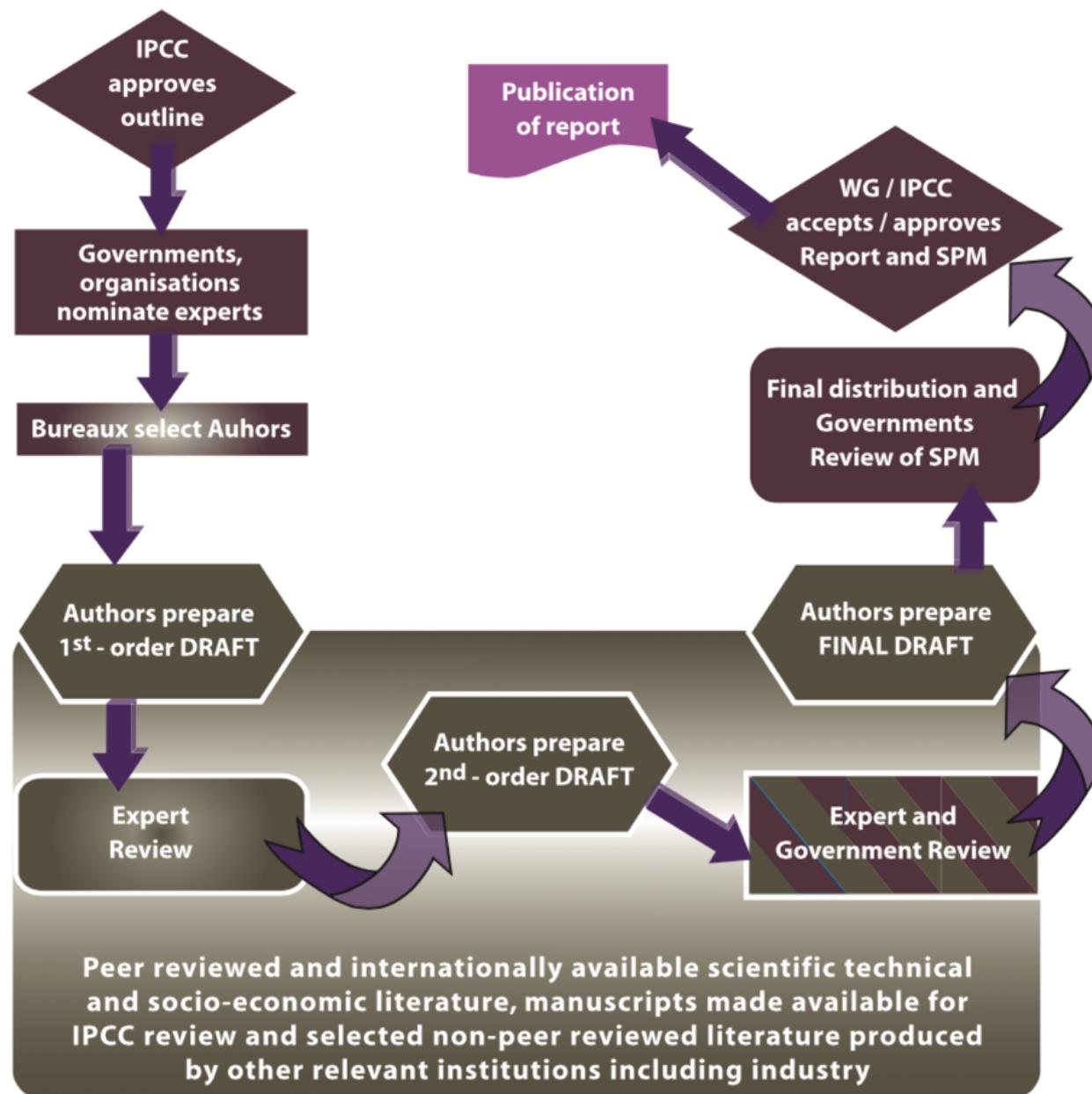
IPCC Products

- **Assessment reports:**
comprehensive picture of the present state of understanding of climate change (1990 – 1995 – 2001 – 2007 - 2013/14)
 - ◆ SPM : summary for policy makers; TS : technical summary
- Special reports: assessment / a specific issue (next slide)
- Methodology reports:
methodologies for national greenhouse gas inventories, used by Parties to the UNFCCC to prepare their national communications
- Technical papers: focus on a specific topic, drawing material from other IPCC reports (e.g. climate change and water)
- Workshop and Expert meeting reports: = supporting material, commissioned or supported by the IPCC, but not reviewed following IPCC procedures, and not accepted / adopted by the IPCC

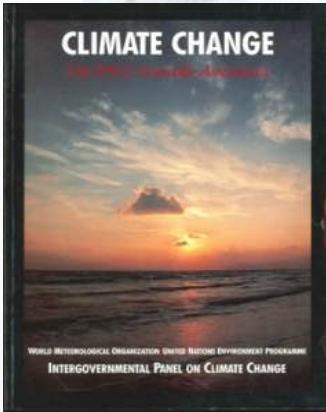
Cycle d'écriture des rapports du GIEC (4 années, 2500 scientifiques)

- Une réunion plénière décide de la table des matières des rapports
- Le Bureau choisit les auteurs parmi les meilleurs chercheurs mondiaux, sur la base de leur CV et de listes établies avec les points focaux gouvernementaux
- Les auteurs évaluent la littérature scientifique pertinente
- Projet de texte n°1 – Revue par les experts – Projet de texte n°2 et Projet de Résumé pour les décideurs (SPM) n°1 – Revue conjointe experts/gouvernements – Version du texte n°3 et Projet de Résumé pour les décideurs n°2 – Revue du Résumé par les gouvernements – Approbation ligne par ligne du résumé par une réunion plénière (interaction auteurs – gouvernements), acceptation du texte dans son ensemble
- Les auteurs ont le dernier mot sur le contenu scientifique présent dans le SPM et le rapport

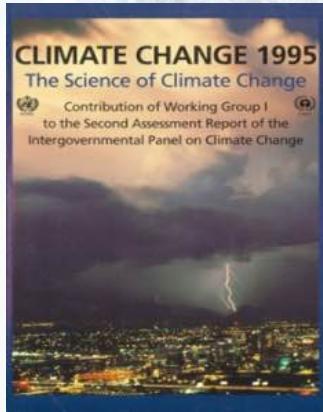
Procédure d'élaboration d'un rapport du GIEC (source www.ipcc.ch)



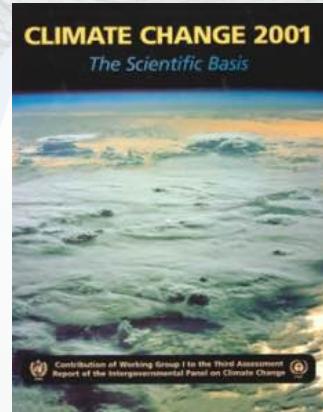
IPCC Assessment Reports



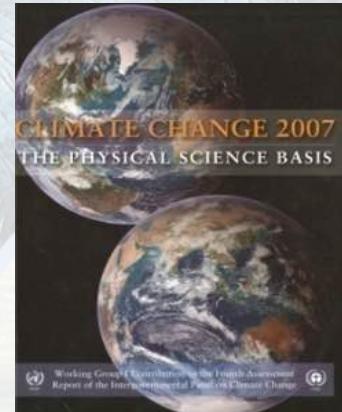
FAR 1990



SAR 1995



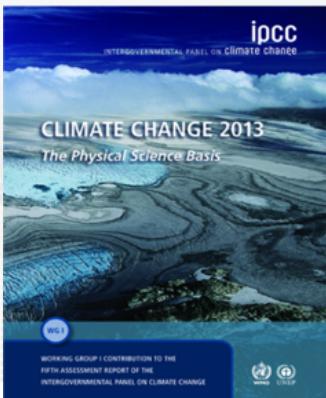
TAR 2001



AR4 2007



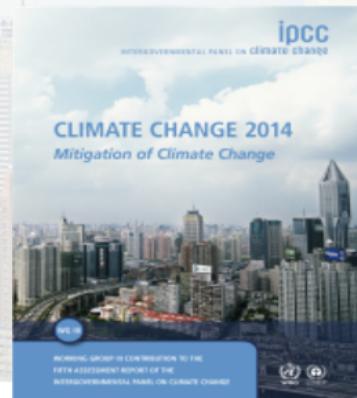
Nobel Peace Prize 2007



AR5 WGI 2013



AR5 WGII 2014



AR5 WGIII 2014

IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

ipcc
climate change



Some recent IPCC Special reports

- Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX, 2012)
- Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (SRREN, 2011)
- Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (2005)
- Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System (2005)
- Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer (2000)
- Emissions Scenarios (SRES, 2000)



Subjective overview of the impact & focus of Assessment reports...

- FAR (First Assessment Report), 1990
 - major impact in defining the content of the UNFCCC
- SAR (Second...), 1996
 - largely influential in defining the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- TAR (Third...), 2001
 - focused attention on impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation...
- AR4, 2007,
 - greater attention to integration of climate change with sustainable development policies and the relationships between mitigation and adaptation...
- AR5, 2013/14
 - new climate scenarios, increased attention to cumulative emissions, regional climate atlas (WG I), regional part in WGII, a more « risk-oriented » approach (WGII), further attention to requirements for temperature stabilisation (2°C or other) in WGIII...

Nobel Peace Prize for 2007

- Shared, in two equal parts, between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr. , for:

« their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about manmade climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change. »

Ecrit pour les jeunes (et moins jeunes), avec des liens vers des ressources utiles



Plateforme Wallonne pour le GIEC
Lettre N°13 - avril 2019

'Sauver le climat' : les bases

Ré Saint-Louis & social sciences
Actions against climate change

Suite à l'intense mobilisation des jeunes, les changements climatiques ont fait l'objet de larges débats au cours des derniers mois. Elèves du secondaire, étudiants, professeurs, parents et grands-parents sont descendus dans la rue pour montrer leur désarroi face à la lenteur de l'action et pour demander plus de moyens pour lutter contre le réchauffement climatique.

Nous nous réjouissons de cette mobilisation, car notre rôle nous met encore plus fréquemment que l'ensemble de la population en position de témoin des risques que font courir les changements climatiques, ainsi que de l'ampleur des efforts nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre les objectifs fixés par les membres des Nations Unies à Paris en 2015 (COP21).

Une démarche essentielle en faveur de ces jeunes est de les aider à se former, à apprendre les principaux éléments de la problématique du climat, et plus largement, de l'ensemble de nos activités sur notre environnement et sur le futur de l'humanité. L'éducation est un des instruments essentiels pour évoluer vers une société plus durable et plus juste.

Pour y contribuer, nous présentons ici une brève synthèse de la problématique et une sélection de références complémentaires, espérant que cette lettre aidera enseignants et élèves à disposer d'une base d'information solide et ainsi à prendre leur part dans la solution à ce problème planétaire : agir à leur niveau et favoriser l'action dans leur entourage et au niveau sociétal.

Plusieurs témoignages d'élèves ou de professeurs sont également présentés.

Nous vous souhaitons une bonne lecture !

Jean-Pascal van Ipersele, Philippe Marbaix et Bruna Gaino

Sommaire

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| ABC des changements climatiques | 2 |
| Ressources pour l'enseignement | 10 |
| Témoignages | 14 |
| Agenda | 16 |

Wallonie environnement Awac

Disponible gratuitement, 6X/an: www.plateforme-wallonne-giec.be

Pour en savoir plus:

**Lisez mon livre, où
j'aborde tous ces
sujets**

**Publié chez De Boeck
supérieur**

**Préface:Yann Arthus-
Bertrand**

Postface: Brice Lalonde

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele

Une vie au cœur des turbulences climatiques

Entretien avec Thierry Libaert,
avec le concours de Philippe Lamotte

Préface de Yann Arthus-Bertrand
Postface de Brice Lalonde



Pour en savoir plus :

- www.ipcc.ch : GIEC ou IPCC
- www.climate.be/vanyp : beaucoup de mes dias
- www.plateforme-wallonne-giec.be : Plateforme wallonne pour le GIEC (e.a., Lettre d'information)
- www.my2050.be : calculateur de scénarios
- www.wechangeforlife.org : 250 experts témoignent
- www.realclimate.org : réponses aux semeurs de doute
- www.skepticalscience.com : idem
- **Sur Twitter: @JPvanYpersele @IPCC_CH**