

Given the climate emergency, What needs to be done?

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The Essential Truth About Climate Change in Ten Words

IT'S REAL
IT'S US
EXPERTS AGREE
IT'S BAD
THERE'S HOPE

The basic facts of climate change, established over decades of research, can be summarized in five key points:

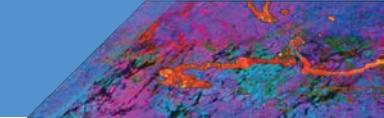
Global warming is happening.

Human activity is the main cause.

There's scientific consensus on human-caused global warming.

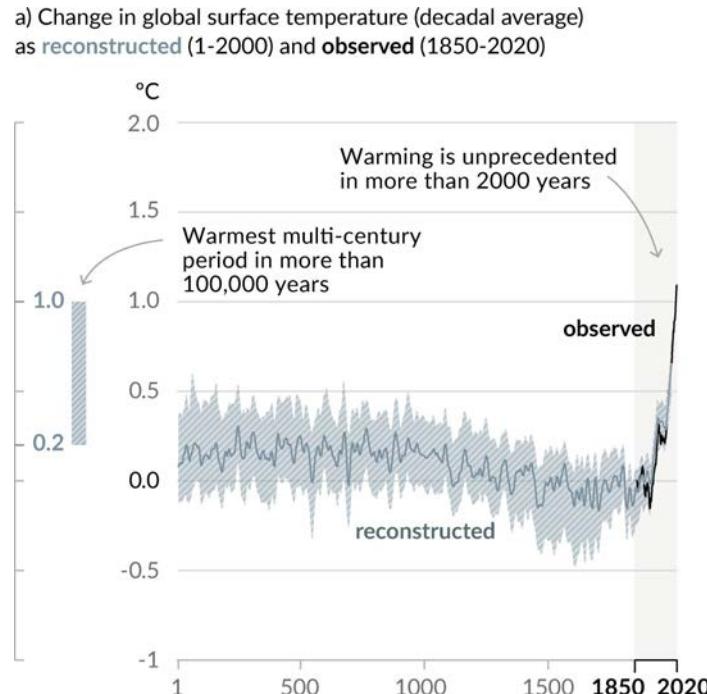
The impacts are serious and affect people.

We have the technology needed to avoid the worst climate impacts.



Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

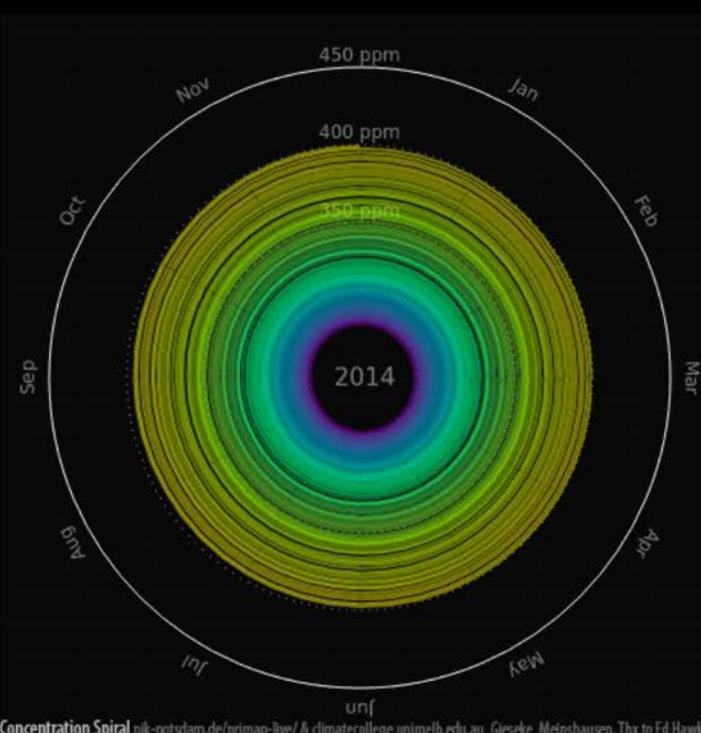
Figure SPM.1



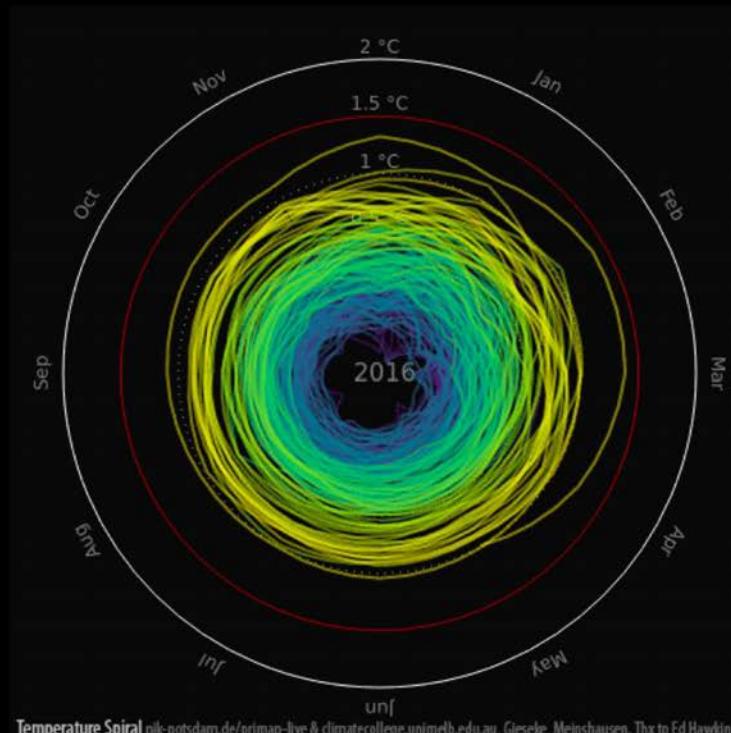
**Fact: Because we use the atmosphere as a
dustbin for our greenhouse gases, we
thicken the insulation layer around the
planet**

That is why we must cut emissions
to ZERO as soon as possible

CO₂ Concentration and Temperature spirals



Concentration Spiral pik-potsdam.de/primap-live/ & climatecollege.unimelb.edu.au, Gieseke, Meinshausen. Thx to Ed Hawkins



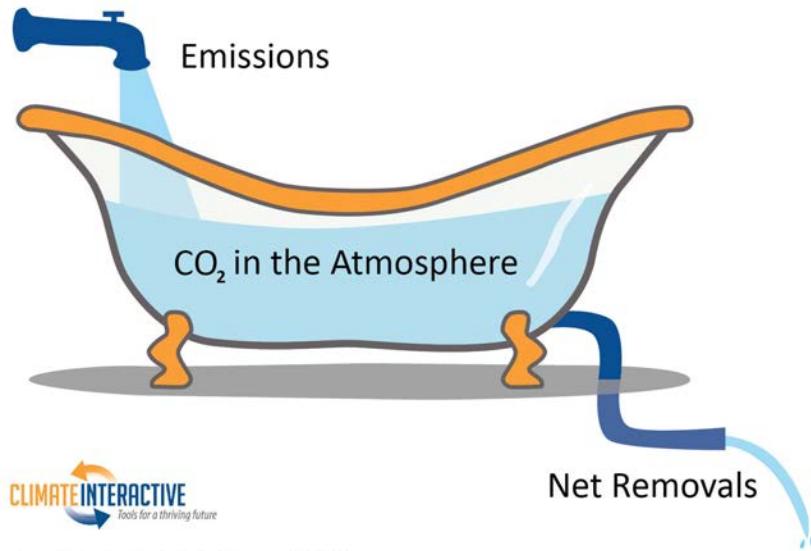
Temperature Spiral pik-potsdam.de/primap-live & climatecollege.unimelb.edu.au, Gieseke, Meinshausen. Thx to Ed Hawkins

CO₂ Concentration since 1850 and Global Mean Temperature in °C relative to 1850 – 1900

Graph: Ed Hawkins (Climate Lab Book) – Data: HadCRUT4 global temperature dataset

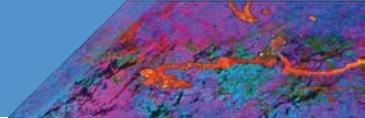
Animation available on <http://openclimatedata.net/climate-spirals/concentration-temperature/>

The Carbon Bathtub



Overall framing by Dr. John Sterman, MIT Sloan

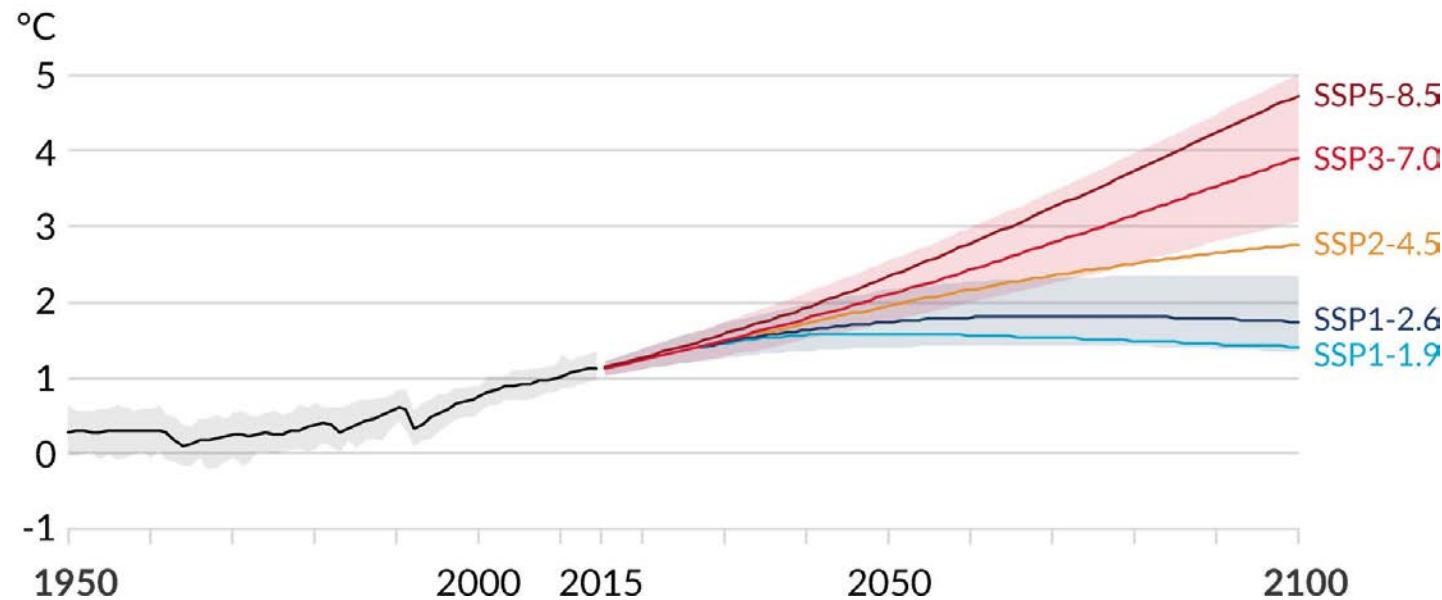
Source: @CarbonInteractive

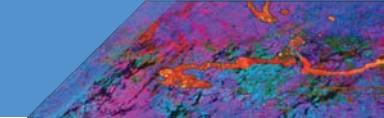


Human activities affect all the major climate system components, with some responding over decades and others over centuries

Figure SPM.8

a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900





À tous les niveaux de réchauffement, les terres s'échauffent plus vite que l'océan, et l'Arctique et l'Antarctique davantage que les régions tropicales

+1.5° C

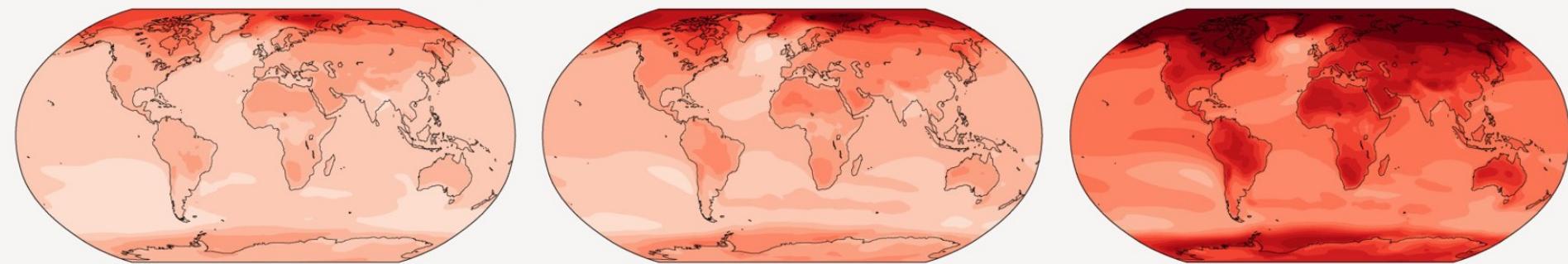
Simulated change at 1.5 °C global warming

+2° C

Simulated change at 2 °C global warming

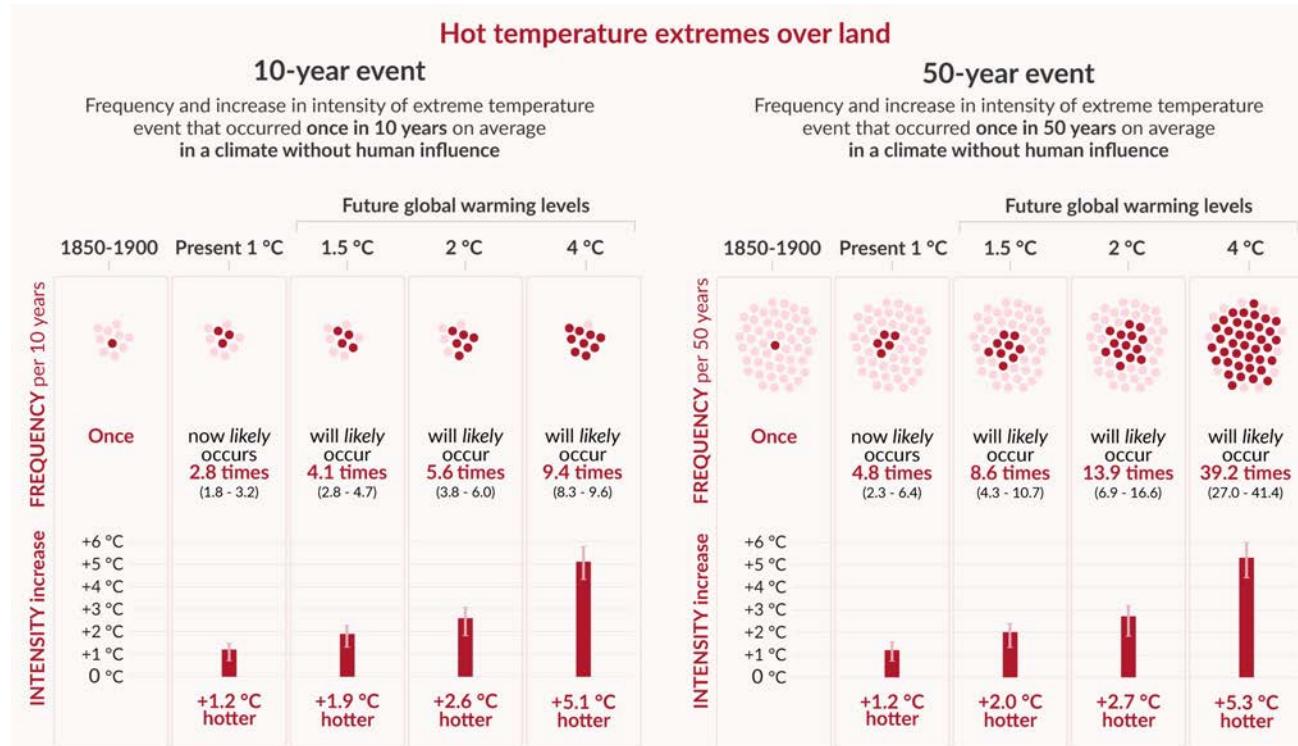
+4° C

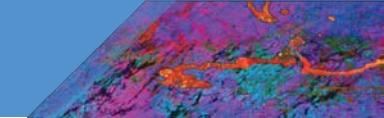
Simulated change at 4 °C global warming



Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

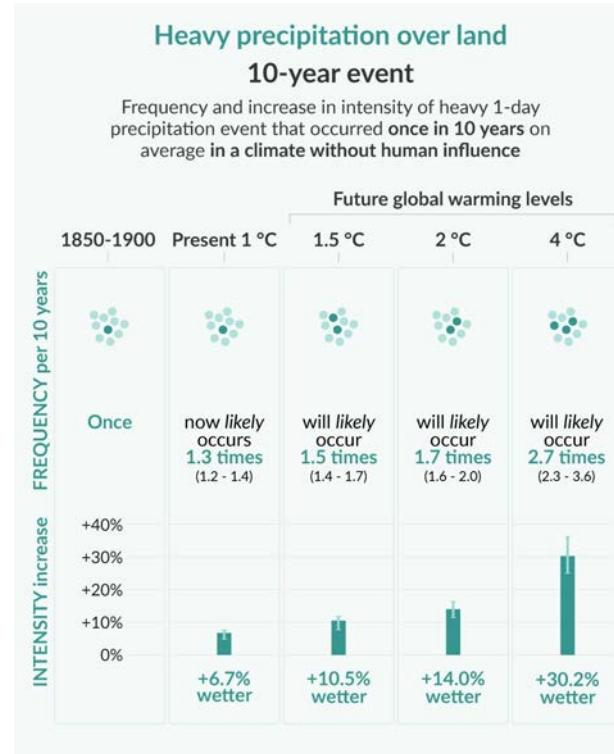
Figure SPM.6

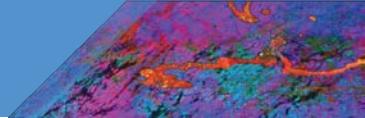




Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

Figure SPM.6

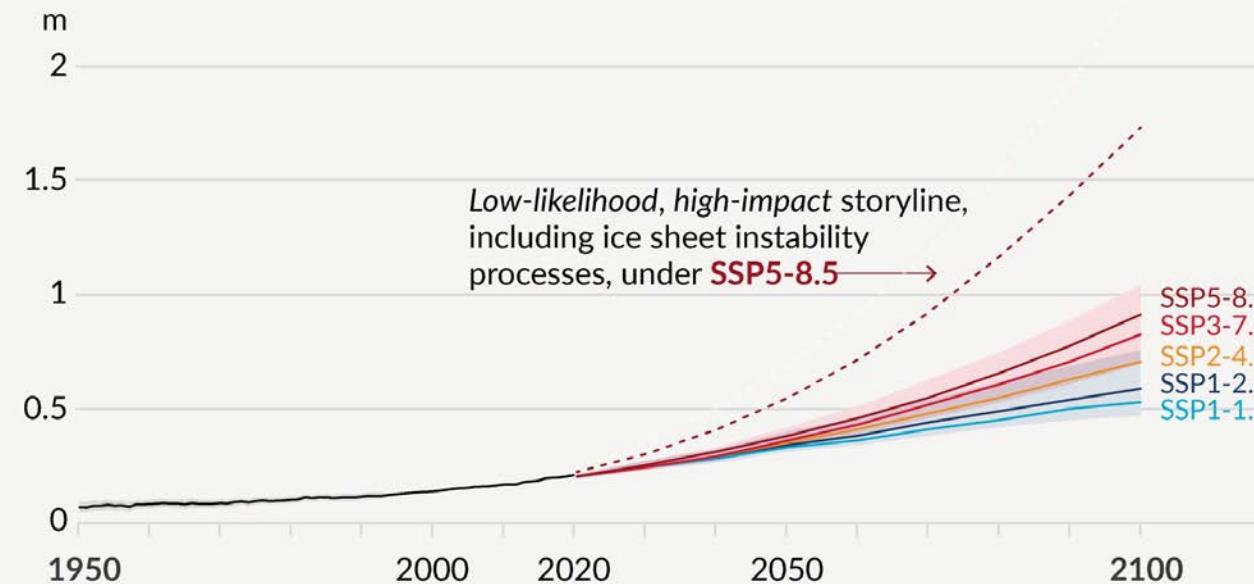


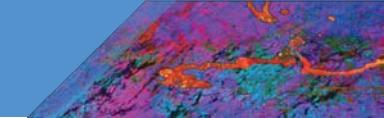


Human activities affect all the major climate system components, with some responding over decades and others over centuries

Figure SPM.8

d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900

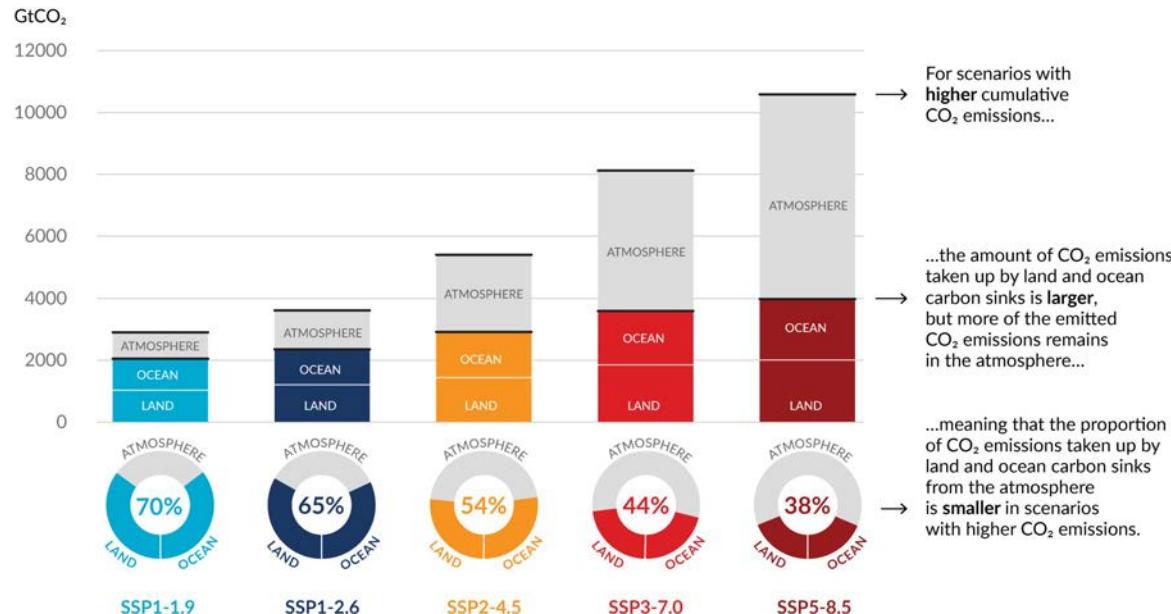


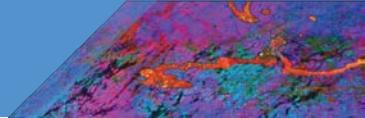


The proportion of CO₂ emissions taken up by land and ocean carbon sinks is smaller in scenarios with higher cumulative CO₂ emissions

Figure SPM.7

Total cumulative CO₂ emissions taken up by land and oceans (colours) and remaining in the atmosphere (grey) under the five illustrative scenarios from 1850 to 2100

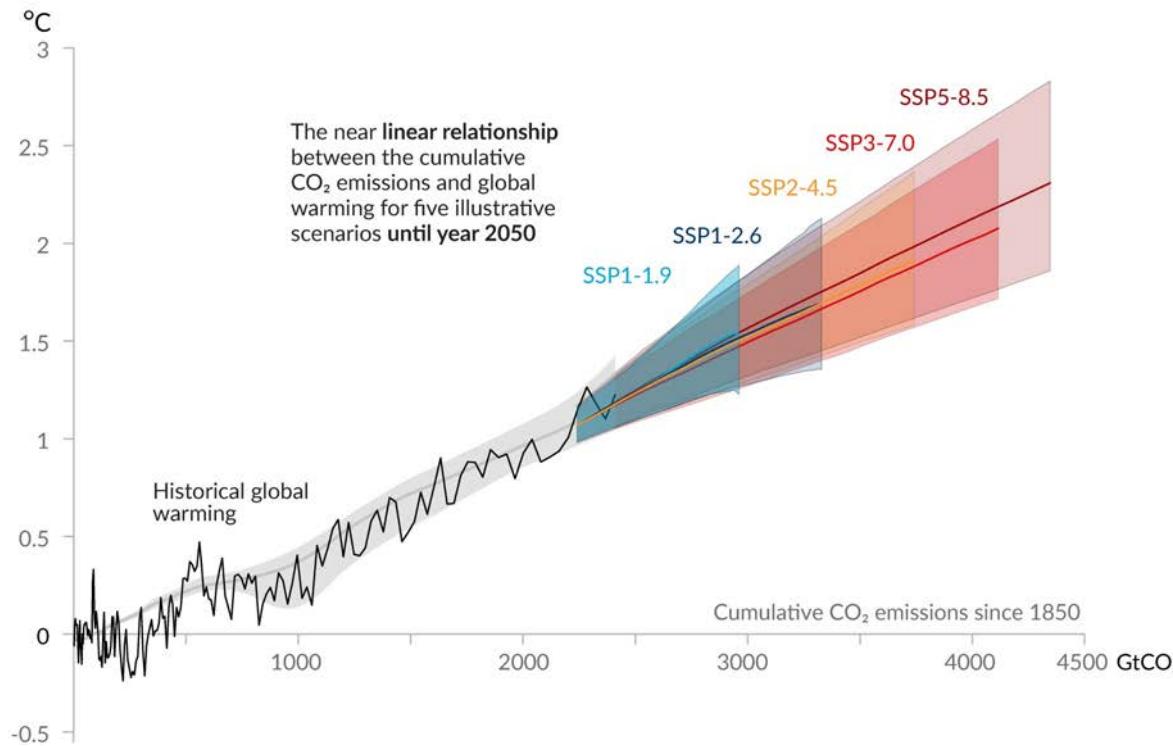




Every tonne of CO₂ emissions adds to global warming

Figure SPM.10

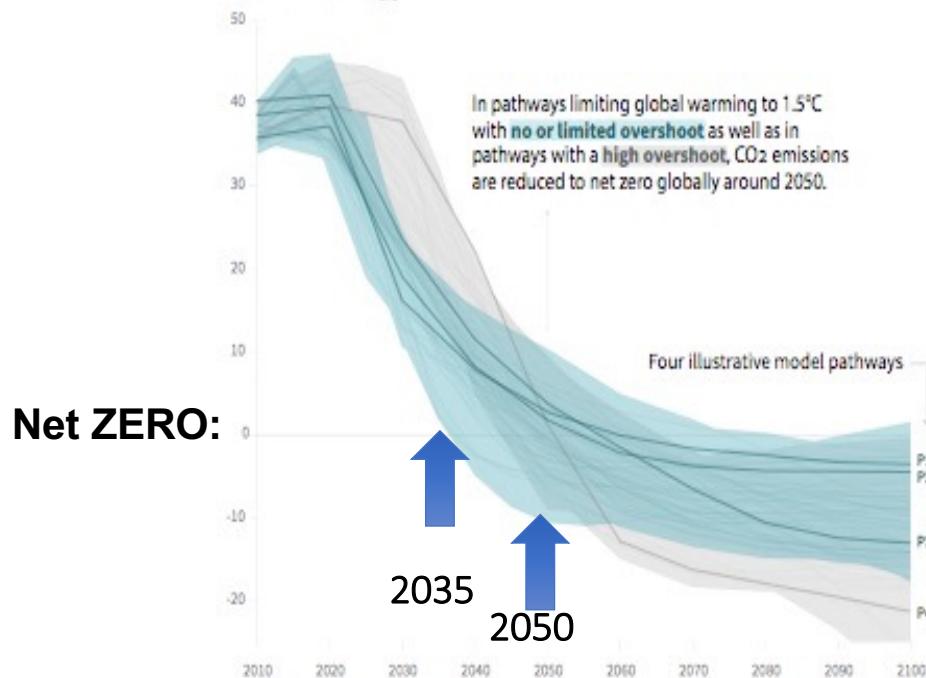
Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)



Emission pathways compatible with below 1.5° C warming:

Global total net CO₂ emissions

Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr



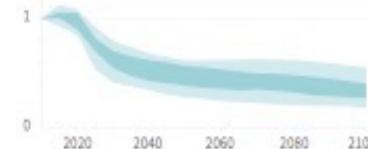
Timing of net zero CO₂:
Line widths depict the 5-95th percentile and the 25-75th percentile of scenarios

- Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or low overshoot
- Pathways with high overshoot
- Pathways limiting global warming below 2°C (Not shown above)

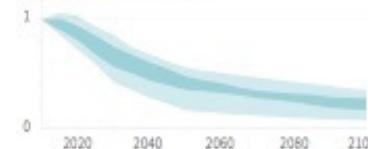
Non-CO₂ emissions relative to 2010

Emissions of non-CO₂ forcers are also reduced or limited in pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with **no or limited overshoot**, but they do not reach zero globally.

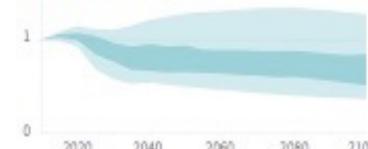
Methane emissions



Black carbon emissions



Nitrous oxide emissions



Greenhouse gas emissions pathways

- To limit warming to 1.5° C, CO₂ emissions fall by about 45% by 2030 (from 2010 levels)
 - Compared to 20% for 2° C
- To limit warming to 1.5° C, CO₂ emissions would need to reach 'net zero' around 2050
 - Compared to around 2075 for 2° C
- Reducing non-CO₂ emissions would have direct and immediate health benefits

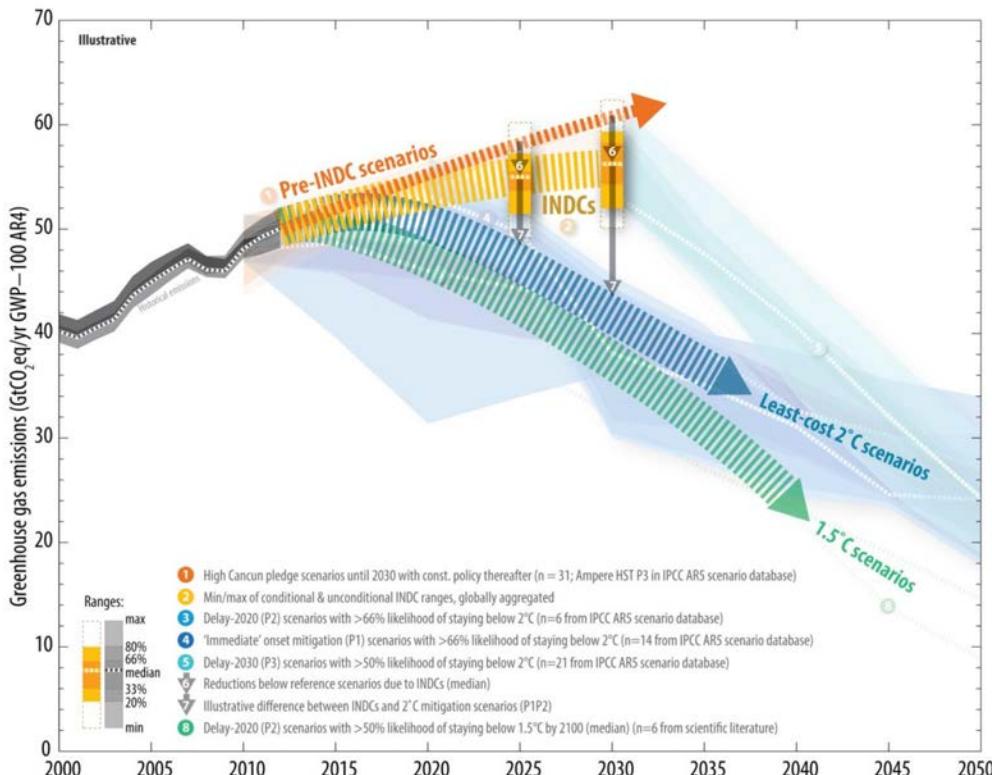
Greenhouse gas emissions pathways

- Limiting warming to 1.5° C would require changes on an unprecedented scale
 - Deep emissions cuts in all sectors
 - A range of technologies
 - Behavioural changes
 - Increase investment in low carbon options

Greenhouse gas emissions pathways

- Progress in renewables would need to mirrored in other sectors
- We would need to start taking carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere (Afforestation or other techniques)
- Implications for food security, ecosystems and biodiversity

Comparison of global emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the implementation of the intended nationally determined contributions



UNFCCC, Aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions: an update
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/02.pdf>

La neutralité carbone en 2050 est un leurre

© Bon Pote · septembre 21, 2021 · 17 commentaires



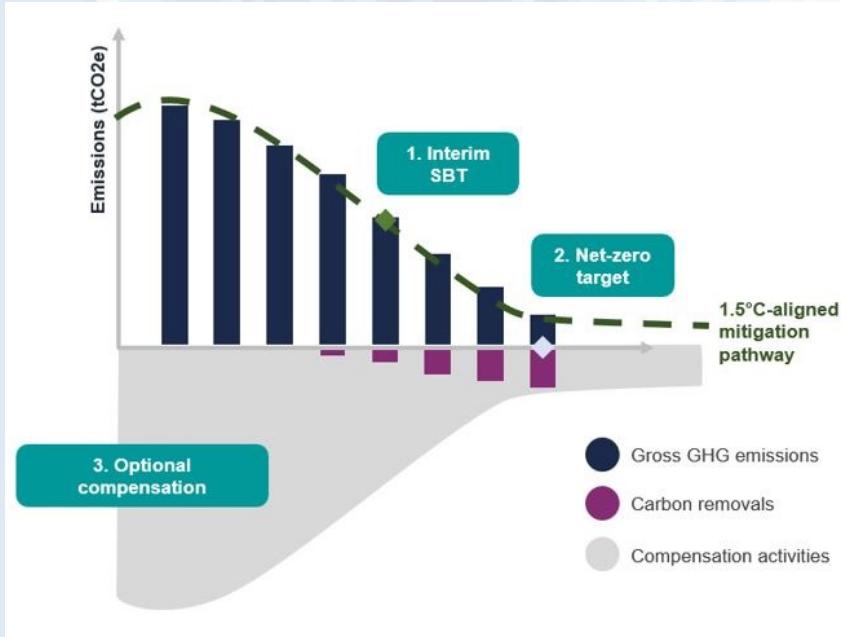
Source:
[Bonpote.com](https://bonpote.com)

Les annonces de neutralité carbone en 2050 pleuvent depuis l'Accord de Paris. Les uns après les autres, les dirigeants se déclarent tous "pour l'environnement", pour une "écologie positive", avec des "avancées historiques et des annonces sans précédent" pour ...2050.

Méthodologie

Objectifs SBT

Stratégie de transition vers le net-zéro par la SBTi

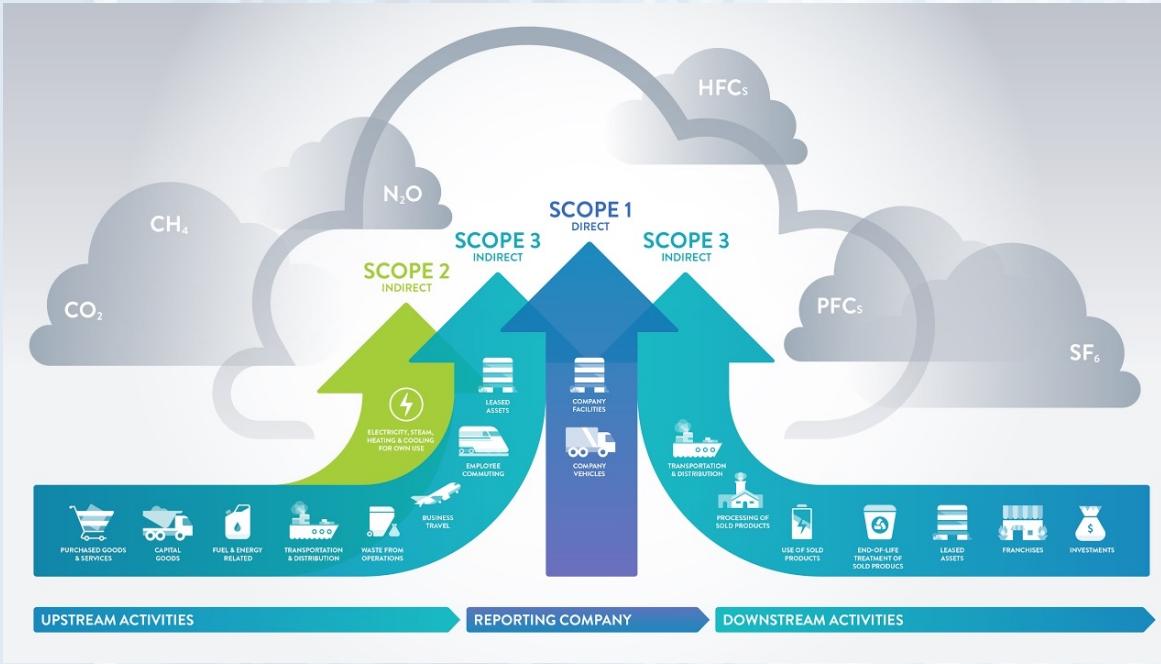


- SBT 1.5 ou SBT 2, selon si les objectifs sont alignés à un scenario résultant en 1.5 ou 2° C de réchauffement.
- Objectifs en termes absolus, les objectifs de reductions relatives ne sont pas acceptés.
- Le scope 3 est majoritairement inclus dans les objectifs. Les PMEs font exception par facilité pour elles.

Méthodologie

GHG Protocol

Répartition des postes d'émissions en 3 scopes



Le GHG Protocol est la référence pour la catégorisation des postes d'émissions de GES.

- **Scope 1 :** émissions **directes**, émises par la société.
- **Scope 2 :** émissions indirectes provenant de la consommation d'**électricité** ou autre énergie non produite sur place.
- **Scope 3 :** autres émissions **indirectes** provenant de la chaîne de valeur de l'entreprise (activités en amont et en aval).

Les scope 2 et 3 sont donc les scope 1 d'autres entreprises ou entités.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Conclusions (1)

The IPCC AR6 WGI report confirmed that the inhabitability of the Earth is at stake due to climate change

Stabilizing the temperature as close as possible to no more than 1.5°C above the pre-industrial is essential, and requires to move away quickly from fossil fuels, to stop deforestation, and to reforest where possible (with attention for biodiversity and local populations)

The first responsibility of companies in relation to climate protection is to reduce their absolute emissions, particularly in scope 1 (direct emissions) and scope 2 (emissions due to the energy used in their activities)

Conclusions (2)

They can also influence their scope 3 emissions (coming from upstream and downstream activities). Example: « imported deforestation »

In *complement* of their emissions reductions (Scope 1-2-3), companies can contribute to carbon absorption through reforestation projects such as the Colruyt project in DR Congo, on the conditions that those projects are designed with experts from different disciplines and in dialogue with the local populations, that they aim at protecting biodiversity as well as the wellbeing of local populations (SDG framework), and that they take into account the risk of fires destroying the carbon benefit.

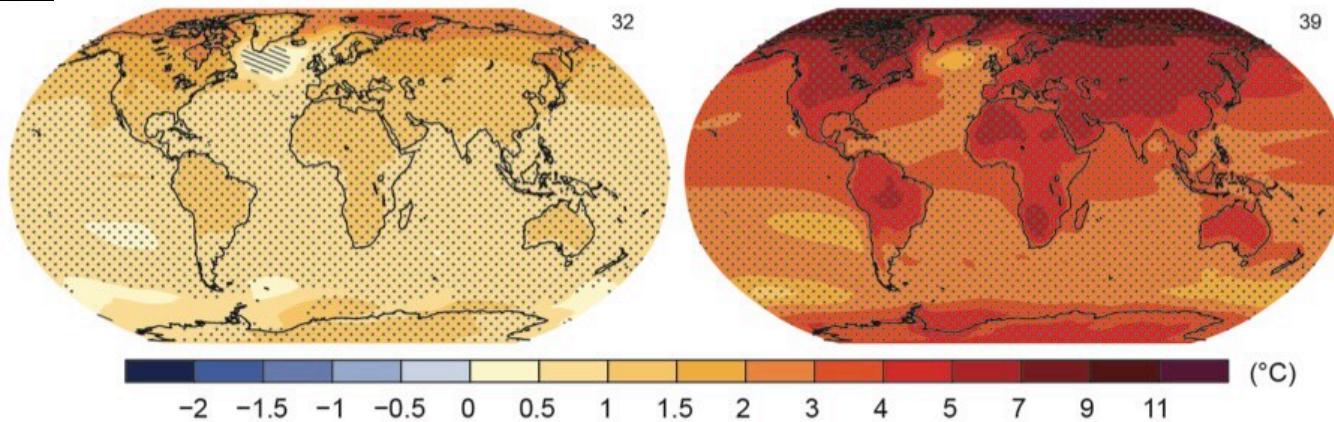
RCP2.6

RCP8.5



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

Fig. SPM.8



Humanity has the choice

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



Suite à l'interne mobilisation des jeunes, les changements climatiques ont fait l'objet de beaucoup d'attention au cours des derniers mois. Elèves du secondaire, étudiants, professeurs, parents et grand-parents sont descendus dans la rue pour montrer leur dérangement face à la lenteur de l'action vis-à-vis des changements climatiques.

Nous nous sommes également mobilisés, 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 qui sont fixés 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'influence 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 commentées. Nous espérons que cette lettre aidera enseignants et élèves à disposer d'une bonne base pour leur éduquer et ainsi à promouvoir partout 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 Ypersele, Philippe Marbaix et Bruna Gaine

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

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- www.ipcc.ch : GIEC ou IPCC
- www.climate.be/vanyp : my slides
- www.plateforme-wallonne-giec.be : Plateforme wallonne pour le GIEC (e.a., Lettre d'information)
- www.skepticalscience.com : réponses aux semeurs de doute
- Twitter: **@JPvanYpersele @IPCC_CH**