



# The Evolution of Knowledge on Climate Change: The Creativity and Innovation Challenge

By

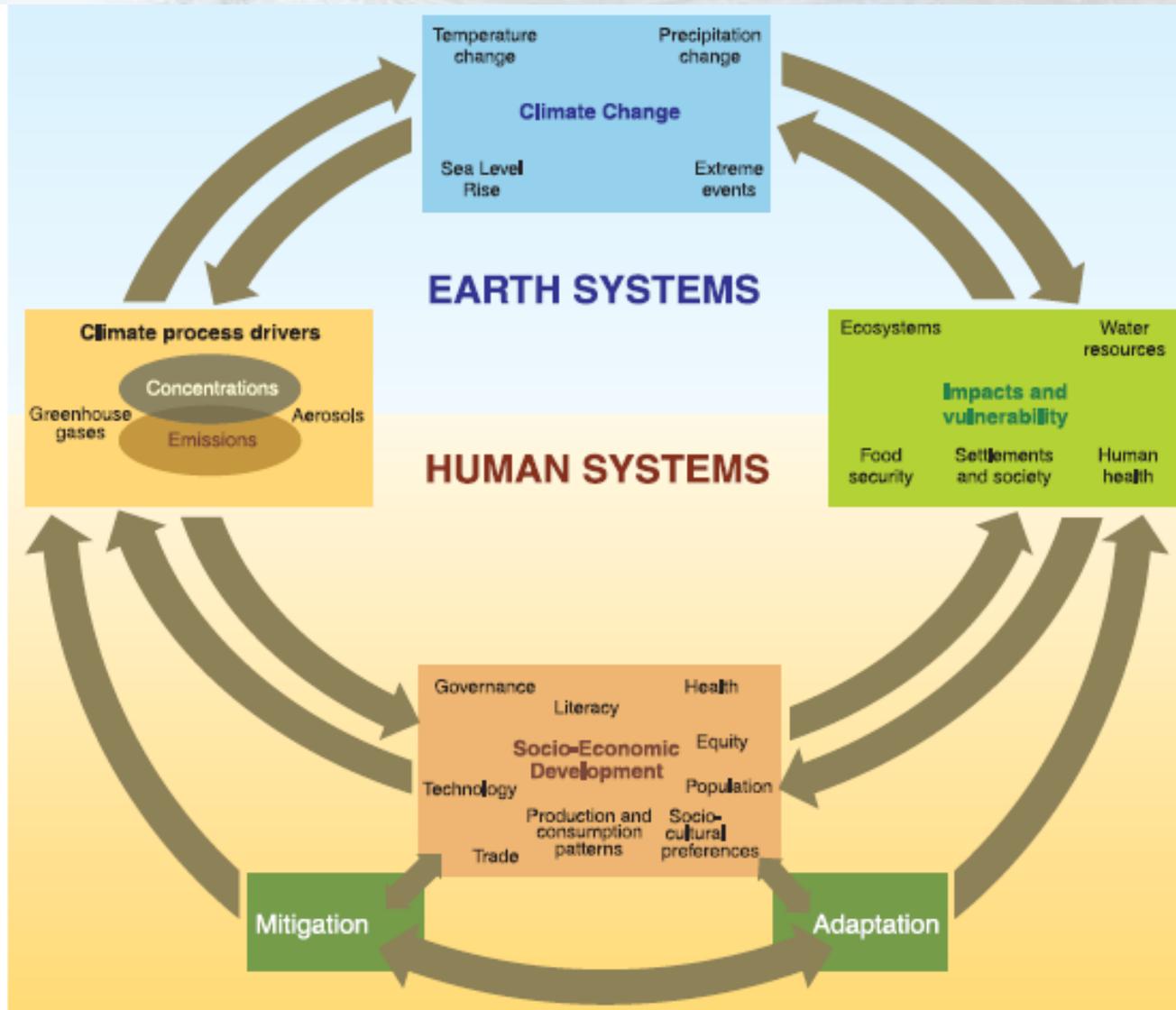
**Dr. R.K. Pachauri**

**Chief Mentor, POP Movement; and  
Former Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2002-2015**

**Dubrovnik Roundtable on Mind, Thinking and Creativity  
Dubrovnik**

**November 6-8, 2017**

# Schematic framework of anthropogenic climate change drivers, impacts and responses



# The evolution of scientific knowledge on climate change

- Svante Arrhenius
- Subsequent work by other scientists including William Herschel, Hans Suess, Roger Revelle, Charles Keeling, James Hansen
- 1988 Congressional hearings
- Establishment of IPCC in 1988

# Social responsibility of stakeholders – Why?

1. Milton Friedman's view
2. Kenneth Boulding & Spaceship Earth–Entropy
3. “Business cannot succeed in a society that fails.”
4. Negative & positive externalities
5. Tragedy of the commons
  - climate change
  - biodiversity loss
6. bridging the gap between private vs. social

# The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

A clear and up to date view of the current state of scientific knowledge relevant to climate change.

## Working group I

### *The Physical Science Basis*

- ✓ 259 authors
- ✓ 39 countries
- ✓ 54,677 comments
- ✓ 2 million gigabytes of numerical data from climate model simulations
- ✓ Over 9200 scientific publications cited

## Working Group II

### *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*

- ✓ 309 authors
- ✓ 70 countries
- ✓ 50,444 comments
- ✓ Over 12,000 scientific references cited

## Working Group III

### *Mitigation of Climate Change*

- ✓ 235 authors
- ✓ 57 countries
- ✓ 38,315 comments
- ✓ Close to 1200 scenarios of socioeconomic development analyzed
- ✓ Close to 10,000 references to literature

# The IPCC Synthesis Report

Integration of three Working Group Reports of the 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment, 2013-2014

- ✓ WGI: The Physical Science Basis
- ✓ WGII: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
- ✓ WGIII: Climate Change Mitigation

- ✓ 51 members of the Core Writing Team
- ✓ 18 members of the Extended Writing Team
- ✓ 18 countries
- ✓ 8105 comments

→ **Chaired by the IPCC Chair R.K. Pachauri**

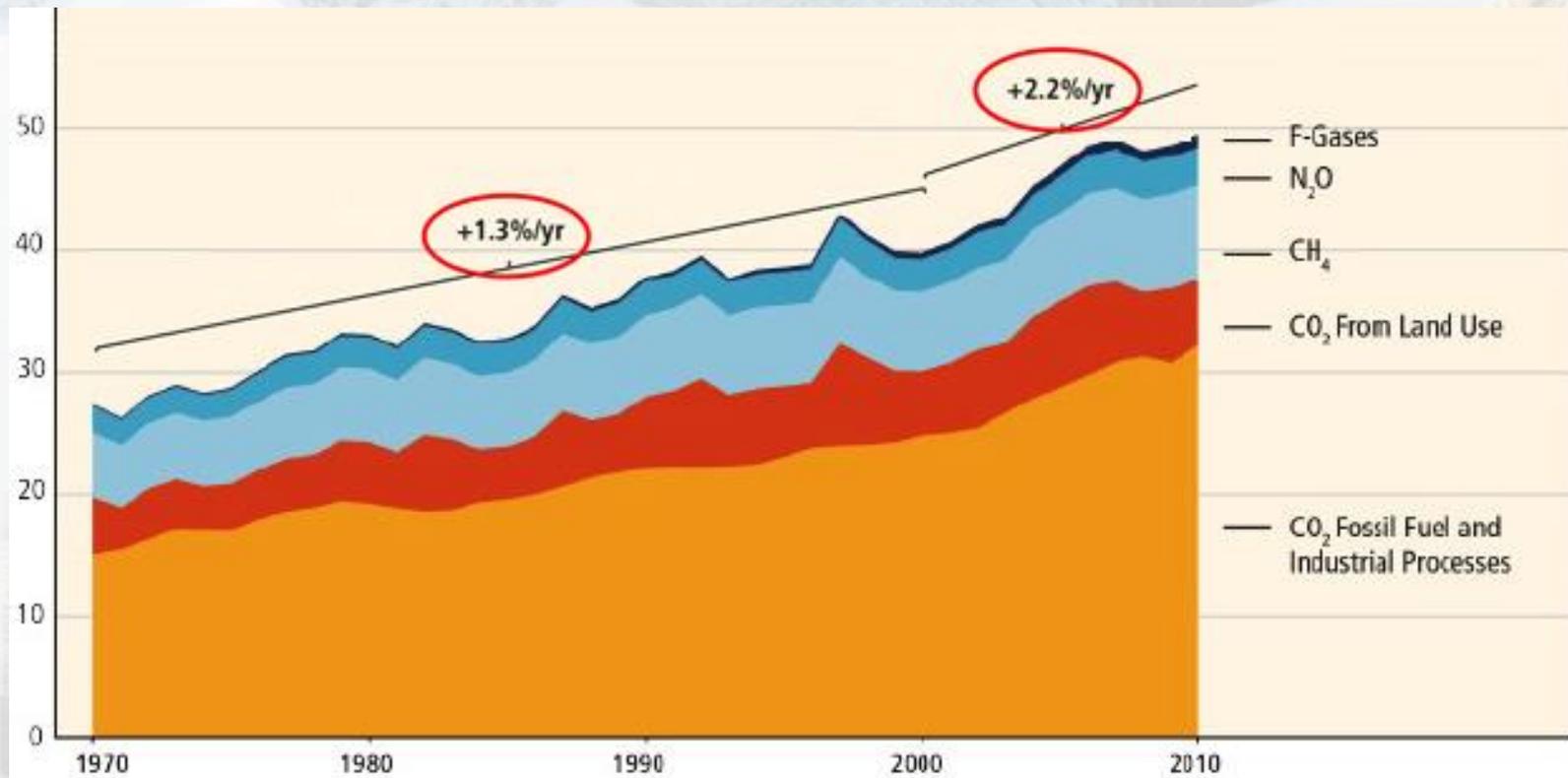
→ **Member governments approved the SPM on 1 November 2014 (total membership of IPCC is 195 government)**

# 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**

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

GHG Emissions [GtCO<sub>2</sub> eq/yr]



# Sources of emissions

Energy production remains the primary driver of GHG emissions



2010 GHG emissions

# Potential Impacts of Climate Change



Food and water shortages



Increased displacement of people

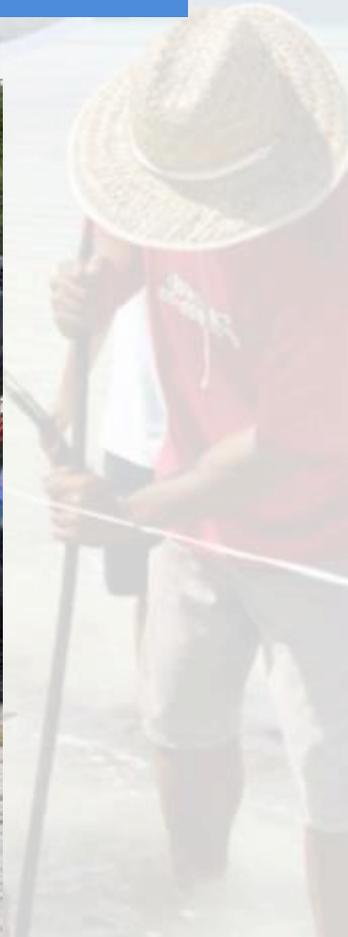


Increased poverty



Coastal flooding

# Hurricane Harvey, Texas 2017



# An increase in extreme high sea levels

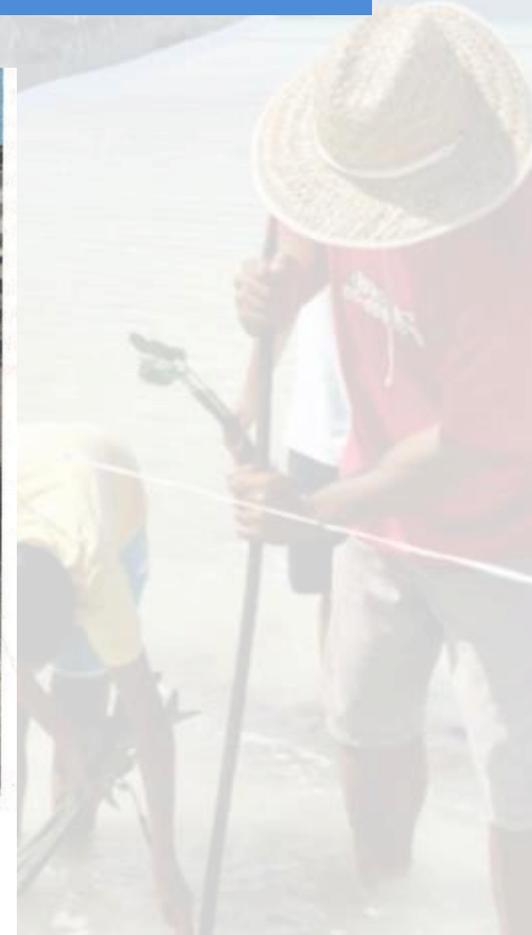


Floods caused widespread damage in Turkey, one of many costly weather events last year.

## As Oceans Rise, Insurers Flee

Natural disasters, increasingly common, are causing economic ones too.

By Beth Kowitt



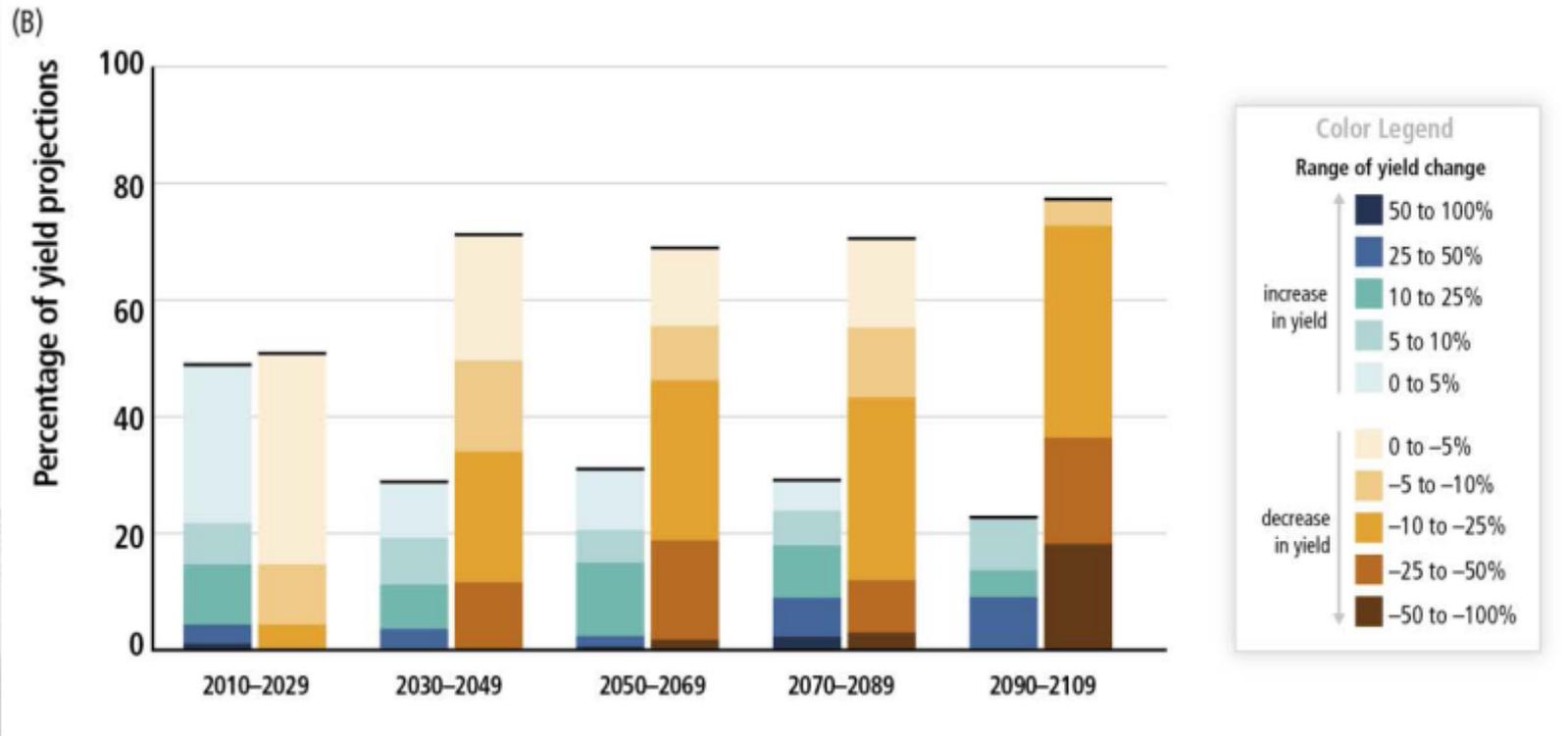
Source: Fortune, August 1, 2017

# Ice deposit in a desert



# Climate Change Poses Risk for Food Production

Percentage of yield projections



# Limiting Temperature Increase to 2°C

**Global GHG emissions reduction of 40-70 % in 2050 compared to 2010**

**Net zero or negative GHG emissions in 2100**

**Global emissions to curb within next 5-15 years**

*Source: IPCC 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

# This region of China just ran on renewable energy for an entire week



Nationwide, China hopes to produce 20% of its electricity from clean sources by 2030.

Image: REUTERS/Stringer

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**Business Insider**

29 Jun 2017

**Lenna Garfield**  
Innovation Reporter, Tech Insider

From Pittsburgh to Frankfurt, cities around the world are pledging to stop burning fossil fuels for electricity by 2050 or sooner.

But the Chinese province of Qinghai has already reached that goal, according to news outlet Xinhua. For seven days — from June 17 to 23 — the region ran on 100% renewable energy, including solar, wind, and hydropower.

# Carbon free Palo Alto



## Palo Alto now has 100% carbon neutral electricity and natural gas!

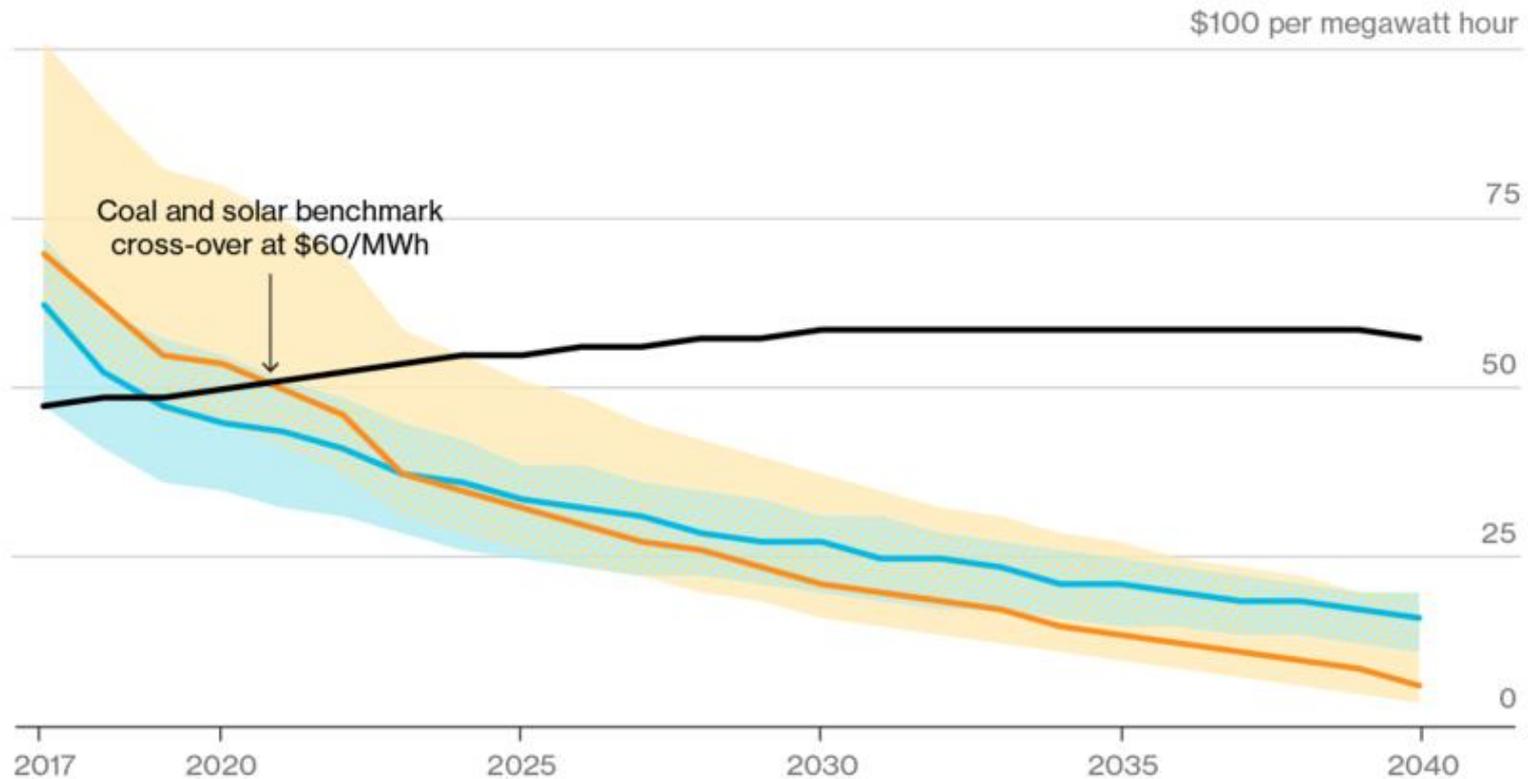
Since 2013, Palo Alto has provided 100% carbon neutral electricity and as of July 1, 2017 we will also provide 100% carbon neutral natural gas. Carbon neutral means no net emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere. (Note: GHGs are emitted as part of the process of constructing energy generation facilities. When we refer to 100% carbon neutral, we are referring to the energy output from these generation facilities.)

# Levelized cost of energy based on realized load factors

## China's Big Tipping Point

Within four years solar will be cheaper than coal

■ Coal ■ Onshore wind ■ Large solar farms



Source: <https://bloom.bg/2rl3pvQ>

# Renewables Freshen Dong Energy

## Going Green

Dong Energy has moved to sharply reduce its power plants' emissions and become a significant competitor in wind power.

### Greenhouse-gas emissions

Grams of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilowatt hour

500 grams

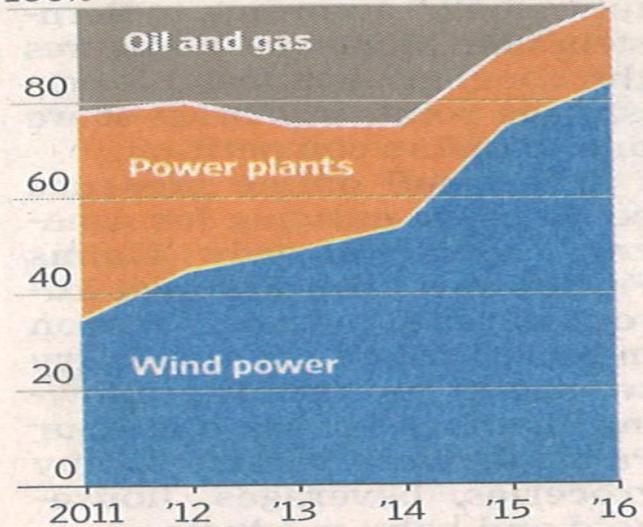


Source: Dong Energy

### Resource allocation

Share of capital employed

100%



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

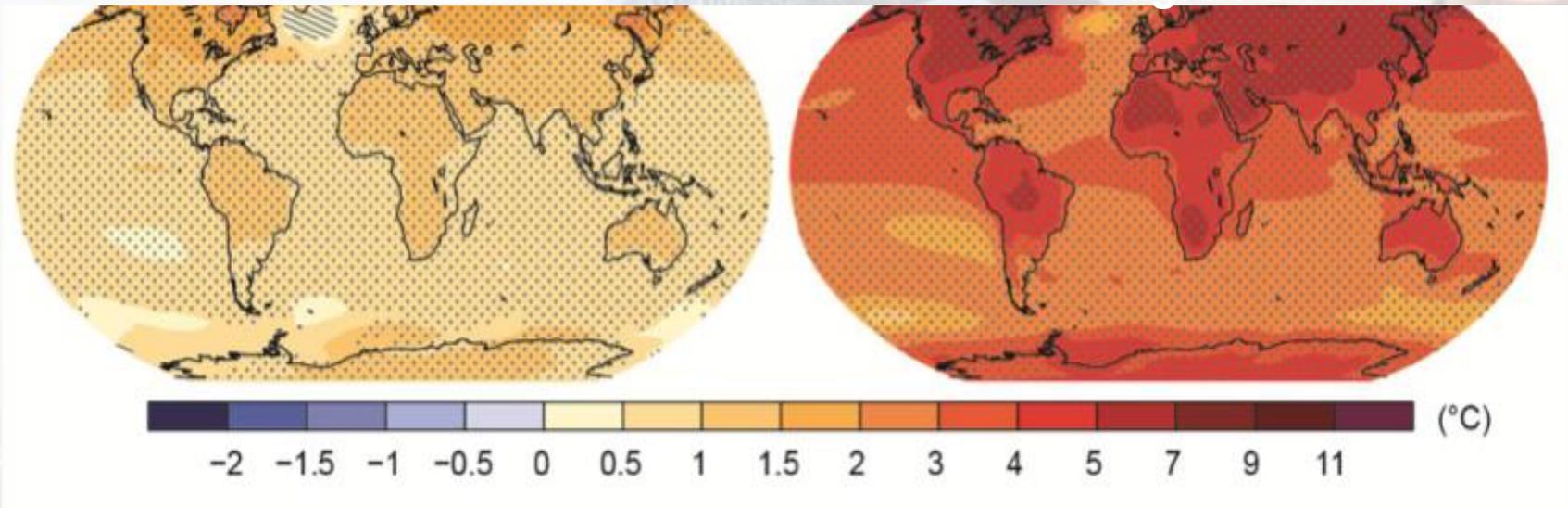
# Ambitious Mitigation Is Affordable

- 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

# 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

# Knowledge and innovation

Knowledge and climate change needs to drive innovation in

- Policies including explicit consideration of externalities
- Business practices
- Consumer education
- Lifestyle changes
- Leadership by youth

*“A technological society has two choices.*

*First it can wait until catastrophic failures expose systemic deficiencies, distortion and self deceptions...*

*Secondly, a culture can provide social checks and balances to correct for systemic distortion prior to catastrophic failures”*

*- Mahatma Gandhi*

