

Emerging scientific findings, key uncertainties and research needs

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Outline

- Introduction to the International Global Environmental Change Research Programmes and ESSP
 - Structure
 - Achievements
 - Capacity building
- New emerging scientific insights
 - Trends CO2, N2O and CH4
 - Bifurcations and geo-engineering
 - New project: GEC and heath
 - New reasons for concern (IPCC Burning embers)
- o Conclusions and future directions











ESS is an integrated study of the Earth System as a whole, the changes that are occurring to the system, and the implications of these changes for global sustainability.

To understand the physical-biogeochemicalecological-human systems as complex, dynamic and evolving entities, both natural, technological, social, and economic sciences are needed in a interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary way.

ESSP's perspective on integration is essential!











- o an integrated study of the Earth System,
- o the ways that it is changing, &
- o the implications for global and regional sustainability.

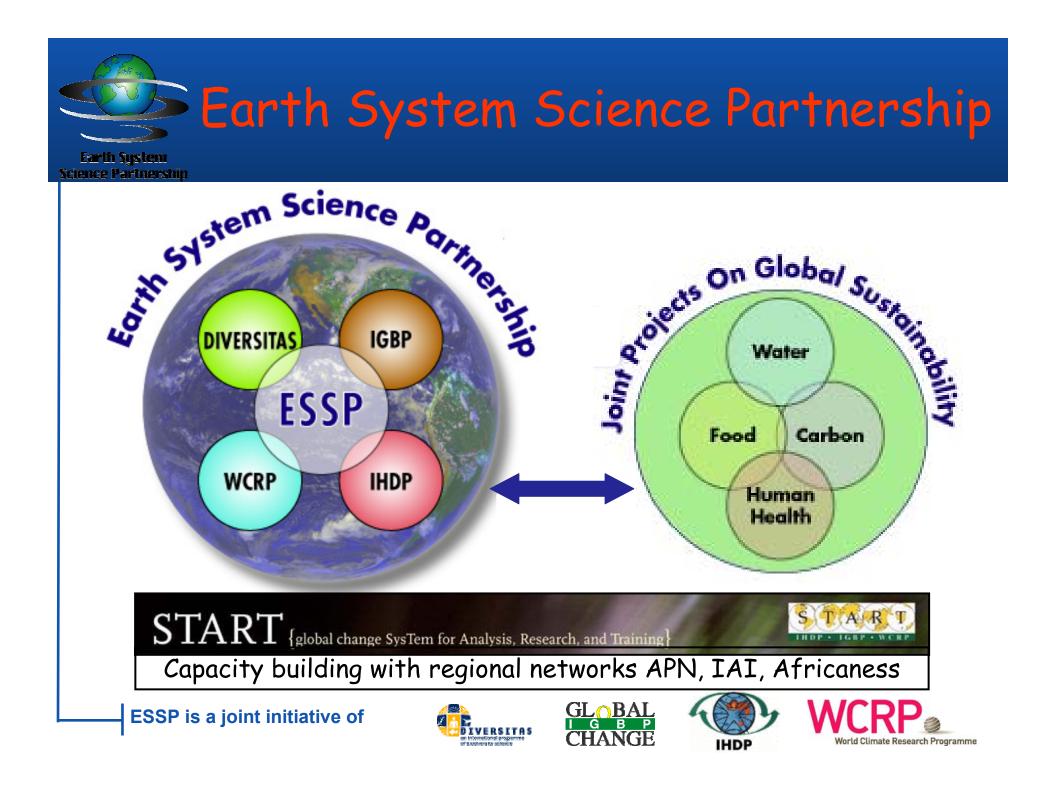




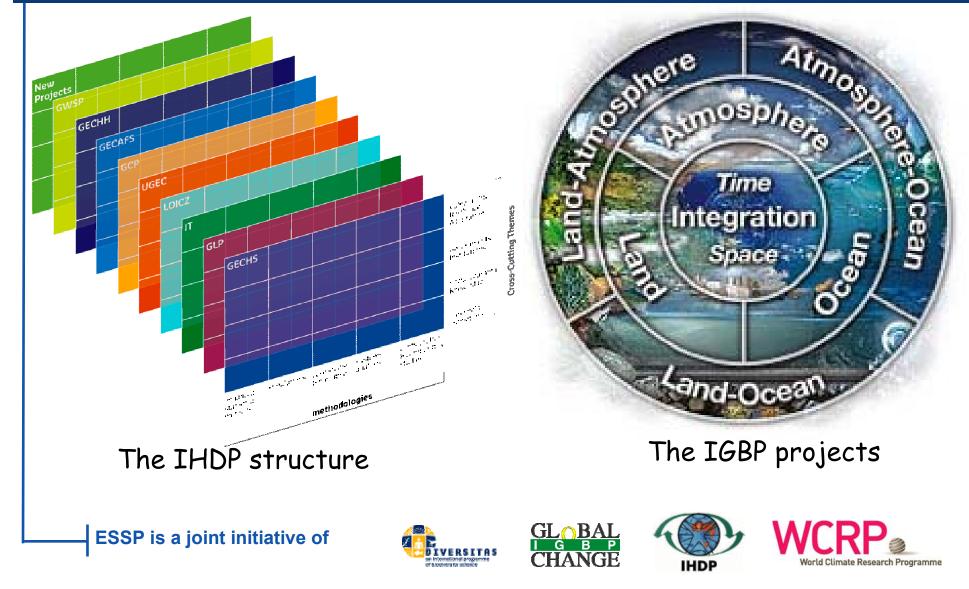














ESSP Contribution to policy elevant scientific assessments



Almost half of the contributors to IPCC AR4 are WCRP/IGBP/IHDP/DIVERSITAS associated scientists

Contributors include climatologists, meteorologists, atmospheric chemists, paleoecologists, ecologists, hydrologists, geographers, epidemiologists, economist and political scientists

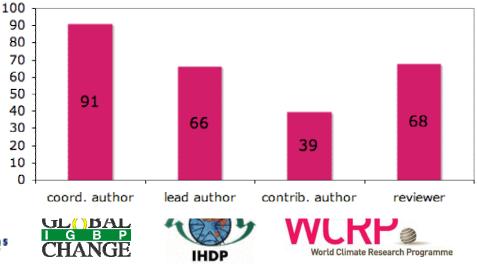
Also a strong contributions to the Ozone Assessment, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the Agricultural Assessment

"WCRP serves an irreplaceable role for coordination within the science community, which in turn is invaluable to the IPCC"

Dr. Susan Solomon, IPCC Working Group I Co-Chair

ESSP is a joint initiative of





WCRP scientists' contribution to IPCC WG1 AR4



Important recent achievements: IPCC AR4 Climate Projections

WCRP-IPCC Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 3 (CMIP3) archive hosted at PCMDI

made available to the entire world for free

(1300 users, 1100 diagnostic subprojects, 260 new publications, 33 terabytes of data ready for download)

Essential for climate science and regional projections (WG1) and for impact and vulnerability assessments (WG2) and policy scenarios and benefit-costs assessments (WG3)













Important recent achievements: Easy Access to CMIP3

A portal for access to climate models' results for regional assessments by African users (government ministries; farmers...): African Climate Atlas for regional projections

- interactive website for online plots of e.g. temperature, humidity, rainfall over numerous parts of the world including global, Africa and regions within Africa
- o http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/~clivar/ClimateAtlas/

"better assessments and information by using common methodologies"













We also effectively connect with researchers from other organizations. For example, the International Agricultural Research Institutes (CGIAR) and ESSP will together implement a 10-years challenge programme on Climate Change and Agriculture with integrated scenarios to assess food systems and food security





Global Carbon Project (GCP)

www.globalcarbonproject.org

The Global Carbon Project (GCP) was established in 2001 in recognition of the enormous scientific challenge and fundamentally critical nature of the carbon cycle for Earth sustainability.

The scientific goal of the project is to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle, including both its biophysical and human dimensions together with the interactions and feedbacks between them.



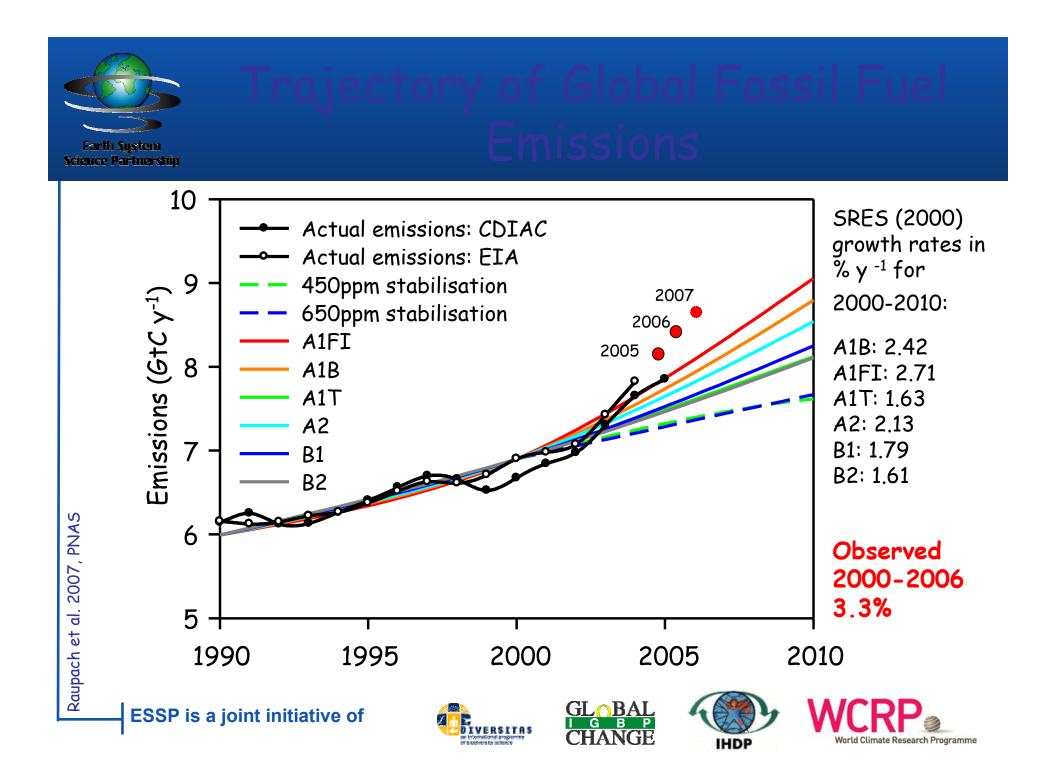


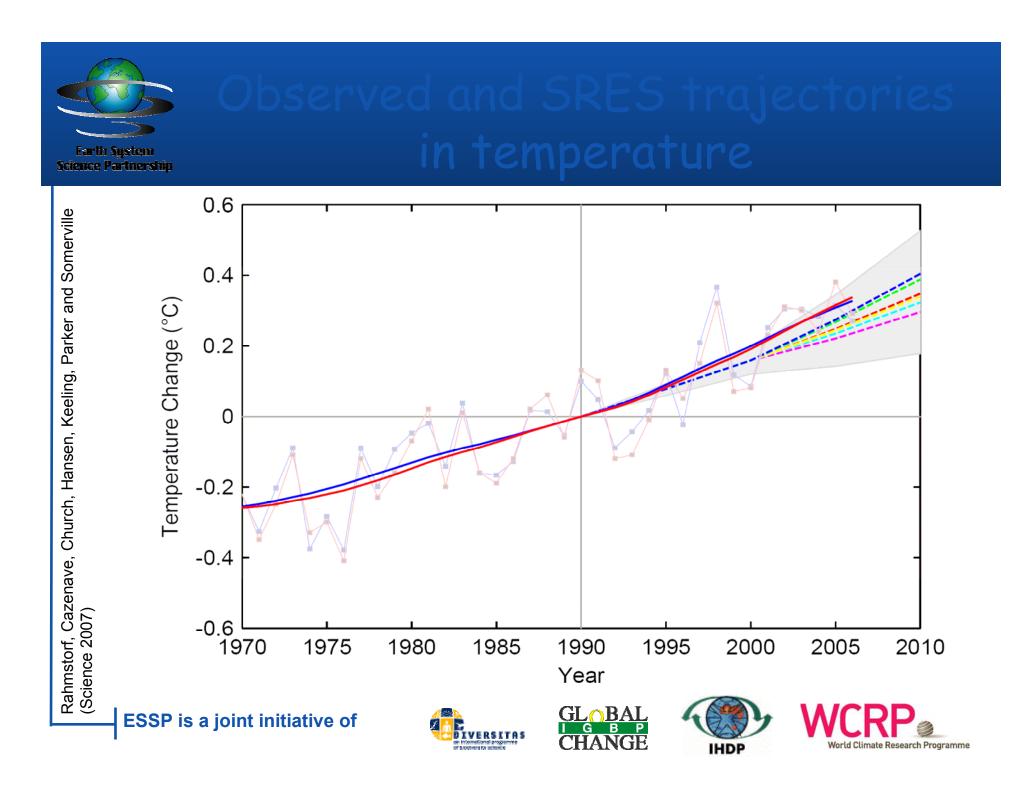


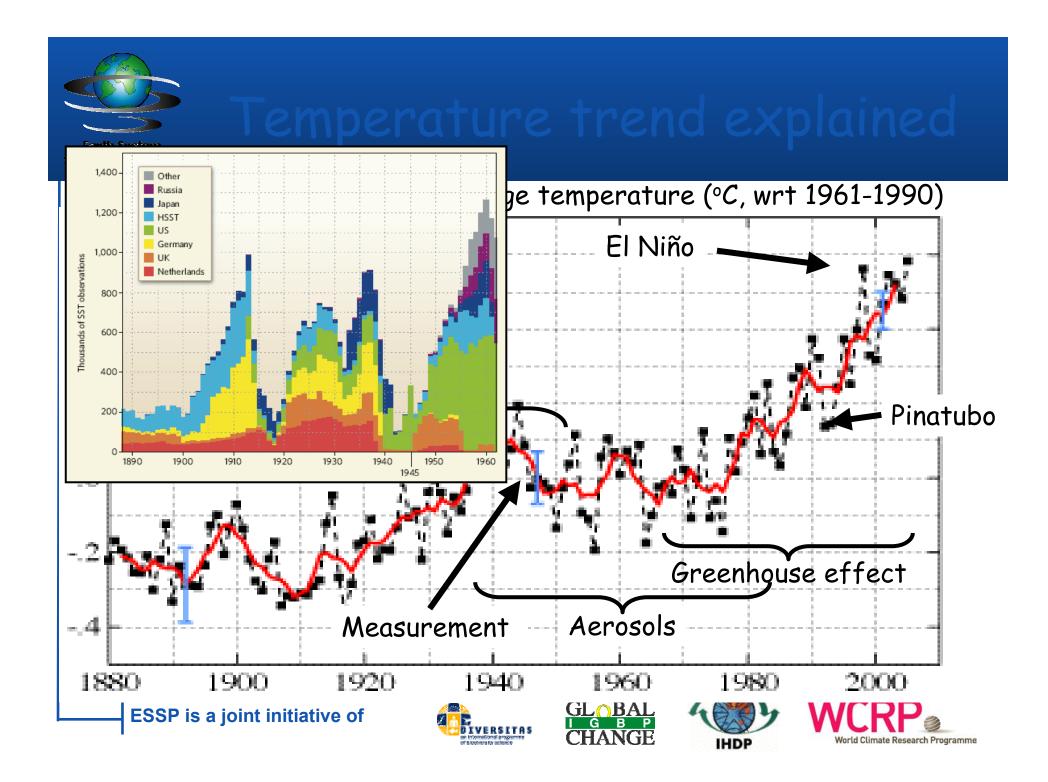














Carbon Emissions from Net Deforestation



Tropical deforestation

13 Million hectares each year

Trees are worth more dead than alive

2000-2005	
Tropical Americas	0.6 Pg C y ⁻¹
Tropical Asia	0.6 Pg C y ⁻¹
Tropical Africa	0.3 Pg C y ⁻¹
	$15 Pa C v^{-1}$





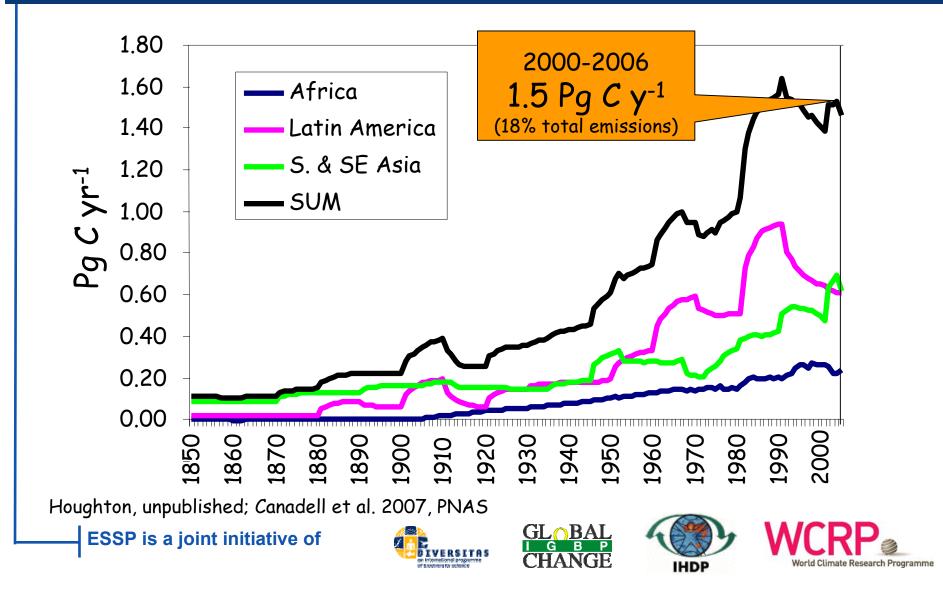






Historical Carbon Emissions

from Net Deforestation





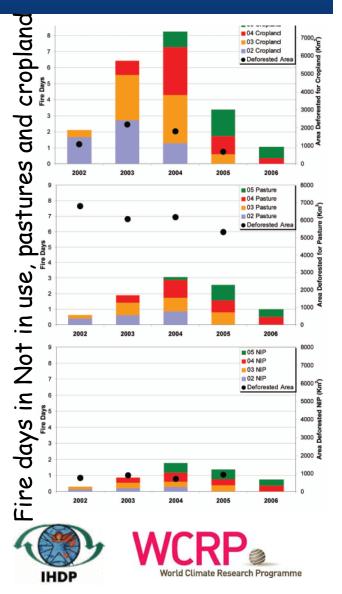
Fire and deforestation in the Amazon

2003 - 2004 2004 - 2005 Venezuela Guyana MODIS Fires Suriname 0 French Guiana Colombia RR 1 - 10 AP 11 - 20 PA 0 0 21 - 50 Ecuador 51 - 100 101 - 200 201 - 300 MA Peru 301 - 400 401 - 500 501 - 721 1,000] km Bolivia % Repeated 0 1 - 10 0 0 10 - 20 20 - 30 30 - 40 40 - 50 50 - 60 60 - 70 70 - 80 80 - 100

Morton, D.C., Defries, R.S., et al., Agricultural intensification increases deforestation fire activity in Amazonia. Global Change Biology (in press).







Carbon Emissions from Fossil Fuel

Fossil Fuel Emission (GtC/y

Λ

1990 - 1999: 1.3% y⁻¹

2000 - 2006: 3.3% y⁻¹



Raupach et al. 2007, PNAS; Canadell et al 2007, PNAS

ESSP is a joint initiative of



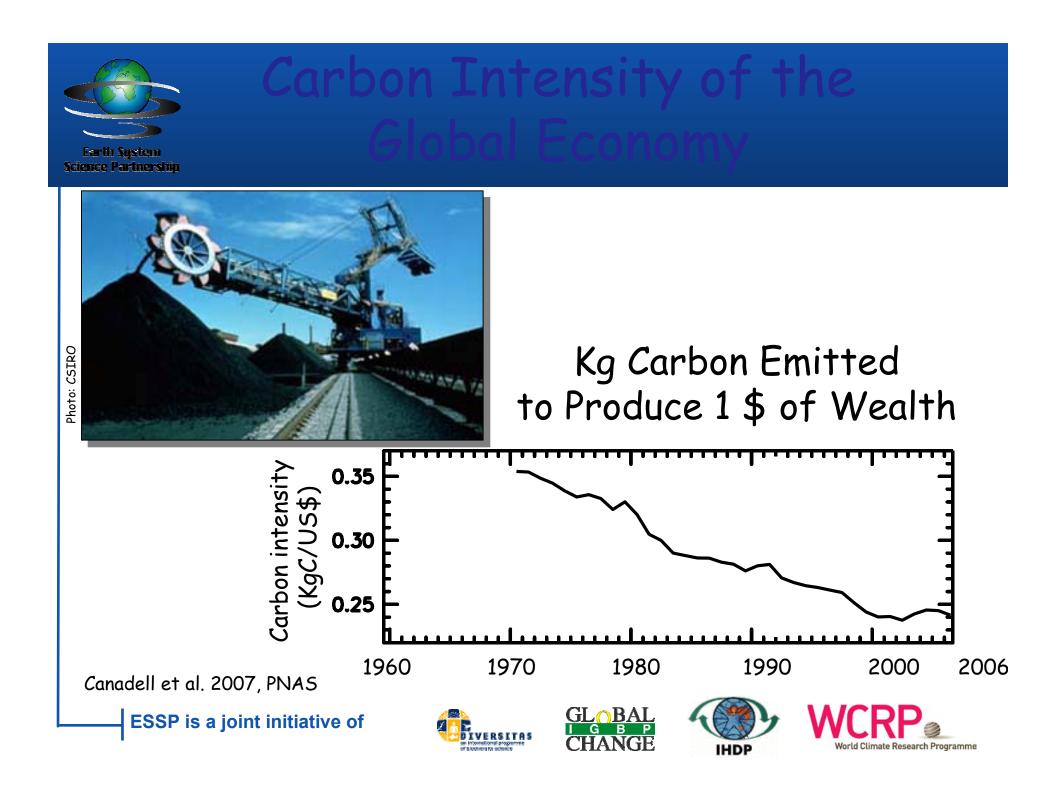






2006 Fossil Fuel: 8.4 Pg C [Total Anthrop.Emis.:8.4+1.5 = 9.9 Pg]

Emissions



Drivers of Anthropogenic CO₂

Earth System Science Partnership

