

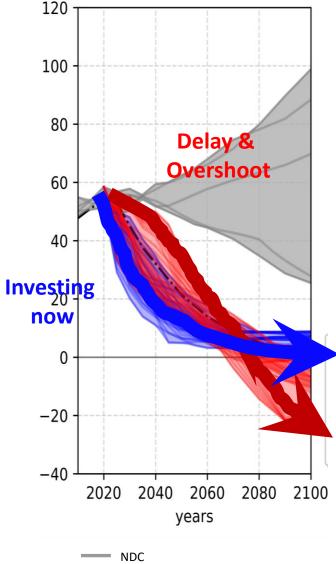
# **Insights from recent mitigation pathways and related scientific community activities**

Keywan Riahi, Elmar Kriegler, Bas van Ruijven, Elina Brutschin, Christoph Bertram, Joeri Rogelj

UNFCCC Research Dialogue, 1 June 2021



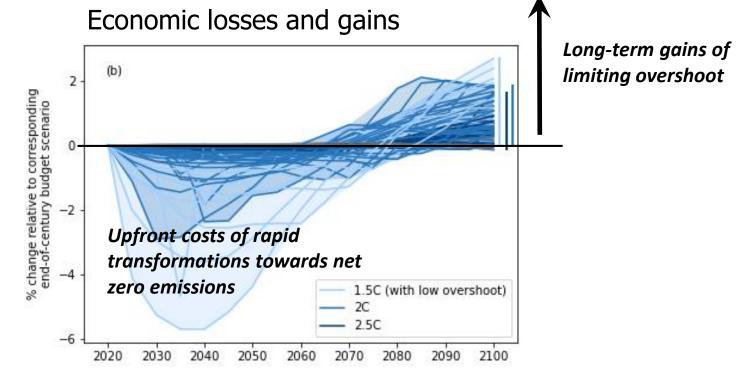




#### No net negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions With net negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

### A new generation of pathways explore strategies to limit temperature overshoot

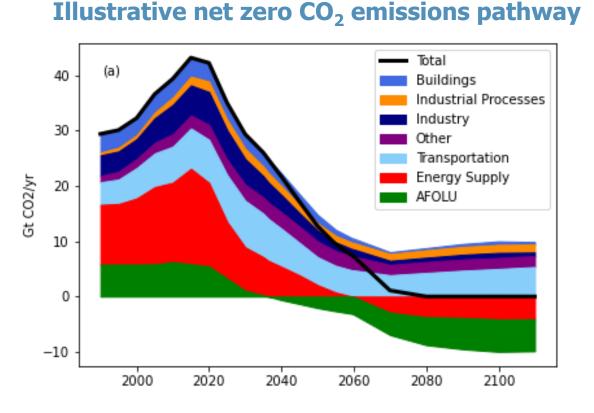
- new scenario design
- rethinking the economic story



Riahi et al, forthcoming, Bertram et al, forthcoming

### Balancing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources and sinks

Reaching the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement requires to reach net zero CO2 emissions globally

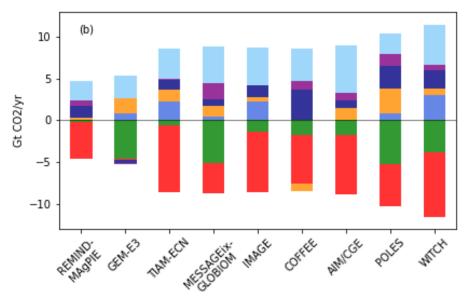


#### Note that regional potentials differ substantially, and deployment eventually depends on ethical and fairness considerations

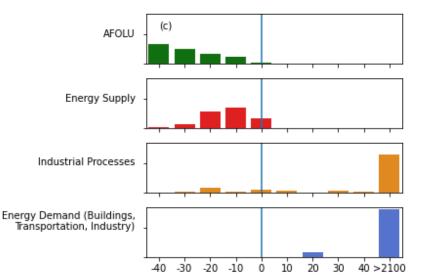
Riahi et al, forthcoming, Bertram et al, forthcoming

#### **Different strategies across models**

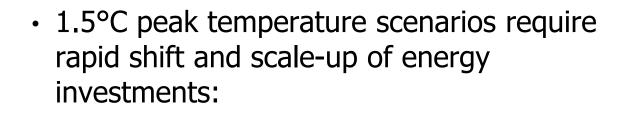
ENGAGE



**Timing of sectors for net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** (compared to the timing of the overall system)

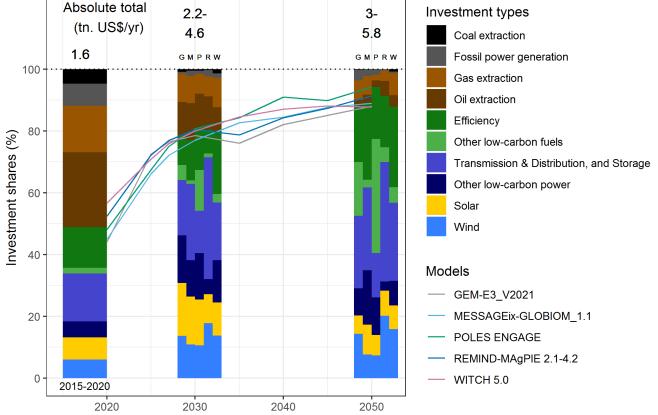


# Energy investment requirements



- Coal, and fossil power generation investments are eliminated nearly immediately, and gas and oil investments strongly reduced
- In the next decade, investments into decarbonizing power are dominating, especially solar and wind, plus "system" investments into transmission & distribution and storage
  - ⇒ Bertram, C., et al. (*in review*): Energy system developments and investments in the decisive decade for Paris Agreement targets

#### Share of investments 1.5°C scenarios

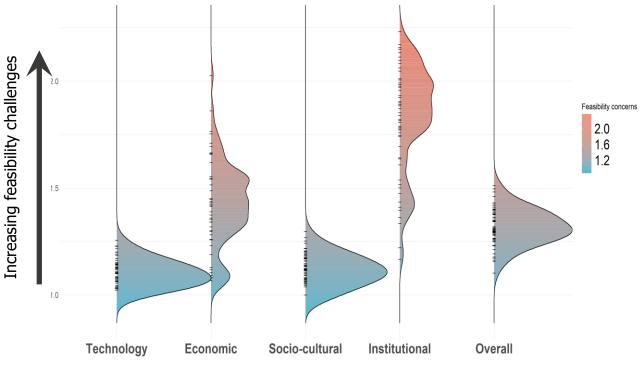


ENGAGE

# How feasible are the global mitigation pathways?

- Multidimensional feasibility framework (Brutschin et al, 2021)
- Grounded in empirical assessments
- Bringing social science into modelling
- Applied to scenarios assessed by IPCC SR1.5 (and used by AR6 authors)
- Key conclusion: Institutional/governance challenges dominate over technology and economic concerns

Feasibility assessment of 1.5°C scenarios assessed by IPCC SR1.5



Main feasibility dimensions

# Climate scenarios as a public good for the financial sector



#### First products (June 2020)



ABOUT - GETTING STARTED - PROTOCOL - IMPACT MODELS - OUTCOMES - Search 3
Homepage + Output Data + ISIMIP Data on the ESGF server
ISIMIP Data on the ESGF server
- Noting the data you must be accessed as a second se
For external users of ISIMIP data, access is granted via the ISIMIP node of the Earth System Grid Federation. The procedure for downloading the data is analogous to downloading official CMIPS data from other (SGP nodes.
Please read the terms of use carefully, and only proceed if you agree. Please also pay attention to our overview data changes and caveats (for Fast Track). More detailed help can be found in the official Earth System CoG web user tutorials.

NGFS scenario explorer (hosted by IIASA) https://data.ene.iiasa.ac.at/ngfs

NGFS Presentation and

**Documentation** 

Climate impacts info (ISIMIP)

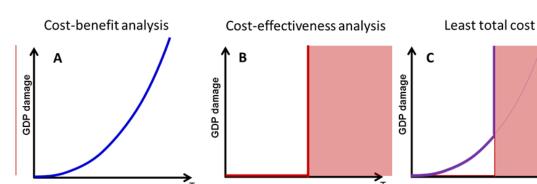


(7<sup>th</sup> June 2021)



https://www.ngfs.net/en/publications/ngfs-climate-scenarios

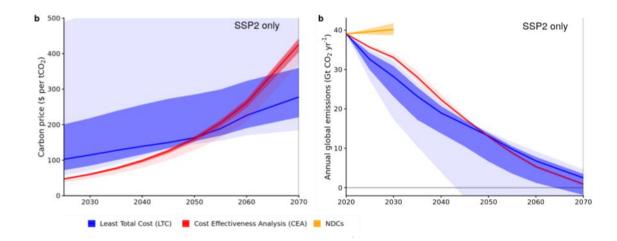
# Including impacts into integrated assessment leads to more ambitious mitigation



- Assumed damage function explicitly drives analysis
- Hampered by incompleteness of damage estimates, in particular missing tipping points and societal disruptions

Ignores damages occurring below the defined temperature limit

- reconciles both pathways
  - costminimizing mitigation strategies for staying below a long-term target and accounting for damages below



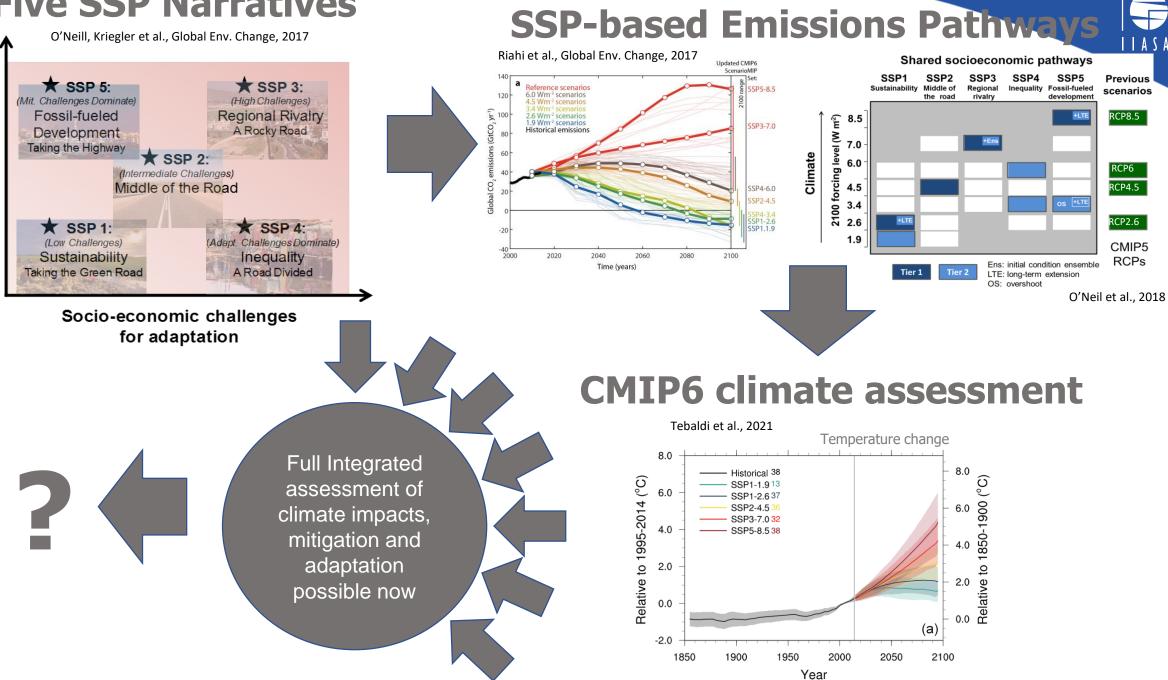


Leads to more ambitious mitigation in the near term while reducing carbon prices in the long run. The gap to emissions under the nationally determined contributions increases. (Schultes et al. 2020)



AVIGATE

## **Five SSP Narratives**



Socio-economic challenges for mitigation

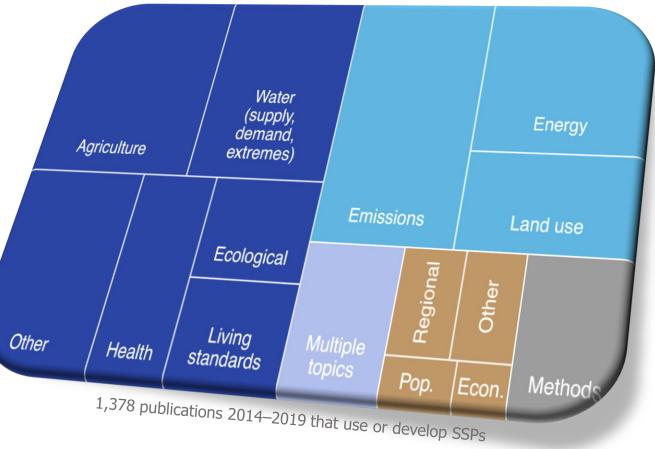
# Achievements and needs for the climate change scenario framework (Brian C. O'Neill et al, 2020)

#### nature climate change

#### **Needs:**

- Improve integration of societal and climate conditions
- Improve applicability to regional and local scales
- Improve relevance beyond the climate research community
- Produce a broader range of reference scenarios that include impacts and policy
- Capture relevant perspectives and uncertainties
- Keep scenarios up to date
- Improve relevance of climate change scenario applications for users





# ESM2025: Earth System Models for the Future

connecting Earth system modelling to society to inform the effective operationalisation of the Paris Agreement

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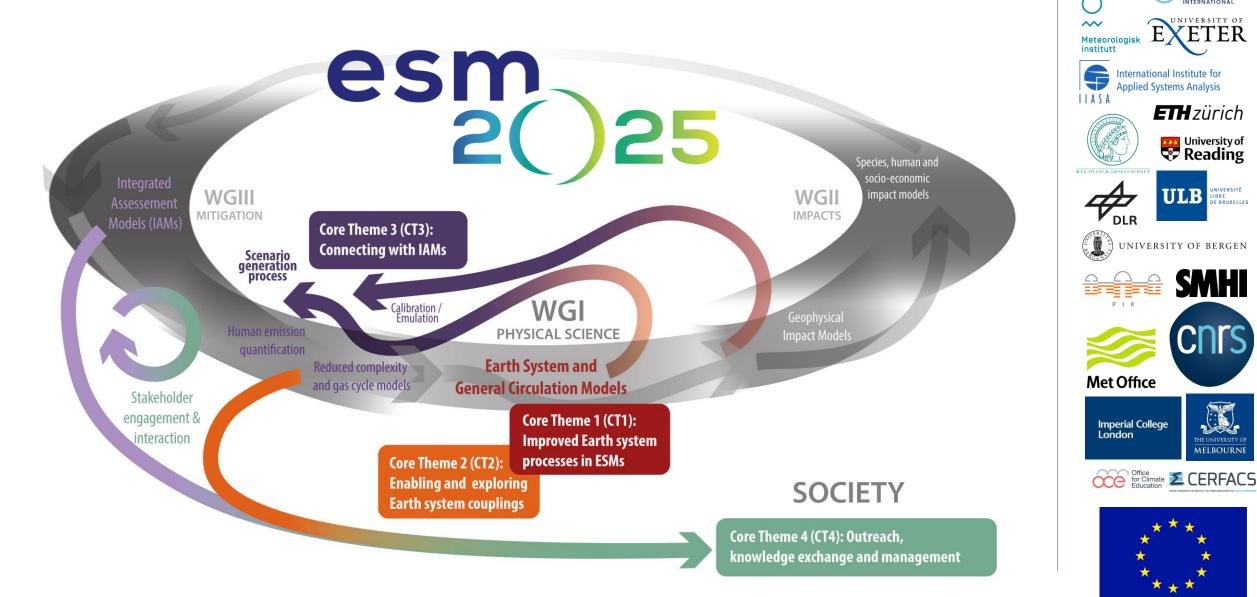
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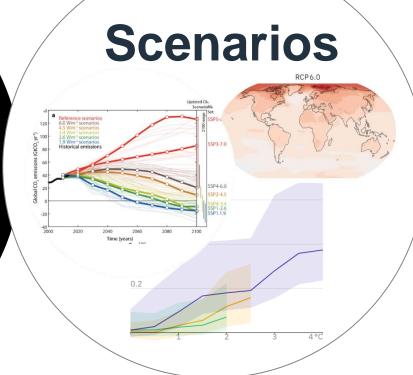
SMH

MELBOURNE



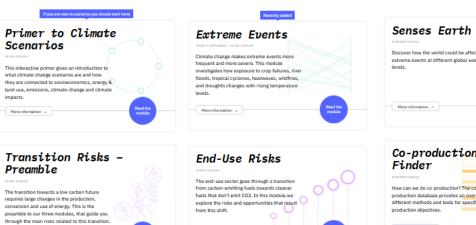
# SENSES **Toolkit & Portals**

Tools and approaches for scenario visualization, contextualization, co-production of knowledge



# Users

**Climate Policy Makers Business Actors Finance Actors Regional Actors** 







More information



mitigation pathways

More information





# IAM Transparency







#### **Model documentation**

• Macro: General overview on model features

IAMC model documentation:

https://www.iamcdocumentation.eu/index.php/IAMC\_wiki

- Micro: Equations and open source code
  - GCAM: <u>https://github.com/JGCRI/gcam-core</u>
  - MESSAGEix: <u>https://github.com/iiasa/message\_ix</u>
  - REMIND: <a href="https://github.com/remindmodel/remind">https://github.com/remindmodel/remind</a>
  - MAgPIE: <u>https://github.com/magpiemodel/magpie</u>



#### **Model diagnostics**

Harmsen et al., 2021, *Integrated assessment model diagnostics: key indicators and model evolution*. Env Res Lett 16: 054046.

