Ecological Change: implications for future decisions

Saliem Fakir

Center for renewable and sustainable energy

Stellenbosch University

7 November 2007

Outline of paper

- Main thesis
- Assumptions of the Stern Report
- Two scenarios
- Scenario one
- Scenario two
- Conclusions

Main Thesis

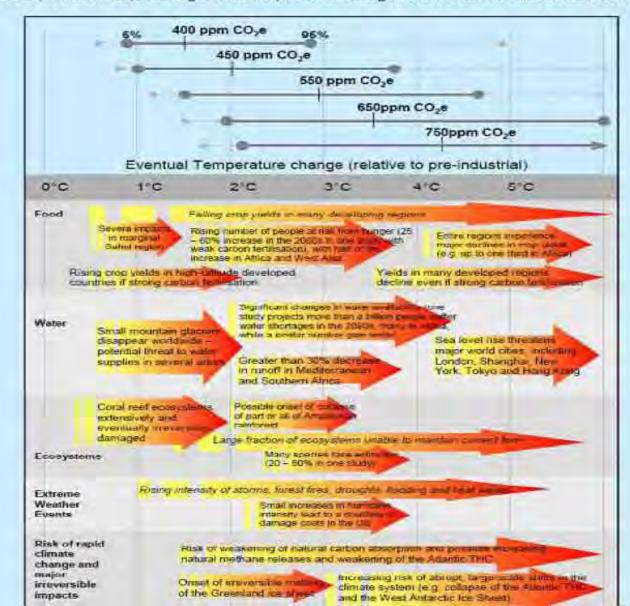
- Climate Change is indisputable
- Our civilization is highly sedentary
- Unprecedented growth in knowledge & economic
- Technology and science driven society

Challenges in forecasting

TENSIONS IN FUTURES ASSUMPTIONS

STATUS QUO	VS	NON-STATUS QUO
STABILITY		MOVEMENT/MOBILITY
ORDER		DISORDER
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG	GY	SOCIAL CAPITAL AND TRUST
INDIVIDUAL		INSTITUTIONAL
NATIONAL/GLOBAL		DE-NATIONALISED/LOCAL
CENTRALISED		DECENTRALISED
DISCIPLINARY		TRANSDISCIPLINARY
INDIVIDUAL SECURITY		COMMUNITY SECURITY

equilibrium with more greenhouse gases. The top panel shows the range of temperatures projected at stabilisation levels between 400ppm and 750ppm CO₂e at equilibrium. The solid horizontal lines indicate the 5 - 95% range based on climate sensitivity estimates from the IPCC 2001² and a recent Hadley Centre ensemble study³. The vertical line indicates the mean of the 50th percentile point. The dashed lines show the 5 - 95% range based on eleven recent studies³. The bottom panel illustrates the range of impacts expected at different levels of warming. The relationship between global average temperature changes and regional climate changes is very uncertain, especially with regard to changes in precipitation (see Box 4.2). This figure shows potential changes based on current scientific literature.



The warning of Jared Diamond

- A group fails to anticipate a problem;
- When the problem does arrive they fail to perceive it;
- When they do perceive it they fail to try and solve it;
- And, when they try to solve it they fail.

Stern review report

- Temperatures have risen last 30 years averaging 0.2 °C
- 5-6 °C predictions of abrupt change
- 5-10% loss of GDP globally
- Human induced Green House gases
- Decarbonisation by 60% to 450-550 ppm
- Cost 1% of GDP if you act now

Figure 1.4 The link between greenhouse gases and climate change. Local and global feedbacks, for example: changes in the clouds, the water content of the atmosphere and the amount of sunlight reflected by sea ice (albedo) Physical Changes Land use change in Climate Rising Rising Rising Global Mean Atmospheric * Atmosphere Surface Temperatures Temperatures Radiative Forcing > Greenhouse (GMT) Impacts (Change in energy Rising Sea Levels Rising Ocean balance) Concentration Temperatures Changes in rainfall physical. (measured in variability and Lagged biological CO, equivalent) seasonally and Changing Patterns of human Natural Climate systems. Variability Melting of Ice Sheets: Sea-ice and Land Glaciers Feedbacks including a possible reduction in the efficiency of the land and oceans to absorb carbon dioxide emissions and increased natural releases of methane

Stern Proposals

- Dealing with green house gases (GHGs) as an externality by ensuring that this externality is correctly priced and reflected in the carbon price;
- Policies to support the transition to a lowcarbon economy through a package of subsidies that will drive technological change;
- Removal of barriers to behavioural change through information, regulatory measures, and education.

Stern Report Scenarios



Critique

- Scenario One:
 - Genie is out of the bottle
 - Reliant on collective action in a troubled world
 - Always the markets
 - Technology and finance incentive focus

Stern Report	Missing dimension
Dominance of western way of life	Multi-polar cultural universe and traditions where no single culture has absolute hegemony
Markets as a solution	No real exploration of non- market mechanisms
Techno-science emphasis	No emphasis on social capital and co-operative arrangements
Designed with multilateralism in mind	Multilateralism on the wane and global nationalism on the rise
State and corporations as drivers of change	Limits the role of non-state and non-corporate actors

Scenario Two

- Total collapse
- Importance of trust and co-operation
- Mobility
- Reinventing a new life
- The end of money

Summary: Prospective Shifts from the present to the future

Now Then Dependence on State and Corporations dependence on state Less and corporations To community/village or town From City To local currency From national currency To local army and security State protection and security Technical skills To social skills To heterogeneity Homogeneity

Conclusions

- Stern's focus on maintaining status quo
- Emphasis on technology and markets
- No contemplation of worst case scenario