

**CRITICAL DECADE FOR CLIMATE ACTION CONFERENCE**

MONDAY 8 SEPTEMBER

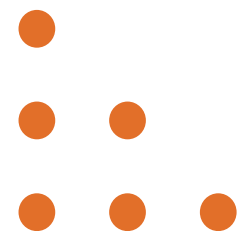
**Session 1: Keynote** | 1.45-2.45pm

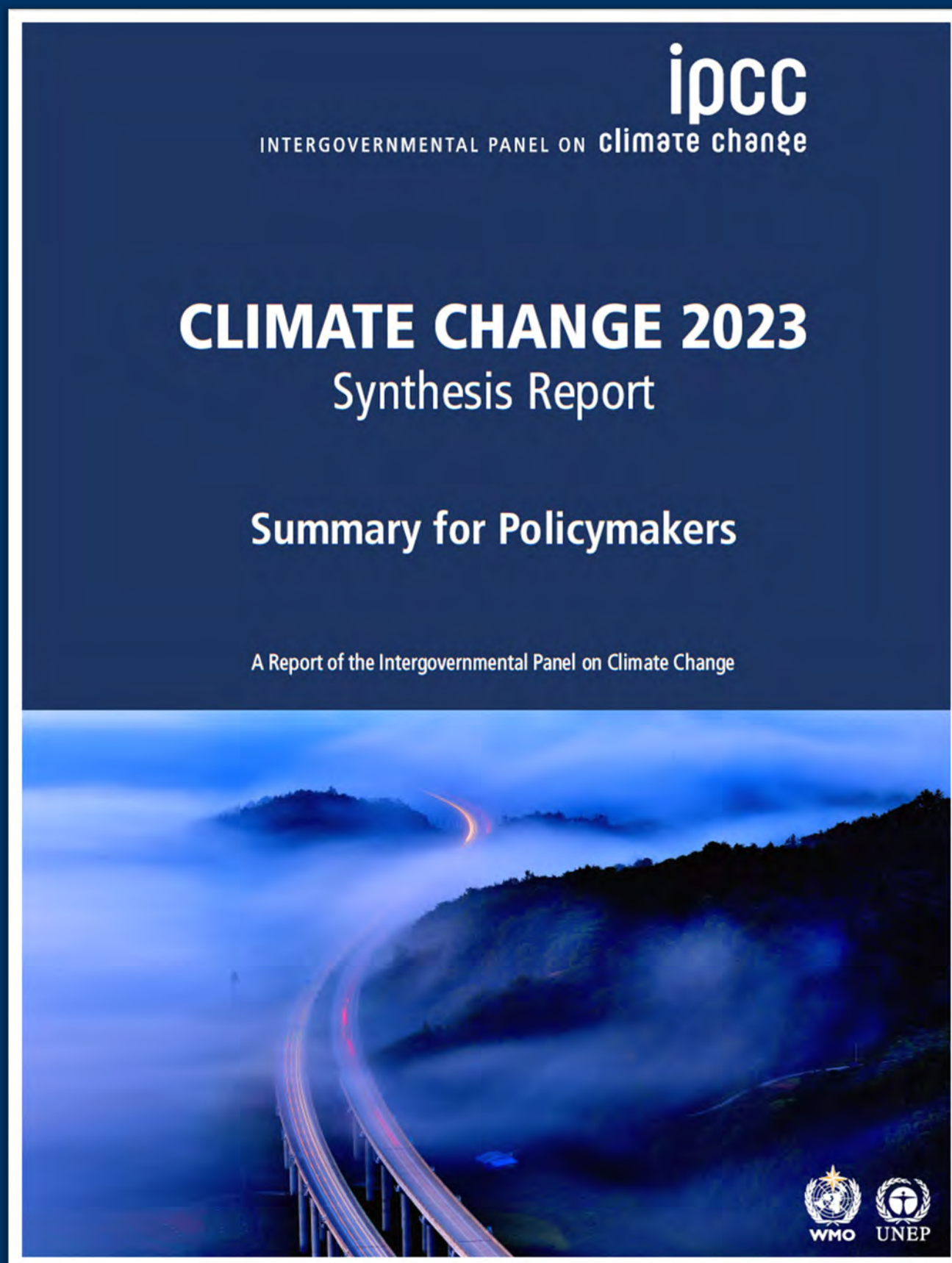
# Midway through the critical decade: Accelerating climate action for the next five years and beyond

**Speaker:** Gonéri Le Cozannet, French Geological Survey

**Chair:** Robert Nicholls

**Rapporteur:** Roland Smith



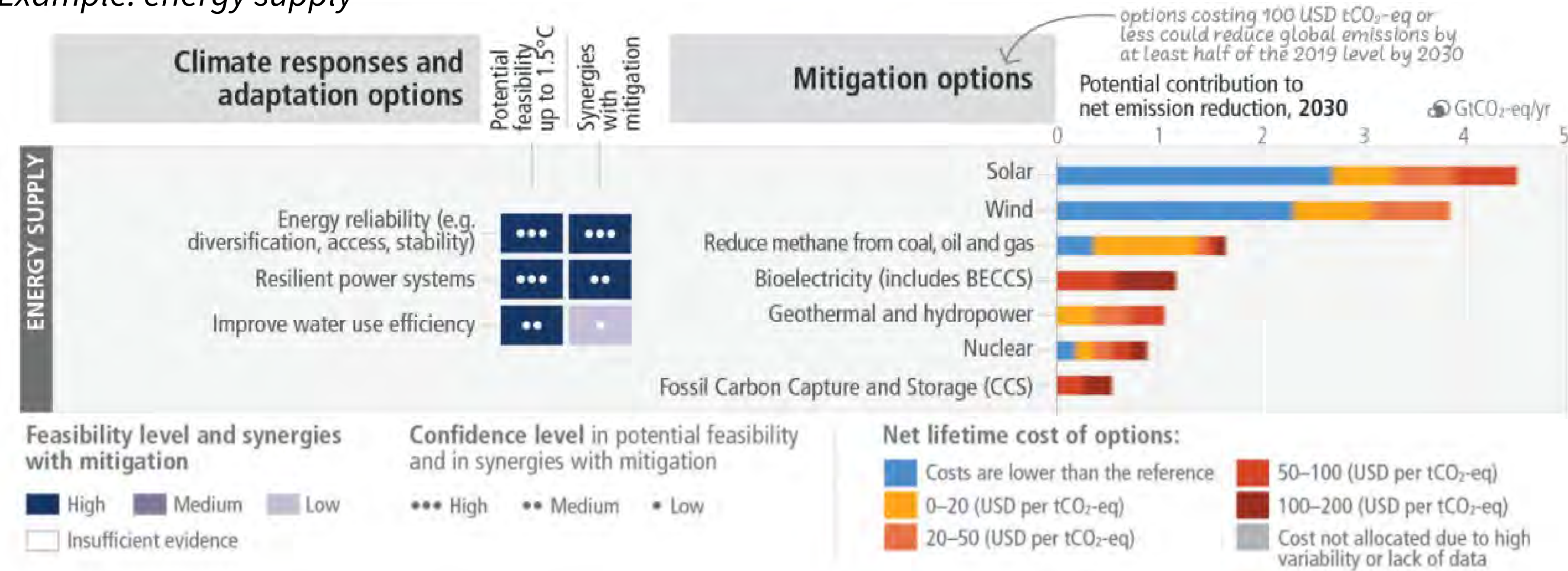


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“Feasible, effective, and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation are already available *with differences across systems and regions. (high confidence)*”

# Options to respond to climate change

Example: energy supply

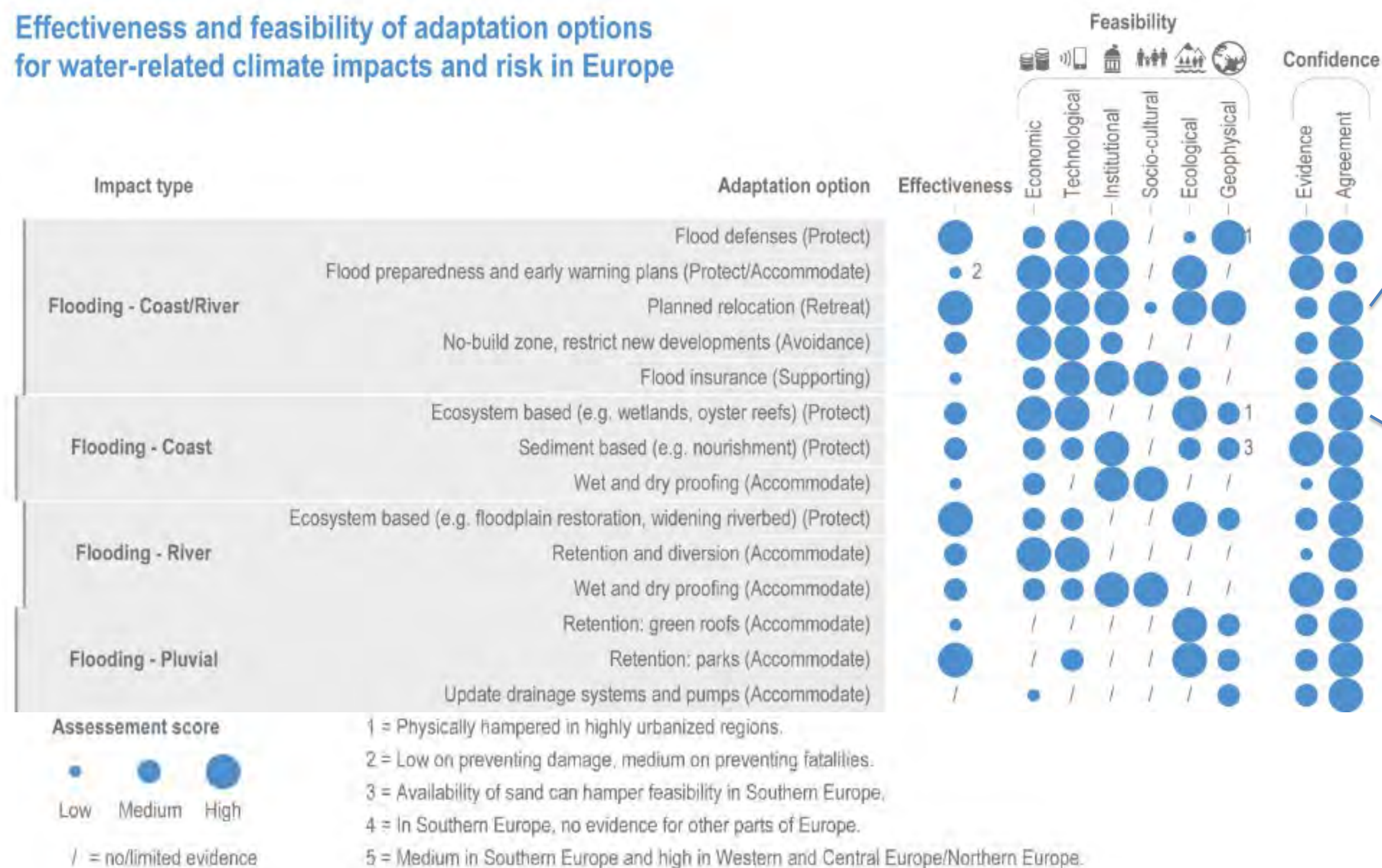






# Feasibility and effectiveness of adaptation options

## Effectiveness and feasibility of adaptation options for water-related climate impacts and risk in Europe



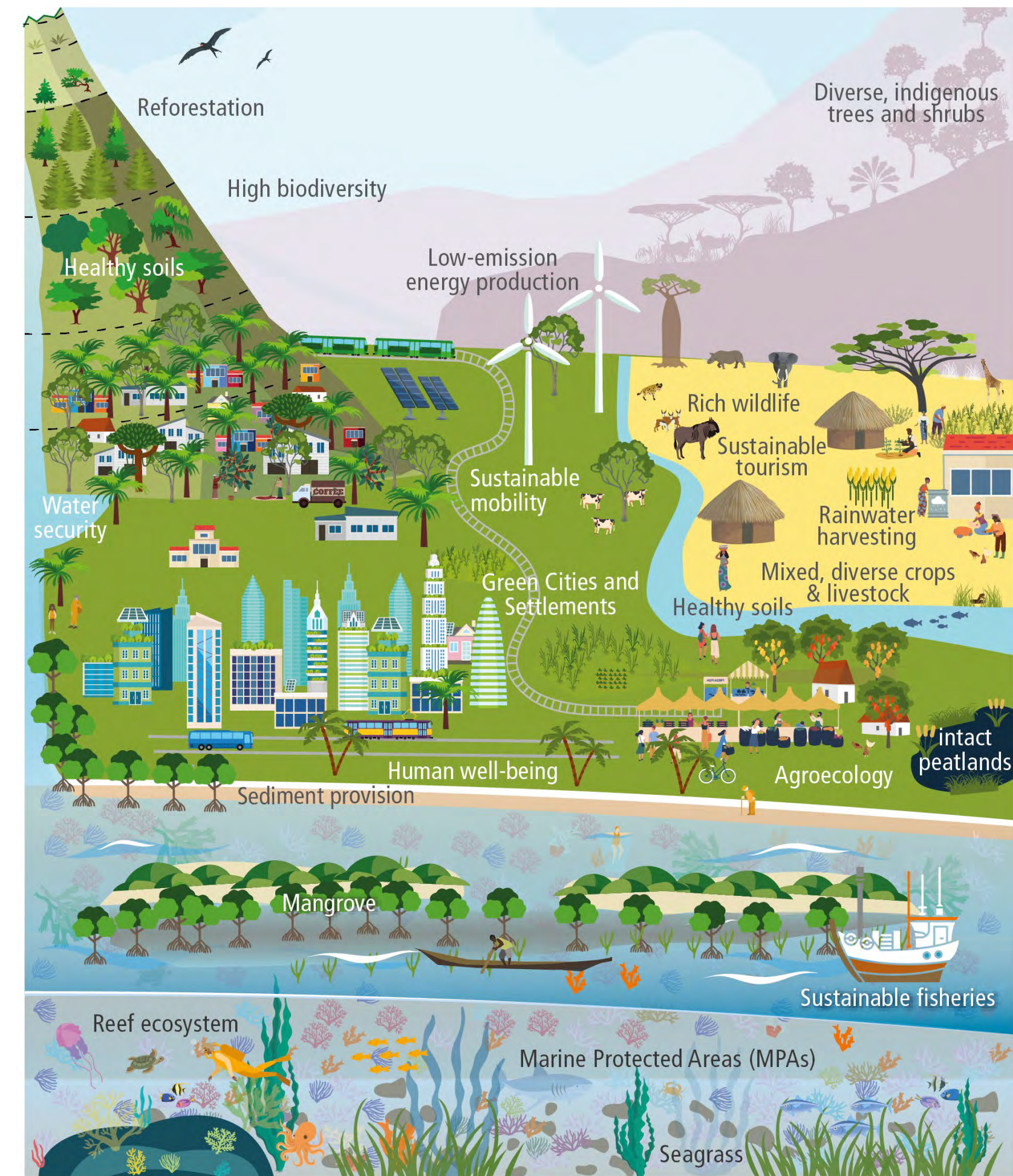


# Many effective and feasible options also provide wider benefits

- Cities: clean energy, green infrastructure, public transport, walking and cycling, urban forests, wetlands and agriculture

- Agriculture and food: demand-side policies, sustainable healthy food (plant-based), agroecological practices, agroforestry...

- ...

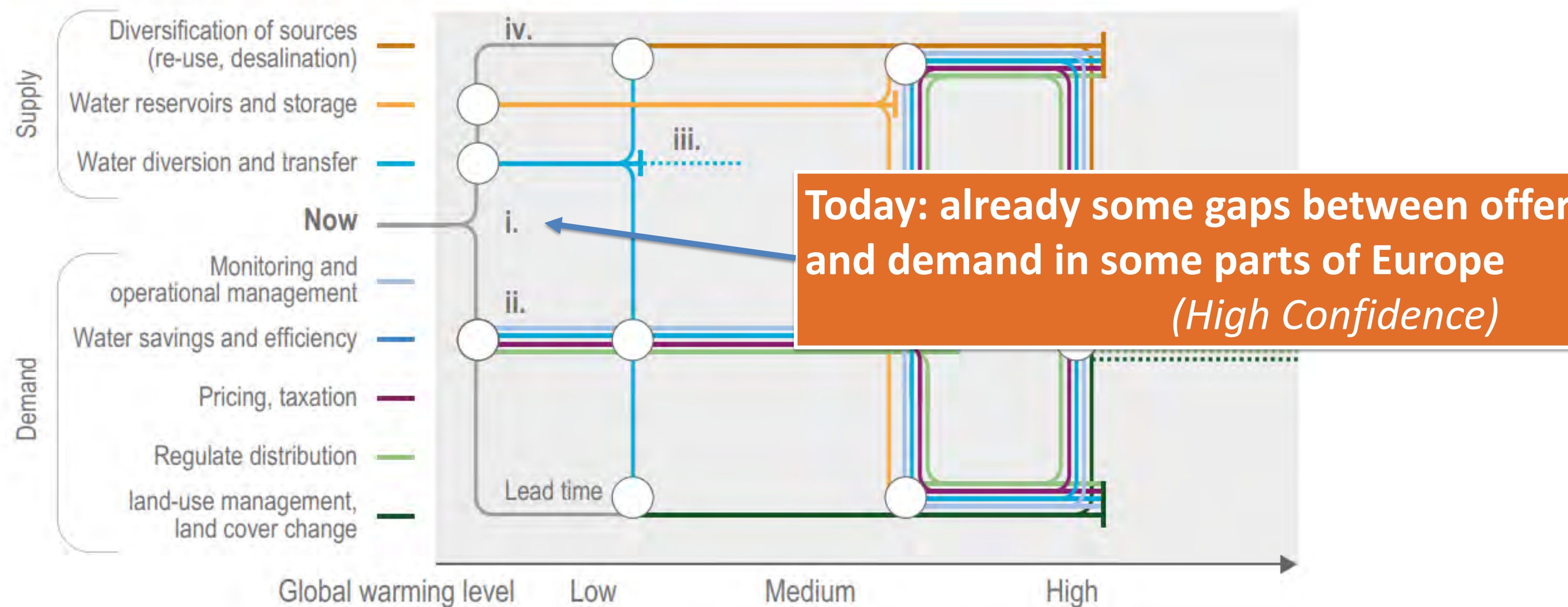






# Transitioning toward climate resilient development

## (b) Adaptation pathways water scarcity

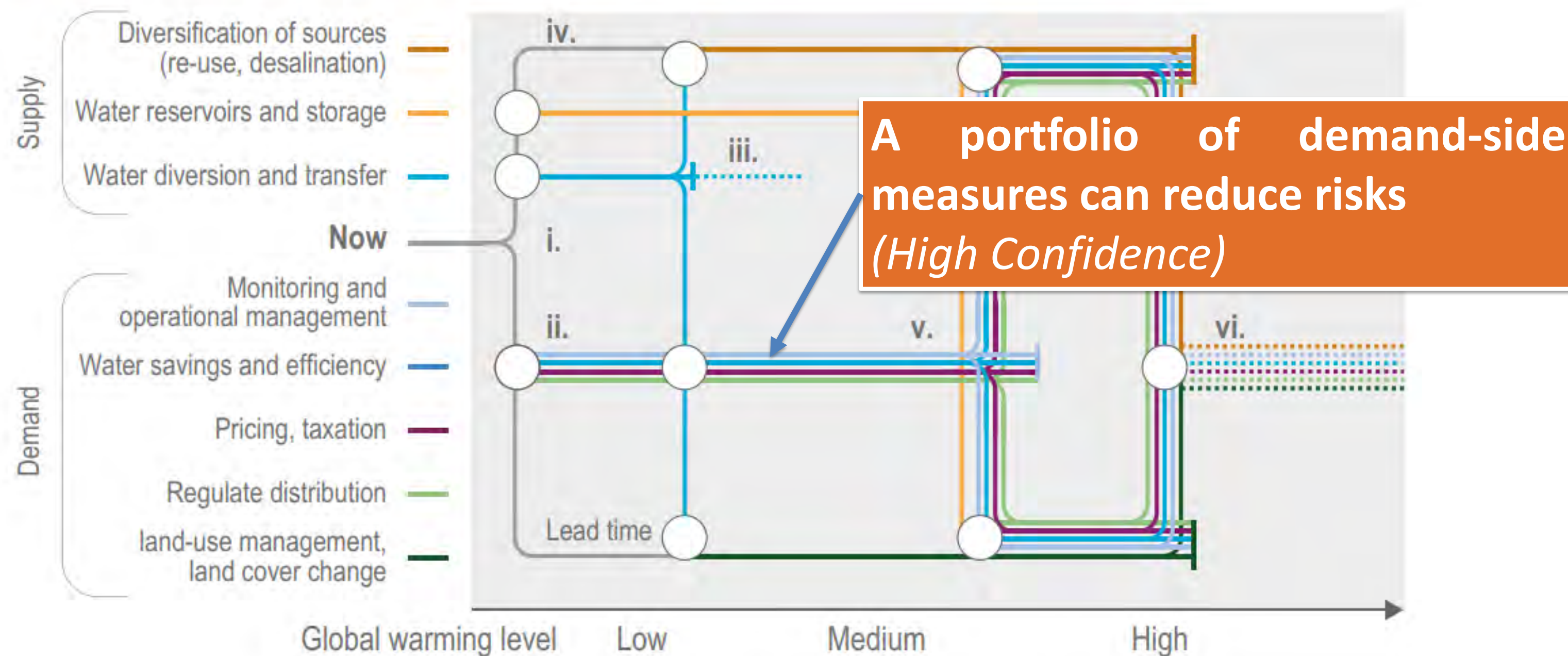


AR6 WGII Ch13 – Fig 13.31



# Transitioning toward climate resilient development

## (b) Adaptation pathways water scarcity



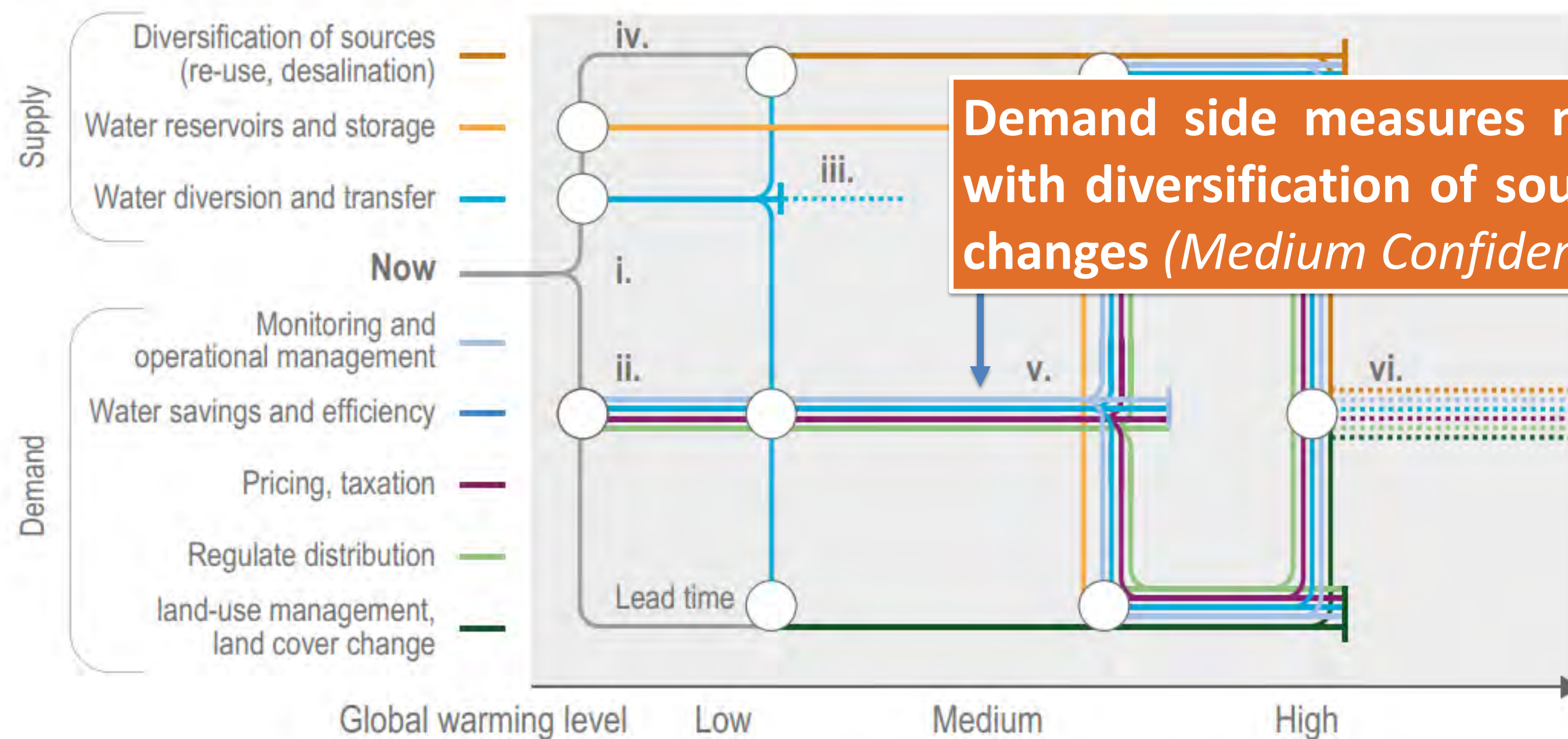
AR6 WGII Ch13 – Fig 13.31





# Transitioning toward climate resilient development

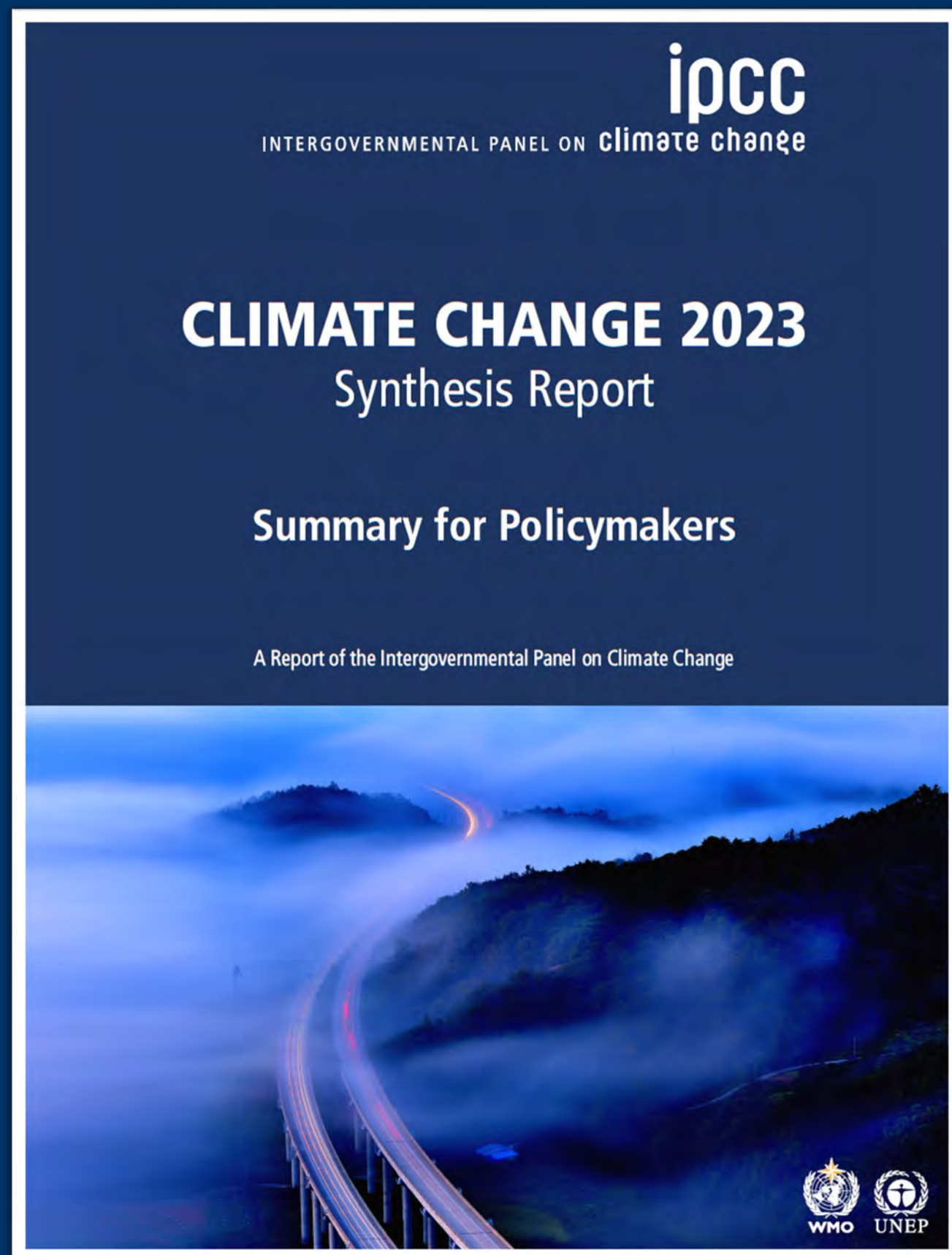
## (b) Adaptation pathways water scarcity



**Demand side measures need to be combined with diversification of sources or land-use/cover changes (*Medium Confidence*)**

AR6 WGII Ch13 – Fig 13.31





*Options to respond to climate change are available already, but*

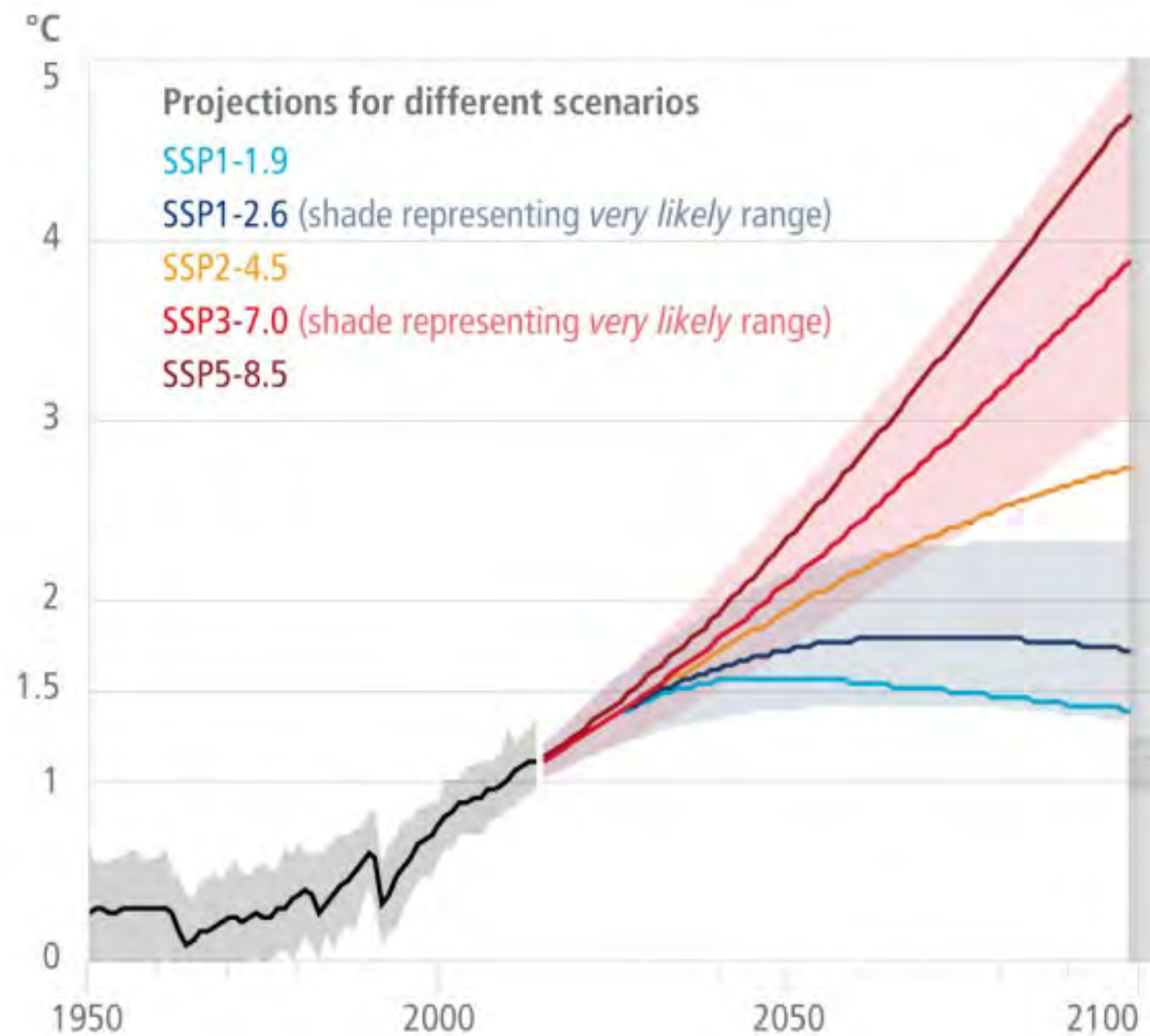
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“There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all (*very high confidence*)”

*How are we using this window of opportunity?*



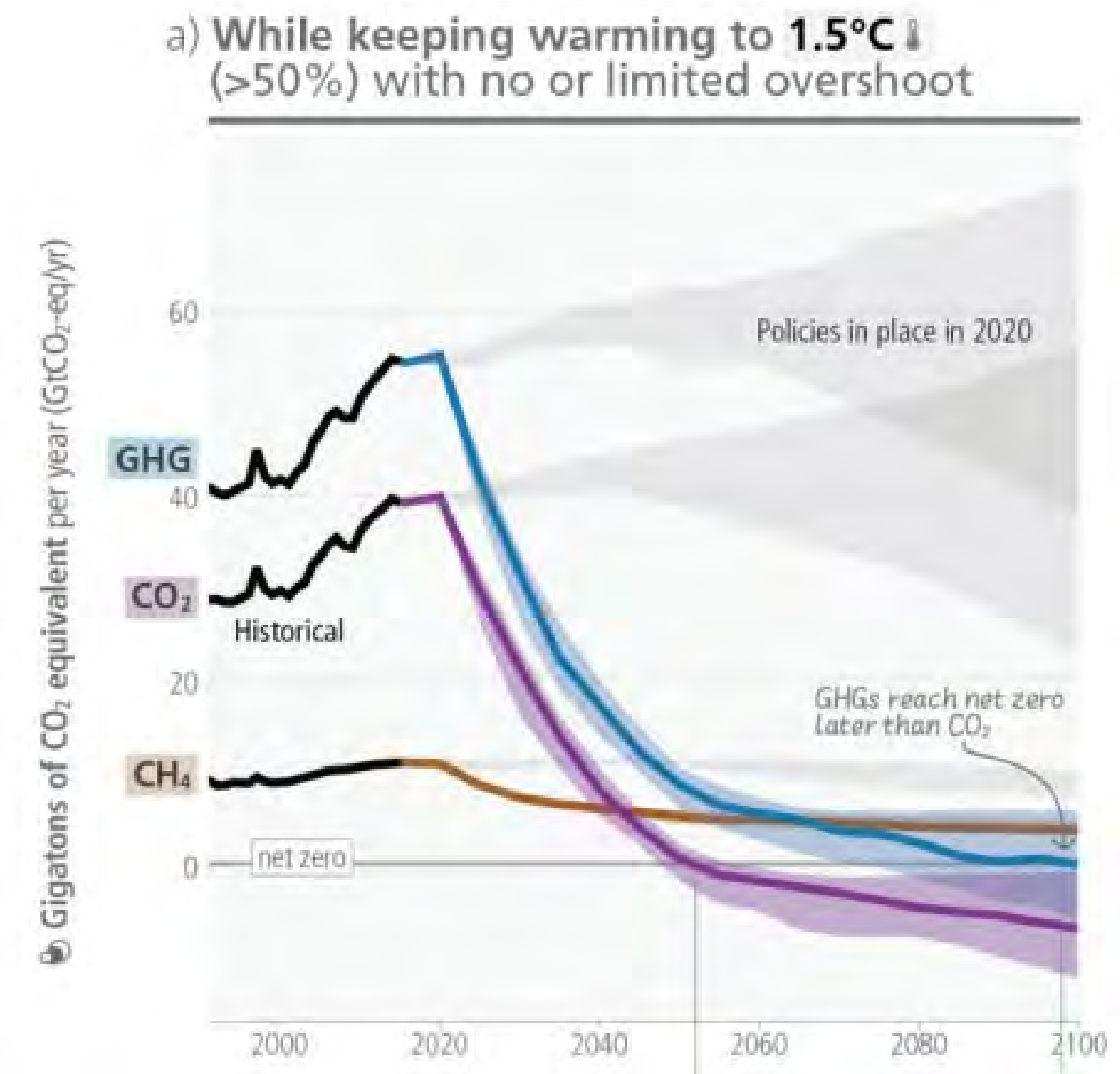
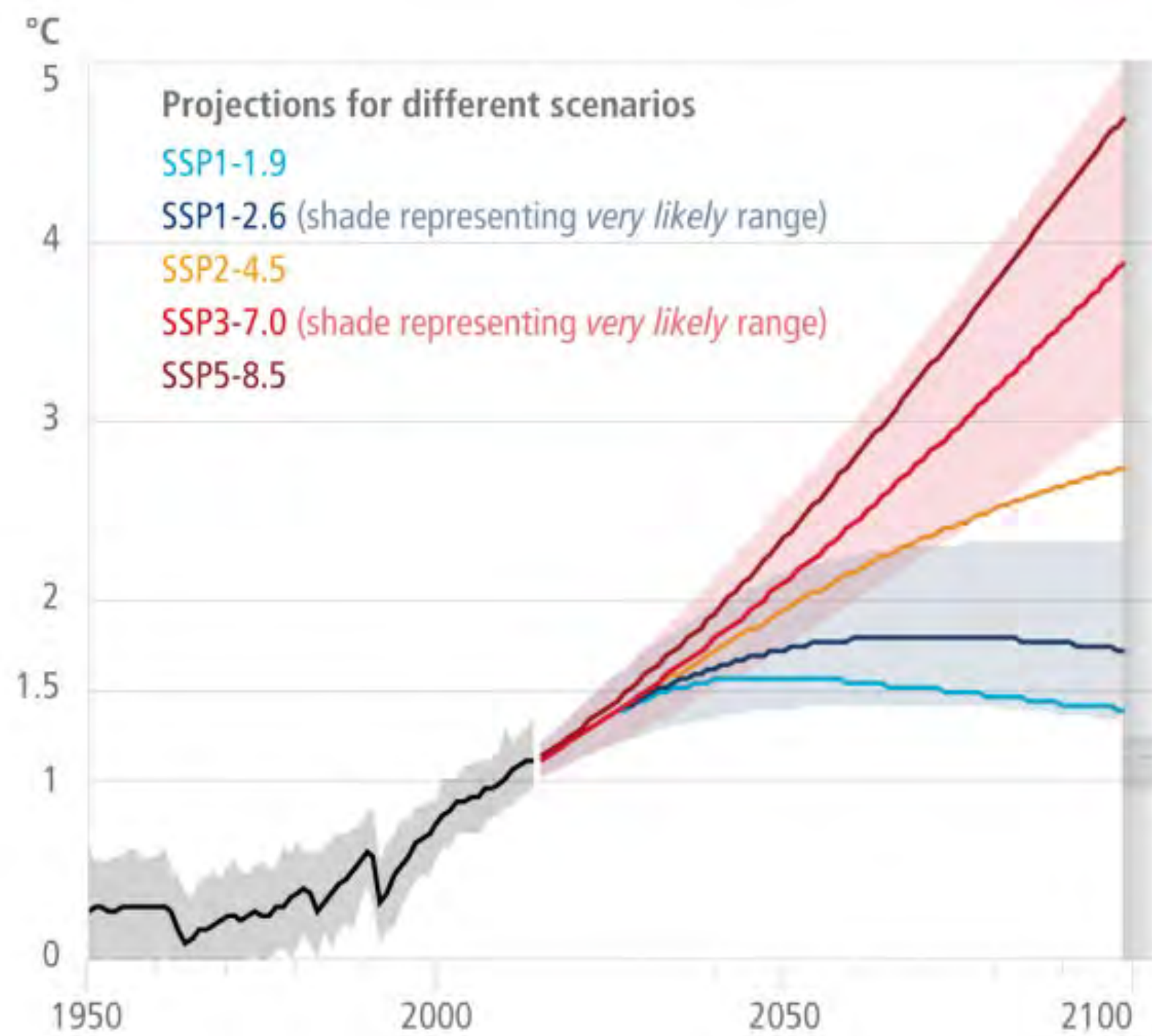
# Climate policies have recorded some concrete advances



- Several Gt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq/year have been avoided already owing to climate policies (AR6 SYR SPM)
- Since 2015, 60 countries have reduced their emissions, 147 countries have reduced their carbon emissions per GDP unit (JRC/IEA, 2024)
- 107 countries (82% of global emissions) have committed to reach carbon neutrality (UNEP, 2024)

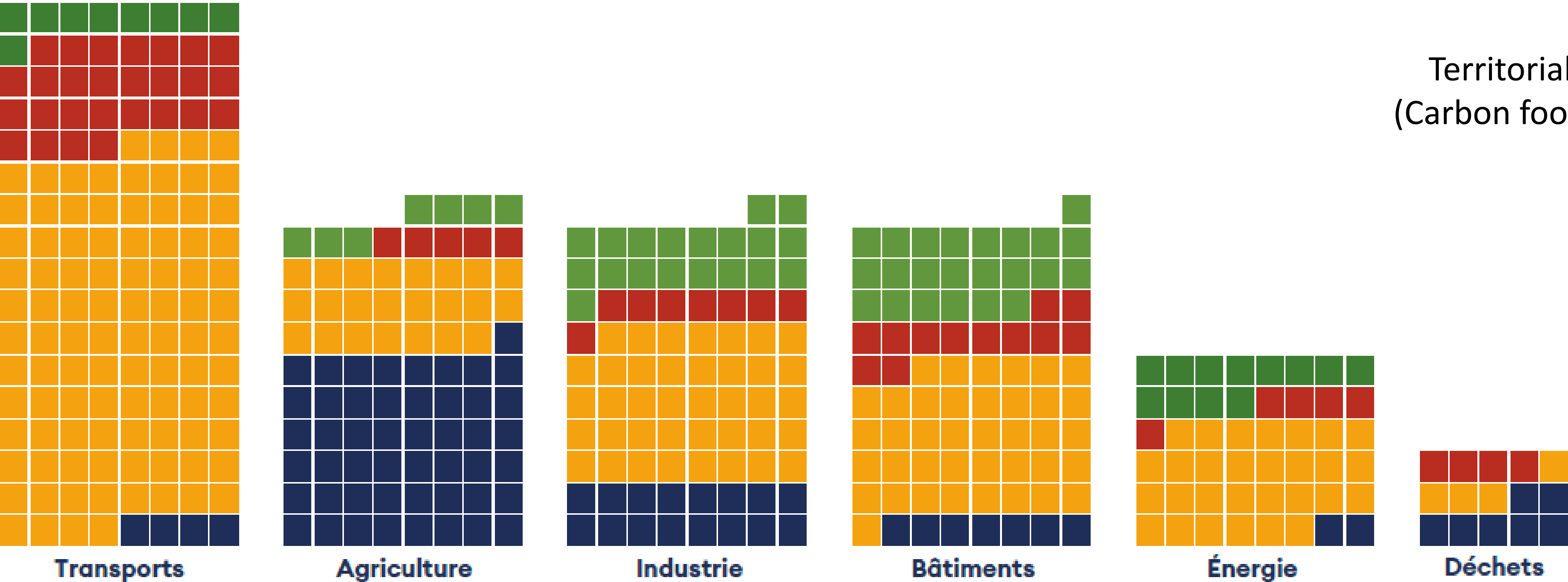


# Climate policies remain insufficient to meet the targets of the Paris agreement





# Example: achieved and planned greenhouse gas emissions in France



Observed emissions reductions over 2019-2023

Planned emission reductions over 2024-2030

Planned emission reductions over 2031-2050

Residual emissions in 2050

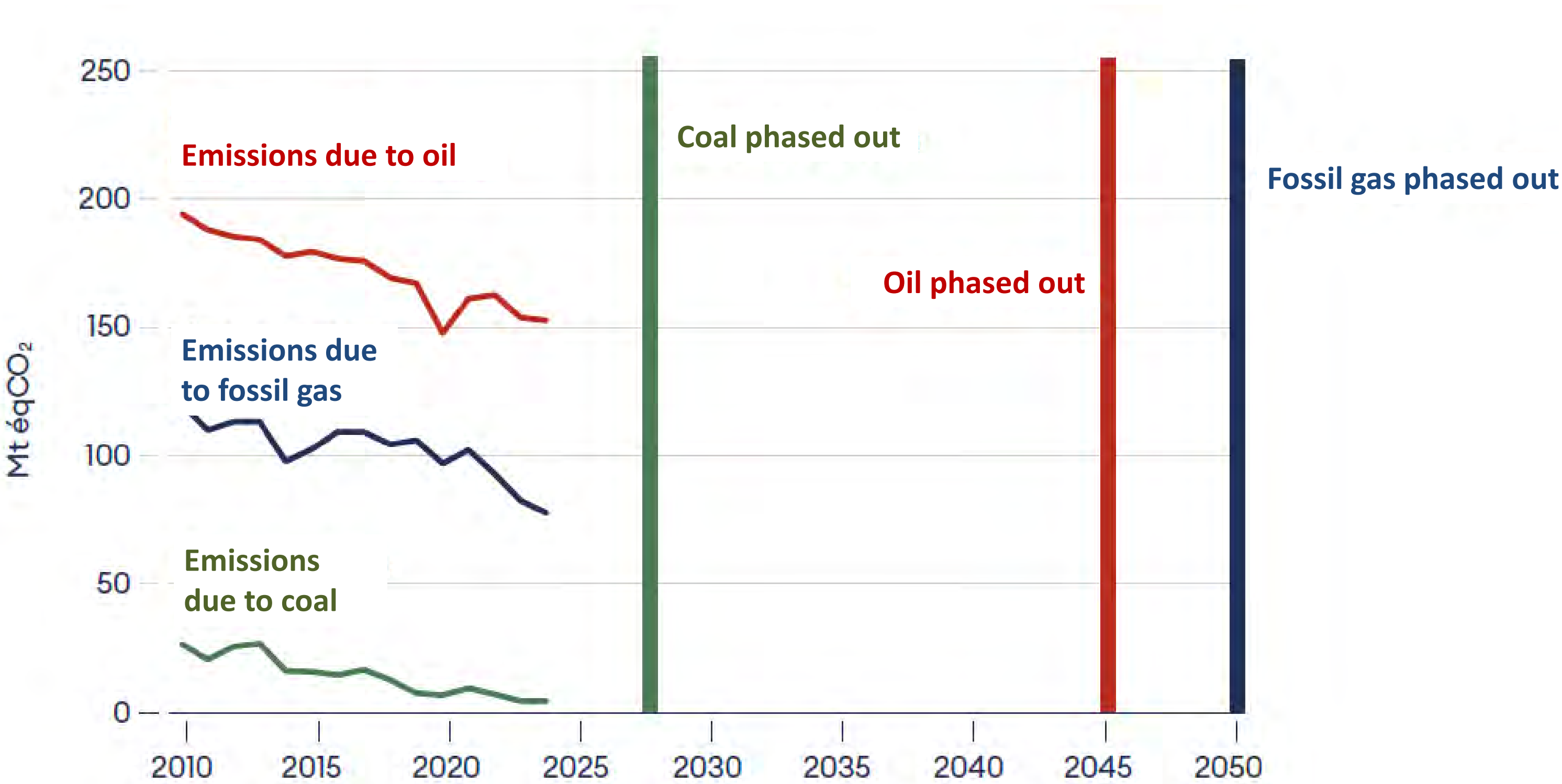
1 Mt  $\text{eqCO}_2$

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# Example: phasing out coal, oil and fossil gas in France



# Adaptation is progressing in Europe

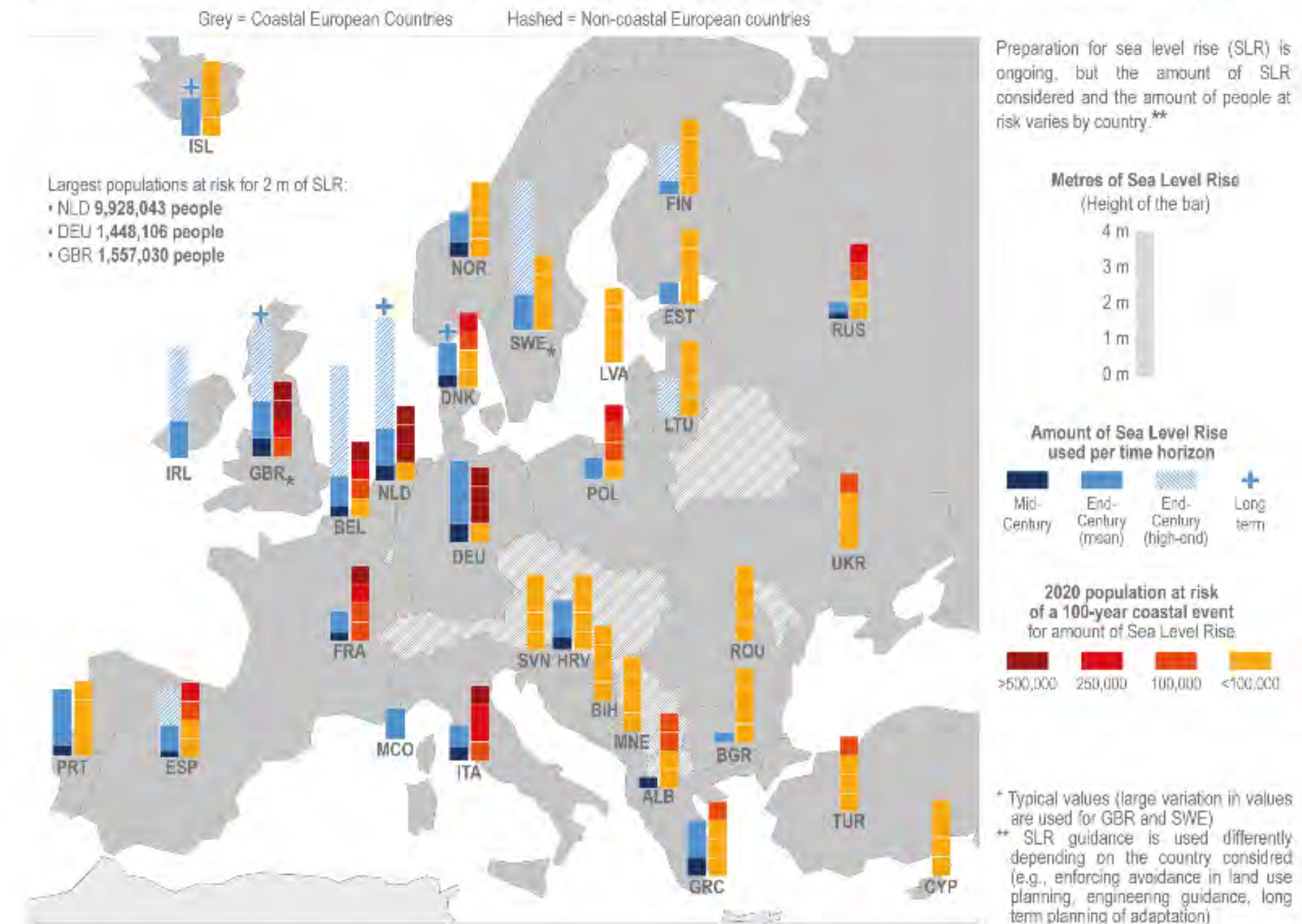
New public policies, including adaptation plans, regulation, actions at city scale

Easier access to information, e.g. through climate services

New experiments (e.g. Nature Based Solutions)

## Risk and national adaptation planning to sea level rise in Europe

(a) Amount of sea level rise used in national level planning per country and population at risk by amount of sea level rise per country





# Adaptation is not yet implemented at the scale, depth and speed to avoid the risks

## Progress of National Adaptation in Europe



Prepare adaptation

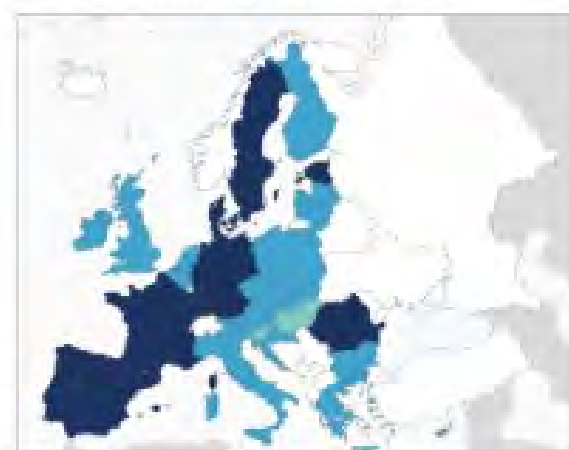
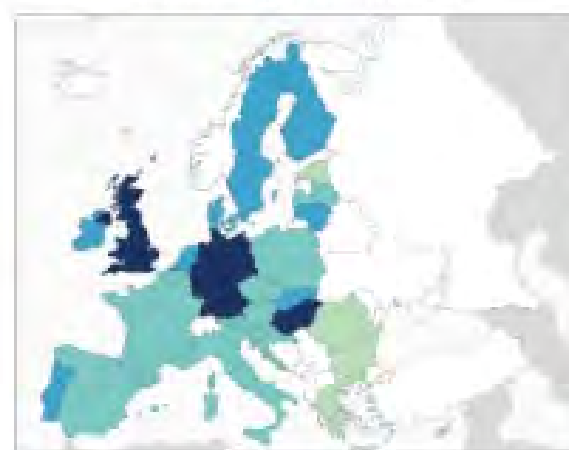
Assess risks & vulnerabilities

Monitoring and evaluation



Implementation

Identification of options

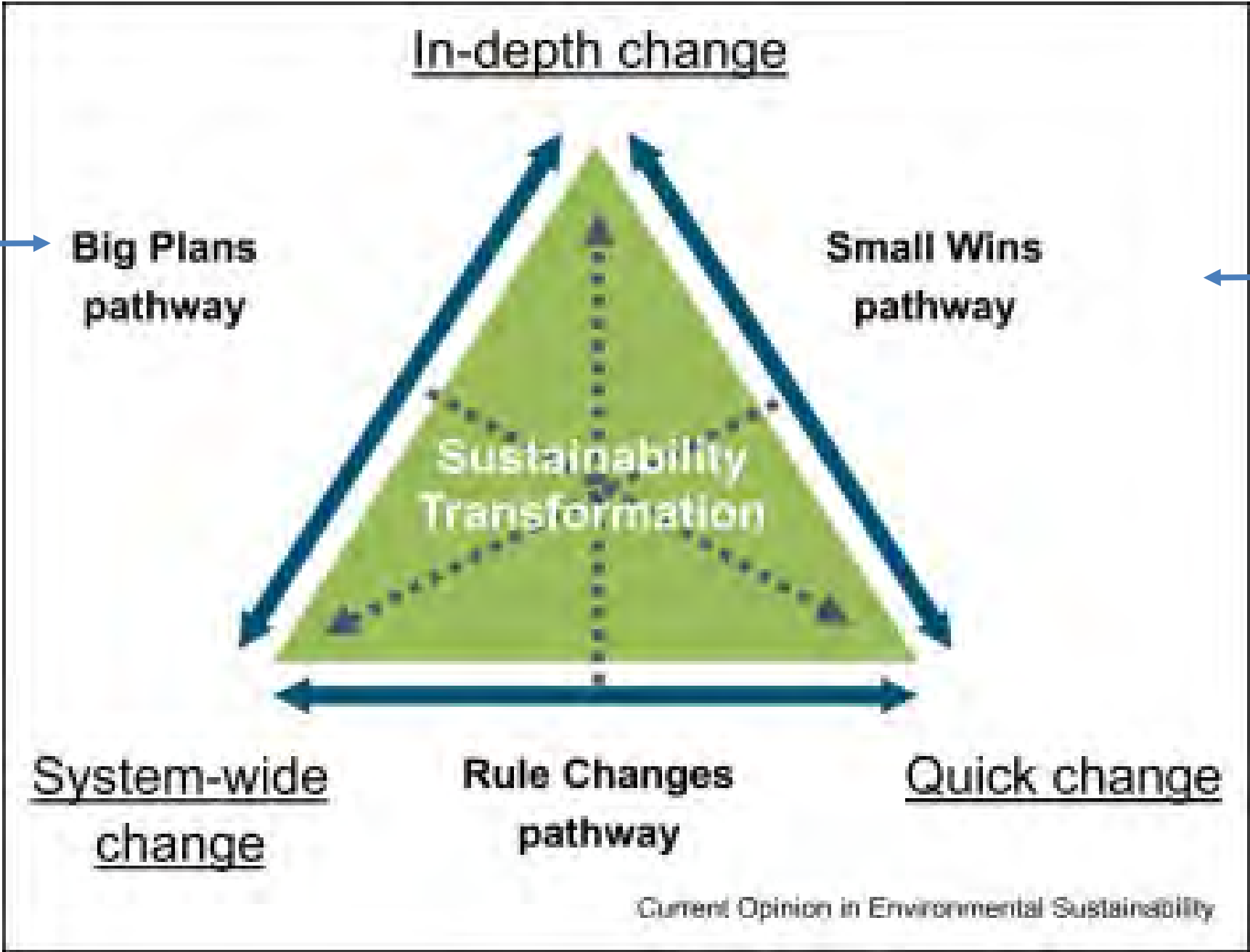


- Adaptation remains limited in the private sector, unevenly implemented in cities
- A gap remains between planning and implementation
- Adaptation is largely incremental

⇒ Transformational adaptation?

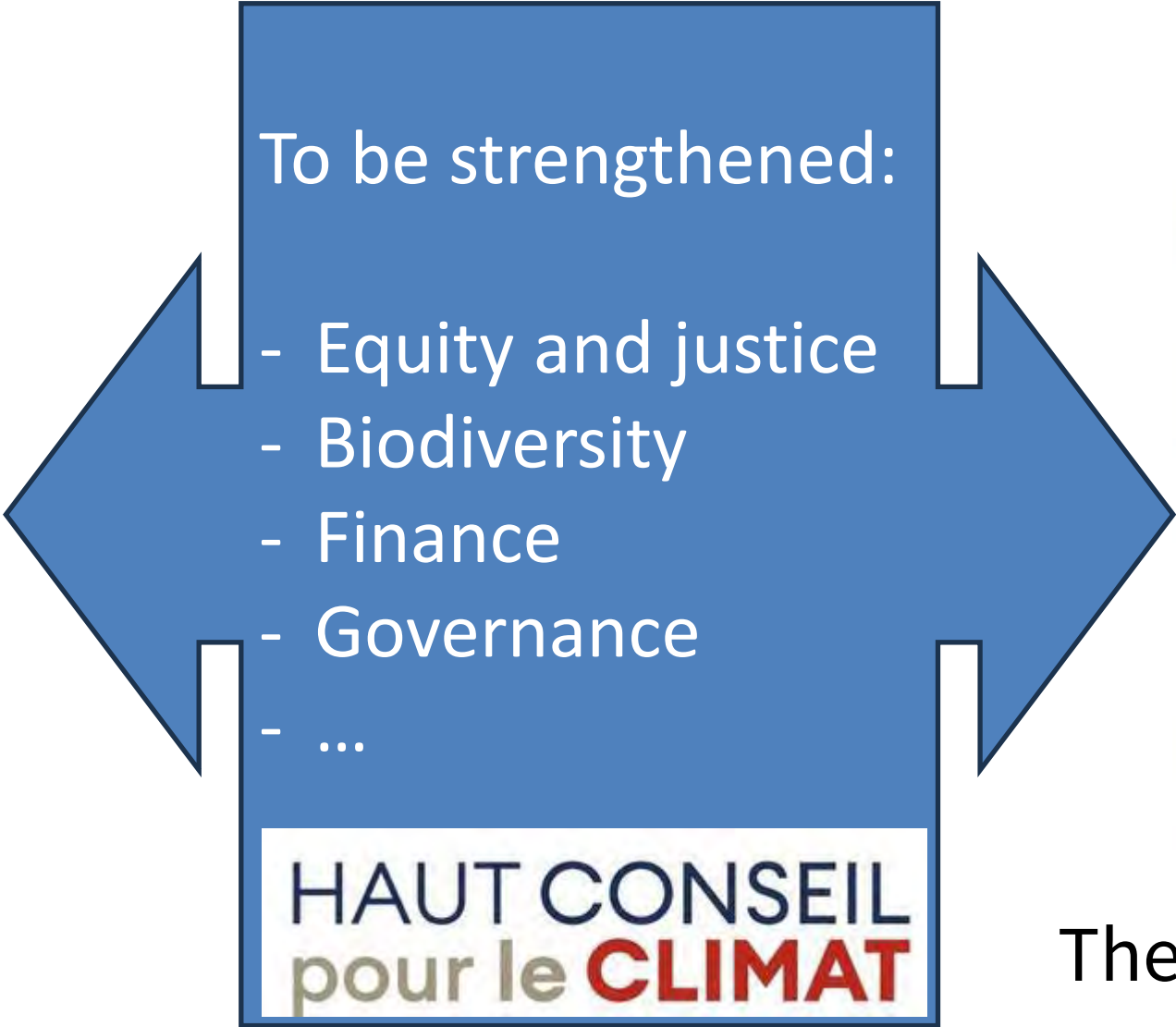
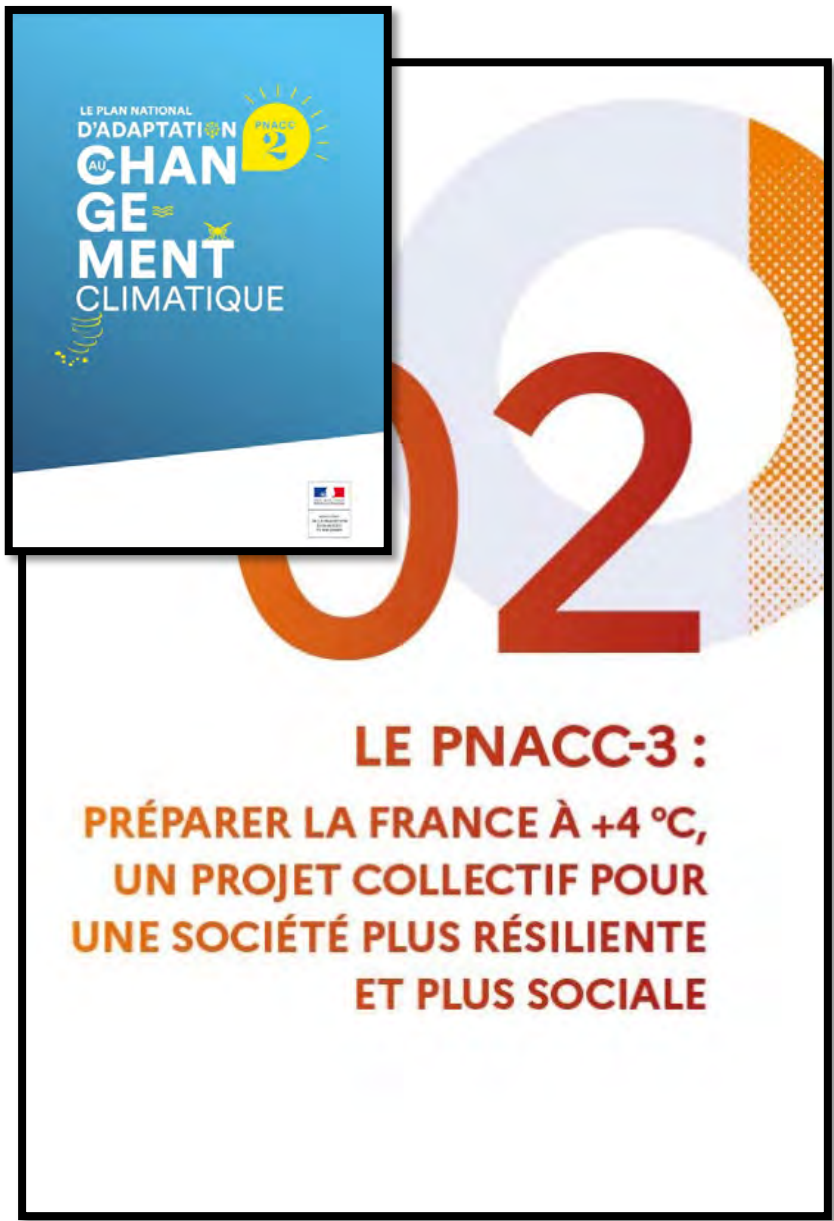


# Generic approaches to initiate transformational adaptation

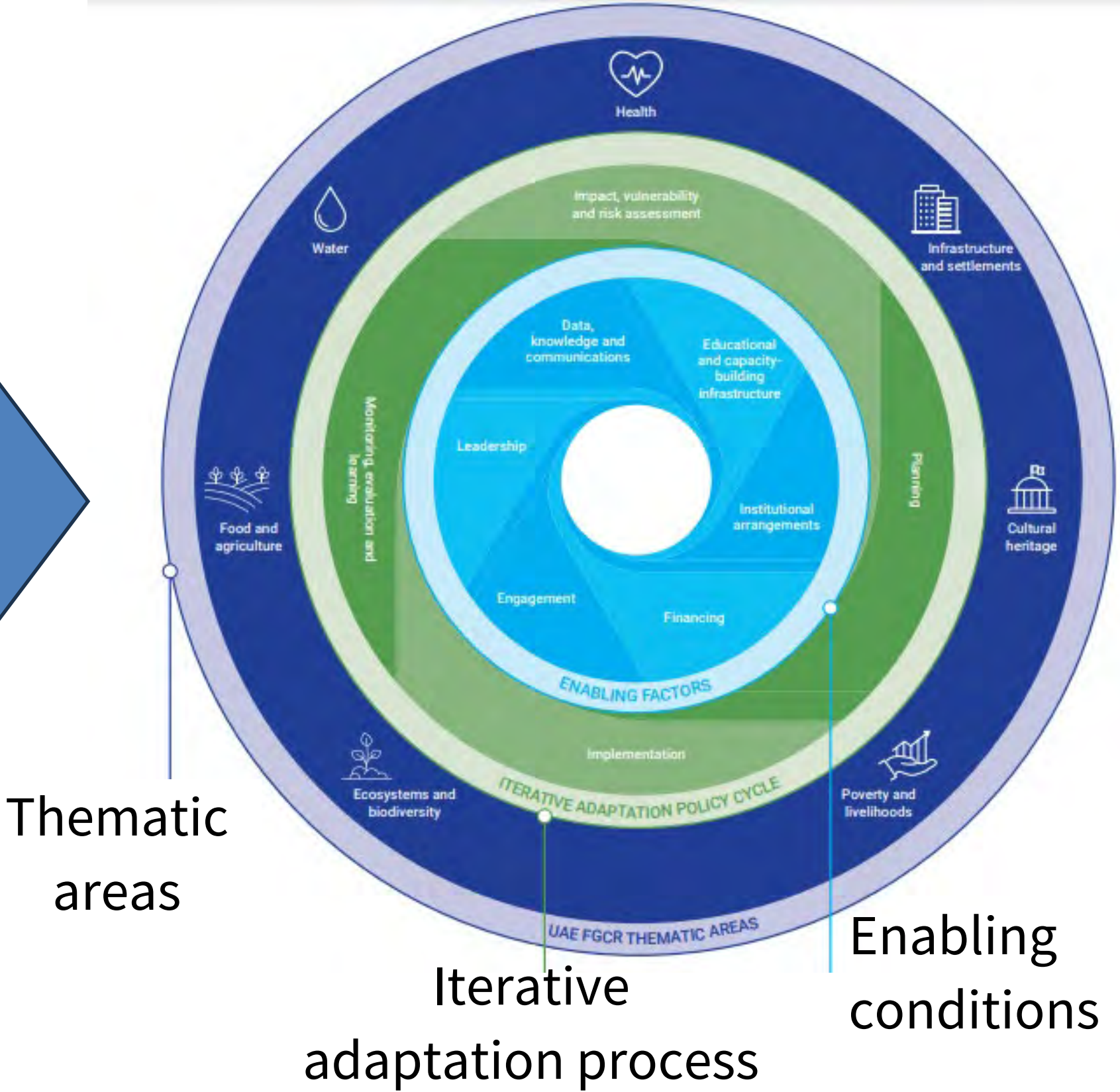




# National adaptation plans



# Global goals on adaptation







# Delays in adaptation and mitigation will increase climate risks

## Key risks in Europe

- Risks to people and ecosystems from heat
  - Heat and drought stress on crops
  - Water scarcity
  - Inland and coastal flooding
- + Cascading risks

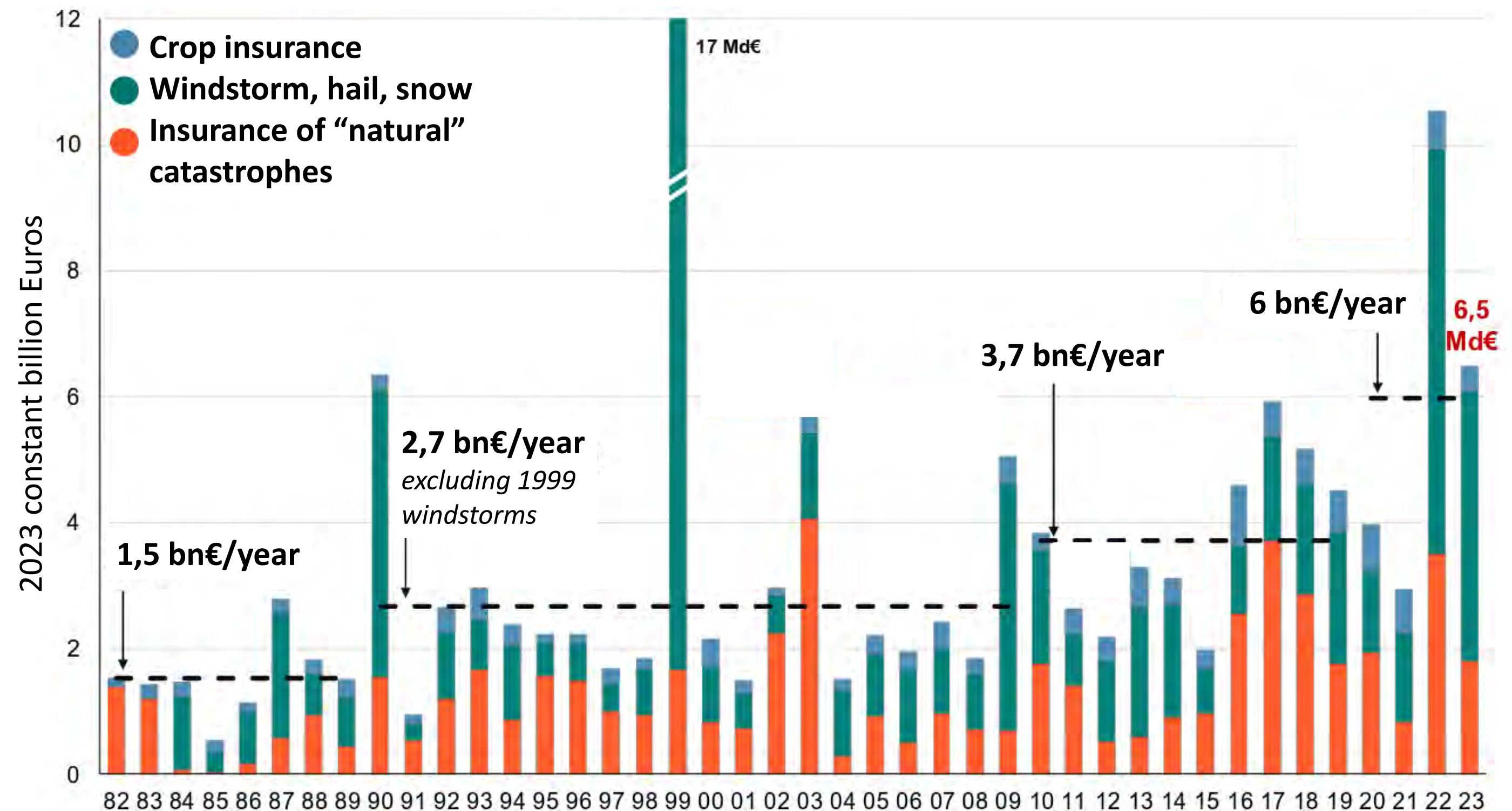






# Despite mitigation and adaptation, losses and damage are increasing

Example: insurance  
of climate risks in  
France



France Assureurs



# Despite mitigation and adaptation, losses and damage are increasing

(données : Santé publique France, Caisse centrale de réassurance)

Example: excess death during heatwaves in France



## Not all losses and damage are monitored adequately today

- Impacts on humans, e.g., morbidity, mental health, labor productivity...
- Noninsured damages, e.g. roads damages due to clays instabilities...
- Impacts on water availability and quality
- Impacts on ecosystems...

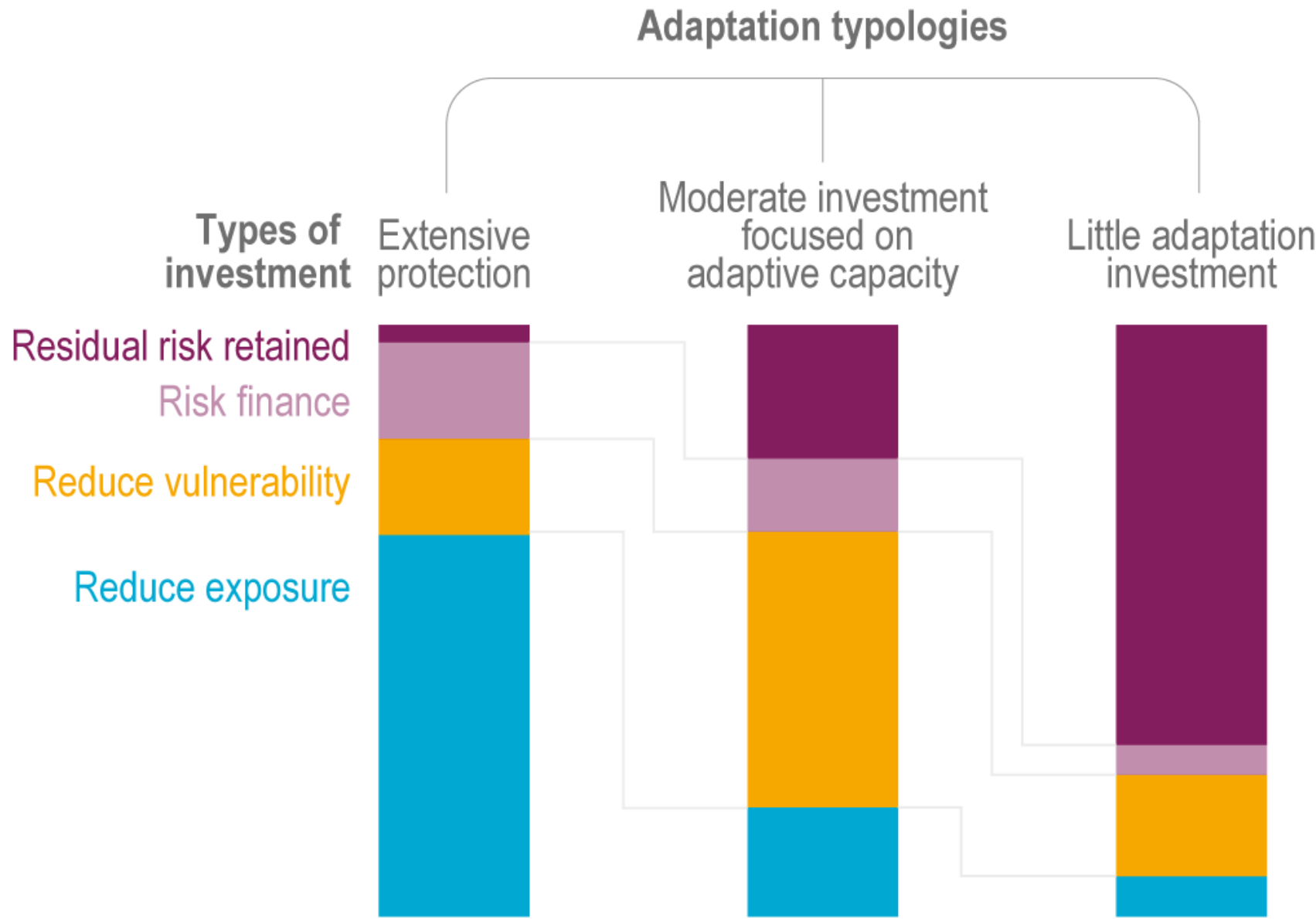
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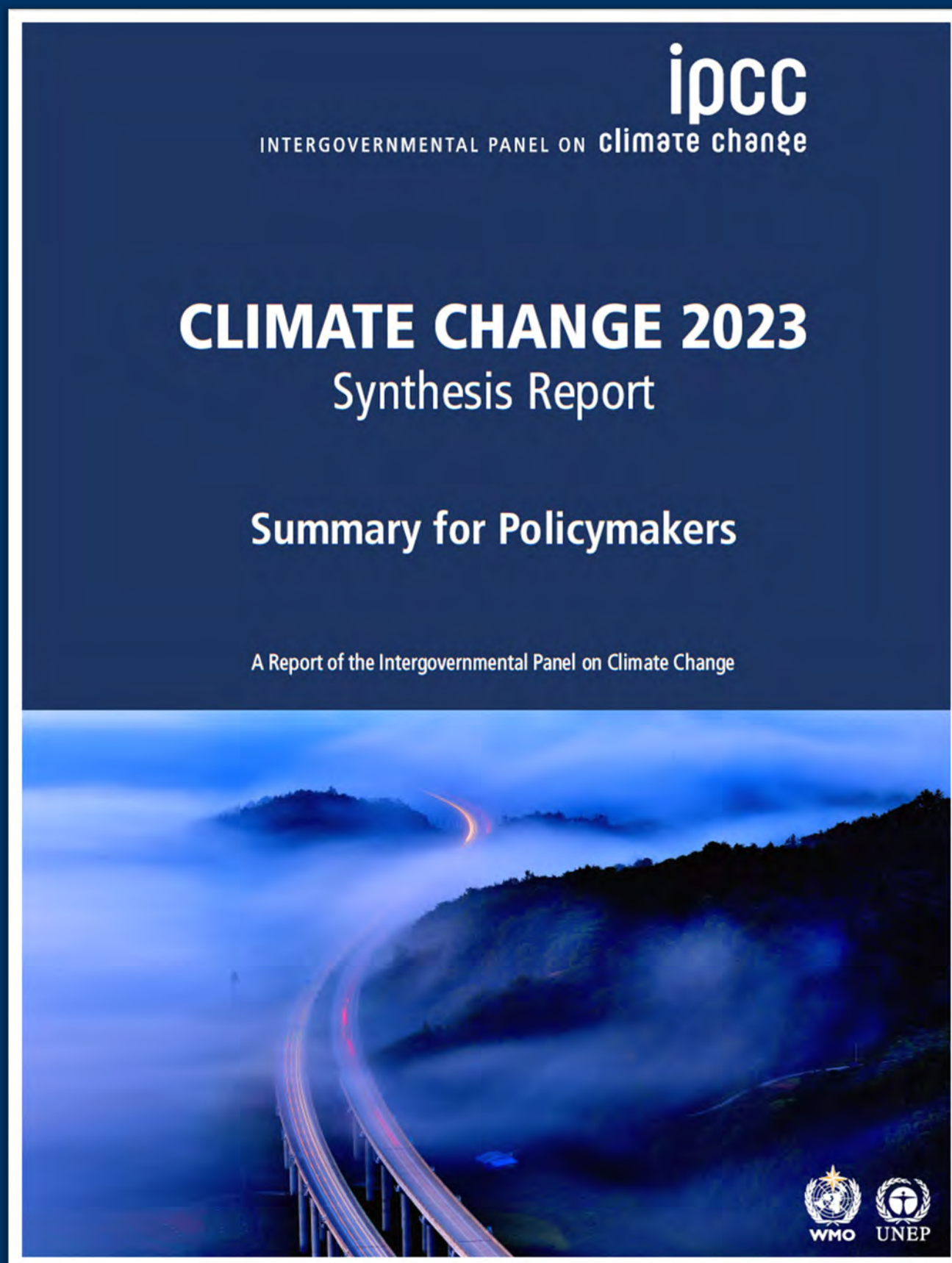


# Poor mitigation & adaptation → greater losses and damages

## Several illustrative typologies for how risk has been managed



- Insurance and compensation mechanisms at risks of failure
- Residual risks retained by individuals and companies
- More social discontent and litigation cases



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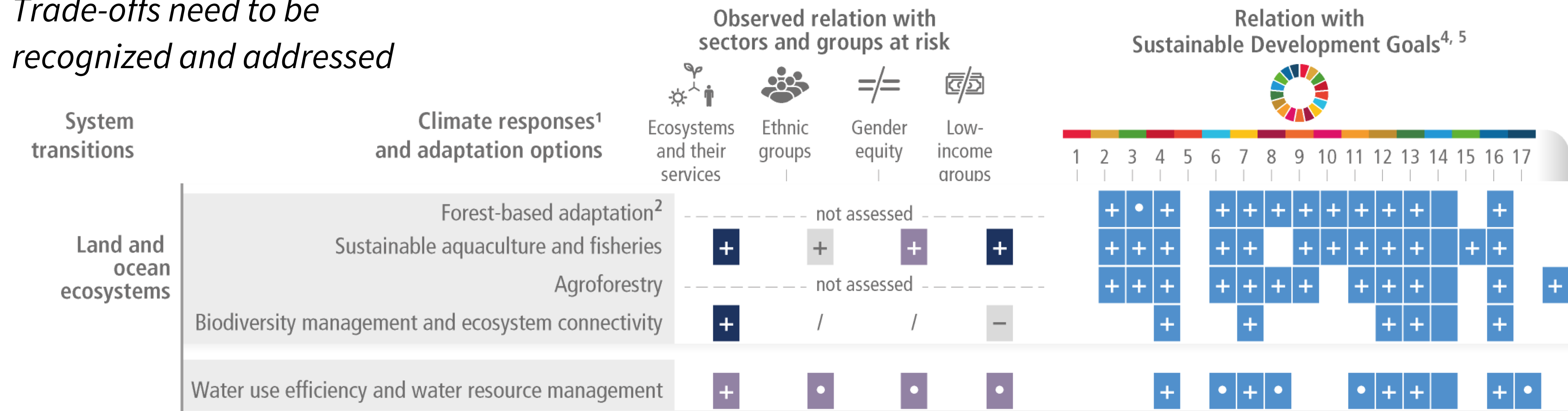
“[Accelerated mitigation and adaptation action in this decade] would deliver many co-benefits, especially for air quality and health (high confidence)”



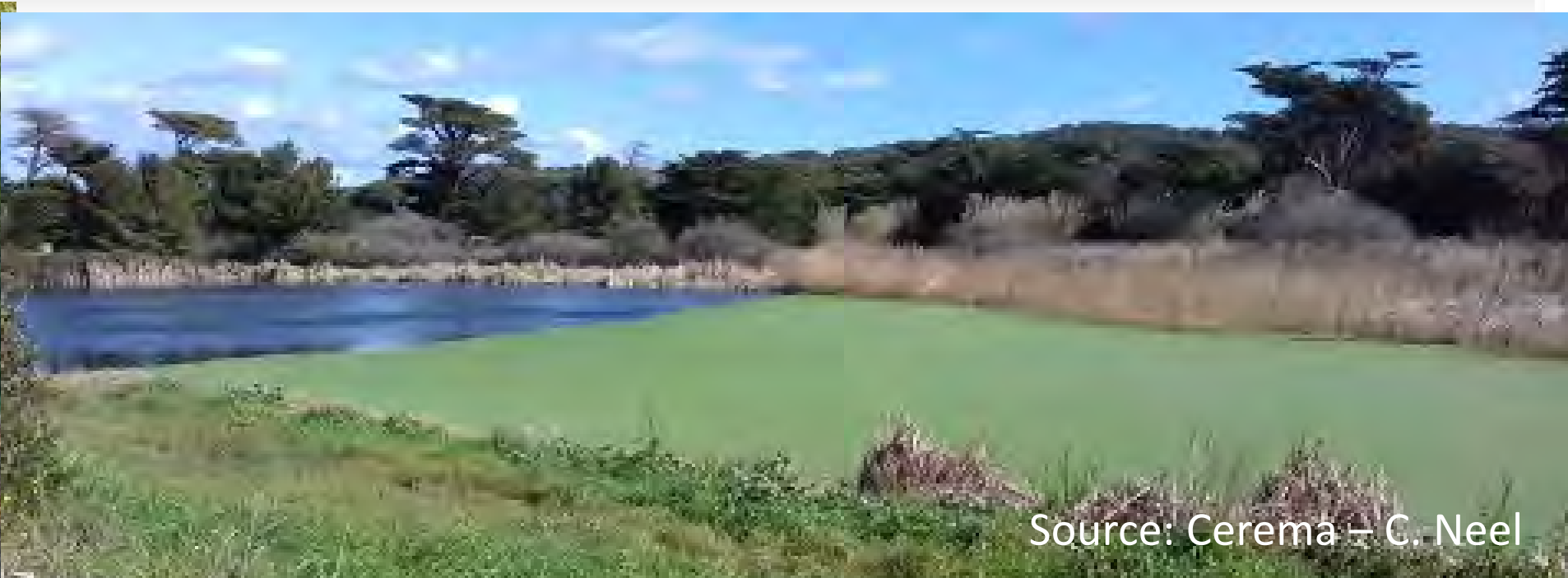


# Co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation are clear

*Trade-offs need to be recognized and addressed*



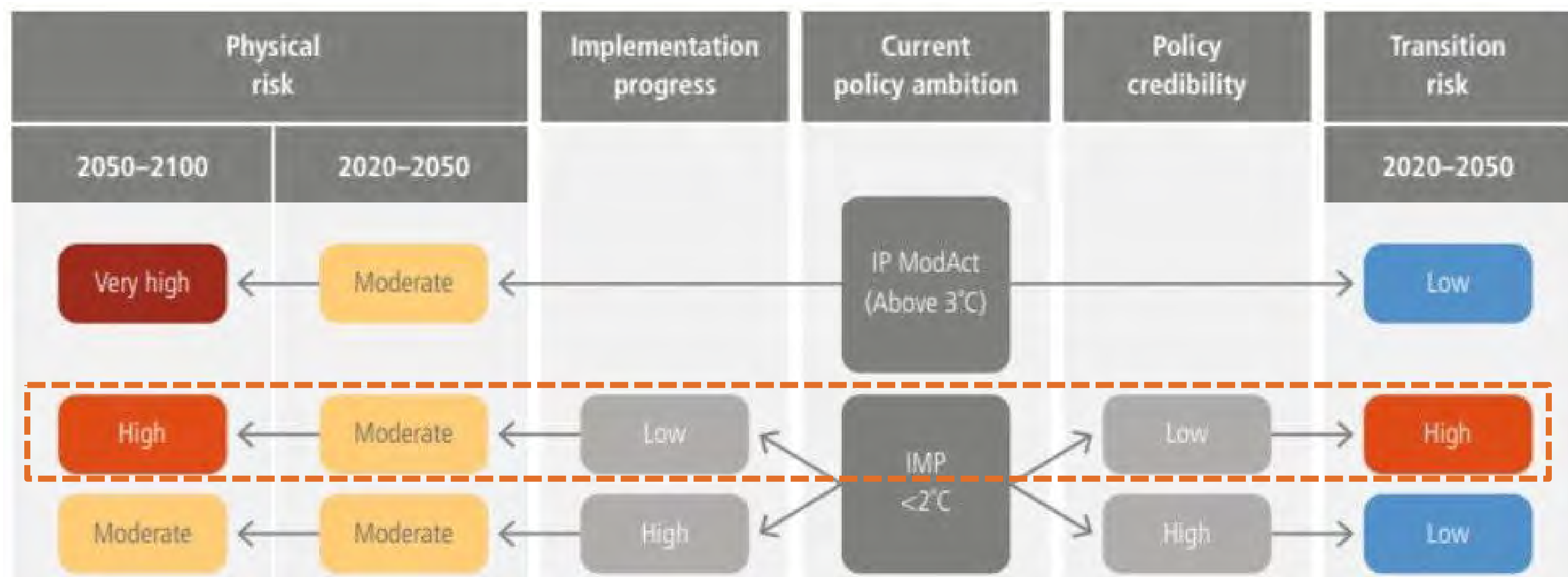
Source: ministère de l'agriculture



Source: Cerema – C. Neel



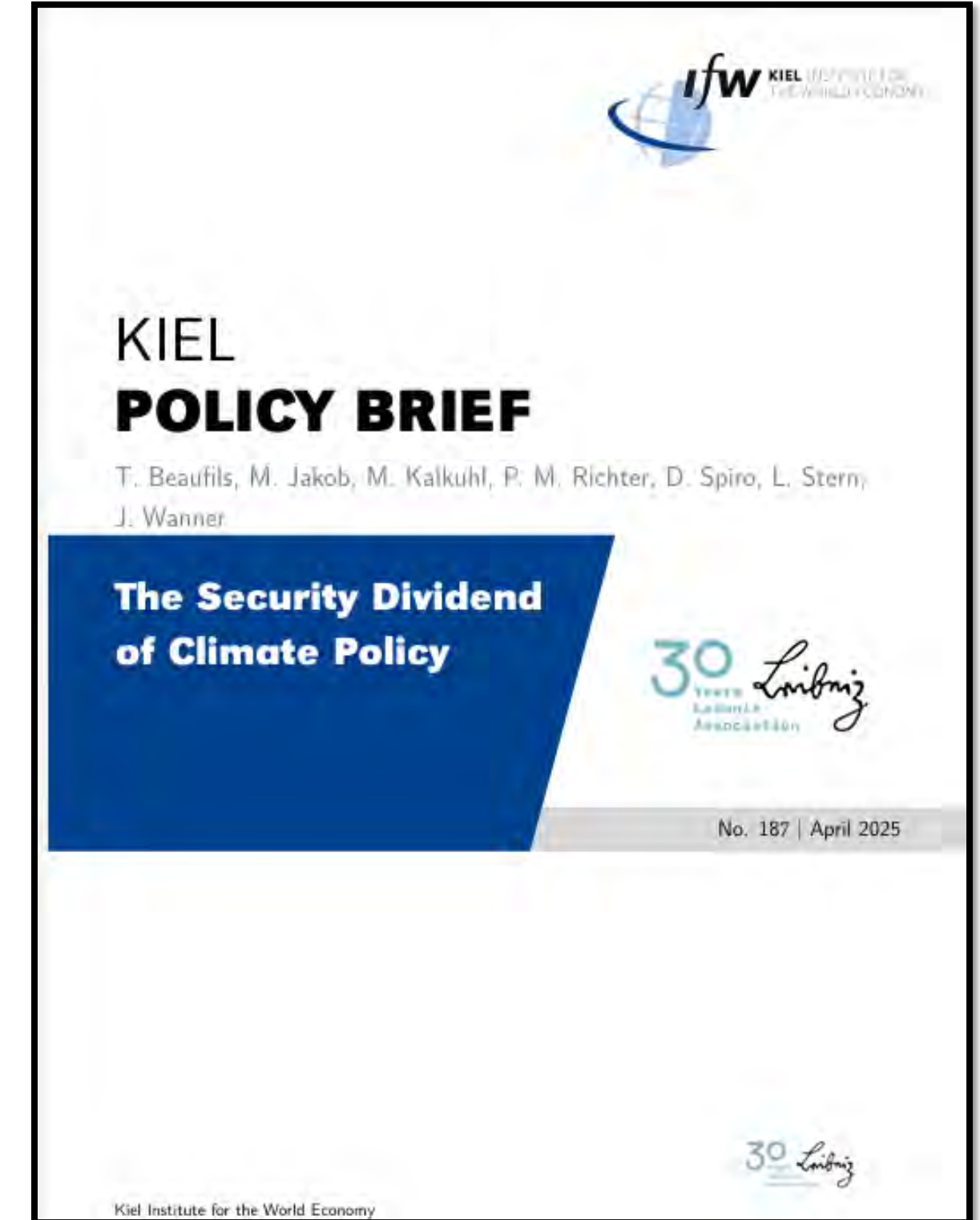
# Credible climate mitigation policies reduce both climate and transition risks





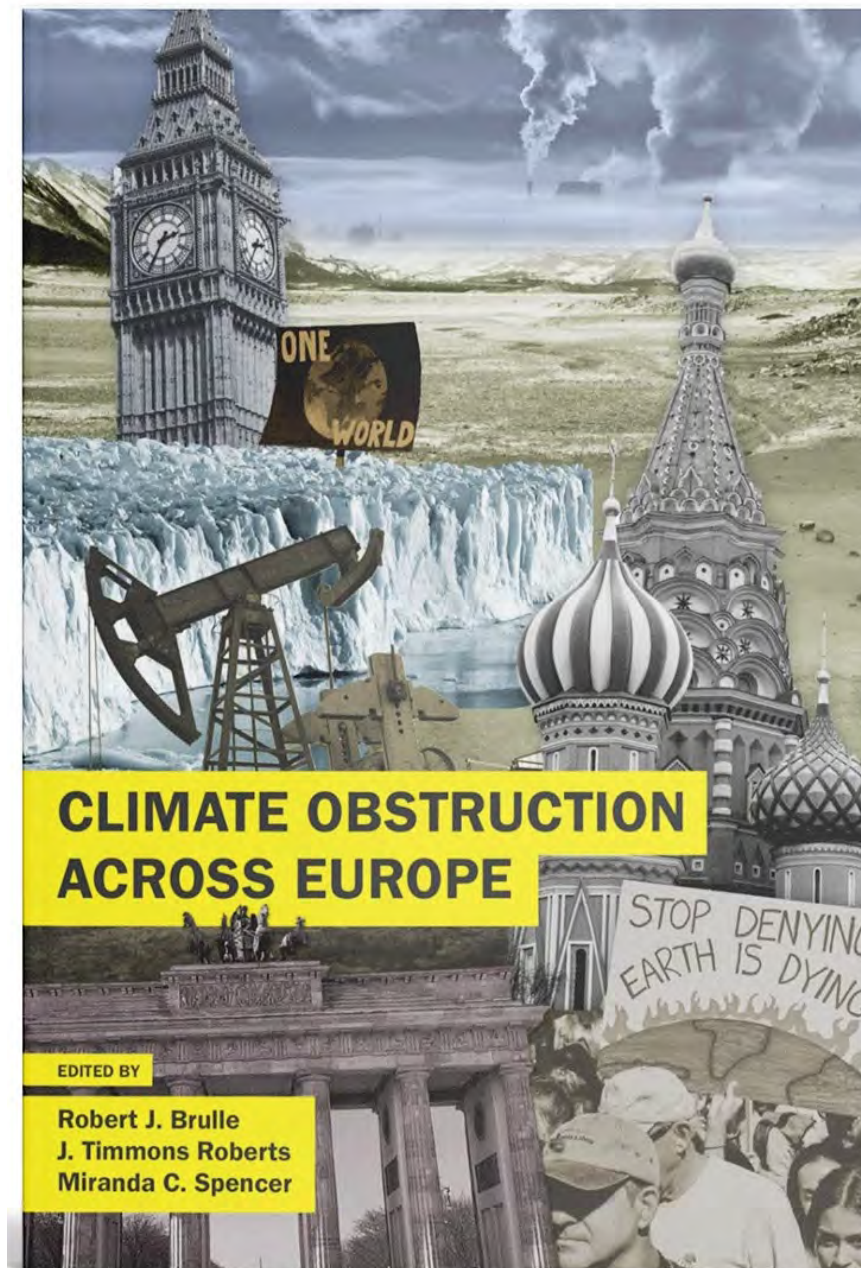
# Climate mitigation policies provide security dividends

- “Ambitious climate policies in Europe reduce demand for oil and gas”
- “Ambitious climate policies weakens Russia’s financial strength and its ability to finance the invasion of Ukraine”
- “A pillar of the European security architecture, reducing the needs for military spending?”
- Ex: maintaining the 2035 target for electric cars avoids 3 bn€ military spendings in Europe





# Despite evidence of the benefits of adaptation and mitigation, climate action is at a low point



- Institutional and economic path dependencies
- Vested interests and climate obstruction
- Climate policies as a vehicle to mobilize public dissatisfaction
- Political powers controlling, muzzling or dismissing independent expertise i.a. in the USA

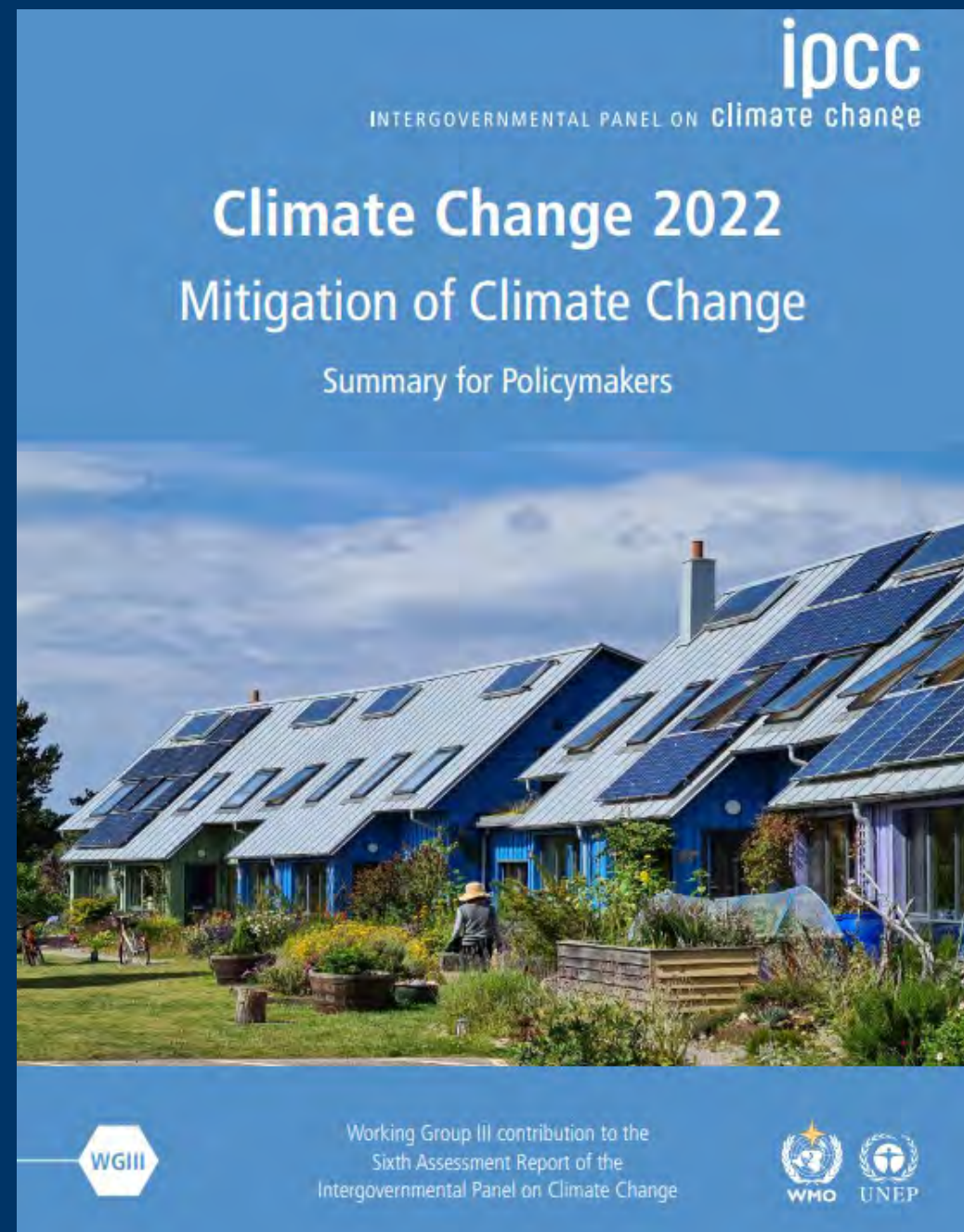


# A way forward?

- Re-establish the conditions for the implementation of climate action
- Supply-side policies: decarbonized products and services must be on the market
- Demand-side policies: increased efficiency, sufficiency







“Sufficiency: A set of measures and daily practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land and water while delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries (AR6 WGIII Glossary)





# Sufficiency is not the same as scarcity

Sufficiency aims at advancing sustainable development goals



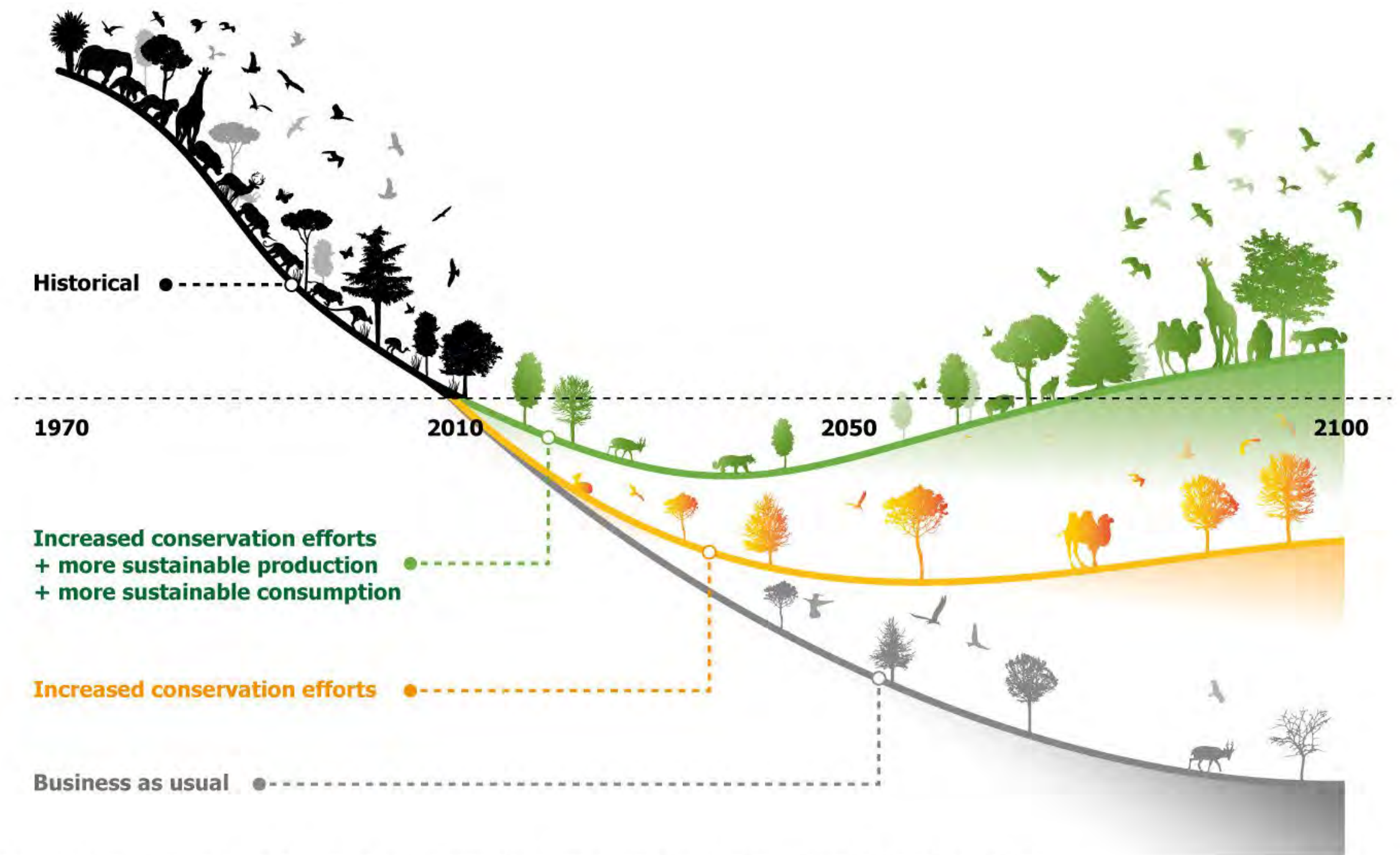
France, 2024





# Without sufficiency, biodiversity targets are severely compromised

- No single SSP scenario allows to meet Sustainability Goals on biodiversity (AR6 WGII Ch18)
- Need for development pathways that activate sufficiency



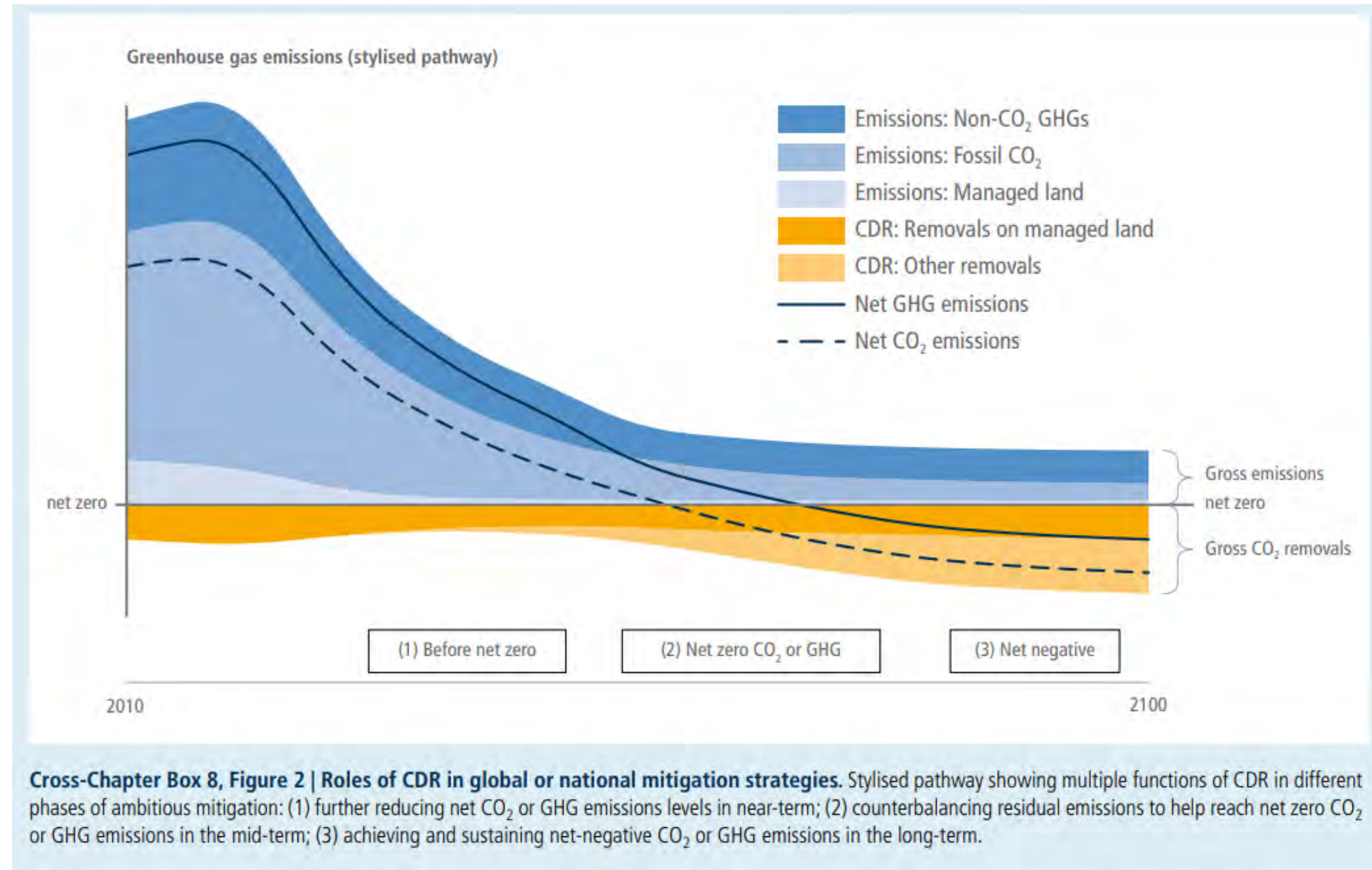
This artwork illustrates the main findings of the article, but does not intend to accurately represent its results (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>)

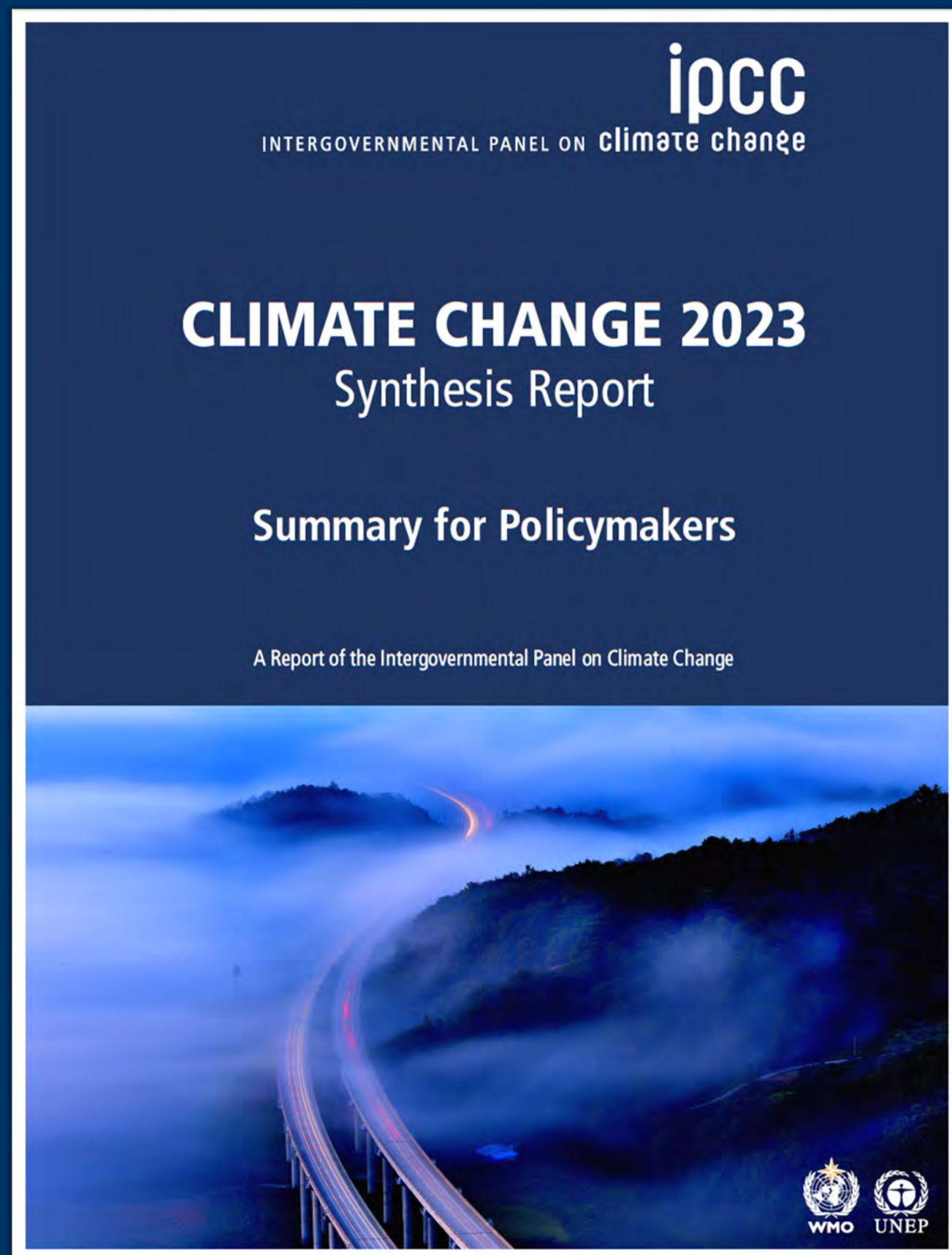




# Without sufficiency, a massive need of carbon dioxide removal

- Carbon Dioxide Removal will be to compensate for residual emissions
- Without sufficiency, carbon dioxide removal needs become larger and potentially not realistic
- Need for development pathways that activate sufficiency





*Potential contributions of scientists?*

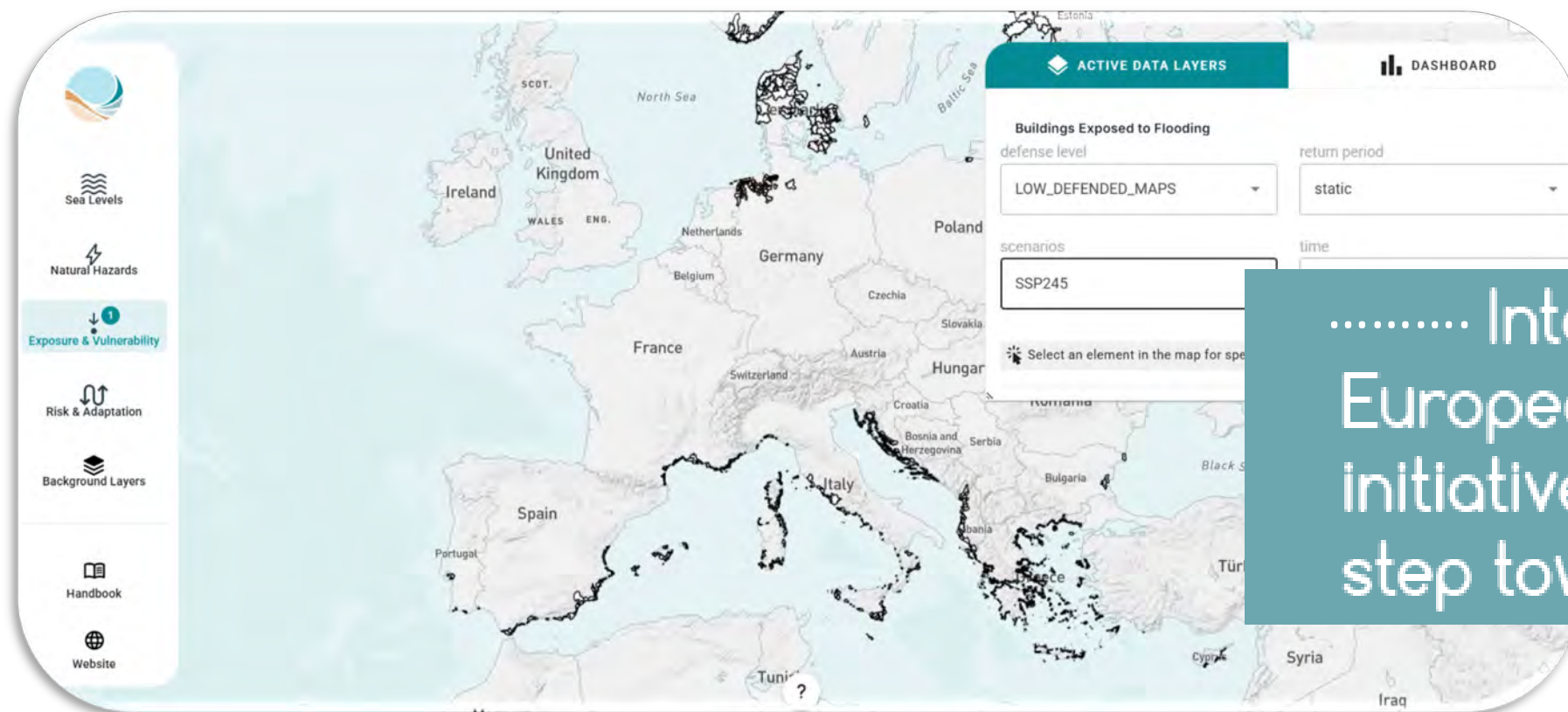
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Increasing education, including capacity building, climate literacy, information provided by climate services and community approaches can (...) accelerate behavioural changes and planning (high confidence)”



# Scientists can contribute to climate services development

- Climate services can support adaptation
- Challenges: operationalization, certifications, capacity building, avoid instrumentalization...



..... Integrating CoCliCo into the European Digital Twin of the Ocean initiative would provide a significant step towards this goal.

<https://platform.coclicoservices.eu/>

CoCliCo  
coastal climate core services

In association with

Protect  
CRYOSPHERE & SEA LEVEL

score

REST-COAST



CoCliCo has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101003598

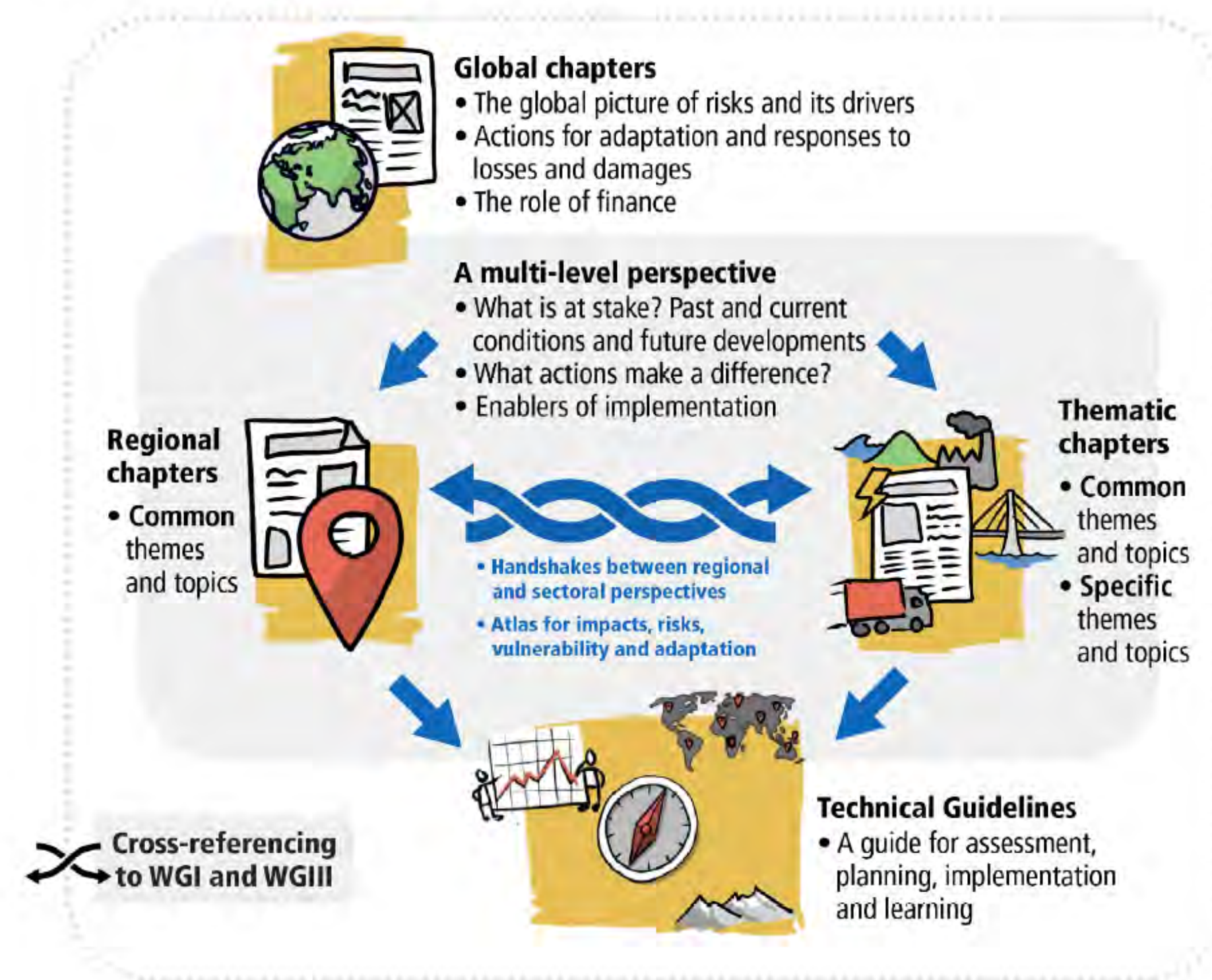


# Scientists can contribute to strong and robust assessments

⇒ *Work and publish policy-relevant research addressing gap of knowledge*

- More robust evidence on responses to climate change
- Scenarios to achieve sustainability
- Impacts of an overshoot?
- Impacts of solar radiation management and other climate interventions?

## The bigger picture of the report



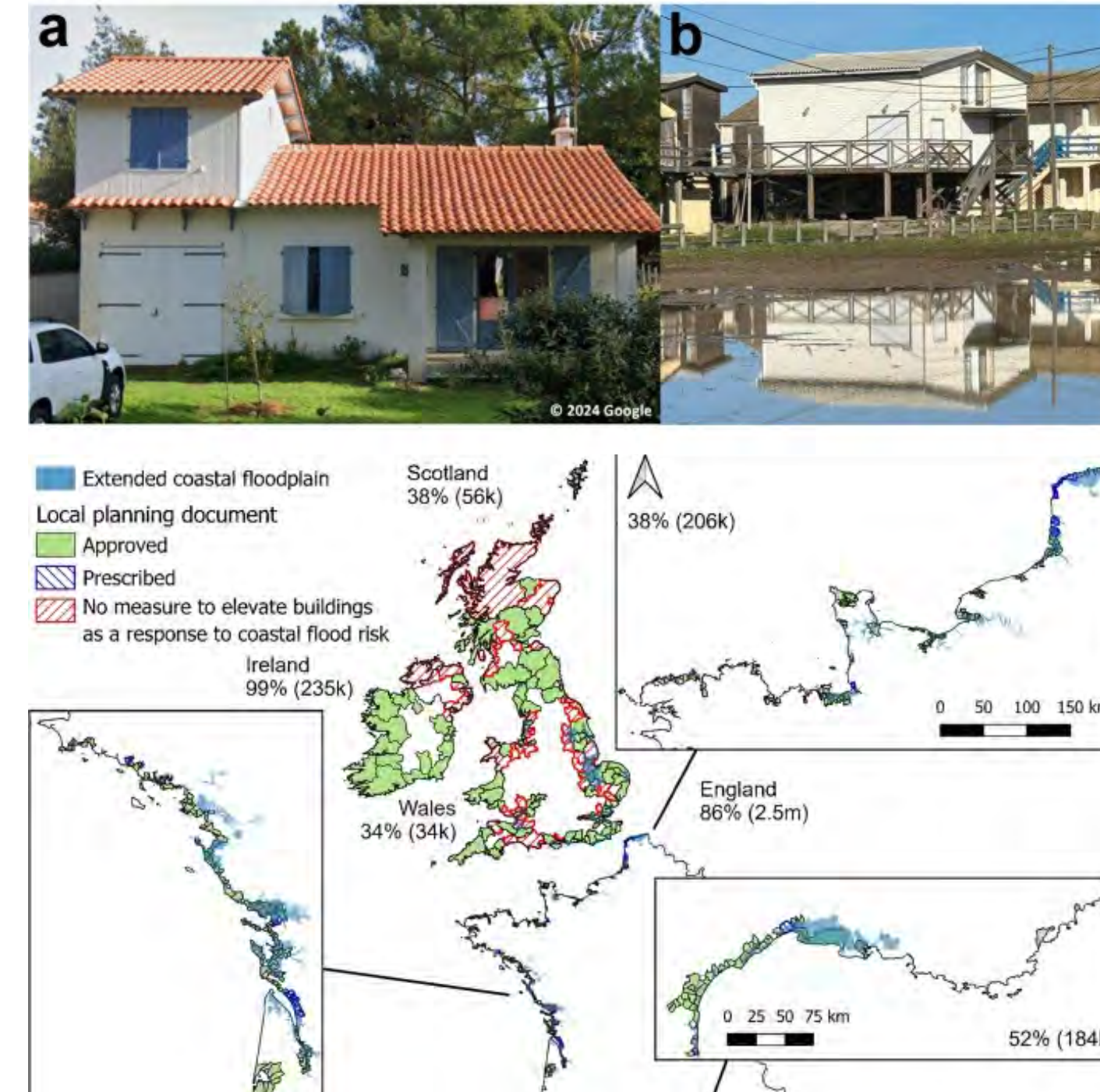


# Research needs to support AR7 WGII (selection)

- Co-benefits of adaptation are (relatively) clear
- Effectiveness and feasibility of adaptation more difficult to assess, especially above 1,5°C GWL
- More evidence needed on:
  - equity and justice
  - enabling conditions (finance, governance)
  - maladaptative outcomes
- Current issues: lack of literature, reporting biases...

Example: Pasquier et al., 2024

Coastal accommodation



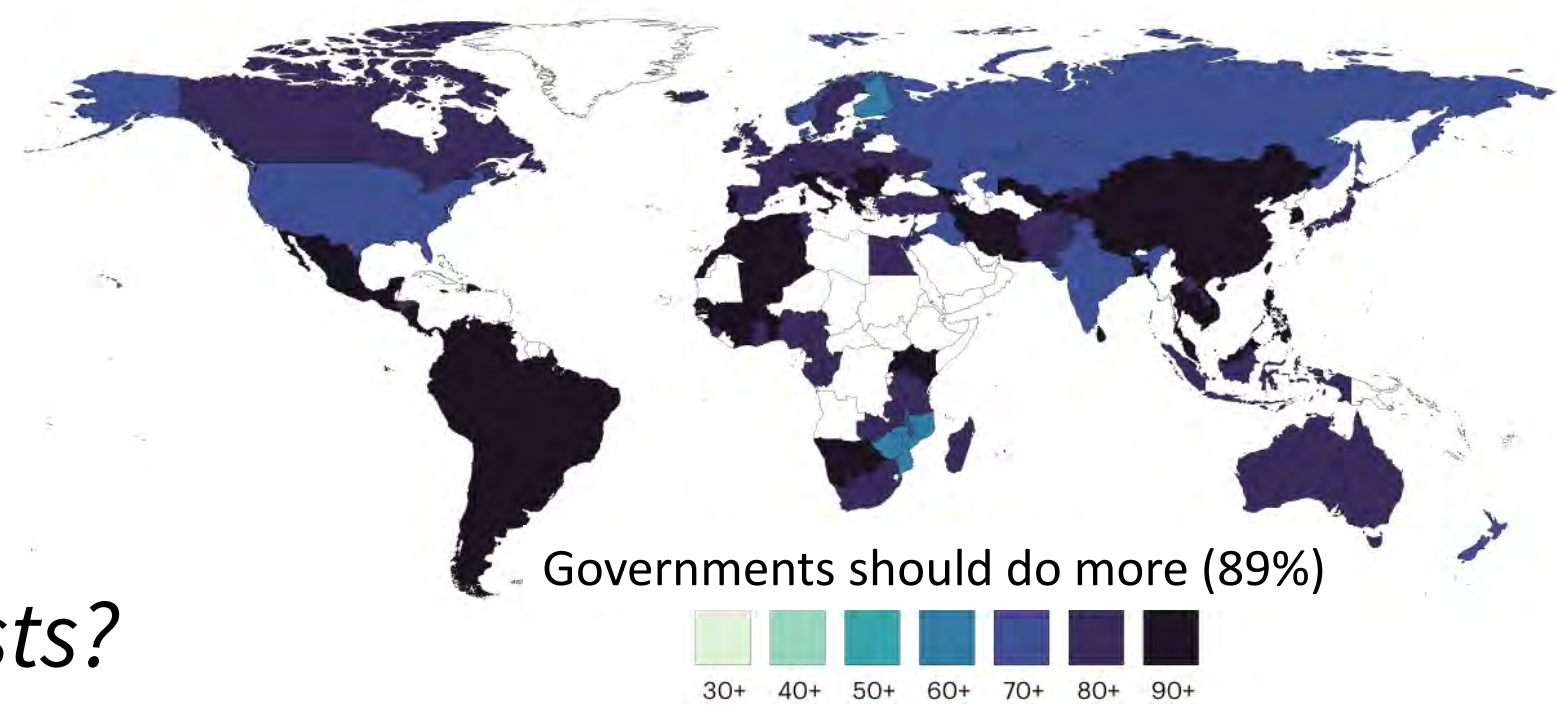


# Other arena of engagement?

*Citizens generally demand climate action (Andre et al., 2024) and trust scientists*

- Engage with communities
- Engage with medias
- Engage with decision makers (e.g., Gaveau, 2024)
- ...

*Toward more climate lawsuits? What role for scientists?*



Andre et al., 2024 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-01925-3>



# Example: le train du climat



Image UVSQ ©Ch. Maître/Inra



# Example: tournée climat biodiversité





Science is being distorted and politicised.

In the U.S., scientific institutions have been silenced, keywords censored, and scientists dismissed, all of which threaten evidence-based decision-making.



Climate obstruction is rising across Europe.

From denial to delay, misinformation and anti-science tactics weaken democracy and block transparent policy.



My personal take: researchers and their institutions are being pushed into the public debate because values underpinning their work are under threat.

As scientists, we should stand together to defend science, facts and informed decision making.

We call on policymakers, research institutions, and businesses:



strengthen science diplomacy.

By embedding science into foreign and domestic policymaking, Europe can promote peace, health, and resilience across borders.

# Thank you

