

Attribution – Who needs It?

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Key Policy Relevant Questions

- Is human-caused climate change happening?
- What are the current impacts?
- How will climate change in the future?
- What will be the future impacts?
- •How can we avoid dangerous climate change?
- •What emissions pathways are consistent with this goal?

DECC's Goals



- The U.K. has committed to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050
- <u>But</u> we need to ensure UK energy security and protect vulnerable members of society
- Also, we need to look back as well as forward and manage our coal and nuclear energy legacies responsibly
- And climate change is a global problem, so we need to encourage and drive ambitious action on climate change from over nations

DECC's Priority Evidence Needs



Understanding the climate system

Reducing energy demand

Decarbonising the energy system



Science and Innovation Objectives in DECC

Understanding the climate system



Reducing energy demand

Decarbonising the energy system

- Reducing uncertainty in climate predictions
- Improving the global climate observing system
- Assessing the risk of dangerous climate change
- Monitoring greenhouse gas emissions nationally and internationally
- Attributing climate and weather extremes



Science and Innovation Objectives in DECC

Understanding the climate system

Reducing energy demand

Decarbonising the energy system

- Modelling and measuring effect of interventions to improve energy in homes, offices and industry
- Understanding consumer behaviour in relation to energy use, and
- Understanding how energy demand will change over time
- Assessing new low carbon technologies and systems (e.g. heat pumps, solid wall insulation)



Science and Innovation Objectives in DECC

Understanding the climate system

Reducing energy demand

Decarbonising the energy system

- Supporting development of renewable and low-carbon options (e.g. novel wind turbines, tidal stream, fuel cells)
- Supporting delivery of carbon capture and storage
- Delivering sustainable low-carbon energy options



Science and Innovation Objectives in DECC

Understanding the climate system

Reducing energy demand

Decarbonising the energy system

- Modelling the energy system for 2050 and beyond
- Developing smart grids and energy storage, including seasonal heat storage
- Assessing and assuring energy security in the transition to a low-carbon future, including enhanced oil and gas extraction

Decision-making when Science is Uncertain



- Science can never provide absolute certainty
- Decisions are always made under conditions of uncertainty and incomplete information
- A number of Government reports have stressed the need for risk-based approaches to decision making

RISK = PROBABILITY OF EVENT x CONSEQUENCES OF EVENT

Our Role



To be effective, we need to have:

- An 'intelligent customer' capability to commission and interpret research results for policy development
- A 'knowledge broker' capability to bring external science, engineering and technical innovation to bear on climate and energy policies
- Increased scientific and technical understanding

The Standard 'Bad News'



- No evidence for climate change it's all a myth
- No evidence for man-made climate change
- Climate change is down to natural processes, we should adapt as best we can
- Climate change is happening but the science is too
 uncertain to tell us by how much; and so
- There is no good reason to act now
- Climate change is a slow process and we can engineer solutions when we need to



So, How Do We Try To Convince the Public & Our Government Policy Makers?

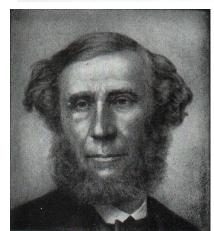
The Current (Logical) Approach:
A Short and Simple Story



Greenhouse gases warm the Earth

- 1827 Jean-Baptiste Fourier first recognises warming effect of greenhouse gases
- 1860 John Tyndall first measures the absorption of infrared radiation by carbon dioxide and water vapour



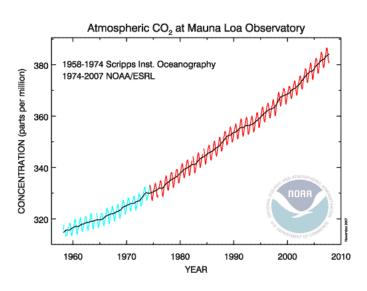




Humans are increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases

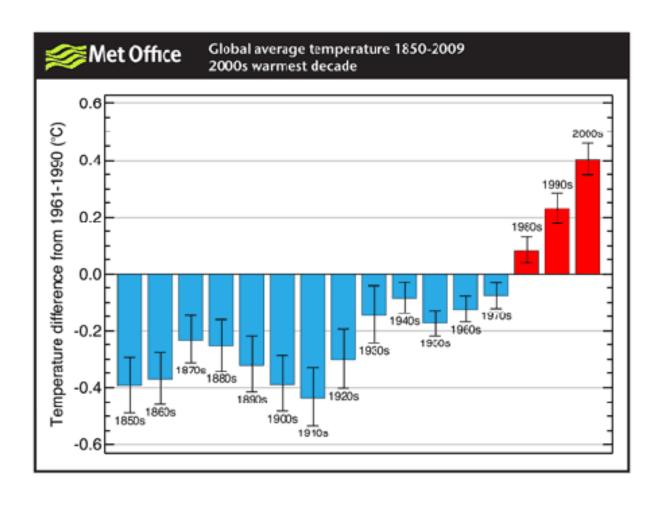
- 1769 James Watt patents his steam engine, marking onset of the Industrial Revolution
- 1957 Keeling starts to measure atmospheric CO₂ concentration in Hawaii
- 2000s Isotope analysis shows CO₂ in the air carries the signature of fossil fuels



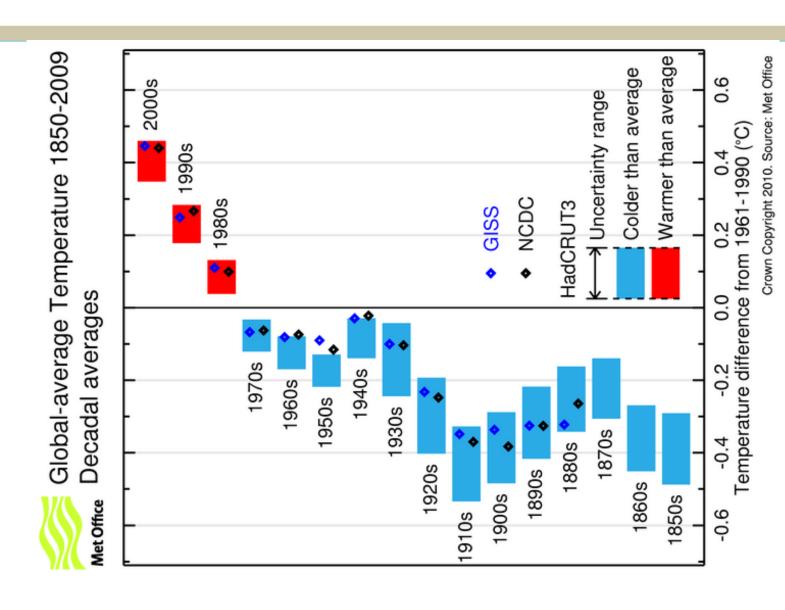




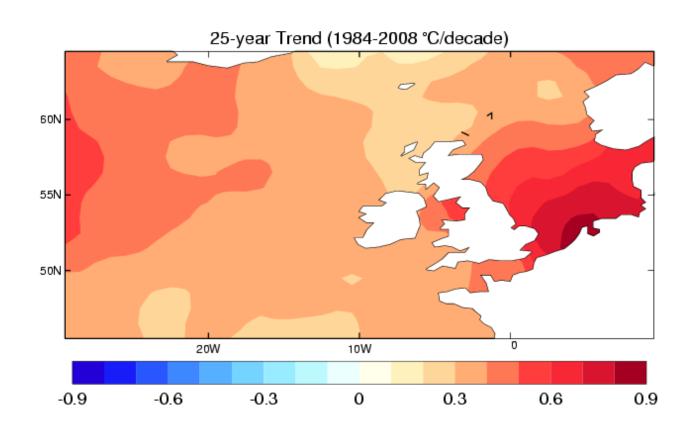
We've observed the warming, noted the evidence....





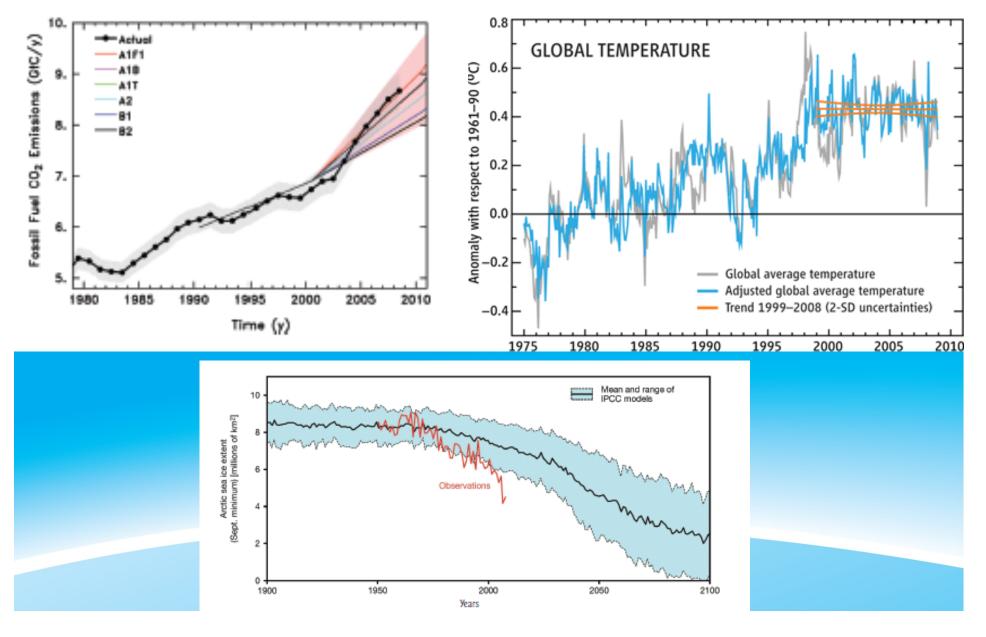






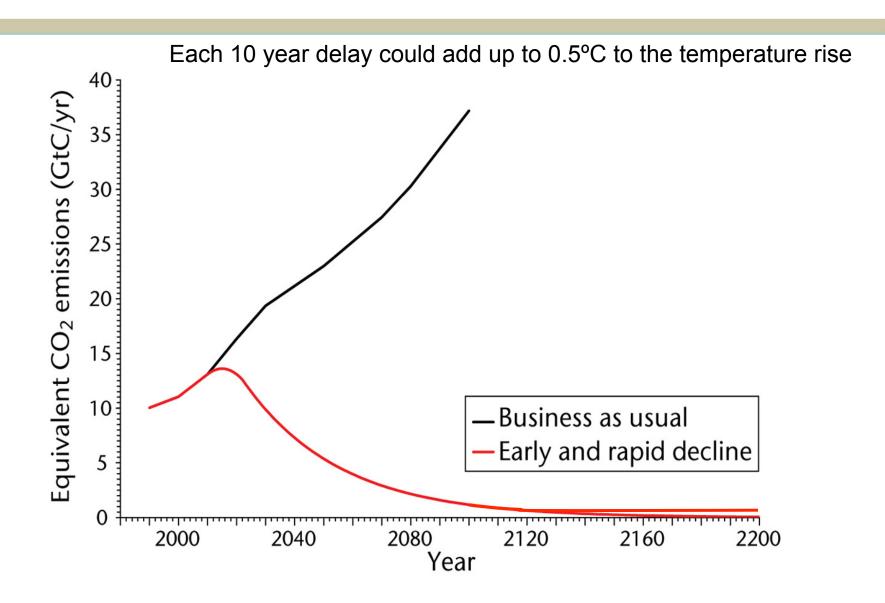
What has happened ...





What Scale of Change is Required?





Engaging Policy is All About Delivering Clear Messages



Are These Clear Enough?

- 1990 ... 'Global temperature has increased by between 0.3° and 0.6°C over the last hundred years ... this warming is broadly consistent with predictions of climate models, but it is also of the same magnitude as natural climate variability.'
- 1996 ... 'The balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate'
- 2001 ... 'Most of the observed warming over the last fifty years is likely to have been due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions'
- 2007 ... 'Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations.'

At What Point Would You Act?

But These Are Not 100% Effective



Sensible, but

In my opinion, this is not working well at the moment

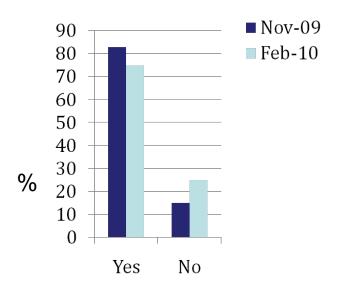
Humans aren't rational creatures, there'll always be committed, well organised sceptics, and there'll always be 'events'

.... Climategate, IPCC 'errors', unpronounceable volcanoes, cold winters, blizzards, ...

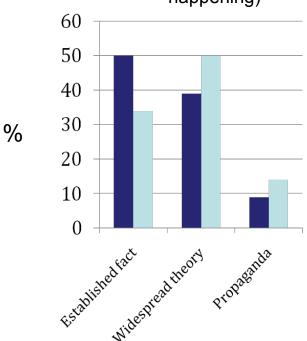
Polls Show Declining Confidence



Is climate change happening?



That climate change is 'largely man-made' (of those who agreed it is happening)



Two U.K. Polls

- In February, people were more likely to say climate change was not happening (25%, only 17% before)
- Of those who accepted climate change was happening, fewer believed it was man made. The number saying that it's 'established fact' that climate change is mostly man made dropped from 50% to 34%.
- More were likely to say 'it's a widespread theory, but not conclusively proven that's column two up from 39% to 50%

Climate Science in the Media



Climate sceptics claim leaked emails are evidence of collusion among scientists (The Guardian, 11/2009)

100 Reasons why global warming is natural (Daily Mail, 12/2009)

New errors in IPCC climate change report (*The Telegraph*, 2/2010)

NASA Data Worse Than Climate-Gate Data, Space Agency Admits (Fox News, 3/2010)

The River



- Exceptions and Rules (Economist, 4th August)
 The Horns of a Dilemma
- The 2009 2010 'Cold Winter'
 - Used to downplay evidence of global warming and argue that it 'wasn't happening'
 - In response climate scientists, the news media and policy advisers said that 'individual events aren't evidence of overall climate trends'
 - But globally, the 2009 2010 NH winter was warm, not cold
 - However, a Media consensus was formed
 - Don't talk about individual events evincing global warming
 - Now, after the 'heat wave summer'; are we hoist with out own petard
 - The Economist concluded that the Media and the Public:
 - 'lack the subtlety to do any better'
 - We still rely on Scientists and Policy Makers to educate the Media



Conclusion

People see climate change only when it's in their own back yard

Our lack of robust near-real time event attribution is a mote in the eye of climate change action