

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS & OUR CITIES



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#1

Largest climate & energy program for local government

101 Member councils

Representing

11+ million Australians



THE IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5°C





BURNING OF FOSSIL FUELS IS DRIVING DRAMATIC CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE SYSTEM



CO₂ now at 411 ppm Human activities have caused 1°C warming compared to pre-industrial (range 0.8-1.2°C)



Data Source:

NASA GISS, GISTEMP Land-Ocean Temperature Index (LOTI), ERSSTv5, 1200km smoothing

https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/ Average of monthly temperature anomalies. GISTEMP base period 1951-1980. Video license: CC-BY-4.0 Antti Lipponen (@anttilip)



RAPIDLY RISING TEMPERATURES

1910 - 2016



Annual global temperature anomalies to 2016, relative to the global annual average temperature for the 20th century (1901-2000). Data from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).



RAPIDLY RISING TEMPERATURES





2 x no. extreme hot days now compared to 1960s

 Heatwaves kill more people in Australia than any other climate-related event

HEATWAVES





MARINE HEATWAVES



2016: worst ever bleaching event worldwide, including GBR (175 x more likely due to climate change)
SSTs 1-2°C higher than long-term average
GBR bleached again in 2017

MARINE HEATWAVES





BUSHFIRES



Bushfire seasons longer, more severe since 1970s

BUSHFIRES





DROUGHTS AND EXTREME RAINFALL



Water cycle intensifying
Droughts in SE & SW becoming more severe
Rainfall events more intense

DROUGHTS AND EXTREME RAINFALL





STORMS



- Storms more energetic due to additional heat and moisture in atmosphere
- By 2100 severe thunderstorm days could increase 30% in Sydney

STORMS





ECOSYSTEMS



Loss of species Degradation of ecosystem function

Cons





COASTAL FLOODING





NOAA Global Mean Sea Level (GMSL) Scenarios for 2100

- Rate of sea level rise tripled since 1990s
- 0.5m rise over next 100 years
- Collapse of Antarctic ice shelves ~2-2.5m by 2100
- 1/100 yr storm surge/flooding event \rightarrow 1/10
 - years

COASTAL FLOODING



- Produce 70% global emissions
- 60% energy consumption
- Climate-related risks threaten \$123 bn p.a (Lloyd's City Risk Index 2015-2025)





AUSTRALIA IS ONE OF THE MOST VULNERABLE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

But risks substantially reduced if temperature stabilizes at 1.5°C compared to 2°C or higher



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1.5 AND 2°C WARMING







Impacts and risks for selected natural, managed and human systems



DIRECT IMPACTS



Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every five years



1.5 °C



2 °C

2.6x WORSE

10x

WORSE

.06м

MORE

2°C Impacts

SEA-ICE-FREE ARCTIC Number of ice-free summers

SEA LEVEL RISE Amount of sea level rise by 2100

AT LEAST 1 EVERY 100 YEARS



AT LEAST 1 EVERY 10 YEARS



SPECIES

SPECIES LOSS: VERTEBRATES Vertebrates that lose at least half of their range

SPECIES LOSS: PLANTS Plants that lose at least half of their range

SPECIES LOSS: INSECTS

Insects that lose at least half of their range



2 °C 8% 16% 18%

2°C Impacts



2x WORSE

3x

WORSE

LAND

ECOSYSTEMS Amount of Earth's land area where ecosystems will shift to a new biome

PERMAFROST Amount of Arctic permafrost that will thaw

CROP YIELDS Reduction in maize harvests in tropics





2 °C







2°C Impacts







OCEANS

1.5 °C

2 °C

2°C Impacts

CORAL REEFS Further decline in coral reefs

FISHERIES Decline in marine fisheries





Probability of keeping to 1.5°C?



2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS



Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies









PATHWAYS TO I.5°C

- Require far-reaching and historically unprecedented transformations of energy, land, urban, and industrial systems in the next 20 years
- All achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by mid-century
- All rapidly reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), especially methane and black carbon
- Annual investment in energy system needed ~USD \$2.4 trillion
- Almost all achieve net negative emissions by end of century
- All rely on CO₂ removal (CDR) technology such as.....



NEGATIVE EMISSIONS TECHNOLOGIES



Oxford University



WHAT WE DO NOW MATTERS



CLIMATE

Meanwhile, back home....





THE AUSTRALIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY RACE:

2018 SCORE CARD



https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/states-renewable-energy/

		% Renewable energy (2017)	Capacity per cap (kw/cap)	% solar households	Renewable energy targets	Net zero emissions targets	Highlights
TAS	۲	87.4	0.7	14	100% by 2022	Net zero by 2050	Highest proportion of renewable electricity. Achieved net zero emissions.
ACT	۲	46.2	1.1	14	100% by 2020	Net zero by 2050	On track to meet renewable energy target.
SA	۲	43.4	1.1	32	-	Net zero by 2050	On track for 73% renewables by 2020.
VIC	₿	13.6	0.3	16	25% by 2020 40% by 2025	Net zero by 2050	Completed Australia's largest renewable energy reverse auction.
QLD	B	7.1	0.1	33	50% by 2030	Net zero by 2050	Highest proportion of solar households. Largest number of projects under construction.
ทรพ	©	12.6	0.2	18	3 .	Net zero by 2050	Strong pipeline of renewable energy projects with planning approval.
NT	©	3.0	0.1	14	50% by 2030	+	50% renewable energy target by 2030.
WA	©	7.5	0.2	27	(2	-	Only state with no renewable energy target or net zero emissions target.





TAS: 100% ACT: 100% by 2020 SA: 50% by 2025 QLD: 50% by 2030 NT: 50% by 2030 VIC: 40% by 2025 NSW and WA: no hard targets.

STATE TARGETS



SO WHERE ARE WE AT?

On the plus side:

- We have unprecedented opportunities to build a strong, sustainable economy powered by clean energy
- Cities and regional centres have a critical role to play
- Decisions made in the next 2-3 years will determine the health of our future

But to be realistic:

• We need to plan for a future of at least 2°C and the impacts that come with this









