

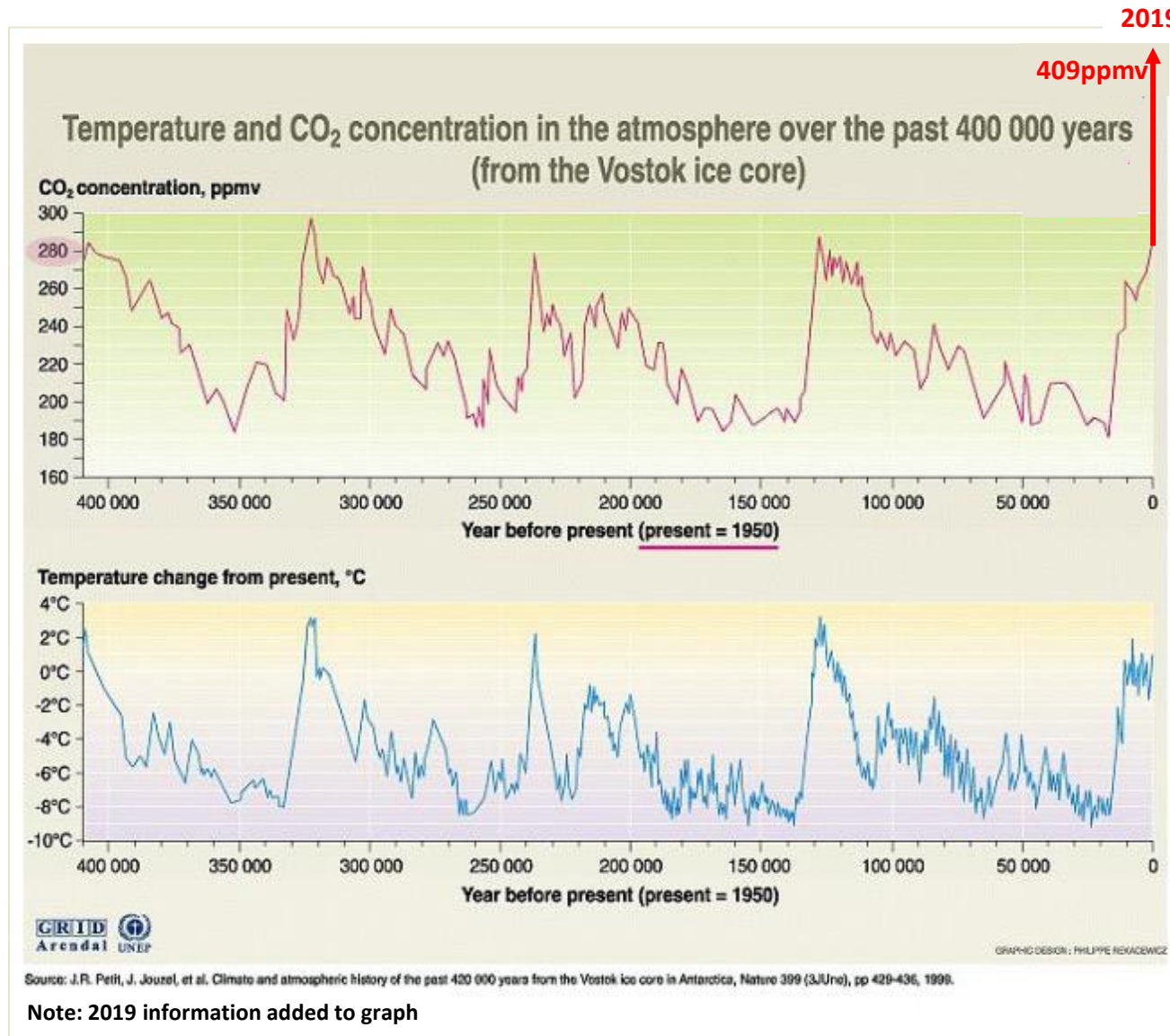
Climate Change – status quo

29th April 2019

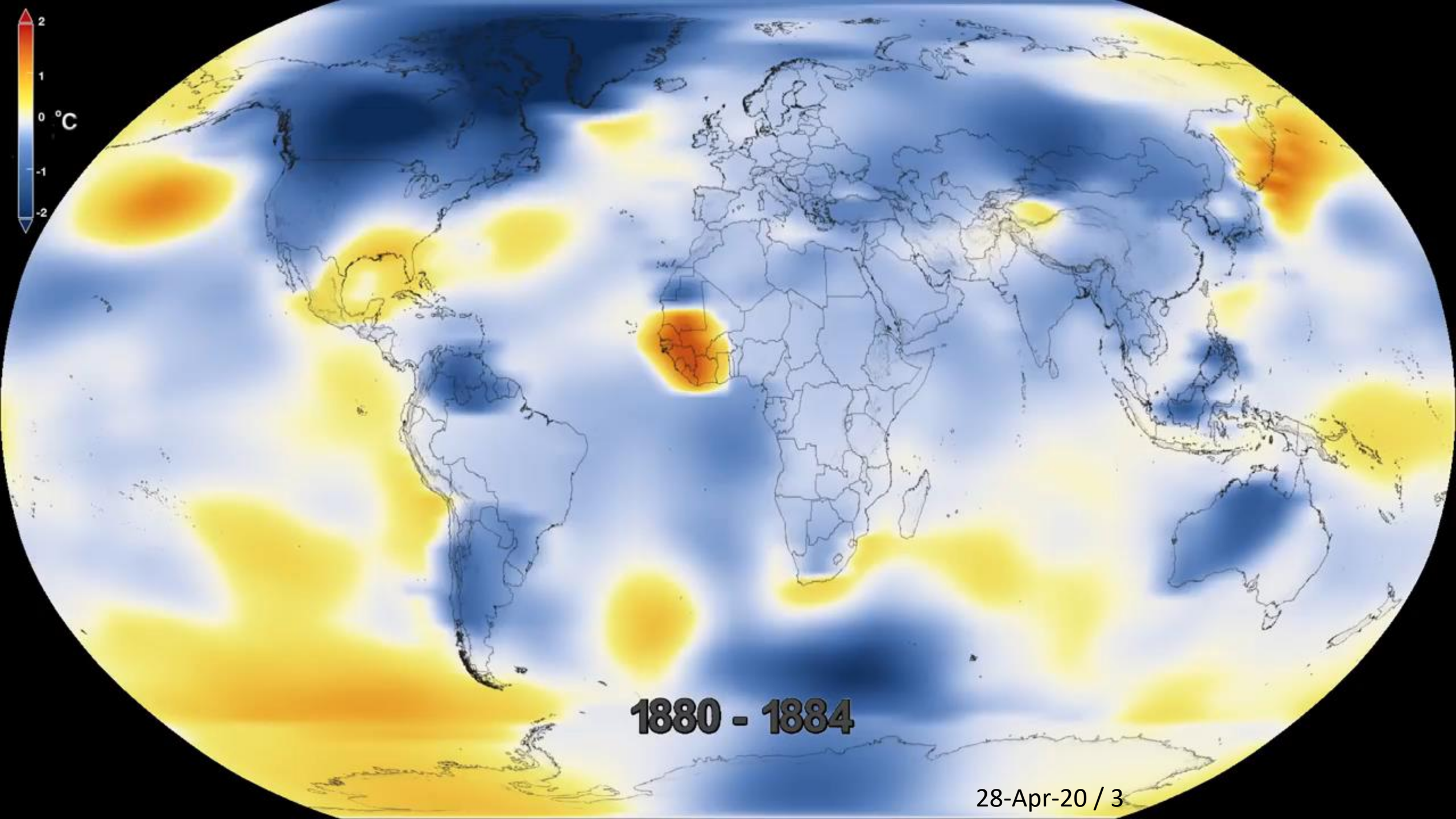
Tanzeed Alam
Managing Director, Earth Matters Consulting

<https://youtu.be/idrA1KxbkuM>

CO₂ concentrations are now at levels way beyond natural boundaries experienced by the planet and this is due to human activities.



1. There is a strong relationship between levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere & global temperature increase.
2. This natural relationship and cycle goes back over 800,000 years, a period spanning 8 ice ages.
3. Temperatures are also increasing, with records being set repeatedly.



1880 - 1884

Economic benefits of early action outweigh the costs of climate change and can bring major benefits for economies

Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (2006) stated: the costs of avoiding climate change (1-2% of GDP) are much less than the costs of climate change (5-20% of GDP)

Global losses from meteorological and hydrological events are increasing, so taking early action to reduce impacts and adapt are in everyone's economic interests.

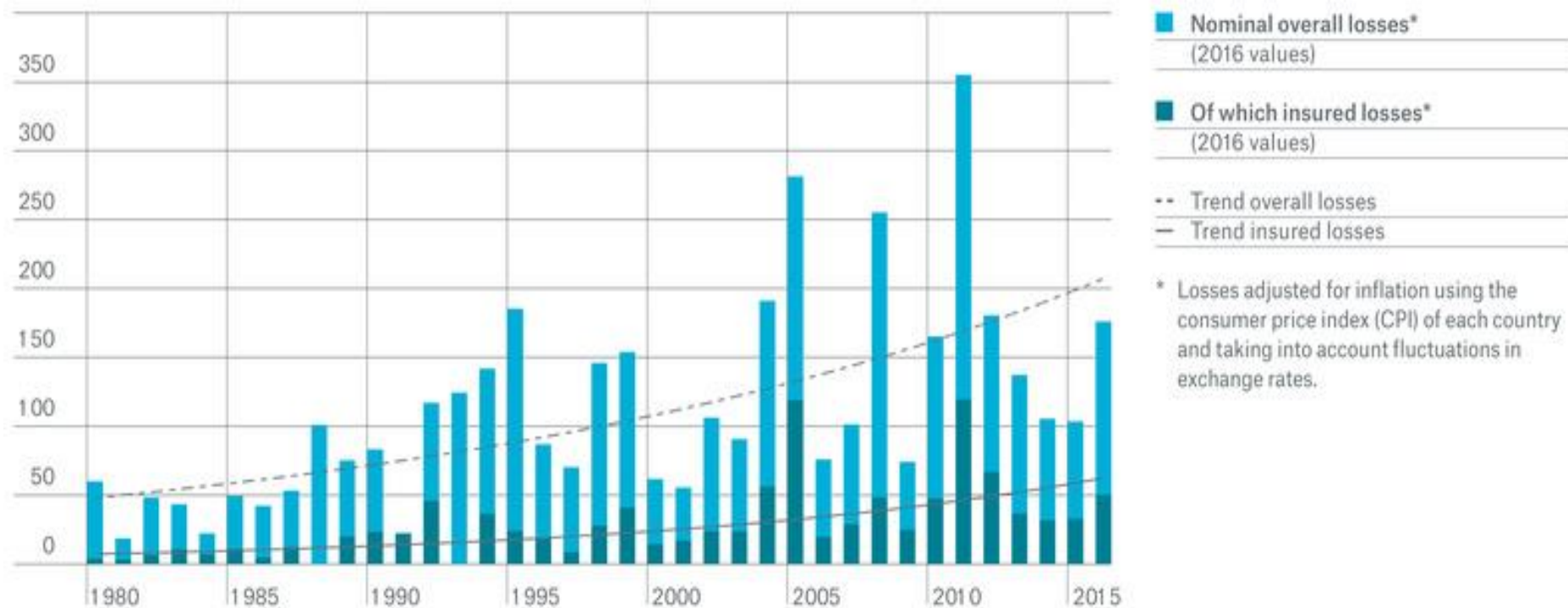


Figure from Munich RE. Natural Disasters. The Year in figures – Global. <https://www.munichre.com/topics-online/en/2017/topics-geo/overview-natural-catastrophe-2016>

Future temperature, sea salinity, acidity & sea level rise, extreme events in the Arabian Gulf

- Strong scientific agreement that future average temperatures in the UAE will increase by around 2°C by the middle of this century (compared to 1986-2005 levels)
- Change in salinity due to changes in precipitation, evaporation and runoff as well as ocean circulation.
- The **Arabian Gulf is already becoming increasingly acidic** at a faster rate than most other oceanic waters around the world and this is likely to increase in the future.
- Sea level rise: 0.26 m and 0.98 m by the end of the century (vs. 1986-2005 baseline), upper estimates of between 1.8 and 9 m SLR by 2100
- Growing **risk for 'grey swan' cyclones to hit the UAE** – a reference to their low-likelihood but high impact – generating storm surges of between 4-7 meters in Dubai.



COP21



KEY OUTCOMES

On December 12th 2015, representatives from 195 countries and the EU, gathered in Paris for the 21st United Nations Climate Change Conference, known simply as COP21, reached a universal agreement on global climate action.

A new Ecometrica paper about the outcomes of COP21 goes into more detail on the full results of the conference - however, the five key elements of the agreement can be found below:



1.5°

Mitigation:
Ambitious 1.5 degree temperature rise limit.



\$100bn

Financing:
Unlocking a minimum of 100 billion dollars per year from 2020 onward.



Adaptation: Response to already existing impacts of climate change.



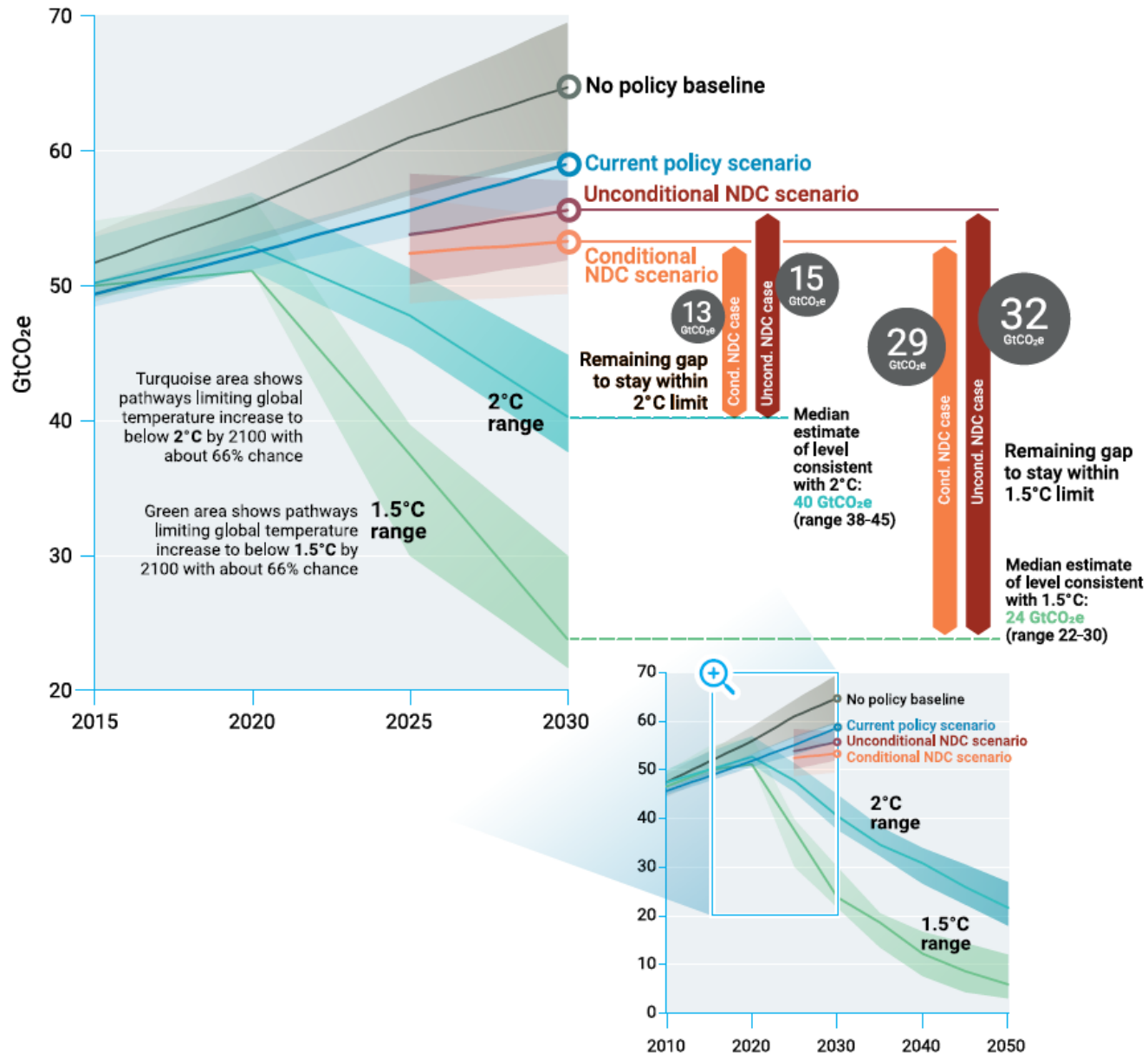
Capacity Building: Global cooperation-knowledge and technologies transfer.



Transparency: On both the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.

A full version of the paper is available online at:
www.ecometrica.com/blog

Current global commitments mean we are not in line to meet the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, instead heading for a world that will warm by 3-4°C this century



1. If all NDCs are implemented, we overshoot Paris goals, with 3-4°C warming this century

2. Emissions:
 2016 emissions = 50GtCo₂e
 NDCs (2030) = 53-56GtCO₂e
 1.5°C (2030) = 24GtCO₂e
 Gap = 29-32GtCO₂e

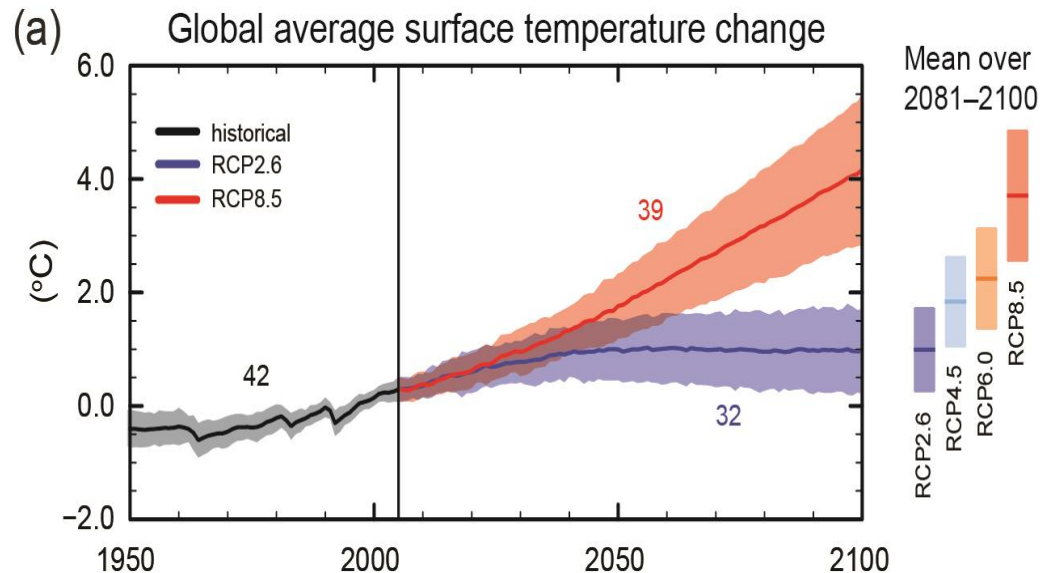
3. To limit warming to 1.5°C, the latest IPCC report states we need net zero emissions by 2050.

Source:

Figure: UNEP Emissions Gap 2018 report
 IPCC 1.5 degrees report (2018)

Manging climate change requires a twin-track approach

- However successful we are with climate change mitigation (reduction of GHG emissions), we are faced with 40+ years of unavoidable climate change and centuries of sea level rise
- We have to reduce emissions (mitigate) AND adapt to inevitable climate change:
 - **Adaptation:** The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects
 - **Resilience:** The capacity of a system to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding to maintain its essential functions



UAE context: government policy and drivers are increasingly geared towards addressing climate change and present a unique opportunity for companies to create new business value



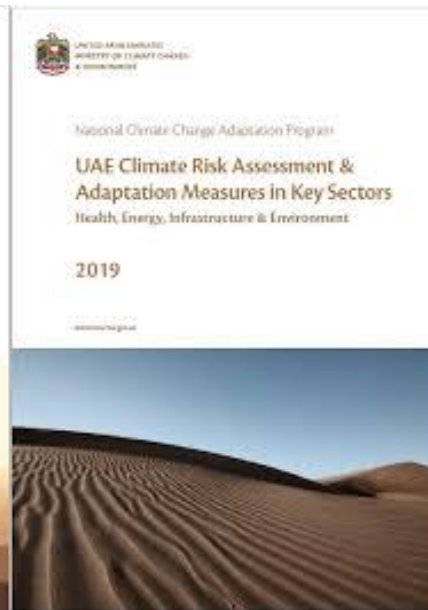
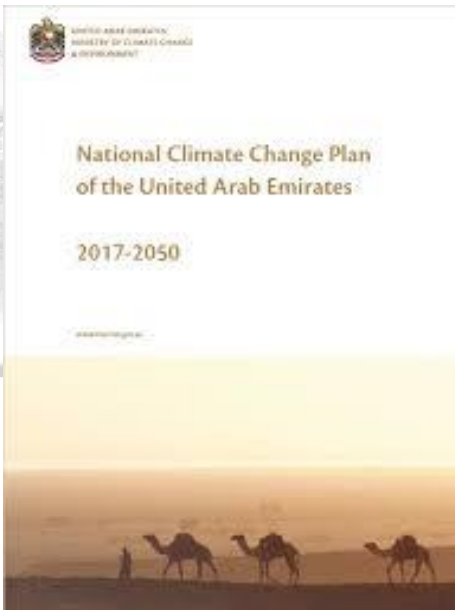
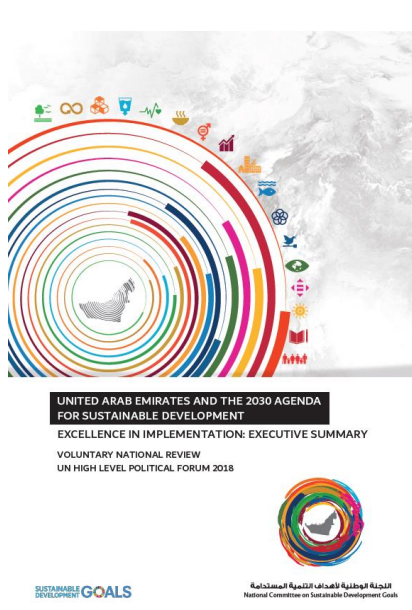
“Setting the year 2030 to achieve the SDGs is only the beginning. The UAE’s commitment to achieve sustainable development is at the heart of the country’s national plans...”

H.E. Reem Al-Hashimy, Minister of State for International Cooperation, Chairwoman of the UAE National Committee on SDGs

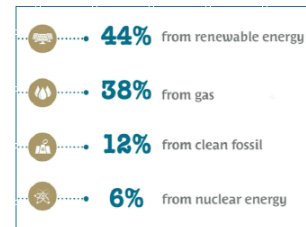


“The private sector will play a critical role in advancing the UAE’s economic diversification agenda by strengthening the market for environmental goods and services. It is in the best interests of the private sector to tackle climate change as the expected impacts may affect their bottom line.”

H.E. Dr Thani Al Zeyoudi, Minister of Climate Change & Environment (taken from UAE Climate Change Plan 2017-2050)



The Final Solution: National Energy Strategy 2050



25-50%

The plan will increase the contribution of clean energy 25-50% by 2050

70%

Will reduce carbon emissions resulting from the power generating process by 70%

40%

Improve energy efficiency by 40% by the middle of the century

6%



Annual growth in demand for energy stands at 6%

AED 700 BN

Savings resulting in AED 700 billion worth



UAE context – transportation, oil and gas transformation

Manufacturer and vehicle commercial name: <small>إسم الصانع والاسم التجاري للمركبة:</small>	
Model Year: <small>سنة الصنع:</small>	Engine Size: <small>سعة المحرك:</small>
Vehicle Type: <small>نوع المركبة:</small>	
Fuel Economy <small>اقتصاد الوقود</small>	
15.3 10.2	Excellent <small>ممتاز</small> Very Good <small>جيد جداً</small> Good <small>جيد</small> Average <small>متوسط</small> Poor <small>سيئ</small> Very Poor <small>سيئ جداً</small>
	Fuel Type: <small>نوع الوقود:</small> <input type="text"/> Fuel Economy: <small>اقتصاد الوقود:</small> كم/لتر <input type="text"/> Km/L
إزالة أو تغطية أو تخريب هذه البطاقة قبل البيع يعرض للملاحقة القانونية Removing, Covering or damaging of this label before sale is punishable by law	
	

GCC Fuel Economy Label in place

KSA CAFÉ Standard for Light Duty Vehicles (2016-2020) in place – SASO



UAE Electric Vehicles Accelerators Programme (launched 2017)

- 10% govt procurement
- Green loans
- No registration fee years
- Free charging for 2 years
- 42,000 in Dubai by 2030

GCC with cheapest solar in the world with potential to produce green hydrogen for use in transport, estimated to cost as low as \$1.75/kg



Climate-related financial disclosure by oil and gas companies: implementing the TCFD recommendations



WBCSD, Eni, Equinor, Shell & Total (no UAE oil companies)

Some businesses in the UAE are also increasingly taking action



- Developer measuring GHG emissions and reporting on achievements compared to design
- EUI 97kWh/m³ (39% lower than conventional villas)

UAE Council on Climate Change & Environment

- 26 members from federal and local governments and private sector
- Private sector: top level representation from major local companies (e.g. Al Ghurair, Al Habtoor, Majid Al Futtaim)



- Renewable energy targets
- 37% absolute operational carbon and water footprint reduction target for each Operating Company by 2022.

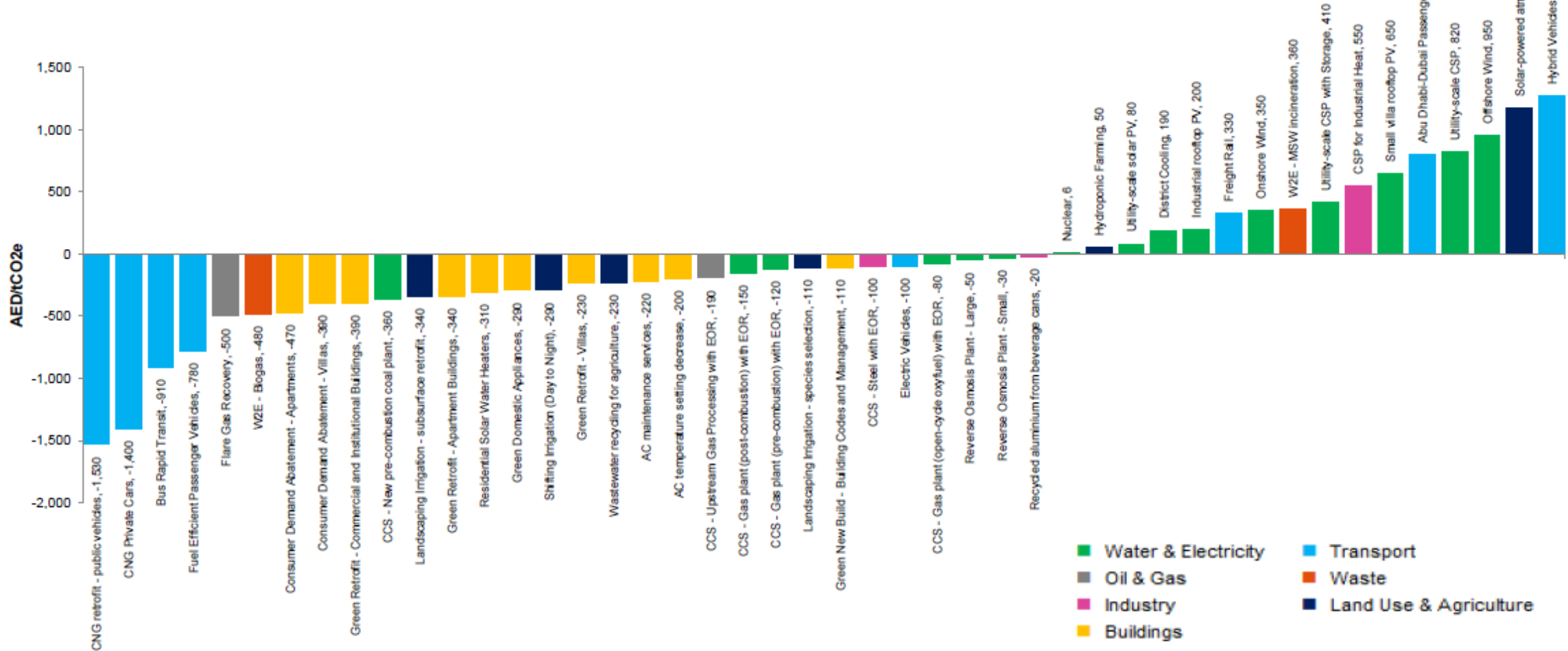


- Reporting scopes 1 & 2 GHG emissions to CDP
- Green bonds
- Equator principles



UAE GHG Abatement Cost Curve 2021

The **UAE GHG Abatement Cost Curve** below shows each Abatement Lever considered across all sectors of the UAE Economy – ranked by their relative attractiveness in terms of cost per ton of CO₂ Abated (in UAE dirham). Colours indicate which economic sector the abatement lever refers to.



Source: GGI & UAE Gov (2013) UAE GHG Abatement Cost Analysis – in support of the UAE national strategy for green growth

Transition Risks

Risk	Description	Example
Policy & Regulatory	The risk from emerging regulation aimed at addressing climate change or litigation risk	Carbon pricing (globally 52 programmes) has cost implications for many industries, including car and industrial manufacturing, mining, oil and gas. It also has implications for the demand for carbon-intensive products and services, and sector revenues.
Technology	The risk from emerging technologies aimed at supporting the global low carbon transition	Innovations and technological progress (e.g. in renewable energy or electric vehicles) will have implications for the business models of many companies in related sectors, reducing costs of electricity production or increasing capital or research and development expenditure as companies look to compete and respond.
Market	the risk from shifting supply and demand curves as economies react to climate change	As the costs of renewable energy drop, the world has seen a corresponding increase in its adoption. In 2015, renewables represented 54% of all new capacity installed globally – the first time it has pulled ahead of fossil fuels.
Reputation	The risks of damage to brand value and loss of customer base from shifting public sentiment about climate change	A global movement has seen commitments from investors responsible for \$5 trillion to pledge divestment from fossil fuel companies in one way or another. This could contribute to a reduction in capital available for such companies.

Explicit carbon-pricing instruments can raise revenue efficiently because they help overcome a key market failure: the climate externality. This is gathering global momentum...

KEY STATISTICS ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL CARBON PRICING INITIATIVE(S)

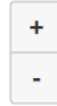
52 Carbon Pricing initiatives implemented or scheduled for implementation

46 National Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

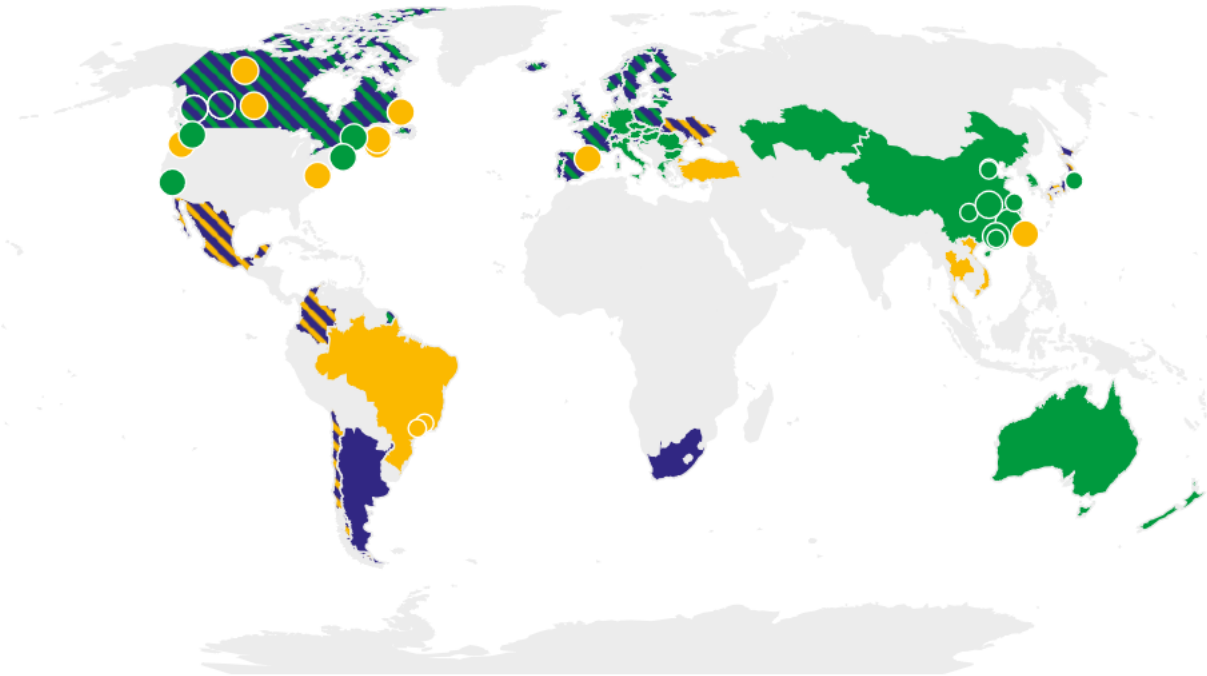
24 Subnational Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

In 2018, these initiatives would cover **11 GtCO₂e**, representing **19.5%** of global GHG emissions

Total value (US\$ Bn) of carbon pricing initiatives in 2018



Summary map of regional, national and subnational carbon pricing initiatives



- ETS implemented or scheduled for implementation
- ETS or carbon tax under consideration
- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled for implementation
- ETS and carbon tax implemented or scheduled
- ETS implemented or scheduled, tax under consideration
- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled, ETS under consideration

Carbon-price level consistent with achieving the Paris temperature target needs to be at least US\$40–80/tCO₂ by 2020 and US\$50–100/tCO₂ by 2030

Source: High Level Commission on Carbon Pricing report (2017) & website

Sustainable Development Advisory Services

Clients:	Specialist areas:	Specialist geographies:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Private sector companies ✧ Government entities ✧ Non-governmental and social impact organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Climate change ✧ Energy & environment ✧ Partnerships for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Gulf Cooperation Council countries ✧ Middle East region

Strategy, policy and communications advice

Insight and analysis to **support informed decision-making** and policy implementation
 Building **consensus around policies**, eliciting feedback from key stakeholders, and raising the profile of priority issues
 Advice on **communication methods**, including reports, briefings, presentations and public information materials

Project management

Oversight and coordination of multi-disciplinary teams to ensure the delivery of high-quality projects
 Identification, engagement and **influence of major stakeholders**, using in-depth knowledge of key players in the region
Transfer of skills and knowledge to client teams

Designing and facilitating events

Tailoring **coherent and action-oriented agendas**
 Sourcing and **briefing speakers**, identifying participants, leading discussions and summarising the outcomes

Capacity building and training

Assessing clients' current capacities to implement their sustainable development strategies
 Designing and delivering **bespoke and innovative training activities** to fill any gaps

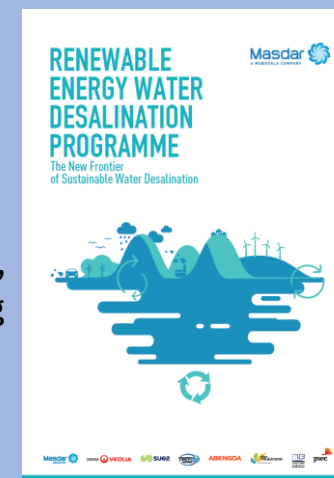
Selected Projects & Clients



Preparing a report on Masdar's renewable energy desalination programme and creation of strategic reports on commercial deployment and how to secure future of the site as an innovation park.



Managing the assessments for the [Zayed Sustainability Prize](#), for Masdar and UAE leaders/sponsors of the prize. Managing delivery team including assessment of entries and providing technical content to facilitate decision-making on prize winners.



Developing [Dubai's climate change adaptation strategy](#), in support of Deltares, Dubai Municipality and the Executive Council of Dubai, as part of Dubai's commitment to the global C40 Cities Network. Leading development of climate change risk and adaptation assessment for energy, food security and financial services for Dubai as well as local stakeholder engagement and capacity building.



Selected Projects & Clients



Conducting study ‘Engaging the Private Sector in a Sustainable Blue Economy for the UAE’.

Designing and delivering a climate change research and learning programme for fifty [DEWA employees](#) and university students.

Editing and reviewing a major renewable energy report (in press) and a greenhouse gas inventory report for ‘the Sustainable City’, developed by Diamond Developers.



Co-authored a peer reviewed working paper: ‘Engaging Gulf Non-state and Subnational Actors in Implementing the Paris Agreement’. The study puts forward a series of action-oriented recommendations for both GCC non-state and subnational actors and governments.



Thank you!

Further information:

Tanzeed@earth-matters.net

+ 971 4 368 0892