# Below 2C? Where is the cutting edge? Sonja Vermeulen, Galway, April 2017







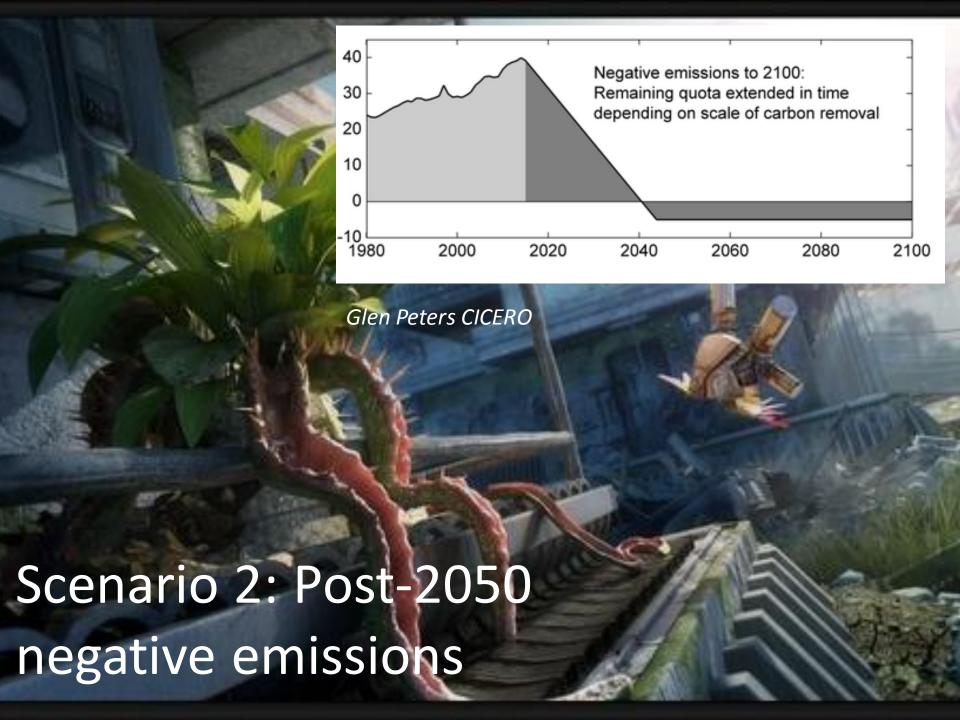
## Paris Agreement

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015



Limit average global surface temperature rise to "well below 2C" above pre-industrial levels

#### Scenario 1: Emissions reductions Can emit about 210GtCQ from 2016 for a 66% chance at 1.5C Constant emissions: Remaining quota used by 2021 http://folk.uio.no/glen Mitigation without carbon removal: 20 Cumulative emissions Remaining quota used by 2026 (1870-2015)2037GtCQ Glen Peters CICERO



### Speculative –ve emissions technologies

#### Marine micro-algae:

Greene et al 2016 Oceonography

Direct air capture, enhanced weathering: Smith et al 2016 NCC

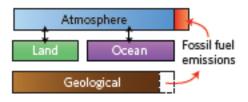
#### Ocean fertilisation:

Harrison 2017 ERL

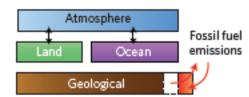
Carbon capture and utilisation: MacDowell et al 2017 NCC

Biochar: Smith 2016 GCB

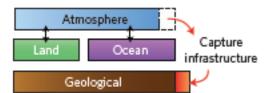
a Fossil fuel energy



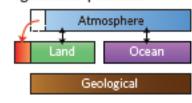
Carbon capture and storage (CCS)



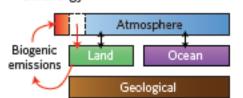
Direct air capture (DAC)



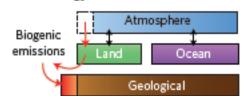
§ Afforestation/changed agricultural practices



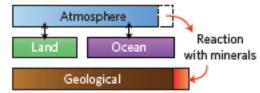
b Bioenergy



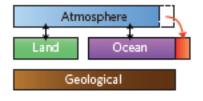
d Bioenergy + CCS (BECCS)



f Enhanced weathering



h Ocean fertilization/alkalinization



## Top –ve emissions technology = BECCS (bioenergy, carbon capture & storage)



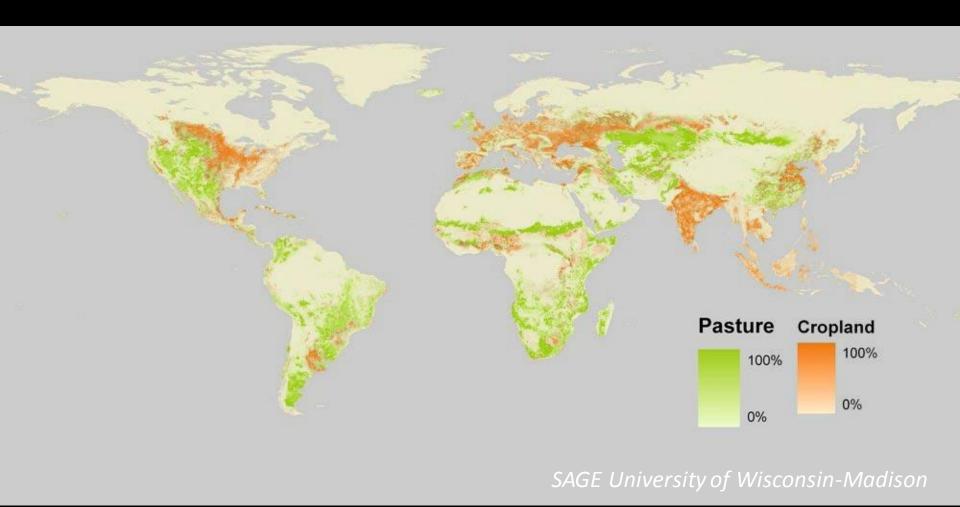
Matter et al 2016 Science

## One new CCS plant completed every working day for the next 70 years



Skuce 2016 Bulletin of Atomic Scientists

## Growing on 430-580 million hectares i.e. 1/3 of world's arable land



### Questions for CCAFS-type work?



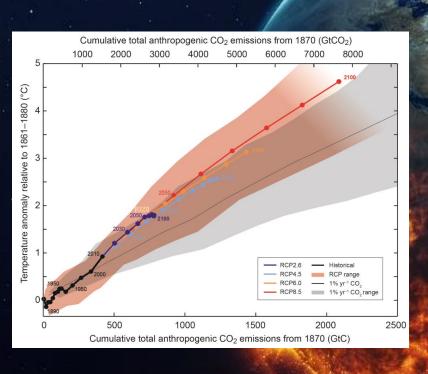
Better land use & productivity estimates for BECCS? Where? At what cost?

Implications for smallholders, social equity, food security?

Governance, land rights, private sector, economies of scale?

Co-benefits and trade-offs? Biodiversity, water, energy?

## Scenario 3: Adapt to a 4-5 C world



**IPCC AR5** 

### Final words: paradigm shift?

