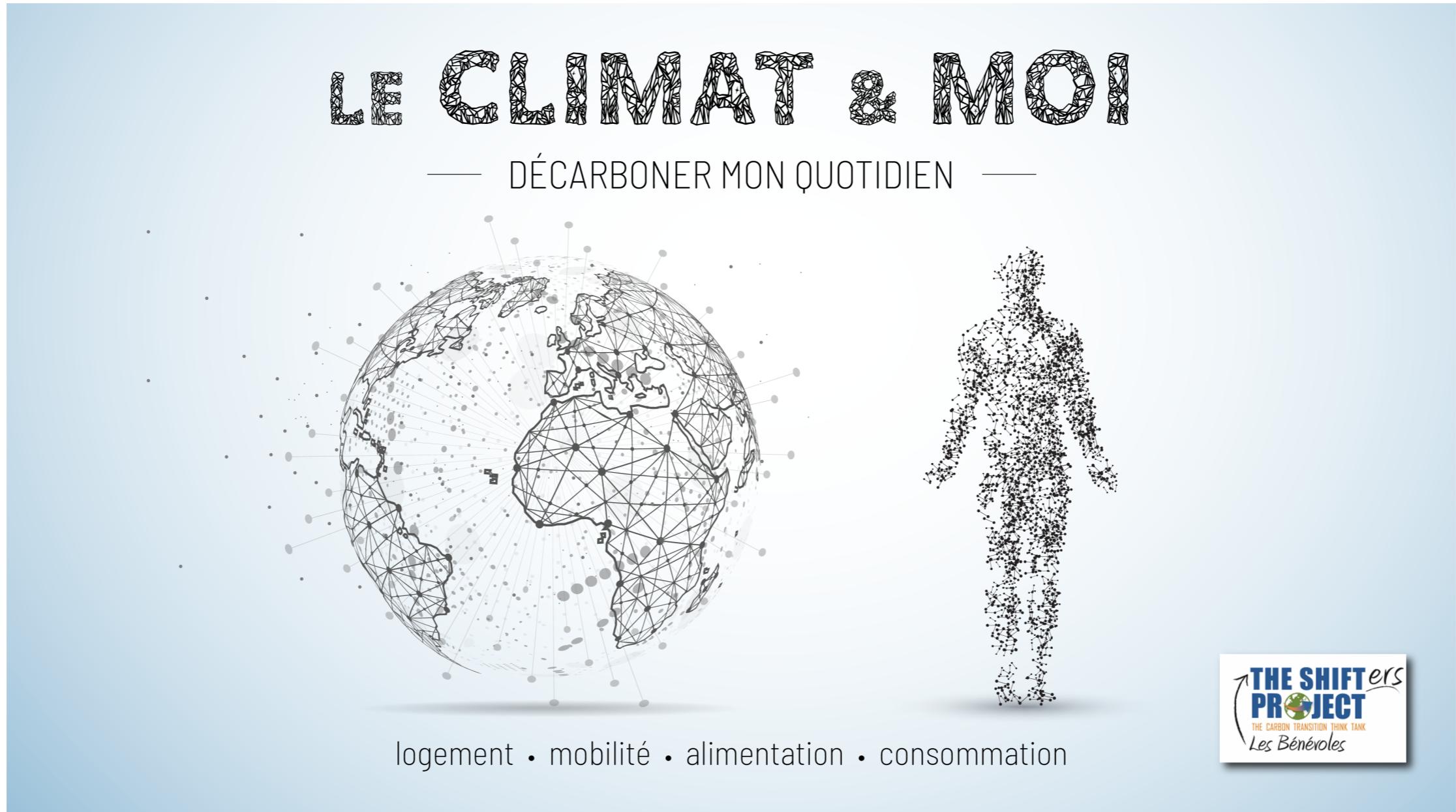


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Lecture 1



Credits: <https://theshiftproject.org/equipe/#benevoles>

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Credits:

This lecture is mainly based on:

- Sustainable development & Transition given at the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL LEPL 1804). Professors: Bol David; Jeanmart Hervé; Luis Alconero Patricia; Marichal Xavier; Raskin Jean-Pierre;
- Sustainability development bachelor & lecture of Liège University. Professor: Aurore Degré.
- Jean-Marc Jancovici blog

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Lecture 1

Goals

Define sustainable development

What are the sustainable development goals ?

Define the perimeter of the course ENVT 3065 Sustainability Challenges

Energy

Rebound effect

Sustainability challenges

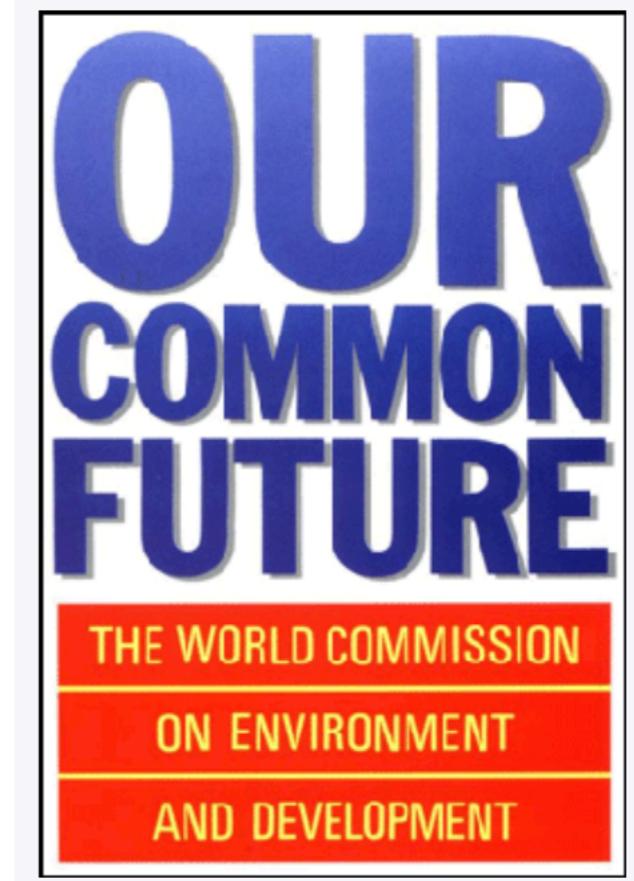
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Sustainable development

Our Common Future also known as the Brundtland Report, was published on October 1987 by the United Nations through the Oxford University Press.

The report defined '**sustainable development**' as "*Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*".



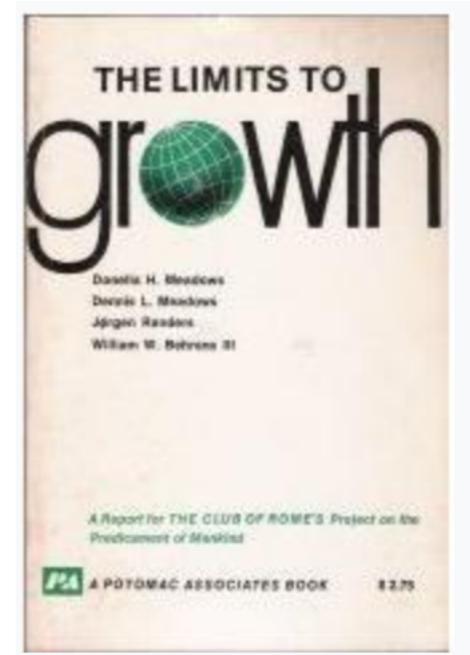
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Sustainable development

The limits to growth is a 1972 report on the exponential economic and population growth with a finite supply of resources, **studied by computer simulation.**

Commissioned by the Club of Rome, the findings of the study were first presented at international gatherings in Moscow and Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1971. The report's authors are *Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jørgen Randers, and William W. Behrens III*, representing a team of 17 researchers.



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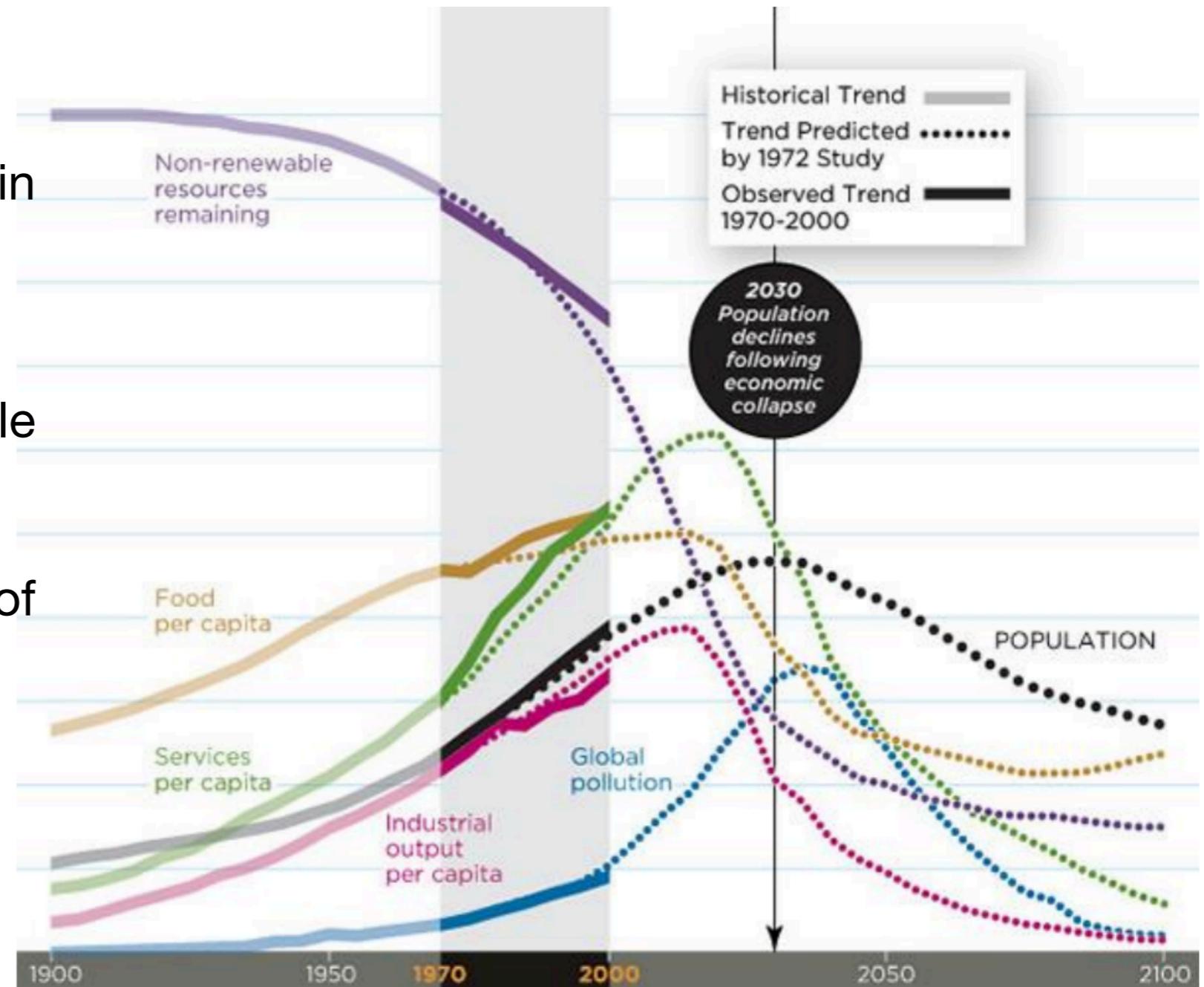
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Sustainable development

1970 - 2000: the data are in line with the model!

Major trends:

- depletion of non-renewable resources
- malnutrition
- increase in the quality of services
- rapid population growth
- accelerated industrialization
- deteriorated environment



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Sustainable development: planetary boundaries

The planetary boundaries concept presents a set of **nine planetary boundaries** within which humanity can continue to develop and thrive for generations to come.



Credits: J. Lokrantz/Azote
based on Steffen et al. 2015.

[https://www.stockholmresilience.org/
research/planetary-boundaries.html](https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries.html)

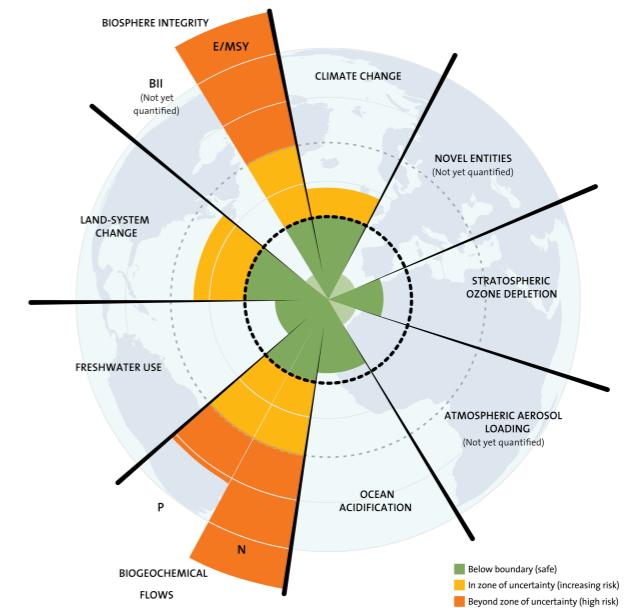
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Sustainable development: planetary boundaries

To go further:

Johan Rockström introduces the Planetary Boundaries framework at TED Global 2010.
<https://youtu.be/RgqtrlixYR4>



Steffen, Will, et al. "Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet." Science 347.6223 (2015).
<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/347/6223/1259855>

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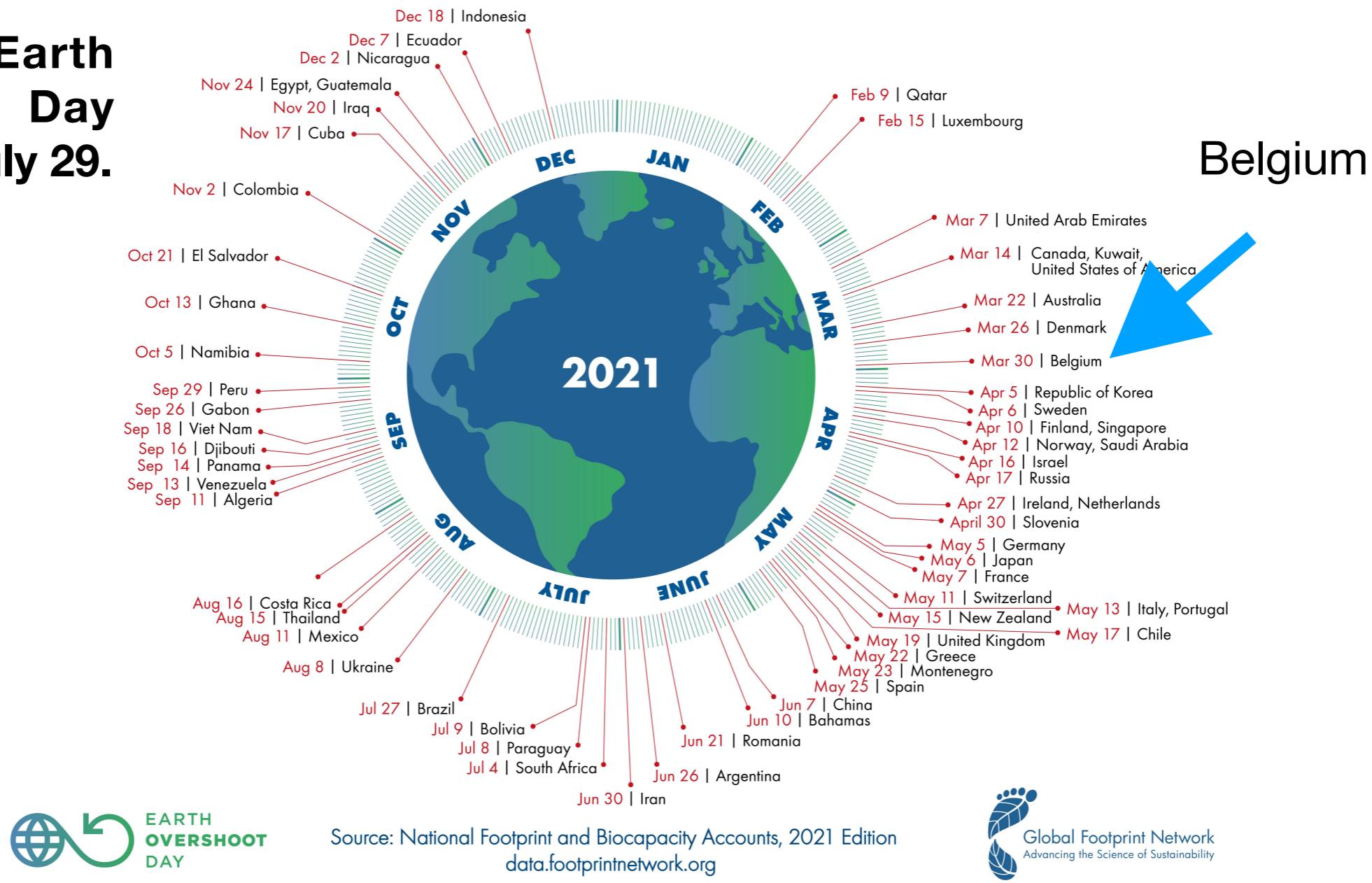
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Sustainable development: country overshoot day

In 2021, Earth
Overshoot Day
lands on July 29.

Country Overshoot Days 2021

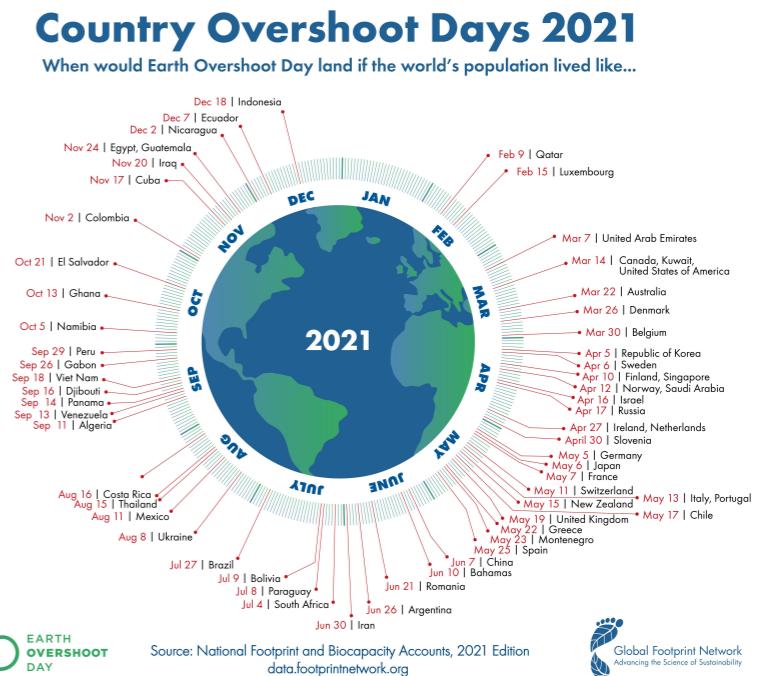
When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



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Sustainable development: country overshoot day



A **country's overshoot day** is the date on which Earth Overshoot Day would fall if all of humanity consumed like the people in this country.
<https://www.overshootday.org/newsroom/country-overshoot-days/>

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Sustainable Development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals SDGs

Do you know the 15 SDGs ?
<https://youtu.be/0XTBYMfZyrM>



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Sustainable Development Goals



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>

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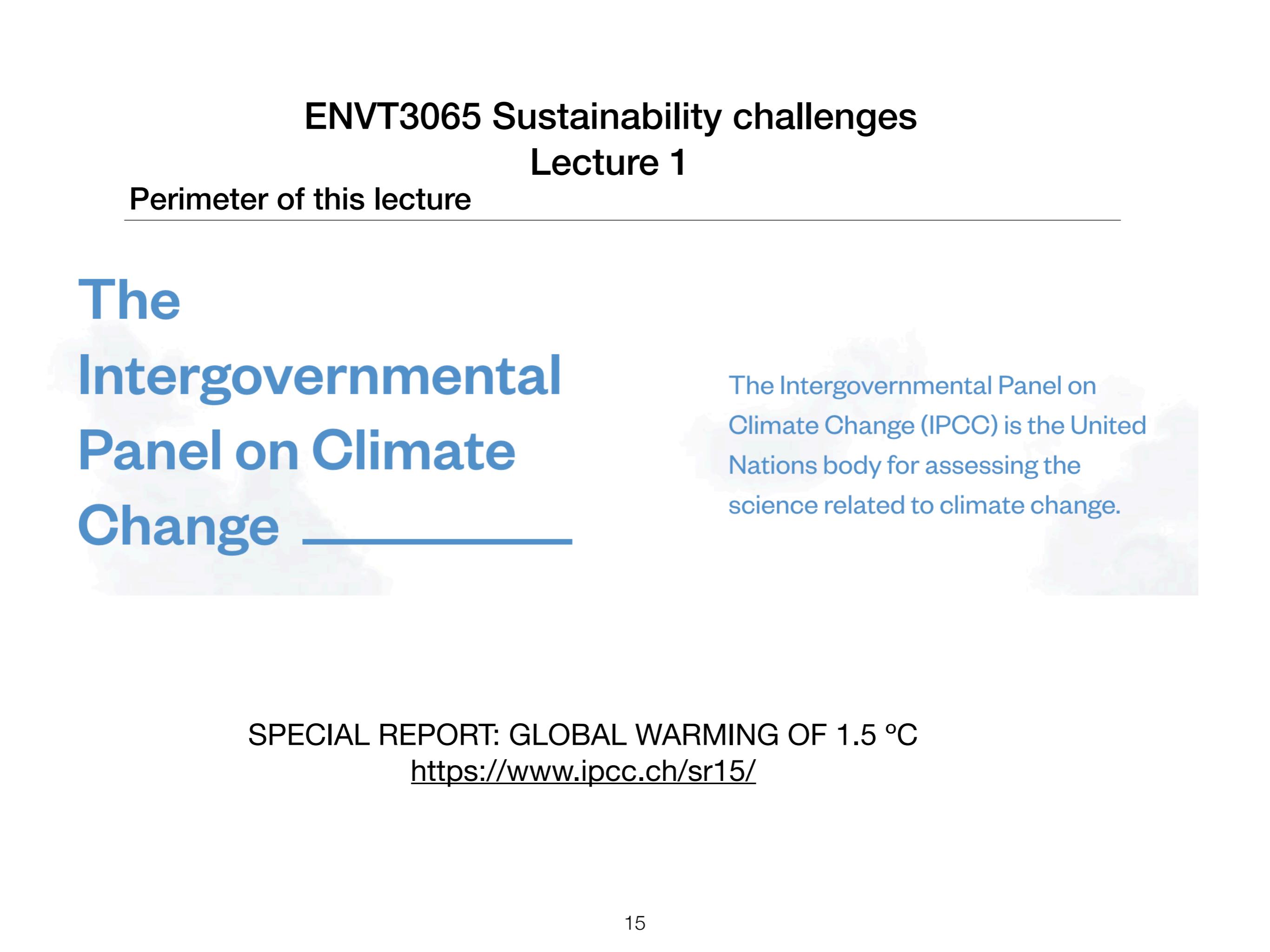
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The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

SPECIAL REPORT: GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 °C
<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

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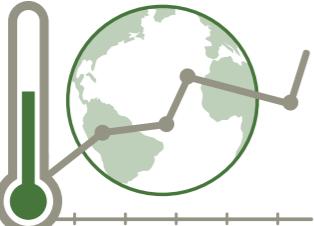
Sustainable Development Goals

13 CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

BEFORE COVID-19

GLOBAL COMMUNITY SHIES AWAY FROM COMMITMENTS REQUIRED TO REVERSE THE CLIMATE CRISIS



2019 WAS THE SECOND WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD

GLOBAL TEMPERATURES ARE PROJECTED TO RISE BY UP TO 3.2°C BY 2100

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



COVID-19 MAY RESULT IN A 6% DROP IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR 2020

STILL SHORT OF 7.6% ANNUAL REDUCTION REQUIRED TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C

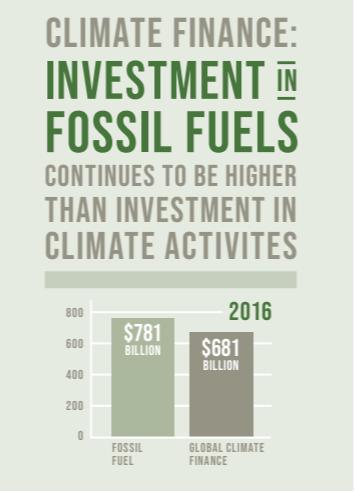
CLIMATE CHANGE CONTINUES TO EXACERBATE THE FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF NATURAL DISASTERS

MASSIVE WILDFIRES DROUGHTS HURRICANES FLOODS

AFFECTING MORE THAN 39 MILLION PEOPLE IN 2018

ONLY 85 COUNTRIES HAVE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES ALIGNED TO THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

CLIMATE FINANCE: INVESTMENT IN FOSSIL FUELS CONTINUES TO BE HIGHER THAN INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE ACTIVITIES





CLIMATE ACTION: WHY IT MATTERS

What's the goal here?

Taking urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts.

Why?

The climate crisis continues unabated as the global community shies away from the full commitment required for its reversal. 2010-2019 was the warmest decade ever recorded, bringing with it massive wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, floods

and other climate disasters across continents.

How are people being affected by climate change?

Climate change is affecting every country in the world. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable.

Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, and weather events are becoming more extreme,

13 CLIMATE ACTION



To limit global warming to 1.5°C, as called for in the Paris Agreement, greenhouse gas emissions must begin falling by **7.6 % each year starting in 2020**

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<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>

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A.2. Warming from anthropogenic emissions from the pre-industrial period to the present will persist for centuries to millennia and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise, with associated impacts (*high confidence*), but these emissions alone are *unlikely* to cause global warming of 1.5°C (*medium confidence*). (Figure SPM.1) {1.2, 3.3, Figure 1.5}

Summary for Policymakers
<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

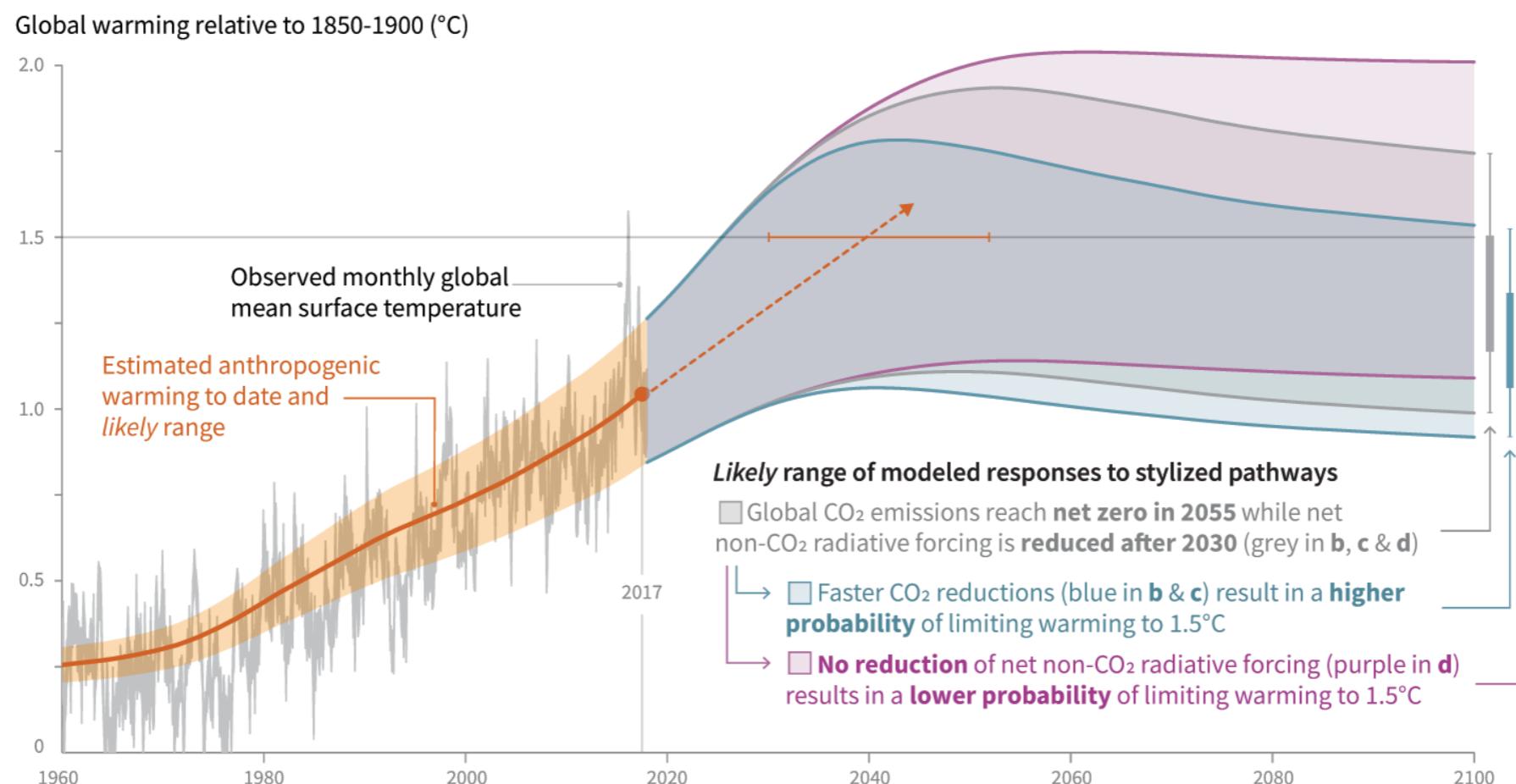
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Cumulative emissions of CO₂ and future non-CO₂ radiative forcing determine the probability of limiting warming to 1.5°C

a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways



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C.1. In model pathways with no or limited overshoot of 1.5°C, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 (40–60% interquartile range), reaching net zero around 2050 (2045–2055 interquartile range). For limiting global warming to below 2°C FN 12 CO₂ emissions are projected to decline by about 25% by 2030 in most pathways (10–30% interquartile range) and reach net zero around 2070 (2065–2080 interquartile range). Non-CO₂ emissions in pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C show deep reductions that are similar to those in pathways limiting warming to 2°C. (*high confidence*) (Figure SPM.3a) {2.1, 2.3, Table 2.4}

Summary for Policymakers

<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

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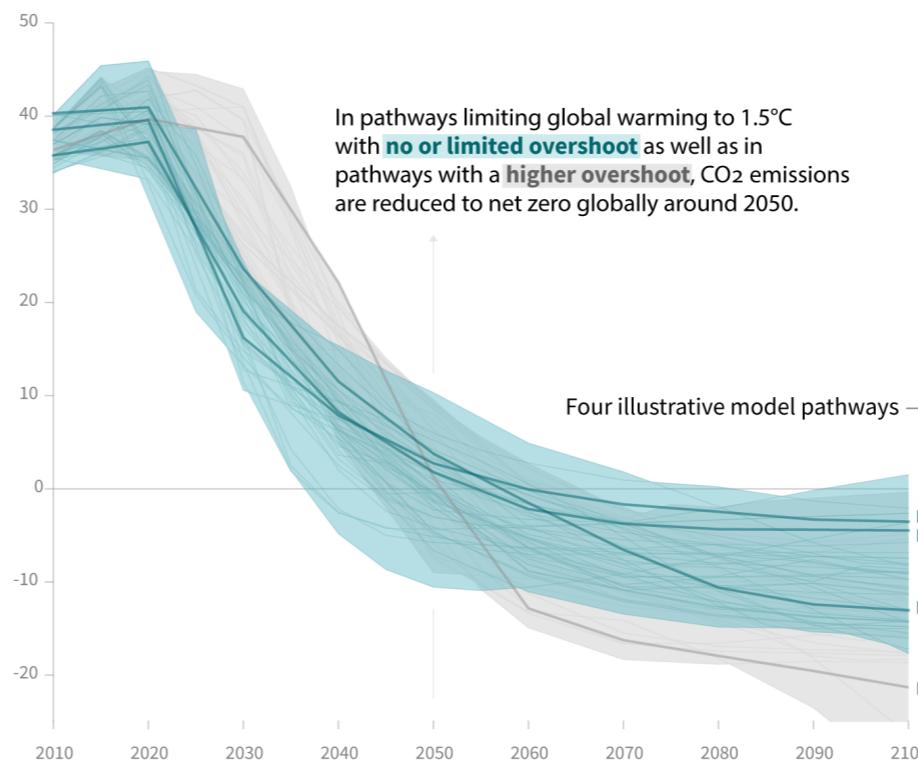
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Global emissions pathway characteristics

General characteristics of the evolution of anthropogenic net emissions of CO₂, and total emissions of methane, black carbon, and nitrous oxide in model pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot. Net emissions are defined as anthropogenic emissions reduced by anthropogenic removals. Reductions in net emissions can be achieved through different portfolios of mitigation measures illustrated in Figure SPM.3b.

Global total net CO₂ emissions

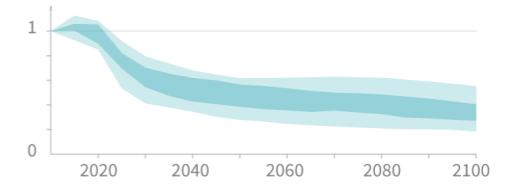
Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr



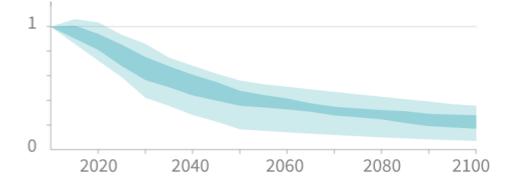
Non-CO₂ emissions relative to 2010

Emissions of non-CO₂ forcers are also reduced or limited in pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with **no or limited overshoot**, but they do not reach zero globally.

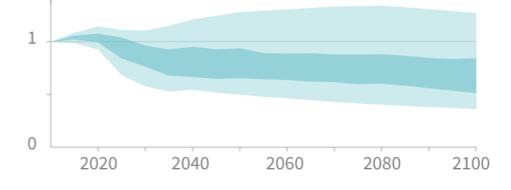
Methane emissions



Black carbon emissions



Nitrous oxide emissions



Timing of net zero CO₂

Line widths depict the 5-95th percentile and the 25-75th percentile of scenarios

Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with **no or limited overshoot**

Pathways with **higher overshoot**

Pathways limiting global warming below 2°C (Not shown above)

Summary for Policymakers
<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>
chapter/spm/

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D.4. Mitigation options consistent with 1.5°C pathways are associated with multiple synergies and trade-offs across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the total number of possible synergies exceeds the number of trade-offs, their net effect will depend on the pace and magnitude of changes, the composition of the mitigation portfolio and the management of the transition. (*high confidence*) (Figure SPM.4) {2.5, 4.5, 5.4}

Summary for Policymakers
<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

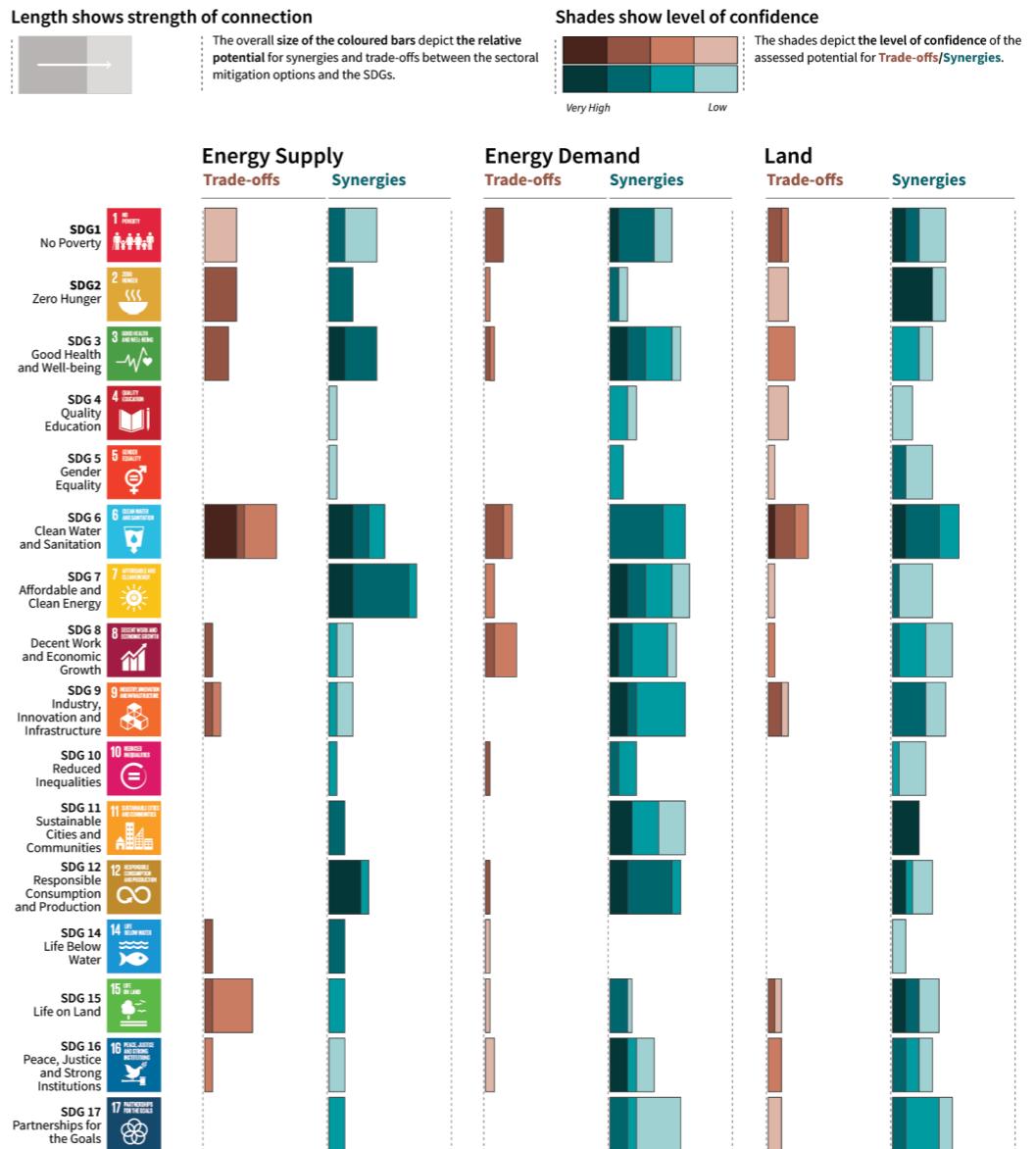
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Indicative linkages between mitigation options and sustainable development using SDGs (The linkages do not show costs and benefits)

Mitigation options deployed in each sector can be associated with potential positive effects (synergies) or negative effects (trade-offs) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The degree to which this potential is realized will depend on the selected portfolio of mitigation options, mitigation policy design, and local circumstances and context. Particularly in the energy-demand sector, the potential for synergies is larger than for trade-offs. The bars group individually assessed options by level of confidence and take into account the relative strength of the assessed mitigation-SDG connections.



Summary for Policymakers
<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>
chapter/spm/

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Energy



<https://youtu.be/S4O5voOCqAQ>

<https://jancovici.com/en/energy-transition/energy-and-us/how-much-of-a-slave-master-am-i/>

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Energy

1 human being = 2 000 calories / day = 2,3 kWh / day
-> 800 kWh / year

1 liter of oil = 10 kWh of thermal energy

30 MWh / year = 400 energetic slaves
(by taking into account the efficiencies
see the assumptions in the article)

<https://jancovici.com/en/energy-transition/energy-and-us/how-much-of-a-slave-master-am-i/>

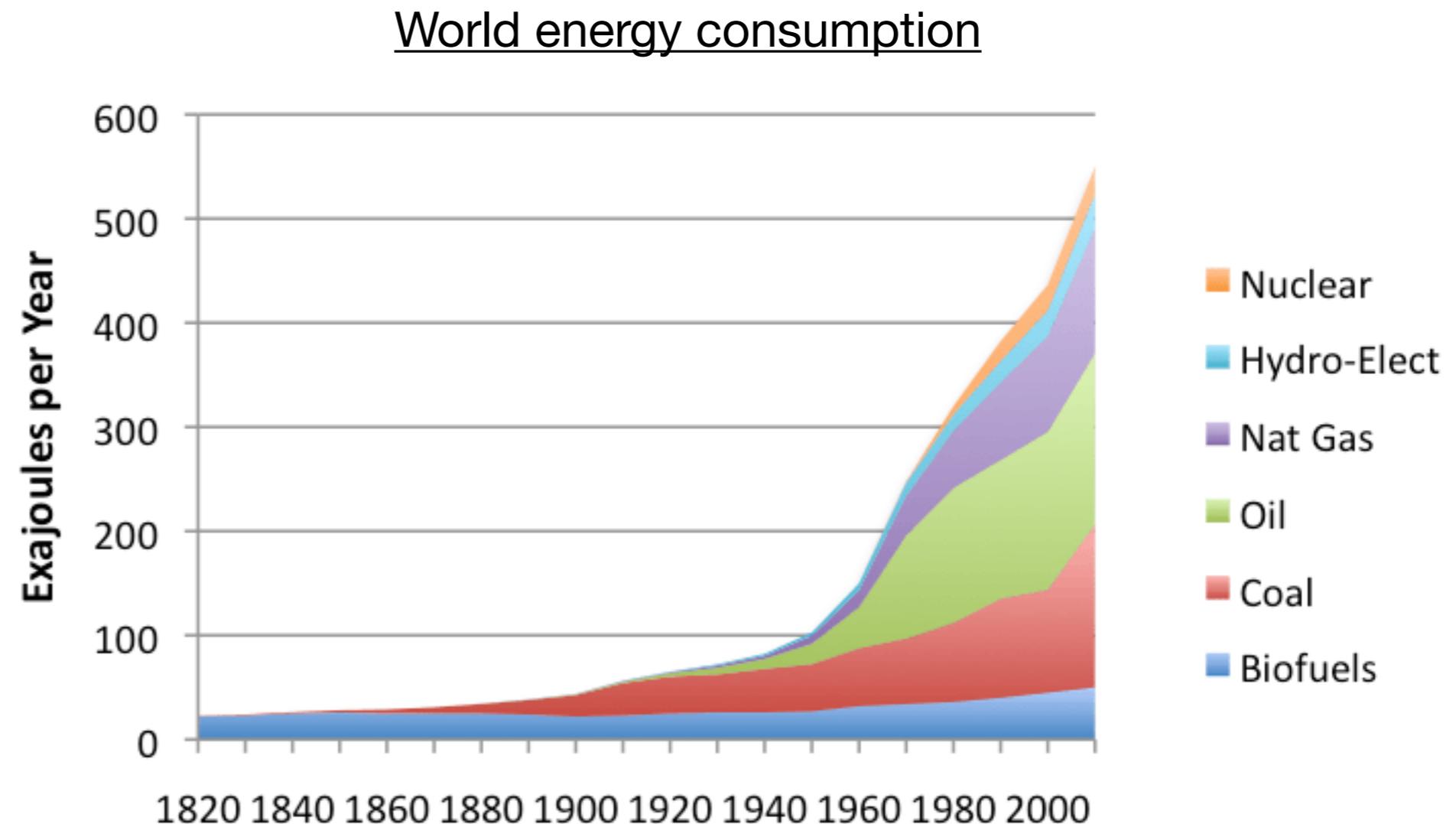
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Energy

What do you think ?

Is there an energy transition ?



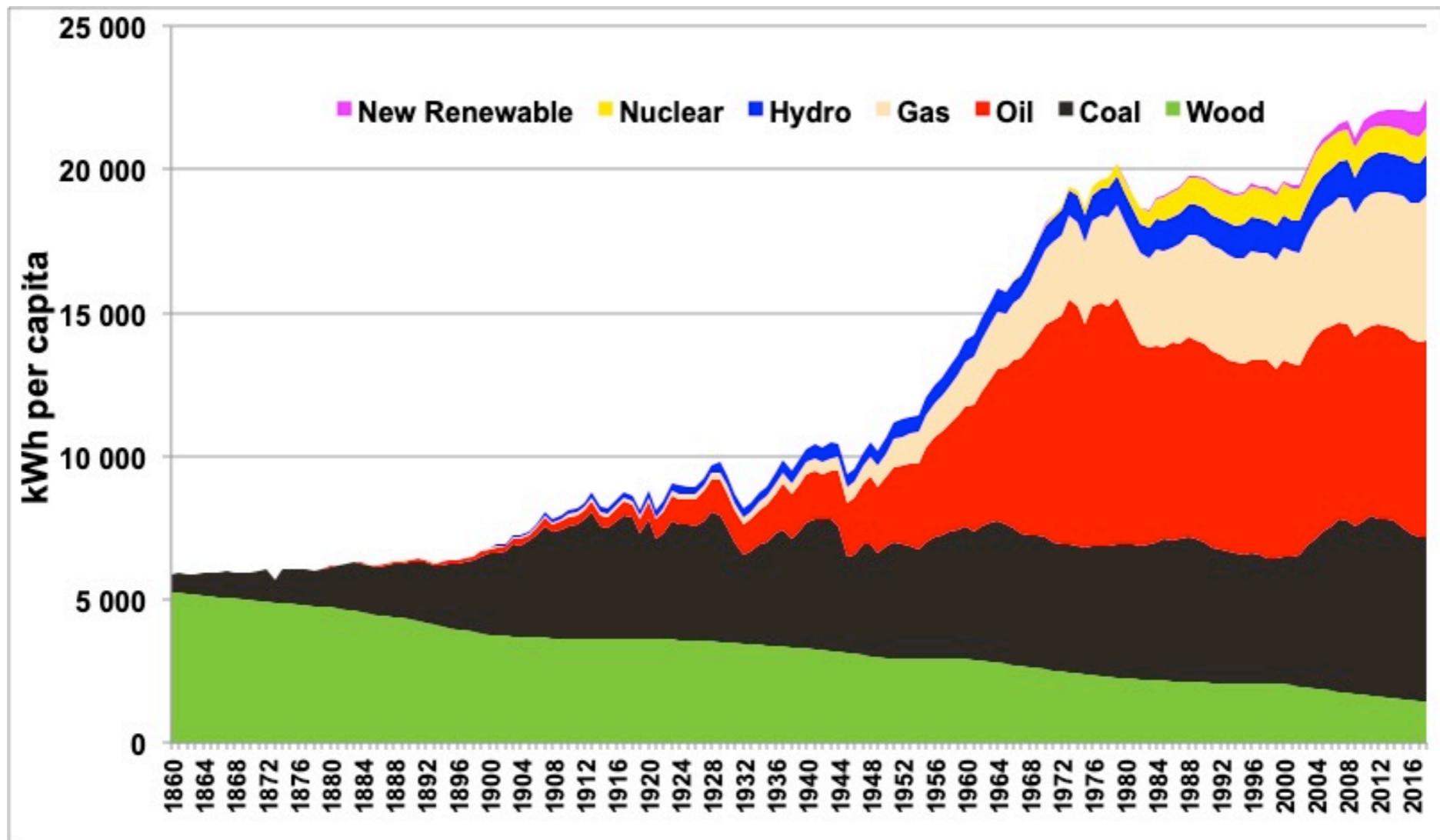
World Energy Consumption by Source, Based on Vaclav Smil estimates from Energy Transitions: History, Requirements and Prospects together with BP Statistical Data for 1965 and subsequent

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Energy

World per capita energy consumption



Author's compilation of the following primary sources: Shilling et al., BP statistical review, Energy Information Agency, United Nations.

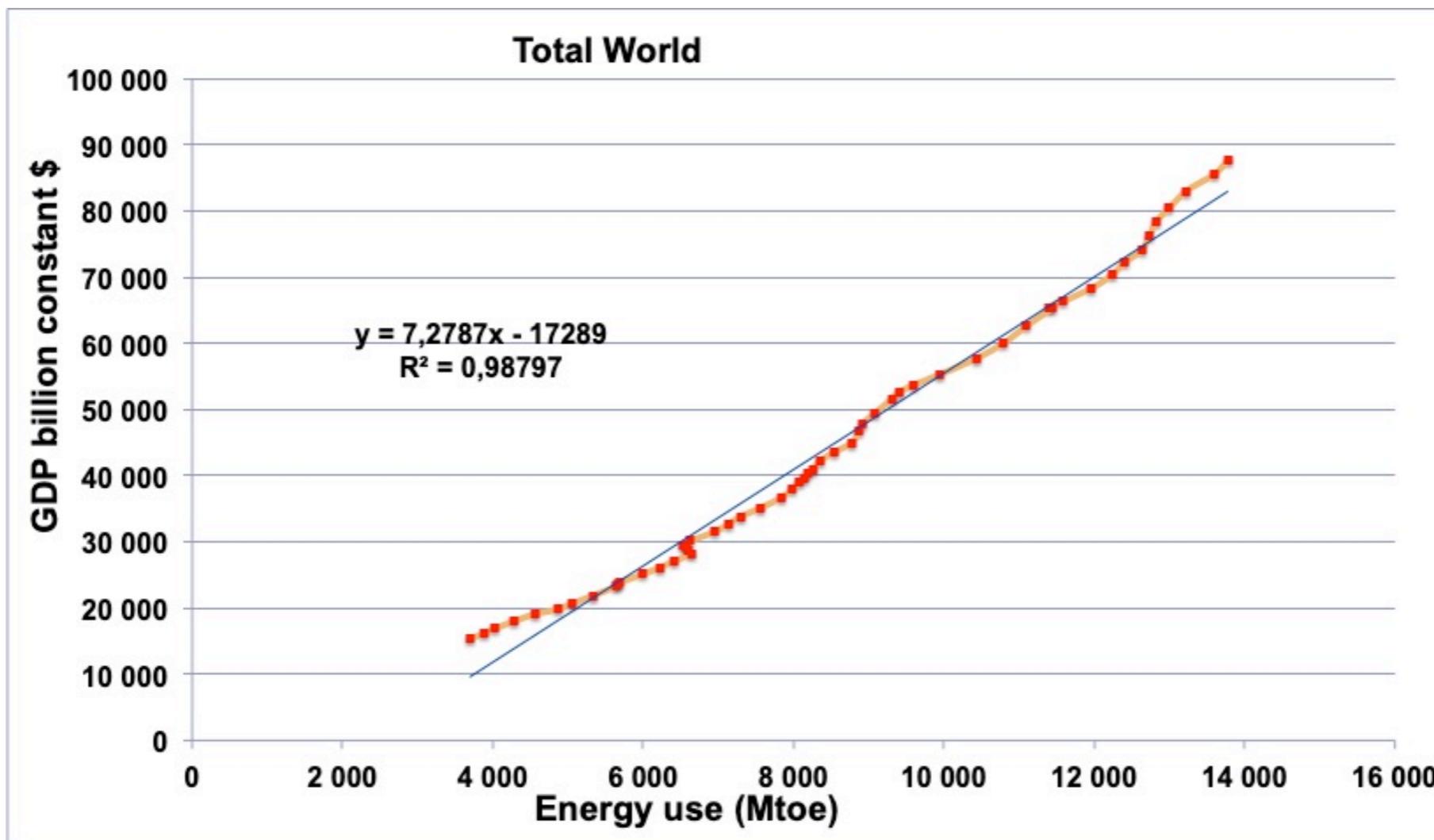
<https://jancovici.com/en/energy-transition/energy-and-us/what-is-energy-actually/>

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Energy

World GDP in constant dollars plotted against the world energy consumption in million tonnes oil equivalent, from 1965 to 2014.



Author's calculation on primary information coming from BP Statistical Review, 2015, and World Bank 2015 (GDP).

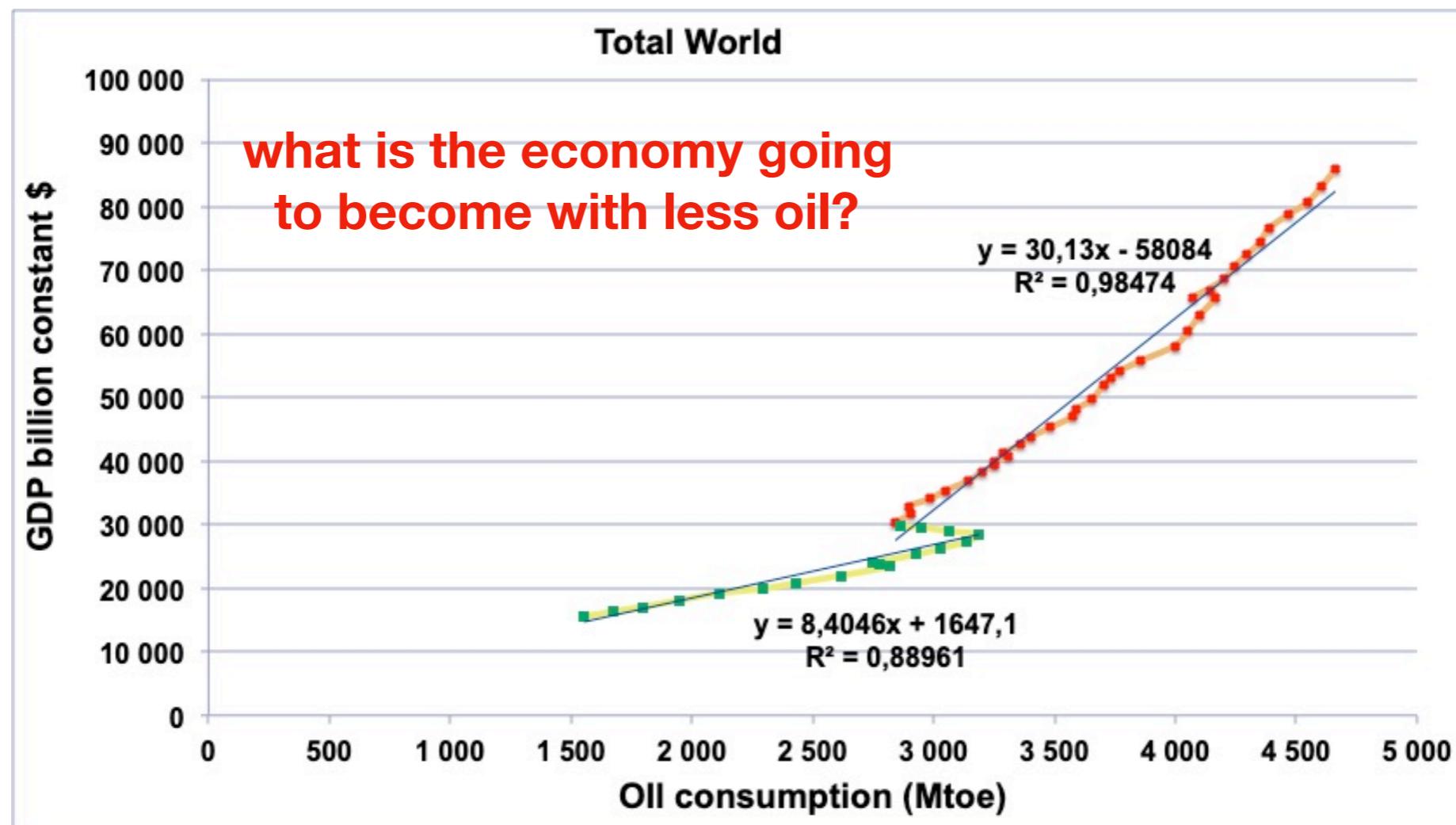
<https://jancovici.com/en/energy-transition/energy-and-us/what-is-energy-actually/>

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Energy

GDP per capita – world average – in constant 2012 dollars plotted against the world oil consumption in million tonnes oil equivalent, from 1965 to 2014.



Author's calculation on primary information coming from BP statistical review & Shilling et al. (energy) and World Bank (GDP).

<https://jancovici.com/en/energy-transition/energy-and-us/what-is-energy-actually/>

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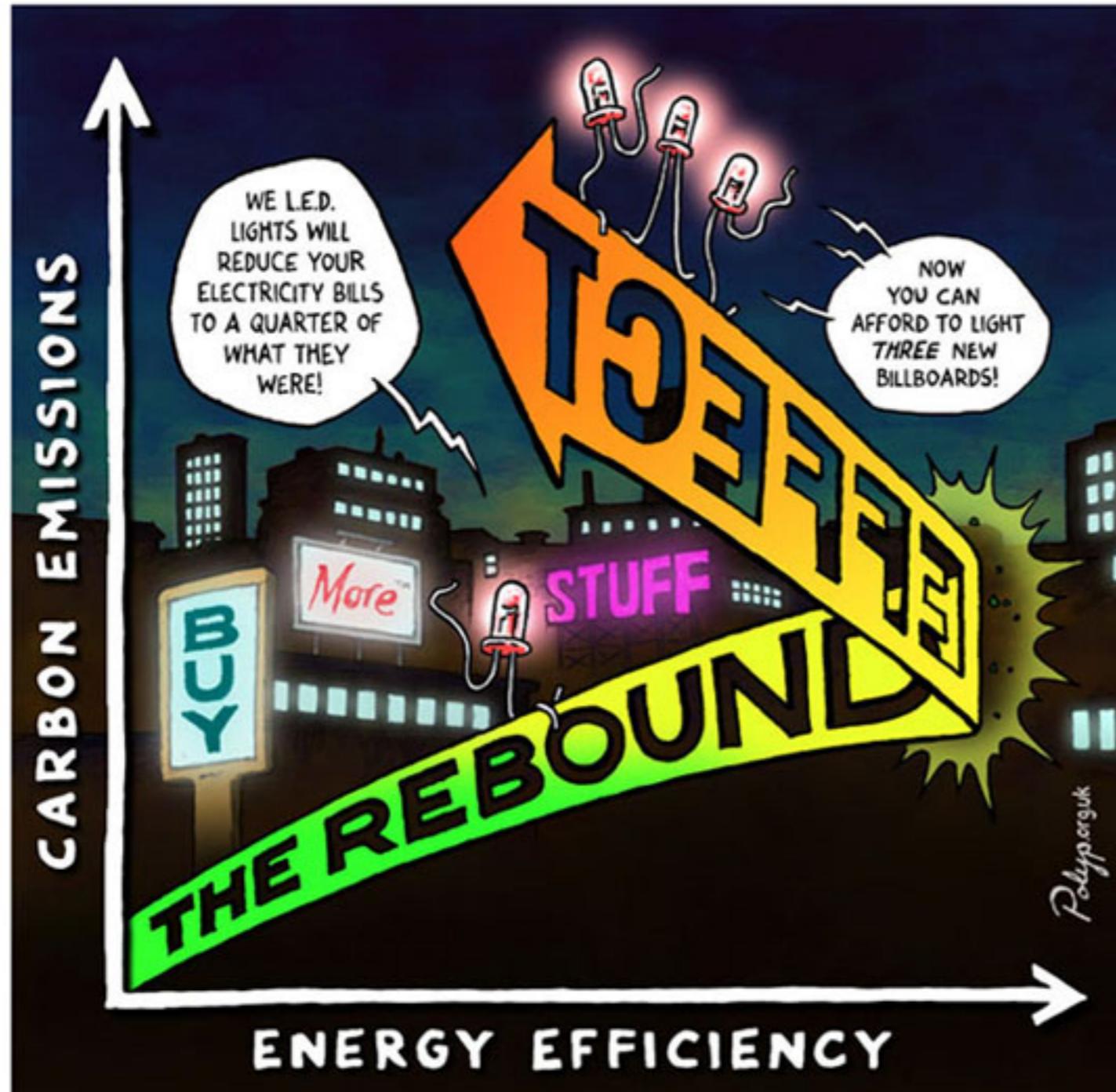
Rebound effect

Sustainability challenges

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Rebound effect



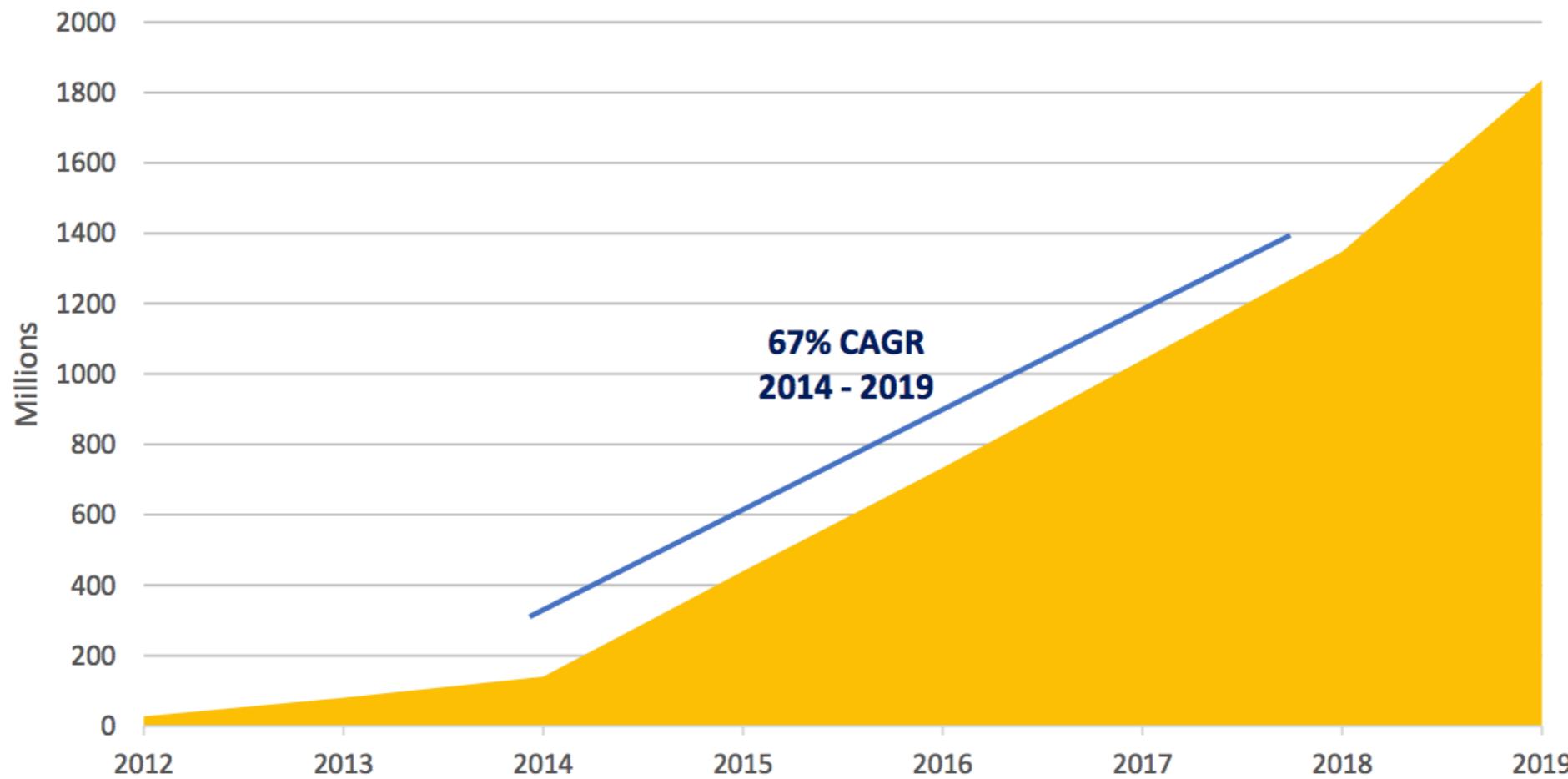
<https://www.thegwpf.com/green-madness-energy-efficient-led-lighting-increases-energy-consumption-light-pollution/>

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Rebound effect

The multiplication of peripherals of daily life (or "connected living")



New peripherals are appearing (bracelets measuring physical activity, portable Bluetooth speakers, etc.) and existing equipment in all households is becoming capable of communicating (televisions, refrigerators, coffee machines, alarm and monitoring systems, thermostats, lighting, etc.).

<https://theshiftproject.org/en/article/lean-ict-our-new-report/>

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Rebound effect

Digital devices in a household of 4 persons in an OECD country.

2012	2017	2022
2 smartphones	4 smartphones	4 smartphones
2 laptops/computers	2 laptops	2 laptops
1 tablet	2 tablets	2 tablets
1 DSL/Cable/Fibre/Wifi Modem	1 connected television	3 connected television
1 printer/scanner	2 connected set-top boxes	3 connected set-top boxes
1 game console	1 network attached storage	2 eReaders
	2 eReaders	1 printer/scanner
	1 printer/scanner	1 smart metre
	1 game console	3 connected stereo systems
	1 smart metre	1 digital camera
	2 connected stereo systems	1 energy consumption display
	1 energy consumption display	2 connected cars
	1 Internet connected car	7 smart light bulbs
	1 pair of connected sport shoes	3 connected sport devices
	1 pay as you drive device	5 internet connected power sockets
	1 network attached storage	1 weight scale
		1 eHealth device
		2 pay as you drive devices
		1 intelligent thermostat
		1 network attached storage
		4 home automation sensors

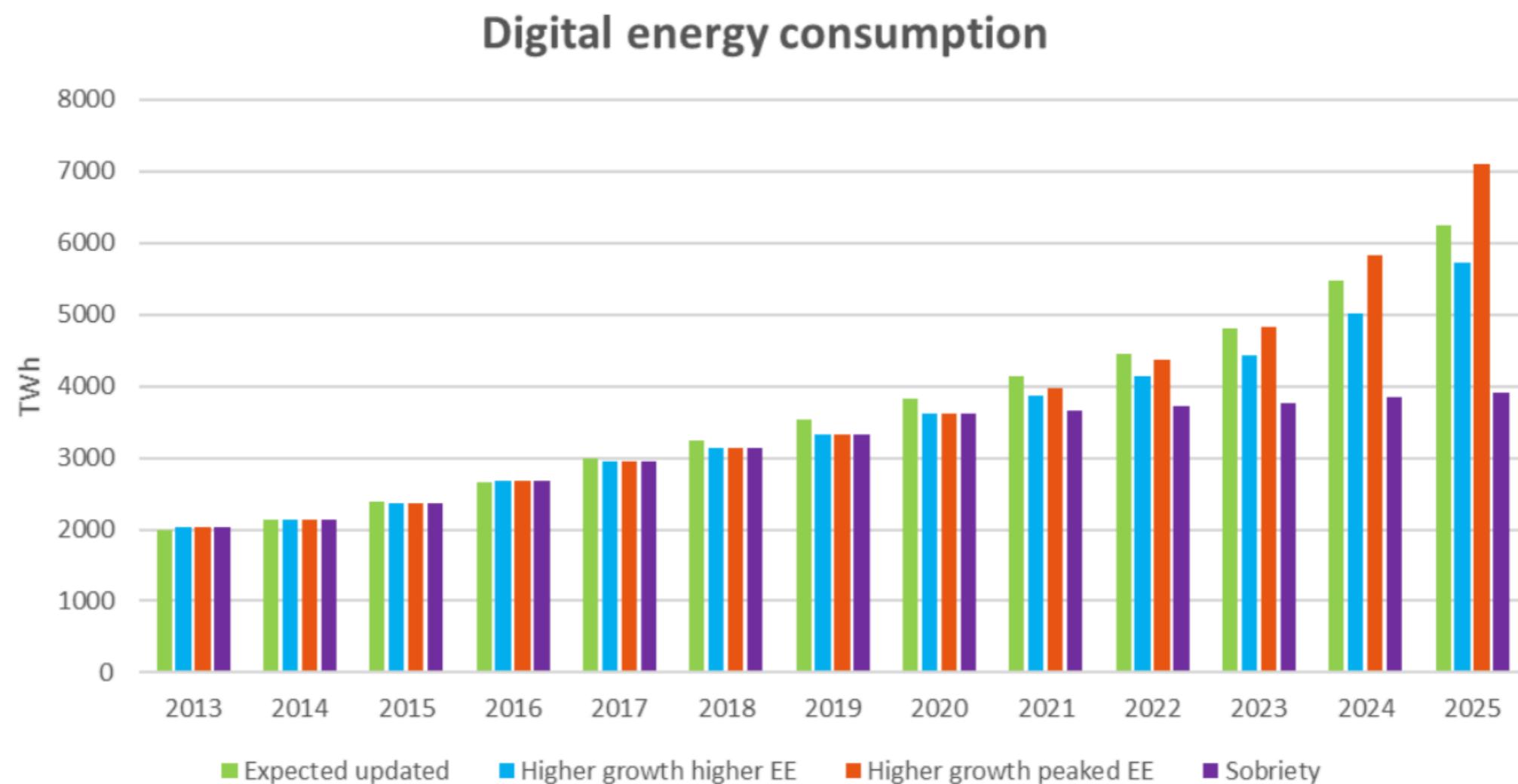
<https://theshiftproject.org/en/article/lean-ict-our-new-report/>

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Rebound effect

The share of digital technology in final energy consumption (growing by 1.5% per year) will have increased by **almost 70%** between 2013 and 2020.



<https://theshiftproject.org/en/article/lean-ict-our-new-report/>

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Rebound effect

The gain of energy efficiency is not capable of compensating the exponential increase of numbers of digital devices.

Same phenomenon for cars, etc.

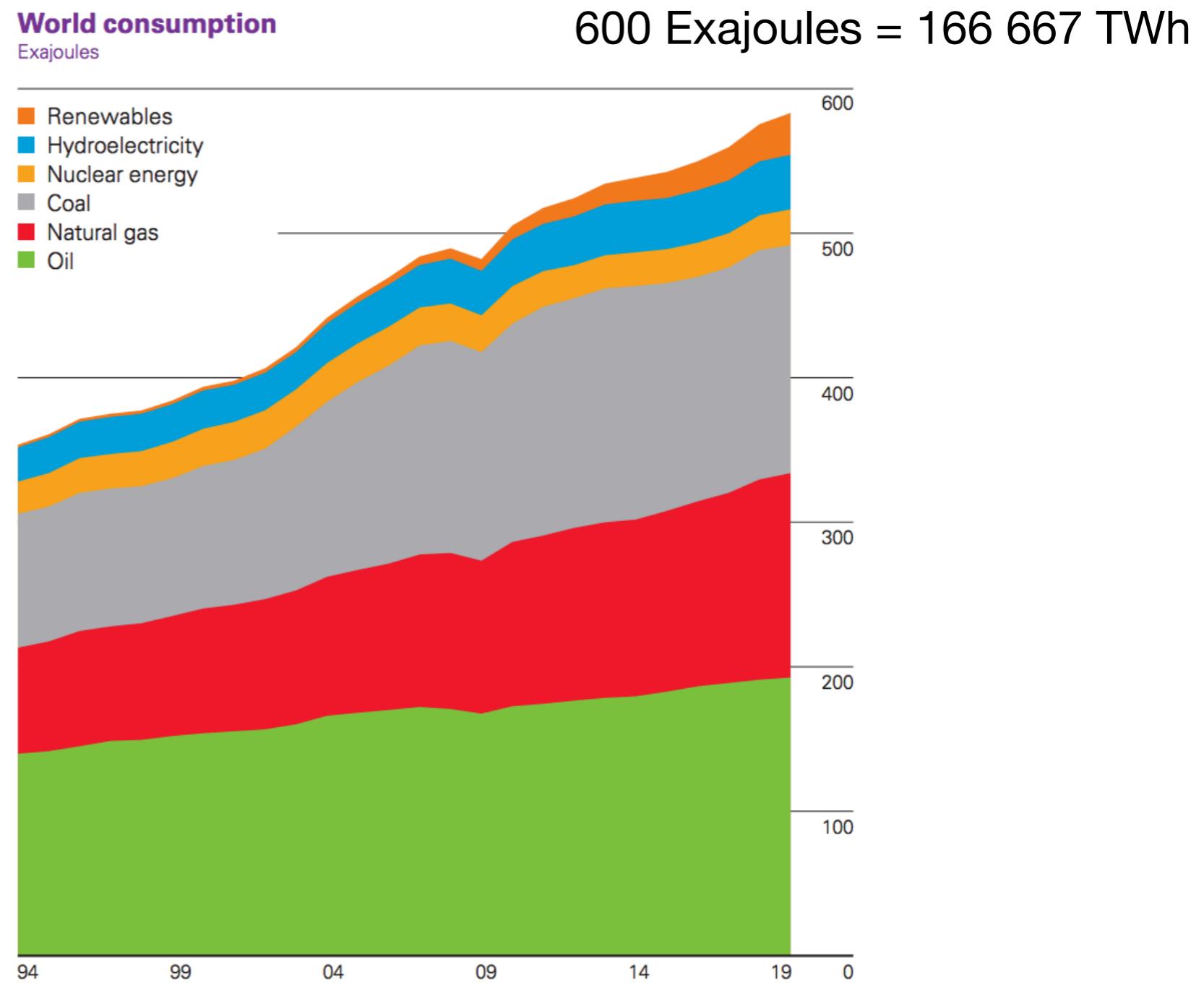
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Rebound effect

The energy consumption at the world scale keeps on increasing.

And fossil fuels are not decreasing ...



Credits: bp Statistical Review of World Energy 2020

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Sustainability challenges

How to live x times better by using x times lesser resources?

How to get x times more meaning with x times less things?

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Sustainability challenges

Technology will save us ?

What do you think ?

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Sustainability challenges

Let's question our imagination, our relationship to the world?

Anthropocentrism



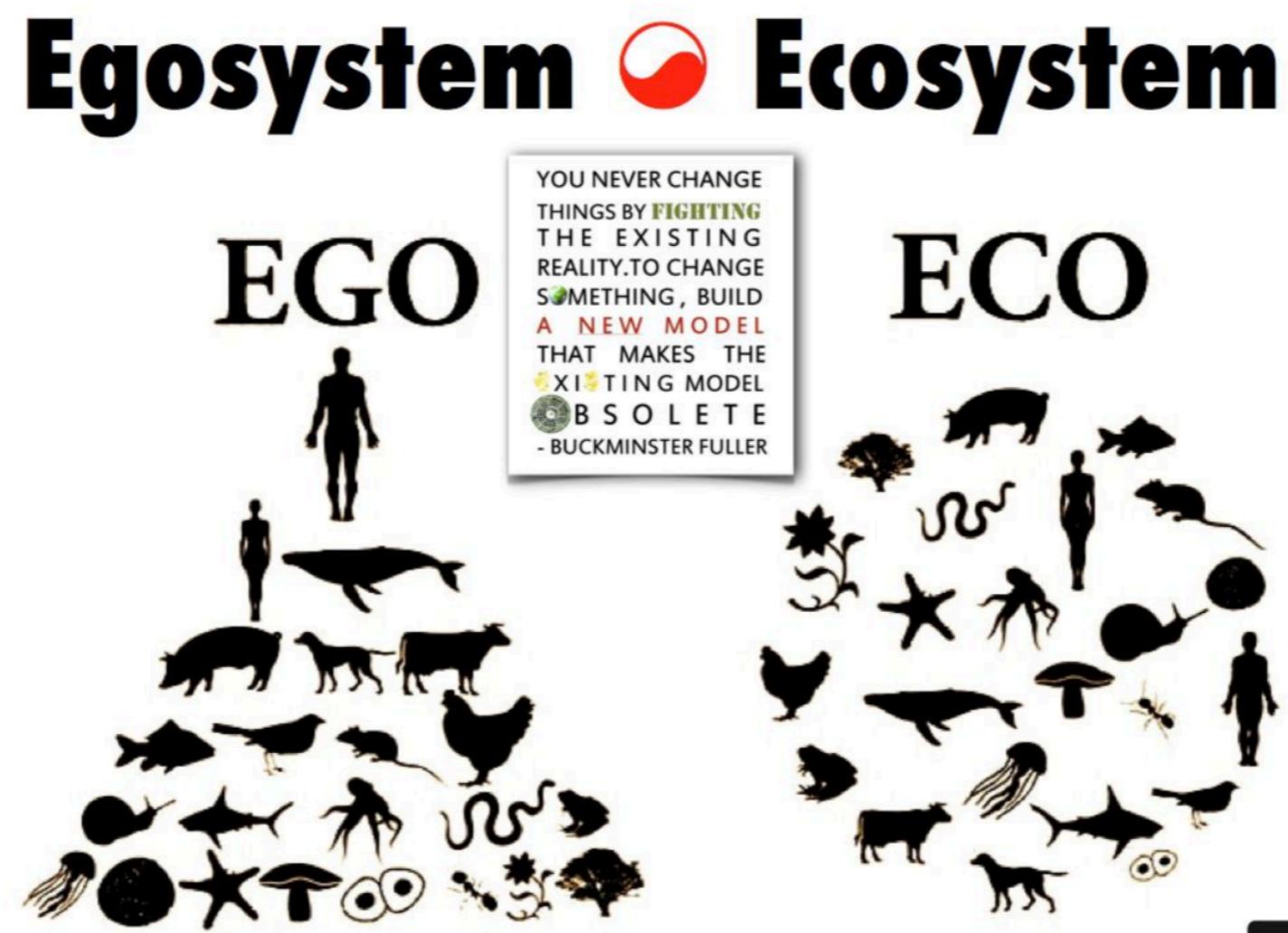
Biocentrism



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Sustainability challenges



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Sustainability challenges

The need to re-invent ourselves

- Global, holistic, systemic approach
- Thinking at the same time: technical, economic, responsibility, consequences (environmental, social),... Think with limits!
- Evaluate all the costs of innovation!
- Where are the winners, where are the losers?
- Importance of the collective, working together
- Collaboration vs Competition
- New instruments, new units, new criteria of success, of excellence, of well-being
- Transition to appropriate technologies - responding to needs, responding to a common vision of society - Human-centered innovations

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Sustainability challenges

Transition to appropriate technologies

- Need for decision support tools - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Granta, GaBI, SimaPro, Umberto, OpenLCA,...
- Circular economy with recycling as a last resort
- Eco-design, modular design,... with a view to repair, re-use,... (the 11 Rs)
- Fight against programmed obsolescence
- Anticipate the rebound effects (3-level environment impacts concept framework)
- The economy of functionality
- Legislation as a lever for change

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Sustainability challenges

Transition to appropriate technologies

- Need for decision support tools - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Granta, GaBI, SimaPro, Umberto, OpenLCA,...
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Questions ???

