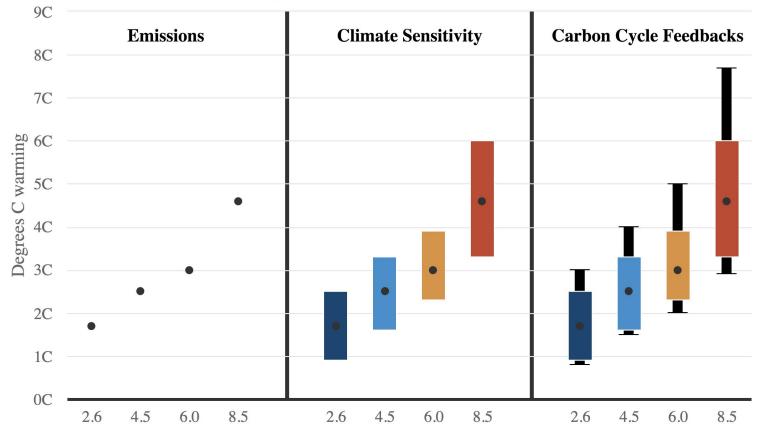


The Magnitude of the Challenge:
Where we are headed and what's needed to
meet Paris Agreement goals

Zeke Hausfather February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021

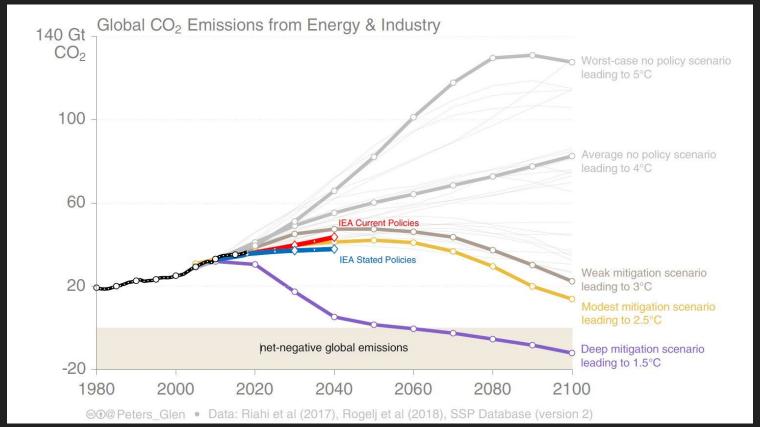
#### Three sources of uncertainty in projecting future warming

End of century warming (2091-2100) compared to preindustrial (1861-1899) in CMIP5 models

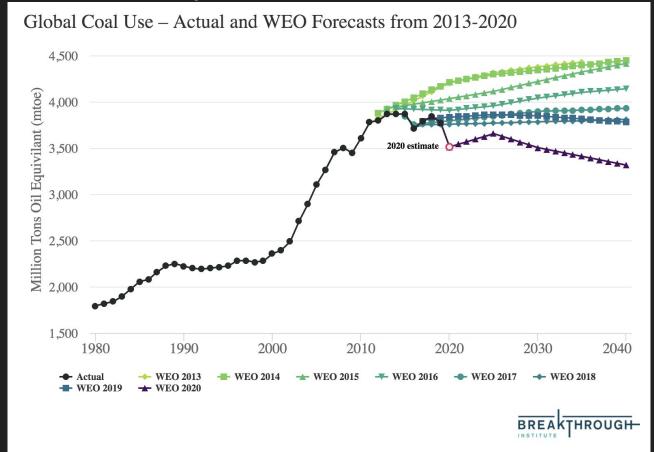




### What is likely going forward?

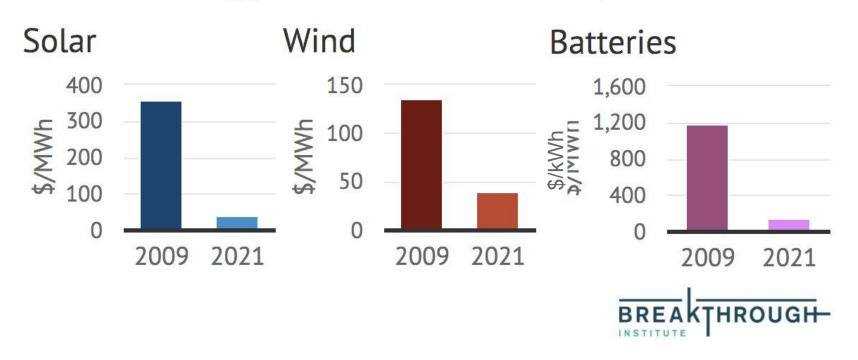


### Global coal use has peaked and is in structural decline

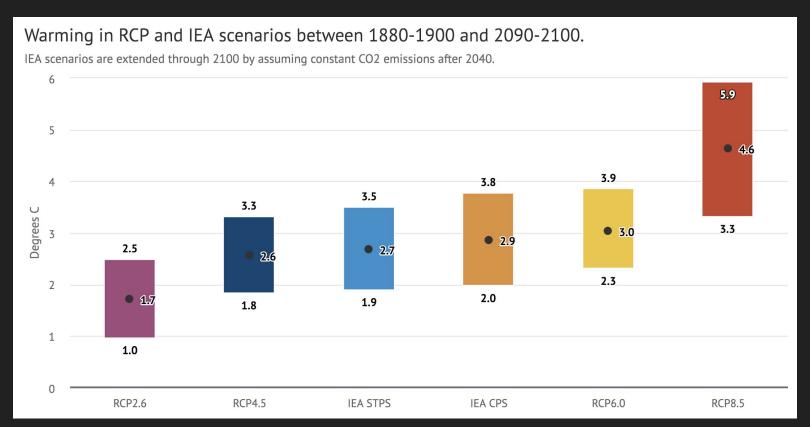


IEA World Energy Outlook 2020

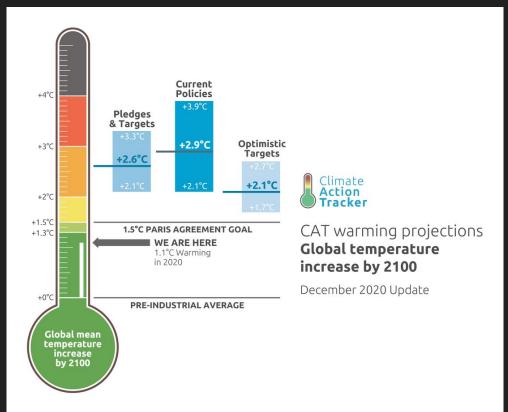
## Clean energy has become cheap



### Current policies results in around 3C warming

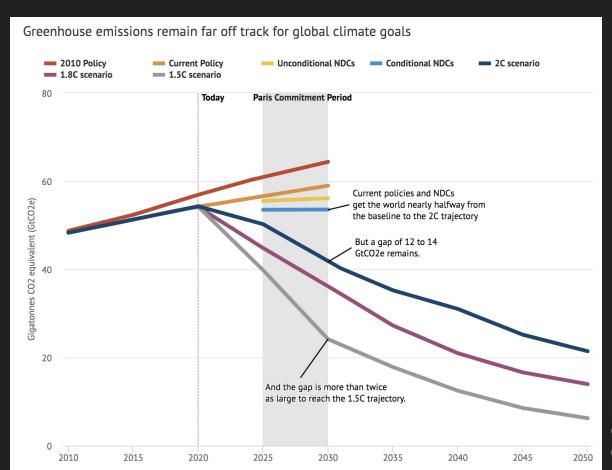


### New net-zero commitments get us down close to 2C



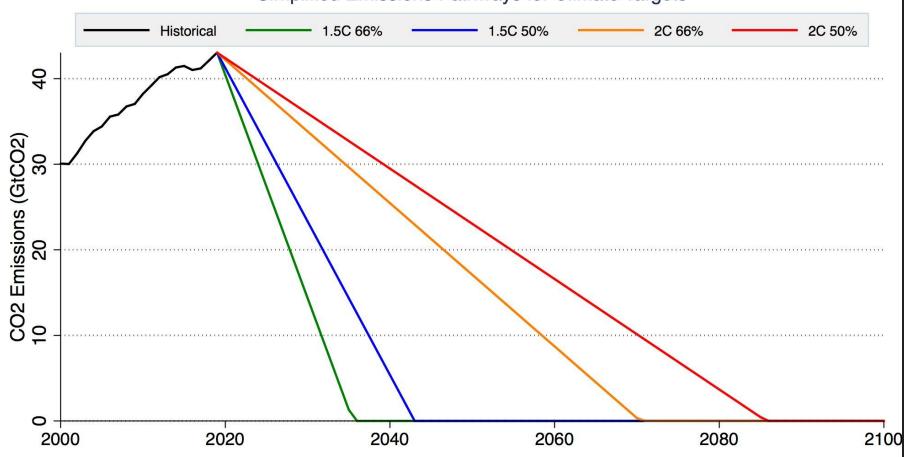
Climate Action Tracker, 2020

### Large gap between near-term commitments and <2C

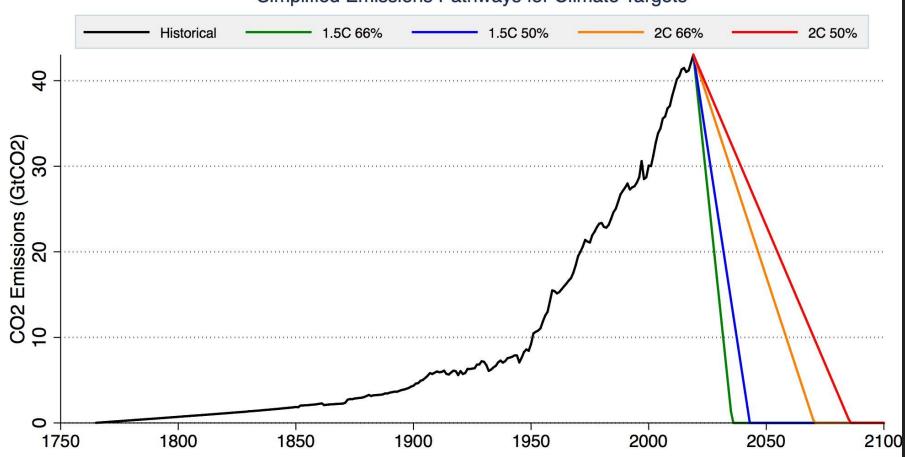


**UN** Emissions Gap Report, 2020 Carbon Brief 2020 8

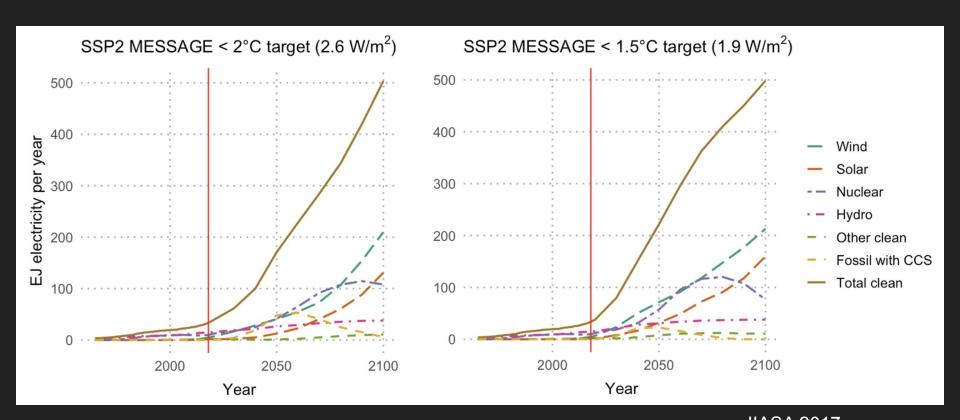
#### Simplified Emissions Pathways for Climate Targets



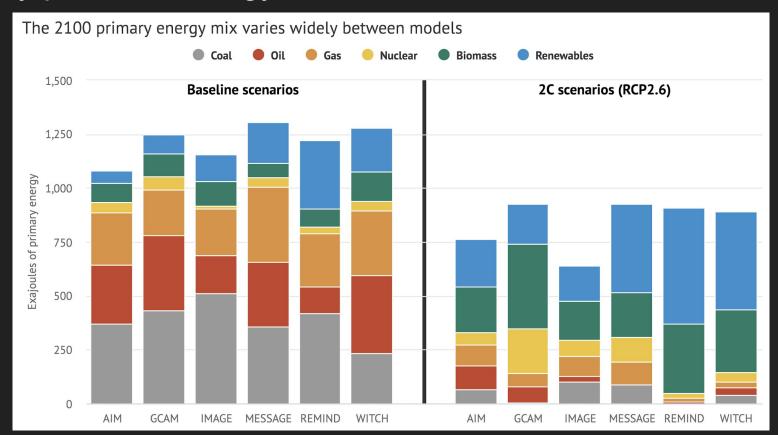
#### Simplified Emissions Pathways for Climate Targets



### Planning ahead for the narwhal curve



### Many possible energy futures



### Takeaways

- High warming scenarios based on high emissions pathways have become much less plausible over the past decade due in part to successes in making clean energy cheap.
- However, the world is still on track for around 3C warming with current policies, and uncertainties in both climate sensitivity and carbon cycle feedbacks mean that we still cannot rule out 4C.
- Substantial additional emissions reductions are required to limit warming to well-below 2C, and technology will not accomplish it alone. New net-zero commitments are encouraging, but need to be supported with near-term policy.

# Thanks!

Questions?

zeke@thebreakthrough.org @hausfath