



FUTURE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CHALLENGES – GLOBAL OUTLOOK

DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY EDUCATION IN THE MEKONG REGION (DEEM) FIRST TRAINING

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OBJECTIVES

- ✓ PART I: REVIEW BASIC TERMINOLOGY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
- ✓ PART II & III : THE STORY OF GLOBAL AND CAMDODIAN ENERGY OUTLOOK
- ✓ PART IV (HOMEWORK): UNDERSTAND THE BASICS OF DIFFERENT RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

PART I - REVIEW

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."- Our Common Future

CONCEPT OF NEEDS & LIMITATIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs), AGENDA2030

17 GLOBAL TARGETS

PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG **INSTITUTIONS**

NO POVERTY ZERO HUNGER

CLEAN WATER & SANITATION QUALITY EDUCATION

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

REDUCED INEQUALITITES

SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GOALS CLIMATE ACTION

DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH GENDER EQUALITY

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

LIFE ON LAND

LIFE BELOW WATER

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE **GOALS**

AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY





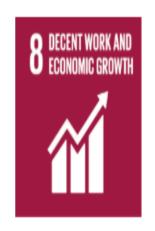








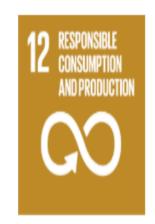
























CLIMATE VS. WEATHER?

 "Climate is what you expect, weather is what you get "- Heinlein, 1974

CLIMATE VARIABILITY?

- SEASONAL, ANNUAL, PERIODIC

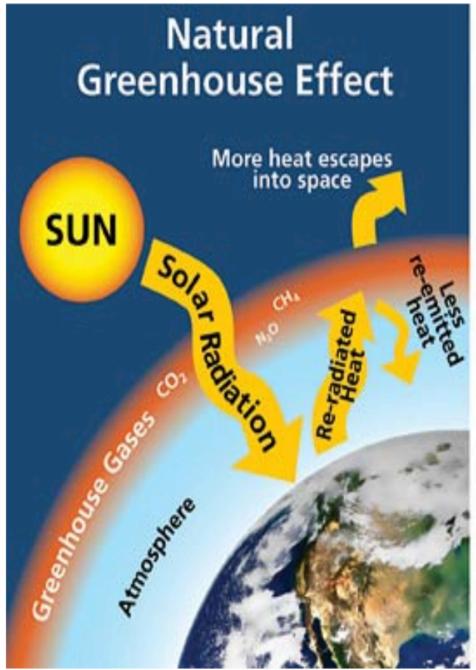
CLIMATE CHANGE?

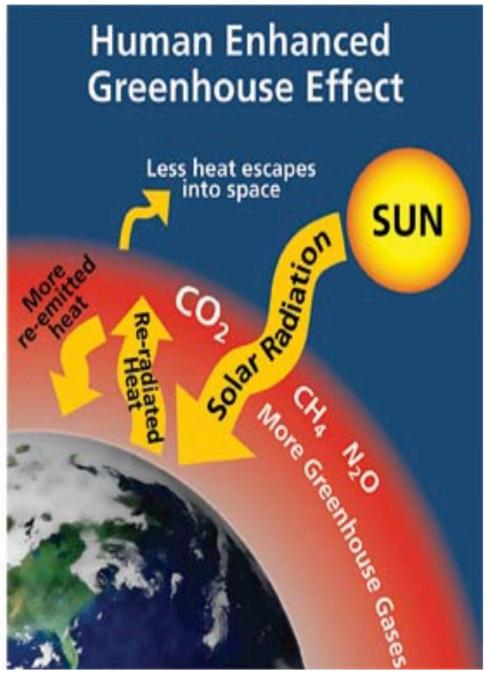
CLIMATE CHANGE

- NATURAL & UN-NATURAL

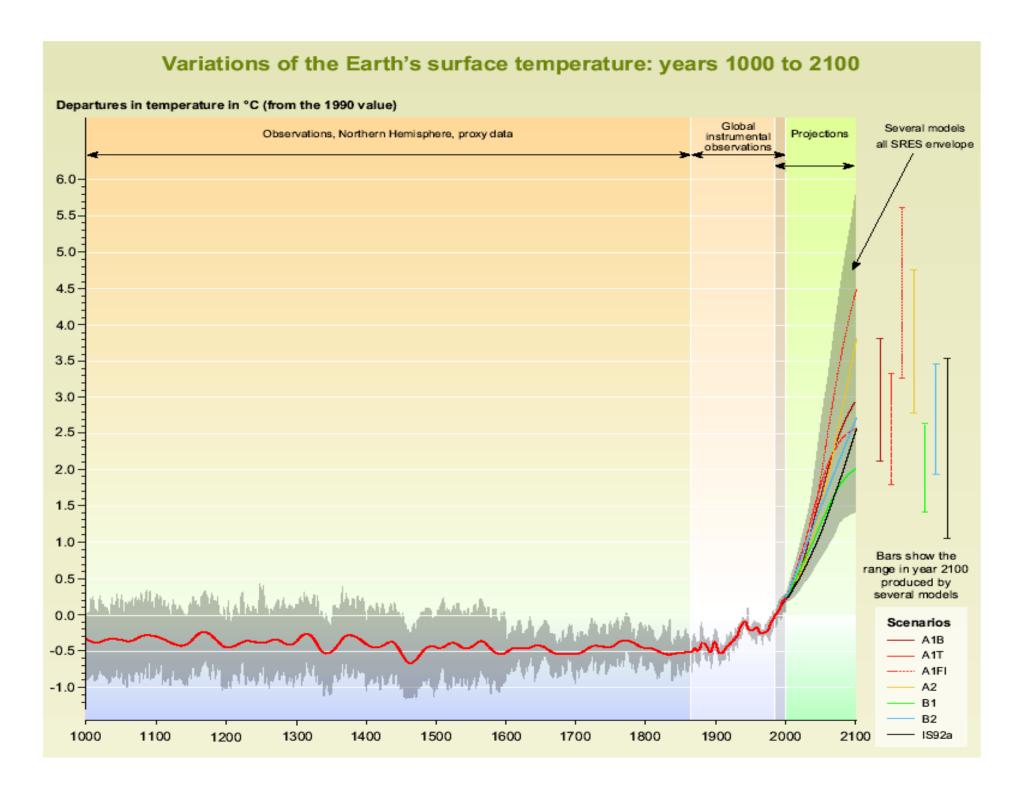
HUMAN INDUCED/ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE?

- GHGs FROM HUMAN ACTIVITIES INCREASING EARTH'S AVERAGE TEMPERATURES





https://www.nps.gov



HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT FORESTRY, LAND

USE

GHGs EMISSIONS INCREASING IN THE ATMOSPHERE

ENHANCED GREENHOUSE EFFECT

GLOBAL WARMING

CLIMATE CHANGE

IMPACTS TO HUMANS AND ECOSYSTEMS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL (IPCC, UNFCCC) & COUNTRY MECHANISMS

ADAPTATION TECHNICAL FUNDING ASSISTANCE

KNOWLEDGE PLANNING

ADAPTIVE/COPING

CAPACITY

VULNERABILITY

RESILIENCE

IMPACTS TO HUMANS AND ECOSYSTEMS

ADAPTATION

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE RISING

DISASTERS

WEATHER EXTREMES

POLAR ICE MELTING ARCTIC REGIONS LOSING ICE/SNOW COVER DISEASES

CORAL BLEACHING

SPECIES EXTINCTION

SEA LEVEL RISE

SALT WATER INTRUSION

COMPLEX SYSTEM, WHO KNOWS?

ADAPTATION= RESPONDING TO THE SYMPTOMS OF THE CC DISEASE

CLIMATE NEGOATIONS (PARIS, COP 21) CARBON MARKETS/CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS

AGREEMENTS &

POLICIES

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

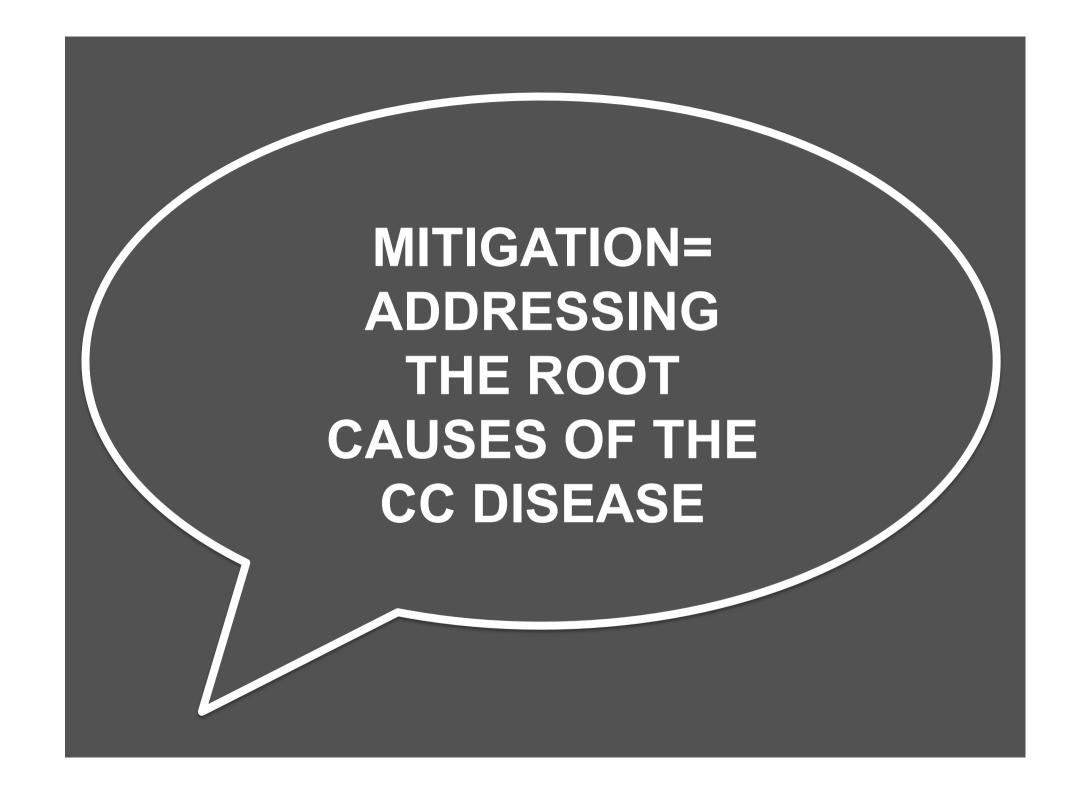
AVOIDING IMPACTS?

MINIMISING EMISSION OF GHGS
TRANSITIONING FUELS FROM
FOSSIL TO OTHER FUELS
DECREASING ENERGY,
AGRICULTURAL & TRANSPORTATION
EMISSIONS

CARBON CAPTURE & SEQUESTRATION

MITIGATION

BEHAVIORAL & CONSUMPTION PATTERN CHANGES RESOURCE/ ENERGY EFFICIENCY



MITIGATING THE GHG EMISSIONS TO ATMOSPHERE

CLIMATE CHANGE

COPING WITH CHANGES/
IMPACTS TO HUMANS AND
ECOSYSTEMS

FOSSIL VS. NON-FOSSIL

RENEWABLE VS. NON-RENEWABLE
INEXHAUSTIBLE VS. EXHAUSTIBLE
CONVENTIONAL VS. NON-CONVENTIONAL
CLEAN VS. DIRTY

ENERGY

FOCUS ON NON-FOSSIL, RENEWABLE, INEXHAUSTIBLE, NON-CONVENTIONAL AND CLEAN ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

HYDRO SOLAR OCEAN (TIDAL,

WAVE)

BIOMASS WIND GEOTHERMAL

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY?

THE USE OF THE ENERGY SOURCE IS LIMITED BASED ON AN EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC FACTORS.

END OF PART I -QUESTIONS COMMENTS