Daniel Puig - DTU Orbit (23/08/2017)

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Organisations

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Publications:

Could baseline establishment be counterproductive for emissions reduction? Insights from Vietnam’s building sector
This article provides insights into the role of institutions involved in climate governance working towards a future low-carbon society at the national level, within the global climate change governance architecture. Specifically, it contributes to understanding the fragmented governance of energy efficiency policy in developing countries by focussing on Vietnam’s building sector, identifying key institutions related to underlying discourses, national and international power relations, resource distribution and coalitions. It uses the case of baseline setting in developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to illustrate institutional dynamics, nationally and transnationally, as well as to question whether demands for baseline setting achieve the ideal trade-off between actual GHG emissions reduction and institutionalized demands for accountability. The analysis reveals that, in addition to domestic efforts and challenges, the international agenda greatly influences the energy efficiency policy arena. The article presents lessons to be learnt about policy processes from the specific Vietnamese case, reflecting on the role of international actors and discourses in it. Finally, it argues for the abolition of baselines in favour of adequate monitoring and evaluation, from the perspective that requirement for deviation from fictitious baselines is unproductive and only serves an international techno-managerial discourse.

General information
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Henrysson, M. (Intern), Lütken, S. (Intern), Puig, D. (Intern)
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Bridging the gap – the role of non-state action

General information
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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership, NewClimate Institute, German Development Institute, Ecofys B.V., University of Oxford, Yale University
Authors: Höhne, N. (Ekstern), Drost, P. (Ekstern), Bakhtiari, F. (Intern), Chan, S. (Ekstern), Gardiner, A. (Ekstern), Hale, T. (Ekstern), Hsu, A. (Ekstern), Kuramoch, T. (Ekstern), Puig, D. (Intern), Roelfsema, M. (Ekstern), Sterl, S. (Ekstern)
Pages: 23-30
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Publisher: UNEP
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Electronic versions: EGR_2016_1_.pdf
Links: http://at http://uneplive.unep.org/theme/index/13#egr
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016
Decision-support tools for climate change mitigation planning

This document describes three decision-support tools that can aid the process of planning climate change mitigation actions. The phrase ‘decision-support tools’ refers to science-based analytical procedures that facilitate the evaluation of planning options (individually or compared to alternative options) against a particular evaluation criterion or set of criteria. Most often decision-support tools are applied with the help of purpose-designed software packages and drawing on specialised databases. The evaluation criteria alluded to above define and characterise each decision-support tool. For example, in the case of life-cycle analysis, the evaluation criterion entails that the impacts of interest are examined across the entire life-cycle of the product under study, from extraction of raw materials, to product disposal. Effectively, then, the choice of decision-support tool directs the analysis towards a specific type of decision criterion.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Aparcana Robles, S. R. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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decision_support_tools.pdf
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Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2016

The Adaptation Finance Gap Report

UNEP’s Adaptation Gap Report series focuses on Finance, Technology and Knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation. It compliments the Emissions Gap Report series, and explores the implications of failing to close the emissions gap.

The report builds on a 2014 assessment by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which laid out the concept of ‘adaptation gaps’ and outlined three such gaps: technology, finance and knowledge.

The 2016 Adaptation Gap Report assesses the difference between the financial costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries and the amount of money actually available to meet these costs – a difference known as the “adaptation finance gap”. Like the 2014 report, the 2016 report focuses on developing countries, where adaptation capacity is often the lowest and needs the highest, and concentrates on the period up to 2050.

The report identifies trends and highlights challenges associated with measuring progress towards fulfilling the adaptation finance gap, while informing national and international efforts to advance adaptation. It analyses the ‘adaptation finance gap’ against the background of the provisions laid out in the Paris Agreement, and benefits from the insights included in the INDCs.

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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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50313_UNEP_GAP_report_2016_v5_SB.pdf
Links:
http://web.unep.org/adaptationgapreport/2016
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Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense: Elementos para una estrategia de gestión de riesgos

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State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Naswa, P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 50
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Publisher: UNEP DTU Partnership
Original language: Spanish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Adaptation_to_climate_change_in_Nicaragua_s_hydropower_industry.pdf

Relations
Projects:
Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2015

Adaptation to climate change in Colombia’s oil and gas industry: Recommendations to promote risk management

General information
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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Naswa, P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 46
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ISBN (Electronic): 978-87-93130-29-6
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Electronic versions:
Adaptation_to_climate_change.pdf

Relations
Projects:
Adaptation to climate change in Colombia’s oil and gas industry
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2015

Assessing climate change mitigation technology interventions by international institutions
Accelerating the international use of climate mitigation technologies is key if efforts to curb climate change are to succeed, especially in developing countries, where weak domestic technological innovation systems constrain the uptake of climate change mitigation technologies. Several intergovernmental agencies have set up specific programmes to support the diffusion of climate mitigation technologies. Using a simplified technological innovation system-based framework, this paper aims to systematically review these programmes, with the dual aim of assessing their collective success in promoting technological innovation, and identifying opportunities for the newly formed UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. We conclude that, while all programmes reviewed have promoted technology transfer, they have given limited attention to innovation capabilities with users, government and universities. Functionality that could be further developed include knowledge development, legitimisation and market formation. These could be focal areas for the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. We recommend that, in future programmes, part of the funding is dedicated to programmes doing research and development as well as capability development.

General information
Governance, enabling frameworks and policies for the transfer and diffusion of low carbon and climate adaptation technologies in developing countries

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.577 SNIP 1.852 CiteScore 4.47
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.941 SNIP 1.793 CiteScore 3.55
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.529 SNIP 1.576 CiteScore 3
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.056 SNIP 1.782
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.302 SNIP 1.75
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.282 SNIP 1.714
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.889 SNIP 1.675
Les écarts de financement en matière d’adaptation aux changements climatiques - avec la perspective des CPDN

The Multiple Benefits of Measures to Improve Energy Efficiency: A Summary Report

Understanding the barriers to, and enablers for, energy efficiency requires targeted information and analysis. This report is a summary of four detailed studies providing new insights on how to promote efficiency in selected priority areas. It complements initiatives such as the so-called energy efficiency accelerators, which seek to increase the uptake of selected technologies, as well as the work of many other institutions committed to improving energy efficiency. The modelling estimates and the case studies presented in this report illustrate that, while significant progress has already been achieved, the case for accelerating energy efficiency action is strong. Key highlights include:

• At the global level, energy efficiency improvements would account for between 2.6 and 3.3 Gt CO2e of the reductions in 2030, equivalent to between 23 and 26 percent of the overall reductions achieved in a scenario where the price of carbon dioxide equivalents was USD 70 per tonne.
• In absolute terms, the energy supply and industry sectors show the highest reductions in greenhouse gas emissions attributable to energy efficiency. In relative terms, it is the transport sector that shows the highest levels of emission reductions.
• The three mitigation scenarios considered suggest that the higher the carbon price, the greater the energy savings, and the larger the economic growth and employment benefits.
• While G20 countries account for about 90 percent of total emission reductions in the three mitigation scenarios, all countries can gain considerable benefits from improving the way they transform, distribute and use energy. Survey results from the case studies in this report highlight the types of benefits that energy efficiency programmes can deliver, from mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and increased energy access, to reduced public sector spending and improvements in human health and well-being, among others.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership, The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Farrell, T. C. (Intern)
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Publisher: UNEP DTU Partnership
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The_Multiple_Benefits_of_Measures.pdf
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Publication: Research - peer-review › Book – Annual report year: 2015

Uncertainty in greenhouse-gas emission scenario projections: Experiences from Mexico and South Africa

This report outlines approaches to quantify the uncertainty associated with national greenhouse-gas emission scenario projections. It does so by describing practical applications of those approaches in two countries – Mexico and South Africa. The goal of the report is to promote uncertainty quantification, because quantifying uncertainty has the potential to foster more robust climate-change mitigation plans. To this end the report also summarises the rationale for quantifying uncertainty in greenhouse-gas emission scenario projections.
Advancing methodological thinking and practice for development-compatible climate policy planning

There are growing calls for identifying climate mitigation and adaptation policy packages that would also support human development objectives at the national and regional levels. The literature on climate policy analysis and impact assessment continues to be driven by standard economics with its body of competitive general equilibrium optimization models and cost-benefit analysis techniques of aggregation and monetization. However, its recommendations for climate action are often based on highly restrictive underlying assumptions, which have been increasingly criticized for being too prescriptive, not adequately capturing salient observed socioeconomic realities, and not acknowledging pluralism in values. The main aim of this paper is to put forward a new methodological approach that seeks to address these deficiencies. A generic but comprehensive framework eliciting mitigation-adaptation-development interactions, accounting for institutional barriers, and drawing on a combination of an emerging body of new climate economics and multi-criteria decision analysis is suggested. We purport that, by using this framework, multi-dimensional impacts and multistakeholder interests could be better represented when planning climate policy actions. We also argue that analytical tools drawing on economic thinking which embraces interdisciplinary analysis and deep uncertainty and avoids the fallacy of unique optimal solutions, may deliver more effective strategies for pushing economies onto the transformational pathways required.
The Adaptation Gap Report - a Preliminary Assessment

This first Adaptation Gap report provides an equally sobering assessment of the gap between adaptation needs and reality, based on preliminary thinking on how baselines, future goals or targets, and gaps between them might be defined for climate change adaptation. The report focuses on gaps in developing countries in three important areas: finance, technology and knowledge.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre, United Nations Environmental Programme, University of Notre Dame, Stockholm Environment Institute, Climate Analytics, Climate Policy Initiative Europe, Overseas Development Institute, Carnegie Institution for Science
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Publication information
Place of publication: Nairobi
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Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Links:
http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/gapreport2014/
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103158039
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2014

This fifth Emissions Gap report has a different focus from previous years. While it updates the 2020 emissions gap analysis, it gives particular attention to the implications of the global carbon dioxide emissions budget for staying within the 2 °C limit beyond 2020. It does so because countries are giving increasing attention to where they need to be in 2025, 2030 and beyond. Furthermore, this year’s update of the report benefits from the findings on the emissions budget from the latest series of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre, University of Kassel, The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency
Number of pages: 88
Publication date: 2014

Assessing the effectiveness of policies to support renewable energy

Close to 80% of the world’s energy supply could be generated through renewables by mid-century with the right enabling public policies. Policies can play a fundamental role in promoting a sustainable energy-mix and it is key to measure their effectiveness in the medium and long run. What is the most effective way to measure and monitor this effectiveness? What can we learn from Brazil, one of the first emerging countries to refocus its national energy strategies toward renewable energy? And from South Africa, which committed to develop 42% of additional capacity in renewable by 2030? These are some of the questions addressed in the report commissioned by UNEP DTIE: Assessing the effectiveness of policies to support renewable energy.

The report demonstrates the importance of monitoring policy effectiveness by using the Policy Effectiveness Indicator (PEI) approach. While there is no one-size-fits all approach to designing renewable policies, a number of principles of policy design exist, which can dramatically increase the effectiveness and efficiency of renewable energy policies.

Some recommendations for policy-makers include:
- assessing which of the three factors is holding back deployment,
- making sure that all three factors are robust for a high PEI score to be registered,
- implementing a detailed monitoring and reporting for all of the different aspects of renewable policy, and
- considering the entire policy framework into which incentives schemes are inserted.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre, Menecon Consulting
Authors: Puig, D. (ed.) (Intern), Morgan, T. (ed.) (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 53
Publication date: 2013
National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baseline Scenarios: Learning from Experiences in Developing Countries

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre, Danish Energy Agency, OECD
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Krog Søbygaard, J. (Ekstern), Larsen, P. (Ekstern), Rygner Holm, S. (Ekstern), Blatt Bendtsen, U. (Ekstern), Prag, A. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 156
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National_Greenhouse.pdf

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A report by the Danish Energy Agency, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the UNEP Risø Centre, based on contributions from experts in Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2013


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Publication information
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Publisher: United Nations Environment Programme
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General information
State: Published
Organisations: State University of New York, German Aerospace Center, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, United Nations Environmental Programme, Technical University of Denmark, International Solar Energy Society
Authors: Perez, R. (Ekstern), Hoyer-Klick, C. (Ekstern), Renné, D. (Ekstern), Moner-Girona, M. (Ekstern), Puig, D. (Intern), McIntosh, J. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 18
Publication date: 2011

Publication information
Publisher: International Solar Energy Society
Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
ISES_2.pdf
Enhancing Information for Renewable Energy Technology Deployment in Brazil, China and South Africa

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark, International Solar Energy Society, United Nations Environmental Programme, Center for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies, National Institute of Space Research, Energy Research Institute
Number of pages: 106
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Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions: Enhancing_Information.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9860
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2011

MCA4climate - a practical framework for pro-development climate policy
Climate is an inordinate challenge but also an inordinate opportunity to transform economies onto a low-carbon, resource efficient Green Economy path.
Catalyzing clean energy will not only cut greenhouse-gas emissions as part of e"orts to limit a global temperature rise to under 2 degrees C or more, it also represents a way of curbing healthhazardous air pollution while o"ering a rapid path to address energy poverty, especially in rural areas of developing economies. Meanwhile enhancing ecosystems such as forests, mangroves and seagrasses in order to conserve their carbon stocks can also trigger multiple benefits from boosting water supplies and improving agriculture to maintaining natural sea defences and nurseries for fish. The 17th Conference of the Parties meeting in Durban, South Africa, later this year presents the world with another opportunity to advance the climate agenda and co-operative action under the UN Climate Convention.
It is crucial that those actions are designed within a coherent and robust policy-planning framework to ensure that they are both cost-e"ective and compatible with broader social, economic and environmental goals. For developing countries, sound climatepolicy planning will also enhance access to climate finance from the developed ones. Climate-policy planning is a complex undertaking. Many developing countries are only just starting to consider how to go about it and some require improved access to the requisite knowledge, expertise and technical skills. Drawing upon best practices, tried and tested in other parts of the world, is clearly an advantage. The MCA4climate, a new UNEP initiative, is designed to assist policymakers, particularly in the developing world, in that endeavour. It o"ers concrete guidance and recommendations on a number of critical issues and proposes a formal framework for evaluating climate mitigation and adaptation policies, paving a practical way forward so that countries evolve sustainably and grow their economies in a way that keeps humanity’s footprint within planetary boundaries. It draws on the work of leading experts on climate policymaking from around the world and uses an innovative approach to assessing policies that ensures that climate policies and strategies take full account of developmental concerns and objectives.
The MCA4climate initiative reflects UNEP’s mission to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations—issues at the centre of Rio+20 next year in Brazil as governments look to scale-up and accelerate the implementation of the agreements, including those relating to climate change, established in Rio in 1992.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Authors: Trevor, M. (Ekstern), Scrieciu, S. (ed.) (Ekstern), Bristow, S. (ed.) (Ekstern), Puig, D. (ed.) (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Solar Atlas for the Mediterranean

The solar resource is the “fuel” of solar energy applications and its availability is a key economic parameter in system design. Even though the southern and eastern Mediterranean region is served by several commercial data providers, in a public domain, so far only coarse resolution (100 km) data or data with limited temporal coverage is available. For more rapid development of policies and to attract the industrial interest in this region a more enhanced and easy to access free information is needed. The project will bring high resolution (1 km), long term coverage of at least 15 years data on the available solar resources for the region covering the countries Syria, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine National Authority, Mauretania and Turkey. The resource data will be derived from Earth Observation satellite data, based on published and transparent methodologies and the data will be validated with existing ground measurements in the region. The database will be provided by SOLEMI and Helioclim (SoDa) sources - Global Horizontal Irradiation (GHI) and Direct Normal Irradiation (DNI). The data will be made available via a distributed information system which will ensure the ease access to the data. The free access to the data will include historical annual and monthly averages, and more detailed data products and services will remain the domain of commercial data providers. This paper will show the first prototype of the user interface for an easy web access to the solar radiation as well as ancillary geographical data. With the presentation of this paper we aim to encourage potential users to give us feedback on the further development.

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Organisations: German Aerospace Center, MINES ParisTech, Transvalor, GeoModel Solar, European Commission - Joint Research Center, Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'énergie, Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, United Nations Environmental Programme
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Solar paces
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Solar_Atlas_for_the_Mediterranean.pdf

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Contributor
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UNEP Climate Change Strategy

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Organisations: Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Authors: Radka, M. (Ekstern), Christensen, J. M. (Intern), Puig, D. (Intern)
Number of pages: 32
Publication date: 2010

Publication information
Place of publication: 978-92-807-2985-3
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Analysing our energy future: some pointers for policy makers

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Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Malyshev, T. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 24
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Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Analysing_our_energy_future.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9839
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2007

Global Environment Outlook - GEO 4: Contributions to the chapter 'Sustaining a Common Future' under the section 'Regional Perspectives 1987-2007'

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Pages: 195-298
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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06_Regional_Perspectives.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9857
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2007

Global Environment Outlook Yearbook 2007: Contributions to the chapter 'Europe'

General information
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Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Pages: 20-23
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Title of host publication: Global Environment Outlook Yearbook 2007
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Global Environment Outlook Yearbook 2006: Contribution to the chapters "Europe" (pp 19-23) and "Energy and Air Pollution" (pp 39-58)

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State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 2006

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Source-ID: u::9855
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2006

Global Environment Outlook Yearbook 2004/5: Contribution to the chapters "Global" (pp 2-11), "Europe" (pp 22-26) and "North America" (pp 32-36), and "Abrupt climate change" (pp 80-84) and to the indicator annexes "Atmosphere" (pp 86-87) and "Global environmental issues" (pp 92-93)

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Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 2005

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ISBN (Print): 92-807-2544-0
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
yearbook_2004_5.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9853
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2005

Global Environment Outlook Yearbook 2003: Contribution to the chapters "Global" (pp 2-8), "Europe" (pp 15-17) and "North America" (pp 21-23), and to the indicator annexes "Atmosphere" (pp 66-67) and "Global environmental issues" (pp 72-73)

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Organisations: UNEP
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 2004

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ISBN (Print): 92-807-2415-0
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Global Environment Outlook 3: Contribution to chapter 4: Outlook 2002-32

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State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

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Title of host publication: Global Environment Outlook 3
Publisher: United Nations Environment Programme
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
chapter4_outlook.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9848
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2002

Affecting energy efficiency - lessons learned and future prospects: Contribution to: Affecting energy efficiency

General information
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Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 2001

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Publisher: Nordisk Ministerråd
ISBN (Print): 92-893-0646-7
Series: TemaNord
Number: 2001:548
ISSN: 0908-6692
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Contributor
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9846
Publication: Research › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2001

Economic Instruments for environmental protection in Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Sand Jespersen, M. (Ekstern), Kvist Rønnest, A. (Ekstern), Puig, D. (ed.) (Intern)
Publication date: 2000

Publication information
Publisher: Miljøstyrelsen
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Links:
Environmental Signals 2000: Author of the "transport" and "industry" chapters

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- State: Published
- Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
- Authors: Puig, D. (Intern)
- Publication date: 2000

Host publication information
- Title of host publication: Environmental Signals 2000 : European Environment Agency regular indicator report
- Publisher: European Environment Agency
- Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
- Electronic versions:
  - Environmental_signals_report_2000.pdf
- Source: dtu
- Source-ID: u::9840
- Publication: Research › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2000

Transport and environment in the European Union – Are we moving in the right direction?: Indicators on transport and environment integration in the EU

General information
- State: Published
- Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
- Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Dom, A. K. (Ekstern), The EEA Team, COWI
- Number of pages: 136
- Publication date: 2000

Publication information
- Publisher: European Environment Agency
- ISBN (Print): 92-9167-206-8
- Original language: English
- Series: Environmental issues series
- Number: 12
- Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
- TERM 2000
- Electronic versions:
  - Are_we_moving.pdf
- Source: dtu
- Source-ID: u::9841
- Publication: Research › Book – Annual report year: 2000


General information
- State: Published
- Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
- Authors: Felberg, K. (Ekstern), Mellen, P. (Ekstern), Puig, D. (Intern)
- Publication date: 1999

Host publication information
- Title of host publication: Environment in the European Union at the Turn of the Century
- Publisher: European Environment Agency
- Chapter: 3.12
- Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
- Electronic versions:
Transport, Environment and Health in Central and Eastern Europe: State of Affairs and Policy Options: Author of the chapters "Assessment frameworks" and "Air pollution"

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Borch, E. (Ekstern), Puig, D. (Intern)
Publication date: 1999

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Transport, Environment and Health in Central and Eastern Europe: State of Affairs and Policy Options
Publisher: Ministry of Environment and Energy
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
TEH.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::9844
Publication: Research › Book chapter – Annual report year: 1999

Projects:

The emissions gap report by the United Nations Environment Programme is an annual scientific assessment of the shortfall between national emission reduction pledges under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the levels required to keep global average temperature increases below 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership
Period: 04/04/2016 → 09/12/2016
Number of participants: 2
Project participant:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
Bakhtiari, Fatemeh (Intern)
Documents:

The Adaptation Finance Gap Report
The 2016 Adaptation Gap Report assesses the difference between the financial costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries and the amount of money actually available to meet these costs – a difference known as the "adaptation finance gap". Like the 2014 report, the 2016 report focuses on developing countries, where adaptation capacity is often the lowest and needs the highest, and concentrates on the period up to 2050.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership
Period: 01/04/2015 → 30/06/2016
Number of participants: 3
adaptation, finance, climate change
Project participant:
Bee, Skylar (Intern)
Project Manager, organisational:
Managing the risks associated with climate change in the hydropower industry in Nicaragua

The project, funded by CIDA through OLADE, seeks to estimate climate change-related hazards, exposure and vulnerability for the hydropower industry in Nicaragua.

UNEP Risø Centre
Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership
Period: 01/09/2014 → 31/08/2015
Number of participants: 3
Adaptation to climate change, Hydropower
Project participant:
Naswa, Prakriti (Intern)
Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)

Relations
Related projects:
Managing the risks associated with climate change in the oil and gas industry in Colombia
Publications:
Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense
Documents:
Adaptation to climate change in Nicaragua's hydropower industry

Managing the risks associated with climate change in the oil and gas industry in Colombia

The project, funded by CIDA through OLADE, seeks to estimate climate change-related hazards, exposure and vulnerability for the oil and gas industry in Colombia. It gives high-resolution probabilistic estimates of precipitation, temperature (maximum and minimum) and wind speed, and combines them with semi-quantitative information about industry, socio-economic and geographic parameters, to estimate climate change-related risks for the industry.

UNEP Risø Centre
Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership
Period: 01/09/2014 → 31/08/2015
Number of participants: 3
Adaptation to climate change, Oil and gas, Downscaling, Probabilistic estimates
Project participant:
Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)
Naswa, Prakriti (Intern)

Relations
Publications:
Adaptation to climate change in Colombia's oil and gas industry
The multiple benefits of measures to improve energy efficiency

The study provides world and G20 national- and sector-specific estimates of the emissions reduction potential associated with energy efficiency measures. To this end it relies on two world-class energy-economy models, thus quantifying the uncertainty associated with the estimates.

Model outputs are used in an econometric model, to assess the macro-economic impacts of measures aimed at improving energy efficiency. Assessed impacts include GDP growth, employment and trade balances, among others. For each country, national aggregates and sector specific figures (each with its uncertainty range) are provided.

The project further includes a survey of national policies in key sectors relevant to energy efficiency, such as iron and steel industry or household appliances, among others. For each sector three-to-five national cases are provided, each outlining measures that have proven effective in improving energy efficiency in that sector. These descriptions contain semi-quantitative assessments of the multiple benefits associated with improving energy efficiency (for example, impacts on human health, public budgets or environmental conditions).

Department of Management Engineering

UNEP Rise Centre
Period: 01/08/2014 → 30/04/2015
Number of participants: 1
Energy efficiency, Co-benefits
Project participant:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)

Documents:
UNEP_Report_Version2_low
Project

UNEP Adaptation Gap Report

The Adaptation Gap Report by the United Nations Environment Programme outlines a generic framework for tracking progress towards adaptation objectives and elaborates on the framework (by providing specific definitions and other practical guidance) for three sectors - finance, technology and knowledge.

Department of Management Engineering

UNEP Rise Centre
Period: 01/01/2014 → 31/12/2014
Number of participants: 4
climate change, adaptation goals
Project participant:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
A. Igual, Emma (Intern)
Rasmussen, Mette Annelie (Intern)
Project Coordinator:
Olhoff, Anne (Intern)

Documents:
Adaptation Gap Report LR-Web Final_v2_EMBARGO (1) (1)
Project

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2014

The emissions gap report by the United Nations Environment Programme is an annual scientific assessment of the shortfall between national emission reduction pledges under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the levels required to keep global average temperature increases below 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Department of Management Engineering

UNEP Rise Centre
Period: 01/01/2014 → 31/12/2014
Number of participants: 4
Greenhouse gas emissions, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Emission reduction pledges
Project participant:
UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2013
The emissions gap report by the United Nations Environment Programme is an annual scientific assessment of the shortfall between national emission reduction pledges under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the levels required to keep global average temperature increases below 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP Risø Centre
Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Period: 01/01/2013 → 31/12/2013
Number of participants: 4
Project participant:
Olhoff, Anne (Intern)
Spangsberg, Tasia (Intern)
Rasmussen, Mette Annelie (Intern)
Project Coordinator:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
Documents:
EmissionsGapReport 2013

Quantifying the uncertainty of GDP and oil price projections in Mexico using structured expert judgement
The so-called Cooke method for expert judgement elicitation is used to obtain probability distributions for two key drivers of greenhouse gas emissions in Mexico - GDP and oil prices.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP Risø Centre
Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Period: 01/12/2012 → 31/08/2014
Number of participants: 1
Project Coordinator:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
Documents:
AFD_non-technical

Prioritising adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector in Mexico through multi-criteria analysis
Development of a criteria tree, with its associated weights, criteria and indicators, to prioritise measures to adapt to climate change in the sector of irrigated agriculture in Mexico.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP Risø Centre
Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Period: 01/08/2012 → 31/07/2013
Number of participants: 1
Project Coordinator:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation
The FIRM project supports the preparation of low carbon development strategies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions in nine developing countries. In two of those - Mexico and South Africa - the project provides technical support to quantify the uncertainty associated with national greenhouse gas emissions scenarios.

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP Risø Centre
Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Period: 01/01/2012 → 30/11/2015
Number of participants: 1
Acronym: FIRM
Project participant:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)
Documents:
UNEP_GHG_Scenario_hr

Activities:

European Cooperation in Science and Technology 'action' to strengthen a European network of researchers in structured expert judgement (External organisation)
Period: 1 Jul 2013 → 30 Jun 2016
Daniel Puig (Member)

Department of Management Engineering
UNEP Risø Centre

Description
ISCH COST Action IS1304.

I act as the representative of Denmark in the Management Committee of the European Union's ISCH COST Action IS1304, which seeks to improve the use of structured expert judgement for decision making. I contribute to the work of two of the five working groups - one looking at how structured expert judgement compares to other techniques, notably Bayesian probabilistic projections, and a second one focused on documenting examples of practical application of structured expert judgement.

Body type: Inter-governmental
Degree of recognition: International

Related external organisation

European Cooperation in Science and Technology 'action' to strengthen a European network of researchers in structured expert judgement
Activity: Membership › Membership of research networks or expert groups