

Should we sacrifice nature to save climate?

Vigdis Vandvik







A luxury we can no longer afford?



Should we sacrifice nature, biodiversity, to save the climate?





No.

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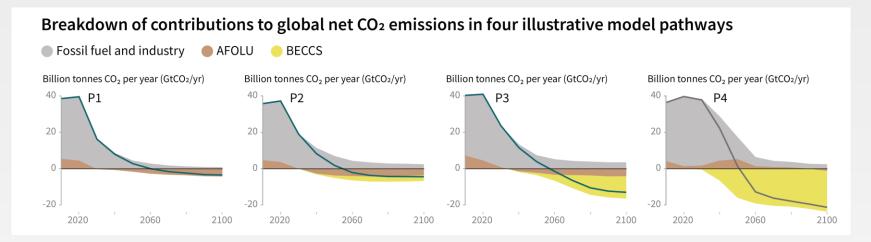
It will not work.

Also, it will kill us.



Simple answer: We can't!

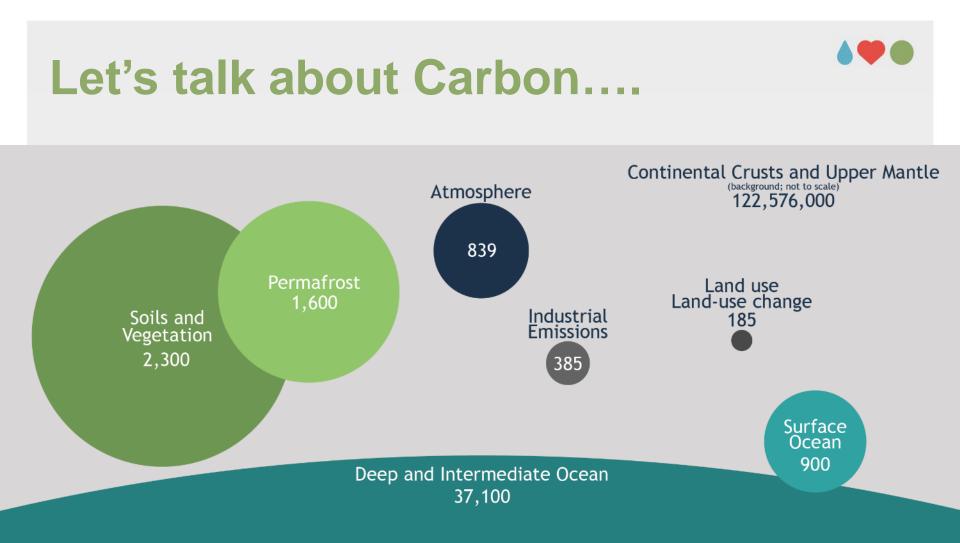
All of the 1.5°C report scenarios involve nature..



- 4 million km² reduction to a 2.5 million km² increase of agricultural land for food and feed crops
- 0.5–11 million km² reduction of pasture land
- 0-6 million km² increase of agricultural land for energy crops
- 2 million km² reduction to 9.5 million km² increase in forests

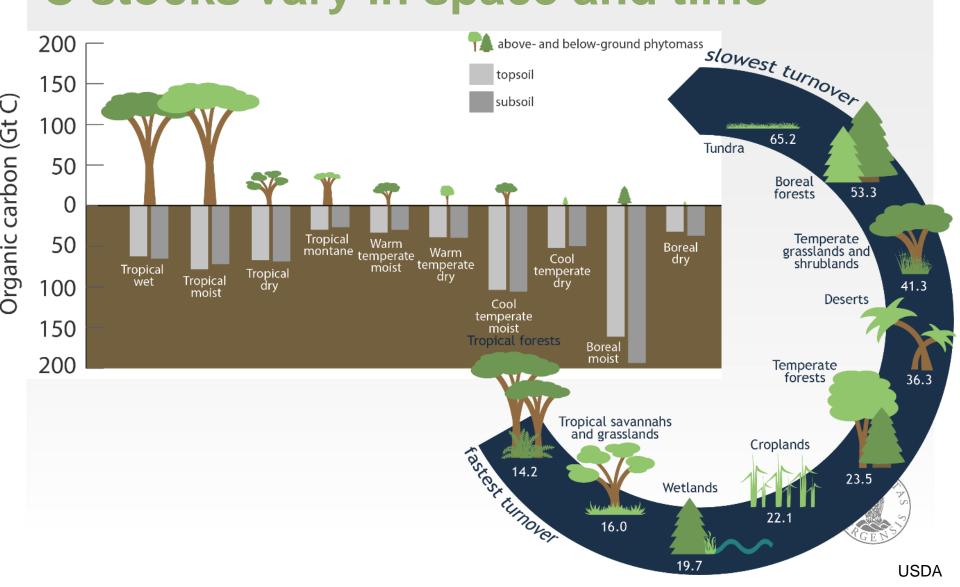


... "profound challenges for sustainable management of the various demands on land for human settlements, food, livestock feed, fibre, bioenergy, carbon storage, biodiversity and other ES"...





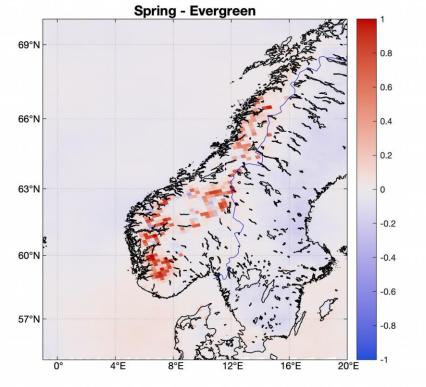
The distribution and dynamics of •••• C stocks vary in space and time

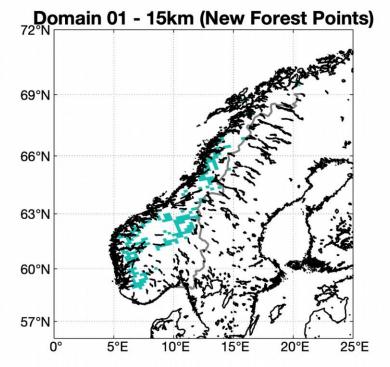


In a variable, world, **•••** mitigation measures must also vary...

Regional Climate Modelling

Model simulations of afforestation scenario: spring air T increase





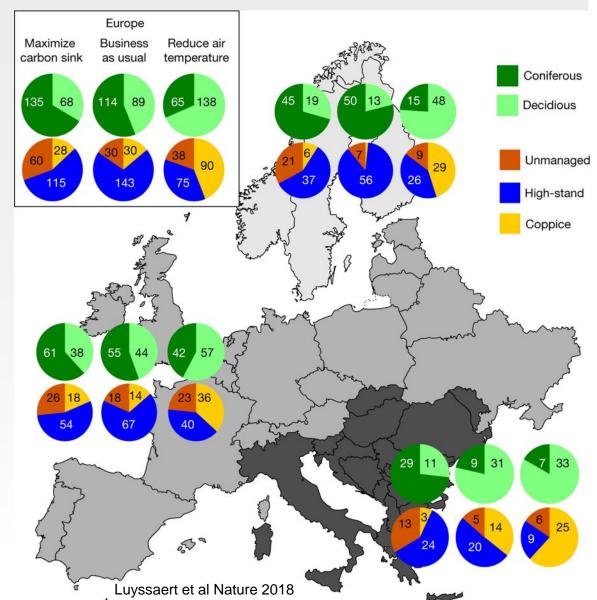
Blue areas indicate evergreen forest plantation

Mooney et al. In prep

Mitigate or adapt?

«Europe should not rely on forest management to mitigate climate change.

The modest climate effects from changes in forest management imply, however, that [] the forests could be adapted to climate change with neither positive nor negative climate effects."



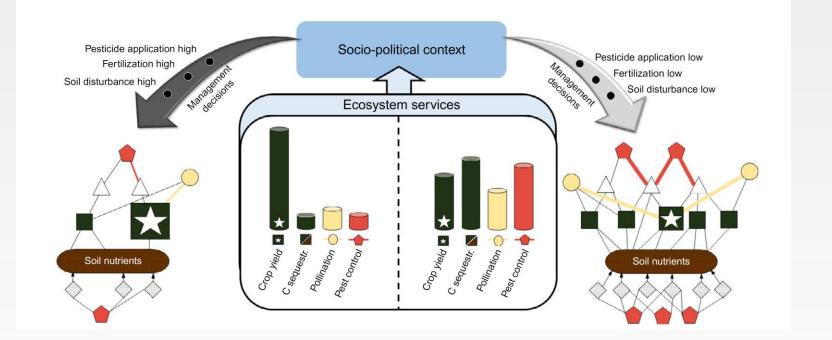
there is more: emerging risks

2018 – a busy year for *voluntary* firefighters

- 93 721 hours; 6 841 persons
- Total costs of 2.67 mill Euro
- Fought wildfires *every day* in July (Data from the Civil Defense)

Sec.

Increasing pressures, needs, risks; we need <u>multifunctional</u> landscapes



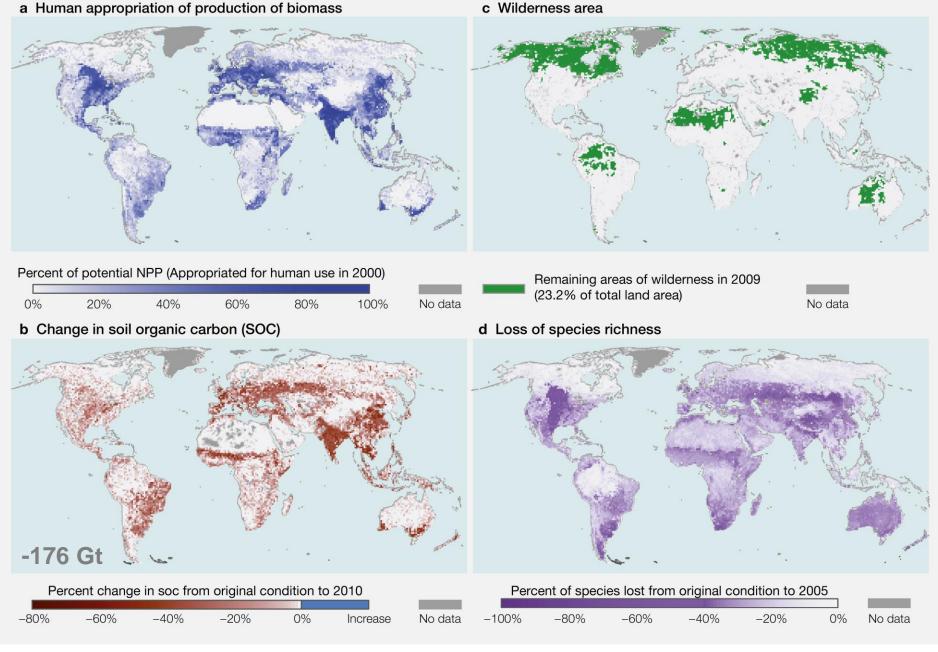






Nature is rather good at what it's doing...

....unfortunately, it isn't doing so great these days

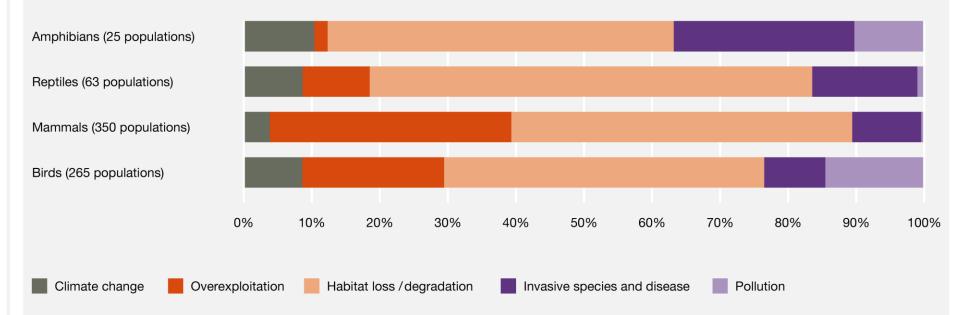


IPBES Land Degradation report 2018

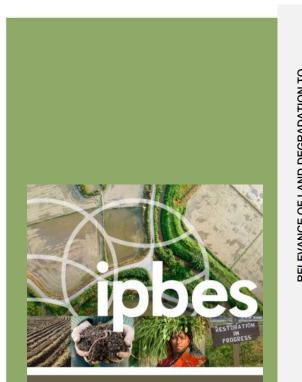
Climate is not to blame, yet...

Figure SPM 13 The most common drivers of biodiversity loss among some animal taxa.

Data includes 703 populations from the Living Planet Report (WWF, 2016).25

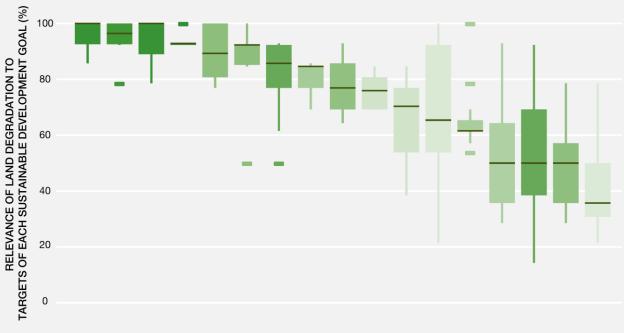


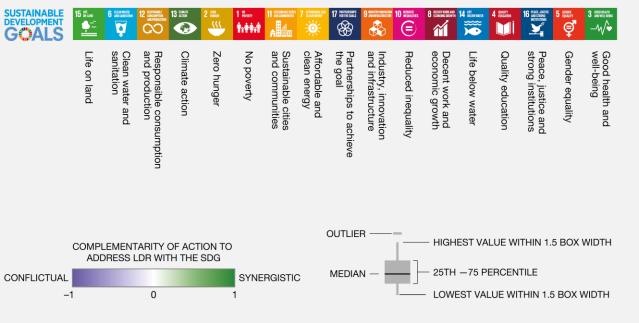




The assessment report on LAND DEGRADATION AND RESTORATION







Length shows strength of connection



Low



The overall size of the coloured bars depict the relative potential for synergies and trade-offs between the sectoral mitigation options and the SDGs.

Very High

Energy Demand

The shades depict the level of confidence of the

Synergies

assessed potential for Trade-offs/Synergies.



Energy Supply



Quality Education

> SDG 5 Gender

SDG 6 6 Restreet Clean Water

Equality

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

and Sanitation

Decent Work and Economic

> Inequalities SDG 11 Sustainable

Cities and Communities SDG 12 Responsible Consumption

and Production

Partnerships for

the Goals

Growth SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

> SDG 10 10 REDUCED Reduced

SDG 14 HELOWAR Life Below

SDG 16 16 HEALE . AUSTR Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 TO FOR THE ODUL

Water SDG 15 Life on Land

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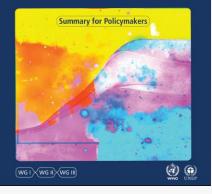
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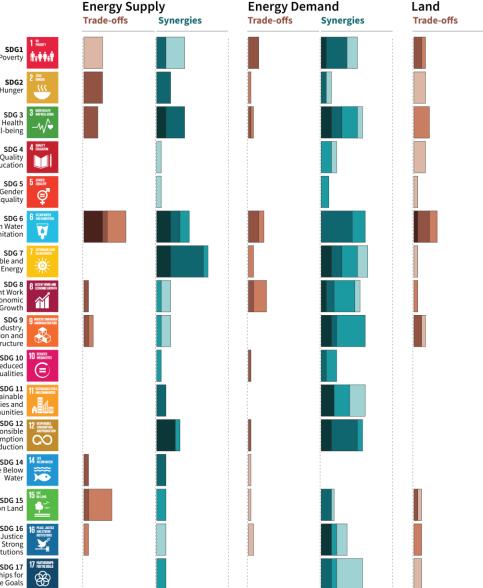
SDG1

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty





So, we need evidence-based management of a complex, multi-functional nature...?



DEGRADATION ANI

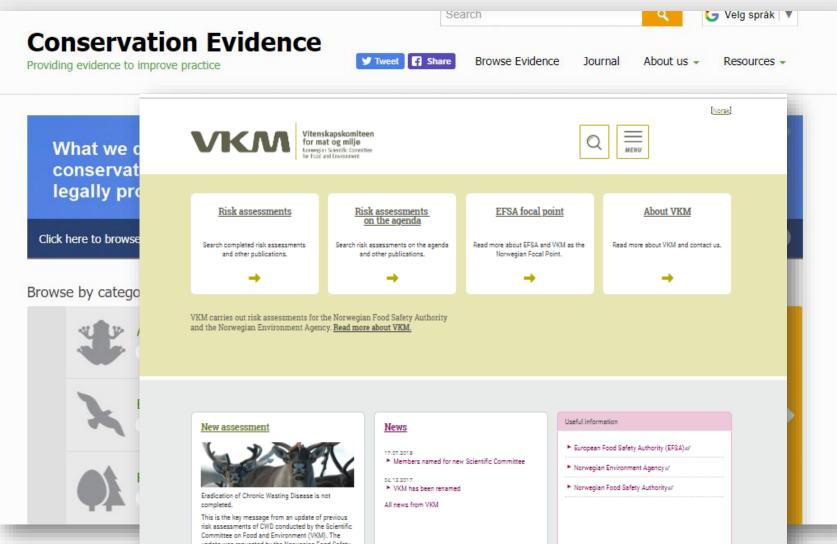
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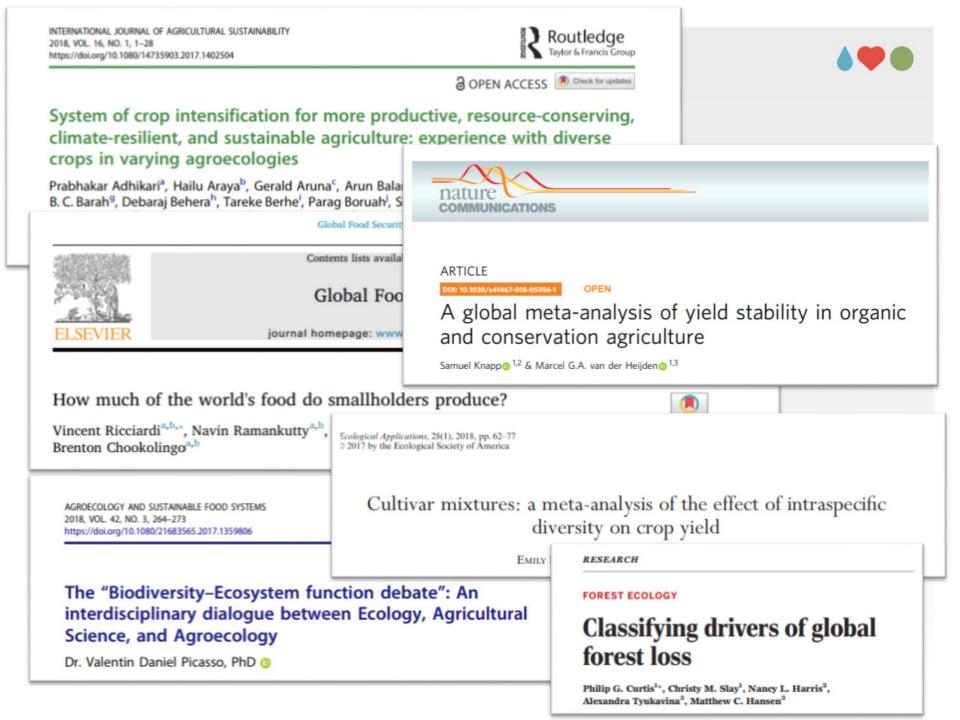
Summary for Policymaker

OCC



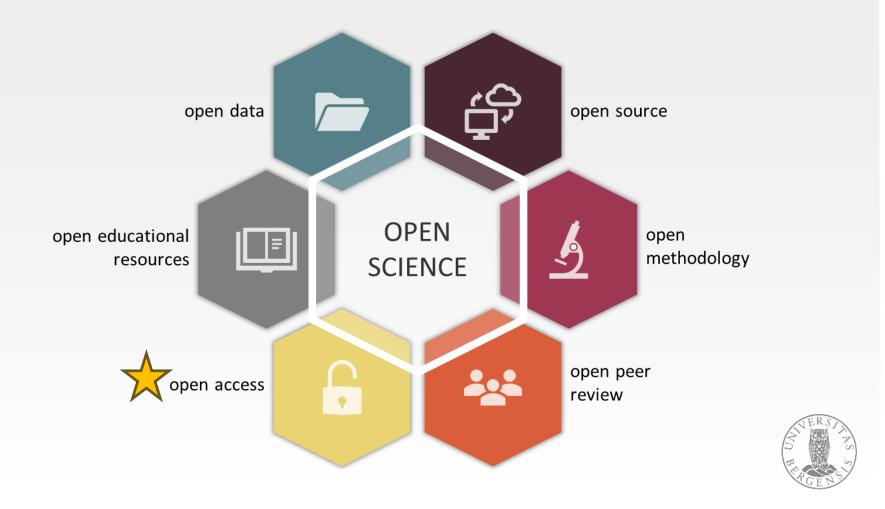
Synthesis, assessment for specific needs and local context







Evidence syntheses depend on FAIR data, open science





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