

# 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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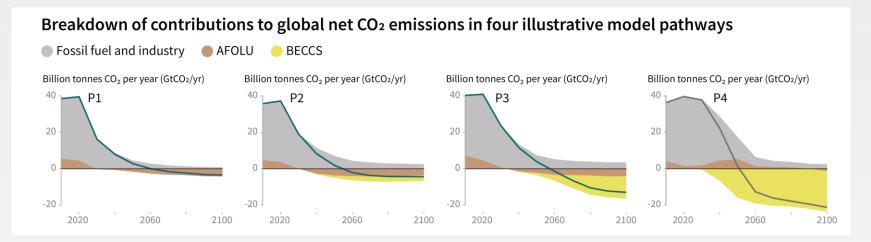
## It will not work.

# Also, it will kill us.



# Simple answer: We can't!

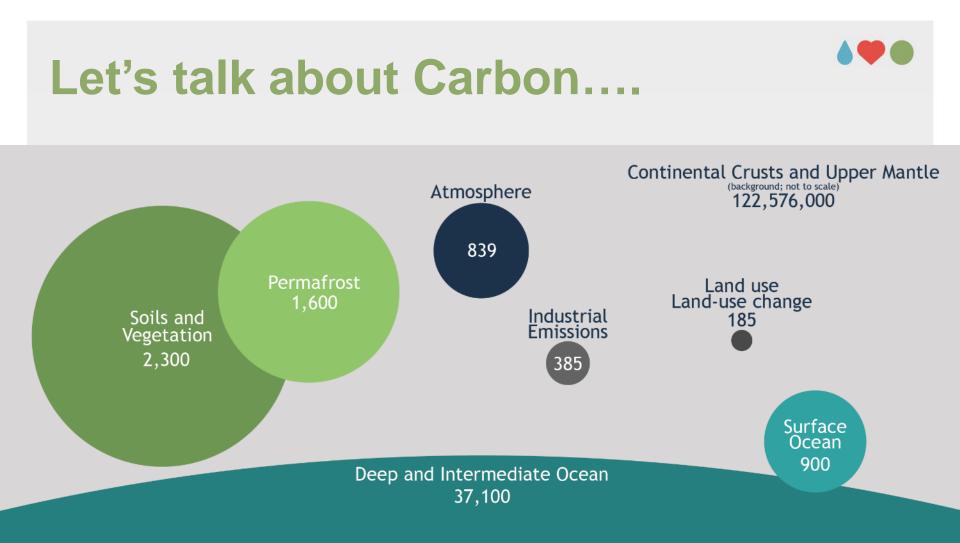
### \*All\* of the 1.5°C report scenarios involve nature..



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

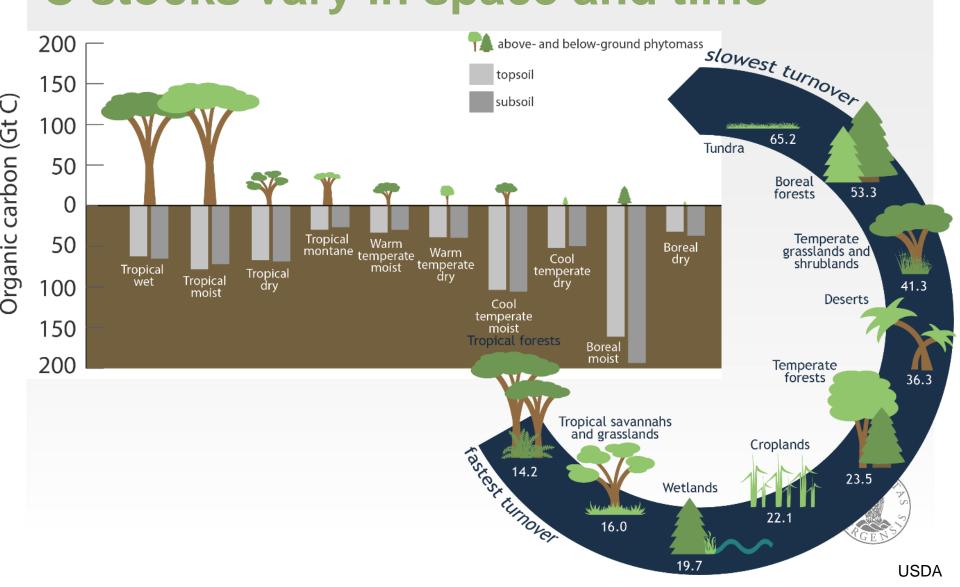


... "profound challenges for sustainable management of the various demands on land for human settlements, food, livestock feed, fibre, bioenergy, carbon storage, biodiversity and other ES"...





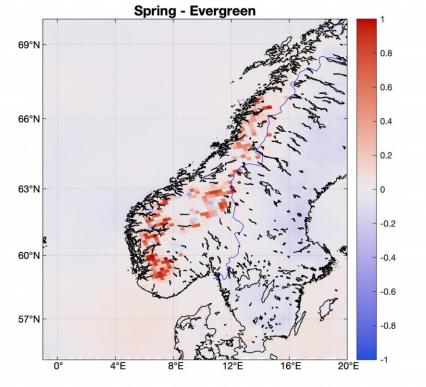
## The distribution and dynamics of •••• C stocks vary in space and time

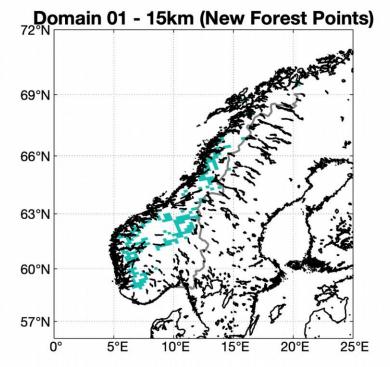


## In a variable, world, **•••** mitigation measures must also vary...

### **Regional Climate Modelling**

### Model simulations of afforestation scenario: spring air T increase





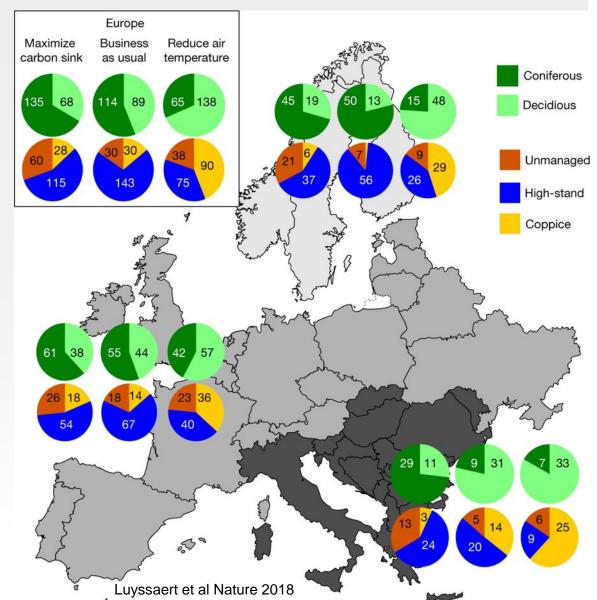
Blue areas indicate evergreen forest plantation

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."



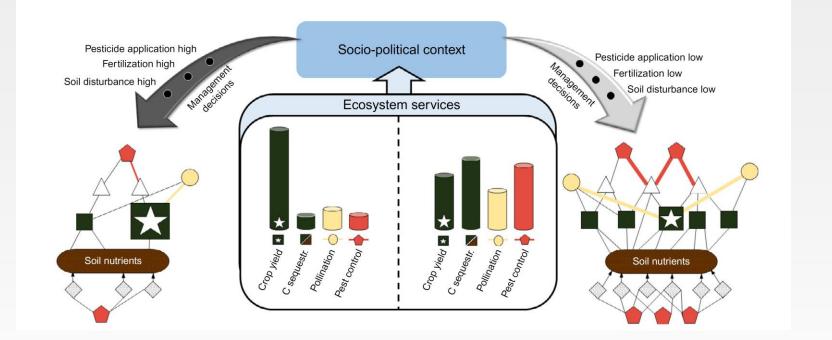
## there is more: emerging risks

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



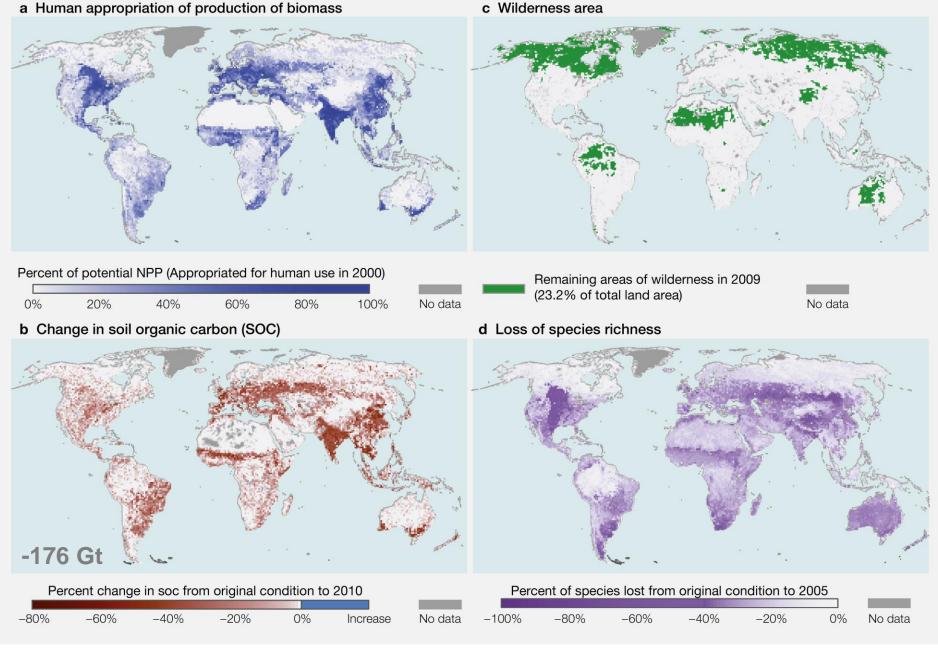






# Nature is rather good at what it's doing...

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

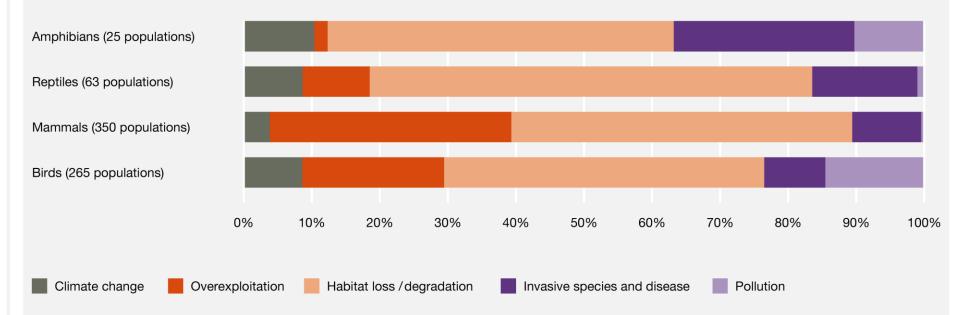


### **IPBES Land Degradation report 2018**

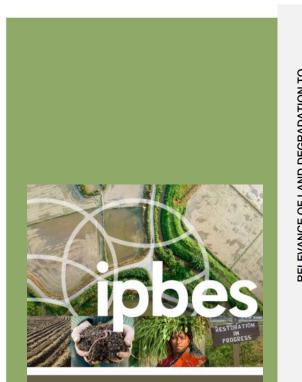
## Climate is not to blame, yet...

### 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

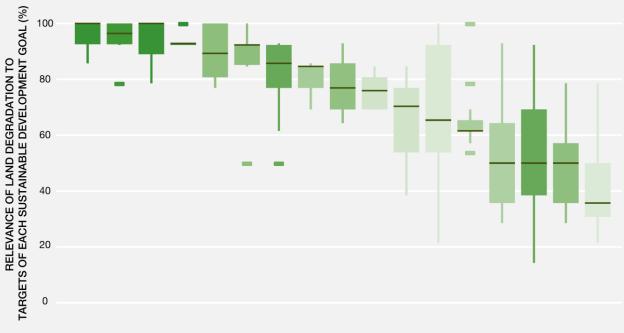


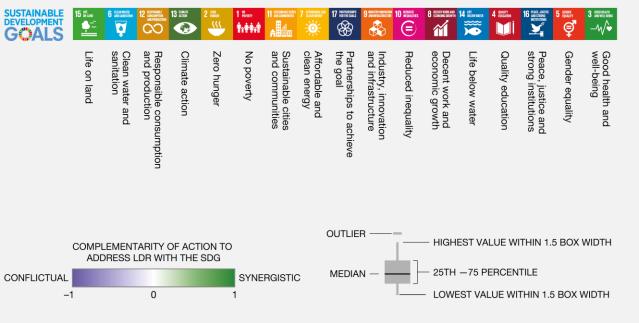




#### The assessment report on LAND DEGRADATION AND RESTORATION







#### 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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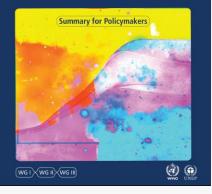
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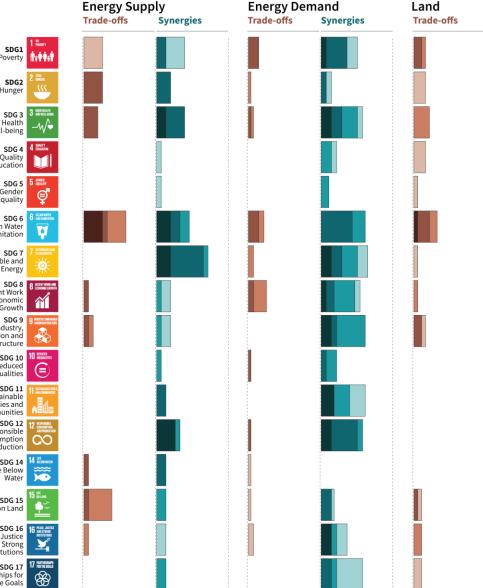
SDG1

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

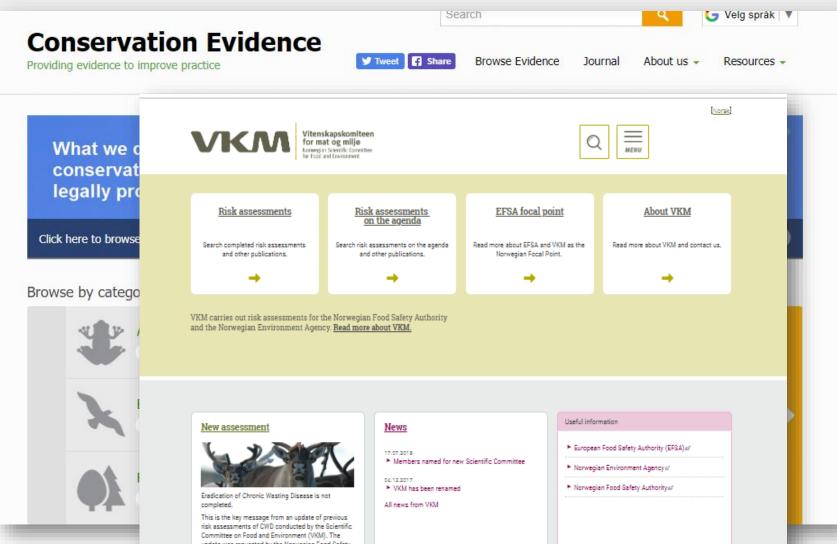
ipbes

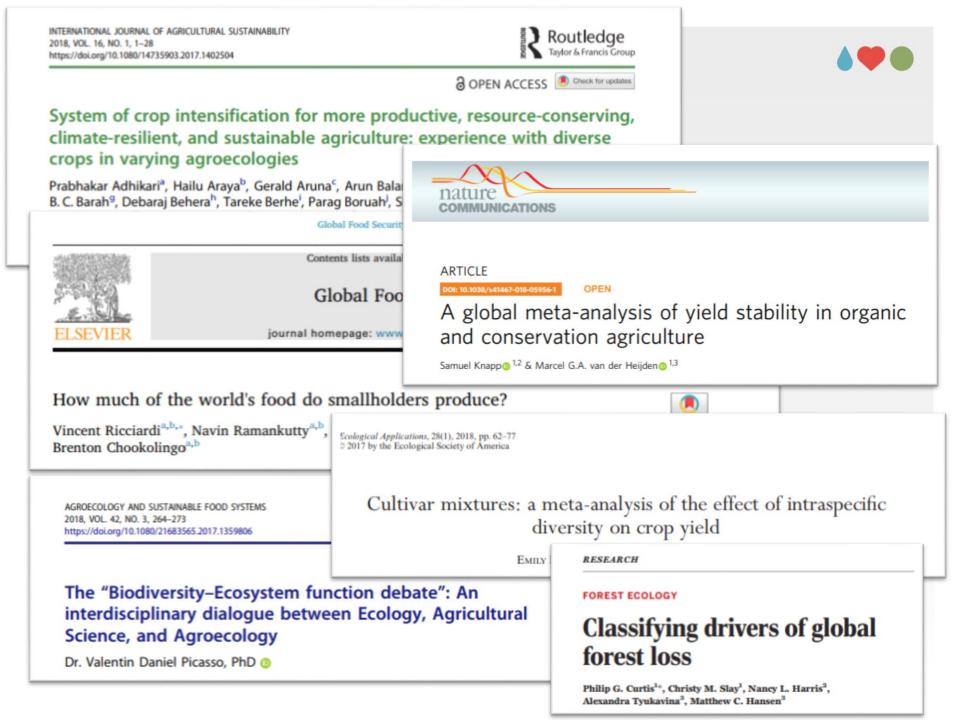
Summary for Policymaker

OCC



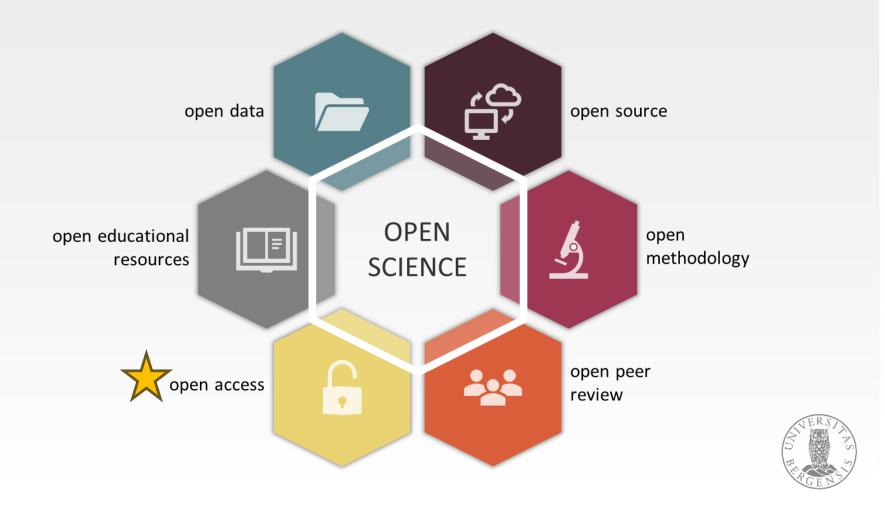
# Synthesis, assessment for specific needs and local context







# Evidence syntheses depend on FAIR data, open science





### UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN

