



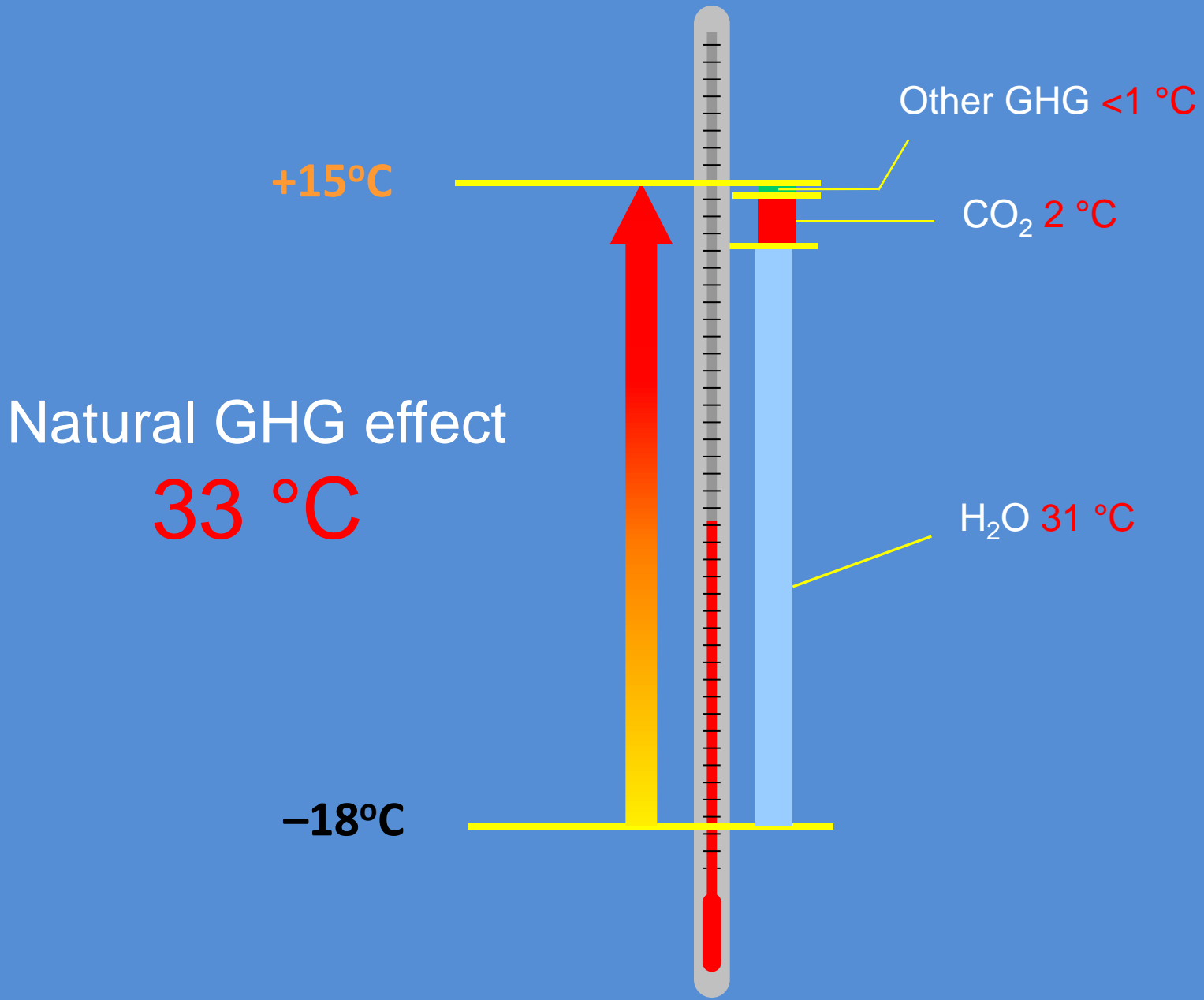
Land and climate Key messages for students

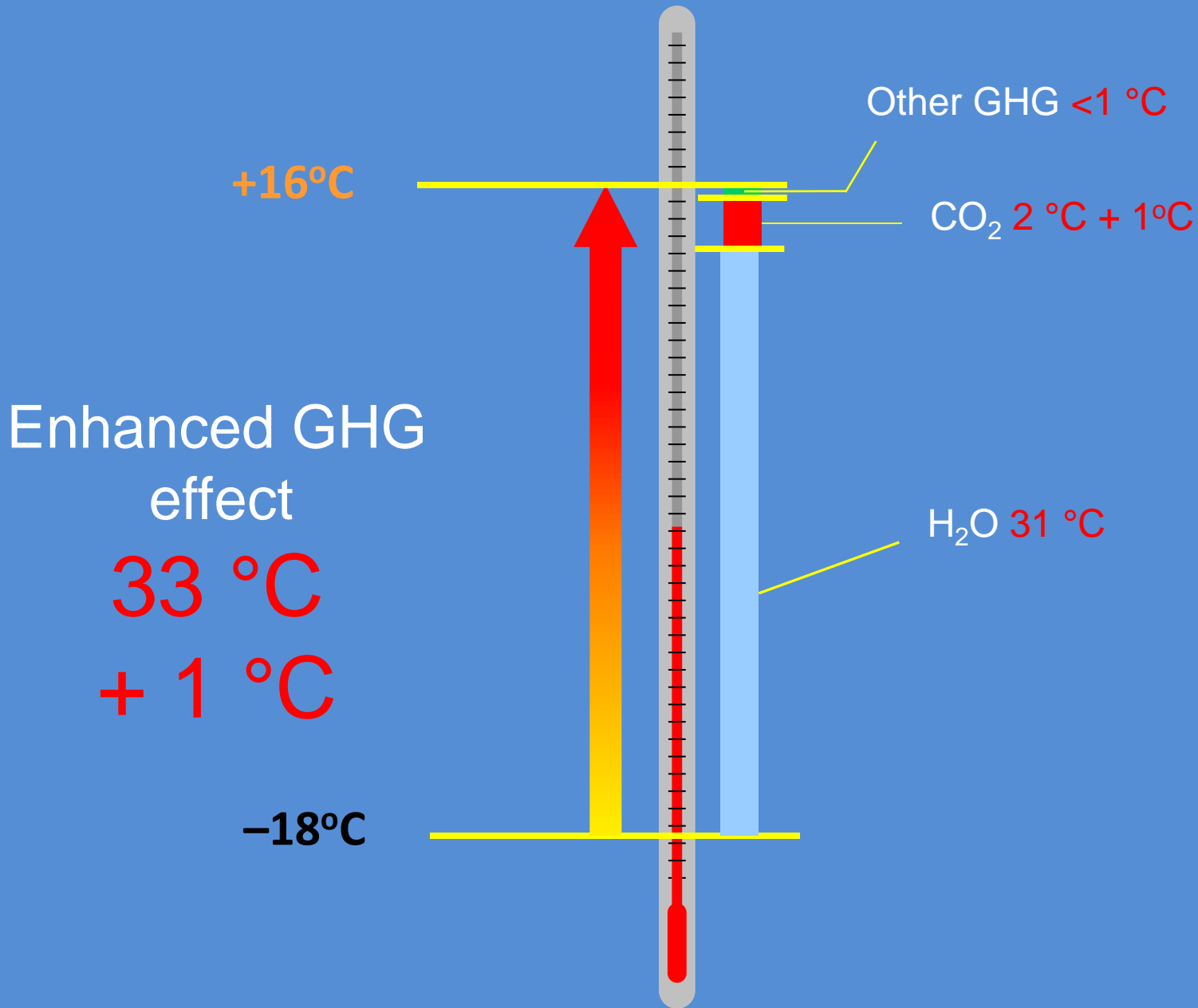
Jagdish Krishnaswamy

Almaty, Kazakhstan
21-22 August 2019
bit.ly/ipcc_outreach_centralasia

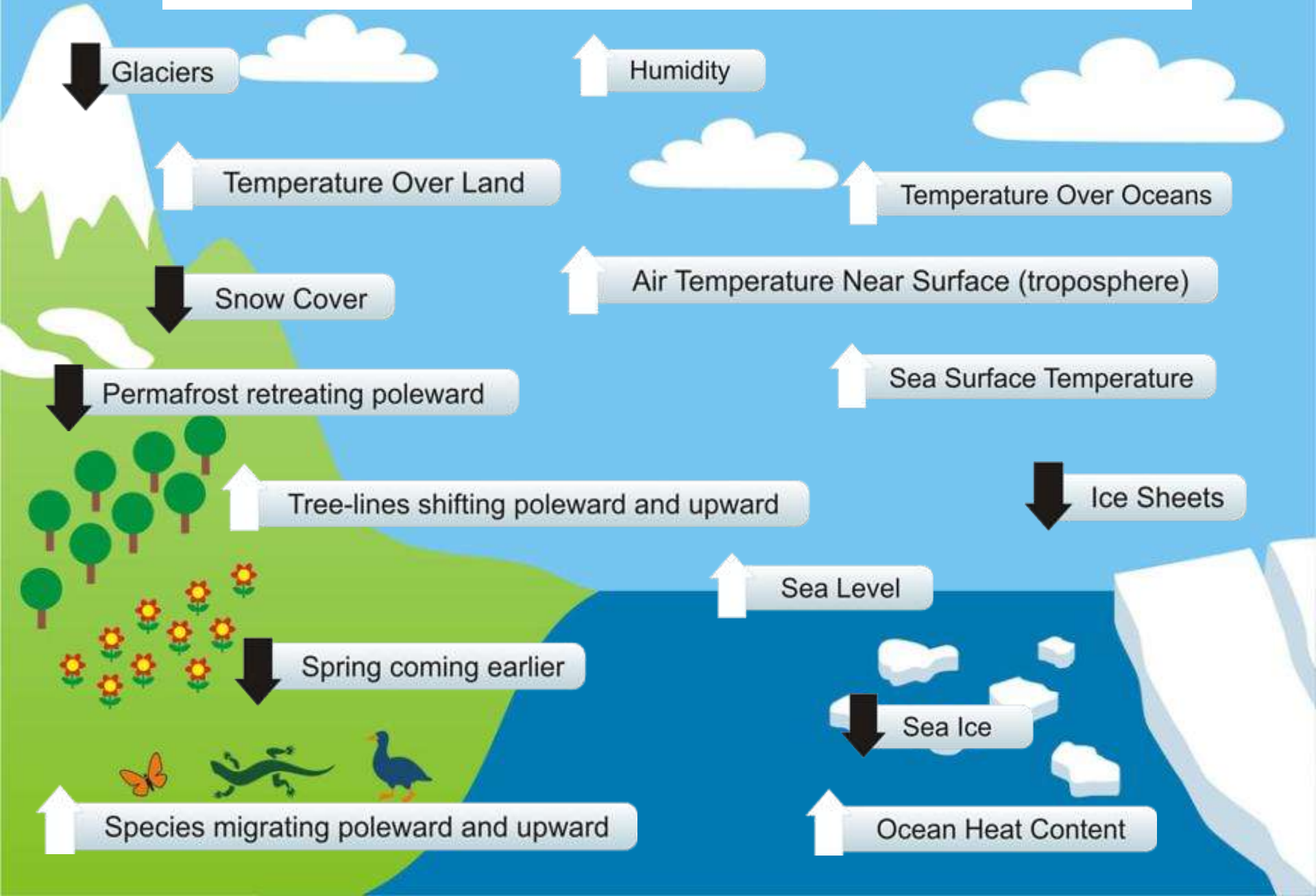
ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change







How do we know that the world is warming?



Climate change is already happening

- **Tropics to the poles**
- **On all continents and in the ocean**
- **Affecting rich and poor countries (but the poor are more vulnerable everywhere)**



• **Every bit of warming matters** •

• **Every year matters** •

• **Every choice matters** •



What actions can we take?

Some solutions come from how we use and manage land

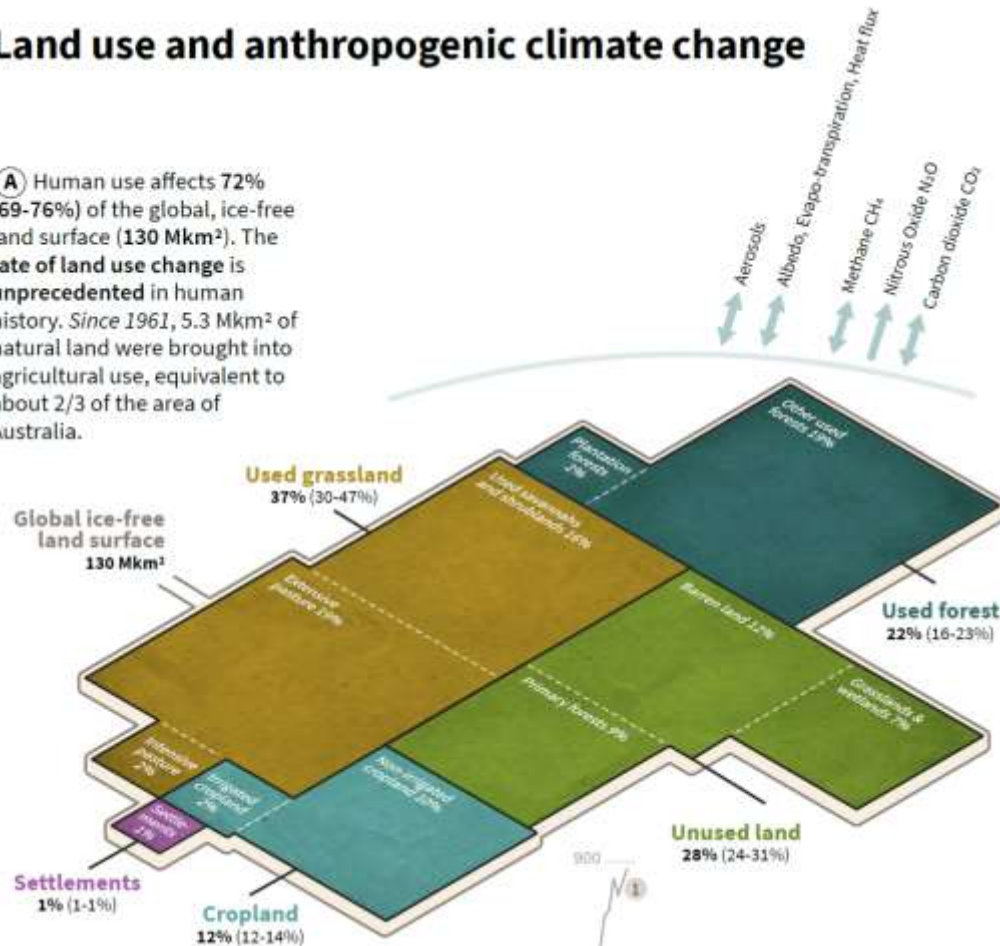
FIGURE 1 Agricultural village in Badakhshan, Afghanistan. (Photo by Matthew Emslie-Smith)



Productive land is a finite and precious resource

Land use and anthropogenic climate change

(A) Human use affects 72% (69-76%) of the global, ice-free land surface (130 Mkm²). The rate of land use change is **unprecedented** in human history. *Since 1961*, 5.3 Mkm² of natural land were brought into agricultural use, equivalent to about 2/3 of the area of Australia.



But the atmosphere is changing fast because of all the things people are doing (putting gases into the air)

Energy production remains the primary driver of GHG emissions

35%

Energy Sector



24%

Agriculture, forests and other land uses



21%

Industry



14%

Transport



6.4%

Building Sector



2010 GHG emissions

Land is where we live

Land is under
growing human
pressure

Land is a part
of the solution

But land can't
do it all



Way we produce, transport and eat our food matters; We can reduce emissions from farm to plate and reduce pressure on land.

Even the good things we do for climate change can sometimes have negative consequences



nature
ecology & evolution

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0907-z>

**Wind farms have cascading impacts on
ecosystems across trophic levels**

Maria Thaker^{1,2*}, Amod Zambre^{1,2,3} and Harshal Bhosale¹

ipcc
climate change
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON



Spatial planning that helps us decide what to do where can help minimize negative impacts and increase benefits

FIGURE 1. Agricultural village in Badakshan, Afghanistan. (Photo by Matthew Emsie-Smith)



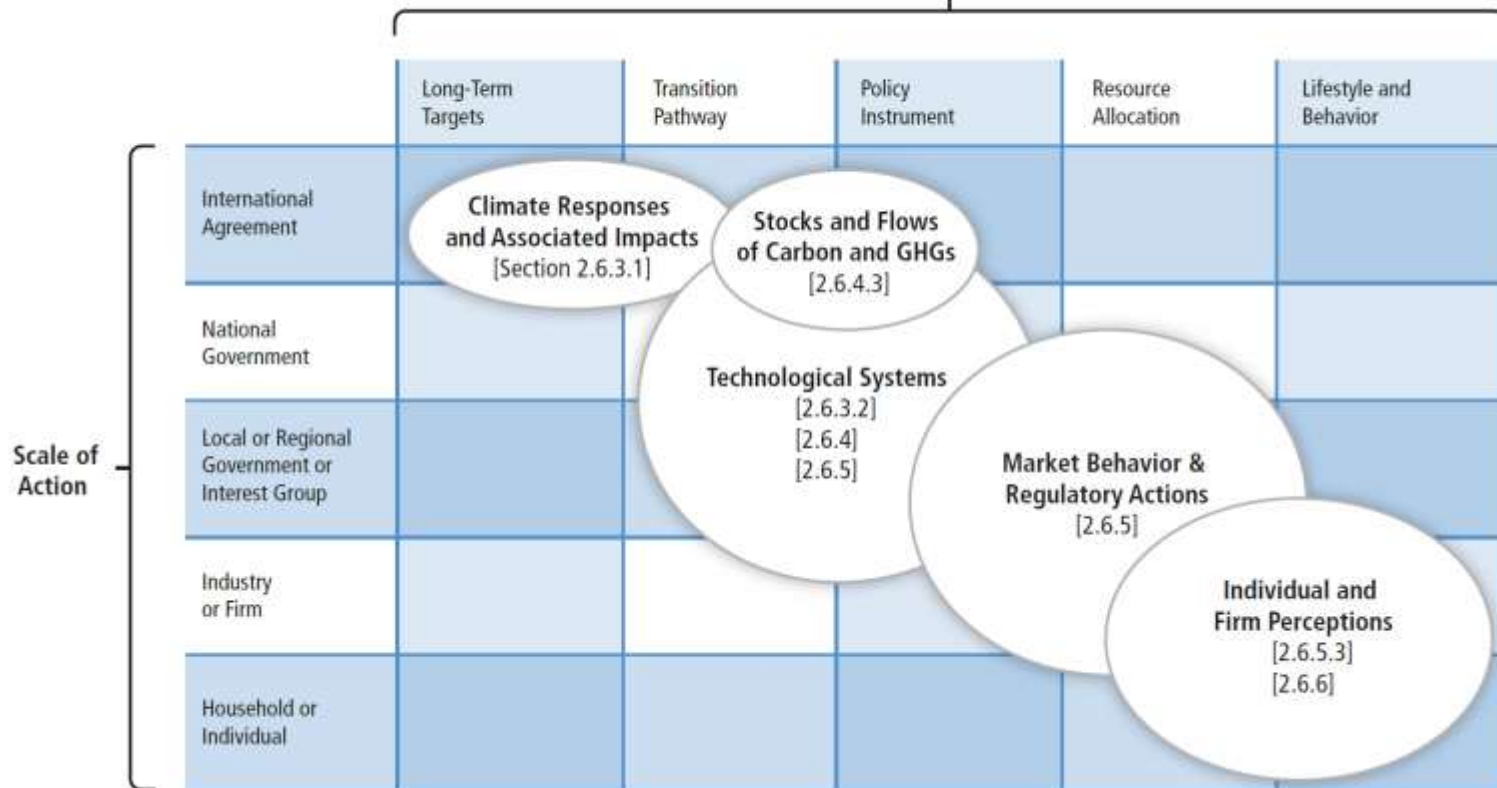


Better land
management
also supports
**biodiversity
conservation**



Tackling this
challenge requires
a **coordinated
response.**

Climate Policy Choices



Science-policy: Informing magnitude of trade-offs for decision making

Management of dams, barrages and reservoirs for ecological flows down stream

Decision making under uncertainty

Spatial planning for and sharing and land sparing

Location and design of energy mitigation with land implications (solar farms, small dams, wind energy farms) to minimize impacts on biodiversity and pastoralists

How much land to allocate to bioenergy without impacting food security, biodiversity and ecosystem services

Using existing knowledge for near term adaptation

Measuring and monitoring land-use and land-cover change using shared and accessible remotely sensed data for adaptive management and governance

Early warning systems linked to network of sensors for extreme weather and pest outbreaks

Advisories for farmers based on improvements in short term weather forecasting

Cooperation and knowledge transfer for best practices at all levels of governance

Longer term

Early action on mitigation in all sectors (land use, food systems, energy and transportation, consumption) will reduce costs and burden on land and enable longer term ecological restoration with adaptation and mitigation co-benefits

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For more information:

Website: <http://ipcc.ch/>

IPCC Secretariat: ipcc-sec@wmo.int

Find us on:



<https://www.youtube.com/ipccgeneva>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/ipcc>



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/ipccphoto/sets/>



<http://www.slideshare.net/ipcc-media/presentations>

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

