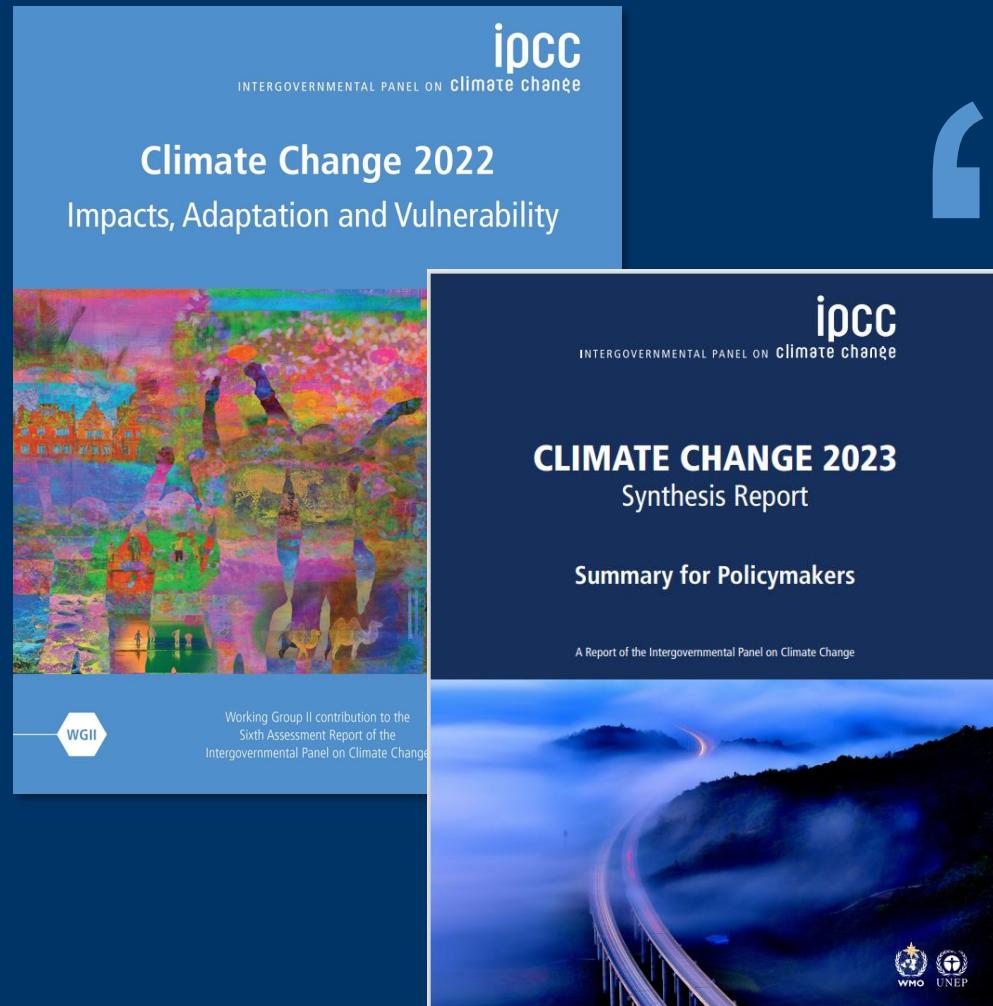


Hva forteller naturtap og klimaendringer oss? Det haster å sette mennesket og natur i sentrum

Åpent møte, Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi
1. november 2023

Siri H. Eriksen,
Fakultet for landskap og samfunn,
Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet





“

The scientific evidence is unequivocal: climate change is a threat to human well-being and the health of the planet.

Any further delay in concerted global action will miss the brief, rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future (Working Group II SPM D5.2).

Without urgent, effective, and equitable mitigation and adaptation actions, climate change increasingly threatens ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods, health and well-being of current and future generations (Synthesis Report SPM C.1.3).

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

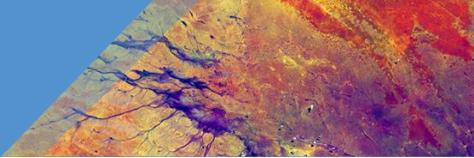
WMO UNEP



Klimaendringer har forårsaket farlige og
utbredte skader på natur...

...og klimaendringer påvirker livene til milliarder mennesker, tross tiltak for å tilpasse seg negative effekter.





Fortsatt klimaendringer øker risiko, feks:



Hetebølger



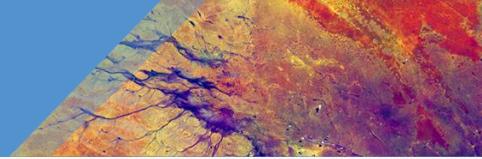
Vannmangel



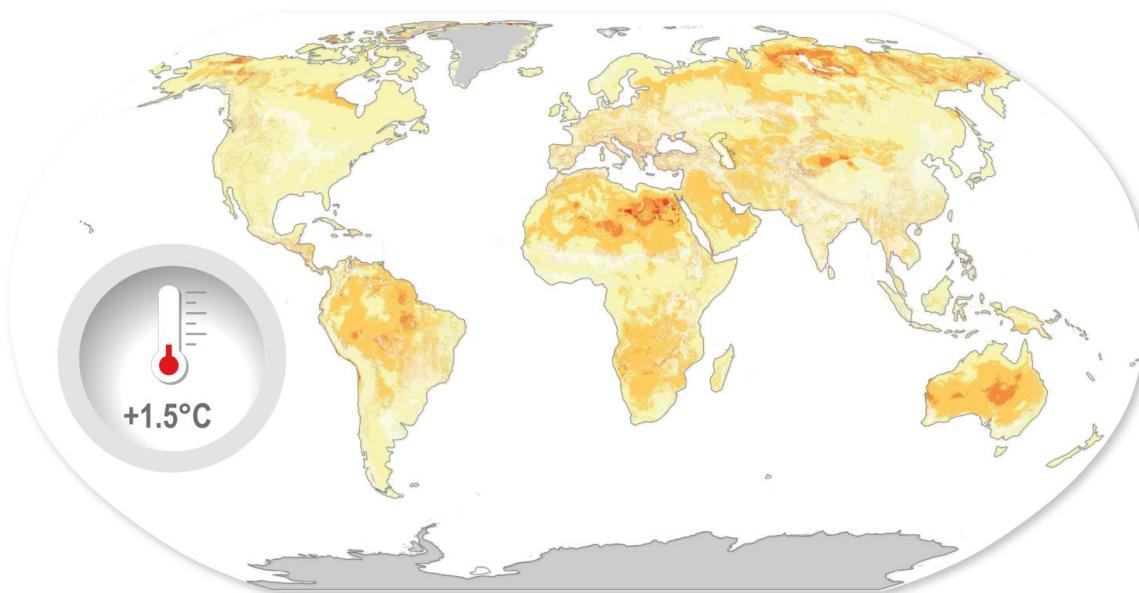
Matsikkerhet



Flomrisiko

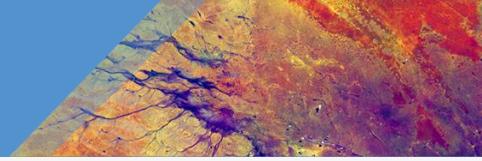


Tap av biologisk mangfold ved 1,5 grader oppvarming

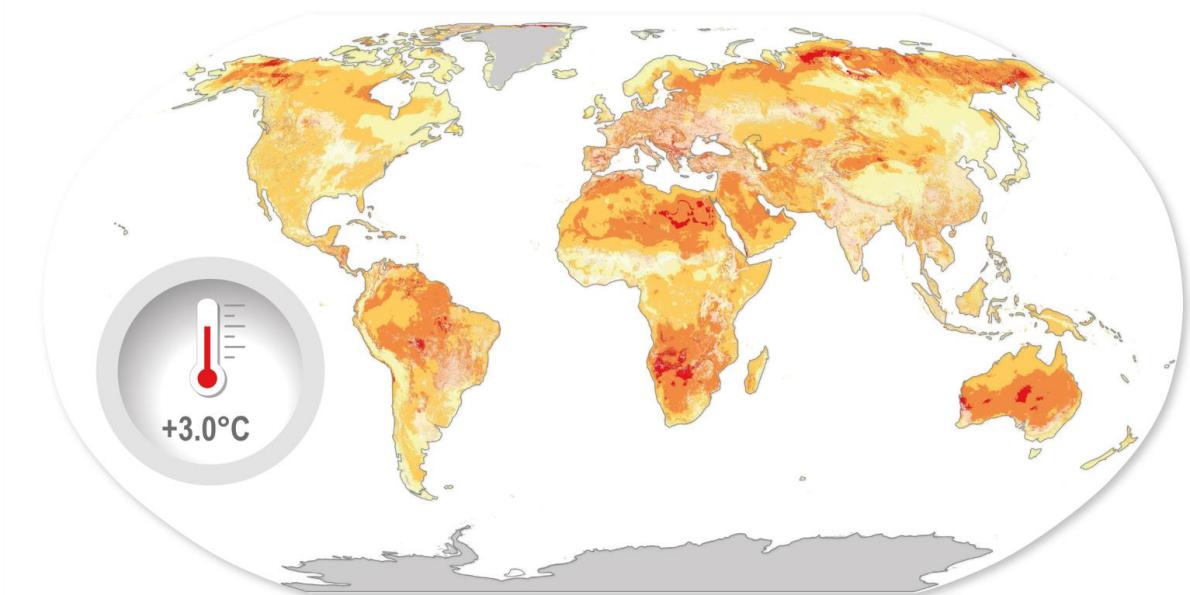


Loss of biodiversity





Tap av biologisk mangfold ved 3 graders oppvarming



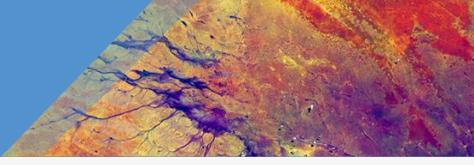
Loss of biodiversity

0-25%

>25-50%

>50-75%

>75-100%



Oppvarming truer naturens viktige funksjoner, feks:



Pollinering



Vern av kystområder



Friluftsliv og turisme



Matkammer



Helse



Rensing av vann



Ren luft



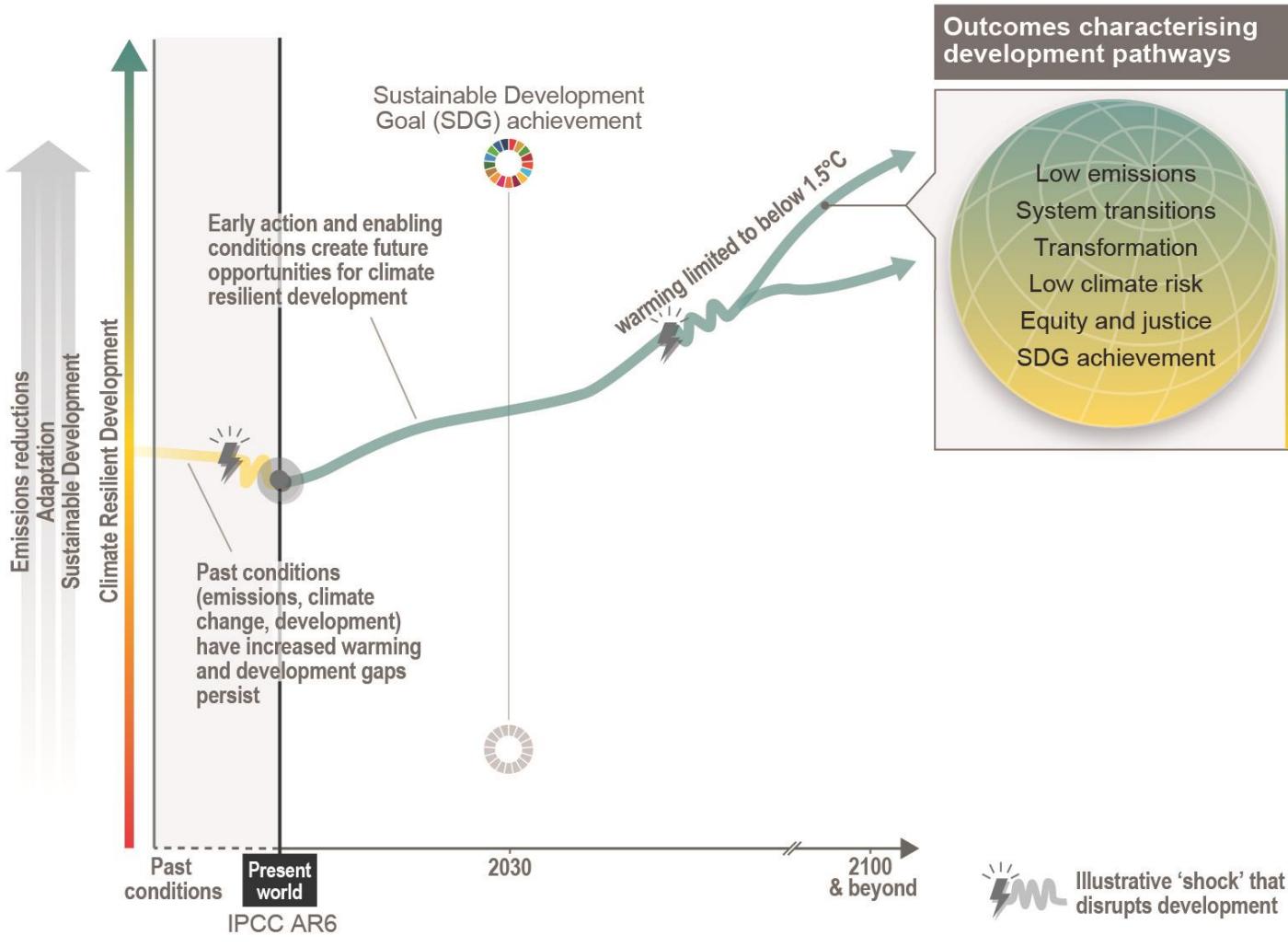
Regulering av klima

Klimarobust utvikling kobler tiltak for utslippsreduksjon og klimatilpasning, med ivaretakelse av økosystemer og styrking av social rettferdighet for å skape bærekraftig utvikling



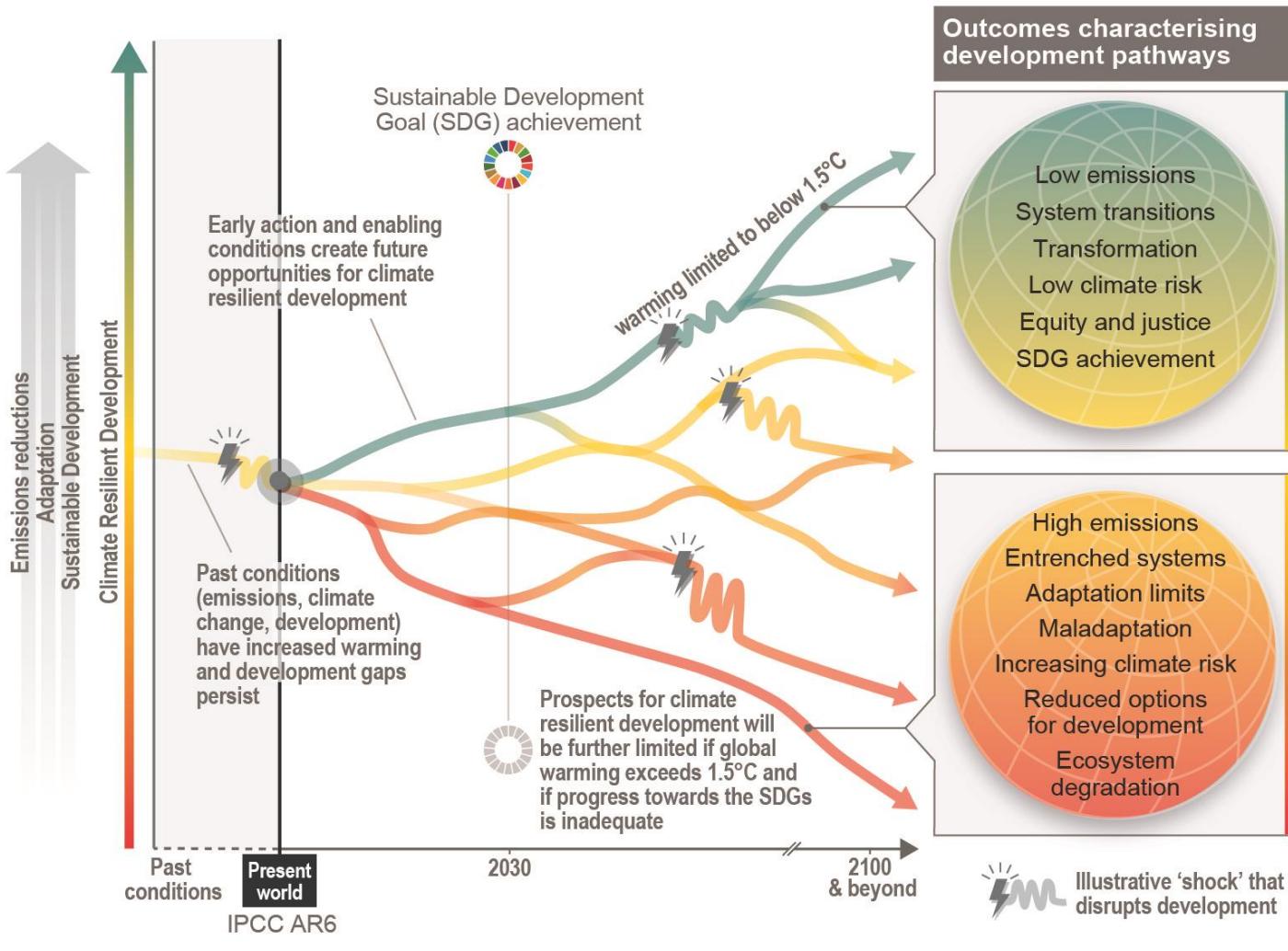
There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development

Multiple interacting choices and actions can shift development pathways towards sustainability



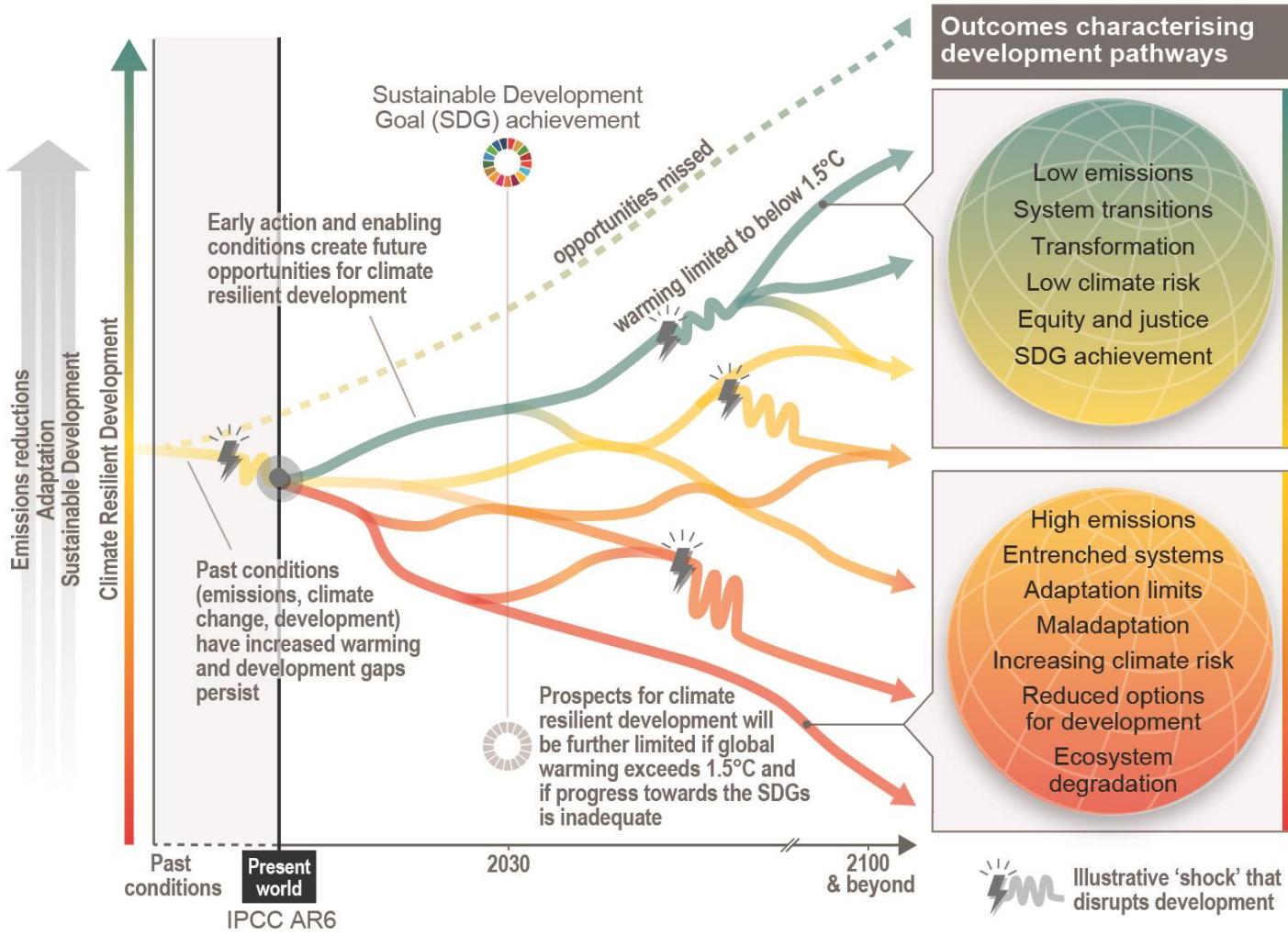
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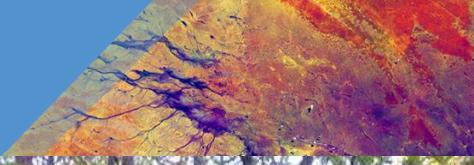


Naturen og økosystemer er viktige i klimatiltak som bidrar til å styrke biomangfold og sosiale mål

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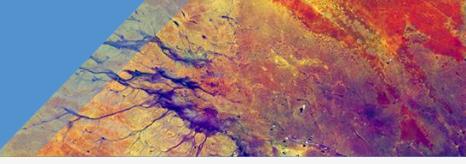
[World Agroforestry / Julius Atia CC BY-NC-SA 2.0]



Økosystembaserte tiltak, feks:

- Bevaring av skog og myrer
- Agroøkologisk landbruk
- Naturlige bekker og elveområder





Økosystembaserte tiltak i byer

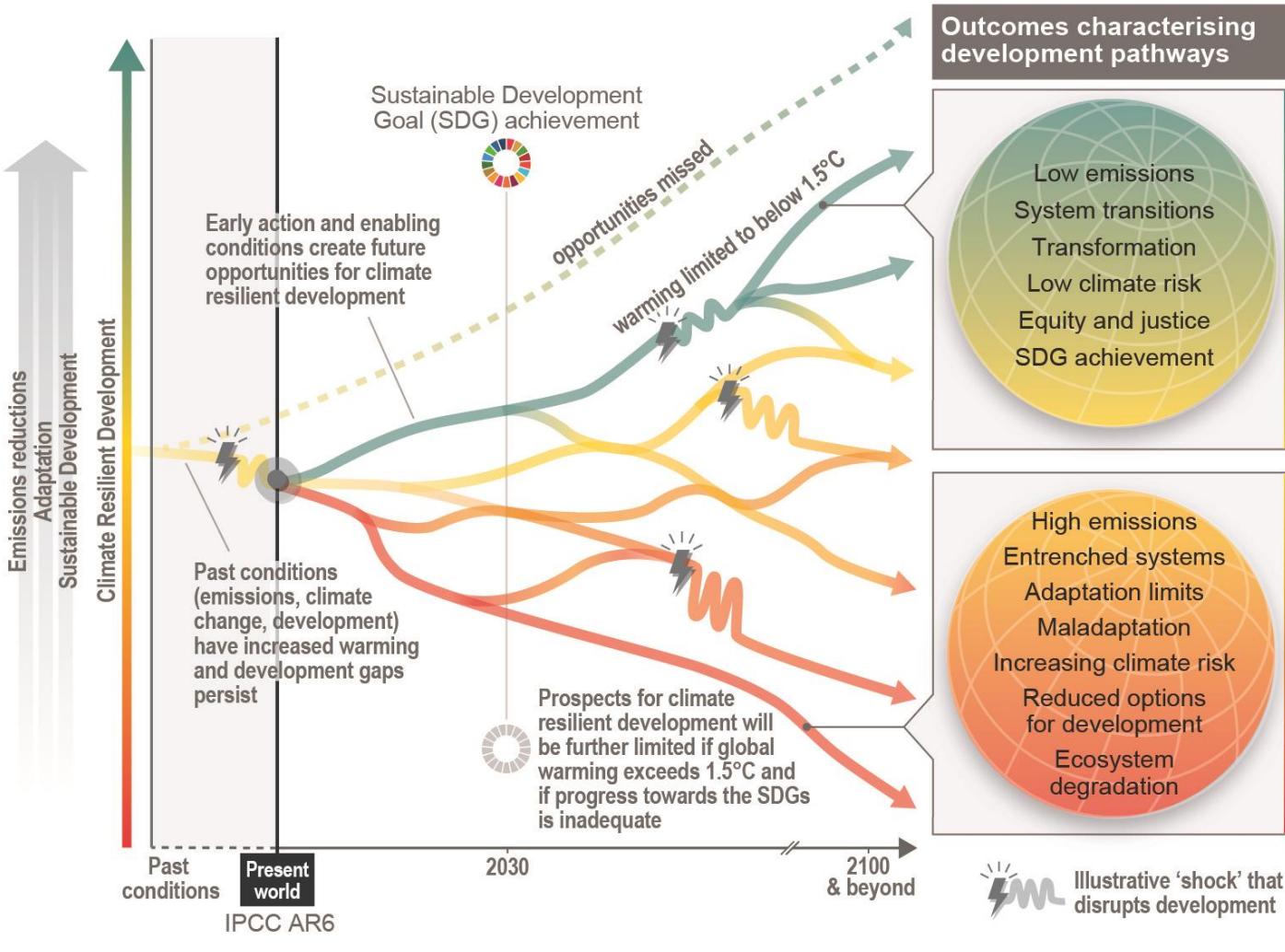
Innen 2050 bor ca 2/3 av verdens befolkning i byer

- Blå-grønn infrastruktur
- Urbant landbruk
- Sosiale sikkerhetsnett
- Planlegging og boligpolitikk

Bidrar til folkehelse og bevaring av natur

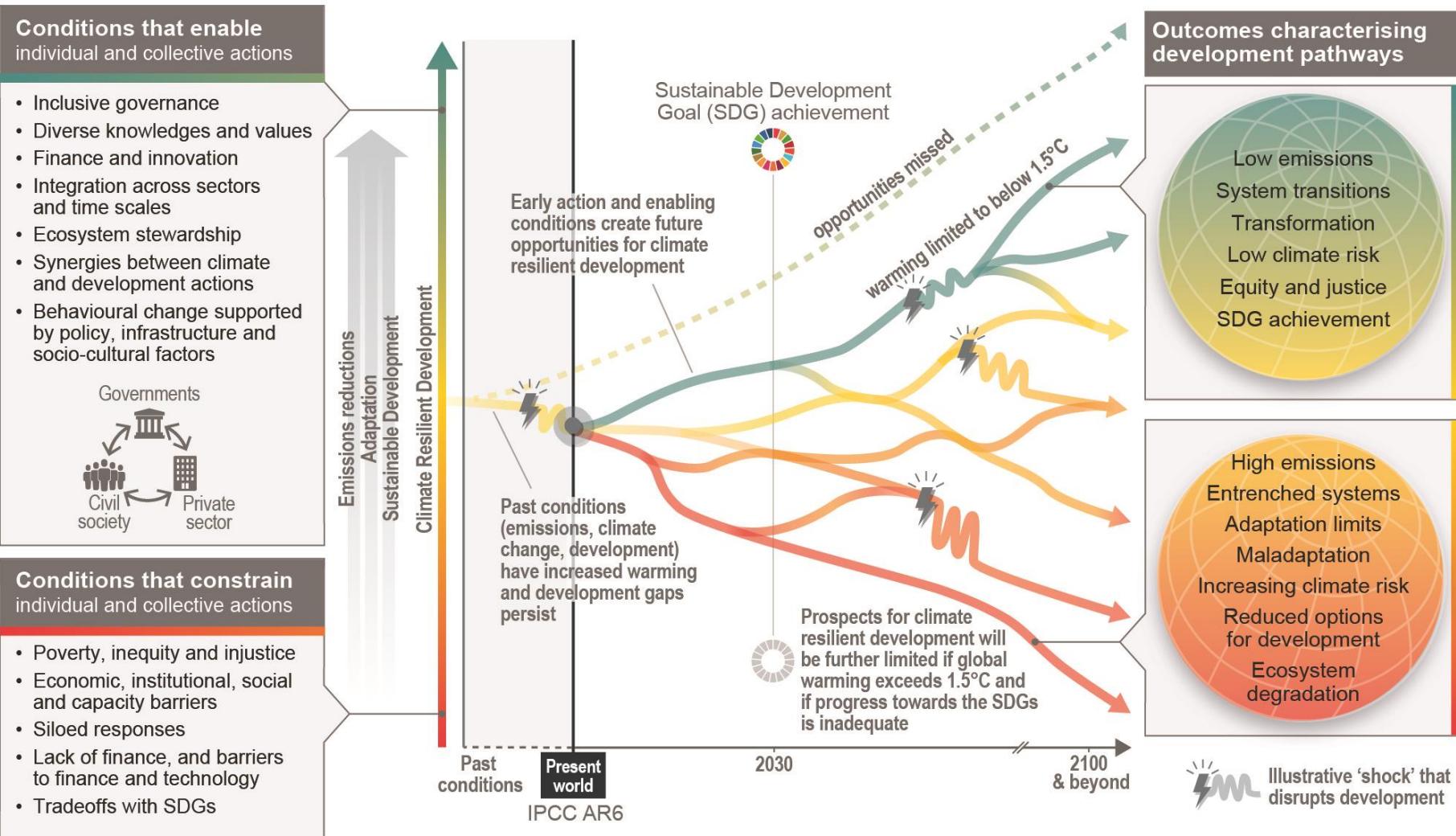
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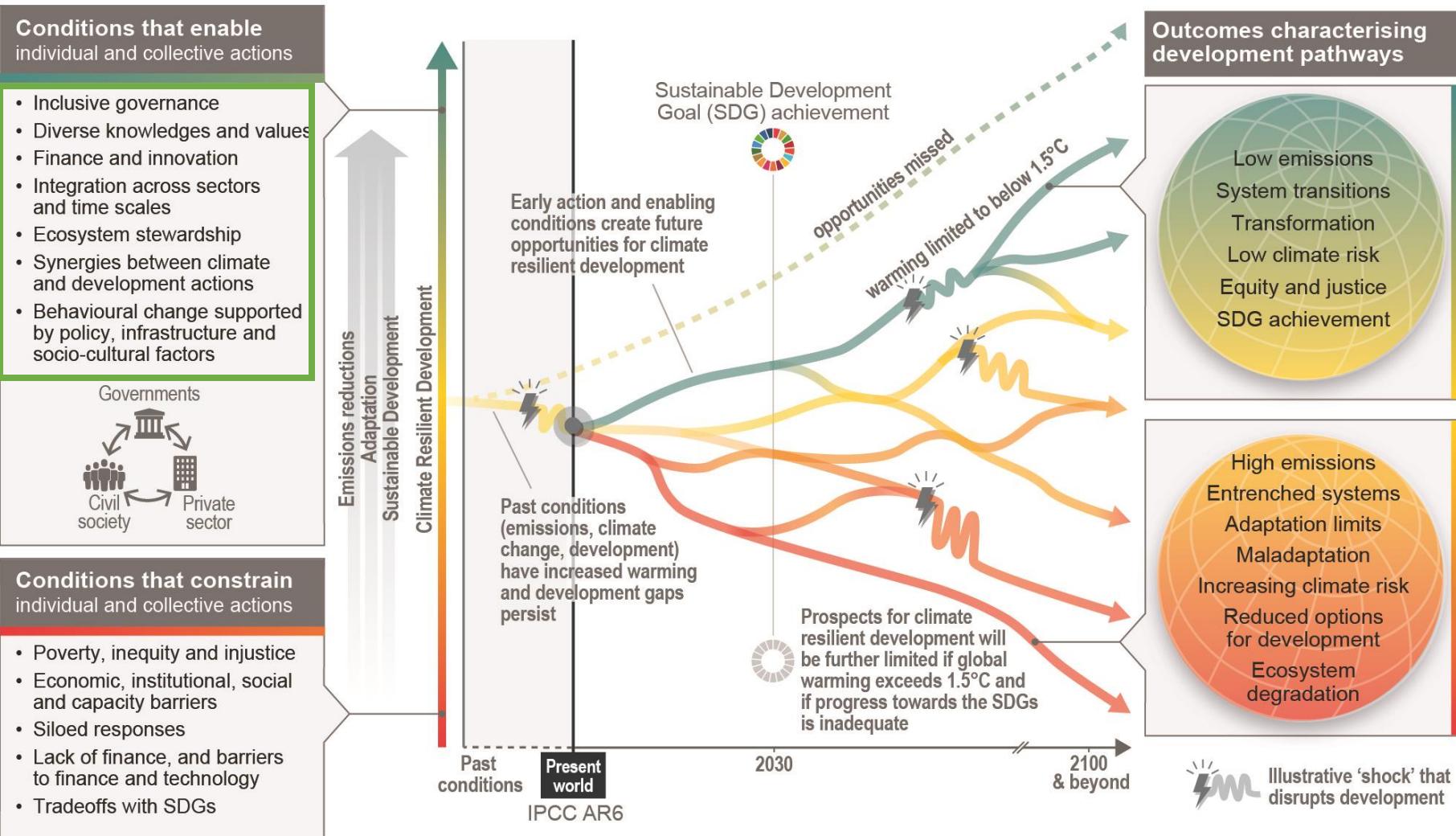
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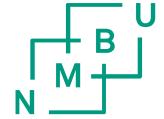


There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development

Multiple interacting choices and actions can shift development pathways towards sustainability



Hva betyr det å sette ivaretakelse av mennesker og natur i sentrum?



Eriksen, S. 2022. Is my vulnerability so different from yours? A call for compassionate climate change research. *Progress in Human Geography*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03091325221083221>