









INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE -1st June

Climate change and adaptation on ecosystems and societies

Salvatore Pappalardo

salvatore.pappalardo@unipd.it University of Padova (ICEA Department)

www.climate-justice.earth











1960

1980

1990

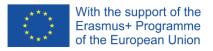
YEAR

2000

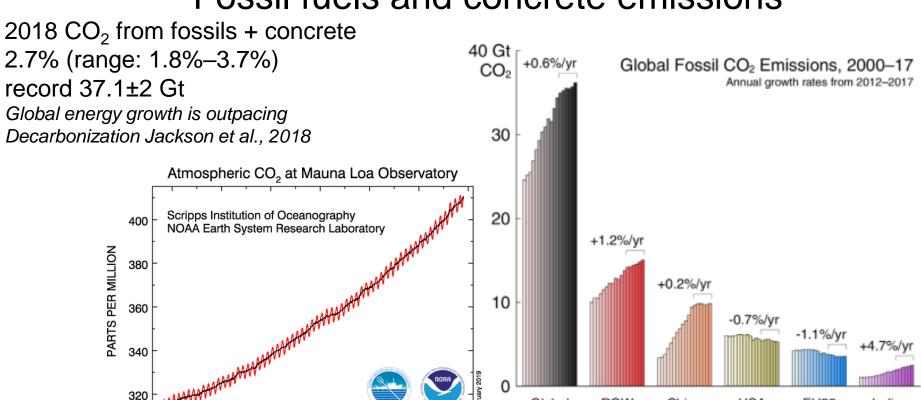
2010

2020





Fossil fuels and concrete emissions



Global

ROW

China

USA

EU28

India Associazione

GIShub

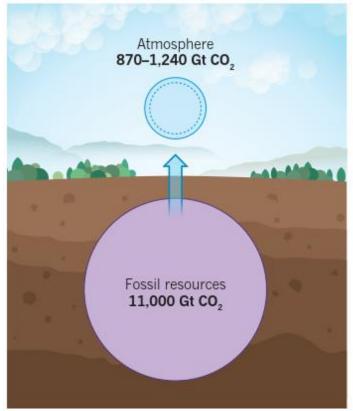








Jakob, Hilaire, 2015 *Nature*









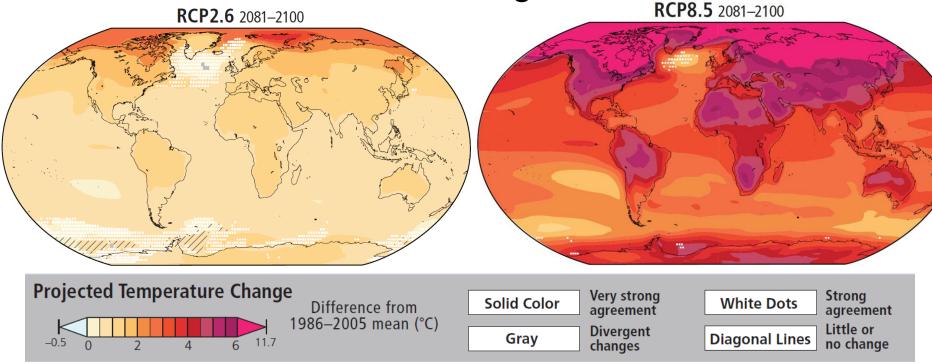








Global warming scenario



















Associazione **GIS**hub

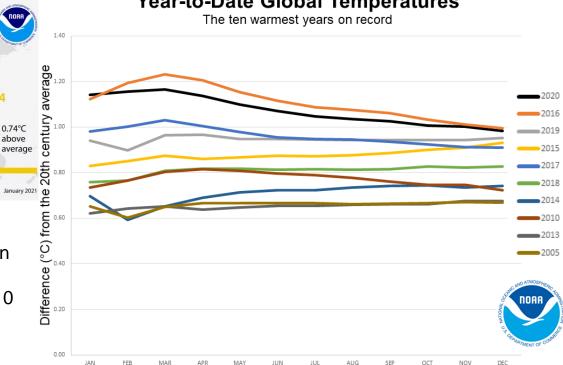
LAST 7 YEARS RANK AS TOP 7 HOTTEST



BAMS

Should We Expect Each Year in the Next Decade (2019–28) to Be Ranked among the Top 10 Warmest Years Globally? (Arguez et al. 2020)

Year-to-Date Global Temperatures



https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/news/projected-ranks

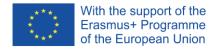






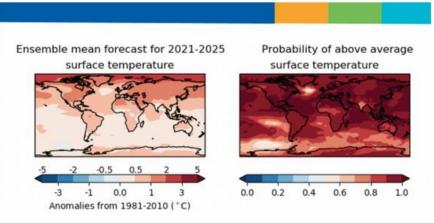








WMO Lead Centre for Annual-to-Decadal Climate Prediction



New climate predictions increase likelihood of temporarily reaching 1.5 °C in next 5 years

Tags: Climate

27 Published 27 May 2021

Press Release Number: 27052021



https://hadleyserver.metoffice.gov.uk/wmolc/WMO_GADCU_2020.pdf















Climate change: global issue, effects felt on a local scale

Rural areas in the "global south"
Urban areas, cities and municipalities



















Climate change on ecosystems

 Climate change impacts through changes in mean conditions and climate variability, coupled with other associated changes

(ocean acidificiation, atmosferic CO₂ concentratrions, water and nutrient cycle)

- Climate change interacts with other pressures on ecosystems:
 - Degradation (land use/land cover changes)
 - Reduction of biological diversity
 - Habitat fragmentation















Climate change on ecosystems

Water

Alteration of hydrological systems, affecting water resources in terms of quantity and quality

Biodiversity

Shift of terrestrial, freshwater and marine species from their geographical range

Energy

Trophic webs
Energy and material flux

Ecosystems responses are diverse



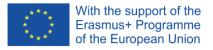












Climate change on societies

- Crop yields (corn and weat decrease)
- Extreme weather dinamics: heatwaves, droughts, floods, cyclones
- Differential risks related to multi-dimension inequalities
- Exacerbation of other stressors with negative outcome for livelihood
- Areas of conflicts increase vulnerability





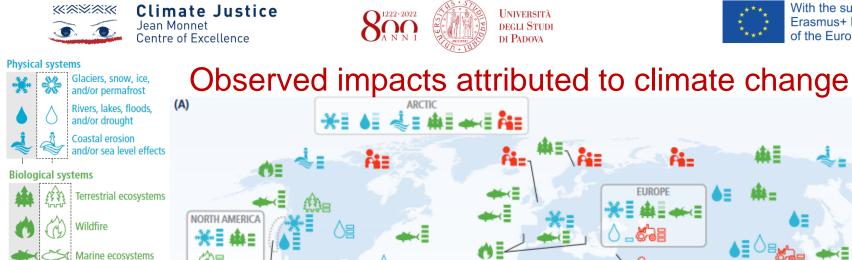












Human and managed systems

Confidence in attribution

to climate change

indicates confidence range

med high

Food production

and/or economics

very









Climate change mitigation

Reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere

- Drastic decrease of GHG
- Enhancing the 'sinks' that accumulate and store GHG

Goals

- avoid significant human interference with climate system
- "[...] stabilize greenhouse gas levels in a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner" (IPCC, 2014)



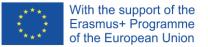












Climate change mitigation

Reducing GHG source

Burning fossil fuels (transportation, electricity and heat)

Enhancing the GHG sinks oceans, forests, soils







Climate change adaptation

Human system

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Natural systems

the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects















Climate change adaptation

Adaptation involves reducing risk and vulnerability; seeking opportunities; and building the capacity of nations, regions, cities, the private sector, communities, individuals, and natural systems to cope with climate impacts, as well as mobilizing that capacity by implementing decisions and actions (Tompkins et al., 2010).















Ecosystem-based Climate change adaptation

A wide range of ecosystem management activities to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people and the environment to climate change

Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. (CBD, 2009)















Ecosystem-based climate change adaptation



















Climate-resilient farming





©FAO/Julianus Thomas















