



# INTERACTIONS BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE, PEOPLE AND NATURE

## Climate change drives nature loss

Climate change has direct impacts and can worsen other stressors. Impacts include higher temperatures, worse extreme events, flooding. To survive species may move poleward, upslope, to deeper water or adapt.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

## Human activities drive climate change

Burning coal, oil and gas for energy, conversion of natural ecosystems and GHG-intensive agricultural systems etc.

## Natural systems help regulate the climate

White ice and snow reflect sunlight; oceans absorb heat; oceans and plants draw down CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere.

## Climate change affects people

Existing impacts and future risks include melting ice, sea-level rise, worsened extreme weather events, land degradation, reduced food security.

## Nature-based solutions

Nature-based climate solutions contribute to climate resilience and mitigation and can have other co-benefits. Examples are sustainable land management, halting natural ecosystem conversion and ecosystem restoration.

## PEOPLE

## Human activities drive nature loss

Non-climate stressors include habitat destruction, over-exploitation, pollution and invasive species

## NATURE

## Nature provides contributions to people

Food, energy, medicines, spiritual and cultural identity, climate regulation, resilience to floods and storms etc.