**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.

**Natural systems help regulate the climate**
White ice and snow reflect sunlight; oceans absorb heat; oceans and plants draw down CO2 from the atmosphere.

**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.

**Human activities drive nature loss**
Non-climate stressors include habitat destruction, over-exploitation, pollution and invasive species.

**Nature provides contributions to people**
Food, energy, medicines, spiritual and cultural identity, climate regulation, resilience to floods and storms etc.

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

**Human activities drive climate change**
Burning coal, oil and gas for energy, conversion of natural ecosystems and GHG-intensive agricultural systems etc.

Based on the IPCC SR1.5, SR1.5L and SR1.5CC and the IPBES Global Assessment.