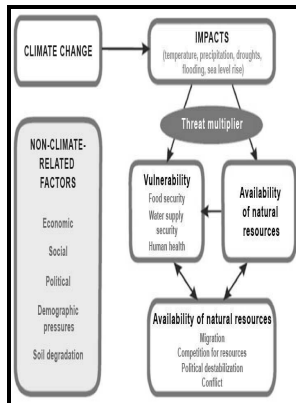


Population, land management, and environmental change - UNU Global Environmental Forum IV

United Nations University - 9. Concluding remarks



Description: -

- Population -- Environmental aspects.

Land use -- Environmental aspects. Population, land management, and environmental change - UNU Global Environmental Forum IV

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Then follows a section where we assess the impacts of climate change mitigation options, bioenergy and land-based technologies for carbon dioxide removal CDR , on land degradation Section 4. Human drivers of land degradation and desertification include expanding agriculture, agricultural practices and forest management. Water, 11 8 , 1707.

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The way forward As these stories and the accompanying videos illustrate, for indigenous communities around the world, dealing with impacts from climate change is not a prospect for future deliberation. The propensity of farmers to invest in mechanical soil conservation methods varies with land tenure; farmers with secure tenure arrangements are more willing to invest in durable practices such as terraces Lovo 2016 ; Sklenicka et al. Importantly, these drivers can act in two directions: land improvement and land degradation.

Women farmers : environmental managers of the world

However, there is now clear evidence that the yield increases have reached or will soon reach their limits, with most farmers already using improved varieties and techniques. Uitto and Akiko Ono United Nations University Tokyo, Japan Wikipedia Citation Please see for further citation fields that may be required.

Opening remarks

Shifts in soil microbial and mesofaunal composition — which can be caused by pollution with pesticides or nitrogen deposition and by vegetation or disturbance regime shifts — alter many soil functions, including respiration rates and carbon release to the atmosphere Hussain et al. .

Chapter 4 : Land Degradation — Special Report on Climate Change and Land

The wide range of estimates reflects the large differences among the pathways, availability of land in various productivity classes, types of negative

emission technology implemented, uncertainties in computer models, and social and economic barriers to implementation Fuss et al. Projected soil erosion rates varied substantially between studies because the important of local factors, hence climate change impacts on soil erosion, should preferably be assessed at the local to regional scale, rather than the global Li and Fang 2016. Additional sequestration occurs in forest floors and biomass carbon stocks.

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