

# Agricultural research challenges in the context of climate change and Planetary Boundaries

DAFA - Konferenz Agrarforschung zum Klimawandel  
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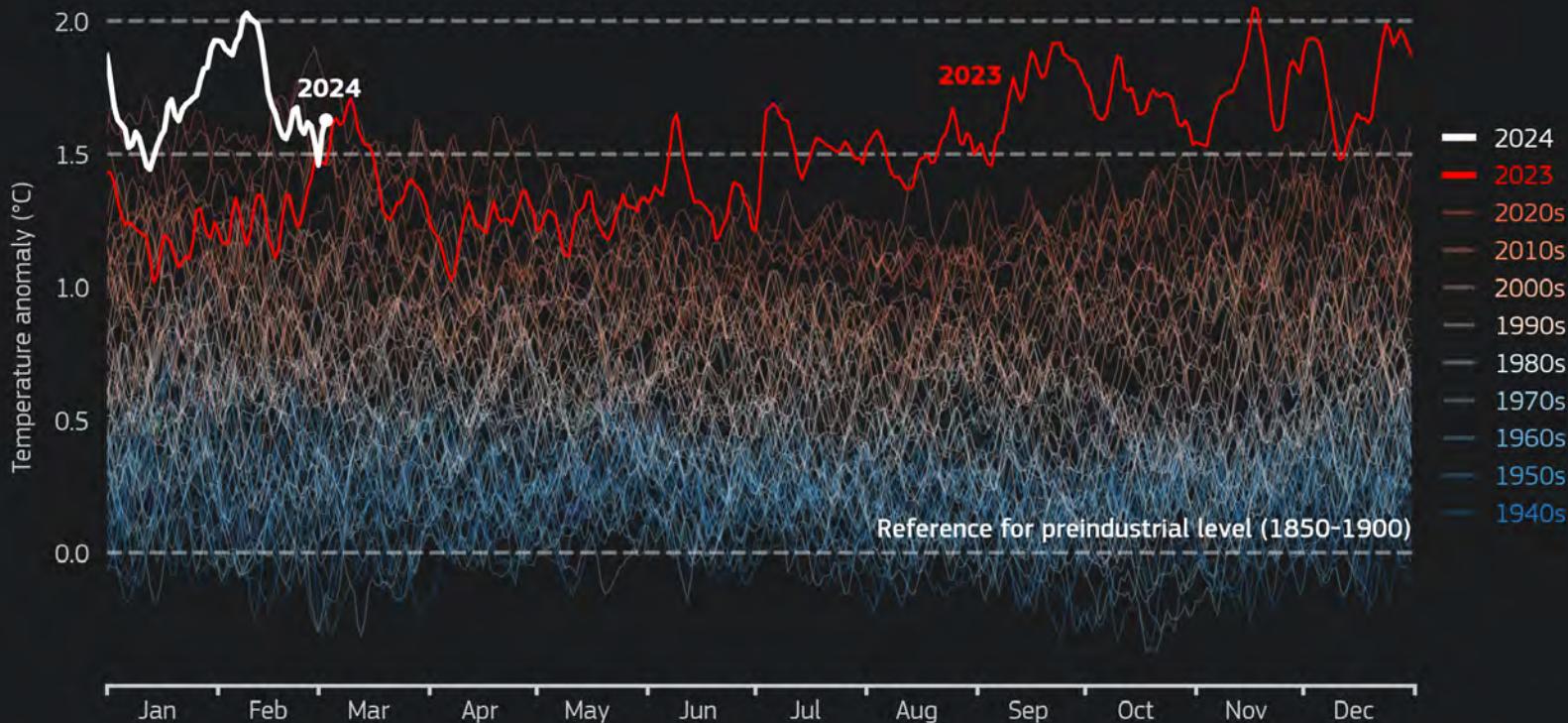
A biosphere shaped by humans

# Anthropocene

Scale, Speed, Inter-connections

# Daily global surface air temperature anomalies

Data: ERA5 1940-2024 • Reference period: 1850-1900 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



PROGRAMME OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION



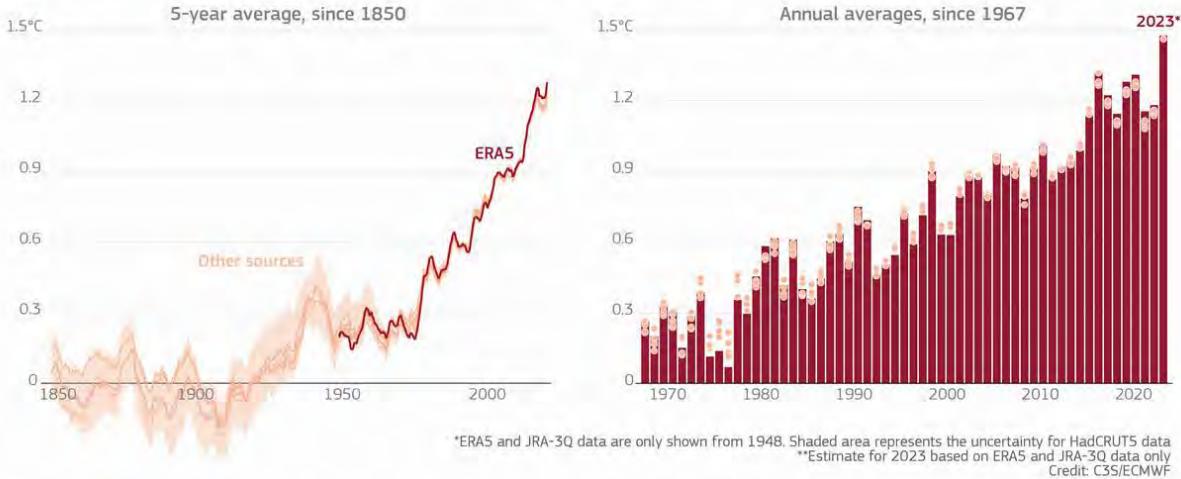
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# 2023 is the hottest year on record – Global temperatures close to the 1.5°C limit

## GLOBAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE: INCREASE ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVEL (1850-1900)

■ ERA5 data ■ Other sources\* (including JRA-3Q, GISTEMPv4, NOAAGlobalTempv5, Berkeley Earth, HadCRUT5)



- 2023 was 0.60°C warmer than the 1991-2020 average
- 1.48°C warmer than the 1850-1900 pre-industrial level

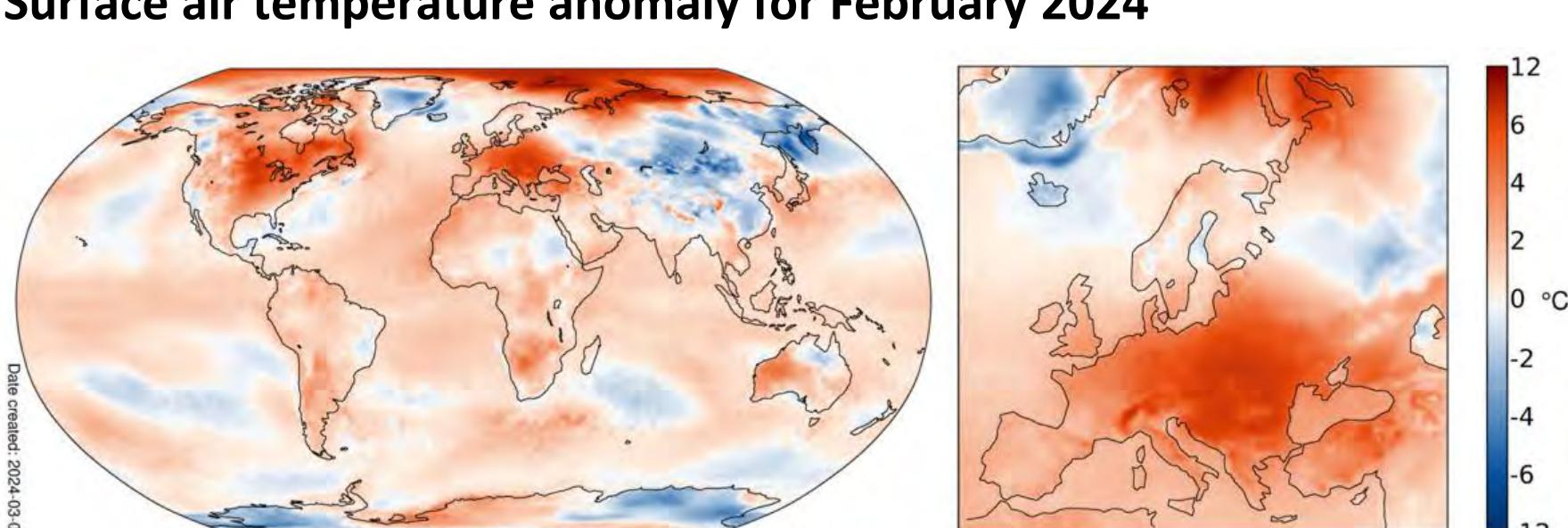


PROGRAMME OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION



Source: [climate.copernicus.eu](http://climate.copernicus.eu)

# Surface air temperature anomaly for February 2024



PROGRAMME OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION

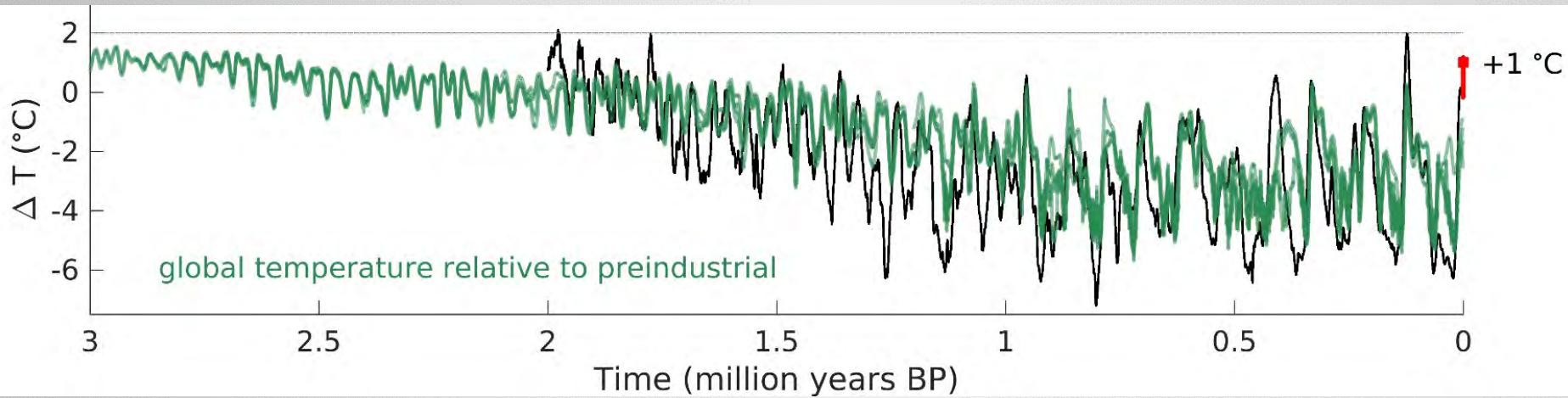


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- February 2024 was the warmest February on record: globally  $0.81^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the 1991-2020 average for February and  $0.12^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the temperature of the previous warmest February, in 2016.
- **February 2024 was  $1.77^{\circ}\text{C}$  warmer than** an estimate of the February **average for 1850-1900**, the designated pre-industrial reference period.

# We have never exceeded 2 degree C in the last Three Million Years



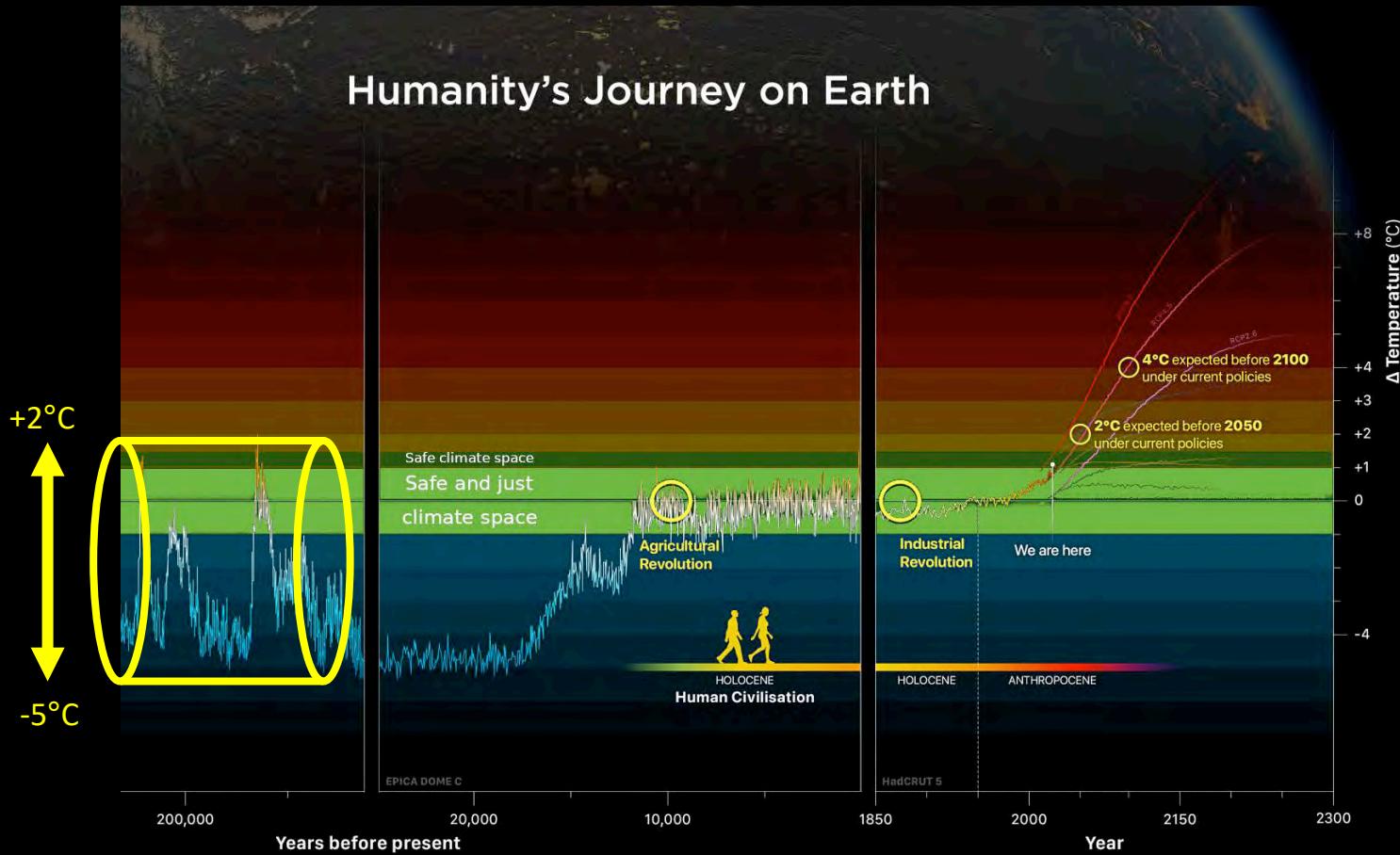
Observations shown in black, results of **model simulations** in colour.

Source: Willeit et al., *Science Advances* 2019

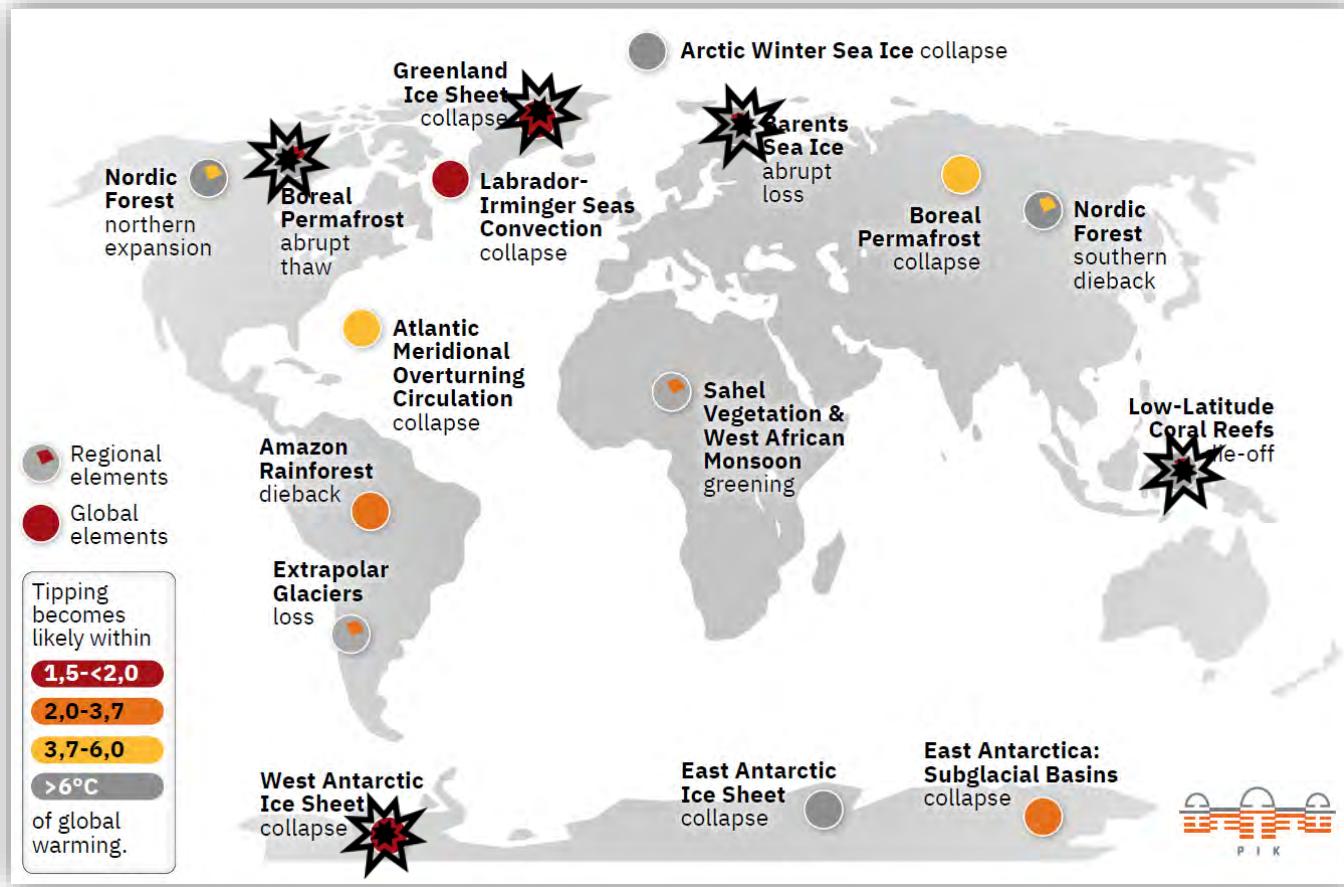


# Holocene Our Garden of Eden

Image: GLOBAIA

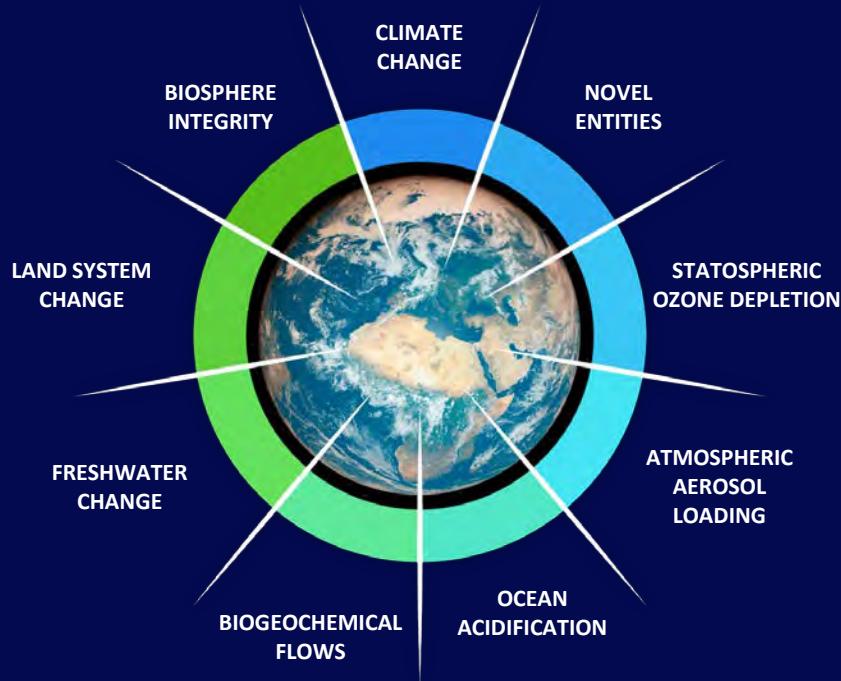


# Tipping Elements in the Earth System



Tipping Points are real,  
making 1.5°C a physical limit:  
**A Planetary Boundary**

Humanity is entirely dependent on the balance of 9 Planetary Boundaries...



...but today we are over-exploiting many of them...

Source: Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sept 2022

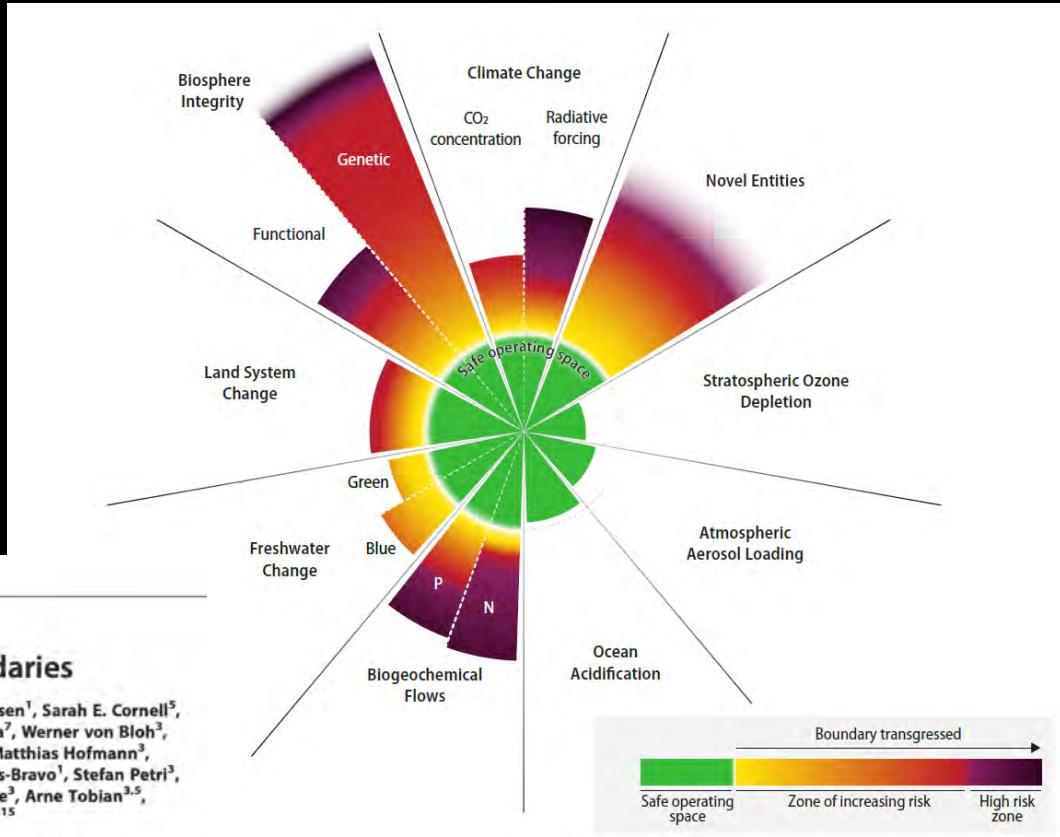
# Planetary Boundaries 3.0

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

## Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries

Katherine Richardson<sup>1\*</sup>, Will Steffen<sup>2†</sup>, Wolfgang Lucht<sup>3,4</sup>, Jørgen Bendtsen<sup>1</sup>, Sarah E. Cornell<sup>5</sup>, Jonathan F. Donges<sup>3,5</sup>, Markus Drüke<sup>3</sup>, Ingo Fetzer<sup>5,6</sup>, Govindasamy Bala<sup>7</sup>, Werner von Bloh<sup>3</sup>, Georg Feulner<sup>3</sup>, Stephanie Fiedler<sup>8</sup>, Dieter Gerten<sup>3,4</sup>, Tom Gleeson<sup>9,10</sup>, Matthias Hofmann<sup>3</sup>, Willem Huijskamp<sup>3</sup>, Matti Kummu<sup>11</sup>, Chinchu Mohan<sup>8,12,13</sup>, David Nogués-Bravo<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Petri<sup>3</sup>, Miina Porkka<sup>11</sup>, Stefan Rahmstorf<sup>3,14</sup>, Sibyll Schaphoff<sup>3</sup>, Kirsten Thonicke<sup>3</sup>, Arne Tobian<sup>3,5</sup>, Vili Virkki<sup>11</sup>, Lan Wang-Erlandsson<sup>3,5,6</sup>, Lisa Weber<sup>8</sup>, Johan Rockström<sup>3,5,15</sup>



# Feeding Humanity within Planetary Boundaries: EAT-Lancet "Planetary Health Diet"

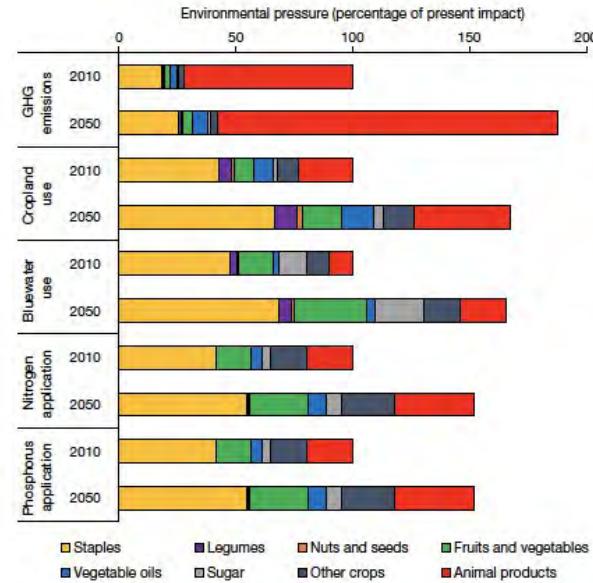
## ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0594-0>

### Options for keeping the food system within environmental limits

Marco Springmann<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Michael Clark<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Mason-D'Croz<sup>4,5</sup>, Keith Wiebe<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Leon Bodirsky<sup>6</sup>, Luis Lassaletta<sup>7</sup>, Wim de Vries<sup>8</sup>, Sonja J. Vermeulen<sup>9,10</sup>, Mario Herrero<sup>9</sup>, Kimberly M. Carlson<sup>11</sup>, Malin Jonell<sup>12</sup>, Max Troell<sup>12,13</sup>, Fabrice De Clerck<sup>14,15</sup>, Line J. Gordon<sup>12</sup>, Rami Zurayk<sup>16</sup>, Peter Scarborough<sup>17</sup>, Mike Rayner<sup>17</sup>, Brent Loken<sup>14</sup>, Jess Fanzo<sup>17,18</sup>, H. Charles J. Godfray<sup>1,19</sup>, David Tilman<sup>20,21</sup>, Johan Rockström<sup>12</sup> & Walter Willett<sup>22</sup>

Diet scenario	Tech scenario	Waste scenario	GHG emissions		Cropland use		Bluewater use		Nitrogen application		Phosphorus application						
			SSP2	SSP1	SSP3	SSP2	SSP1	SSP3	SSP2	SSP1	SSP3	SSP2					
BMK	BMK	BMK	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Tech	BMK	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/2	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
HGD	Tech+	BMK	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Waste/2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
		Waste/4	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Tech	BMK	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/2	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
		Waste/4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	4
FLX	Tech+	BMK	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Waste/2	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Waste/4	4	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Tech	BMK	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/2	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
		Waste/4	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Tech+	BMK	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Waste/2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
		Waste/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
	Tech	BMK	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Waste/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Waste/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2

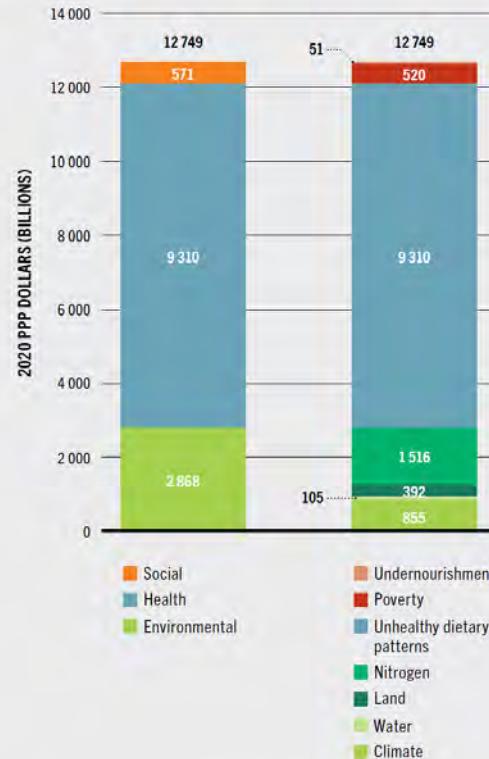


# Die “versteckten” (oder externen) Kosten des globalen Agrar- und Ernährungssystems:

> 10 Billionen USD pro Jahr!

(> 10% der globalen Wirtschaftsleistung)

FIGURE 6 QUANTIFIED HIDDEN COSTS OF AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS BY COST CATEGORY (LEFT) AND SUBCATEGORY (RIGHT), 2020



NOTE: All values are expected values.

SOURCE: Lord, S. 2023. *Hidden costs of agrifood systems and recent trends from 2016 to 2023 – Background paper for The State of Food and Agriculture 2023*. FAO Agricultural Development Economics Technical Study, No. 31. Rome, FAO.



# Food System Economics Commission

(2020 - 2024)



[foodsystemeconomics.org](http://foodsystemeconomics.org)

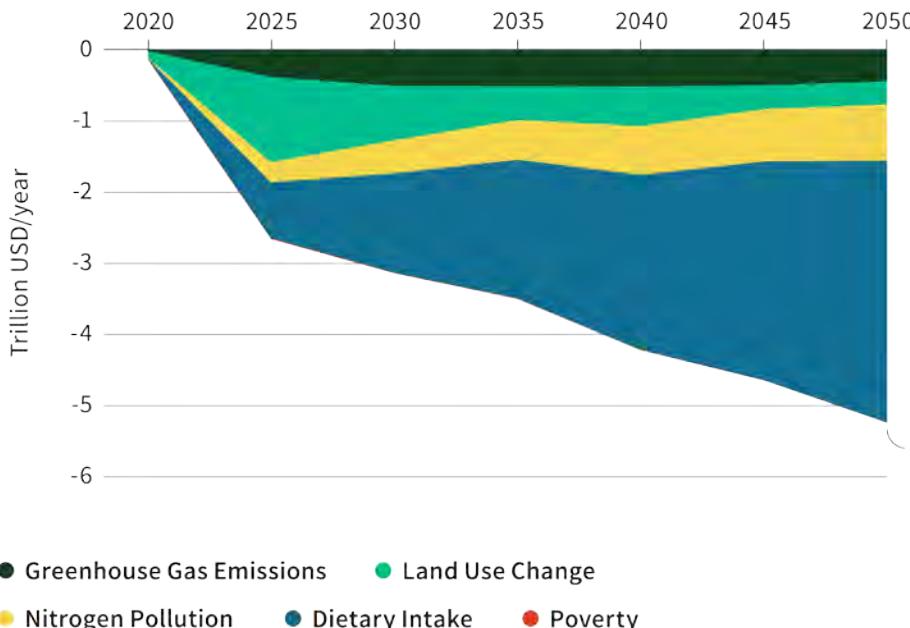


Eine nachhaltige Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation  
ist *notwendig für die Einhaltung der Planetaren Grenzen,*  
*möglich und gesamtwirtschaftlich sehr vorteilhaft,*  
aber *nicht leicht umzusetzen.*

# Eine Reduktion der globalen externen Kosten um **5-10 Billionen USD** bis 2050 ist möglich

Reduction in hidden costs compared to Current Trends

Trillion USD PPP 2020



## Poverty

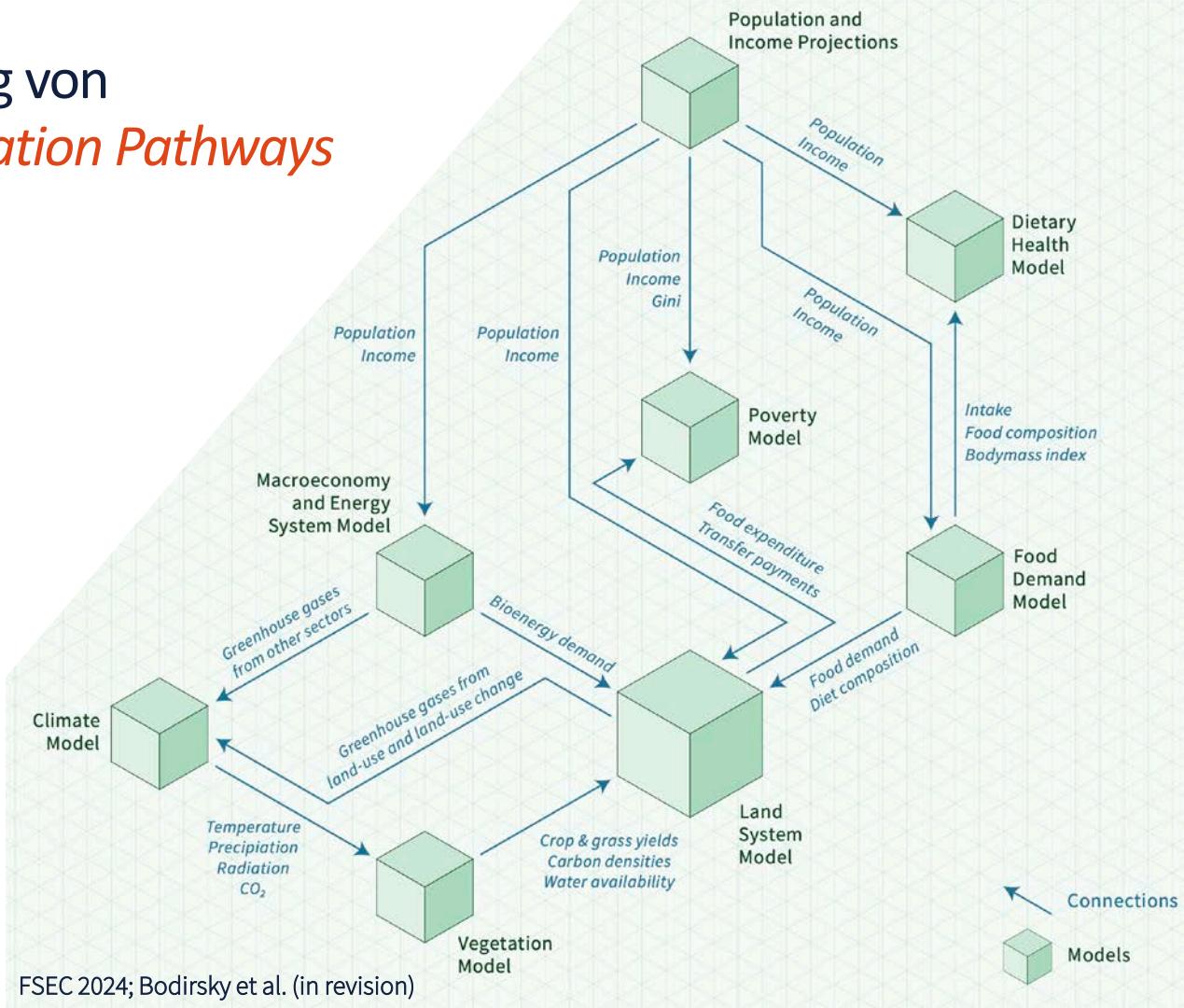
The difference in poverty hidden costs between CT and FST is minimal and roughly constant at 4 billion USD throughout the period

[foodsystemeconomics.org](http://foodsystemeconomics.org)



# Integrierte Modellierung von *Food System Transformation Pathways*

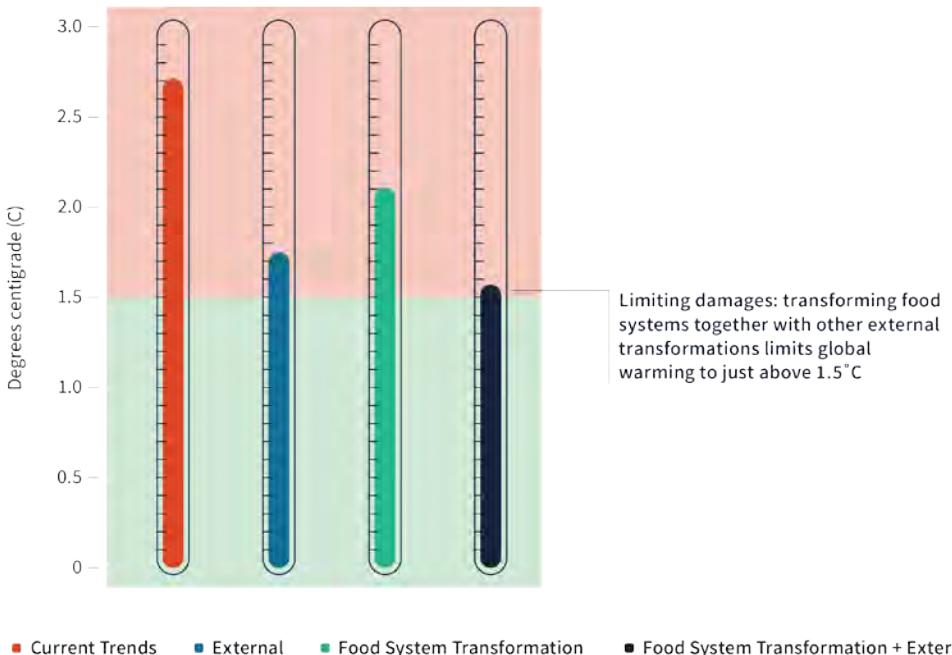
- MAgPIE (land system)
- LPJmL (vegetation)
- REMIND (energy system)
- MAGICC (climate)
- Food Demand Model  
*(Bodirsky et al. 2020)*
- Poverty Model  
*(Sörgel et al. 2021)*
- Dietary Health Model  
*(Springmann et al. 2018)*



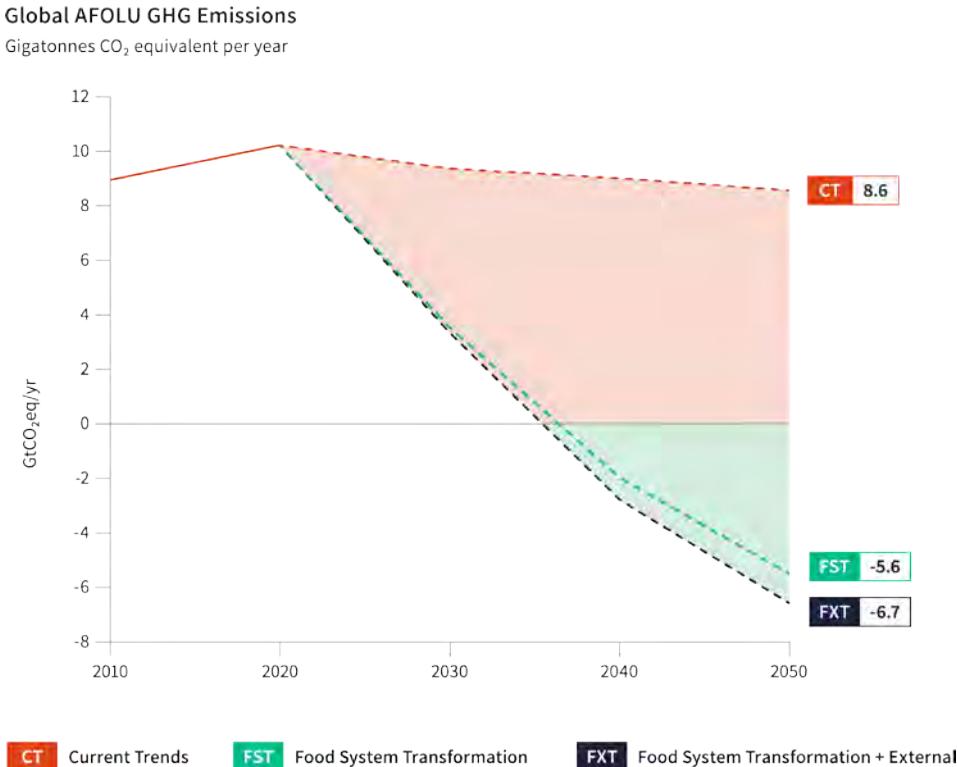
# Eine Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation ist *notwendig* für die *Einhaltung des 1.5-Grad-Ziels*

## Global Surface Warming

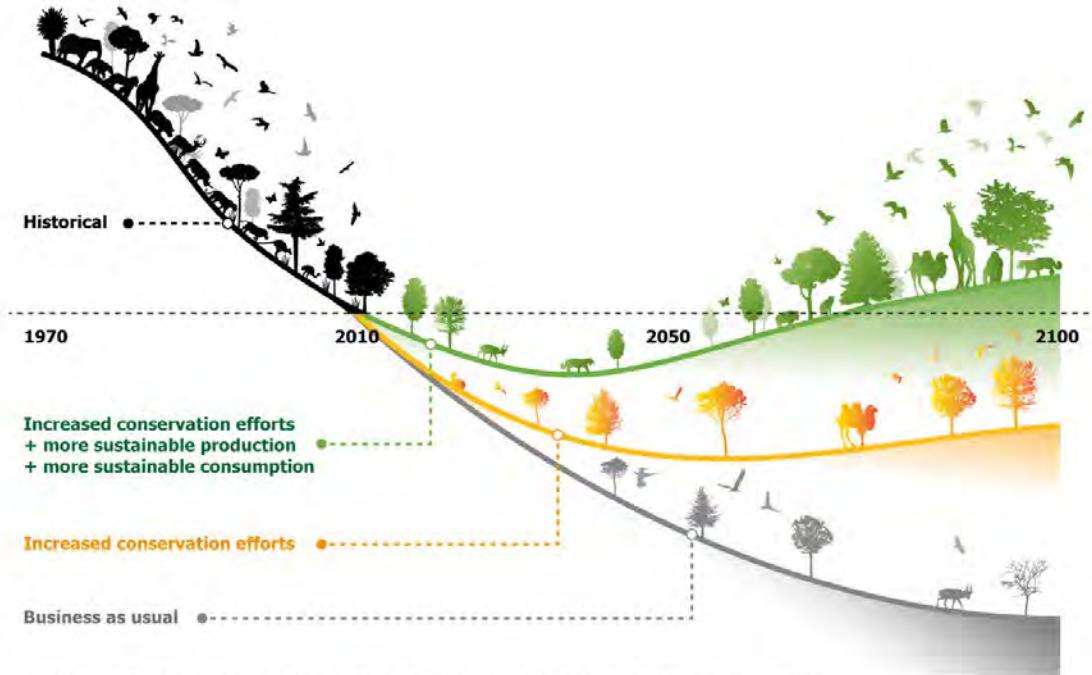
Degree C, peak global warming level between 2020-2100, relative to 1850-1900



# Der Agrar- und Ernährungssektor kann zu einer *Netto-C-Senke* werden



# Der Biodiversitätsverlust kann gestoppt werden: „Bending the curve“



This artwork illustrates the main findings of the article, but does not intend to accurately represent its results (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>)

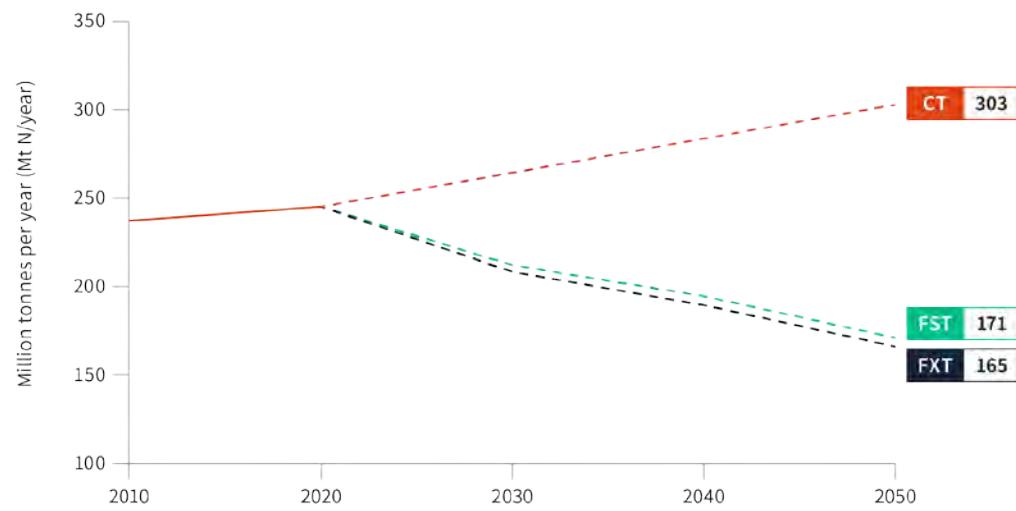
Leclere, Lotze-Campen et al., Nature 2020



# Eine Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation kann die *N-Überschüsse halbieren*

Global Nitrogen Surplus

Million tonnes per year



CT Current Trends

FST Food System Transformation

FXT Food System Transformation + External

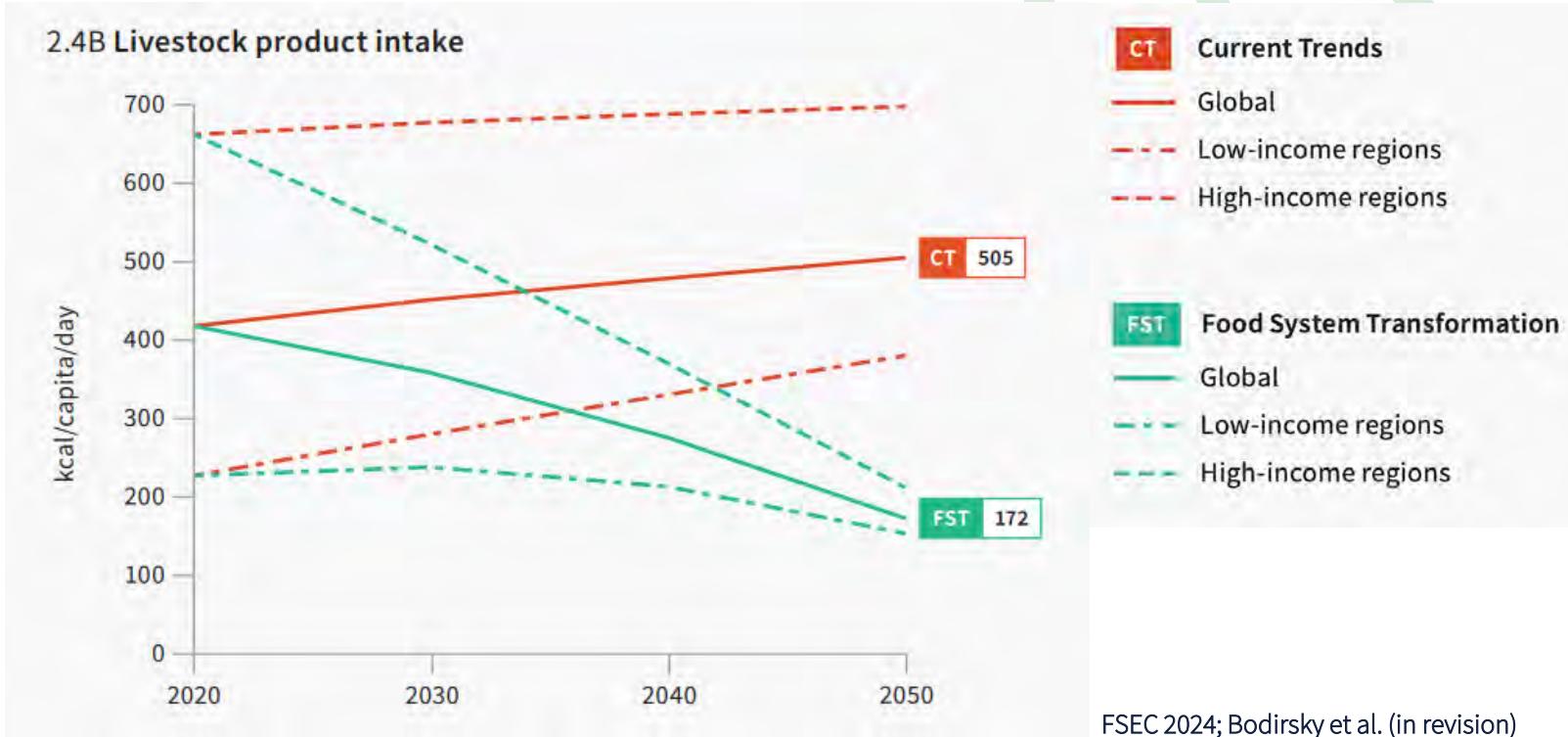
[foodsystemeconomics.org](http://foodsystemeconomics.org)

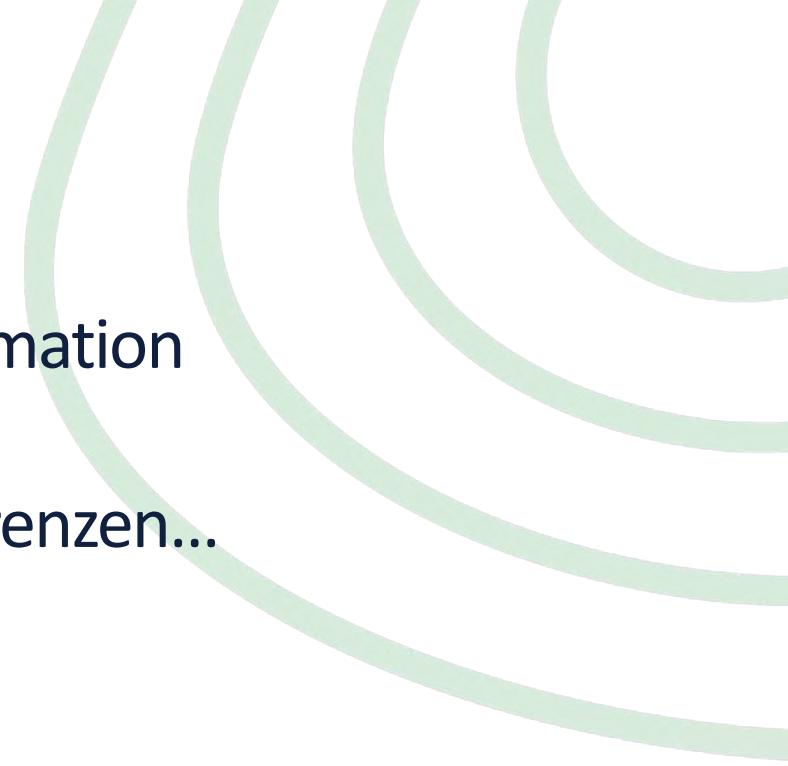


# Maßnahmen zur Umsetzung der Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation

Operational Goal	Food system measures
 <b>Diets</b> Consumption of healthy diets by all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eradication of undernutrition</li><li>• Stabilization of obesity</li><li>• Convergence towards healthy diets</li><li>• Halving food waste</li></ul>
 <b>Livelihoods</b> Strong livelihoods throughout the food system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trade liberalization</li><li>• Wage increases in agriculture</li><li>• Capital substitution</li></ul>
 <b>Biosphere</b> Protection of intact land and restoration of degraded land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)</li><li>• Land conservation</li><li>• Peatland rewetting</li><li>• Water conservation</li><li>• Biodiversity offset</li></ul>
 <b>Production</b> Environmentally sustainable production throughout the food system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nitrogen efficiency</li><li>• Longer crop rotations</li><li>• More landscape habitats</li><li>• Emission mitigation from rice cultivation</li><li>• Livestock management</li><li>• Manure management</li><li>• Soil carbon management</li></ul>

Eine stark pflanzenbasierte Ernährung  
entsprechend der *EAT-Lancet Planetary Health Diet*  
ist entscheidend für die Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation





Eine Agrar- und Ernährungstransformation  
ist *notwendig*  
für die Einhaltung der Planetaren Grenzen...  
*...aber nicht leicht umzusetzen.*

# Fünf wichtige Politikbereiche

1. Veränderung der Ernährungsumgebungen
2. Neuausrichtung bestehender Agrarsubventionen
3. Neue Lenkungsinstrumente (zB THG-Bepreisung, N-Überschussabgabe)
4. Investitionen in Forschung und Technologieentwicklung
5. Kompensationszahlungen und Verbesserung sozialer Sicherungssysteme

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Forschungsbedarf  
zur Umsetzung  
der Agrar- und  
Ernährungstransformation:  
  
skalenübergreifend,  
  
regional – national – global



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CLIMATE IMPACT RESEARCH

**Vielen Dank!**

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