Climate Change Impacts, Food System, and Biodiversity in AIM Global Modeling

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AIM's team activities on land use, biodiversity, and climate change impacts

AIM model development and applications

- National Land-based Climate Mitigation Scenario Dataset (Hasegawa et al.)
- Biodiversity impacts of afforestation and reforestation (Wijenayake et al.)

Multi-model intercomparisons (AgMIP-GlobEcon)

• Mitigation, ozone reduction co-benefit and food security (Xia et al.)

Dataset of AFOLU mitigation pathways released July 2025

www.nature.com/scientificdata

scientific data



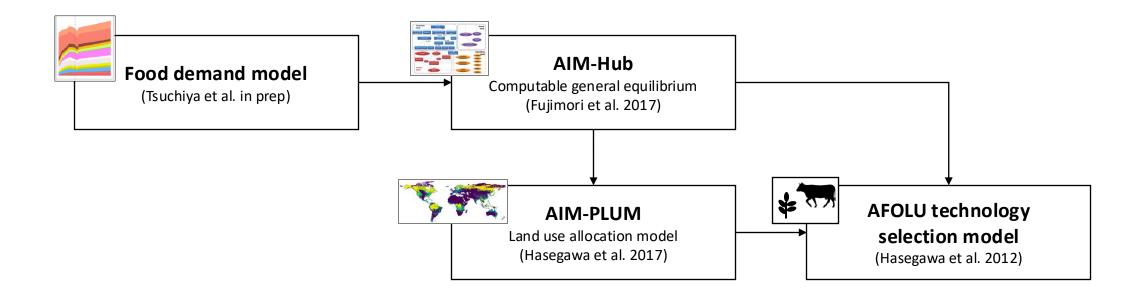
OPEN National Land-based Climate DATA DESCRIPTOR Mitigation Scenarios Dataset

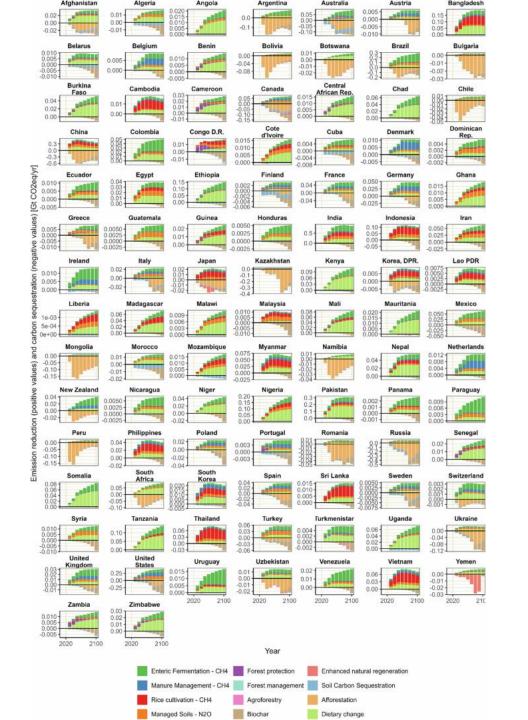
Tomoko Hasegawa 61,23 M. Shinichiro Fujimori 62,3,4, Kazuaki Tsuchiya 63, Akihiko Ito 65 & Kiyoshi Takahashi @3

Given the need to reduce greenhouse gases emissions to meet the 2 °C or 1.5 °C target of the Paris Agreement, over 150 countries currently have net-zero targets. National inventories and projections of land-based emissions and mitigation strategies have not been well developed and remain limited compared to energy sectors. Here, we provide worldwide national land-based emission and mitigation scenario data with a detailed portfolio of mitigation options. This information contributes to filling the gap between integrated assessment model estimates and national greenhouse gas inventories for land-based emissions through estimation of carbon sequestration in managed forests. Second, these data can be used as a benchmark for countries developing national targets or strategies for agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors as well as for reviewing national contributions in global assessments in a manner consistent with integrated assessment model estimates.

- Country-level information of AFOLU sector mitigation is limited
- We provided 2°C / 1.5°C mitigation scenarios up to 2100 for the AFOLU sector of 187 countries
- Scenario data available for download

AIM model framework

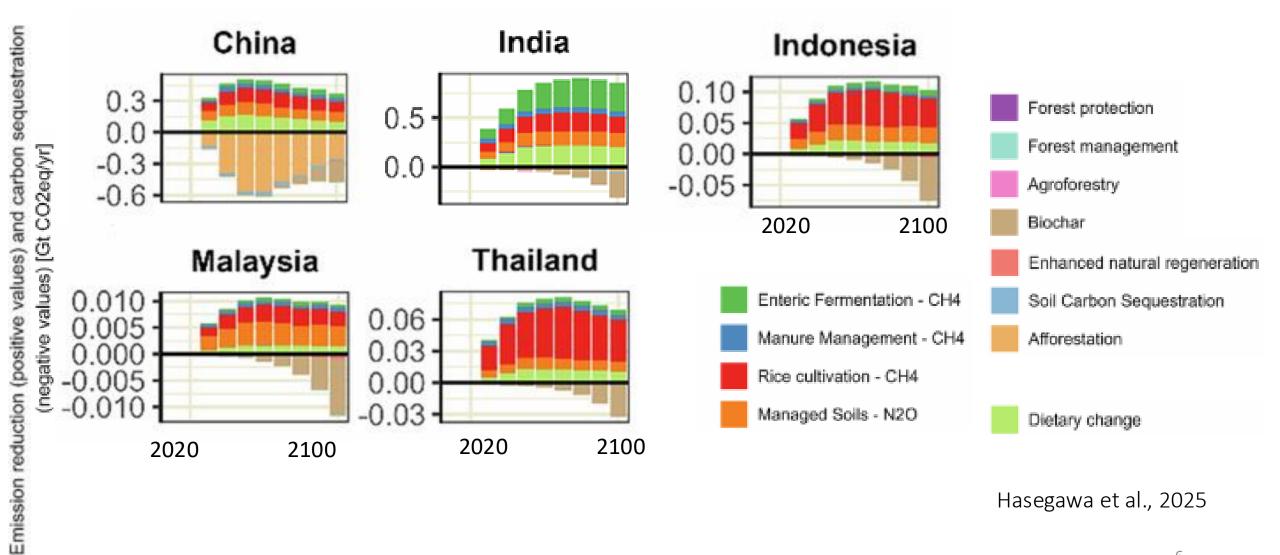


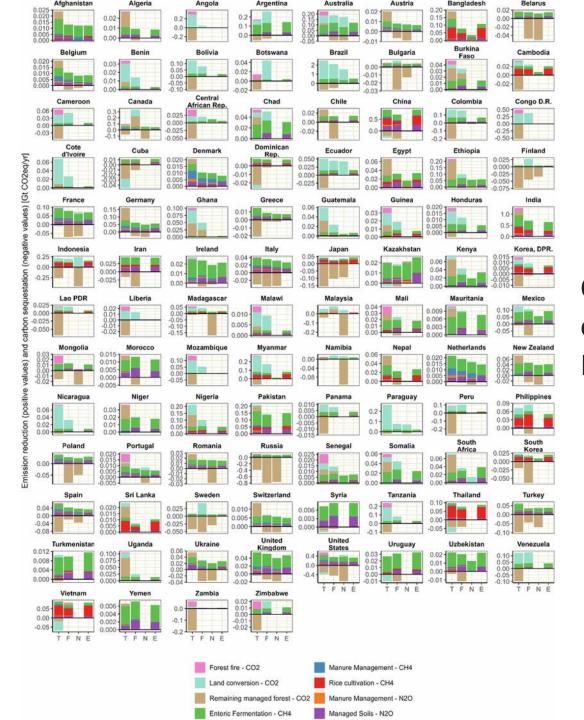


Mitigation potential in selected top 100 emitting countries with breakdown by mitigation options for the 1.5-deg scenario

AFOLU mitigation potential for selected countries.

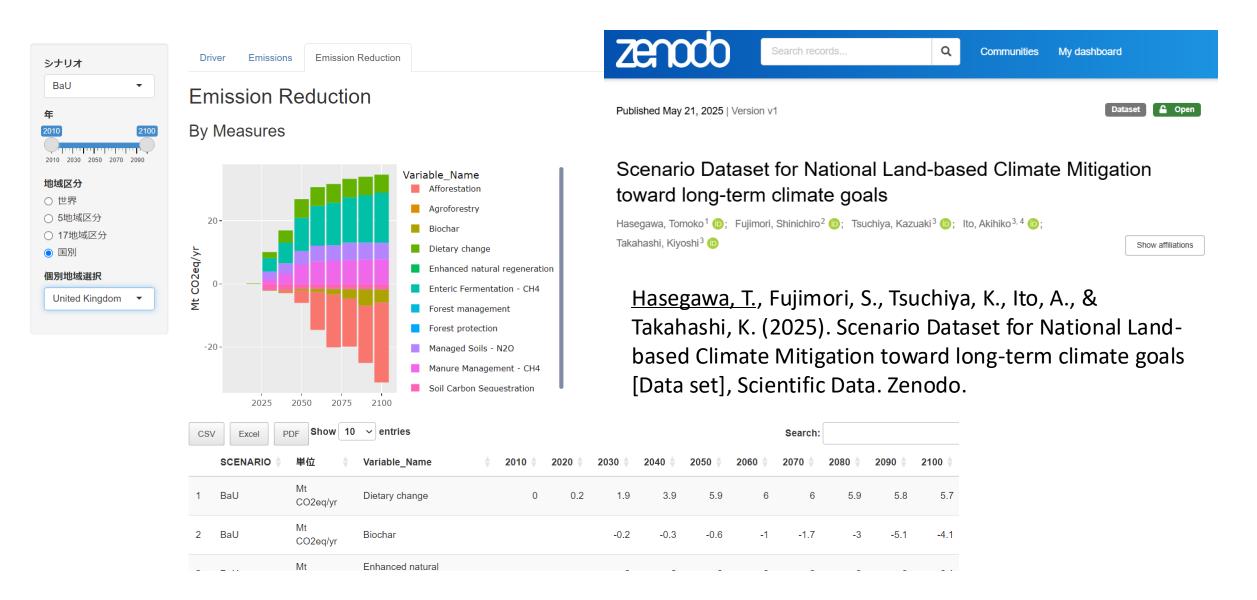
Positive values: GHG emission reduction Negative values: carbon sequestration





Comparison of base-year GHG emissions of this dataset (T) with data from FAOSTAT (F), NGHGI (N), and EDGAR (E)

National AFOLU scenario database



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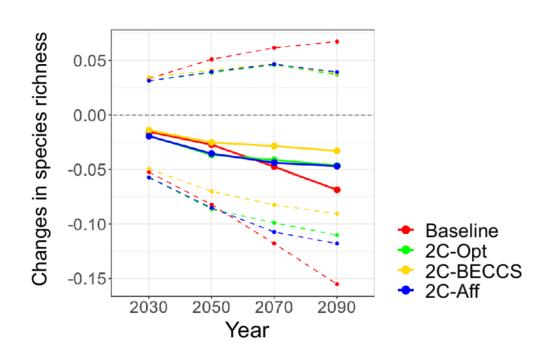
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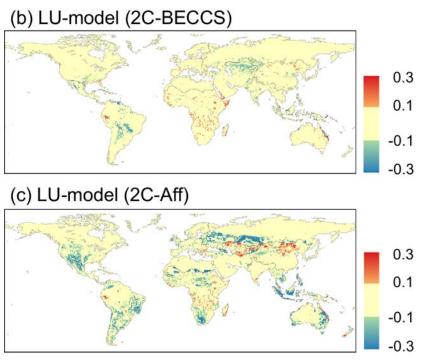
Multi-model intercomparisons (AgMIP-GlobEcon)

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Impacts of afforestation and reforestation on biodiversity can be positive or negative



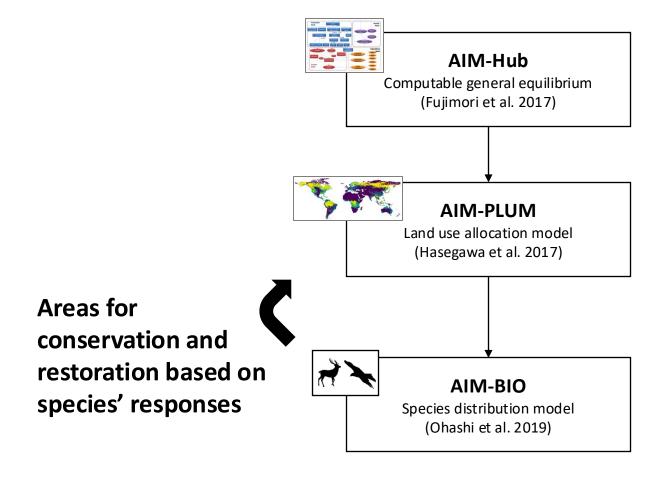
Impacts of land use change on species richness in 2090, compared to baseline



Impacts of land use change on species richness in 2090, compared to baseline Hirata et al., 2024

We introduced a novel approach for assessing the strategic potential of afforestation and reforestation using a species distribution model framework that considers both favorable and unfavorable effects on species in a forest landscape

AIM model framework



AIM's team activities on land use, biodiversity, and climate change impacts

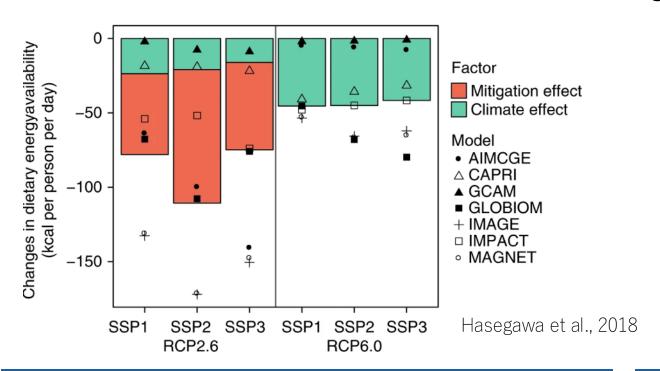
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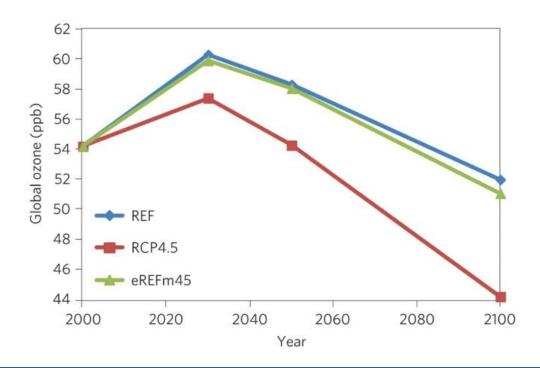
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Ozone reduction co-benefits of mitigation efforts for food security?





Climate change impact reduces food availability, but climate change mitigation efforts may also threaten food security

Mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions often lower co-emitted air pollutants, which in turn reduce surface ozone concentration

The co-benefit of ozone reduction could boost crop yield and improve food security but has been overlooked in previous assessments:

- (1) If ozone reduction is considered, how will it affect food prices and food security?
- (2) Could this co-benefit offset the negative impacts of mitigation?