Manuscript Type: Research Article

Title: Potential Impact of Climate and Socioeconomic Changes on Future Agricultural Land Use in West Africa

Authors: Kazi Farzan Ahmed[a], Guiling Wang[a*], Liangzhi You[b], Miao Yu[a]

[a] Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering and Center for Environmental Sciences and Engineering, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT
[b] International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC

*Correspondence: Guiling Wang
Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269-2037
Tel: (860) 486 5648; Fax: (860) 486-2298
Email: gwang@engr.uconn.edu

Earth System Dynamics

Submitted, June 2015

Revised, January 2016

Abstract

Agriculture is a key component of anthropogenic land use and land cover changes that influence regional climate. Meanwhile, in addition to socioeconomic drivers, climate is another important factor shaping agricultural land use. In this study, we compare the contributions of climate change and socioeconomic development to potential future changes of agricultural land use in West Africa using a prototype land use projection (LandPro) algorithm. The algorithm is based on a balance between food supply and demand, and accounts for the impact of socioeconomic drivers on the demand side and the impact of climate-induced crop yield changes on the supply side. The impact of human decision-making on land use is explicitly considered through multiple "what-if" scenarios. In the application to West Africa, future crop yield changes were simulated by a process-based crop model driven with future climate projections from a regional climate model, and future changes of food demand is projected using a model for policy analysis of agricultural commodities and trade. Without agricultural intensification, the climate-induced decrease of crop yield together with increase of food demand are found to cause a significant increase in cropland areas at the expense of forest and grassland by the mid-century. The increase of agricultural land use is primarily climate-driven in the western part of West Africa and socioeconomically driven in the eastern part. Analysis of results from multiple decision-making scenarios suggests that human adaptation characterized by science-informed decision making to minimize land use could be very effective in many parts of the region.

1. Introduction

Land use and land cover change (LULCC) is an important factor responsible for observed global environmental changes (Foley 2005, Pongtraz 2010, Ellis 2011). Although the terms - land use and land cover - are often exchangeable, they suggest different implications in climate change studies. Land use refers to utilization of land resource by human for various socioeconomic purposes while land cover indicates the type of physical material at Earth's surface. Anthropogenic land use patterns have direct impact on land cover type. Both land use and land cover can be strongly linked with local and regional climate (Lambin 2003, Kalnay and Cai 2004, Mahmood 2010, Mei and Wang 2010). Agricultural activity is one of the most important processes driving LULCC in a region. During the pre-industrial period, addition of croplands was the primary response to increasing demand for food and other agricultural products. With the advent of modern agricultural technology, farmers adopted intensive crop farming to minimize the use of land area and slow down the rate of land cover changes (Burney 2010). Nevertheless, globally the fraction of farmland, which comprises cropland and pasture, has been steadily increasing at the expense of forest (Burney 2010, Hurtt 2011). The average global GHG emission from agriculture was reported to increase by 1.6% per year during 1961-2010 (Tubiello 2013).

In addition to increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases and therefore influencing global climate, LULCC also affects the regional or local climate by altering the water and energy budget at Earth's surface via changing albedo, Bowen ratio, and surface roughness (e.g., Xue & Shukla, 1993; Taylor et al., 2002; Hagos et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2015). Although there is a strong link between climate and LULCC, the dynamics of land use change is not explicitly represented in regional and global climate models, partly due to the difficulties in formulating the human decision-making processes influencing anthropogenic land use (Pielke 2011, Rounsevell 2014). Instead, anthropogenic land use is usually included as an external driver in climate models, which does not incorporate the potential adaptive measures. Using the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) is another approach to combine the socioeconomic aspects and the climatic systems into a same analytical framework. Projections from IAMs on future land use changes are often at the continental or regional scale and need to be downscaled to derive spatially distributed future land use scenario (Hurtt et al. 2011, West et al. 2014). Also because of their rather complex modeling framework with different sources of uncertainties involved, it is difficult to engage IAMs in assessing relative roles played by climate and socioeconomic changes in projected LULCC (Ackerman 2009, Rounsevell 2014).

There are different approaches to modeling LULCC with a wide range of modeling perspectives (Agarwal et al. 2002, Parker et al. 2003, Verburg et al. 2006). Agarwal et al. (2002) reviewed and evaluated a set of 19 land use models with respect to spatial and temporal resolutions as well as human decision-making processes. They concluded that models involving more complex human decision-making are limited to lower resolution and extension in both space and time. In reviewing a number of methodologies of modeling LULCC, Parker et al (2003) suggested to combine cellular model, which focuses on transitions in landscapes, with agent-based model, which represents human decision-making process, to incorporate anthropogenic elements in a spatially explicit modeling scheme. In projecting future agricultural land use, human decision-making is crucially important as farmers can adapt to a changing climate especially if there is national policy or strategies in place to incentivize or guide adaptation. Moreover, different crops may have different responses to the same climate change scenario. Agent-based modeling approach, which considers the interaction between agents representing decision-makers with certain optimization schemes, has been used to represent the complex anthropogenic behaviors regarding land use changes (Parker et al. 2003, Verburg 2006, Valbuena et al. 2010). However, application of agent-based approach in modeling land use change at a regional scale is limited because of its inherent complexity and larger data requirements (Valbuena et al. 2010).

Many previous studies with different modeling approaches integrated the climate-induced changes in agricultural productivity with socioeconomic changes to project future land use scenarios. However, most of them assessed the land use change on national/sub-national levels, and therefore, do not provided gridded land use map needed by climate projection models (Schmitz et al., 2014). Two partial equilibrium models, the Model of Agricultural Production and its Impact on the Environment (MAgPIE) (Lotze-Campen et al. 2008) and the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM) (Havlik et al. 2011), are applicable for modeling land use and land cover changes on a spatially explicit scheme. MAgPIE simulates land use patterns at a spatial resolution of 0.5° based on an objective function to minimize the production cost for specific demand values. GLOBIOM simulates land use change scenario accounting for competition among agriculture, forestry and bioenergy on a spatially explicit scheme. These two models provide land use information regarding individual crops in addition to aggregated crop area.

In this study, we develop a land use projection (LandPro) algorithm that operates on a spatially explicit grid system (therefore addressing the need for grid-based land use information by climate models) and has the capacity of quantifying land use at individual crop level (therefore addressing the need for crop-level information in country-level policy making and development of adaptation strategies). In the current application of LandPro to West Africa in evaluating the impact of future increase of food demand and the climate-induced crop yield changes on agricultural land use changes in the region, the mid-21st century projection is analyzed as an example. Sub-Saharan Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate change impact because of its large dependence on natural resources, fragile economic infrastructure and limited capacity for mitigation and adaptation. Although local crop production provides the majority supply of staple foods, the mostly rainfed agricultural system in Sub-Saharan Africa is not prepared to adapt to projected future climate. Various studies predicted significant reduction in the productivity of major crops in the region in future climates unless new technology and adaptation policy can counteract the adverse effect of climate (Schlenker and Lobell 2010, Knox 2012, Ahmed et al. 2015). Here we engage LandPro to address three questions: What level of cropland expansion is necessary in West Africa to satisfy the future demand for foods with current agricultural practice? What are the relative roles of socioeconomic factors and climate changes in driving future agricultural land use changes? Could land use optimization through human decision-making make a significant difference in the overall LULCC? Since crop yield is influenced by climate, we also examine the sensitivity of our results to the selection of future climate data source used in projecting the future yield. Section 2 outlines the LandPro algorithm with its fundamental assumptions, and provides a brief description of the datasets used in this study. Section 3 presents the results, discusses the projected future changes in land use patterns in the region and the key factors driving the changes, and compares the agricultural land use map as projected by our model with that of the H11 dataset. Section 4 summarizes the results and presents the conclusions.

2. Model, Data, and Methodology

2.1 Algorithm for Land Use Projection

The LandPro algorithm is developed based on the equilibrium between future demand and supply of food at the country level. In the application to the West African Sahel and Guinea Coast regions, 14 countries are included: Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The spatially explicit model, at a resolution of 0.5˚, treats each country separately to calculate the gap between future demand of a particular crop and its supply from the local production based on future yield of the crop and the respective present-day crop area at each pixel within the country.

$$D_{ij} = G_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_{ijk} a_{ijk} \quad (1)$$

where, D_{ij} is the future deficit for crop j in country i, G_{ij} is the future demand, y_{ijk} is future yield of crop j at pixel k and a_{ijk} is present-day area allotted for crop j at pixel k in country i with n number of 0.5˚ pixels.

The model is developed based on the assumption that agricultural land use will be prioritized over natural land use/land cover types to satisfy increased food demand in future decades. Therefore, the deficit will be overcome by means of increasing local production through the expansion of cropland at the expense of existing natural vegetation. Several rules are set to govern the conversion from naturally vegetated land to cropland, and multiple scenarios of decision making are considered. For example, in the best scenario of future land use with science-informed decision-making:

1) Forest is preferred over grassland in making new land for crops, due to its generally more fertile soil and the need to use grassland for pasture.
2) If the forest area within a country is completely exhausted and crop deficit still remains, the grass area will be used for conversion to cropland.
3) For multiple grid cells having the same type of natural vegetation, areas in grid cells with higher yield in future climate for a given crop will be used to cultivate that particular crop before acquiring land from the next most productive grid cell, i.e., the order of land conversion follows the descending order of crop yield across grid cells within a particular country.
4) Naturally vegetated land is converted and allocated to crops following the descending order of crop deficit in a particular country. That is, the crop with the largest remaining gap between demand and production will be prioritized first.

The best scenario implies the minimum crop area expansion at the expense of natural vegetation. Several alternative scenarios are constructed to test the sensitivity of the land use projection results by altering one or multiple rules listed above. For example, a worst scenario implying the maximum crop area expansion involves reversing the order mentioned in rule 3 and rule 4, and several intermediate scenarios represent different degrees of randomness in the decision making related to the rules.

The y_{ijk} in equation 1 is derived using the process-based crop model Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT) (Jones et al. 2003). Future yield projected by the DSSAT are scaled by three factors. First, like any process-based model, outputs from the DSSAT associate with some bias. The ratio of the DSSAT-simulated present-day yield to a reference present-day yield dataset is used to correct the bias in the DSSAT-simulated future crop yield. Second, although the land use allocation model can account for any number of crops, sometimes due to data limitation or other reasons, only a subset of crops are considered. For example, instead of exhausting all crops existing, for simplicity, we consider in this study only five major crops in West Africa - maize, sorghum, millet, cassava and peanut. These crops were chosen for their large present-day harvest area and high economic value in the region (Ahmed et al. 2015). To indirectly account for the existence of other crops ("minor crops"), the DSSAT-simulated future yield for major crops were scaled down using the ratio between major-crop harvesting area and all-crop harvesting area. In addition, mixed cropping systems commonly seen in West Africa are difficult to model explicitly. To indirectly account for the impact of mixed crops, a third factor, the ratio of total harvest area to the total area of physical land for crops, is used to scale up the DSSAT-simulated future crop yield. These can be summarized as follows:

$$y_{ijk} = y'_{DSSAT,ijk} * \frac{y_{SPAM,ijk}}{y_{DSSAT,ijk}} * \frac{A_{M,ik}}{A_{H,ik}} * \frac{A_{H,ik}}{A_{P,ik}} \qquad (2)$$

where, y_{ijk} is the factored future yield, $y'_{DSSAT,ijk}$ is the DSSAT future yield, $y_{DSSAT,ijk}$ is the DSSAT present-day yield, $y_{SPAM,ijk}$ is the present-day yield according to the Spatial Production Allocation Model (SPAM) (You and Wood, 2006, You et al. 2014), $A_{H,ijk}$ is the total harvest area (summation of areas allocated to all the individual crops) at pixel k in country i, $A_{P,ik}$ is the total physical area (excluding water body) and $A_{M,ik}$ is the total area allocated to the five major crops chosen for this study. The mixed cropping practice, as well as the ratio of harvest areas occupied by the “major” and the “minor” crops in a particular region or country, is largely influenced by dietary habits, and is likely to stay stable in the absence of any major shift in dietary habits. In the application to the mid-century in West Africa, we assume that the scaling factors in the future will be at the same level as in the present. Harvest area used here was aggregated from the SPAM data which represents the geographic distribution of crop harvest areas across the globe at a spatial scale of 5 min. for the year of 2005. SPAM was generated combining the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) national crop-specific data, population density, satellite imagery and other datasets. Also note that brief descriptions of the reference present-day yield data and the land use land cover data are provided later in section 2.4.

2.2. Projecting Future Crop Yield

Agricultural land use in a region depends to a large degree on crop yield which is one of the essential inputs to the LandPro algorithm. In the application to West Africa, spatially distributed future yields of five major crops were used as the inputs that were simulated using the DSSAT version 4.5 at a spatial resolution of 0.5° across the region. The DSSAT was calibrated and run to simulate future yield for the period of 2041-2059 following the methodology of Ahmed et al. (2015) for cereal crops. This calibration of the cereal crop models was based on tuning of the nitrogen fertilizer input, which dramatically improved the agreement between DSSAT and the FAO data on the country-average crop yield. For cassava and peanut, however, the DSSAT could not be calibrated satisfactorily following the same approach. Therefore, instead of calibrating the model, yield values of those two crops for the future DSSAT runs were adjusted by the ratio of country-level mean observed yield to the corresponding present-day mean of DSSAT-simulated yield. The mean observed yield values were calculated using the FAO country-level yearly yield data for 1980-1998 (FAOSTAT database). Note that these approaches, both the model calibration for cereal crops based on the Ahmed et al. (2015) and the scaling of the cassava and peanut yields for bias correction, focus on getting the right long-term mean of crop yields. Differences in the inter-annual variability of crop yield between DSSAT and the FAO data remain, and are difficult to address due to the impact of human factors as discussed in Ahmed et al. (2015). Simulated future yield values from 2041 to 2059 were averaged to provide the inputs to the LandPro algorithm for projecting agricultural land use in 2050.

The future climate data required to drive the crop model was derived by dynamically downscaling the RCP8.5 climate of two general circulation models (GCMs) participating in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 5 (CMIP5) (Taylor et al. 2012), the Model for Interdisciplinary Research On Climate – Earth System Model (MIROC-ESM) and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) Community Earth System Model (CESM). The regional climate model of Wang et al. (2015), which couples RegCM 4.3.4 (Giorgi et al. 2012) with the Community Land Model version 4.5 (CLM 4.5) (Oleson et al. 2010), was used to downscale the MIROC and CESM outputs to 50km, and the resulting climate was then resampled to a 0.5° grid system. The dynamically downscaled climates were then bias-corrected using the Statistical Downscaling and Bias Correction (SDBC) method of Ahmed et al. (2013), and the Sheffield et al. (2006) data was used as the present-day climate reference in the bias-correction algorithm. We chose these two GCMs because the MIROC-ESM-driven and the CCSM4-driven CLM-CN-DV model performed better than other GCM-driven runs in capturing the present-day vegetation distribution in West Africa (Yu and Wang, 2014).

2.3. Projecting Future Demand for Local Production

Future demand for local crop supply is one of the main inputs to LandPro. Demand of crops in the West African countries in future years (from 2005 to 2050) was projected using the International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) model (Rosegrant et al. 2012). The IMPACT was developed at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to investigate the supply-demand chain in the context of national food security in future decades. It can be used to project the future scenarios of supply, demand and price for more than 40 food commodities globally or regionally. For this study, IMPACT was run under the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway-2 (SSP2), a moderate pathway characterized by historical trends of economic development and medium population growth, according to IPCCC AR5. The future climate data used to drive IPMACT were derived from the RCP8.5 output of four GCMs, including GFDL-ESM2M, HadGEM2-ES, IPSL-CM5A-LR, and MIROC-ESM. The average of the output from the four IMPACT runs was used as the input to the LandPro algorithm. Also, to project the mid-century land use scenario, future average of the demand during 2041-2050 was used. Note that the IMPACT projections include future scenarios for both the total demand (i.e., local demand assuming no international trade) and effective demand (i.e., net demand for local production after considering international trade) for a specific commodity in a country. Local production may satisfy the total demand partially or fully. The deficit or surplus between the total demand and local production reflects the effect of international trade. For example, comparison of the time-series of total demand and local production of maize in Nigeria as projected by IMPACT for 2005-2050 indicates an increasing trend for the portion of total demand to be met by international trade during the period (Figure S1).

2.4. Present-Day Land Use and Crop Yield Data

To quantify the bias in crop yield simulated by DSSAT (equation 2), the grid-level dataset of present-day yield from SPAM for the year of 2005 were used as the reference data. The present-day harvest area for five major crops and total physical land area at each 0.5˚ pixel in West Africa used as inputs to LandPro were also obtained from the SPAM 2005 dataset. In addition to crop area, the present-day fractional coverage of forest and grassland at each grid cell are also needed to provide the initial condition for the LandPro algorithm. The fractional coverage of each of these three land cover types at each grid cell was obtained from the global land surface data developed by Lawrence and Chase (2007) which combined various satellite products and other datasets to derive the present-day global distribution of plant functional types at a 0.05˚ resolution. However, crop fraction in the Lawrence and Chase (2007) dataset was estimated according to historical crop area data generated by Ramankutty and Foley (1999) and it shows a considerable deviation from the SPAM crop fraction. Since crop area information for this study were prescribed according to SPAM, the cropland coverage from Lawrence and Chase (2007) was updated accordingly and the fractional coverage for forest and grassland were adjusted proportionally.

3. Results and discussions

The reduction in crop yield as a result of climate change and the increasing demand for food in future years are expected to cause an increase in the agricultural land use, leading to a substantial shift in land cover in West Africa as projected by the LandPro algorithm (Figure 1). The present-day land use distribution shows majority of the agricultural activity occurring in the eastern part of West Africa and the extensive presence of forests in the southwest, especially along the coast. Although grassland exists almost over the entire region, they are more dominant further inland in the north. The LandPro algorithm projects further increase in crop areas in the eastern part of West Africa which would result in a complete depletion of forest and grassland in future decades. The western and central parts of West Africa would also experience noticeable expansion of cropland. However, most of the increment would occur at the expense of forests, with generally a lower degree of grassland depletion. In Nigeria, the country-average cropland fractional cover is projected to increase from 39.4% to 84.5% under MIROC-driven climate and to 80.9% under CESM-driven climate (Table S1). In the western part of the region along the coast, the largest absolute increase in cropland coverage is projected to occur in Gambia (by 45% and 39.2% under the MIROC- and CESM-driven climates respectively). Along the Gulf of Guinea, west of Nigeria, Benin would also experience a large increase of cropland coverage by 37.3% (MIROC) and 40.9% (CESM). In Niger, crop production is clustered only to the south since the vast northern part of the country is mostly desert. Therefore, although the model projects a small change in the fractional coverage of cropland averaged over the entire country, the magnitude of the projected increase of agricultural land use in the south is much larger. For most countries, the LandPro projections for aggregated land use change driven by the dynamically downscaled climates from the two GCMs are very similar. The inter-model difference is much smaller than the inter-country difference of land use changes, and much smaller than the differences caused by some human decision making (as to be shown later). Several factors contribute to this remarkable similarity in the LandPro-produced land use changes under the two future climate scenarios. First, climate from MIROC and CESM are dynamically downscaled by the regional climate model and statistically corrected for model bias, which eliminates part of the inter-model differences related to model bias; as the bias-corrected future climate data were used to force the crop model DSSAT, a better agreement results between the DSSAT-produced crop yields corresponding to the two climate scenarios. Second, as shown later, results of our study indicate that the future land use changes in this region would mostly be dominated by socioeconomic factors in the region.

To assess the relative importance of climate and socioeconomic factors in driving the future land use changes, we also conducted LandPro simulations considering only the socioeconomic changes in the region and excluding the impact of climate-induced crop yield changes. In order to do so, the LandPro was run with the future demand and present-day crop yield (as opposed to the future yield used for the initial run) as inputs. Since the crop yield values remain unchanged, outputs from this run, namely LandPro_SE, reflect the impact of socioeconomic changes on agricultural land use ignoring the climate-induced changes in yield (Figure 2). The difference between the future changes in cropland coverage from the LandPro_Total run (considering both climate and socioeconomic factors) and the LandPro_SE run indicate the changes projected by LandPro considering only climate changes (LandPro_CC). Under both the MIROC-driven and CESM-driven regional climates, the socioeconomic changes tend to have a stronger impact on future land use transition than the changes in crop yield in the eastern part of the region. In the western part near the coast, however, the impact of crop yield changes is more dominant, which can be attributed to the larger yield loss resulting from a larger future warming and drying in that part of the region (Ahmed et al. 2015). In the central part of the region, the climate-induced expansion in crop area tends to be somewhat more evident under the CESM-driven climate.

Food demand determined by socioeconomic factors is the most important driver for land use. The land use changes shown in Figure 2 were predicted using LandPro driven by changes in the net demand for local production projected by IMPACT (referred to as "Local Production" experiment). To test the sensitivity of LandPro to the production demand, future changes in agricultural land were also predicted using the total demand projected by IMPACT (as if there would be no international trade) as the driver (referred to as the "Total Demand" experiment), and using a demand that features a future increase half as fast as the projection by IMPACT (referred to as the "50% Change" experiment). Spatial patterns of absolute changes in cropland fractional coverage are essentially similar for both the net demand and total demand experiments (Figures 3 and 4, for the MIROC- and CESM-driven climates respectively). The magnitude of changes is generally larger in the case of total demand since most of the countries in the region depend on import to satisfy the demands which exceed local production. The land use changes are expectedly smaller for the "50% Change" experiment. However, spatial patterns of the relative importance of climate change and socioeconomic changes can noticeably vary according to demand scenarios. For example, under the MIROC-driven climate, to satify the total demand, cropland changes in the northeast part of Nigeria (East of 10°E and North of 8°N) are projected to be dominated by socioeconomic factors (Figure 3). In contrast, in satisfying either the net demand or 50% future changes of total demand, cropland changes in the same region would be controlled by climate-induced changes in crop yield while the impact of socioeconomic changes would be negligible. Thus, the fraction of future land use changes attributed to climate changes tends to vary spatially within a country depending on the level of future demands. However, the magnitudes and spatial patterns of the climate-induced cropland expansion across the regions for all three demand scenarios are generally similar under both climate scenarios.

The dependence of future land use patterns on the magnitude of demand can be attributed to two factors which govern LandPro algorithm – the present-day distribution of forest and grass, and the differences between present-day and future ranking of grid cells according to their respective yield values. Since the LandPro scenario experimented on uses up forest area over the entire country before it starts to consume grassland, grid cells with grass in the present-day are not converted to crop area until the demand reaches a threshold value. Therefore, with present-day yield, although many grid cells dominated by grass do not experience any change in land use in satisfying lower demand, they are converted to crop area when demand is higher. However, with generally lower yield in future climate, those grid cells need to be converted to cropland even to satisfy a lower level of demand. Furthermore, a grid cell with a lower rank for present-day yield may become higher-ranked for future yield and vice versa, leading to a difference in spatial variability of climate-induced land use changes for different demand values. The comparison among country-average values of climate-induced land use changes for different demand scenarios also highlights the uncertainty in LandPro in determining the fraction of changes attributable to climatic factors (Figure 5). For a particular country, the total demand would usually necessitate a larger increase in total crop area than the net demand for local production, whereas the magnitude of the increase would be the lowest in the case of 50% changes of the total demand. Exception can be found for export countries. The relative importance of climate and socioeconomics changes as drivers of land use change and how it varies spatially are relatively stable across the three simulations, with the exception of several countries. For example, under the MIROC-driven climate changes, in Gambia, Senegal and Togo, the climate-induced changes as a fraction oftotal changes projected by LandPro to satisfy the 50% increase in total demand is larger than the projected changes for the other two demand scenarios. Under the CESM-driven climate, the climate-induced change in agricultural land use is the largest for the "50% change" experiment in the case of Burkina Faso as well.

The LandPro algorithm explicitly considers multiple scenarios of human decision-making (as reflected by the order of land conversion in rule 3 and rule 4 mentioned in section 2.3), which is a major source of uncertainty in projected future land use changes. To assess such uncertainties, we evaluated whether human decision regarding agricultural land use optimization can influence the future land use change in West Africa based on alternative decision scenarios. In agricultural expansion, the selection of areas to cultivate from naturally vegetated land is one major uncertainty in human decision-making for land use. Therefore, apart from the best scenario simulated by the initial run, two alternative projections of future land use distribution, including the worst scenario and an intermediate scenario, were conducted by altering the order of crop area selection based on future crop yield in rule 3. The worst scenario assumes that the conversion from natural vegetation to cropland by farmers follows the ascending order of crop yield, while the selection is random for the intermediate scenario. Comparison of these alternative scenarios with the best scenario reveals noticeable differences, with both alternative scenarios generally involving more cropland (Figure 6). The cropland expansion is minimized if farmers utilize the areas with higher future yield first before engaging the less productive land, whereas the opposite approach would maximize the amount of cropland usage (Table S2, using MIROC as example). The difference among multiple future scenarios of agricultural land use, which depends on the farmers' decision regarding the selection of crop area, implies an adaptive potential to minimize the conversion of naturally vegetated land based on appropriate knowledge of future crop yield. We also performed sensitivity analysis of LandPro projections to input demand (as shown in Figures 3 and 4) in the case of worst scenario of agricultural land use regarding the order of crop area selection. With the alternative cropping order, the relative importance of climate and socioeconomic factors as land use drivers considerably changes in many parts of the region for all the demand scenarios (Figure S2, using MIROC as example). This implies that land use decision-making can make a significant in determining future agricultural land use changes.

Prioritization of the crops by farmers with respect to the sequence of land allocation in a particular country reflects another uncertainty related to human decision-making. For the best scenario run, the land was allocated to the crops according to the descending order of future crop deficits as stated in rule 4. Several alternative scenarios were examined with LandPro. In alternative 1, the prioritization in rule 4 follows the ascending order of deficits in each country; in alternative 2, in all of the countries, the priority for land allocation was given to the cereal crops first (maize, sorghum and millet) followed by cassava and peanut; in alternative 3, the reverse order of alternative 2 is used. Under the MIROC-driven climate, spatial maps of crop area distribution from the multiple alternative runs indicate that prioritization of the crops as a land use optimization technique would have little impact on the projected future land use land cover changes (Figure 7). The difference in country-average cropland fractional coverage from different runs is negligible as compared to the absolute magnitude in a particular country (Table S3). The results are qualitatively similar for the projections based on the CESM-driven climate changes. We also tested the sensitivity of LandPro projections to the assumption that forest would be totally exhausted before using grasslands for crop area expansion (rule 1 and 2), by employing LandPro to project the future cropland expansion preferring grassland over forest (Figure 8, using MIROC as an example). Some differences between the two scenarios are noticeable but are mostly small, indicating a low level of sensitivity of the model to this assumption. Overall, based on results from all sensitivity experiments, the LandPro-projected future cropland expansion is most sensitive to the demand input and the order of land selection for agricultural expansion.

As an inter-comparison with others' results, we compared the LandPro projections with the crop area distribution in 2050 projected by Hurtt et al. (2011, henceforth H11) data. H11 projected future (2005-2100) land use scenarios following four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) according to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and created a unique grid-level dataset for both the historical land use and future carbon-climate scenarios. However, the impact of future climate changes on land use and land cover changes was not explicitly accounted for. Therefore, the future change in crop area according to the H11 data is conceptually comparable to our LandPro_SE projection. The comparison shows that the increase in croplands projected by LandPro_SE is substantially higher, especially in the agriculture-dominated eastern part of the region (Figure 9). The changes in land use from one type to another between two time steps according to Hurtt et al. (2011) significantly depends on the probability of particular types of land use changes in previous time steps. However, in the application of LandPro in this study, the future crop area expansion was projected between two time slices, which are several decades apart, without considering the transient processes in land use dynamics. Although noticeable differences exist also in the spatial patterns projected by the two data sets, both projections show consensus with larger increase in the southeastern part of the region. The challenges and uncertainty in quantifying land use are also reflected by the differences in the present-day cropland coverage between SPAM and H11. For the present-day land use distribution in 2005, the two data sets exhibit noticeable discrepancy over the region dominated by agriculture. This highlights the typical inconsistency between land use maps generated by different methodologies (You et al. 2014).

4. Summary and conclusions

An algorithm for land use and land cover change projection (LandPro) was developed to study the future expansion of cropland and the resulting loss of naturally vegetated land, and was applied to West Africa as a case study. LandPro integrates the impact of climate change on crop yield and future socioeconomic scenarios to construct a spatially gridded land cover map, and a spatial scale of 0.5˚ is used in the case study. Without accounting for the farmers' adaptive potential to address the negative impact of future warming and changes in precipitation pattern on crop productivity (such as use of irrigation, fertilizer and other crop management techniques), the model projects a large increase in agricultural land use under the future climate scenario. The increase in cropland would occur at the expense of natural vegetation cover, both of which could further modify the regional climate. Not considering the farmers adaptive potential and the technological advancements (which could reduce the rate of cropland expansion by increasing yield) is one of the limitation of this study. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, more than 80% of the agricultural growth since 1980 was attributed to crop area expansion as opposed to increase of productivity over already existing cropland (The World Bank, 2008). Considering the vulnerability of agricultural infrastructures in the region, despite the potential scope of improving yield to minimize land use change, addition of new crop area is likely to be a prevailing strategy for agricultural growth in the near future.

Multiple possible adaptive measures by the farmers to minimize the agricultural expansion were also analyzed addressing the uncertainties involved in human decision-making process. Although prioritization among the crops in allocating the available land for their cultivation might have no or minimal impact in optimizing agricultural land use, a specific order of selecting cultivation area based on future crop yield might effectively reduce the total loss of naturally vegetated land. The effect of farmers' adaptive actions characterized by their decision-making based on scientific information suggests the significance of farmers' adaptive potential on future land use change dynamics in the region, and emphasizes the need for more effective adaptation strategies to slow down the regional land use expansion under future climate scenarios.

We would like to point out that the spatial scale of 0.5 degree is too coarse to simulate cropping patterns in each individual farm. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to capture the farmers' decision-making at individual farm level for a large region. While many existing land use models, applicable at much smaller scale, are capable of simulating the farm-level changes, they do not address the need of climate models for land use change information at the regional scale. This study attempts to address the climate model needs and simulate the land use-climate interactions at the regional scale, and to facilitate national-level policymaking in devising strategic framework to assess the potential impact of climate and socioeconomic factors on future land use. The focus therefore is not on developing a land use model capable of analyzing and projecting cropping pattern in each individual farm. Instead, we are interested in the long-term aggregated outcome, assuming that all farmers will eventually adapt to the climate-induced changes in crop yields by adjusting the agricultural land use practice. Therefore, the algorithm assumes similar science-informed decision-making by all the farmers under a particular pixel.

Our results also indicate spatial heterogeneity of land use change dynamics which can be dominated by different controlling factors in different parts of West Africa. Climate change impact on crop yield would considerably vary across the region resulting in large variability in the spatial pattern of future yield loss. While land use changes could be dominated by the projected yield loss in some parts of the region, the projected increase in food demand would be of greater importance in land use dynamics in other regions. However, future projections from LandPro imply that farmers' decision-making can alter the relative importance of different factors in driving future land use changes. Therefore, although LandPro demonstrated robustness to multiple future climate scenarios, the projection from the model can be more sensitive to other future scenarios of supply and demand for food. Despite the fact that the IMPACT model was run for multiple climate and socioeconomic scenarios in projecting the future demand, the uncertainties involved in the IMPACT projection can potentially be a limitation of this study. Apart from the uncertainties involved in the model setup, not considering any historical trend in land use transitions is another limitation of this study.

The LandPro algorithm provides a preliminary framework for the projection and analysis of future agricultural land use. LandPro offers two clear advantages. It provides spatially distributed land use information needed by climate models as the lower boundary condition; it can also be conveniently used for future land use information at the individual crop level that is needed for national and regional land use and food security policy analysis. The algorithm can and will be further developed to overcome existing limitations pointed out earlier. In this study, we employed LandPro in equilibrium mode to evaluate the changes in land use between two time slices, which are several decades apart, without considering the transient processes in land use dynamics. Applying LandPro in transient mode (which necessitates performing the crop modeling and the regional climate modeling in a transient mode as well) is a topic of our follow up study.

Author contributions

K.F.A. and G.W. designed the study, analyzed the results and wrote the paper, with input from L.Y. and M.Y.. L.Y. and M.Y. also provided data.

Acknowledgements

Funding support for this study was provided by National Science Foundation (AGS-1049017, AGS-1048967).

References

- Ackerman, F., DeCanio, S. J., Howarth, R. B., and Sheeran, K.: Limitations of integrated assessment models of climate change. Climatic Change, 95(3-4), 297–315. doi:10.1007/s10584-009-9570-x, 2009.
- Agarwal, C., Green, G.M., Grove, J.M., Evans, T.P., and Schweik, C.M.: A Review and Assessment of Land-Use Change Models: Dynamics of Space, Time, and Human Choice. GTR NE-297. Newton Square, PA: U.S.D.A., Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station. 61 p., 2002.
- Ahmed, K. F., Wang, G., Silander, J., Wilson, A. M., Allen, J. M., Horton, R., and Anyah, R.: Statistical downscaling and bias correction of climate model outputs for climate change impact assessment in the US northeast. Global and Planetary Change, 100, 320-332, 2013.
- Ahmed, K.F., Wang G.L., Miao Y., You L.Z., Koo, J.: Potential Impact of Climate Change on Cereal Crop Yield in West Africa. Climatic Change, conditionally accepted, 2015
- Boysen, L. R., Brovkin, V., Arora, V. K., Cadule, P., de Noblet-Ducoudré, N., Kato, E., and Gayler, V.: Global and regional effects of land-use change on climate in 21st century simulations with interactive carbon cycle. Earth System Dynamics Discussions, 5(1), 443–472, 2014.
- Burney, J. A., Davis, S. J., and Lobell, D. B.: Greenhouse gas mitigation by agricultural intensification,1–6.doi:10.1073/pnas.0914216107, 2010.
- Deng, X., Zhao, C., and Yan, H.: Systematic Modeling of Impacts of Land Use and Land Cover Changes on Regional Climate: A Review. Advances in Meteorology, 2013, 1–11. doi:10.1155/2013/317678, 2013.

- Division, E. S., Ridge, O., and Ridge, O.: The Relationship between Land-Use Change and Climate Change, 7(August), 753–769, 1997.
- Ellis, E. C.: Anthropogenic transformation of the terrestrial biosphere. Philosophical Transactions. Series A, Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences, 369(1938), 1010–35. doi:10.1098/r, 2011.
- FAOSTAT Database on Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Available at: http://faostat.fao.org/sta.2010.0331
- Foley, A.: Estimating historical changes in global land cover : Croplands historical have converted areas, 13(4), 997–1027, 1999.
- Foley, J.A., DeFries, R., Asner, G.P., Barford, C., Bonan, G.,Carpenter, S.R., Chapin, F.S., Coe, M.T., Daily, G.C., Gibbs, H.K.,Helkowski, J.H., Holloway, T., Howard, E.A., Kucharik, C.J., Monfreda, C., Patz, J.A., Prentice, I.C., Ramankutty, N. andSnyder, P.K.: Global consequences of land use. Science, 309, 570–574, 2005.
- Giorgi, F., Coppola, E., Solmon, F., Mariotti, L., Sylla, M.B., Bi, X., Elguindi, N., Diro, G.T., Nair, V., Giuliani, G., Cozzini, S., Guttler, I., O’Brien, T.A., Tawfik, A.B., Shalaby, A., Zakey, A.S., Steiner, A.L., Stordal, F., Sloan, L.C., Brankovic, C.: RegCM4: model description and preliminary tests over multiple CORDEX domains. Clim Res 52:7–29. 2012.
- Havlik, P., Schneider, U.A., Schmid, E., B¨ottcher, H., Fritz, S., Skalsk´y, R.,Aoki, K., Cara, S.D., Kindermann, G., Kraxner, F., Leduc, S., McCallum, I.,Mosnier, A., Sauer, T., Obersteiner, M.,: Global land-use implicationsof first and second generation biofuel targets. Energy Pol. 39, 5690–5702, 2011.

- Havlik, P., Valin, H., Mosnier, A., Obersteiner, M., Baker, J.S., Herrero, M.,Rufino, M.C., Schmid, E.,: Crop productivity and the global livestocksector: Implications for land use change and greenhouse gas emissions. Am.J. Agric. Econ. 95, 442–448, 2013.
- Houghton, B. R. A., Woods, T., Box, P. O., and Hole, W.: Revised estimates of the annual net flux of carbon to the atmosphere from changes in land use and land management 1850 – 2000, 378–390, 2003.
- Hurtt, G. C., Chini, L. P., Frolking, S., Betts, R. a., Feddema, J., Fischer, G., Wang, Y. P.: Harmonization of land-use scenarios for the period 1500–2100: 600 years of global gridded annual land-use transitions, wood harvest, and resulting secondary lands. Climatic Change, 109(1-2), 117–161. doi:10.1007/s10584-011-0153-2, 2011.
- Jones, J., Hoogenboom, G., Porter, C., Boote, K., Batchelor, W., Hunt, L., Ritchie, J.: The DSSAT cropping system model. European Journal of Agronomy (Vol. 18, pp. 235–265). doi:10.1016/S1161-0301(02)00107-7. 2003.
- Knox, J., Hess, T., Daccache, A., and Wheeler, T.: Climate change impacts on crop productivity in Africa and South Asia. Environmental Research Letters, 7(3), 034032. doi:10.1088/1748-9326/7/3/034032, 2012.
- Lambin, E. F., Geist, H. J., and Lepers, E.: Dynamics of L and -U Se and L and -C Over C Hange in T Ropical R Egions. Annual Review of Environment and Resources, 28(1), 205–241. doi:10.1146/annurev.energy.28.050302.105459, 2003.
- Lawrence, P. J., and Chase, T. N.: Representing a new MODIS consistent land surface in the Community Land Model (CLM 3.0). Journal of Geophysical Research, 112(G1), G01023. doi:10.1029/2006JG000168, 2007.

- Le Quéré, C., Raupach, M.R., Canadell, J.G., Marland, G., Bopp, L., Ciais, P., Conway, T.J., Doney, S.C., Feely, R.A., Foster, P., Friedlingstein, P., Gurney, K., Houghton, R.A., House, J.I., Huntingford, C., Levy, P.E., Lomas, M.R., Majkut, J., Metzl, N., Ometto, J.P., Peters, G.P., Prentice, I.C., Randerson, J.T., Running, S.W., Sarmiento, J.L., Schuster, U., Sitch, S., Takahashi, T., Viovy, N., van der Werf, G.R., Woodward, F.I.: Trends in the sources and sinks of carbon dioxide. Nature Geoscience 2, 831e836. doi:10.1038/ngeo689, 2009.
- Leclère, D., Havlík, P., Fuss, S., Schmid, E., Mosnier, A., Walsh, B. and Obersteiner, M.: Climate change induced transformations of agricultural systems: insights from a global model. Environmental Research Letters, 9(12), 124018, 2014.
- Lotze-Campen, H., Müller, C., Bondeau, A., Rost, S., Popp, A., and Lucht, W.: Global food demand, productivity growth, and the scarcity of land and water resources: a spatially explicit mathematical programming approach. Agricultural Economics, 39(3), 325-338, 2008.
- Mahmood, R., Quintanar, A. I., Conner, G., Leeper, R., Dobler, S., Pielke, R. A., Syktus, J.: Impacts of Land Use/Land Cover Change on Climate and Future Research Priorities. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 91(1), 37–46. doi:10.1175/2009BAMS2769.1, 2010.
- Mei, R., and Wang, G.: Rain follows logging in the Amazon? Results from CAM3–CLM3. Climate Dynamics, 34(7-8), 983–996. doi:10.1007/s00382-009-0592-x, 2009.
- Midi-pyre, C.: Impact of urbanization and land-use change on climate, 423(May), 528–532. doi:10.1038/nature01649.1, 2003.

- Murray-Rust, D., Dendoncker, N., Dawson, T. P., Acosta-Michlik, L., Karali, E., Guillem, E., and Rounsevell, M.: Conceptualizing the analysis of socioecological systems through ecosystem services and agent-based modelling. Journal of Land Use Science, 6(2-3), 83–99. doi:10.1080/1747423X.2011.558600, 2011.
- Olesen, J. E., and Bindi, M.: Consequences of climate change for European agricultural productivity, land use and policy. European Journal of Agronomy, 16(4), 239–262. doi:10.1016/S1161-0301(02)00004-7, 2002.
- Oleson, K. W., D. M. Lawrence, G. B. Bonan, M. G. Flanner, E. Kluzek, P. J. Lawrence, S. Levis, S. C. Swenson, P. E. Thornton, A. Dai, M. Decker, R. DIckinson, J. Feddema, C. L. Heald, F. Hoffman, J. F. Lamarque, N. Mahowald, G.-Y. Niu, T. Qian, J. Randerson, S. Running, K. Sakaguchi, A. Slater, R. Stockli, A. Wang, Z.-L. Yang, X. Zeng, and Zeng, X: Technical description of version 4.0 of the Community Land Model, NCAR Tech. Note NCAR/TN-478+STR, 257, 2010.
- Parker, D. C., Manson, S. M., Janssen, M. A., Hoffmann, M. J., Deadman, P., Manson, S. M., Hall, S.: Multi-Agent Systems for the Simulation of Land-Use and Land-Cover Change : A Review Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 2002.
- Pielke, R.A., Pitman, A., Niyogi, D., Mahmood, R., McAlpine, C., Hossain, F., Klein Goldewijk K., Nair, U., Betts, R., Fall, S., Reichstein, M., Kabat, P., de Noblet-Ducoudre, N.: Land use/land cover changes and climate: modeling analysis and observational evidence. WIREs Climate Change 2: 828–850, 2011.

- Pongratz, J., Reick, C. H., Raddatz, T., and Claussen, M.: Biogeophysical versus biogeochemical climate response to historical anthropogenic land cover change. Geophysical Research Letters, 37(8), n/a–n/a. doi:10.1029/2010GL043010, 2010.
- Robinson, S., van Meijl, H., Willenbockel, D., Valin, H., Fujimori, S., Masui, T., Sands, R., Wise, M., Calvin, K., Havlik, P., Mason d'Croz, D., Tabeau, A., Kavallari, A., Schmitz, C., Dietrich, J.D., von Lampe, M.: Comparing supply-side specifications in models of global agriculture and the food system. AgricEcon 45(1):21–35, 2014.
- Ronneberger, K. E.: The global agricultural land-use model KLUM – A coupling tool for integrated assessment, PhD dissertation, University of Hamburg, 2006.
- Rosegrant, M. W.: International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) Model Description International Food Policy Research Institute, (July), 2012.
- Rounsevell, M. D., Annetts, J., Audsley, E., Mayr, T., and Reginster, I.: Modelling the spatial distribution of agricultural land use at the regional scale. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 95(2-3), 465–479. doi:10.1016/S0167-8809(02)00217-7, 2003.
- Rounsevell, M. D. A., Arneth, A., Alexander, P., Brown, D. G., de Noblet-Ducoudré, N., Ellis, E., Young, O.: Towards decision-based global land use models for improved understanding of the Earth system. Earth System Dynamics, 5(1), 117–137. doi:10.5194/esd-5-117, 2014.
- Schlenker, W., and Lobell, D. B.: Robust negative impacts of climate change on African agriculture. Environmental Research Letters, 5(1), 014010. doi:10.1088/1748-9326/5/1/014010, 2010.

- Schmitz, C., van Meijl, H., Kyle, P., Nelson, G. C., Fujimori, S., Gurgel, A., Alin, H.: Land-use change trajectories up to 2050: insights from a global agro-economic model comparison. Agricultural Economics, 45(1), 69–84. doi:10.1111/agec.12090, 2014.
- Schröter, D., Cramer, W., Leemans, R., Prentice, I.C., Araújo,M.B., Arnell, N.W., Bondeau, A., Bugmann, H., Carter, T.R.,Gracia, C.A., de la Vega-Leinert, A.C., Erhard, M., Ewert, F.,Glendining, M., House, J.I., Kankaanpää, S., Klein, R.J.T.,Lavorel, S., Lindner, M., Metzger, M.J., Meyer, J., Mitchell T.D., Reginster, I., Rounsevell, M., Sabaté, S., Sitch, S., Smith,B., Smith, J., Smith, P., Sykes, M.T., Thonicke, K., Thuiller, W.,Tuck, G., Zaehle, S. and Zierl, B.: Ecosystem service supplyand vulnerability to global change in Europe. Science, 310,1333–1337, 2005.
- Sheffield, J., Goteti, G., Wood, E.F.: Development of a 50-yr, high resolution global dataset of meteorological forcings for land surface modeling. J. Climate (13), 3088-3111, 2006.
- Smith, P., Haberl, H., Popp, A., Erb, K.-H., Lauk, C., Harper, R., Rose, S.: How much land-based greenhouse gas mitigation can be achieved without compromising food security and environmental goals? Global Change Biology, 19(8), 2285–302. doi:10.1111/gcb.12160, 2013.
- Stéphenne, N., and Lambin, E. F.: A dynamic simulation model of land-use changes in Sudano-sahelian countries of Africa (SALU). Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 85(1-3), 145–161. doi:10.1016/S0167-8809(01)00181-5, 2001.
- Taylor, K. E., Stouffer, R. J., and Meehl, G. A.: An Overview of CMIP5 and the experiment design.” Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc, 93, 485-498, doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-11-00094.1, 2012.

- Tubiello, F. N., Salvatore, M., Rossi, S., Ferrara, A., Fitton, N., and Smith, P.: The FAOSTAT database of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. Environmental Research Letters, 8(1), 015009. doi:10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/015009, 2001.
- Valbuena, D., Verburg, P. H., Bregt, A. K., and Ligtenberg, A.: An agent-based approach to model land-use change at a regional scale. Landscape Ecology, 25(2), 185–199. doi:10.1007/s10980-009-9380-6, 2010.
- Valin, H., Havlík, P., Mosnier, A., Herrero, M., Schmid, E., and Obersteiner, M.: Agricultural productivity and greenhouse gas emissions: trade-offs or synergies between mitigation and food security?. Environmental Research Letters, 8(3), 035019, 2013.
- Veldkamp, A, and Lambin, E.: Predicting land-use change. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 85(1-3), 1–6. doi:10.1016/S0167-8809(01)00199-2, 2001.
- Verburg, P. H., Kok, K., Pontius Jr, R. G., and Veldkamp, A.: Modeling land-use and land-cover change. In Land-use and Land-cover Change (pp. 117-135). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2006.
- Verburg, P. H.: Simulating feedbacks in land use and land cover change models. Landscape Ecology, 21(8), 1171–1183. doi:10.1007/s10980-006-0029-4, 2006.
- Verburg, P. H., Neumann, K., and Nol, L.: Challenges in using land use and land cover data for global change studies. Global Change Biology, 17(2), 974–989. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486, 2011.
- Wang, G. L., Miao, Y., Pal, J. S., Rui, M., Bonan, G., Levis, S., Thornton, P.: On the development of a coupled RegCM-CLM-CN-DV model and its validation in West Africa. Climate Dynamics, DOI 10.1007/s00382-015-2596-z, 2015.

- World Bank: Investment in Agricultural Water for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. A collaborative programme of ADB, FAO, IFAD, IWMI and World Bank. Synthesis Report, 2008.
- You, L. S., and Wood, S.: An entropy approach to spatial disaggregation of agricultural production. Agricultural Systems, 90(1-3), 329–347. doi:10.1016/j.agsy.2006.01.008, 2006.
- You, L. S., Wood, S., Wood-Sichra, U., Wu, W.: Generating global crop distribution maps: From census to grid. Agricultural Systems 127 (2014) 53–60, 2014.
- Yu, M., Wang, G., Parr, D., Ahmed, K.: Future changes of the terrestrial ecosystem based on a dynamic vegetation model driven with RCP8.5 climate projections from 19 GCMs. Climatic Change, 1-15 (2014).

Figure Captions

Figure 1: Spatial distribution of cropland, forest and grass coverage (%) in 14 West African countries from present-day (year 2005) observation (top row) and future projections by the LandPro for mid-21st century under regional climates driven with two GCMs: MIROC (middle row) and CESM (bottom row).

Figure 2: Future changes in crop area distribution projected by LandPro: total changes (LandPro_Total), changes because of socioeconomic changes (LandPro_SE) and changes because of climate change (LandPro_CC) in West Africa under the MIROC-driven and CESM-driven future climates.

Figure 3: Land use changes projected by LandPro assuming three different levels of future demand, under the MIROC-driven regional climate. 1st row: absolute magnitude of total land use changes; 2nd row: changes due to socioeconomic factors; 3rd row: changes due to climatic factors; 4th row: climate-induced change as a fraction of total change.

Figure 4: Similar to Figure 3, but for CESM-driven climate. (Note that the SE-induced changes in Figure 3 and Figure 4 are same).

Figure 5: Country-average values of total changes in cropland coverage (top) and climate-induced changes as a fraction of total changes (bottom) according to three future scenarios of demand under the MIROC- and the CESM-driven regional climate.

Figure 6: Future crop area percentage (1st and 3rd rows) in West Africa (under the MIROC- and CESM-driven regional climates) projected by the LandPro algorithm following two alternative scenarios of selecting grid cells for conversion to agricultural land based on the order of yield, and their respective differences relative to the initial run (best scenario) that follows the descending order of yield (2nd and 4th rows). Alternative scenario 01: ascending order of yield; alternative scenario 2: random order.

Figure 7: Future crop area coverage (%) in the West Africa as projected by the LandPro algorithm under the MIROC-driven climate, following four different ranks of prioritizing crops in land allocation: Rank 1, descending order of country-level crop deficit (initial run); Rank 2, ascending order of country-level crop deficit; Rank 3, maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, peanut; Rank 4, peanut, cassava, millet, sorghum, maize.

Figure 8: Future crop area coverage (%) in the West Africa as projected by the LandPro algorithm under the MIROC-driven regional climate, based on the future scenario where forest is preferred over grass for crop area expansion (as shown in Figure 1) and the alternate scenario where grass is preferred over forest, and the differences between the two.

Figure 9: Future changes in crop area distribution, from the LandPro projections accounting for only socioeconomic changes (LandPro-SE) and from the Hurtt et al. data, and their differences (top row); the present-day (2005) crop area, from SPAM and from Hurtt et al. data, and their differences (bottom row).

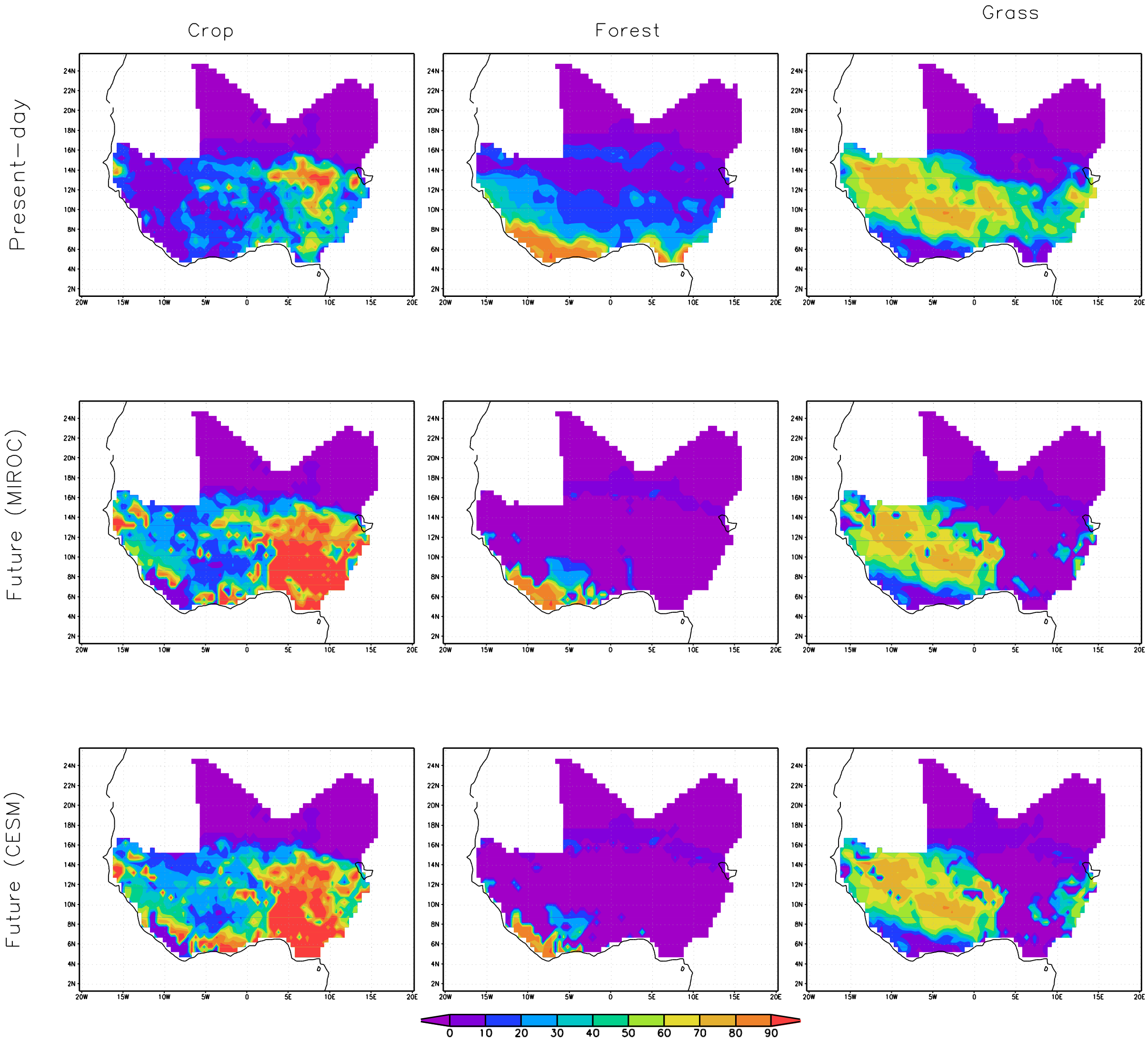

Figure 1: Spatial distribution of cropland, forest and grass coverage (%) in 14 West African countries from present-day (year 2005) observation (top row) and future projections by the LandPro for mid-21st century under regional climates driven with two GCMs: MIROC (middle row) and CESM (bottom row).

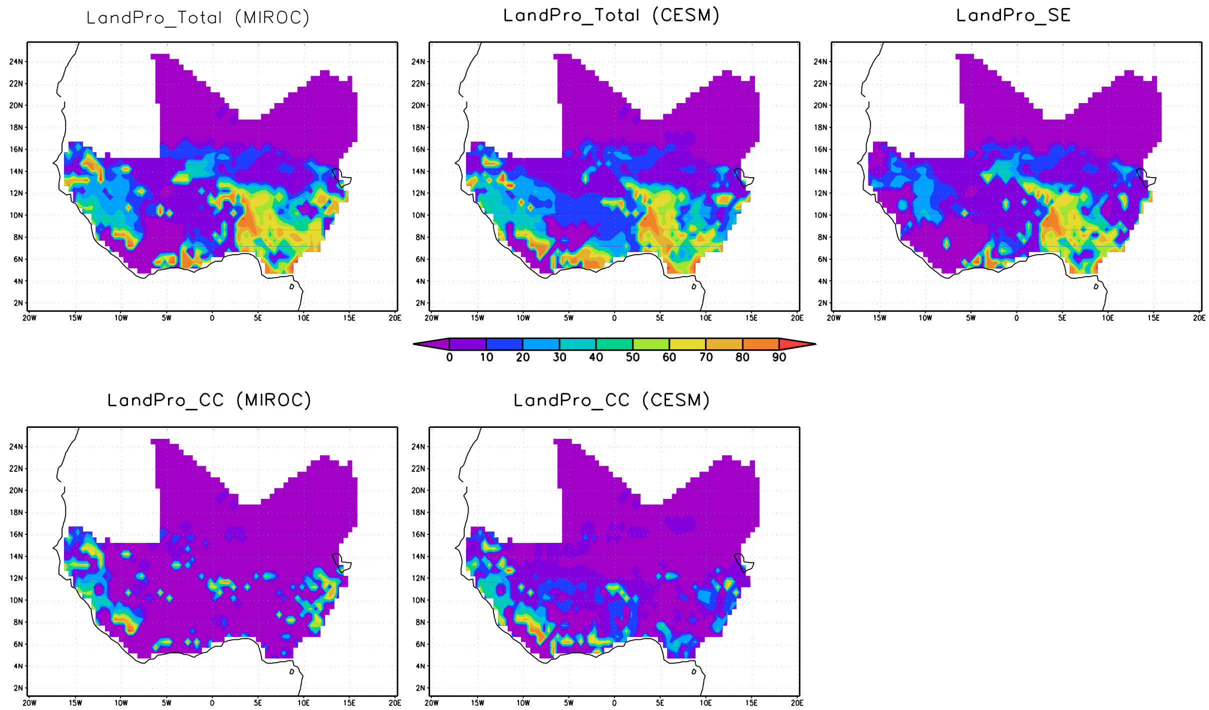

Figure 2: Future changes in crop area distribution projected by LandPro: total changes (LandPro_Total), changes because of socioeconomic changes (LandPro_SE) and changes because of climate change (LandPro_CC) in West Africa under the MIROC-driven and CESM-driven future climates.

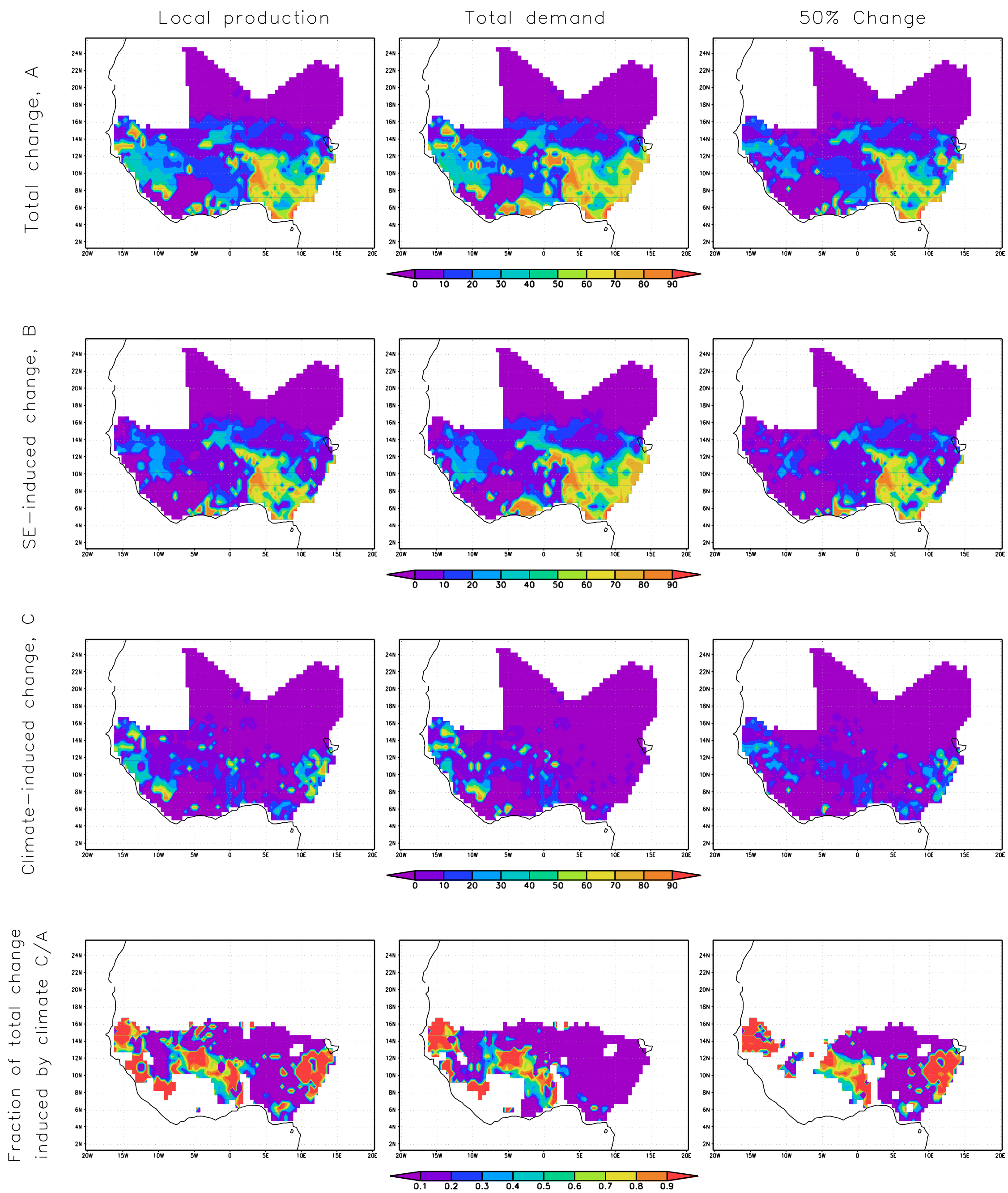

Figure 3: Land use changes projected by LandPro assuming three different levels of future demand, under the MIROC-driven regional climate. 1st row: absolute magnitude of total land use changes; 2nd row: changes due to socioeconomic factors; 3rd row: changes due to climatic factors; 4th row: climate-induced change as a fraction of total change.

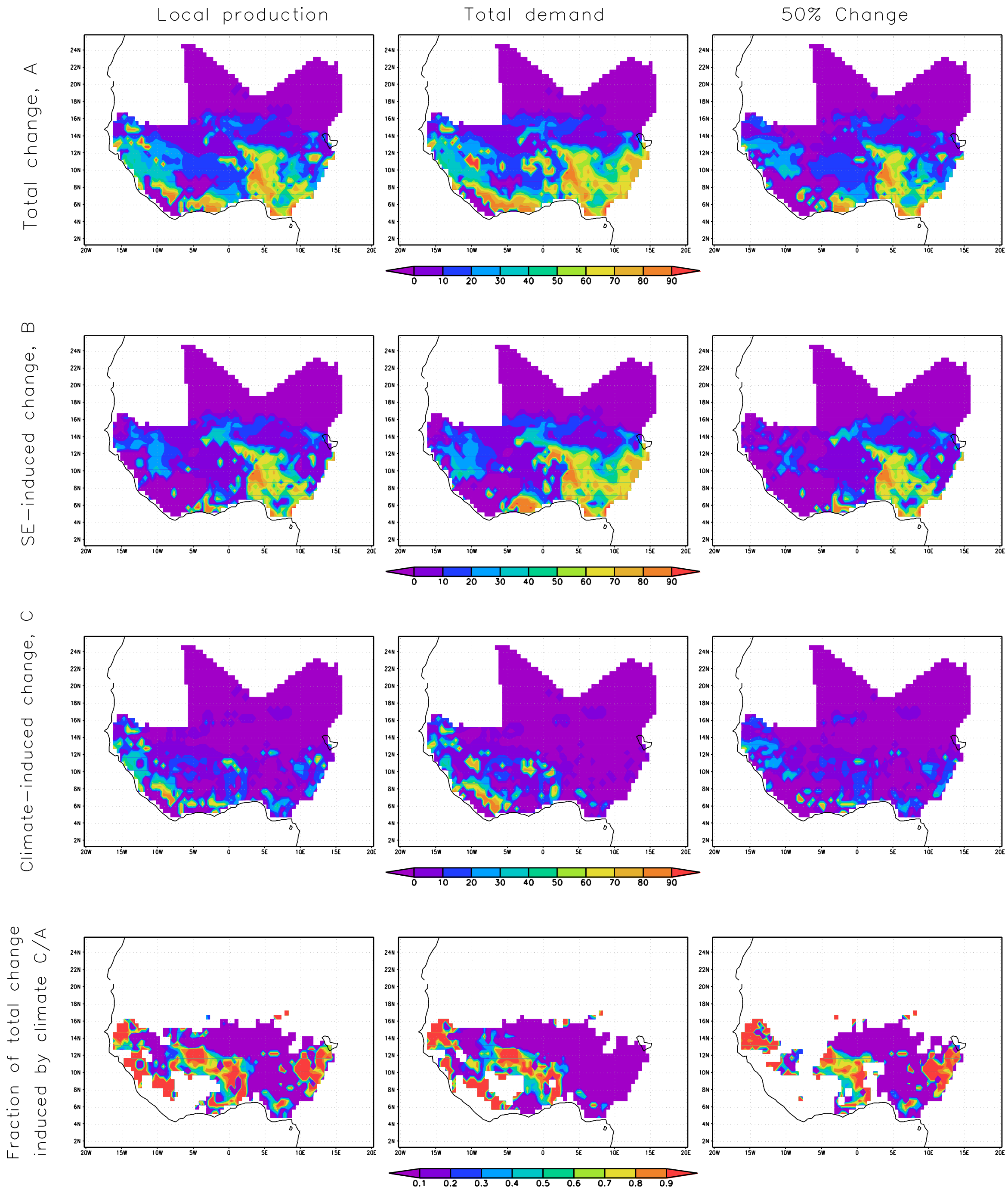

Figure 4: Similar to Figure 3, but for CESM-driven climate. (Note that the SE-induced changes in Figure 3 and Figure 4 are same).

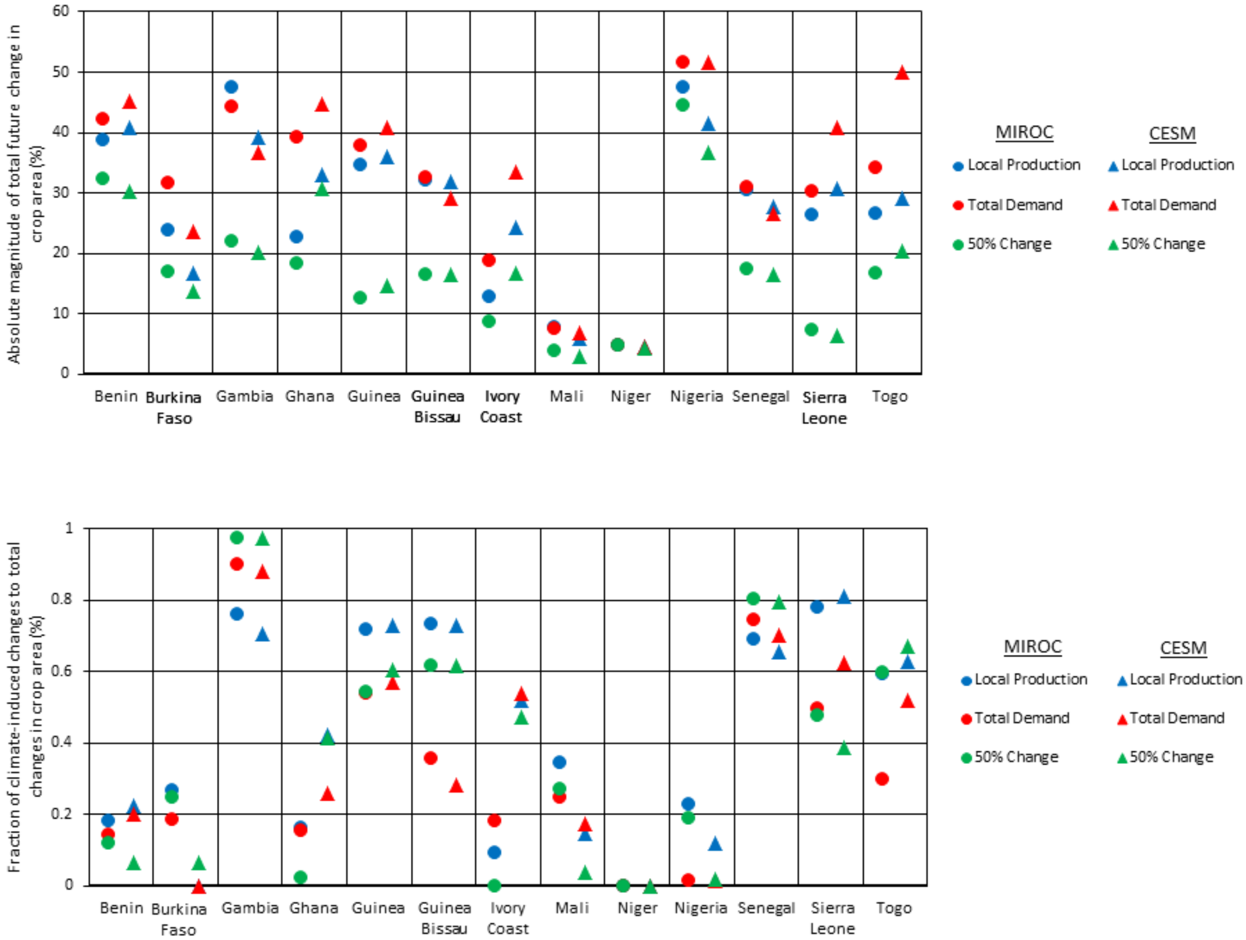

Figure 5: Country-average values of total changes in cropland coverage (top) and climate-induced changes as a fraction of total changes (bottom) according to three future scenarios of demand under the MIROC- and the CESM-driven regional climate.

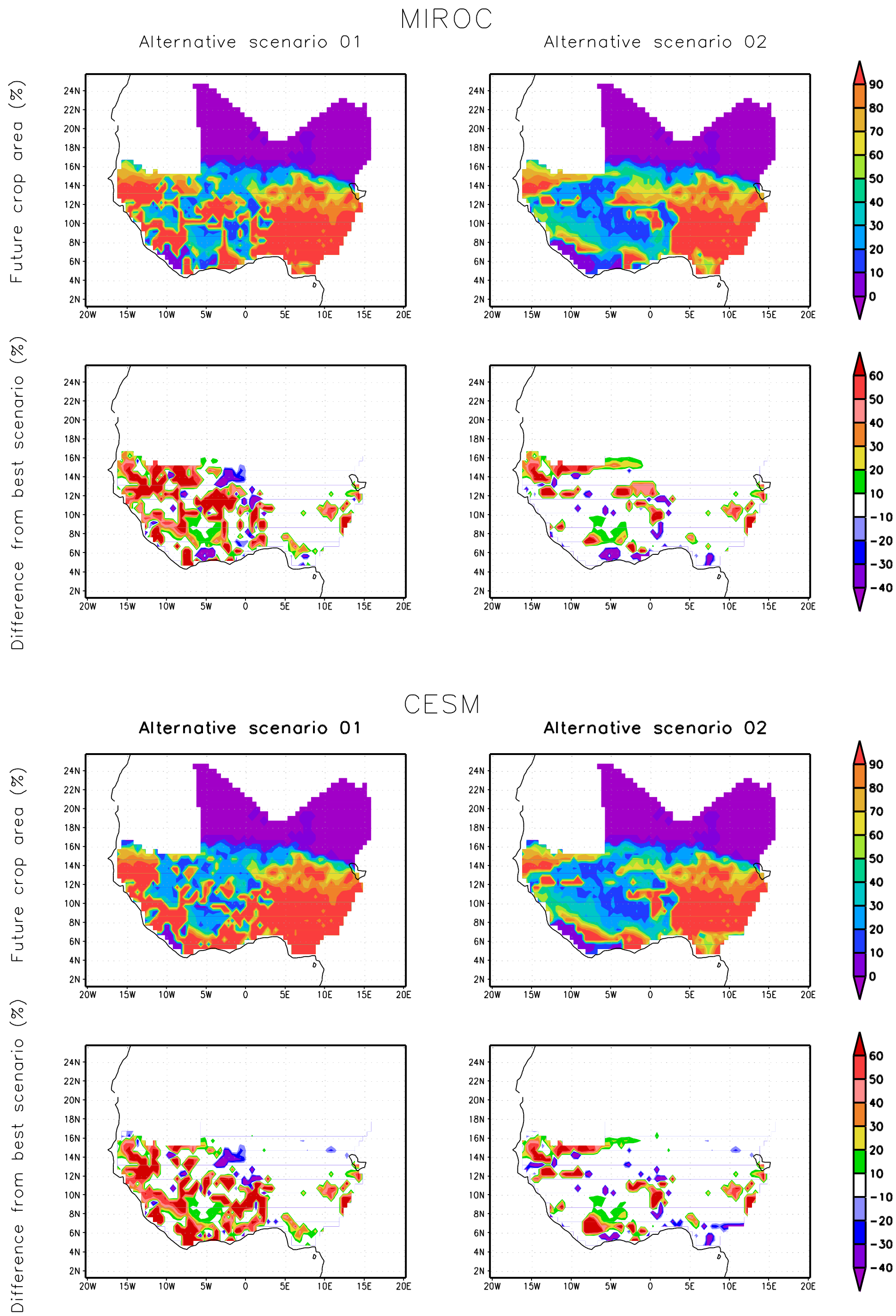

Figure 6: Future crop area percentage (1st and 3rd rows) in West Africa (under the MIROC- and CESM-driven regional climates) projected by the LandPro algorithm following two alternative scenarios of selecting grid cells for conversion to agricultural land based on the order of yield, and their respective differences relative to the initial run (best scenario) that follows the descending order of yield (2nd and 4th rows). Alternative scenario 01: ascending order of yield; alternative scenario 2: random order.

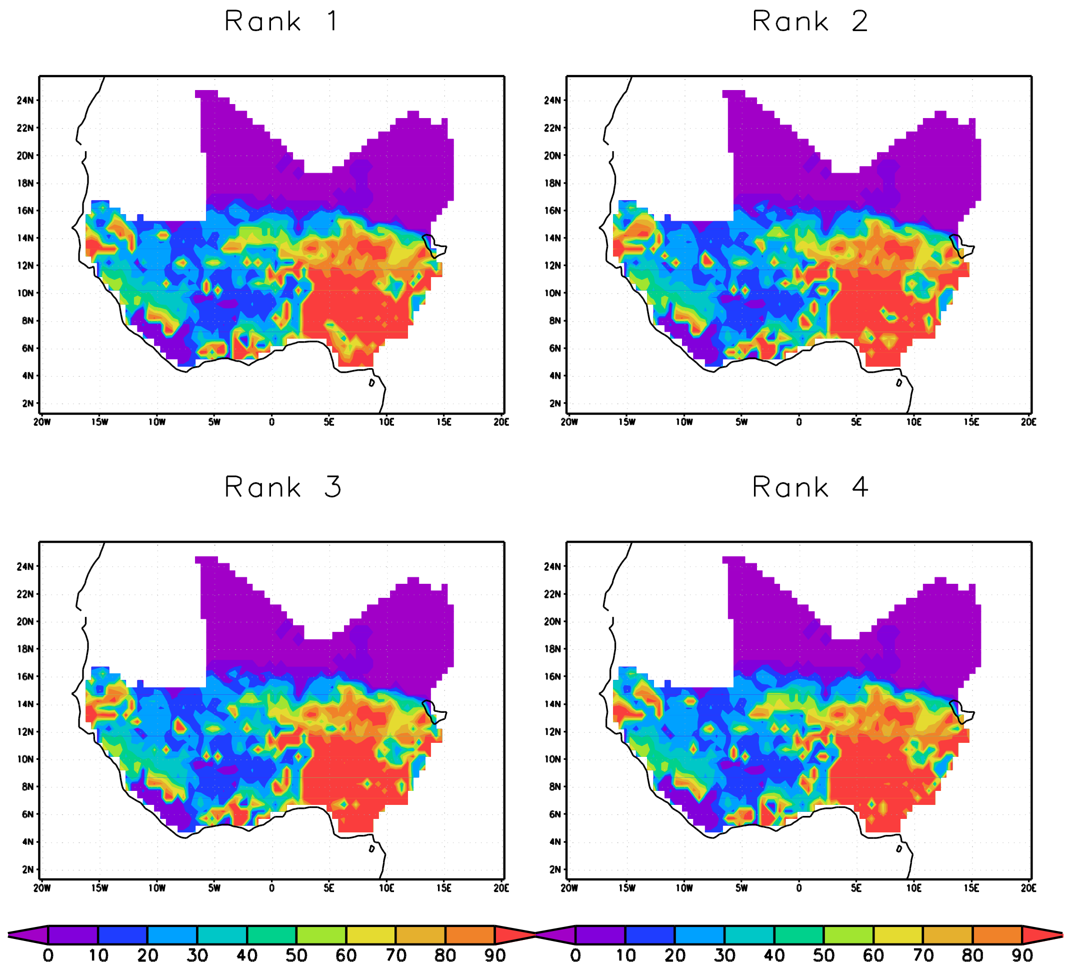

Figure 7: Future crop area coverage (%) in the West Africa as projected by the LandPro algorithm under the MIROC-driven climate, following four different ranks of prioritizing crops in land allocation: Rank 1, descending order of country-level crop deficit (initial run); Rank 2, ascending order of country-level crop deficit; Rank 3, maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, peanut; Rank 4, peanut, cassava, millet, sorghum, maize.

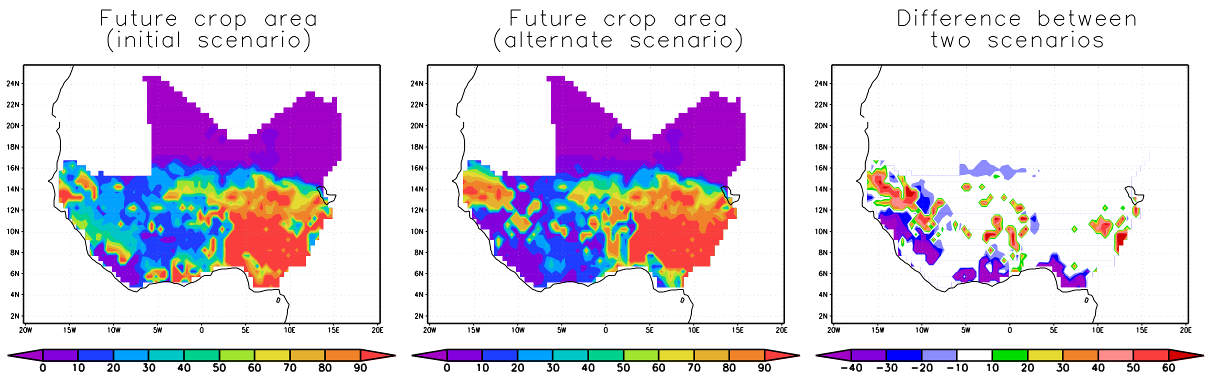

Figure 8: Future crop area coverage (%) in the West Africa as projected by the LandPro algorithm under the MIROC-driven regional climate, based on the future scenario where forest is preferred over grass for crop area expansion (as shown in Figure 1) and the alternate scenario where grass is preferred over forest, and the differences between the two.

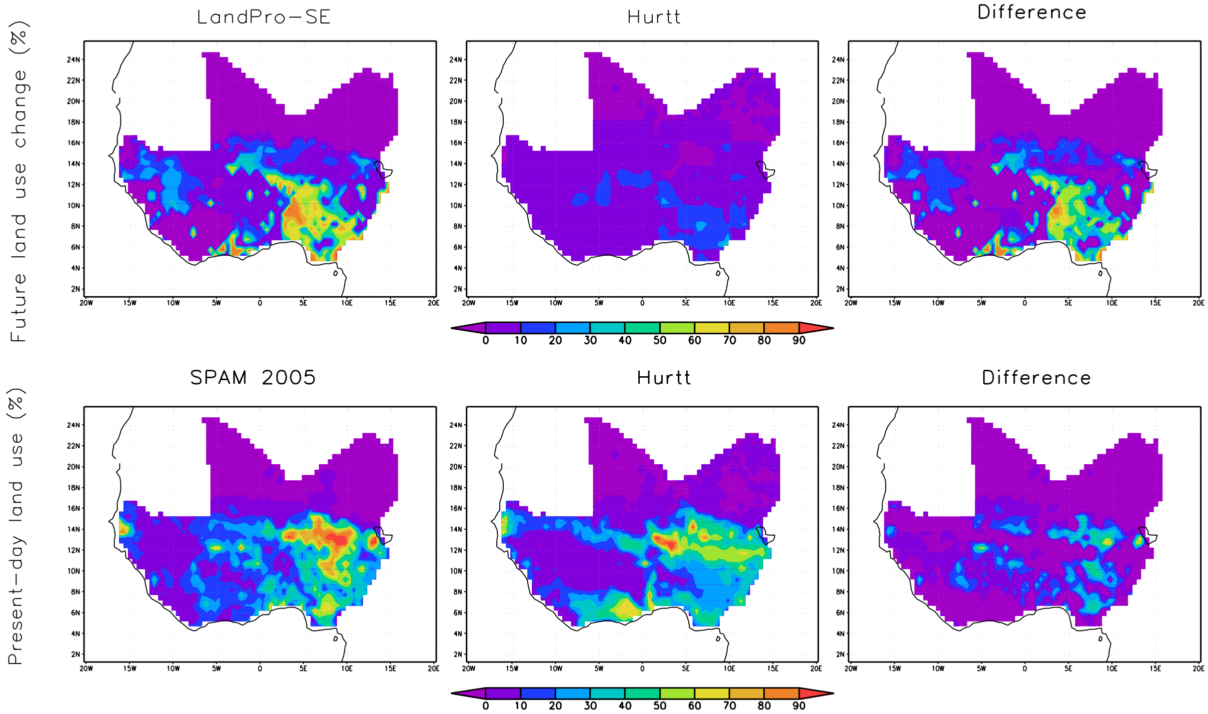

Figure 9: Future changes in crop area distribution, from the LandPro projections accounting for only socioeconomic changes (LandPro-SE) and from the Hurtt et al. data, and their differences (top row); the present-day (2005) crop area, from SPAM and from Hurtt et al. (data, and their differences (bottom row).