



Bruno Locatelli, Emilia Pramova, Florie Chazarin, Giacomo Fedele



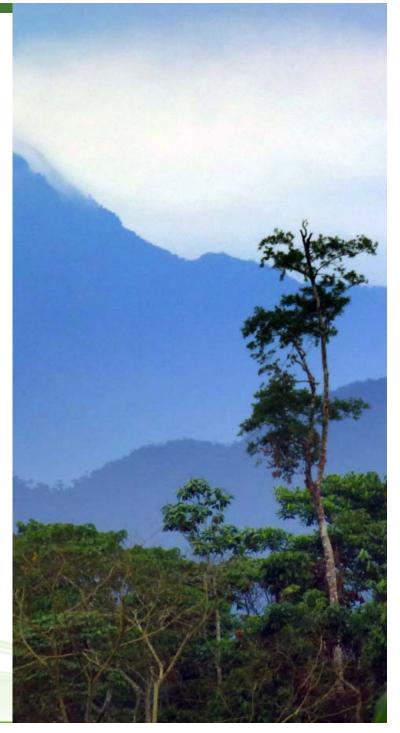
Session L3.4 Climate-smart landscapes, watersheds and territories



Climate-smart landscapes

- Managing for joint adaptation and mitigation outcomes at the landscape scale
 - Adaptation
 - for people (e.g. food security, flood risk reduction with watershed management)
 - for agriculture (e.g. better water management)
 - for ecosystems (e.g. landscape connectivity)
 - Mitigation
- Growing interest in exploring how A and M can be pursued simultaneously
 - win–win options?
- However, concerns about:
 - feasibility of implementing A and M jointly
 - possible drawbacks of a 'forced marriage'



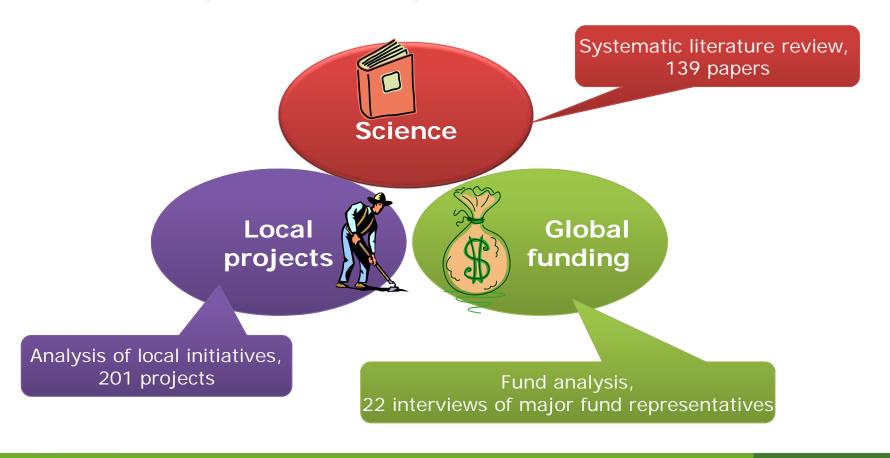


Linkages between adaptation and mitigation in landscape management

What do we know?

What is being done at the local level?

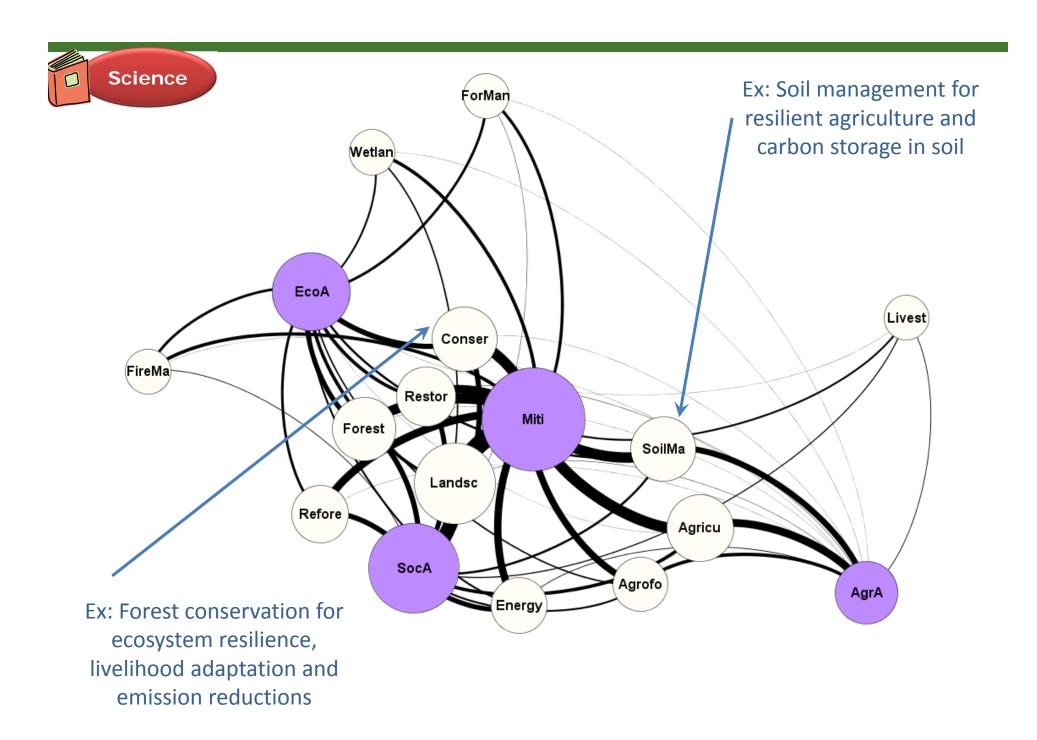
What is being done at the global level?





Conceptualization #1

Joint outcomes $\begin{pmatrix} x & \longrightarrow X1 \\ X & \longrightarrow X2 \end{pmatrix}$

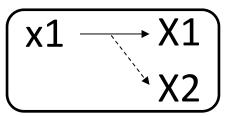




Conceptualization #2

Objectives → Outcomes
(x1, x2: Adaptation or Mitigation) (X1, X2: Adaptation or Mitigation)

Coincidence





Example project

- Adaptation project in Colombia:
 - resilient agricultural practices
 - livelihood diversification
 - ecosystem restoration with flood-resistant trees for reducing flooding downstream



Agricultural adaptation

People's adaptation

Ecosystem adaptation

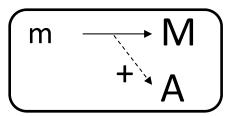
People's adaptation

"Reducing Risk and Vulnerability in Region of La Depresion Momposina, Colombia"

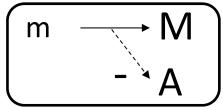
 expected outcomes likely to result in increased carbon storage in soils and trees (e.g. soil restoration, agroforestry and reforestation). Mitigation



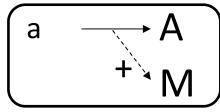
Examples



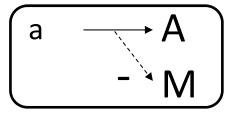
Conserving carbon in forests also protects adaptation ecosystem services (e.g. watershed protection)



Carbon forest plantations may reduce access to cropland and increase vulnerability or food insecurity of local communities



Agriculture adaptation can reduce the need to convert forests into new agricultural lands (less emissions)



Agricultural adaptation can increase emissions (e.g. nitrogen fertilization, energy-intensive irrigation)



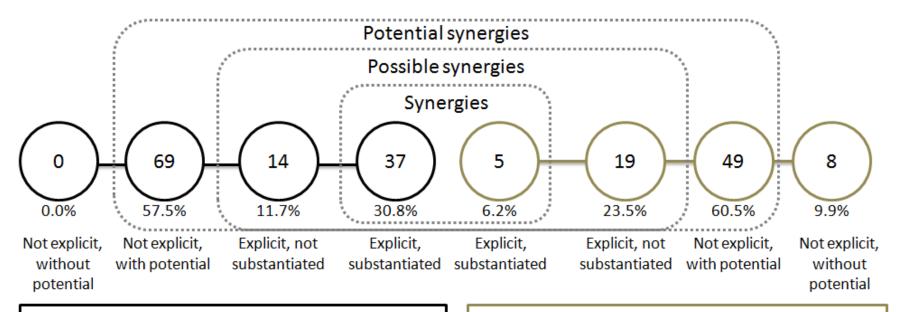
Separation between adaptation and mitigation in funding streams

- Funding streams are labelled as either A or M
- Interview results:
 - Do funds provide guidance on how to integrate A and M?
 - 89% no
 - Do templates for project description integrates A and M?
 - 100% no





How do projects consider the other goal?



Percentage of mitigation projects (n=120) according to their contribution to adaptation

Percentage of adaptation projects (n=81) according to their contribution to mitigation

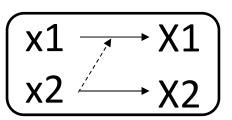
More mitigation projects consider adaptation than the contrary



Conceptualization #3

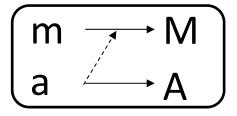
Objectives → Outcomes
(x1, x2: Adaptation or Mitigation) (X1, X2: Adaptation or Mitigation)

Interactions

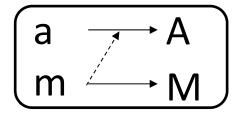




Examples of arguments in favor of integrating A and M



Adding adaptation objectives to a mitigation project can increase project success: less climate risk, more carbon permanence, more local legitimacy, gold certification (CCBA)



Adding mitigation objectives to an adaptation project can increase adaptation success: carbon funding, donor interest.

Other arguments:

Holistic approach.+ Fairness and justice.Cost efficiency.

Complexity.

Distinct targets.
 Cost inefficiency.

Policy implications



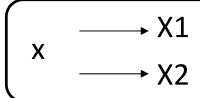
(x1, x2: Adaptation or

Mitigation,

x: any objective)

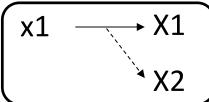
(X1, X2: Adaptation or Mitigation)

Joint outcomes



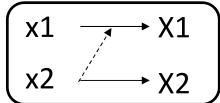
Opportunities for <u>mainstreaming</u> adaptation and mitigation in agricultural and forest policies

Coincidence

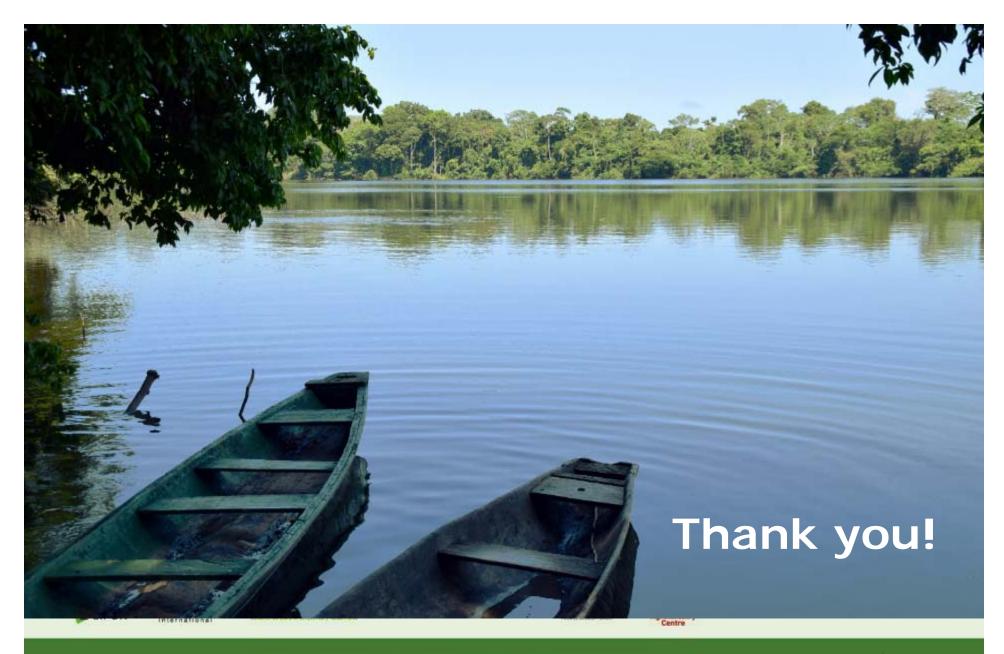


Opportunities for improving **policy coherence** (e.g. avoiding that A policies increase emissions)

Interactions



Opportunities for <u>policy integration</u>: addressing A and M together can improve both outcomes





This research was carried out by CIFOR as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP-FTA). This collaborative program aims to enhance the management and use of forests, agroforestry and tree genetic resources across the landscape from forests to farms. CIFOR leads CRP-FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CIRAD, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and the World Agroforestry Centre.



Further reading

- Locatelli B., Imbach B., Wunder S., 2013. Synergies and trade-offs between ecosystem services in Costa Rica. Environmental Conservation
 http://www.journals.cambridge.org/article_S0376892913000234
- Pramova E., Locatelli B., Djoudi H., Somorin O., 2012. Forests and trees for social adaptation to climate variability and change. WIREs Climate Change 3:581–596.
 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/wcc.195/pdf
- Pramova E., Locatelli B., Brockhaus M., Fohlmeister S., 2012. Ecosystem services in the National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Climate Policy 12(4): 393-409. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14693062.2011.647848
- Guariguata M.R., Locatelli B., Haupt F., 2012. Adapting tropical production forests to global climate change: risk perceptions and actions. International Forestry Review 14(1), 27-38. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/AGuariguata1201.pdf
- Locatelli B., Evans V., Wardell A., Andrade A., Vignola R., 2011. Forests and Climate Change in Latin America: Linking Adaptation and Mitigation. Forests 2(1): 431-450. http://www.mdpi.com/1999-4907/2/1/431/pdf
- CIFOR 2013. Mitigation—Adaptation Synergies. CIFOR Brief http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/factsheet/4263-factsheet.pdf
- Locatelli B., 2011. Synergies between adaptation and mitigation in a nutshell. COBAM Brief, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia, 4p. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf files/cobambrief/3619-cobambrief.pdf
- Locatelli, B., Kanninen, M., Brockhaus, M., Colfer, C.J.P., Murdiyarso, D. and Santoso, H. 2008. Facing an uncertain future: How forests and people can adapt to climate change. Forest Perspectives no. 5. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia, 97 p. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BLocatelli0801.pdf

Pour en savoir plus

- Pramova E., Locatelli B., Djoudi H., Somorin O., 2012. Le rôle des forêts et des arbres dans l'adaptation sociale à la variabilité et au changement climatiques. Brief. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Bogor, Indonesia http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/4023-infobrief.pdf
- Locatelli B., 2011. Les synergies entre adaptation et atténuation en quelques mots.
 COBAM Brief, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia, 4p.
 http://goo.gl/lcvTZ
- Locatelli, B., Kanninen, M., Brockhaus, M., Colfer, C.J.P., Murdiyarso, D. and Santoso, H. 2009. Face à un avenir incertain: comment les forêts et les populations peuvent s'adapter au changement climatique http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BLocatelli0901F.pdf

Para saber más

- Pramova E., Locatelli B., Djoudi H., Somorin O., 2012. Bosques y árboles para la adaptación social al cambio y la variabilidad del clima. Brief. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/infobrief/4024-infobrief.pdf
- Locatelli, B., Evans, V., Wardell, A., Andrade, A., Vignola, R., 2011. Bosques y cambio climático en América Latina: Vincular adaptación y mitigación, In: Gobernanza forestal y REDD+: Desafíos para las políticas y mercados en América Latina. Petkova E., Larson A., Pacheco P. (eds.). CIFOR, Bogor, pp. 79-95. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf files/Books/BPetkova1101.pdf
- Locatelli, B., Kanninen, M., Brockhaus, M., Colfer, C.J.P., Murdiyarso, D. and Santoso, H. 2009. Ante un futuro incierto: Cómo se pueden adaptar los bosques y las comunidades al cambio climático. http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BLocatelli0901.pdf