Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Climate Resilience

RODEL D. LASCO











'Delay means death': We're running out of ways to adapt to the climate crisis, new report shows. Here are the key takeaways



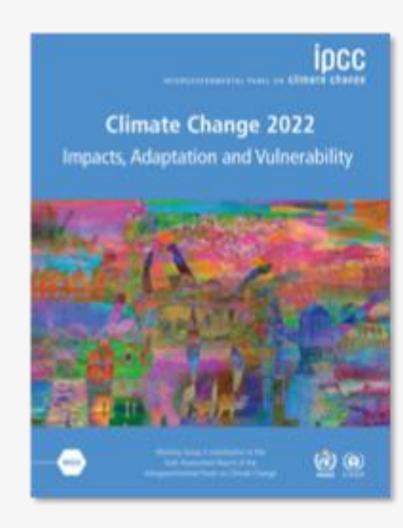






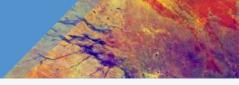
KEY MESSAGE

- The cumulative scientific evidence is unequivocal: climate change is a threat to human wellbeing and the health of the planet.
- Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window to secure a liveable future.



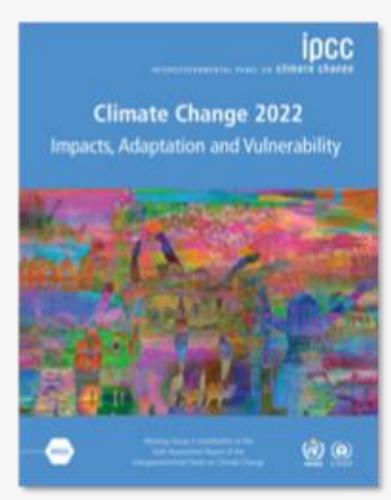






CC impacts on the IPs and the poor (SPM B.1.3)

 Sudden losses in food production and access to food...have increased malnutrition in many communities, especially for Indigenous Peoples, smallscale food producers and low-income households.

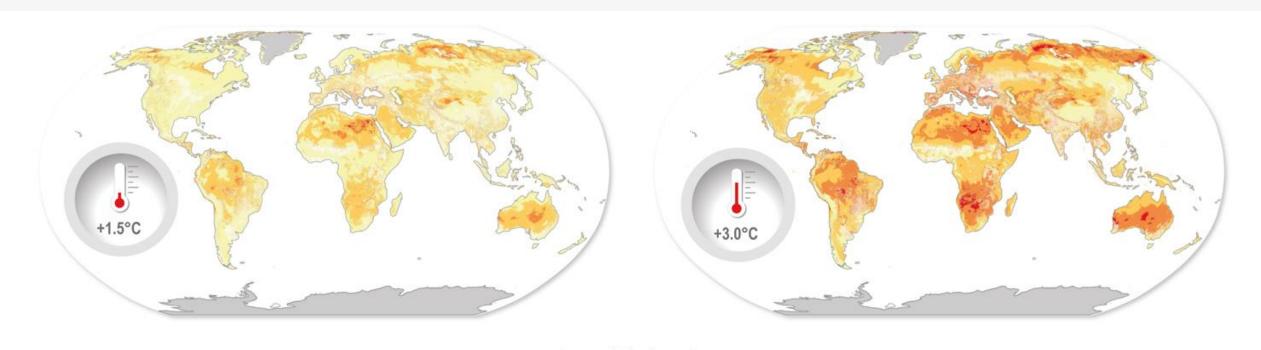


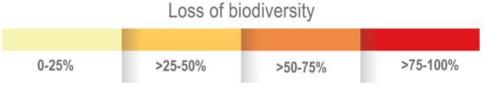






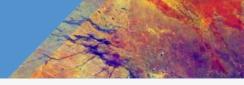
Biodiversity loss at different warming levels





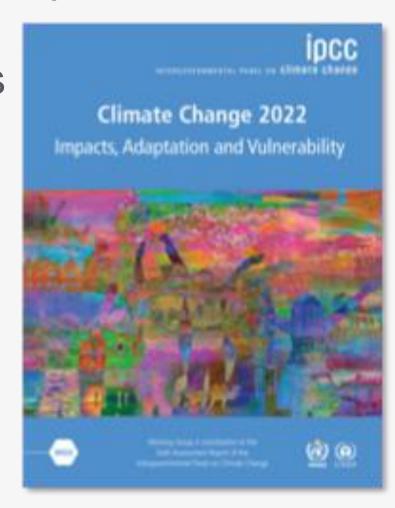






CC impacts on the IPs and the poor (SPM B.2.1)

 Loss of ecosystems and their services has cascading and long-term impacts on people, especially for Indigenous Peoples and local communities who are directly dependent on ecosystems, to meet basic needs.







The wider benefits of adaptation



For more than 3.4 billion people in rural areas: improved roads, reliable energy, clean water, food security

SDG 1: No poverty



Green buildings, green spaces, clean water, renewable energy, sustainable transport – in cities

SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing



Policies that increase youth access to land, credit, knowledge and skills can support agri-food employment

SDG 10: Reduced inequality



Restored and connected habitats can provide corridors for vulnerable species

SDG 14/15: Life on land & below water

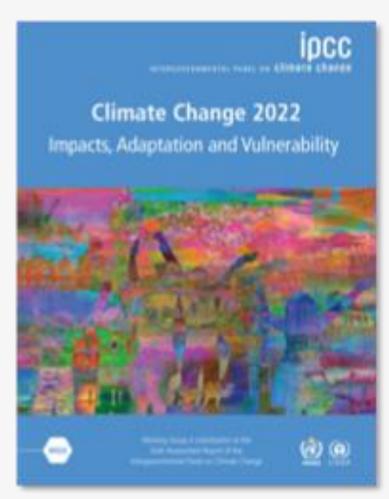






Maladaptation (misguided adaptation) (C.4.3)

Maladaptation especially affects
marginalised and vulnerable groups
adversely (e.g., Indigenous Peoples,
ethnic minorities, low-income households,
informal settlements), reinforcing and
entrenching existing inequities.

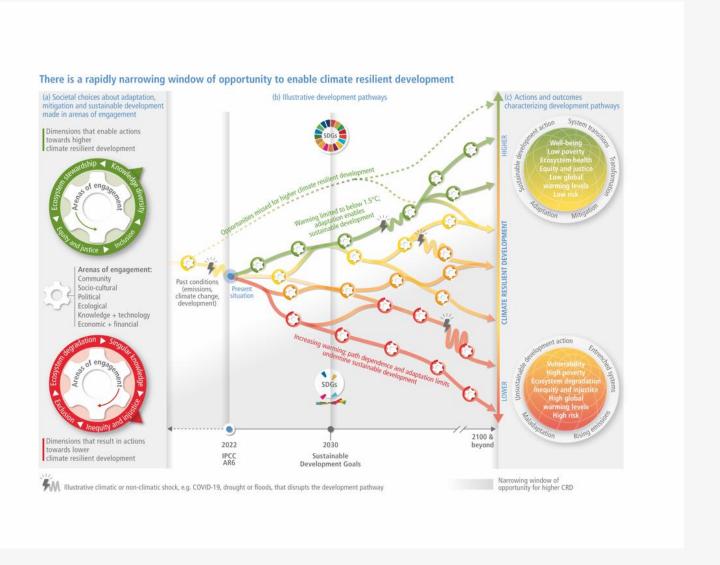




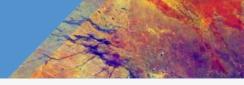




Climate-resilient development







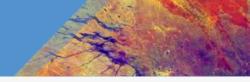
MESSAGE D.4

Safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems is fundamental to climate resilient development









MESSAGE D.4

CRD is facilitated by... developing partnerships with traditionally marginalised groups, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and ethnic minorities





Climate Change 2022 Mitigation of Climate Change

Summary for Policymakers



This Summary for Policymakers was formally approved at the 14th Session of Working Group III and accepted by the 56th Session of the IPCC virtual meeting on 4 April 2022. - SUBJECT TO COPY EDIT -



Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change







2019

2019

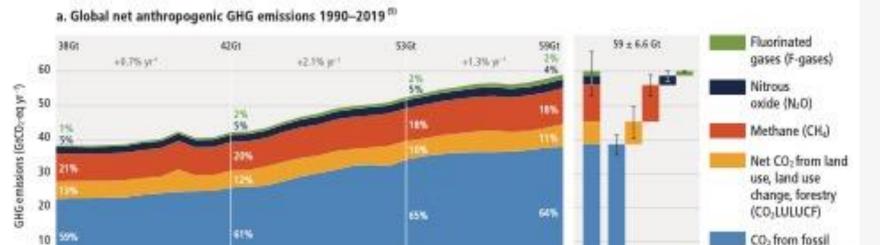


fuel and industry

(CO₂FFI)

GHGs continue to rise

Global net anthropogenic emissions have continued to rise across all major groups of greenhouse gases.

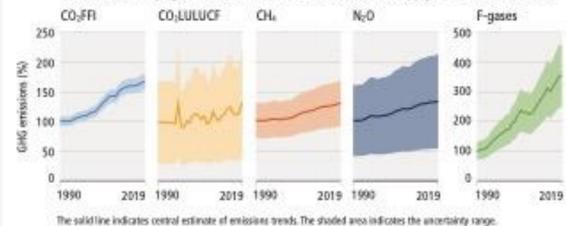


2010

b. Global anthropogenic GHG emissions and uncertainties by gas - relative to 1990

2000

1990

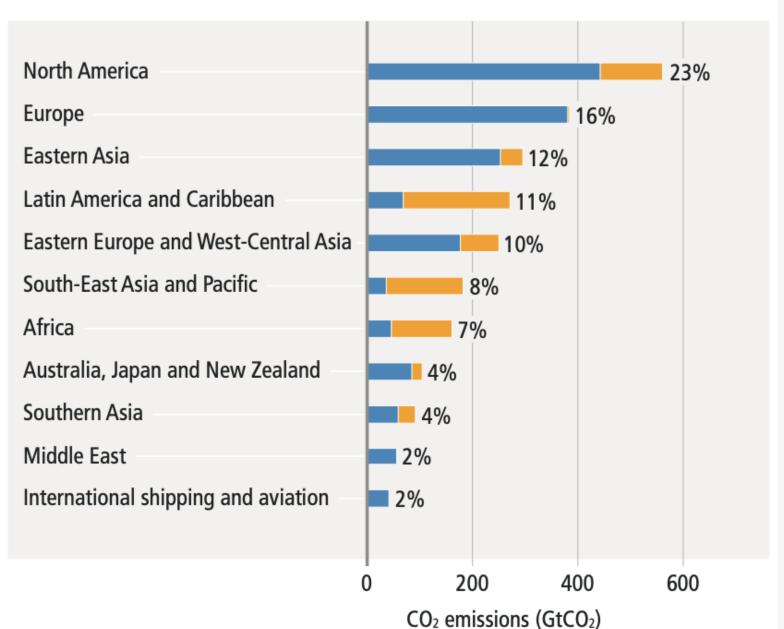


	2019 emissions (GtCO _J -eq)	1990–2019 increase (GtCO ₂ -eq)	Emissions in 2019, relative to 1990 (%)
CO ₁ FFI	38±3	15	167
CO2 LULUCE	6.6±4.6	1.6	133
CHe	11±3.2	2.4	129
N ₂ O	2.7±1.6	0.65	133
F-gases	1.4±0.41	0.97	354
Total	59±6.6	21	154

SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Fossil fuel and industry (CO₂FFI)
- Net CO₂ from land use, land use change, forestry (CO₂LULUCF)

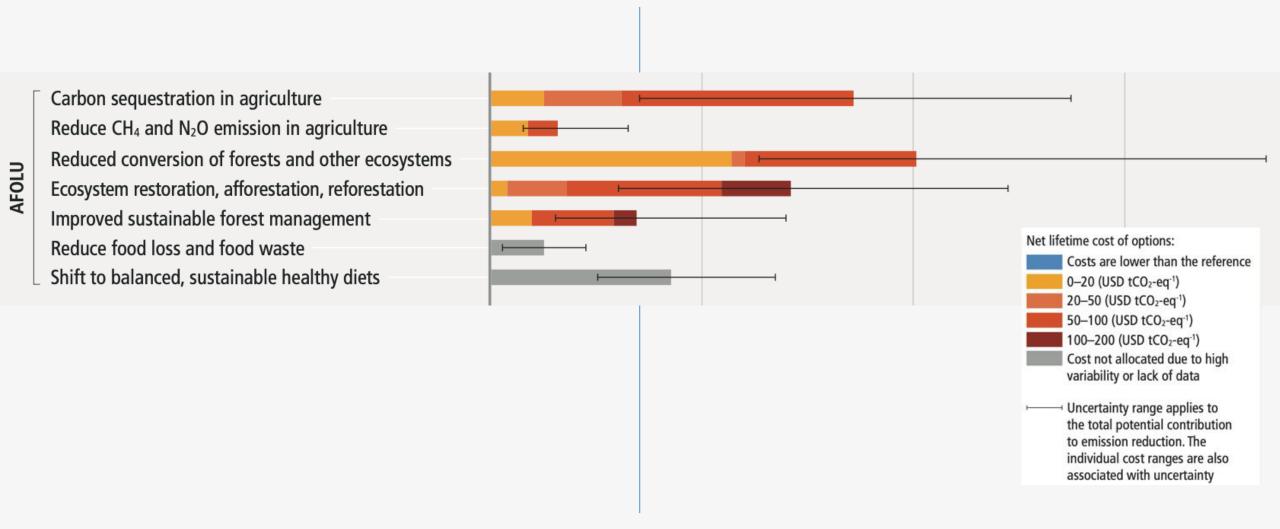
b. Historical cumulative net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions per region (1850–2019)







Mitigation potential of AFOLU







Impacts on the SDGs

Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

Carbon sequestration in agriculture¹
Reduce CH₄ and N₂O emission in agriculture
Reduced conversion of forests and other ecosystems²
Ecosystem restoration, reforestation, afforestation
Improved sustainable forest management
Reduce food loss and food waste
Shift to balanced, sustainable healthy diets
Renewables supply³



Sections 7.3, 7.4, 7.6

Section 7.4

Section 7.4

Section 7.4

Section 7.4

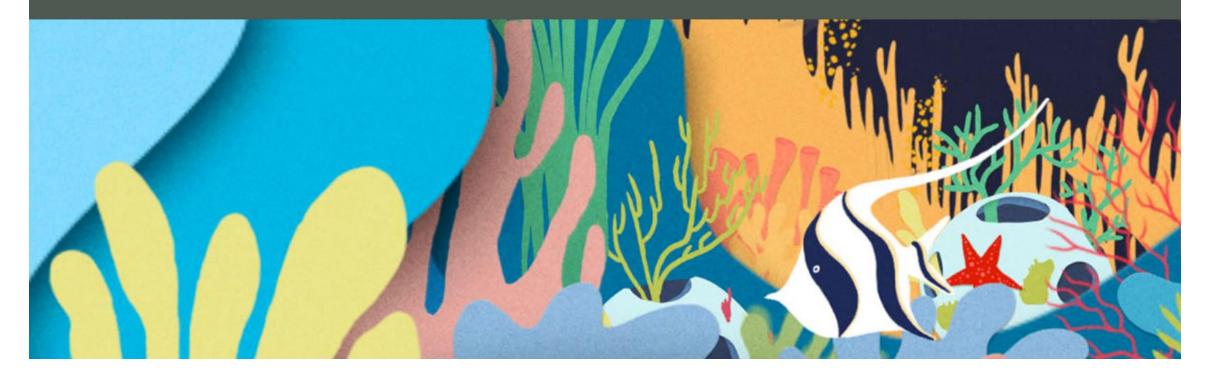
Section 7.5

Section 7.4

Section 7.6



Nature-based Solutions Initiative University of Oxford



Nature-Based Solutions Can Work Together across Landscapes to Build Resilience





From: Global

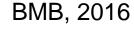
Commission on

Adaptation, 2019

Philippine biodiversity worth more than PhP 2.3 trillion

Philippine Ecosystem and	nd Biodiversity Values
Ecosystem Service	PhP Billion

Timber & fuelwood production	1.1	
Water provision	50.9	
Ecotourism	157.0	
Carbon offset	453.0	
Flood prevention	41.0	
Soil erosion	10.0	
Fishery production	111.0	
Crop production	1,416.0	
Coral reef	62.1	
Mangrove	7.4	
Total:	2,309.5	



Natural forests store vast amounts of carbon

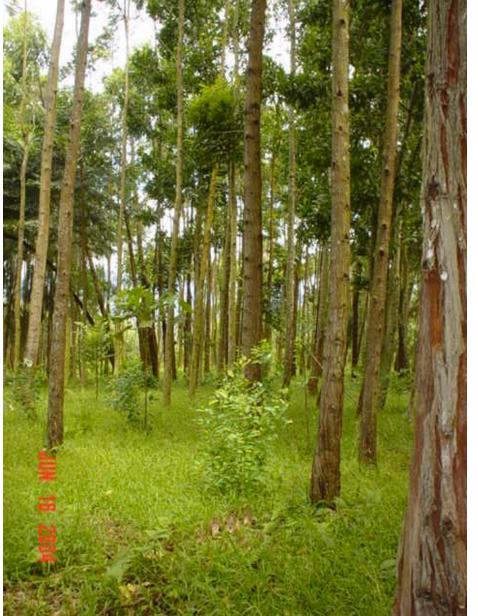


Tree cutting reduces carbon stocks...



Tree planting increases carbon stocks...





Trees help farmers adapt to climate change

- Trees enhance coping capacity of smallholder farmers to climate risks
- Through crop and income diversification...
- Soil and water conservation...
- Efficient nutrient cycling and conservation

Forests Helps Provide Water

 Forested watersheds provide stable water supply for domestic needs, irrigation, industry, and power



PH Forests and Climate Change





Adaptation and Mitigation

- More stable water flows
- Provision of goods and services
- Protection of biodiversity
- Increased income and livelihoods

- Carbon stocks conservation
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduced GHG emissions



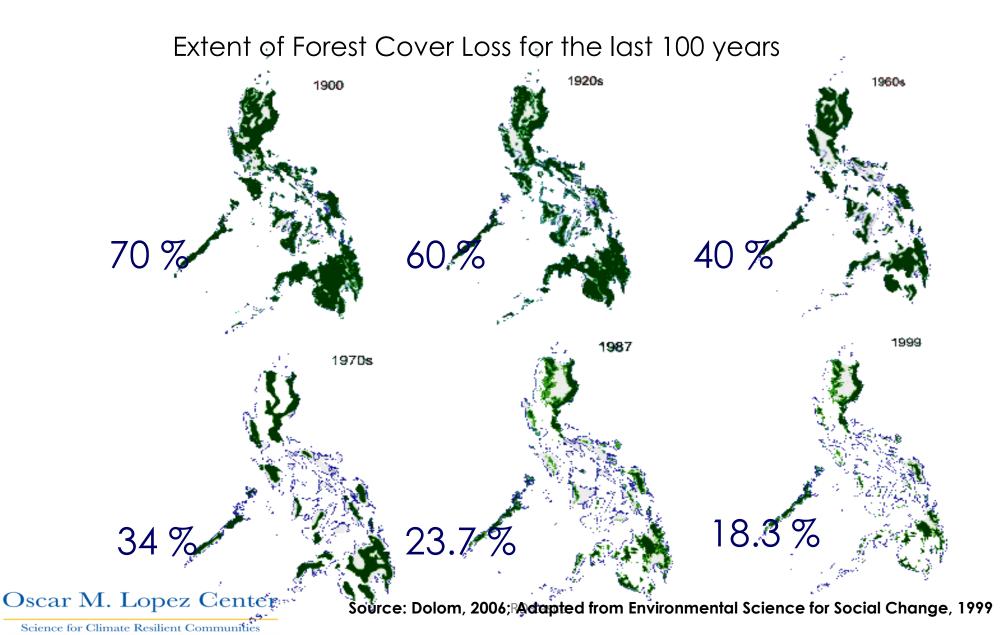
Why We Need Mangroves

- If the current mangroves, were lost, 24% more people would be flooded annually, i.e., an additional 613,000 more people
- Damages to property would increase by 28% to more than US\$1 billion annually; and 766 km of roads would be flooded.
- One hectare of mangroves provides more than US \$3200/year of direct flood reduction benefits.

Losada, I.J., et. al. 2017. Valuing Protective Services of Mangroves in the Philippines: Technical report. World Bank, Washington, DC.



The vanishing Philippine forests...



National Greening Program









BINHI GREENING LEGACY

BINHI Program is one of the country's biggest private-sector led reforestation initiatives. It was launched as part of EDC's commitment to protect and conserve the environment not only to it's area of operations but nationwide.

The team led by EDC's Corporate Social Responsibility group collaborated with the country's top botanists to rescue and secure all 96 most threatened and premium tree species of our Philippine forests trees and employ a painstaking process and sophisticated echnology to allow the rescued wildlings and seeds to germinate and grow.

Since its launch in 2008, BINHI has planted over

6.5 million

seedlings of indigenous forest trees

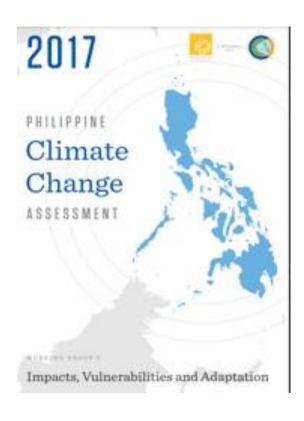
in around 9,570 hectares

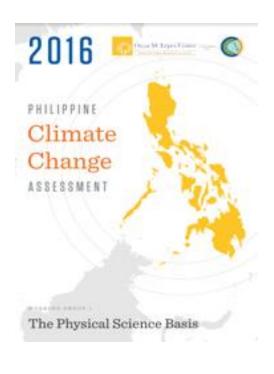
of degraded and open forests in watersheds and protected areas.



We need science-based information







We need to communicate our message





Take home messages...

- Natural ecosystems are critical in enhancing climate resilience of our people, especially the IPs and other vulnerable groups
- We must support efforts to conserve and manage wisely our natural resources

Thank You!