



**Linkages between Climate Change Initiatives (Adaptation and Mitigation)**  
**Adaptation Forum, March 12**

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## Research Quest

### *Community-based adaptation and CF with Implications for REDD+*

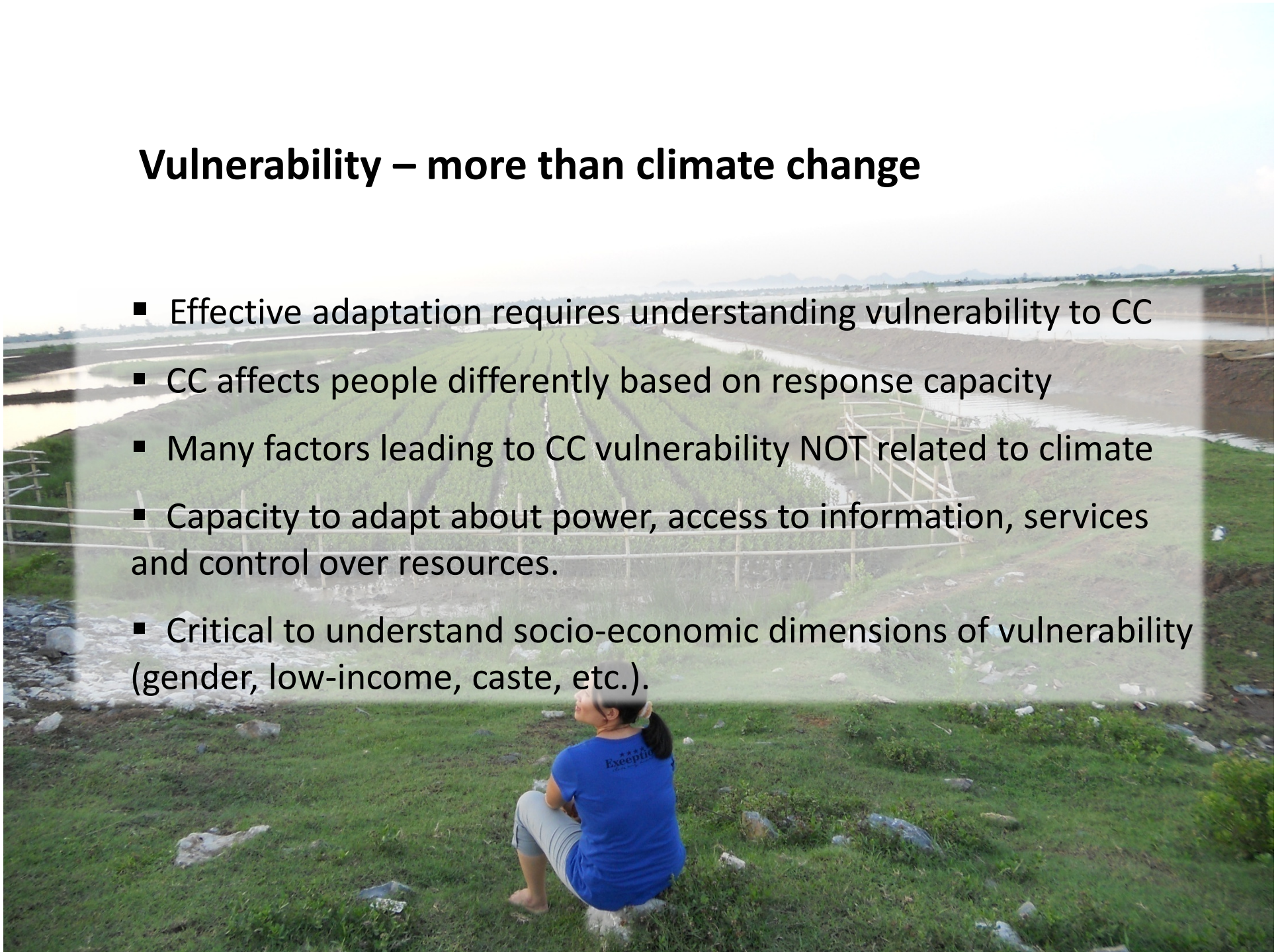
- Clear linkages between Community Forestry (and REDD+ mitigation initiatives), and CC adaptive capacity.
- Understand potential for mitigation strategies (REDD+) and adaptation to be mutually enhancing.
- Analyze policy and processes in consideration of possible synergies and conflicts.
- Current status of how CF and REDD+ together are responding/ or not to CC adaptation needs.
- Recommendations to strengthen synergies





## Vulnerability – more than climate change

- Effective adaptation requires understanding vulnerability to CC
- CC affects people differently based on response capacity
- Many factors leading to CC vulnerability NOT related to climate
- Capacity to adapt about power, access to information, services and control over resources.
- Critical to understand socio-economic dimensions of vulnerability (gender, low-income, caste, etc.).





## Linkages between adaptation and forests

- 400+ million forest-dependant in Asia Pacific
- Forests associated with mitigation, agriculture associated with adaptation -> food security and subsistence
- Why this is wrong: CIFOR PEN database: average rural household globally derives one-fifth to one-quarter income from forest-based sources (Wollenburg 2011).
- IPCC: CC most severe on those interacting directly with natural resources – farmers, fisherfolk, indigenous people and *forest dependent communities*.
- Same groups often more vulnerable due to: remote location, poor information, infrastructure, less-diversified income sources and vulnerable geographic locations.




# 5 country case study

supported by REDD-net, CDKN, Raks Thai and AIT-UNEP

- ***Seima Protection Forest, Cambodia*** (REDD+ pilot site). Working with Cambodia Rural Development Team (CRDT) in developing case study in WCS project site.
- ***Dhanusha, Nepal*** (CHULI and JIVAN CARE community forestry project sites). Collaborating closely with CARE Nepal.
- ***Ban Huay Win, Nan Province, Thailand*** (community forest/protected area). CARE project site.
- ***Da Loc, Thanh Hoa, Vietnam*** (community mangrove forest). CARE project site.
- ***Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia*** (REDD+ pilot site). Collaborating with LATIN in developing this case study.



	Adaptation – mitigation links (+)	Adaptation – mitigation links (-)
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mitigation</b> incentives to maintain forests and ecosystem services required for <b>adapting</b> to CC.</li> <li>- <b>mitigation</b> initiative fosters social assets, ie. management, enforcement and international monitoring of ag conversion and illegal timber trade</li> <li>- <b>mitigation</b> initiative includes provision of tenure – reduces vulnerability to CC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- short-term (<b>maladaptive</b>) <b>strategy</b> of converting to plantation – reduces ground water and integrity of ecosystem, particularly downstream</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>CF (mitigation)</b> provides organizational platform and social assets to plan, manage and undertake other activities including adaptation-related ( disaster management strategies, adaptation funds)</li> <li>- <b>CF</b> in one site established as <b>adaptive</b> response as buffer to flooding (in that case not clear causality with CC)</li> <li>-<b>CF</b> provides critical information sharing and capacity building infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Increased vulnerability</b> of women due to <b>CF regulations</b> (no grazing of livestock in forest) resulting in greater work burden and health implications</li> <li>-Forest conservation regulations under <b>CF plans</b> restricts collection of NTFPs including medicinal plants – leading to <b>increased vulnerability</b></li> </ul>
Thailand	<b>Adaptive strategy</b> to counter drought/ food security has been intensification of rice cultivation (terraced, irrigation) removing pressure from forest areas and leading to <b>reforestation (mitigation)</b> of fallow areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-(<b>mal</b>) <b>adaptive strategy</b> of agricultural intensification, possibly <b>long-term reduction in water flow</b>, particularly downstream</li> <li>-<b>REDD+</b> discourages integrated landuse options. Indigenous <b>agroforestry</b> would not qualify.</li> </ul>
Vietnam	<p><b>Adaptive strategy</b> resulting from typhoons has been afforestation of mangroves - significant <b>mitigation/</b> sequestration resulting (new carbon project interest).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mangrove <b>afforestation</b> has increased resilience by leading to new and <b>additional sources of income</b> from aquaculture production.</li> <li>-Opportunity costs – threat to mangroves from mollusk collection. <b>Carbon payments</b> could increase incentive to maintain mangroves.</li> </ul>	<p>Success of mangrove <b>afforestation</b> has led to greater economic reliance on coastal resources, diminishing rice cultivation (<b>food insecurity?</b>).</p> 





Healthy forests should support...  
resilient communities!

Thank you!

