

<b>Name</b>	<b>ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION IN MARINE, TERRESTRIAL, AND COASTAL REGIONS AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS AND CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<b>Region</b>	South America, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia	<b>Country</b>	Brazil, South Africa, Philippines
<b>Ecosystem</b>	Coastal and Marine systems in Brazil and the Philippines, and Semi-arid rangeland in South Africa		
<b>Nature of approach</b>	<p>To increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable people to climate change, CI is assessing the potential for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) solutions in the Philippines, South Africa and Brazil; implementing pilot EbA solutions; and providing capacity building, linking lessons learned to local, national and international climate adaptation planning and policy.</p> <p>The work is providing examples from marine and terrestrial settings, including fisheries dependent on coral reefs, coastal protection by mangroves, livestock grazing in semi-arid systems, agriculture in tropical forests, and freshwater use.</p>		
<b>Description of approach</b>	<p><b>Objective/Expected outcomes:</b> The purpose of the project is to carry out Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in marine, terrestrial and coastal regions as a means of improving livelihoods and conserving biodiversity in the face of climate change. <b>The outcome of the project will be that the conditions, knowledge, and demonstrations for using ecosystems to help people adapt to climate change are improved or increased.</b></p> <p><b>Actions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Understand the climate change vulnerability of particular regions in 3 countries</li> <li>2: Implement 2 Ecosystem-based adaptation demonstrations in each country</li> <li>3: Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of one ecosystem-based adaptation demonstration per country</li> <li>4: Assess and communicate the contribution of EbA to local and national adaptation efforts</li> <li>5: Engage policy makers in Ecosystem-based adaptation to inform international policy</li> </ol> <p><b>Results achieved:</b></p> <p><b>Philippines:</b> In the Philippines, pilot interventions focus on mangroves and fisheries. The mangrove pilot areas are Barangay Silonay, Catalan municipality in Oriental Mindoro Province, and Barangay Balibago, Catalagan municipality in Batangas Province. The fisheries pilot is at Balayan Bay in Batangas Province.</p> <p>In Barangay Silonay, CI has restored more than 25 hectares of mangrove area and planted 142,000+ propagules. So far, monitoring activities have shown 94% survival rate; however some plants were affected from the strong wind from Typhoon Haiyan. In Barangay Balibago, CI has restored 5+</p>		

hectares of mangrove and beach forest area. At the fisheries sites in Balayan Bay, climate smart Marine Protected Areas and networks have been established – a total of 103 hectares of coral and seagrass areas. Fisheries adaptation measures are currently being analyzed and options will be presented to the local governments in the Bay.

CI has made progress in supporting the provincial government of Oriental Mindoro to request endorsement and approval from the Philippines Climate Change Commission to be declared as an Eco-town. An Eco-town is a government-endorsed label given to planning units comprised of municipalities or a group of municipalities located within and around boundaries of critical key biodiversity areas that are at high risk to climate change. The pilot site will be included in the group of Eco-towns so that the EbA demonstration can be amplified to other Eco-towns. As Typhoon Haiyan brought renewed attention to issues of climate change, the work being done to reforest the mangrove and beach forest areas in the pilot sites will be key to gain incorporation into long-term sustainable planning strategies. Ensuring science-based actions, with significant community engagement, has been key to success.

**South Africa:**

Conservation South Africa (CI's affiliate in South Africa) has completed the climate change vulnerability assessment of Namaqualand and has been working to integrate climate change at all levels of government. Specifically, the National Climate Change Response Strategy has provided the framework for all provincial and district municipalities to develop regional and local level Climate Change Response and Green Economy Strategies. Through this progress, CSA has used the National Department of Environment's *Let's Respond* Toolkit to integrate climate response into disaster risk and municipal service delivery planning processes at the local level. This has included mapping priority areas in terms of climate change vulnerability and potential for ecosystem-based adaptation. A case study on the experience of using the *Let's Respond* Toolkit was submitted to the Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change (IMACC). CSA is also replicating the methodology for adapting to climate change in other priority areas, including the Eastern Cape and Limpopo Provinces. Also at the local level, there has been a strong focus on wetland rehabilitation for water and grazing ecosystem services, which has taken place at two pilot sites – Kamiesberg and Steinkopf. The assessment of these wetlands for climate change adaptation by farmers is currently being completed. Range management systems and climate resilient grazing techniques have been promoted and adopted in multiple communities.

**Brazil:**

In Brazil, CI has completed the climate change vulnerability assessment for the Abrolhos region, and has since selected two pilot sites for adaptation work: Itacolomis and Corumbau-Prado (marine), and in the municipality of Porto Seguro (terrestrial). CI is working to develop a management plan in Itacolomis and Corumbau-Prado to ensure the longevity of the blue parrot fish – the main species for controlling algae growth on the coral reefs which protect the coast against erosion that is expected to be more intense with climate change. The municipality of Porto Seguro and CI have entered into a

	<p>Memorandum of Understanding to develop the Municipal Atlantic Forest Conservation and Restoration Plan of Porto Seguro, which includes EbA strategies, to increase resiliency and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Porto Seguro was the first municipality in the country to include climate change and Ecosystem-based adaptation in the municipal plan for the protection and restoration of the Atlantic Forest.</p>		
<b>Type of organisation</b>	NGO	<b>Name of organisation</b>	Conservation International
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