

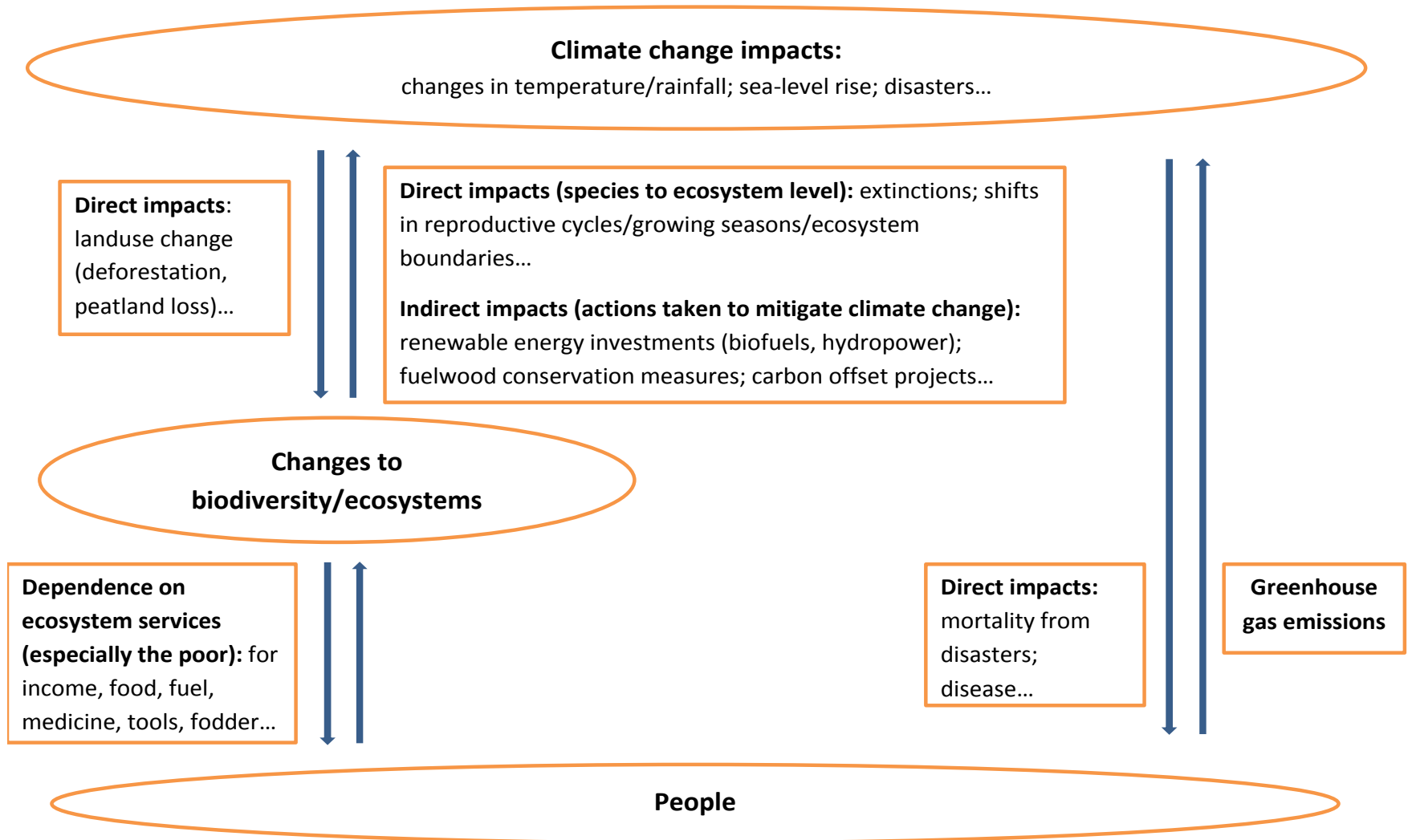
# Dr Hannah Reid



International Institute for Environment and  
Development

Presentation at ABCG meeting, 24-25 July 2012

# Climate change, biodiversity, poverty: links



# What is the difference between Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and Community-based Adaptation?

## engineered adaptation

*using big, hard infrastructure to help people adapt, often overlooking poor people and ecosystems*

### EBA

*“the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change as part of an overall adaptation strategy” (CBD, 2009)*

*not a lot of true people-centred EBA happening in the conservation sector*

*Nexus of CBA and EBA*

**CBA**  
*repackaged as EBA*

*business as usual conservation repackaged as adaptation*

*adaptation for ecosystems packaged as EBA*

### CBA

*“a community-led process, based on communities’ priorities, needs, knowledge, and capacities, which should empower people to plan for and cope with the impacts of climate change” (Reid et al. 2009)*

**conservation**

**development**



# Mangrove rehabilitation in Vietnam

- Tropical cyclones damage coastal livelihoods
- Climate change may increase tropical storm frequency and severity.
- Mangrove wetlands:
  - Enhance protection from storms
  - Provide a resource base for local livelihoods and income generation Provide opportunities to increase dietary protein
  - Sequester carbon
- Starting in 1994, the Vietnam National Chapter of the Red Cross worked with local communities to protect and plant mangroves.
- Planting and protecting the mangroves cost approximately US\$1.1 million, but saved US\$7.3 million per year in dyke maintenance
- During Typhoon Wukong in 2000, project areas remained unharmed while neighbouring provinces were devastated



# Slums in Jakarta

- The urban poor of Jakarta:
  - Many are squatters living in low-lying areas along river banks and canals.
  - Inadequate piped water provision
  - Inadequate sewerage
  - No city-wide solid waste collection; garbage is dumped into streets and canals.
- In 2006 Mercy Corps began the Healthy Places Prosperous People program
  - Goal: to improve lives and livelihoods of slum dwellers
  - Work: securing water supplies; improving sanitation and solid waste management
- Worst recorded flood in February 2007 due to heavy rain like that expected with increasing climate variability. Floods exacerbated by:
  - Deforestation on higher land south of the city which caused rapid water runoff
  - Waterways clogged with debris which impeded drainage.
- Mercy Corps realized that effective adaptation meant collaborating with conservation groups working in the mountain areas to conserve the forests, and also with local municipal authorities on garbage management, runoff and canals.