PANORAMA - Solutions for a Healthy Planet

learning from each other's successes on ecosystem-based adaptation

Adaptation Futures 2018 | Wednesday 20 June 8.00-9.00 | Room 2.64

Mathias Bertram (GIZ) mathias.bertram@giz.de | Sophie Kutegeka (IUCN) sophie.kutegeka@iucn.org
Why focus on what works?
PANORAMA Solutions ...

are tools, methods, processes and approaches that **work** and **inspire action**, and

- have an impact
- are scalable
- address development challenges in an integrated manner
Share and exchange on solutions

Communications:
- Newsletter
- Publications
- Social media
- Webinars

Online platform
The PANORAMA partnership

A joint initiative...

Development Partners:

...with thematic communities
Some “solution providers”

Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community

Community Conservation
Ecosystem-based Adaptation Solutions

Explore 82 Solutions

82 Solutions

- Applying Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) for the sustainable and resilient development
  by Vincent Homspenger

- Resilient management of water and soil resources in Burundi
  - by Leonard Akucany

- Nile River Basin transboundary wetlands conservation
  - by Samshe Scorgie

- Developing sustainable landscapes in grasslands of South Africa
  

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Explore Solutions

Latest Solutions

- Ecosystem-based adaptation
  - Developing sustainable landscapes in grasslands of South Africa
    by Sarshen Scorgie

- Ecosystem-based adaptation
  - Green façade for heat wave buffering on a public administration building in Vienna

Explore Solutions on the Map

Go to Map
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Restoration, expansion and conservation of wetlands and mountain pastures and community-based management of native grasslands in Miraflores

by Florencia Zapata
The Mountain Institute
## Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Southeast Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scale of implementation</td>
<td>Subnational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem</td>
<td>Estuary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>River, stream</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flood management</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water provision and management</td>
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<td>Hazards addressed</td>
<td>Drought</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable development goals</td>
<td><img src="images" alt="Icons" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aichi targets</td>
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<td>Sendai Framework</td>
<td>Target 2: Reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target 3: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I)NDC Submission</td>
<td>contribution to priority number 1 under the adaptation component: Promote and strengthen Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) practices to</td>
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Building blocks

1. Vulnerability assessment of the protected area
2. Identification of EbA measures

How do the building blocks interact?

Three building blocks (BB) form part of the foundation of the EbA measure. The vulnerability and impact
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Contribute Your Solution

Full Solution
A detailed account
Contribute Full Solution

What is a "Full Solution"

Snapshot Solution
A short overview
Contribute Snapshot Solution

What is a "Snapshot Solution"

How do the building blocks interact?
Three building blocks (BB) form part of the foundation of the EbA measure. The vulnerability and impact
by Sarshen Scargle
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Create new solution

Overview

Portal *
- Select a portal -

Title *

Location

Location on the map *

Please name the place, country or region of implementation of your solution.
Voices from solution providers

“I enjoyed figuring out how to encapsulate 23 years of experience.”

“I do hope it is useful for others, I actually enjoyed writing it and synthesizing the experience. Thanks for the chance.”

“This was such a great opportunity for me to share my solution – no one has asked me to do this before.”
Ecological participative restoration of mangrove ecosystems in Cienaga de la Virgen (Cartagena, Colombia)

Felipe Gómez Villota
GIZ – Colombia
June 2018
Cape Town, South Africa
Regional EbA Program
Cartagena de Indias: approx. 1 Million inhabitants
Summary

- The Mayor's office, the Botanical Gardens, local NGO's and communities are working with the support of the Regional EbA Program in the implementation of pilot projects for the restoration of mangroves in particularly vulnerable areas of the coastal lake of Ciénaga de la Virgen. These activities are part of the city's climate change plan (Plan 4C) and the national framework for (ecosystem-based) adaptation of Colombia's Climate Change Policy.
Building Blocks

1. Alignment of activities with the existing national and subnational framework for adaptation to climate change

2. Prioritizing EbA measures by combining empirical data with participatory planning

3. Forming and strengthening alliances for communication, capacity development and implementation, including financing
Impacts

- EbA in the political and institutional agenda in Cartagena;
- The Plan 4C has been filled with life and developed into a functioning multi-stakeholder platform;
- Cartagena’s strategic framework for adaptation to climate change has fostered (new) alliances among stakeholders;
- Regular dialogue and joint capacity development activities continuously contribute to a shared understanding of challenges and opportunities for EbA;
- Both local communities and the private sector are becoming increasingly interested in implementing adaptation measures within Plan 4C’s framework;
- Local authorities have incorporated the EbA approach in their plans, policies, programmes for reducing vulnerability to climate change.
Thank you

Andrea Zapata yaklan.zapata@giz.de
Felipe Gómez Villota felipe.gomez@giz.de
Cuatrociénegas: Restoring the resilience of a unique ecosystem

Valeria Petrone
Adaptation Futures 2018
Context

- Unique desert-wetland ecosystem
- Habitat to important biodiversity
- Hosts agricultural and cattle-raising activities
- Fluctuating precipitation patterns; rely on water from local aquifers

Local populations are benefiting from the ES, which makes possible productive activities to be performed. Biodiversity is being preserved.
Building Blocks

Integrated Water Demand Management

Experimenting new methods, ideas and approaches in a limited area

Combining approaches: EbA and new technologies
Impact

- Water bodies are not overexploited
- Keeping the habitat of biodiversity ("bizagra turtle and stromatolites")
- Farmers are saving time, water and energy
- Control of invasive species
- Touristic activities can be performed as an economic alternative
Why choosing PANORAMA?

- Evidence of the success of EbA is needed, and telling a story is an excellent way to do so.
- Universal solutions for climate change adaptation does not exist, but identifying and communicating key factors of a successful story can facilitate replication.
- The key factors of successful stories can lead to the identification of indicators for M&E processes.
- This platform is a way to communicate out of the sector.
Thank you!

Valeria Petrone  valeria.petrone@conanp.gob.mx
comunicadoscambioclimatico@conanp.gob.mx
Resilient rural livelihoods through eco-restoration and sustainable natural resources management

Somya Bhatt
GIZ India
June 20, 2018
The Context

Project location: 8 villages in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh, India

Geographic features: Undulating terrain, landscape dominated by forests and agricultural fields, landlocked area

Predominant livelihood sources: Rain-fed agriculture, paid employment in agriculture and collection of non-timber forest produce

Challenges:

✓ Climatic stresses Erratic rainfall, decreasing minimum temperatures in winter

✓ Non-climatic stresses Poverty, population pressure, soil erosion and forest degradation due to unsustainable use of natural resources, weak local institutions leading to poor resource governance

Project beneficiaries Institution strengthening: 1,643 indigenous families of the Gond and Baigas tribes (5,775 individuals)
Sustainable forest and agriculture management: 553 indigenous families of the Gond and Baigas tribes (1,968 individuals)
### Building Blocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation analysis and vulnerability assessment</th>
<th>Strengthening village institutions</th>
<th>Agro-forestry and forest restoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- vulnerability of tribal communities</td>
<td>- constitution of the Natural Resource Management Committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Combining household and village data with state level data</td>
<td>- training on decentralized governance, perspective building on commons and planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- results were used to design and implement activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Eco-restoration through agro-forestry on forest fringes and slopes,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- plantations on bunds was implemented as livelihood diversification option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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![Image of people in a meeting](image1.png)

![Image of a forested area](image2.png)

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How do the building blocks interact?

An initial situation analysis and vulnerability assessment (Building Block 1) prepared the ground for the interventions at village level.

- measures for eco-restoration and sustainable natural resources management such as agroforestry or forest restoration (Building Block 3) was implemented.
- strengthening Village Institutions (Building Block 2) was identified as key to enabling villagers in actively managing their natural resources for climate change adaptation.
Impacts

• Village institutions actively manage and conserve forest
• Agro-forestry interventions on forest fringes will further support the stabilisation of the ecosystem
• Stone exits and stone bunds have improved soil conservation
• Improved their yields and shift to growing two instead of only one crop within one growing season.
• Increase in income by up to 40 per cent as compared to farmers working without stone exits and bunds

Shital Singh Dhumketi, 48 years Farmer and president of the Natural Resource Management Committee in Payalibahur village, Madhya Pradesh

“We started community-based forest conservation around our village one year ago. Until today, we have managed to protect around 200 hectares of forest. FES and GIZ helped us to understand the importance of having rules and regulations for managing forests and to come up with our own rules in order to use our natural resources in a better way than in the past”
Lessons

Adaptation strategies need to be designed with a **community-oriented approach** so that the villages become more self-dependent.

**Participatory exercises such as PRA** (Participatory Rural Appraisal) effective in generating essential information on all aspects of a community's vulnerability to climate change.

**Gender**-The issues of conservation and resource governance were discussed with men and women separately, building an understanding of degradation of natural resources within the PSPS and then in the Gram Sabha.

A strong democratic **community institution** helps communities to access information and public funds that can be used to increase their adaptive capacities.
Thank you

Contact Details:
Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
A-2/18, Third Floor,
Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi 110029
India

T  +91 11 4949 5353
F  +91 11 4949 5391
E  somya.bhatt@giz.de;
W  www.giz.de
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