Role of Biodiversity in Climate Change Mitigation

ROBIN

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An inter-disciplinary collaboration of 12 partners from EU & Latin America

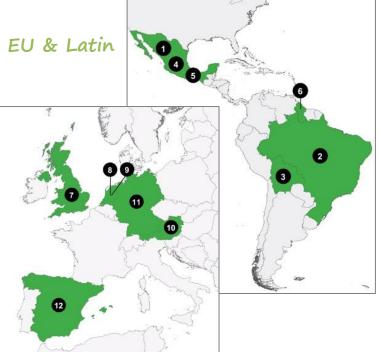






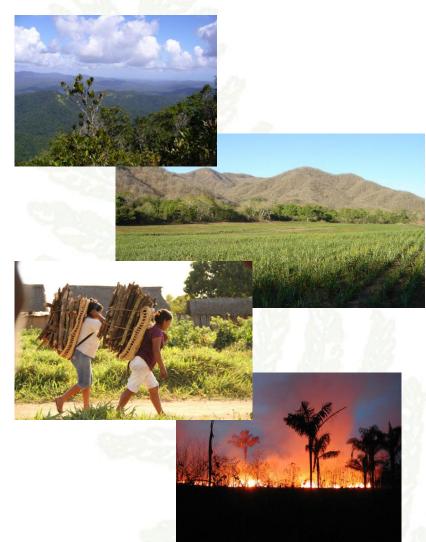








Forest Landscapes: solutions for climate change mitigation

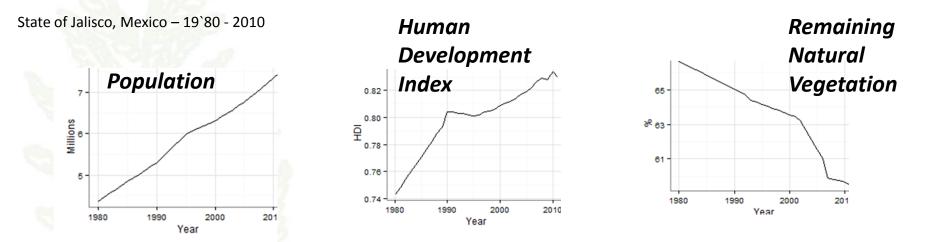


- Key messages & policy context
- Does biodiversity matter?
 - In mature forests?
 - In managed or restored forests?
 - To future resilience?
 - Trade-offs in multi-functional landscapes
- Nature based options & solutions – management and policy





The grand challenge: decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation



UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.4 "...endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation..."

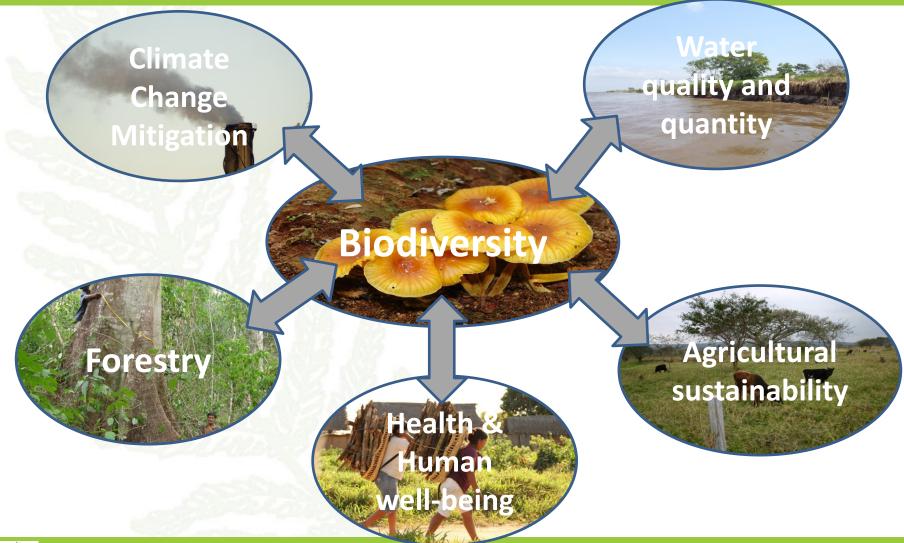


.... is biodiversity part of the solution?





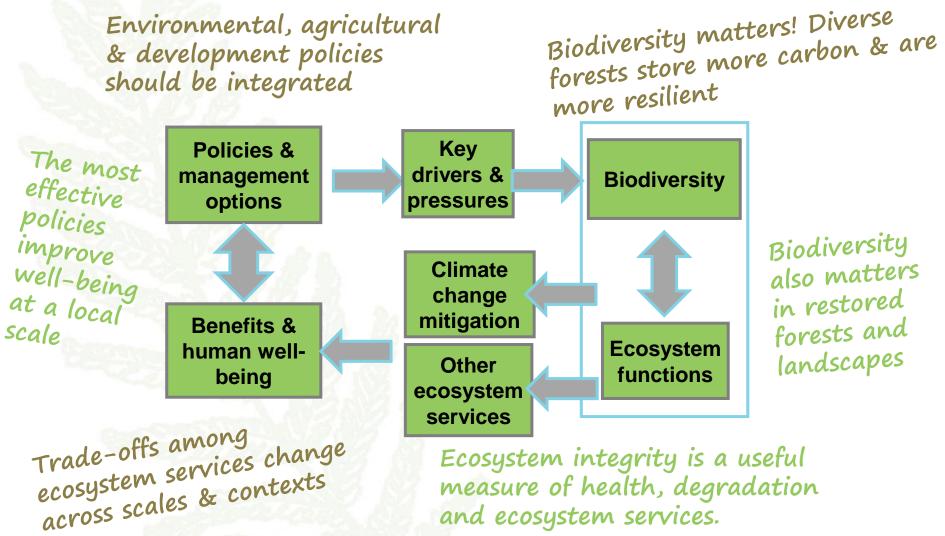
Biodiversity and ecosystem services linked to many other environmental and socio-economic issues







Whole-system approach : linking biodiversity to human well-being and policy



measure of health, degradation and ecosystem services.





"linked" policy issues

UNFCCC Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD+)

UN Convention on Biological Diversity CBD

 ROBIN's central questions:
Do forest landscapes rich in biodiversity store more carbon and deliver more ecosystem services than less diverse landscapes?

⊙ If so, what can we do about it?

UN Sustainable Development Goals

Global & local food security, human welfare & environment



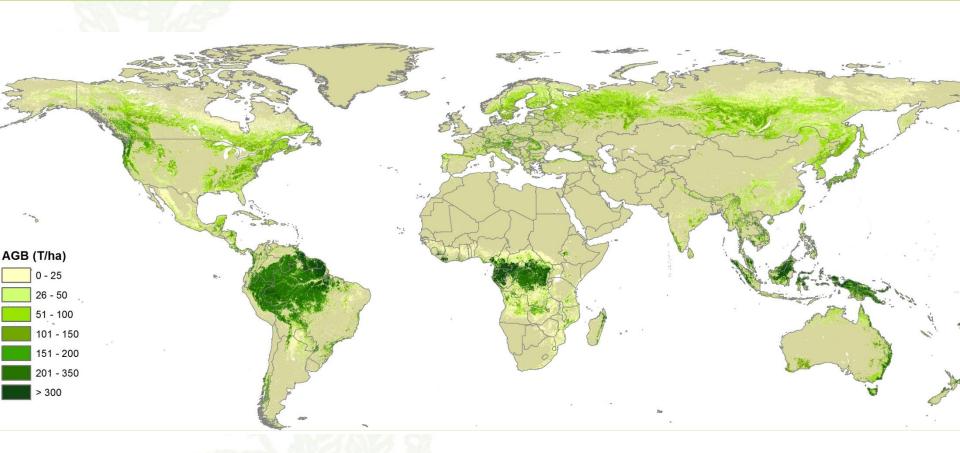
IMPLICATIONS FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS (REDD+)

MARTIN HEROLD WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY





Distribution of aboveground forest biomass



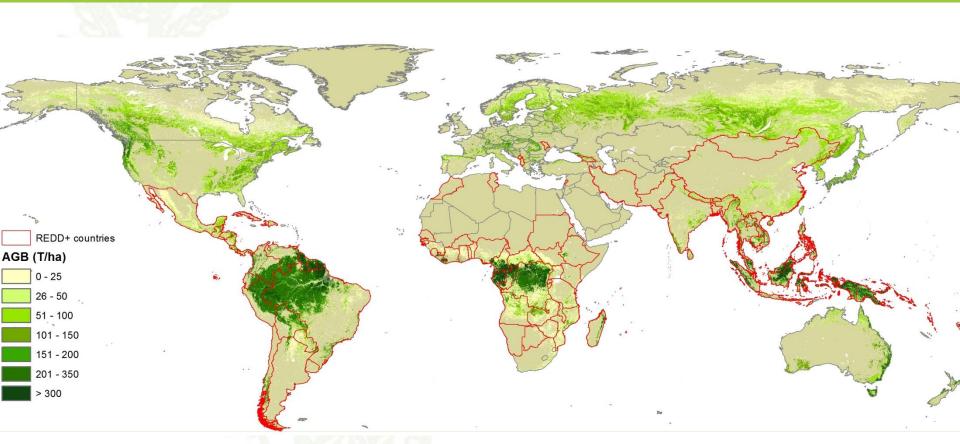
https://www.wageningenur.nl/grsbiomass/ (free data download) Avitabile et al., 2015, Glob. Change Biology



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Country engagement in REDD+

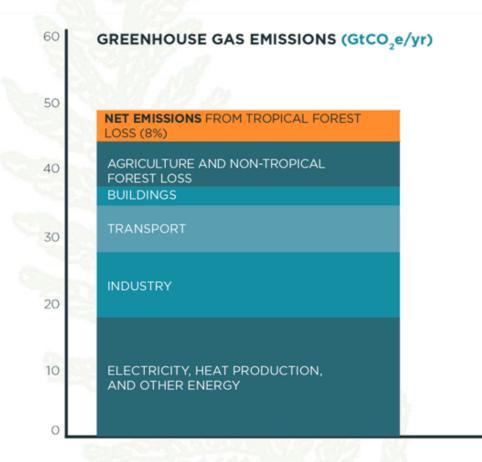


- 39 countries list REDD+ in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- Strong momentum for tropical country engagement in upcoming climate agreement (REDD+ and Sustainable Development Goals)





Tropical forests offer ~25% of mitigation potential



Source: Pan et al 2009, Baccini et al 2012, IPCC WGIII



See also: Goodman and Herold, 2014 and related blog



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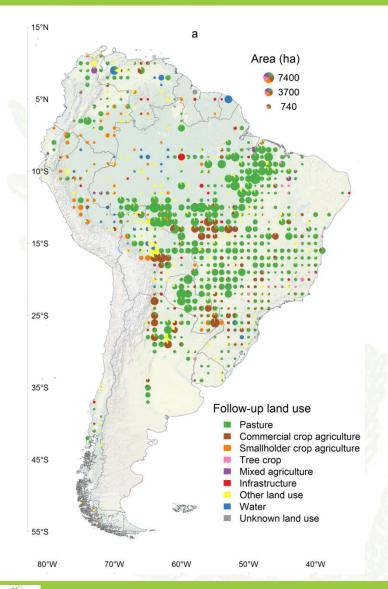
Tropical forests and climate change:

1. Forest-related mitigation includes both sinks and sources and potential is ~25% of total greenhouse gas emissions





Agriculture causes 90% of deforestation



Assessing land use following deforestation as part of the global forest remote sensing survey (1990-2005)

Follow-up land use	Area (10 ³ ha)	%
Mixed agriculture	505	0.8
Smallholder crop agriculture	1557	2.4
Commercial crop agriculture	8448	13.2
Tree crops	263	0.4
Pasture	46347	72.1
Agriculture	57121	88.9
Infrastructure	1029	1.6
Other land use	4168	6.5
Water	1802	2.8
Unknown	124	0.2
Other	7123	11.1
Total	64243	100

Source: Niki de Sy, WU





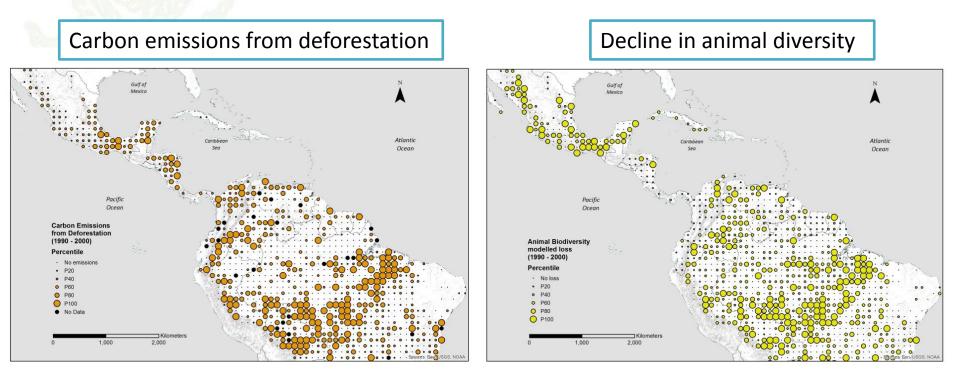
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Deforestation impacts: carbon and biodiversity





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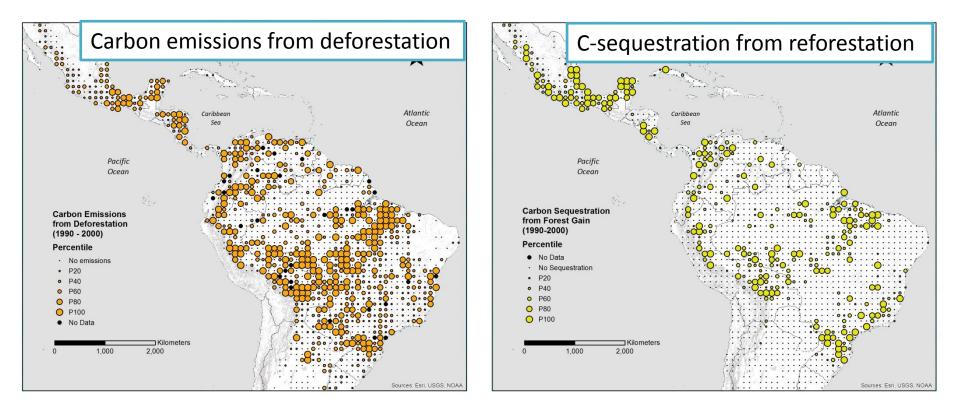
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Deforestation versus reforestation





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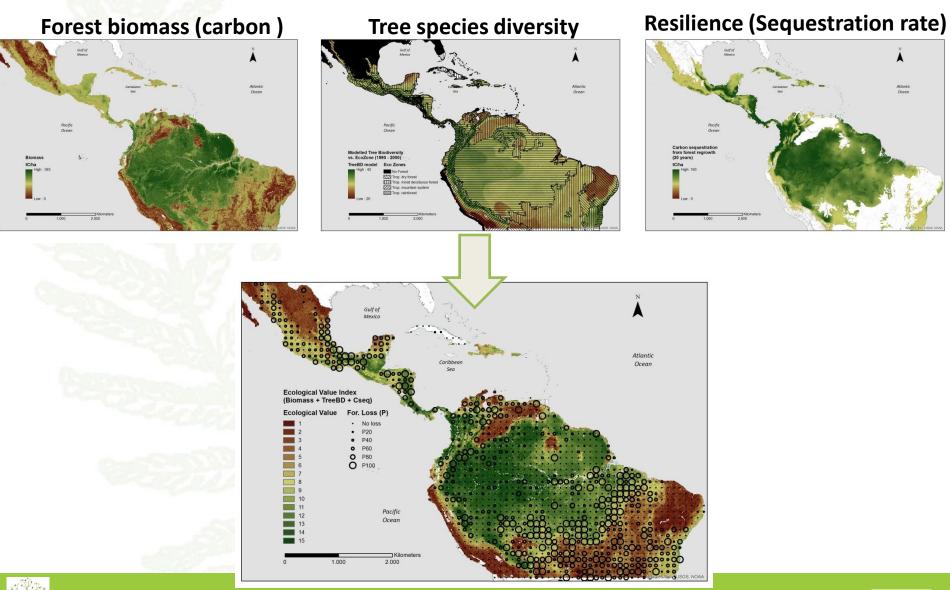
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New data for targeted implementation



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From knowledge to action:

6. New data and impact for national and sub-national strategies and implementation





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