

Supporting Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework

Ecosystem-based Adaptation



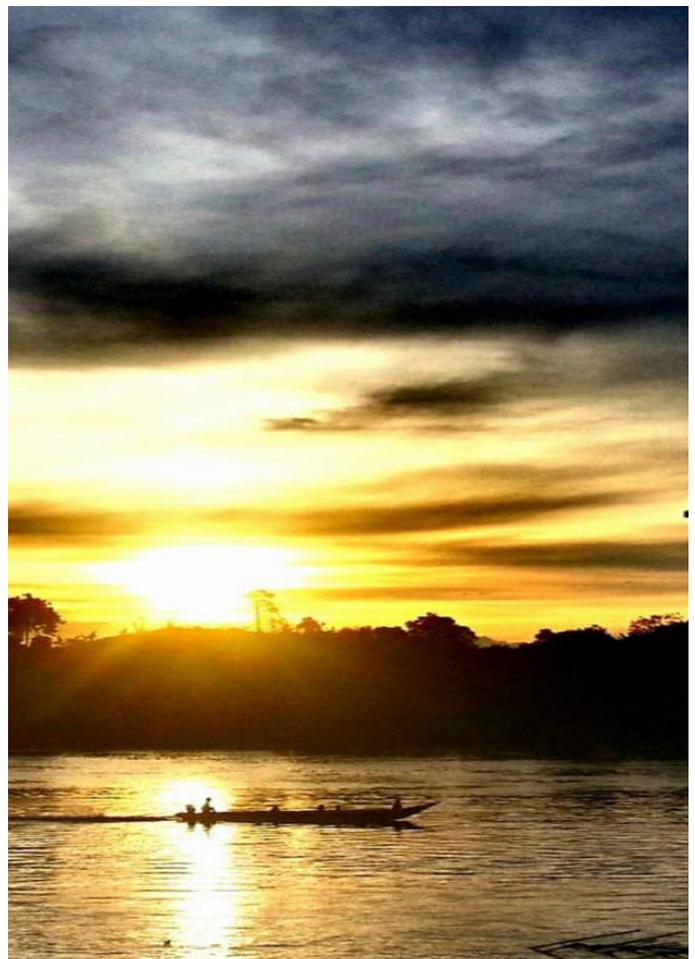
Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change (CBD 2009). With its people-centric focus that builds upon the services of healthy ecosystems, EbA approaches have the potential to not only contribute to the Global Goal on Adaptation, but also to the targets and vision of the Global Biodiversity Framework: The conservation, management and restoration of ecosystems through EbA, as part of an adaptation strategy, reduces threats to biodiversity (targets 1-8), and also addresses people's needs (targets 9-13).

EbA therefore has the potential to build bridges between climate and biodiversity policies through a low-to no regret approach if planned and implemented well. Furthermore, it provides a direct mechanism for implementation of target 8 on minimizing "...the impact of climate change on biodiversity [and contributing] to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches."

To ensure this, sound examples of already existing solutions and their core success factors are needed. PANORAMA EbA responds to this demand by currently showcasing around 170 hands-on EbA solutions from around the globe. Solutions cover various ecosystems, scales and sectors such as the urban context, agriculture or integrated water resource management, and have been submitted by a range of different actors.

Yet, they are bound together by their efforts to support

human resilience and improve their livelihoods on the basis of healthy, restored ecosystems and the services that they provide.



Restoring Morocco's Biodiversity through Agroforestry

Responding to climate change through sustainable fishing and mangrove rehabilitation

This solution contributes inter alia to the GBF target 10 by strengthening sustainable agriculture practices, as well as to target 9 on ensuring livelihoods for people, and also to target 11, quantity of water. Affected by climate change and unsustainable farming practices, Morocco's water supply is under extreme stress, which has resulted in native varieties of trees experiencing a steep decline. In response, High Atlas Foundation (HAF) and its partners focus on restoring native plants and trees to rehabilitate Moroccan biodiversity.

Using agroforestry methods, trees grown in HAF's nurseries are provided to farming families and education centers, who are the sole beneficiaries of the yields. Since 2003, these efforts have resulted in sustainable income generation, enhancement of schools as well as the establishment and strengthening of cooperatives and associations, particularly for women and youth.



What is PANORAMA?

PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a global partnership that will support both the long-term strategic framework for capacity development and the knowledge management component of the new Global Biodiversity Framework, by providing examples of what "implementation" looks like in practice. PANORAMA documents and promotes verified, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics, enabling cross-sectoral learning and inspiration. It supports peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between practitioners through an online platform and further face-to-face and virtual formats.

Current Communities of PANORAMA include:

- PANORAMA Blue (marine and coastal)
- PANORAMA Restoration
- PANORAMA Cities
- PANORAMA Species Conservation
- PANORAMA Nature-Culture
- PANORAMA Conservation Areas
- PANORAMA EbA
- PANORAMA Business Engagement
- PANORAMA Agriculture & Biodiversity
- PANORAMA One Health
- PANORAMA Mitigation



Large-Scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Gambia River Basin

By the Gambian Ministry of Environment
Climate Change and Natural Resources, UNEP

This solution not only directly contributes to the restoration of degraded ecosystems (target 2), but also to reducing negative impacts of businesses (target 15) and the integration of biodiversity values into national policies (target 14). Stark consequences of climate change in the Gambia have resulted in reduced agricultural and livestock production and unsustainable extraction of resources from forest ecosystems by rural households. To increase people's resilience, degraded ecosystems are being restored, including forests, mangroves and savannahs, and agricultural landscapes.

Furthermore, the project supported the establishment of natural resource-based businesses and management committees. Finally, ecosystem-based concepts have been integrated into two national-level policies.



Want to learn more?

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