INTRODUCTION

- The Tropical Andean region of South America is a hotspot for global biodiversity, possessing 5.7% of all endemic vertebrates (Myers et al., 2000).
- There exists an unevenness as to the location of NbS studies, with a paucity of studies in the Global South, despite the area being extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and home to those more reliant on the services that ecosystems provide (Seddon et al., 2013; Woinarski et al., 2021).
- Globally there is a lack of research that focusses on NbS for adaptation, with most studies exploring mitigation (Chausson et al., 2020).
- The evidence base surrounding the effectiveness of NbS for Adaptation in South America needs developing, with assessments as to their impacts upon ecosystem health being required for use by researchers, practitioners and policy makers (Chausson et al., 2020).

OBJECTIVES

- Collate existing evidence surrounding NbS for Adaptation in the Tropical Andean region and highlight knowledge gaps.
- Develop understanding and evidence of biodiversity responses to NbS.
- Establish a framework for analyses of biodiversity responses to NbS in selected field study sites.
- Collaborate with Indigenous Peoples/Local Communities as to their views upon NbS and their understanding of NbS impacts on biodiversity (in discussion).

METHODS

- Systematic review to determine evidence gaps and potential field sites.
- GIS mapping and analysis of selected field study site.
- eDNA fieldwork and exploration of biodiversity responses to NbS in selected field study site.
- Analysis of fieldwork data to create a framework for use in other areas.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

How effective are NbS for Adaptation in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela at addressing the direct impacts of climate change and minimising biodiversity loss?

There exists inadequate syntheses upon the effects of NbS in the Tropical Andean region (Key et al., 2021), and so this review aims to summarise the current knowledge of NbS and their effects upon the direct impacts of climate change and biodiversity. It also aims to determine in which ecosystems NbS are most common, highlight co-benefits or trade-offs that they may create and present the evidence gaps that remain.

This map shows the spread of collected data for the review, whilst simultaneously highlighting the unevenness of studies upon NbS in the Tropical Andean region.

- Literature search (WoS & SCOPUS) 13,478 results
- 10,263 titles accepted
- 3,215 titles rejected
- 583 abstracts accepted
- 9,680 abstracts rejected
- 15 research questions and 6 are classified as ‘Andean’
- 14 full texts coded
- 3 full texts rejected

REFERENCES


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