

COST ACTION CA 15226

CLIMO *Climate-smart forestry in mountain regions*

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Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) integrates the three-dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), and aims at sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, adapting and building resilience to climate change (CC), and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. CLIMO wants to translate the CSA concept for a Climate-Smart Forestry (CSF). Three main pillars will be considered: improve livelihood of mountain inhabitants by sustainably increasing forest ecosystem services (ES); enhance the adaptation and resilience to CC of mountain forests; optimize the CC mitigation potential of mountain forests, focusing on the most efficient and cost-effective mitigation options and capitalizing on adaptation-mitigation synergies.



Objectives

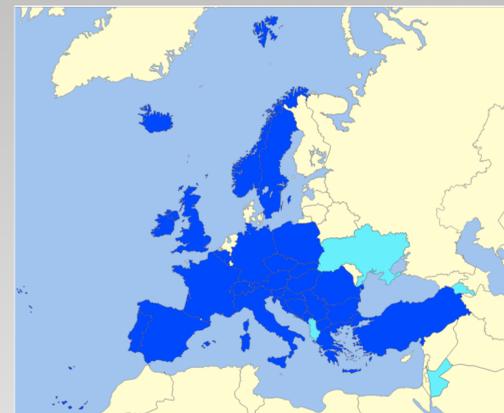
- Definition of Climate-Smart Forestry and identification of “smartness” criteria for the European mountain forests.
- Creation of an European Smart Forest Network (ESFONET).
- Analysis of the requirements for the development of a cybernetic web of experimental structures.
- Development of innovative schemes of payment for environmental services (PES).
- Dissemination of research results to the general public and to stakeholders.

Climate-Smart Forestry in mountain areas

Forestry that sustainably

- maintains productivity (livelihood),
- increases resilience (adaptation),
- reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) *and*
- enhances achievement of environmental security and development goals.

Forests and the use of forest products can contribute to climate change mitigation by increasing sequestration and through substitution effects. Policy-makers need to determine whether and how to use forests' sinks and substitution effects as a means to meet the European's post-2020 targets, and identify new principles and measures to reap the potential of the forest sector to contribute to climate change mitigation, in synergy with other regional priorities in the land use sector. The European forest sector is in a good position to do more. Climate-Smart Forestry in mountain regions is an approach that can help to realize this potential; it consists of finding synergies for climate policies and actions with other forest sector policies and objectives, such as bio-economy and biodiversity, using regions' specific characteristics and possibilities to contribute to mitigation issues.



Project Insights

COST PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

Austria • Belgium • Bosnia and Herzegovina • Bulgaria • Croatia • Czech Republic • France • FYR Macedonia • Germany • Greece • Hungary • Iceland • Ireland • Italy • Montenegro • Norway • Poland • Portugal • Romania • Serbia • Slovakia • Slovenia • Spain • Sweden • Switzerland • Turkey • United Kingdom

COST NEAR NEIGHBOUR PARTNERS

Ukrainian Research Institute for Mountain Forestry (Ukraine) • Ukrainian National Forestry University (Ukraine) • Al-Hussein Bin Talal University (Jordan) • Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences (Armenia) • POLIS University (Albania)

COST INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

University of British Columbia (Canada) • University of Cuenca (Ecuador) • Federal University of Tocantins (Brazil) • University of Concepcion (Chile) • CONICET (Argentina)

COST SPECIFIC ORGANISATIONS

European Forest Institute (EFI) • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) • International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) • Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) • International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) • International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) • Mountain Research Initiative (MRI)

Contact

Chair of the Action

Roberto TOGNETTI, University of Molise

Email: tognetti@unimol.it

<http://climo.unimol.it>



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