

project developers integrated adaptation for increasing local acceptance and long-term sustainability or receiving a certification from the CCB standards, which consider both adaptation and mitigation. The potential to link to the other objective was similar in adaptation and mitigation projects and higher in mixed forest-agriculture projects, in mitigation projects certified by CCB, and in adaptation projects under the Adaptation Fund.

0220	The socio-ecological fit of human responses to land degradation and desertification: an integrated assesment methodology	Helen Briassoulis	Greece
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Land Degradation and Desertification (LDD) are complex social-ecological phenomena. Under adverse biophysical conditions, resource-exploiting human activities, driven by place- and time-specific combinations and cross-level interactions of societal forces, set in motion processes of land degradation and desertification. Their unwanted environmental and socio-economic impacts threaten the socio-ecological resilience of social-ecological systems (SES) and have significant consequences for food, water and energy security, human welfare, etc. Human responses to LDD are receiving increasing attention because they also produce impacts, affect the socio-ecological resilience of SESs and are keys to effectively coping with LDD. Human responses to LDD are often narrowly conceptualized, defined and analyzed. Moreover, it is often assumed that the success of ‘positive’ measures to combat LDD is guaranteed regardless of their implementation context. The contemporary shift away from positivist/linear towards non-positivist/nonlinear paradigms and the contextualist turn in the study of social-ecological phenomena underlines the rising awareness of the contextual, contingent and multi-level nature of LDD and of responses to LDD. Two important implications are: (a) human responses to LDD should be studied at a level that can meaningfully inform lower and higher decision making levels and (b) place-based approaches acknowledging the nonlinear behavior of social-ecological systems and the contextual nature of human responses to LDD are needed to provide sensible and effective policy and planning support. In this context, an important question is to assess ‘the socio-ecological fit of responses to LDD’; that is, the degree to which current or future responses to LDD are well-adapted to the biophysical and human features of a SES, thus, preserving its socio-ecological resilience and securing the continuous provision of ecosystem and human services. The presentation describes an integrated conceptual schema and methodology to analyze this question, framed by the complexity paradigm and resilience thinking. It defines certain main concepts (human responses, response assemblages, socio-ecological fit of responses to LDD), discusses selected fundamental prerequisites (focal spatial and temporal level, delineation of the SES), presents the proposed conceptual schema and methodology and offers future research directions. It contributes to Theme No.3, session No. 38 because it negotiates impacts of and human responses to LDD and it provides an integrated framework for place-based analysis of human responses to LDD in SESs, with an emphasis on the regional level, the most appropriate level for sustainable land use planning and policy making.

0221	Trade-offs between land use intensity and avian diversity in the dry Chaco of Argentina: a tale of two gradients	Leandro Macchi, Hector Ricardo Grau	Argentina
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Studies to assess the relationship between agriculture production and biodiversity conservation usually focus on one gradient ranging from a natural reference land cover type (typically forest) to an intensive productive land use. However, many semi-arid ecoregions such as the dry Chaco are characterized by a mosaic of different land covers, including natural grasslands and woody vegetation with different degrees of transformation, frequently aimed at meat production. We analyzed the associations between avian biodiversity and meat productivity of forest, natural grasslands, three types of livestock production systems, and soybean crops in northern Argentina dry Chaco; an area of c. 19 million ha characterized