

COP 23 Side Event Documentation / 06 November 2017 / DIE Interconnections Zone

2nd Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Knowledge Day

Strengthening EbA in policy frameworks: Communicating benefits, developing financing strategies

In the framework of the 23rd conference of parties (COP23) under the UNFCCC, GIZ, IUCN, IIED and the Friends of EbA Network (FEBA) invited around 55 delegates and representatives from governments, international organizations, NGOs and research to share knowledge and practical experiences for strengthening EbA into policy frameworks based on practical examples.

After a short welcoming by **Dr Carmen Richerzhagen**, **Jean Carlo Rodriguez (DIE)** and **Mathias Bertram (GIZ)**, **Mr Felix Ries (Programme Office of BMUB's International Climate Initiative)** opened the event by focusing on two main points, communicating the benefits of ecosystem-based approaches and developing financing strategies.



He stressed that **EbA creates a multitude of benefits beyond adaptation** including disaster risk reduction, carbon sequestration, sustainable water management and livelihood sustenance. Linkages with the **sustainable development goals (SDGs)** on 'climate action', 'zero hunger', 'live on land', 'live below water' as well as 'clean water' are evident. Communicating benefits is key to convince decision makers. Mr. Ries proposed demonstrating the benefits of EbA through the combination of **telling success stories and providing concrete numbers**, through case studies and economic analysis.

EbA and ecosystem oriented visions for adaptation play a key role in the majority of the **nationally determined contributions (NDCs)** submitted by UNFCCC member countries. In addition, the current development of **voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction** under the CBD will further support implementation. The [International Climate Initiative](#) (IKI) has committed **150 million Euro** to finance EbA projects, including a record amount in 2016.

Although **private sector** options remain a challenge, **microfinancing options** as developed by the IKI funded [Microfinance for EbA \(MEbA\) project](#) are a feasible option. Further, the [Green Climate Fund](#) (GCF) is gaining importance in EbA funding.

Without solid, experience based knowledge on effectiveness and costs it will be hard to make a strong case for EbA. The IKI addresses this in various ways, by **concrete projects to collect evidence on effectiveness**, the [PANORAMA Solutions platform](#), the [Friends of EbA](#) (FEBA) network and the [EbA Community of Practice](#).

Ali Raza Rizvi (IUCN) moderated a short panel session with distinguished guests including **Dr Musonda Mumba** (UN-Environment, Kenya), **Professor Nathalie Seddon** (Oxford University/IIED, UK), **Ms Pilar Jacobo Enciso** (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas, CONANP, Mexico) and **Ms Mae Adams** (The Nature Conservancy, TNC, Federal States of Micronesia)



Musonda Mumba (UN Environment) shared with the audience success stories from the Mountain EbA project in Peru that demonstrated the importance of **connecting adaptation with other sectors and industries**. Besides the integration of EbA into national investment frameworks, this project utilized the importance of biodiversity for the Peruvian gastronomy to engage the government and indigenous communities in the preservation of vital crops. The success of this project also inspired regional adoption of EbA strategies in Brazil.

Nathalie Seddon (IIED) presented study results of the '[EbA: enhancing Evidence and influencing Policy](#)' project where 166 NDCs include nature protection in the top five reasons for enacting adaptation strategies, alongside food and water security and above human health. Overall, the study revealed that currently **73% of NDCs commit to nature-based approaches to adaptation** and 50% commit to EbA, but only 8% set concrete targets especially in the forestry and agroforestry sector. In low to middle-income countries, nature-based approaches are used more than grey infrastructure, however many biodiverse climate-vulnerable nations do not commit yet to EbA; this needs addressing. There is an urgent **need to develop measurable targets for EbA based on science and best practice**. The project has developed [a common research framework](#) to collate evidence of effectiveness, and is supporting countries in NDC implementation and mainstreaming EbA into national policies.

Pilar Jacobo Enciso (CONANP) shared with participants that Mexico as a mega-diverse country with 182 protected areas is heavily affected by climate change impacts such as hurricanes and the loss of biodiversity. The government will **strengthen private sector engagement within climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation** within a new ADAPtour project that creates partnerships between protected area management entities and the tourism sector. The project will started in 2017 and is expected to provide an example for showcasing benefits and supporting sustainable funding of EbA.

Mae Adams (TNC) stated that small island developing states (SIDS) are rather big ocean countries - not small - and are crucial for mitigation & adaptation learning. **Community engagement** is critical to the success of adaptation projects, and **a primary entry point for addressing community priorities are livelihoods and food supply**. EbA benefits on livelihoods 'can be eaten' in many instances, and showcasing benefits supports bottom up implementation from community level to national policy. This approach is effective in ocean

countries, which are often piloting grounds for new technologies, and also supports re-including women in conservation efforts and strengthen their traditional role in society.

Mathias Bertram (GIZ) introduced participants into a **marketplace session** with the objective to display concrete examples and approaches for strengthening EbA and related frameworks into sector planning and implementation. Six presenters from international organizations gave brief introductions into the poster topics and entered into a dialogue with participants during the market place. Presenters and poster topics covered the following:

1. Ann Kathrin Neureuther (Rare) – ***Climate Change needs behavior change – what is the one variable that is central and essential to meaningful climate action? – people.***
2. Andrea Bender (GIZ) - ***Valuing the Benefits, Costs & Impacts of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Measures - Tools for enhancing climate adaptation decision-making / A sourcebook and training module for adaptation planners, managers and investors***
3. Katherine Blackwood (IUCN) - ***Friends of EbA (FEBA) technical paper proposing EbA qualification criteria and quality standards***
4. Nathalie Seddon (IIED) – ***Nature-based adaptation actions in the NDCs & Ecosystem-based adaptation: Question-based guidance for assessing effectiveness***
5. Erinda Pubill Panen (GIZ) – ***PANORAMA Solutions for a Healthy Planet – an online platform that showcases EbA success stories from various regions and ecosystems***
6. Jean Carlo Rodriguez (DIE) – ***Social Benefits of EbA – upcoming research in Colombia***

(see poster documentation and weblinks in annex)

During the marketplace, participants circulated among posters, entered into a discussion on the possibilities and challenges of EbA mainstreaming and learned more about the initiatives and outputs of other adaptation practitioners.

Participants gathered for **concluding remarks**, delivered by Mathias Bertram (GIZ) and Radhika Murti (IUCN) to provide their own major takeaways from the event and to suggest future topics for upcoming EbA knowledge days. Several participants mentioned that they have learnt a lot about very tangible experiences. **Future topics for exchange** might include strengthening of **linkages between EbA and EcoDRR** from policy to implementation, how to **monitor, evaluate and communicate** adaptation results and benefits of EbA measures (including by making data and other results publically available), how to increase **transparency** and **improve governance structures** or how to **learn from failures**.

It was recommended by participants that another **EbA Knowledge Day** shall be organized during **UNFCCC SBSTA 48** in Bonn in May 2018.


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Event Photo Gallery: [weblink](#)

Annex – EbA Knowledge Day - Market place poster documentation


Ann Kathrin Neureuther (Rare) – *Climate Change needs behavior change* ([weblink](#))




°climate change needs behavior change

What is the one variable that is central and essential to meaningful climate action? **People.**

Rare's Pride approach uses social marketing — a method to change social norms and promote community participation in resource management — to build ecological and social resilience in the face of climate change. Identifying what works on the ground and spreading this local knowledge through community-led campaigns can stimulate the replication of municipal-scale policy innovation for climate resilience and ecosystem protection.



Rare's Theory of Change builds upon decades of social science and has been applied in more than 300 Pride campaigns in over 50 countries over the last thirty years. Studies have shown that Attitude and Interpersonal Communication are the greatest single factors to explain behavior change.

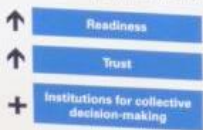


K + A + IC + BR → BC → TR → CR


Knowledge + Attitude + Interpersonal Communication + Barrier Removal → Behavior Change → Threat Reduction → Conservation Result

To tackle climate change, Rare's Pride approach uses social marketing methodologies and behavior change insights to:

1. Enable communities to implement adaptation strategies, achieve local development goals while reducing the risk of harm to their homes, families and livelihoods.
2. Build social resilience, help communities adapt to climate change, and connect the dots between community engagement and national policy.
3. Increase a community's ability to organize and respond to climate-related threats.
4. Scale up local solutions to national and regional levels so that climate and biodiversity commitments can be met.



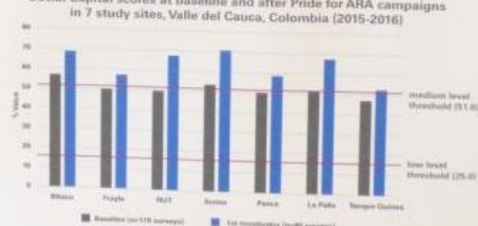
↑ Readiness
↑ Trust
+ Institutions for collective decision-making

 rare inspires change so people and nature thrive
rare.org | @rare.org

And how can we know if this works?
We use the adaptive capacity index:
A tool to assess local communities' capacity for adaptive change and therefore their vulnerability to impacts of climate change.

✓ Socio-economic ✓ Socio-institutional ✓ Socio-ecological

Social Capital scores at baseline and after Pride for ARA campaigns in 7 study sites, Valle del Cauca, Colombia (2015-2016)



| Site | Baseline (n=110 surveys) | End monitoring (n=80 surveys) |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bituán | ~55 | ~65 |
| Frailes | ~50 | ~55 |
| ELIT | ~50 | ~65 |
| Ronda | ~50 | ~65 |
| Pácora | ~50 | ~55 |
| La Pácora | ~50 | ~65 |
| Sangua Chirica | ~45 | ~50 |



Why valuation?

Even though EbA is recognised to hold considerable potential to strengthen climate adaptation, it is still yet to be fully mainstreamed into development policy and practice. Valuation can provide convincing – and usually much-needed – evidence of the benefits of investing in ecosystem-based approaches, in themselves, and in comparison (and combination) with grey measures. It offers a tool to guide better-informed decision-making which results in the delivery of more inclusive, effective and sustainable climate adaptation actions.

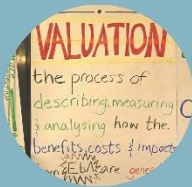
What the resources seek to deliver

GIZ has developed two resources to assist in building awareness, knowledge and capacity about why, how and in which contexts EbA valuation can be used to inform, guide and influence adaptation decision-making. The **sourcebook** combines information on valuation theory and methods with real-world examples and practical steps for commissioning, designing and implementing EbA valuation studies.

The 2.5 day **training module** uses a mixture of interactive lectures, open discussions, groupwork and case studies to familiarise participants with EbA valuation approaches and methods, and share learning on the process of planning, delivering and using the process of EbA valuation in a wide range of decision-making contexts.

What the sourcebook and training module cover

1 Basic valuation concepts and principles



2 Identifying needs, niches and opportunities to apply EbA valuation in decision-making



3 Categories of methods for valuing EbA



4 Tools to enhance the strategic impact of valuation and leverage decision change



5 Practical steps in commissioning, designing, managing and delivering EbA valuation studies



6 Real-world examples of EbA valuation experiences, lessons learned and best practices





Making Ecosystem-based Adaptation effective – A framework for defining qualification criteria & quality standards

About the FEBA partnership

The Friends of EbA (FEBA) group is an informal network of over 30 organisations with an interest in promoting collaboration and knowledge sharing on Ecosystem-based Adaptation through joint events and initiatives, as well as the development of position papers and technical documents on EbA. This document is an output of the FEBA Working Group on EbA Standards & Guidelines.

Key messages



Ecosystem-based Adaptation as a nature-based solution links biodiversity and ecosystem conservation approaches with sustainable socio-economic development as part of an overall adaptation strategy. EbA is gaining significant importance in the context of climate change (UNFCCC Paris Agreement, NDC, NAP) & biodiversity conservation policies (CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020, Aichi targets).



A common understanding among policy makers and practitioners about what qualifies as EbA is relevant, to avoid incorrect re-packaging of "business-as-usual" conservation or development approaches.



This practical assessment framework is based on a review of more than 30 publications; it helps designing, implementing and monitoring effective EbA measures by proposing a clear set of qualification criteria, quality standards and example indicators.



The Friends of EbA network (FEBA) encourages decision makers and practitioners to use this assessment framework as a common set of qualification criteria and standards in the context of implementing EbA within the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and NDC commitments as well as the national adaptation planning processes.

Assessment framework

Part 1

Part 2

What is EbA?

Ecosystem-based adaptation is ...

- the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services ...
- as part of an overall adaptation strategy ...
- to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

CBD, 2009
(emphasis added)

What qualifies as Ecosystem-based Adaptation?

3 elements

Ecosystem-based Adaptation ...



5 qualification criteria

- 1 Reduces social and environmental vulnerabilities
- 2 Generates societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation
- 3 Restores, maintains or improves ecosystem health
- 4 Is supported by policies at multiple levels
- 5 Supports equitable governance and enhances capacities

What makes Ecosystem-based Adaptation effective?

20 Quality standards (only 5 illustrated here as examples)

| Quality standards | Continuum of EbA quality | | | | Example indicators |
|--|--|--------|------|---|---|
| 1.1 Use of climate information | Very strong Yes, often, medium- and long-term | Strong | Weak | Very weak Very limited or not at all | • Extent of information about future climate change used • Quality of climate data sources |
| 2.1 Quantity & quality of societal benefits compared to other adaptation options | Very high | | | Comparable | • Quantity of monetary & non-monetary benefits provided (e.g. income, resource access, reduced risks) • Quantity & quality of provisioning ecosystem services (e.g. water, food, fibre), regulating ES (e.g. erosion prevention, extreme event buffering, climate regulation) as well as supporting and cultural ES • Extent of physical asset damage or destruction avoided (e.g. Saved Wealth index) • Extent of avoided deaths and injuries (e.g. Saved Health index) |
| 3.1 Appropriate scale of management | Very strong Landscape-scale or larger | Strong | Weak | Very weak Small scale | • Size of the area (e.g. in ha) under management |
| 4.2 Multi-actor & multi-sector engagement (communities, civil society, private sector) | Very high with different actors/bodies | Strong | Weak | Limited | • Level or % of civil society engagement in policy discussions • Level or % of private sector engagement in policy discussions • n of sectors involved • n or % of people participating in activities |
| 5.3 Status of indigenous and local knowledge and institutions | Respected and incorporated | | | Not respected or incorporated | • n or % of indigenous or local people represented in the governance structure |



Published by



On behalf of



of the Federal Republic of Germany

This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

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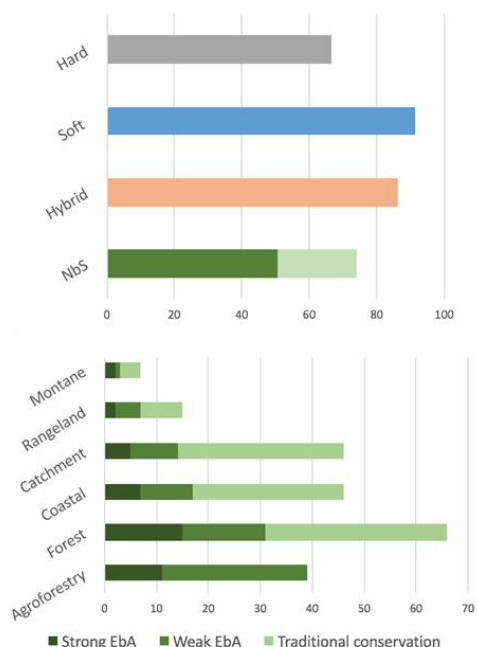




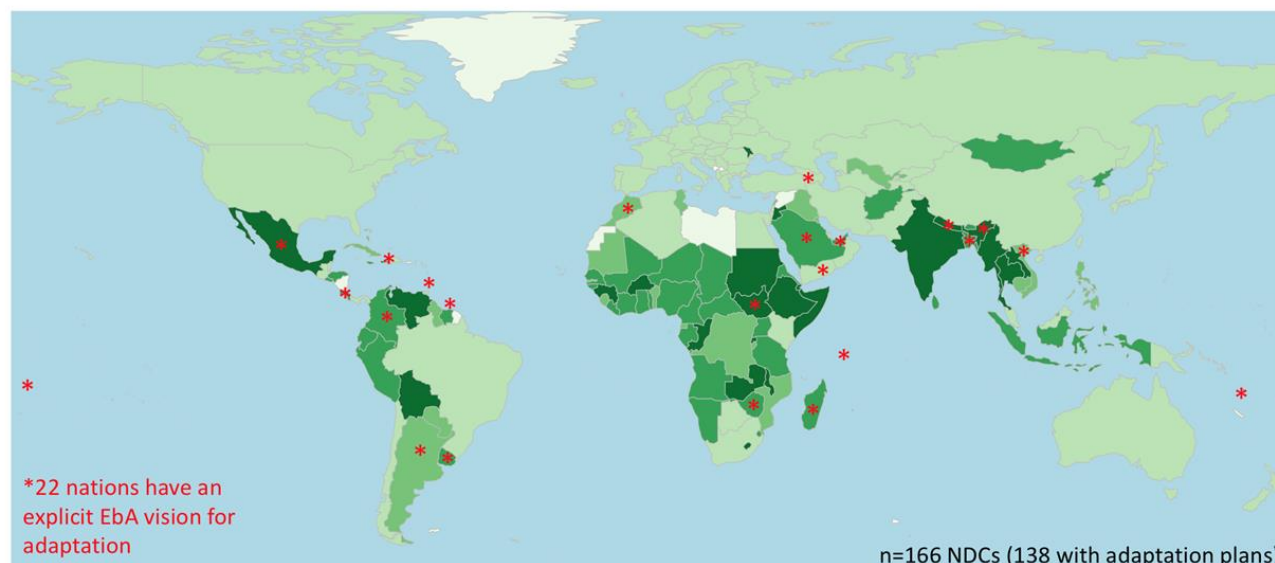
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Nature-based adaptation actions in the NDCs

73% nations with NDC adaptation plans commit to nature-based solutions (NBS)
50% commit to ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), but only 8% set targets



Strong EbA
Weak EbA
Conservation
No NBS
No NDC



- Increase EbA engagement in biodiverse, climate vulnerable nations
- Ensure vulnerabilities, visions, actions & targets are better aligned
- Strengthen targets, and base on science and best-practice
 - Practitioners share learning on what makes EbA effective and ensure this shapes NDC (and NAP) redrafting

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Erinda Pubill Panen (GIZ) – **PANORAMA Solutions for a Healthy Planet – an online platform that showcases EbA success stories from various regions and ecosystems** ([weblink](#))



What if we could learn from each others success?



Ecosystem-based Adaptation Solutions under the PANORAMA Partnership

EbA is the use of **biodiversity and ecosystem services** as part of an overall adaptation strategy to **help people to adapt** to the adverse effects of **climate change**. CBD, 2009

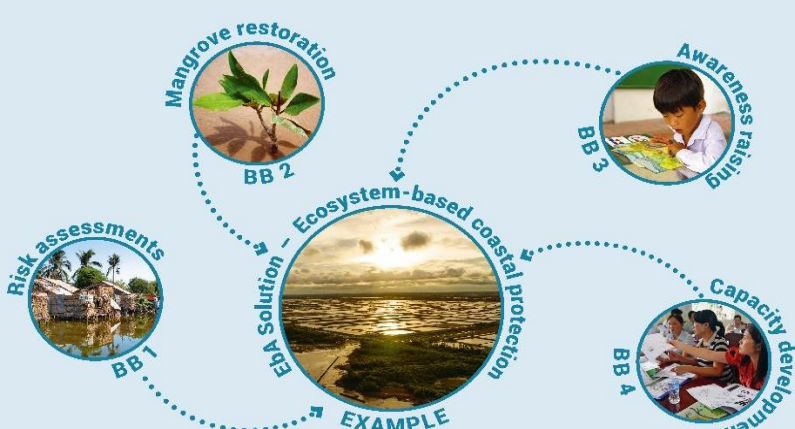
EbA Solutions ...

are tools, methods, processes and approaches that work and inspire action, and

- address challenges of current and future climate change impacts to sustainable development and human wellbeing
- are scalable
- have a positive impact on people, ecosystems and the services they provide

The Solutioning Approach – Learning from inspiring experiences world-wide

- Solutions consists of a combination of building blocks (BB 1 – BB 4) that determine the solution's success (success factors)
- may be adapted and/or recombined with others to address specific challenges in different socio-cultural, ecological, political or economic contexts, sectors, or geographies.



Let's focus on what works!

Contribute to PANORAMA

→ www.panorama.solutions

Global Project – Mainstreaming EbA – Strengthening Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Planning and Decision Making Processes

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This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

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SOCIAL BENEFITS OF ECOSYSTEM BASED ADAPTATION

Upcoming research in Colombia by DIE

Alessandro Doehner, Eric Philipp, Felix Weinsheimer, Lukas Kleiner, Marjam Mayer, Julia Morawietz, Jean Carlo Rodriguez and Carmen Richerzhagen

1 Introduction

Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is defined as the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Concisely, EbA is "adaptation powered by nature", where the goal is to boost the resilience of natural ecosystems and the services and species that support them, so that they and the communities that depend on them are prepared for the impacts of climate change. EbA approaches can be very diverse and include mangrove restoration to buffer against storm surges; watershed management to protect against droughts and floods; rangeland management to prevent desertification; and sustainable management of fisheries and forests to ensure food security. Adaptation has become an increasingly important part of the international climate policy agenda. However, there is still a lack of adaptation finance targeted to biodiversity and ecosystem services as adaptation planning and funding is mainly focused on traditional or hard adaptation options (e.g. infrastructure).



2 Methods

Based on the guidelines proposed by FEBA (2017) and IIED (2017), we seek to assess the effectiveness of EbA projects in Colombia. The main focus of this research is on analyzing: societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation, and support for equitable governance and capacity building/strengthening.

Following a mix methods approach for qualitative research, we will have interviews at national level with decision makers and NGOs implementing the above mentioned EbA projects. Moreover, we will carry on case studies where we will engage on, among others, semi-structured interviews, participant observation and focus groups with project implementers, project participants and not participants and local decision makers.



3 Case studies

Ecosystem-based adaptation strategies to climate change in Colombia

This BMUB-GIZ project supports national and local authorities in Colombia with integrating the approach of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change into relevant policies, plans and strategies.

Integrated national adaptation plan - Colombia highland ecosystems

This WB-CI project defined and implemented specific pilot adaptation measures and policy options to meet anticipated impacts of climate change focusing on high mountain ecosystems; Specifically in the Chingaza Massif- Rio Blanco (very close to Bogota).

Ecosystem based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Magdalena River Basin

This TNC-IKI project develops proposed climate adaptation strategies to reduce climate impacts. Strategies are developed with local stakeholders to provide broad benefits and buy-in, and includes land management options to preserve vital ecosystem services.



4 Goals

Among others research in Colombia seeks to

In particular:

- Analyse the quality of different projects in terms of social benefits that they produce.
- Analyse the distribution of social benefits amongst social actors.
- Analyze how EbA projects support equitable governance and enhances capacities.

In general

- Testing/Developing EbA standardized tools for assessing EbA projects.
- Supporting the integration of ecosystems into National Adaptation Plans.
- Enhancing collaboration for building on existing work while mobilizing new initiatives for efficiency, cost-effectiveness and to avoid duplication.



5 Time-line and products

Initial desk-research will be carried out between November 2017 and January 2018. Field research will be done between February and April 2018. The final report will be delivered around the end of May 2018. A number of scientific publications will follow up.

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