Documentation

UNFCCC SB50 Side Event

5th EbA Knowledge Day

Assessing effectiveness & understanding governance frameworks of Ecosystem-based Adaptation



19 June 2019 / 9:00am-05:00pm / **GIZ Office**, Bonn Friedrich Ebert Allee 36 (Room "Donau", Mäanderbau)

Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

IUCN

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FEBA
Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Background:

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) has fast emerged as a viable option to deal with the challenges of climate change in the context of a holistic adaptation strategy. ***EbA Knowledge Days*** bring together UN negotiators, policy makers, practitioners, researchers, and donors working on issues relevant to climate adaptation, ecosystem management and human resilience.

They aim to **share knowledge on approaches** for strengthening EbA in policy frameworks, **showcase effectiveness and evidence** of EbA benefits and **identify gaps and opportunities** to make EbA mainstreaming effective. The documentation of the previous four EbA Knowledge Days can be found here.

The 5th EbA Knowledge Day was organized by **GIZ, IUCN** and **IIED** under the **Friends of EbA (FEBA)** network in the framework of UNFCCC SBSTA 50.

It aimed to enhance knowledge on **assessing effectiveness of EbA measures** (part 1: morning session) and to **better understand governance frameworks relevant for EbA mainstreaming** (part 2: afternoon session).

Agenda (morning session)

Time	Content	Inputs
8.30	Registration / Meet & greet over coffee and refreshments	
9.00	Welcome & Opening by BMU	Jutta Werner (ZUG) for BMU
Part 1 - Effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation		
9.30	Session 1 - Panel “Effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation ” – perspectives from country experiences & different ecosystems	Panelists from implementing organizations
10.30	*Coffee break*	
11.00	Session 2 – Market Place “Assessing effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches ”	Presenters of market place
12.00	Wrap up	Moderators
12.30	*Lunch break*	

Key messages

Welcome and Opening by BMU

Presentation 1

- *EbA effectiveness and governance of EbA are interlinked topics*
- ***Robust monitoring & evaluation systems** are needed to underline the cost-effectiveness of and to estimate more in detail the number of people benefitting*
- *Governance of EbA is of crucial importance as **appropriate governance structures ensure that EbA as an approach can be mainstreamed** and included in national plans and strategies.*
- ***Exchange and networks are crucial** for EbA to develop and thus need to be fostered*

Jutta Werner

Zukunft Umwelt Gesellschaft GmbH (ZUG) on behalf of Federal German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Part 1 - Effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation

What do we mean by ‘effective EbA’?

An intervention, which has **restored, maintained or enhanced** the **capacity of ecosystems to produce services on which local human communities depend** for their wellbeing, adaptive capacity or resilience, and which **reduces vulnerability**, and allows the ecosystem to **withstand climate change impacts** and **other stressors**.

(Source: IIED, 2016)

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

Speakers:

1. **Hannah Reid, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK**
2. **A. Atiq Rahman, Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies**
3. **Mirella Gallardo, The Mountain Institute (TMI), Peru**
4. **Jacques Somda, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Burkina Faso**

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

- ***Social, ecosystem, financial/economic effectiveness*** *are key and all highly important elements for measuring EbA effectiveness*

- ***Success factors*** *for EbA effectiveness are:*
  - ✓ *government prioritization of the topic; having active* ***EbA champions****;* ***government capacity*** *and dedicated government offices;*
  - ✓ ***working with local organizations and institutions****;*
  - ✓ *a* ***strong policy environment*** *in the field of climate change and other fields such as as water, agriculture,*
  - ✓ *devolution; provision of incentives; knowledge generation and –sharing*

Hannah Reid,

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

Photo source: Kolja Matzke,
CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

- *EbA is rooted within **community based adaptation***
- *What is central for measuring climate change risks and responding are its extremes, not average values*
- *It is not enough to collect data – we need to transfer **data** into useful **information** to **knowledge** and **wisdom** to make it sustainable and applicable; there exists a lot of **knowledge and wisdom on community level**, which should be utilized.*

A. Atiq Rahman,

Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

- ***Human behavior*** *(example Peru: control of grazing activities in Andean mountains) as well as* ***effective ecosystem management*** *(pasture management for improving pasture condition and water management) are important elements in the context of EbA effectiveness;*

- ***Quantification of economic benefits*** *(such as livestock productivity) of EbA initiatives are important to decision makers and should be utilized more.*

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Mirella Gallardo,

The Mountain Institute (TMI), Peru

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

- *Effective EbA requires **social learning**, **community to community learning** & **working within large landscapes**.*

- *It is important to be aware of and **include different knowledge systems and languages** used when trying to develop an understanding of climate change related challenges and solutions as well as of the effectiveness of EbA*

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Jacques Somda,

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Burkina Faso

Key Messages of Session 1

Panel discussion “Measuring and evaluating EbA effectiveness”

Observed challenges by participants:

- **Trade-offs:** EbA is not entirely a win-win solution: benefits come later in the future and EbA is not an approach that works without trade-offs. We need to be honest and open about these challenges in order to address them (for instance through incentive mechanisms)
- **Financing**: How can money be made available for EbA (also long-term) funding mechanisms? Lack of interest of the private sector, where monetary resources are mainly located
- **Using knowledge where it works**: Making sure that the right information is available at the right places; this requires well-advanced technology and adaptive science
- **Upscaling**: Large-scale projects lack participatory approach, as they take place on a larger scale; solutions for EbA however are highly localized
- **Reward systems**: How can we incentivize people to work with ecosystem-based approaches? This thinking is often lacking on a political level

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Session 2 - Market Place

	Topic	Presenter
1	**EbA Evidence and Policy project**	IIED & multiple country partners
2	**EbA Tool Navigator & M&E for EbA**	Charlotte Hicks & Sylvia Wicander, UNEP-WCMC
3	**FEBA Poster EbA Effectiveness Framework / FEBA Criteria**	Mathias Bertram, GIZ
4	**Sourcebook for valuing costs, benefits and impacts of EbA**	Andrea Bender, GIZ
5	**Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems**	Mirella Gallardo, TMI
6	**Centers for Natural Resources and Development and EbA**	Nazmul Huq, ITT, TH Cologne
7	**Soluciones AbE Mesoamerica**	Lorena Martinez, IUCN

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Photo impressions of Session 2 – Market place “Assessing effectiveness of EbA”

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Photo impressions of Session 2 – Market place “Assessing effectiveness of EbA”

Photo source: Kolja Matzke,
CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Photo impressions of Session 2 – Market place “Assessing effectiveness of EbA”

Photo source: Kolja Matzke,
CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Agenda (afternoon session)

Time	Content	Inputs
Part 2 - Governance frameworks for mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation		
14.00	<u>Session 3 – Input presentations</u> *"Governance frameworks in the context of EbA"* - concepts and practical implementation examples	Thora Amend, Conservation and Development & Alejandro Iza, (IUCN) Environmental Law Centre
15.00	*Coffee Break*	
15.30	<u>Session 4 – Expert Dialogues on Governance (3 parallel working sessions)</u> ○ Group 1: Ecosystem Conservation (terrestrial/marine) ○ Group 2: Ecosystem restoration (terrestrial / marine ○ Group 4: Sustainable use of natural resources (agriculture, fisheries) ○ Group 3: Urban planning	Facilitators (Ali Raza, Alexandre Meybeck, Dipankar Aich, Andrea Bender) & Participants
16.45	Feedback from working groups & wrap up	Moderators
17.00	End of workshop ○ Presentation of group results in plenary ○ Wrap up and closure	

Part 2 – Goverance frameworks for EbA

What do we mean by ‘Governance for EbA’?

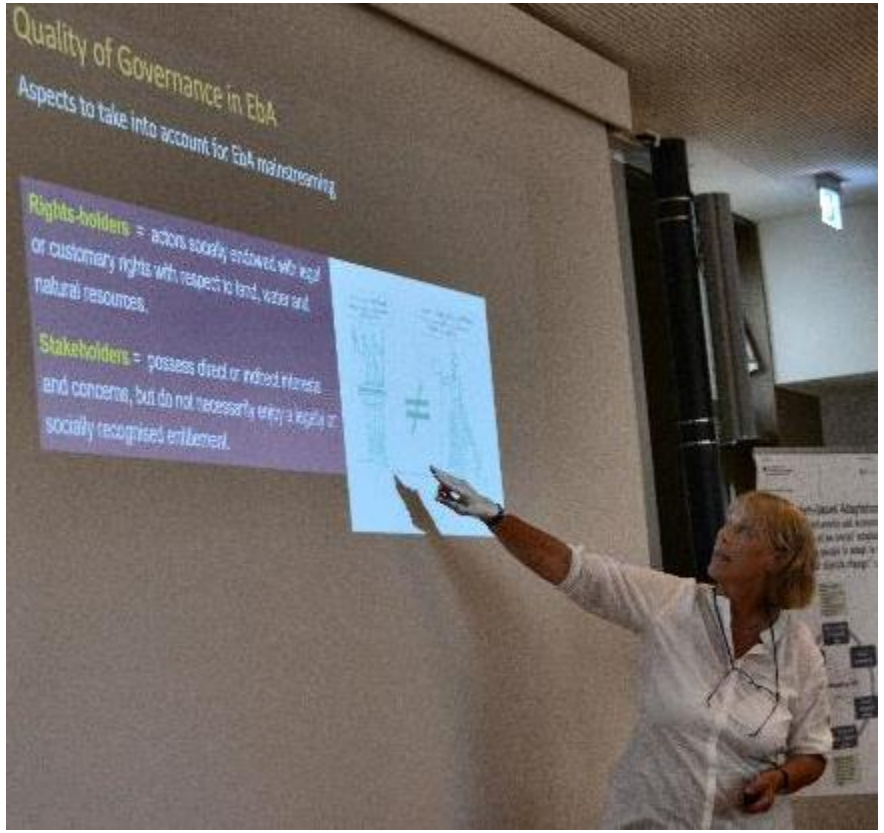
Governance for EbA refers to **norms, institutions and processes** that determine how a society exercises power, distributes responsibilities and makes decisions **to protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems**, as part of an overall strategy to adjust to actual and expected climate and its effects.
(IUCN, ELC 2019)

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

Key Messages of Session 3

Trigger presentation 1 - “EbA Governance: diversity of actors, quality of arrangements”

- *It is important to differentiate between **management** (‘what do we do?’) and **governance** (‘who decides what we do, and how do we do it?’)*
- ***Governance is diverse & not identical with government**, it involves many different actors within the state, the private sector and civil society*
- *Governance can also be differentiated by **quality of governance**: **equitable governance** (accountability, legitimacy and voice) and **effective governance** (performance)*



Thora Amend

Conservation & Development

Presentation 2

Key Messages of Session 3

Trigger presentation 2 - “Enabling EbA strategies: policy, legal and institutional aspects”

- *Key **enabling factors for EbA mainstreaming** are: Problem identification & commitment to act, recognition of EbA benefits, clear legal frameworks & institutional setting, agreed processes, as well as existing technical and financial capacities*
- *EbA integration into policies is only a first step for strengthening governance arrangements. **Legal and institutional adjustments** and enhancement of rule of law may be **needed to scale up successful EbA strategies** and ensure their sustainability.*
- *Without a **clear policy**, it is difficult to develop a coherent system of laws. Without **clear and well defined laws**, it is difficult for institutions to know how to operate. Without **effective institutions**, compliance and enforcement are likely to be lax.*

Presentation 3

Alejandro Iza

IUCN Environmental Law Centre

Photo impressions of Session 4 – Working Group Sessions & Dialogue: "The practical side of Governance – Natural infrastructure & water"

Natural Infrastructure for Water Management

Investing in nature for multiple objectives

*Hybrid solutions that contain built elements that interact with natural features and seek to enhance their water related ecosystem services.

Natural or semi natural infrastructure provides services for water resources management with equivalent or similar benefits to conventional (built) 'grey' water infrastructure.

The composition, structure, and function of natural infrastructure assets in river basins, and the way they interplay with built 'grey' infrastructure will determine the primary services and co-benefits produced.

Further information can be found in UNEP (2014) Green Infrastructure Guide for Water Management: Ecosystem-based management approaches for water-related infrastructure projects.

Tasks working groups "Governance" (45 min)

Select one of the water management objectives in the graph, and relate it to an imaginary concrete case:

1. What is the **climate-related risk**? (how can nature / ecosystem services contribute to reduce the risk? > develop a working hypothesis for the EbA intervention)

10 min

2. Who are **major actors** involved? (briefly describe their interests / motivations and knowledge)

3. Where do you see **governance-related potential barriers** for the implementation of the suggested nature-based solution?

10 min

4. How **can they be overcome**? (ideas for framework conditions, for process orientation?)

20 min

Source: IUCN, https://www.iucn.org/downloads/a3_natural_infrastructure_final.jpg

Further contact for enquiries:

Photo source: Kolja Matzke, CREATIVE MENTORING for GIZ

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5th EbA Knowledge Day

Assessing effectiveness & understanding governance frameworks of Ecosystem-based Adaptation

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Jutta Werner (ZUG) on behalf of Lea Herberg (BMU)

International Climate Initiative

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

Strengthening mainstreaming and scaling EbA through IKI projects/programmes

EbA in the funding area "adaptation"(2008 - 2018):

- 44 projects
- committed funding € 172 million.
- 2018: 7 new EbA projects started + 1 appraisal mission for joint programme
- 8 further projects in the process of approval

Recent shift in focus – from piloting to upscaling and mainstreaming




Challenges and next steps

- Developing robust monitoring & evaluation systems for EbA;
- Involvement of private sector important for up-scaling EbA;
- Working on governance of EbA is important for mainstreaming EbA;
- What kind of institutional structures are needed for a successful cross-sectoral collaboration?




Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

Sharing Knowledge for upscaling

Knowledge products facilitate upscaling

- FEBA criteria for assessing effectiveness: "*Making Ecosystem based Adaptation Effective" A framework for Defining Qualification Criteria and Quality Standards*
- Sourcebook „*Valuing the Benefits, Costs and Impacts of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Measures*" by GIZ



Thank you for your attention!

www.international-climate-initiative.com

For further information on EbA in IKI please contact:

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UNFCCC SB50 Side Event

5th Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Knowledge Day

Assessing effectiveness
& understanding governance frameworks of Ecosystem-based Adaptation

EbA Governance: diversity of actors, quality of arrangements

Thora Amend, PhD
Conservation & Development

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Source: FEBA, 2017

What is EbA?

Nature-based solutions as an overarching concept to address societal challenges

> how does it relate to governance?

1. EbA is a **nature-based solution** for addressing **climate change impacts**: it focuses on the benefits humans derive from biodiversity and ecosystem services.
2. EbA is a **people-centric concept** that acknowledges that human resilience depends on the **integrity of ecosystems**.
3. EbA is best implemented as an integrated element of a **broader adaptation strategy**.

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

‚green' options

e.g. living hedges to prevent erosion, coral reef management

‚green-grey' hybrids

e.g. dam construction & mangroves, green facades

‚green-brown' hybrids

e.g. living weirs with bamboo stilts

‚grey' options - engineering

e.g. cement dykes & walls, houses on stilts

political and social options

e.g. early warning systems

coherent strategy for CC adaptation & risk reduction

→ The 'adaptation continuum' implies a wide range of actors / stakeholders & governance arrangements

Ecosystem-based Adaptation initiatives have to form part of an **overall adaptation strategy**.

Since EbA focuses on the benefits humans derive from biodiversity and ecosystem services, and specifically: how these benefits can be utilized in the face of climate change, it is characterized as a people-centric concept.

"**Hybrid solutions**" include a range of 'green-grey' measures, e.g. mangrove restoration combined with the construction of a dyke, to 'green-brown' measures, using a combination of classical EbA with the use of natural material, instead of grey, e.g. cut bamboo stilts, or earth dams.

Source: GIZ / Amend 2019

EbA management & governance

management
→ what do we do?

governance
→ who decides what we do?
…and how we do it

EbA governance is appropriate only when tailored to its specific context (CC challenge, and social-ecological system) and effective in delivering lasting adaptation results, livelihood benefits and the respect of rights.

Source: ICCA / IUCN, 2015

What is Governance?

Governance for EbA refers to **norms, institutions and processes** that determine how a society exercises power, distributes responsibilities and makes decisions **to protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems**, as part of an overall strategy to adjust to actual and expected climate and its effects.
IUCN, ELC 2019

- Governance is **not** synonymous with government.

→ confusion of terms can have unfortunate consequences: a public policy issue where the heart of the matter is a problem of "governance" becomes defined implicitly as a problem of "government" (means: "fixing" it rests only with government).

Since governance is not about government, what is it about?

→ it is about how governments and other social organizations **interact**, how they **relate** to citizens, and how **decisions** are taken in a complex world.

→ governance is a **process** whereby societies or organizations make their **decisions**, determine **whom they involve** in the process and how they render **account**.

Understanding
Social-Ecological Systems
& EbA governance

Governance-related questions:

- i.e. Whose **interests, values & benefits** determine the selected CC adaptation action?
- What are **governance-relevant framework** conditions?
- How is the ***modus operandi*** of the EbA unit defined?
- Who should **participate** in planning, implementation, monitoring?
- Who reports what to whom? With which consequences? (i.e. local **accountability**, national, international?)

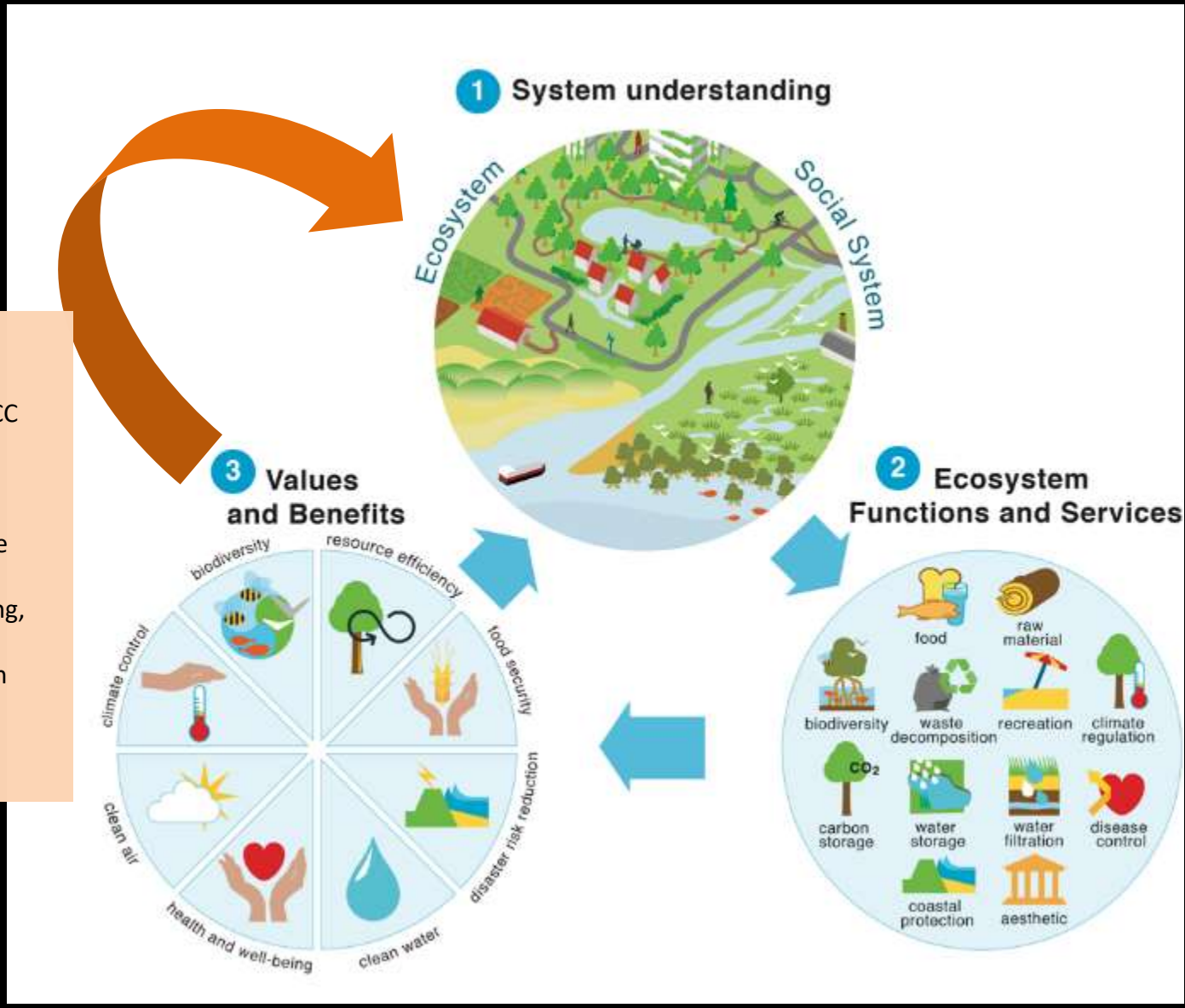
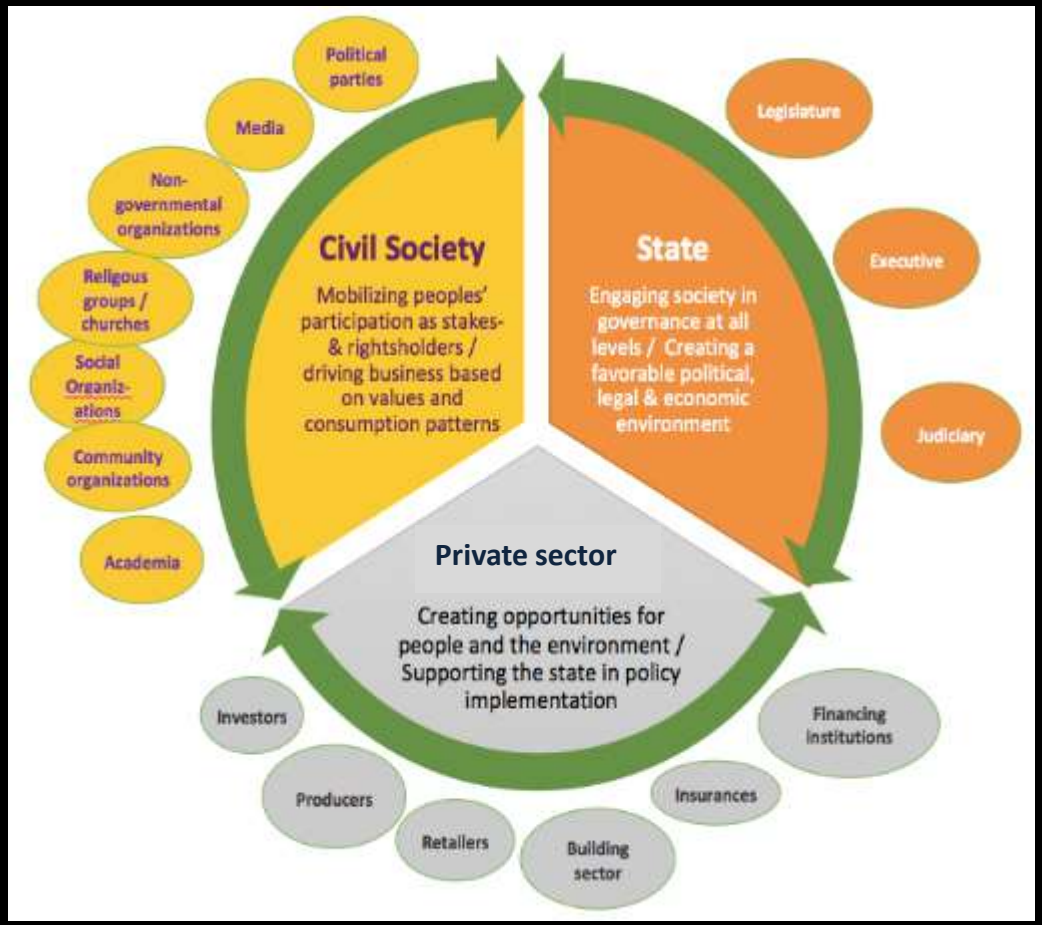


Fig. adapted from: Witteveen & Bos, https://www.nature-basedsolutions.com

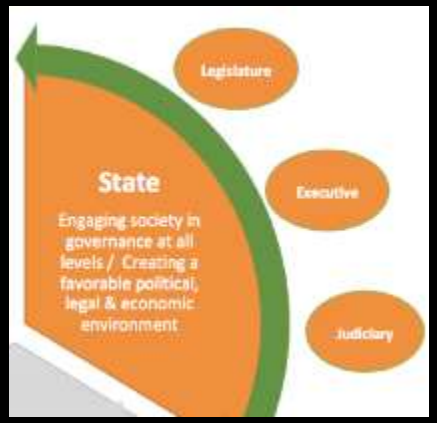
Diversity of Governance in EbA > operation of 3 key actors



Diversity of Governance in EbA > operation of 3 key actors

State: A key role of the state is to create a favourable political, legal and economic environment for adaptation and risk reduction, thus establishing a governance framework. It is crucial to engage society as a whole and its various groups in EbA governance, and include good governance principles in relevant policies and actions.

Ashok Sridharan is the mayor of the city of Bonn / Germany, where the Secretariat of UNFCCC is located. He also serves as Vice-President of ICLEI, "the voice of cities", where local and regional governments engage for sustainability and highlight the importance of international collaboration to raise climate action and ambition.



"We need local and regional ***leadership*** *to urgently raise ambition. We confirm our commitment to make sustainable urban development a driving force in the climate agenda. (…) We call on the Parties of the UNFCCC to collaborate with us to build an* ***inclusive and ambitious*** *climate architecture, implemented by* ***a coalition of all levels and stakeholders****. We bring our action and* ***accountability*** *to the negotiation tables."*

Diversity of Governance in EbA > operation of 3 key actors

Civil Society: Civil society is mobilizing people's participation in policy making and governance. People are stake- and often also rightsholders; they need to advocate their rights and needs to the state but also to the private sector. They can do this through different media channels, or interest groups such as NGOs, community organizations or indigenous associations. As part of civil society, academia provides scientific knowledge as the basis for policy and informed decision-making.

Greta Thunberg, the 16-year-old Swedish climate activist started a school climate strike in August 2018. It has become a social global movement.

"We want you to follow the IPCCC reports and the Paris Agreement. It is still not too late to act. It will take a far-reaching **vision**, it will take courage, it will take fierce determination to act now. (…). If solutions within this system are so difficult to find then maybe we should change the system itself."

In order to fight climate change, we need to "change our mindsets and our political and economic systems – reducing competitivity, questioning many of our **values, and enhancing equity, transparency, fairness and the rights** of every living being on this planet"

Thunberg's speech to the European Commission, April 2019

Diversity of Governance in EbA > operation of 3 key actors

Private sector / business: The private sector is a key actor for the governance of EbA measures. Financing institutions, insurance companies, investors, producers, retailers, and sector specific actors bring cost-benefit and efficiency thinking to the table. They can provide the inspired setting and/or financial means for innovations to emerge, or use pressure or incentives for new policies to be developed, implemented or enhanced. Multiple opportunities for people to get actively involved in the sustainable management of ecosystems, either in direct ways (land or resource use), or indirectly (consumption) relate to the business sector.

"As business leaders, we have an important role to play in ensuring **transparency** around climate-related risks and opportunities, and I encourage a united effort to improve **climate governance** and disclosure across sectors and regions."

Robert E. Moritz, Global Chairman, PWC

EbA Governance Matrix

EbA mainstreaming can be driven and supported at **different governance levels** and by **different stakeholders**.

Governance Type	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance/ or: external agent (donor)		C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
EbA mainstream. measure	Federal or national ministry or agency	Regional governm. / Sub-nation. ministry or agency in charge	Local Govern-ments	Collaborative or joint management (various forms of pluralist influence)	External agents (donors, implementing agency)	individual land-owner	non-profit organisation (e.g. NGO, university)	for-profit organisation (e.g. tourism operator)	Indigenous peoples	local communities

Mexico

Peru

Viet Nam

Panama

GIZ-EbA 2018,
Matrix inspired by: IUCN 2015

Quality of Governance in EbA

UNDP good governance principles

Legitimacy and voice

- Participation
- Consensus Orientation

Direction

- Strategic vision

Performance

- Responsiveness
- Effectiveness and efficiency

Accountability

- Accountability & transparency

Fairness and rights

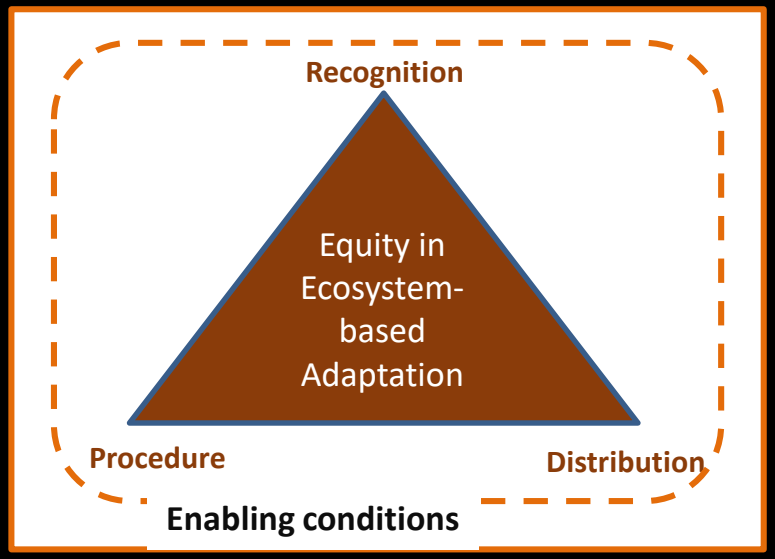
- Equity
- Rule of Law

Equitable governance

Effective governance

Equitable governance

Quality of Governance in EbA



Equity has three interlinked dimensions

1. **Recognition** (accepting the legitimacy of rights, values, interests and priorities of different actors);
2. **Procedure** (ensuring the inclusive and effective participation of all relevant actors);
3. **Distribution** (of costs and benefits, including trade-offs between people in different places and generations)

Quality of Governance in EbA

Aspects to take into account for EbA mainstreaming

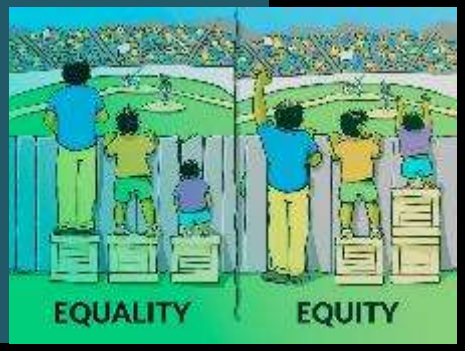
Rights-holders = actors socially endowed with legal or customary rights with respect to land, water and natural resources.

Stakeholders = possess direct or indirect interests and concerns, but do not necessarily enjoy a legally or socially recognised entitlement.

>> note of caution: '**multi-stakeholderism**' can lead to 'consented EbA decisions' where fundamentally opposing interests are glossed over

Additional aspects to take into account:

- **various types of powers** that the key actors apply when they take and implement decisions (i.e. regulatory, financial, related to knowledge or related to coercion)
- **Equality vs. equity** (depends on age, race, skill, position…)
- **scale of decision-making and operations** (i.e. **area:** local, at ecosystem level, national, trans-boundary, international, **time:** present, future > inter-generational justice)



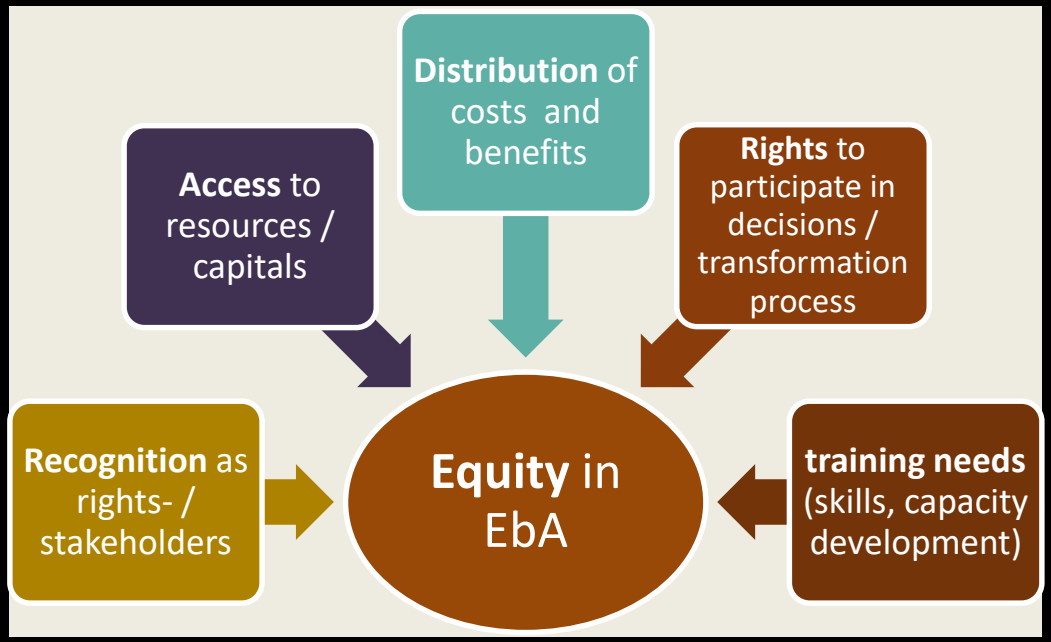
Challenges in EbA governance

- Which institutional mandates?
- Who should drive the EbA process?

Role of **external agents** (e.g. donors, implementing agencies) in EbA projects

> implications for governance structures?

Aspects of further research and analysis in EbA governance



Recommendations: Diversity & Quality of Governance in EbA

Governance needs to go beyond the Government

- **Diversity of actors** in EbA is just starting to be discovered in many countries:

In most cases, EbA is still driven by environment sector, mainly **state agencies**

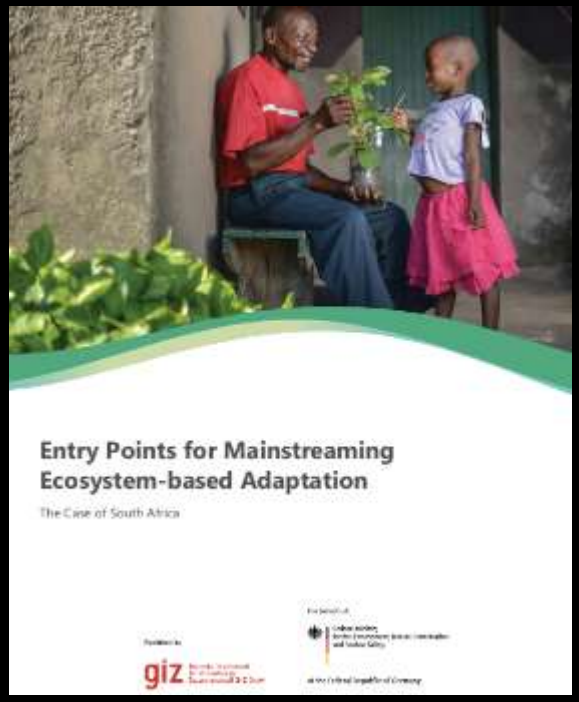
- EbA mainstreaming can be supported by different sectors, at **different governance levels** and by **different stakeholders**.
- It is important to understand the **motivation** of stakeholders for EbA
- In order to achieve long-lasting change, both at the policy level and on the ground, **collaboration across levels** of governance and sectors is crucial (horizontal and vertical cooperation).

- **Quality of EbA governance** is a topic to be explored further

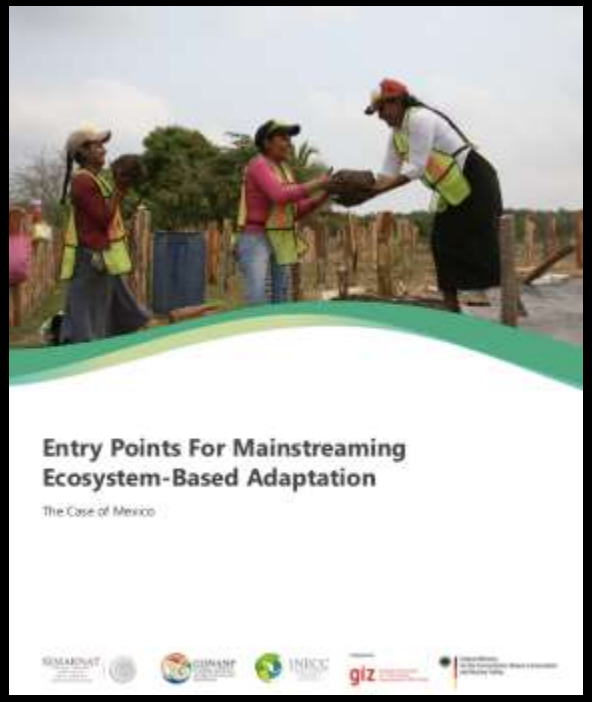
Basic questions to be asked:

- How does cooperation work?
- What are roles and mandates?
- How are decisions taken?
- Who is accountable?
- Is the distribution of costs and benefits done in transparent and fair ways?
- What maintains the interest of the partners in EbA and its further mainstreaming?

South Africa



Mexico



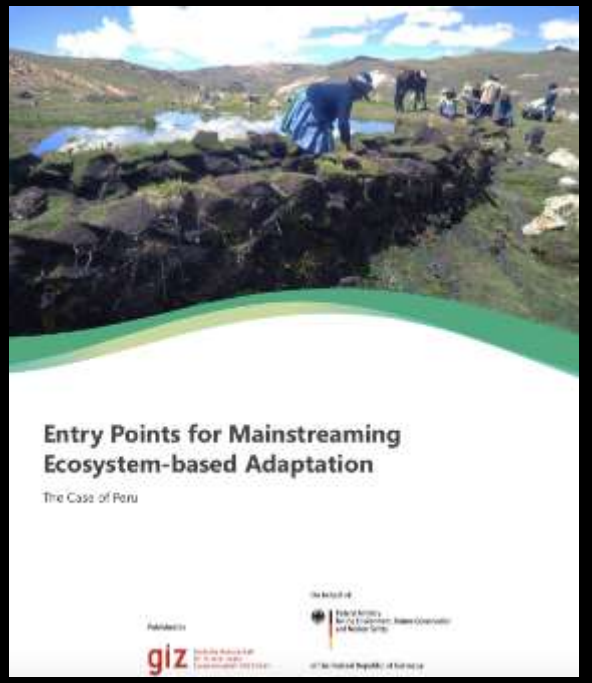
More information available in:

Entry points for EbA mainstreaming

GIZ, 2018-19

Country reports

Philippines



Peru

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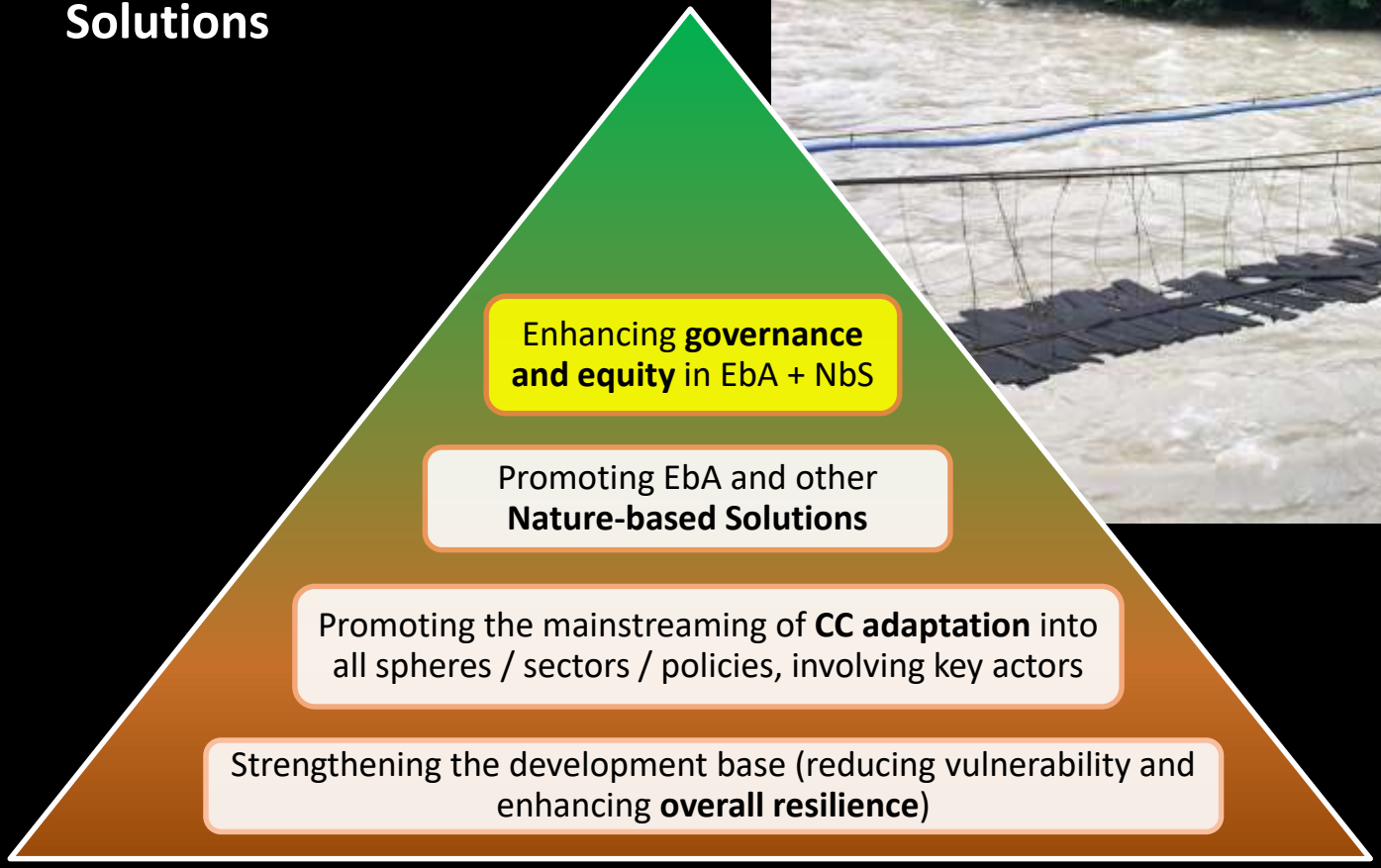
Steps into the future of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Nature-based Solutions

Photo +graph: Th.Amend



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Enabling EbA strategies: policy, legal and institutional aspects

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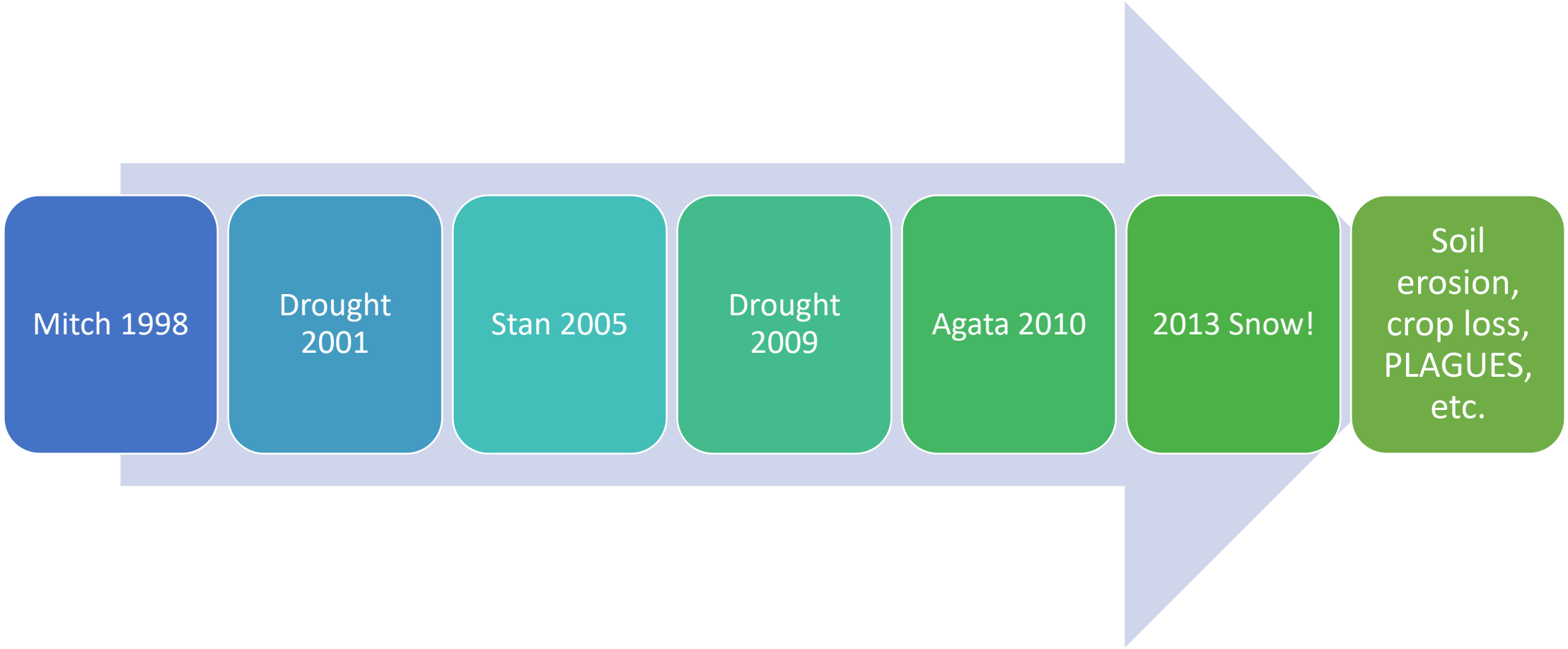
Climate events in Tacaná



Dentroctonus frontails (Pine beetle)


Community dialogues

Forest rehabilitation

Application for forest incentives

Reforestation

Scaling up EbA

Enabling factors

- **Problem identification by different stakeholders and commitment to act**
- **Recognition of EbA benefits for the society (at large)**
- **Legal framework**: Ley de incentivos forestales para poseedores de pequeñas extensiones de tierra de vocación forestal o agroforestal (PINPEP)
- **Institutional setting**:

- COCODES (Community Development Council)
- Forest Office in the Municipality
- El Rosario Forest Commission
- CORNASAM

- **Agreed/regulated processes**:

- Oversight of forest sanitation by INAB; oversight by Municipality of Tacaná
- Transfer of payments from INAB to Council; transparency and accountability from Council to its constituency

- **Funding EbA measures**
- **Capacities built**

EbA Governance

- **Policies, norms**, **institutions** and **processes** that determine how a society exercises power, distributes responsibilities, and takes decisions to:

➢ **protect**, **sustainable manage**, and **restore** ecosystems, as part of an overall strategy to:

- moderate potential harms
- take advantage of the beneficial aspects, or
- resist the negative consequences of climate change.

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EbA Governance: Components

- Policies
- Laws
- Institutions
- Processes

EbA Governance: Components (II)

Policies

- **Establish visions, strategies, plans and guidelines for adaptation**, in a participatory manner.

- **Define guidelines** so that the different sectors identify the climate threats they face, the demand of ecosystem services and natural resources and sector vulnerability to climate change.

- **Determine concrete actions** for ecosystem protection and restoration that address the vulnerabilities identified**. These can later be implemented by communities, the private sector or the state**.

- **Establish criteria and indicators** to monitor and evaluate impact of EbA measures, **the contribution to NAPs, NDCs and ODS**.

- **Guide legal and institutional reforms across sectors for mainstreaming EbA.**

- **Promote the coordination** among government organisms, civil society and private sector efforts to adapt to climate change.

EbA Governance: Components (III)

Laws serve to:

- **Define principles, approaches and safeguards** that should guide policy formulation and implementation (e.g. precautionary principle, EbA)
- **Establish institutions** for the adaptation process (e.g. in charge of gathering information, preparing vulnerability assessments)
- **Distribute competencies, mandates and roles** across sectors and levels
- **Define processes and implementation mechanisms for EbA** (e.g. EIA, SEA, spatial planning)
- **Detail rights and obligations** (e.g. property, healthy environment)
- **Establish dispute settlement mechanisms** and procedures related to natural resources and climate change
- **Define sanctions** for breaching the law and/or for causing environmental damage.
- **Create other enabling conditions** (e.g. research on CC, develop funds)

EbA Governance: Components (IV)

Institutions

- Public:
  - Executive
  - Legislative
  - Judicial

- Private

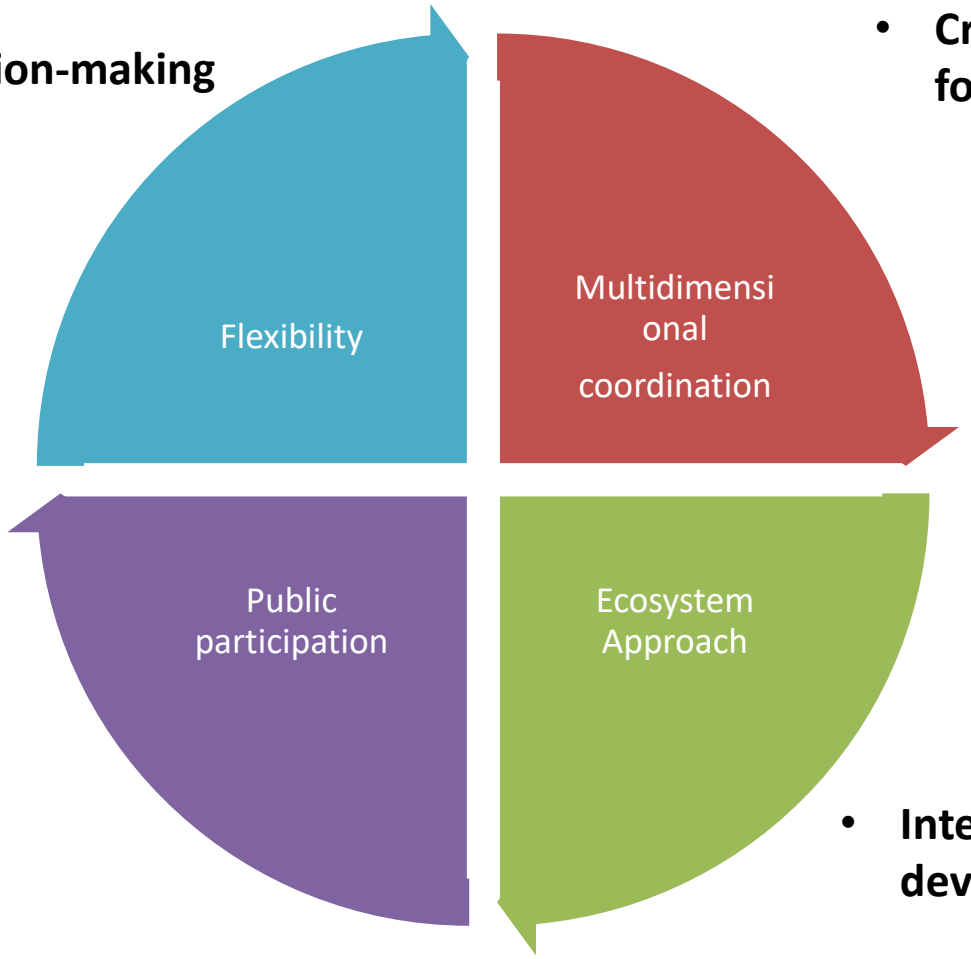
Processes

- Public participation and communication
- Dispute resolution (adjudicative and non-adjudicative)
- Access to information and others.

Governance for EbA: main features

- **Uncertainty management in decision-making**

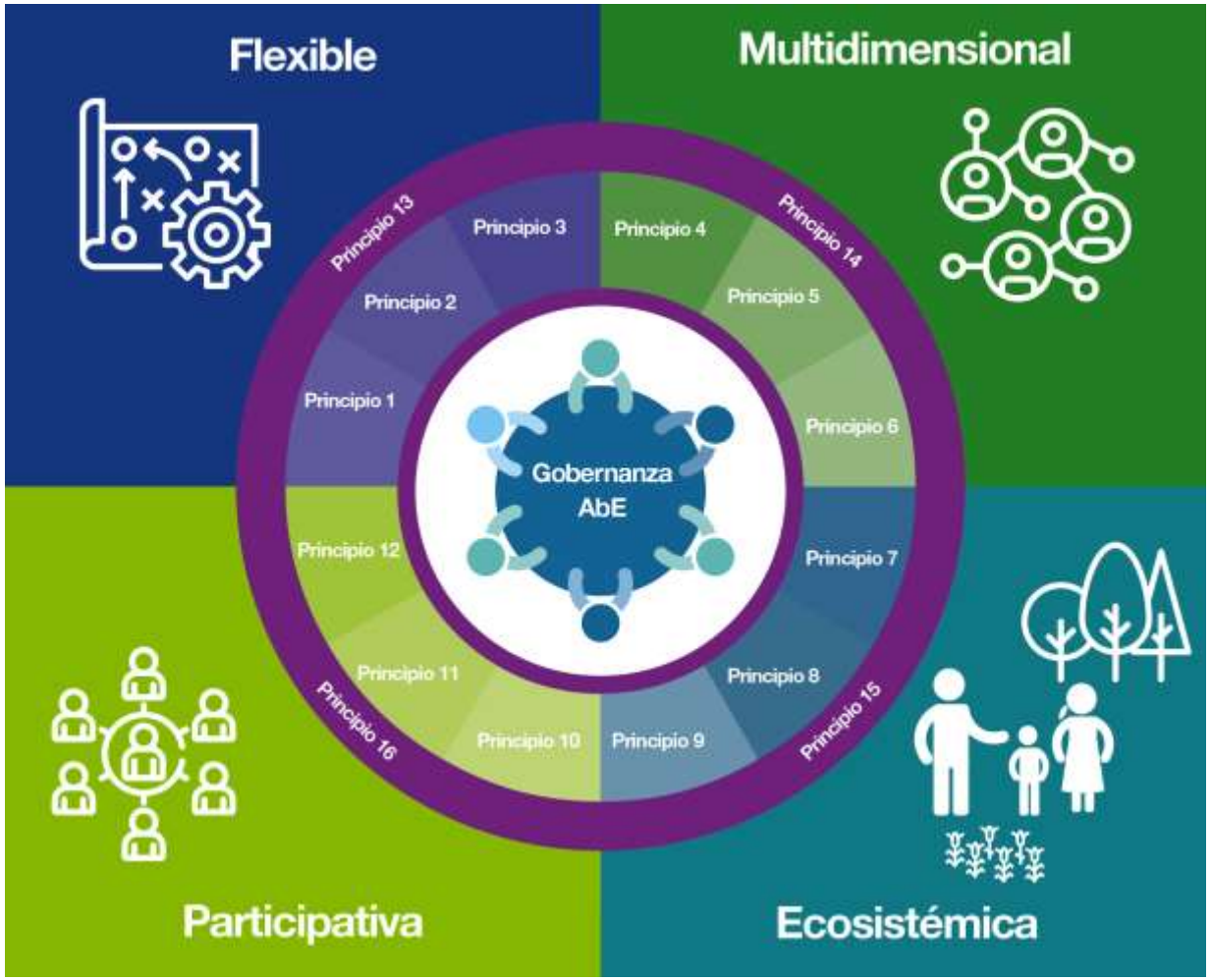
- **Cross-sectoral and multilevel coordination for mainstreaming EbA**



- **Equity and transparency**

- **Integration of EbA in the overall developement and adaptation strategy**

EbA Governance: Principles



16 Principles

1. Monitoring and Evaluation
2. Integration of science and traditional knowledge
3. Innovation
4. Cross-sectoral coordination
5. Multi-level coordination
6. Decentralization
7. Connectivity and Ecosystem services for adaptation
8. DRR
9. Ecosystems' carrying capacities
10. Right to a healthy environment
11. Indigenous peoples' rights
12. Women and vulnerable groups' rights
13. Capacities
14. Finance
15. Environmental law
16. Dispute settlement and rule of law

In summary

- Set of policies, laws, institutions, processes, rights and arrangements (e.g. contracts) to conduct and institutionalize society and ecosystems' iterative process of adjustment to the climate.
- It's main objective is to deliver inclusive decisions to design and implement conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity strategies to manage climate change impacts.
- Without a clear policy, it is difficult to develop a coherent system of laws. Without clear and well defined laws, it is difficult for institutions to know how to operate. Without effective institutions, compliance and enforcement are likely to be lax.
- EbA integration into policies is only a first step for strengthening governance arrangements. Legal and institutional adjustments and enhancement of rule of law may be needed to scale up successful EbA strategies and ensure their sustainability.