

The **6th international EbA Community of Practice Workshop**

**MOVING FORWARD
New Horizons and Synergies for EbA**



KEY INSIGHTS



OVERVIEW

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Dear participants,

Thank you very much for joining us for the 6th international EbA Community of Practice Workshop. We are looking back on a diverse and insightful event and would like to thank you for your valuable contributions and active participation.

These days, in the face of accelerating and increasingly felt consequences of climate change, an active EbA Community is more important than ever to safeguard livelihoods and ecosystems alike, locally as well as globally. It was inspiring to see that we can make international exchange and learning possible in the virtual space, especially considering the still ongoing pandemic.

You will be able to access all recordings of the event and documents in the virtual event space for one month after the event. Afterwards, they will be available on our YouTube channel.

In addition to this, we hereby provide you with an overview of what happened during the workshop days. This document contains summaries of all sessions, information on the market stands and insights from the website.

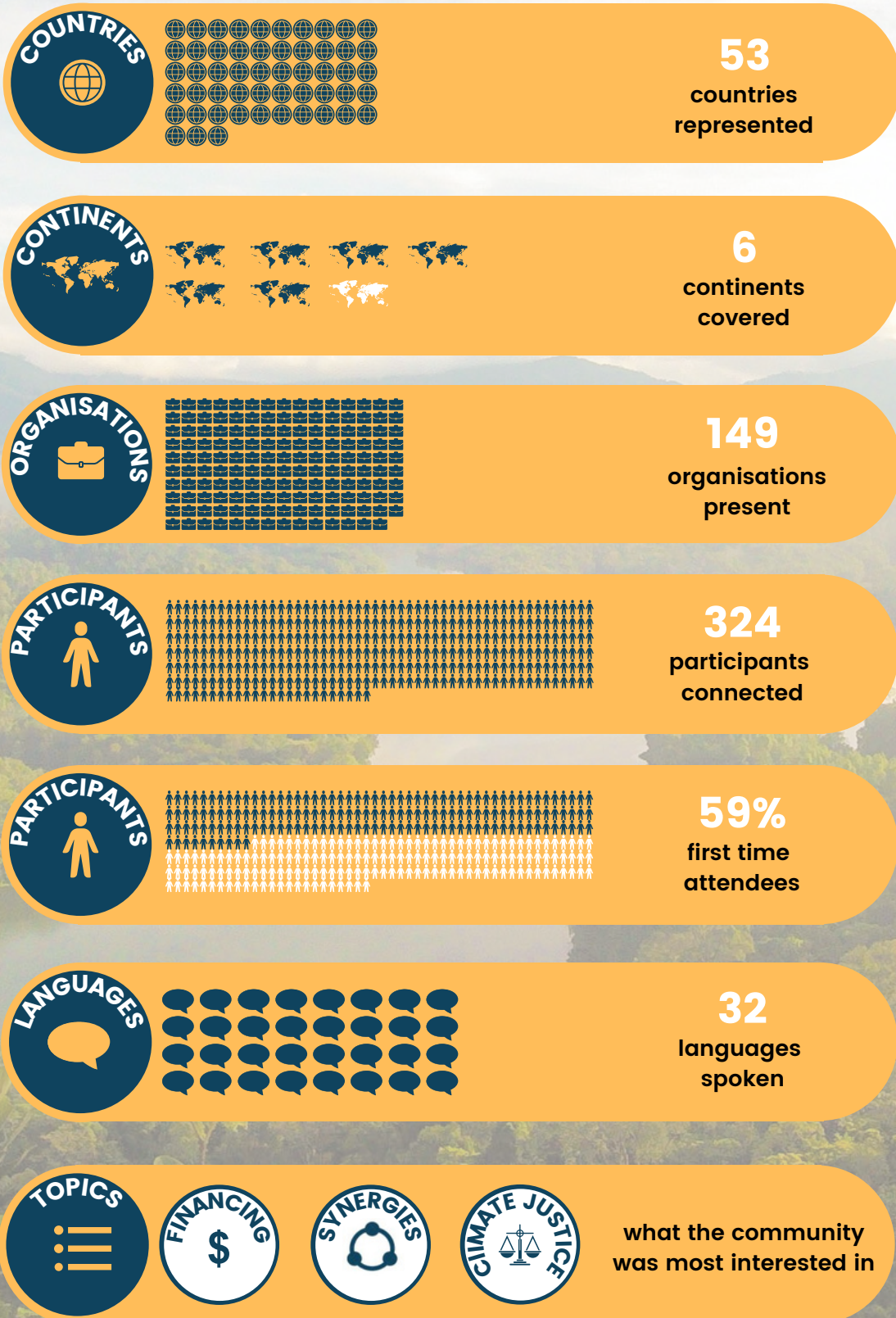
Should it leave you with any open questions, please send an email to eba@giz.de.

We wish you a joyous and informative read and hope that you keep many great memories from the 6th international EbA CoP.

Your Global Project Mainstreaming EbA team



LET'S TALK NUMBERS





LET'S TALK NUMBERS

We were fortunate to welcome more than 300 members of the truly global EbA Community, representing well over a hundred organisations, joining from 53 countries on six continents. Most participants were located in Germany, followed by South Africa, Mexico and Brasil.



Europe

UK
Germany
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
Italy
Netherlands
Russia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

Africa

Cameroon
Gabon
Kenya
Lesotho
Mali
Nigeria
South Africa
Tanzania

Oceania

Fiji
Samoa

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brasil
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Ecuador
Peru
Trinidad & Tobago

North America

Canada
USA
Mexico

Asia

Afghanistan
Cambodia
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Laos
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Phillipines
Thailand
Turkey
Uzbekistan
Vietnam



DAY 1: AGENDA

TIME

TOPIC

FORMAT

15:00
-
15:15

Opening and welcome

Plenary

15:15
-
16:00

Keynotes: Framework conditions for the
future of EbA

Plenary

16:00
-
16:10

Getting to know each other

Plenary

16:10
-
16:15

Breakout sessions briefing

Plenary

BREAK

16:30
-
17:30

1. Getting gender into EbA implementation
2. Ecosystem soil – linking EbA approaches
with soil and land management
3. A how-to guide: PANORAMA – Solutions for
a Healthy Planet

Breakout
Sessions

BREAK

17:45
-
17:55

Marketplace & networking briefing

Plenary

17:55
-
18:40

Networking

Networking Space

18:40
-
19:25

New activities and offers:
1. EbA Support Facility
2. The new EbA e-learning course
3. M&E-seminar series
4. The Global EbA Fund
5. Future needs of the EbA CoP
6. Urban EbA

Marketplace

19:25
-
19:30

Closing of the day

Plenary



DAY 1: OPENING, KEYNOTES

Harald, Lossack – Team Lead Global Project Maintreaming EbA GIZ

"...at the same time, there is a growing understanding of how important it is to align the different agendas of mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity. It was a great achievement that at COP 26 in Glasgow, the parties reinforced the role of adaptation, and the focus of the upcoming COP in Egypt will be adaption, as well..."



Dr. Philipp Behrens – Head of the International Climate Initiative BMUV

"...with a fund of almost one billion \$, the adaption fund continues to be a key instrument in the architecture of international adaptation finance...I think this sends out a very strong signal that the international community is indeed willing to scale up finance on adaptation..."

Elke Steinmetz – Head of Division for International Cooperation on Biodiversity BMUV

"...and this Global Biodiversity Framework will try to interconnect all the aspects that have been in single targets under the Aichi Targets, and the Global Biodiversity Framework will be a much more holistic approach..."



Dr. Martina Greib – Project Director AREPO Consult

"Our recommendations for implementers are: Country programmes shall apply a multi-level and multi-pronged approach, work with different ecosystems in the country, integrate EbA approaches systematically into other sectors, seek cooperation with local/regional/national funds...keep the link to global platform projects and keep a South to South exchange..."



DAY 1: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Getting gender into EbA implementation – Angie Dazé (IISD)

Key concepts:

Gender-responsive approaches promote gender equality by examining and actively addressing gender norms, roles, and inequalities.

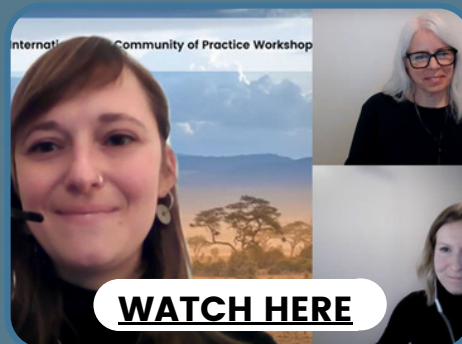
Intersectional approaches recognise that people have multiple identities and account for the historical, social, and political contexts that shape the different forms of discrimination that people face.

A gender-responsive approach to EbA involves:

- Recognition of gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities
- Gender-equitable participation and influence in adaptation decision-making processes
- Gender-equitable access to finance and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation
- **Benefits of a gender-responsive approach:**
 - Increases effectiveness and sustainability
 - Rights-based approaches can achieve synergies with other objectives (food security, reducing gender-based violence, etc.)
 - More inclusive governance
 - Increased equity in benefits from investments in EbA

How to overcome these challenges to a gender-responsive approach:

- Gain a better understanding of how to design and implement gender-responsive EbA in practice; build capacities; include men/powerholders in the process.
- To implement gender-responsive EbA measures, participatory monitoring and evaluation systems (M&E) are required. Who defines the indicators? What defines success?
- When planning EbA measures for a given region, the focus should not solely be on the most relevant and most numerous groups of land users, but also on the most vulnerable groups.
- Track who is benefiting from EbA actions and how, and evaluate unintended effects on particular groups or communities to make adjustments and identify strategies to ensure that benefits from EbA actions are distributed equitably across genders and social groups.
- Apply both quantitative and qualitative methods for M&E.
- Utilise disaggregated data, examining gender and other socio-economic markers (incl. age, disability, ethnicity) for an intersectional approach to EbA.





DAY 1: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Ecosystem soil – linking EbA approaches with soil and land management–

Lieselotte Heinz (GIZ), Waltraud Ederer (GIZ),
Ulrich Kindermann (GIZ)

Key facts:

Only 1/3 of global land surface is suitable for farming, and more than 1/3 of the world's agricultural land is already significantly degraded, affecting 3.2 billion people.



Soils

- Ecosystem functions by soils include production (food), habitat (soil biodiversity), but also regulation (e.g. water cycle)
- Soils are the second biggest carbon sink after oceans, far greater than forests. Soil restoration has the potential to store up to 3 billion t of carbon annually,
- Healthy soils are the foundation of any land-based EbA approach!
- National policies (NDC, NAP) often target soil management implicitly (tackle erosion, desertification, siltation, water conservation,)
- Soil is also a governance issue, clarity is needed who decides what to do

Sustainable Land Management (SLM):

- Land degradation causes possible decline in food production of 25% by 2050
- Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is a global target (SDG 15.3.), a method to monitor land degradation, and should be a process at national level (Avoid > Reduce > Reverse).

Best practices:

- Results: Participatory Watershed Development (WSD) in Madhya Pradesh
 - Increase in crop yield
 - Decrease in seasonal migration
 - Less severe droughts
 - Increase in vegetation land cover
 - Opportunities to engage include the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD), Climate Soil Community of Practice, and WOCAT database



DAY 1: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

A how-to guide: **PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet**

Juanita Schmidhammer (GIZ), Lukas Graf (GIZ)

A main aim of the PANORAMA initiative is to serve as a solutioning approach via two main pillars: documentation and community.



WATCH HERE

Solutions must have thematic relevance, be impactful and replicable and/or scalable.

Snapshot solutions quick and easy way to contribute; can be a draft or a full solution.

Communities:

Are the topical categories in which solutions can be shared. Currently there are nine different themes available to choose from ranging from, Forest Landscape Restoration to Sustainable Urban Development and Resilience, covering conservation as well as sustainable development aspects.

How to write a good solution:

- Include title and summary. Your title should preferably be straight to the point, highlighting name, aim, tool, location/ecosystem, overview of the project, purpose, goals, methods and tools. No bullet points, rather add it on the form of paragraphs.
- Make sure there are not too many tags.
- While writing a solution, one might be tempted to add a large number of tags in a solution (especially in projects with overlapping themes). This is, however, not helpful from a user perspective.
- Include challenges and beneficiaries.
- Add a clear description of communities or groups benefitting from the solution (either bullet points or paragraphs).
- Extras: pictures (showing people, not only landscapes, preferably), other contributors, other organisations, and resources.



DAY 1: MARKETPLACE



Future needs of the EbA CoP



Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for EbA Seminar Series

Aim: Help participants overcome typical challenges linked to M&E for EbA and facilitate learning from each other

Primary audience: Practitioners who design and implement EbA projects

Content: In-depth exploration of topics – tailored to participants' needs – focus areas so far have included:

- How to design a Theory of Change
- Identifying indicators with a focus on results
- Tricky indicator topics: vulnerability/resilience, adaptive capacity, biodiversity
- Linking to existing strategies, plans and programmes
- Finding partners and ensuring continuity

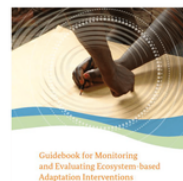
Format & Dates:

- Two-part online series held in June 2021
- New series planned for March / April 2022 (English and Spanish)

Through the EbA Support Facility, we are also offering support on M&E design/review of existing M&E systems of EbA measures to selected applicants

UN environment programme WCMC

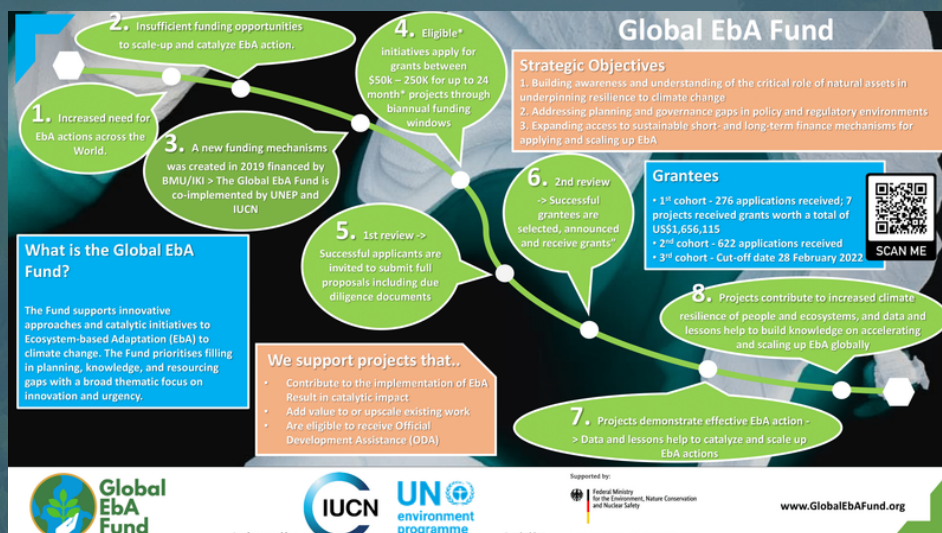
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Guidebook for Monitoring and Evaluating Ecosystem-based Adaptation Interventions



M&E-seminar series



The Global EbA Fund





DAY 1: MARKETPLACE

BACKSTOPPING • GUIDANCE • PROCESS SUPPORT •

The EbA Support Facility

The Global Project Mainstreaming EbA is providing tailored technical and strategic guidance and backstopping to EbA practitioners related to EbA planning, implementation and evaluation processes

Coming up in Spring 2022:

- ❖ Second call for applications for support
- ❖ Additional topics, incl. climate justice

Let us know...

- ...how the EbA Support Facility can assist you in your work
- ...on which (additional) topics you most require support

	Climate Risk Assessment	Do you want to identify effective climate change adaptation strategies with a focus on social-ecological systems?
	Valuation of EbA measures	Do you want to describe, measure and analyze the benefits, costs and impacts arising from the implementation of EbA approaches?
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Do you want to design and implement effective monitoring and evaluation for EbA?

Planning Implementation Evaluation

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IKI INTERNATIONALE KLIMASCHUTZINITIATIVE

The EbA Support Facility

giz

Urban EbA

How to increase climate change resilience in urban surroundings

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Urban EbA

giz

Basics: Introduction to the key elements of EbA

- What is EbA?
- EbA Criteria
- EbA helps people adapt to climate change
- EbA makes active use of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- EbA is part of an overall adaptation strategy

Core: From theory to practice – how to implement EbA

- EbA Mainstreaming Cycle
- Assessing, identifying, and prioritising EbA options
- From theory to practice: implementing EbA
- Keeping track of the progress of EbA implementation: monitoring, evaluation and learning

New e-learning course

Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Working with nature to adapt to climate change

Exploring further: Deep-dives with experts

Required sessions: gender; governance; communications; and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

Optional sessions: urban EbA; EbA in agriculture; EbA and integrated water resource management (IWRM); and EbA and green-gray engineering

6-8 week course that serves to further mainstream EbA

Global audience

Coming in mid-2022

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

FEBA Federal Environment Bureau

IISD International Institute for Sustainable Development

The new EbA e-learning course





DAY 2: AGENDA

TIME

TOPIC

FORMAT

11:00
-
11:55

Welcome to day 2; NbS for adaptation: Key concepts, new developments and priorities for implementation; marketplace briefing

Plenary

11:55
-
12:45

Project presentations

Marketplace

BREAK

13:00
-
13:10

Breakout sessions briefing

Plenary

13:10
-
14:00

1. Synergies between adaptation, biodiversity, and mitigation – examples from NDC, NAP and NBSAP
2. EbA Tools
3. Agroecology as climate adaptation strategy in agroecosystems

Breakout
Sessions

BREAK

14:15
-
15:15

1. EbA in the IKI-interface projects: Working together on implementing and mainstreaming EbA
2. Putting on a Climate Justice lens – how can we ensure just EbA on the ground?
3. EbA in national policies: NDC and NAP

Breakout
Sessions

15:15
-
15:30

Closing of the workshop

Plenary



DAY 2: Opening on Nature-based Solutions



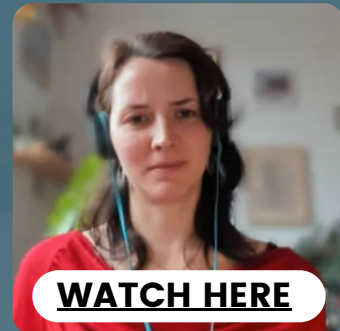
**Veronica Ruiz –
Programme Manager on Eco-DRR
IUCN**

"We really tried to get Nature-based Solutions into the text at the COP26 but it wasn't the case...however, Ecosystem-based approaches are well recognized..., especially EbA..."

WATCH HERE

**Judith Reise –
Researcher Energy & Climate
Öko-Institut e.V.**

"...there is a danger that we overestimate the total mitigation potential of NbS. But also, some potentials might not have even been taken into account. For example the protection of the ocean sediments, but also urban greening..."



WATCH HERE



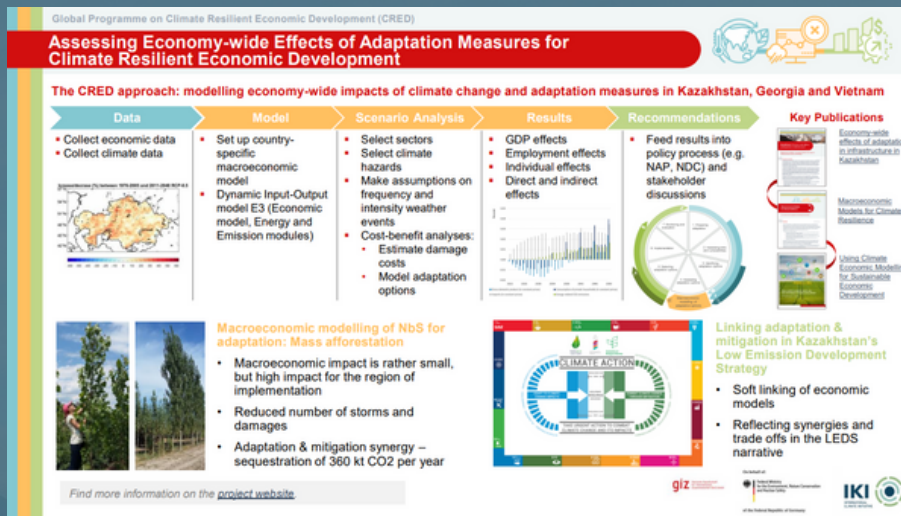
**Mauricio Luna Rodríguez –
Regional Advisor EUROCLIMA+
GIZ**

"...this was very complicated to assess on a policy level, before we came out with a traffic light system in which those commitments that are detrimental to biodiversity get a red light, those where we don't have enough information to assess their impact get an orange light...or if it is clear that this, for example protection of ecosystems, is contributing to biodiversity...then we gave them a green light..."

WATCH HERE



DAY 2: MARKETPLACE



Assessing economy-wide effects of adaptation measures for climate resilient economic development

giz

COMMUNITY AND GENDER-ORIENTED ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION MEASURE: THE MONTE SERRAT CASE, BRAZIL

Main challenges:

- Hill slopes with high risk of landslides
- Model of EbA measure to stabilize areas left by removed families by restoration of native forests, generating co-benefits for the remaining families.
- Families benefitting from affordable better housing
- Use of the abandoned areas for ecotourism, generating income
- Participatory approach with special focus on gender equity
- Model being replicated in other regions in Santos and 8 other cities in the region

- Environmental
- Social
- Economic
- Climate change disaster risk



Community and gender-oriented Ecosystem-based Adaptation measure: The Monte Serrat case, Brazil

giz



ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION TO INCREASE FLOOD RESILIENCE IN THE AMUR RIVER BASIN, RUSSIAN FAR EAST

Amur River basin



Largest river in Northeast Asia
320 terrestrial vertebrate species
130 fish species
Biodiverse wetlands create the Amur Green Belt

Climate change and floods



Floods are the most destructive natural phenomena in the Amur basin
Climate change will probably increase the likelihood of large floods here
Development of adaptation measures is urgent

Grey flood prevention measures and their limitations

Traditional flood management has emphasized flood prevention through grey infrastructure:



Dykes and their limitations
Dykes have been the primary structural protection measure for settlements
Related disconnection of rivers from their floodplains increase risk of high water levels
Effective adaptation to floods should consider ecosystem-based approaches besides grey flood-control infrastructure



Environmental damage caused by dams
Changes in flow regime and sediment load
Habitat fragmentation
Flooding of vast biodiversity areas
Transformation of ecosystem dynamics etc.

New IKI-project on ecosystem-based approaches to flood adaptation: "Ecosystem based Adaptation in the Russian Far East"



Supported by:
German Ministry
for Economic
Affairs and
Climate Protection
and
German Federal
Government



Project goal
Develop and implement flood adaptation measures while preserving ecosystem services and biodiversity

- The project is supported by the International Climate Initiative of the German Government
- It is a part of bilateral environmental cooperation between Russia and Germany
- Implementing partners: WWF-Germany and WWF-Russia
- Project span: 2021–2026

Contacts: Oksana Nikitina, PhD, WWF-Russia, onikitina@wwf.ru Markus Radday, WWF-Germany, markus.radday@wwf.de

Project objectives

- Modelling climate changes in the Amur basin, Russia
- Modelling of projected flood magnitudes and extension due to climate change
- Supporting protected areas within flood-prone territories
- Designing and protecting floodplains that serve as natural flood retention areas
- Developing and implementing measures to adapt economic activities to floods



Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase flood resilience in the Amur River basin



DAY 2: MARKETPLACE



Implementing sustainable land management in four degraded landscapes of South Africa: Lessons for success



Integrated design and planning strategy for flood resilient housing in Nepal



Moving EbA forward through urban legal frameworks.

The city of Salvador is pursuing an ambitious climate action plan (Plano de Ação Climática) that includes both mitigation and adaptation.

The ProAdapta project supports Salvador in incorporating EbA into urban climate legislation, which includes:

The EbA Bill

- Will integrate an already existing Municipal law, including obligations for enforcing public works and public buildings to incorporate a minimum out of a total of 16 EbA solutions presented in the bill.
- Will enforce the use of effective adaptation planning to climate change for building urban climate resilience.
- Intends to scaling up EbA projects across the city.
- Promotes compliance of EbA among public works.

The Green Property Tax (IPTU Verde) rebate

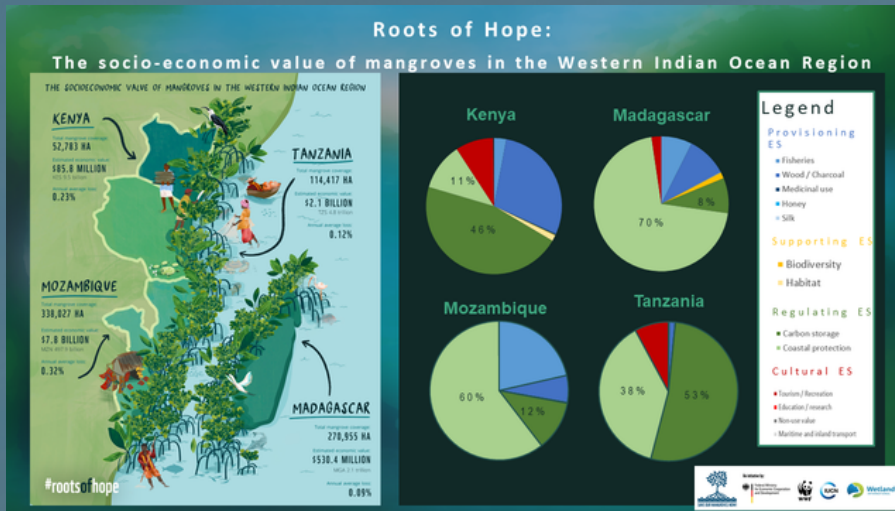
- Includes, in its revised version, a new category of requirements named *Contributions to EbA* which will sum up with seven other categories to determine the amount of property tax rebate acquired.
- Creates awareness of EbA solutions amongst the construction industry.
- Fosters the mainstreaming of EbA solutions into new construction projects.

Moving EbA forward through urban legal frameworks – examples from Salvador, Brazil

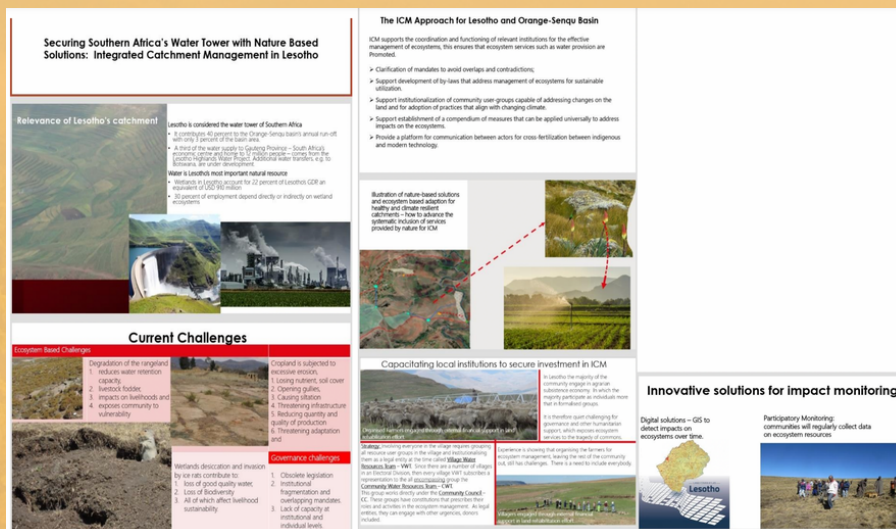




DAY 2: MARKETPLACE



Roots of hope:
The socio-economic
value of
mangroves in
the Western
Indian Ocean



Securing
Southern Africa's
water tower with
Nature-based
Solutions:
Integrated
catchment
management in
Lesotho



Sharing evidence to improve EbA policy & practice



Sharing
evidence to
improve EbA
policy &
practice





DAY 2: MARKETPLACE

ICIMOD

Solutions for resilience
Offering a basket of innovative, mountain-specific, nature-based solutions for a resilient Hindu Kush Himalaya

Authors: Erica Uden, Nand Kishor Agrawal, Sanjeev Bhuchar, Anu Joshi, Suman Bhatt, Pratyasha Sileshi, Barcha Rani Gurung, and Sabina Uprety

The Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH), also known as the "third pole" is the pulse of the planet, provisioning ecosystem services to about 240 million people in the region and 1.65 billion people in the river basins downstream. Climate and other socioeconomic drivers of change have put immense pressure on the fragile but important ecosystems, biodiversity, and livelihoods of the mountain communities. These communities face an array of unique challenges that require a context-specific and tailored basket of solutions to cope, adapt, or even transform. We harness the distinct strengths of the HKH and promote simple, affordable, gender-responsive, and largely nature-based solutions to build socio-ecological resilience. We innovate, pilot, and scale out the solutions by co-designing and co-developing them through our network of partners across the region.

Climate resilience
Focus on energy, water, and farming systems

- Locally made bio-fertilizer and pesticide
- Home garden, poly-house and mulching
- Springfed management
- Renewable energy technologies (solar, biogas)

Socioeconomic resilience
Focus on economic and infrastructure development, gender, institutions

- Green, resilient and inclusive entrepreneurship ecosystem development
- Mentorship and skill development training
- Value chains for niche mountain products
- Knowledge parks as learning hubs

Future resilience
Focus on digital services, financial safety, disaster preparedness

- Web-based, mobile app, and SMS for agro-advisory services
- Local meteorological stations and weather forecasts
- Access to market and financial institutions
- Community-based safety nets
- Forest fire alert system

Solutions in focus

Springfed management
There are an estimated 8 million springs in the Himalaya and over 100 million people depend on them for their drinking, household, and irrigation water needs. Water security is becoming a major issue during the dry months as spring discharge is declining across the Himalayas. Together with our partners, we have developed a six-step protocol for reviving springs.

1. Mapping of springs and springheds
2. Setting up a data-monitoring system
3. Understanding gender, social and governance systems
4. Hydrogeological mapping, conceptual model and identification of recharge area
5. Developing springfed management protocols
6. Monitoring impacts of spring revival

Green, resilient and inclusive entrepreneurship ecosystem development
With socio-economic, environmental and climate change, entrepreneurs and enterprises have to anticipate, absorb, adapt or transform to deal with these changes while also sustainably harnessing natural capital for livelihood and economic prosperity. We support a holistic and system-oriented entrepreneurship ecosystem approach for green, resilient and inclusive development in the HKH.

Enabling policy environment

Practice-based learning

System innovation

Community membership

Business-to-business (b2b) communication

Major activities

- Action research including sustainable financing mechanism
- Pilot and scaling of springfed management practices in Bhutan, India and Nepal
- Capacity building on springfed management
- Contributed to NITI Aayog's Spring Inventory and Revival Strategy for the Indian Himalaya Region (2017)

Major activities

- Collaboration with startup centres (ideation and incubation)
- Mentorship and curriculum development
- Engaging youth and women in business
- Regional cross-learning, exposure visits, and capacity development

Digital services for agro-advisory
We offer customized farm management and agricultural advisory services to farmers and local government agencies through mobile app (Gow Khabli) and web-based platforms

Major activities

- Digitization of information on farmers, their farms and major crops
- Customized agriculture advisory system based on cropping season, input supply, disease and pest management at all crop stages
- Automatic personalized notifications, information on market price and weather forecast
- Overview of investments for crop-specific business plans and cost-benefit analysis

240 million
people in the HKH region

1.65 billion
people in the river basins downstream

RESILIENT MOUNTAIN VILLAGES

Solutions for resilience:
Offering a basket of innovative, mountain-specific, Nature-based Solutions for a resilient Hindu Kush Himalaya





DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Agroecology as climate adaption strategy in agroecosystems –

Dorothee Baum (GIZ), Frieda Mikulcak (GIZ), Harald Lossack (GIZ)

Climate change and agri-food systems:

- Increased temperature and rainfall variability and extreme events affect agricultural production.
- Droughts and rangeland degradation affect pastoral systems, exacerbating crises.
- Shifts in crop suitability and vector ecology affect food security and human health.
- (Agro)biodiversity loss and landscape simplification reduce climate resilience.



Agroecology as a holistic approach:

- Sustainable transformation of agri-food systems towards social-ecological resilience at farm, landscape and society levels
- Based on 10 elements (FAO) and 13 principles (HLPE)
- Emerged as answer to imbalance and challenges to food systems, not specifically as answer to climate change

Agroecology and EbA:

- Reduce social and environmental vulnerabilities
- Generate societal benefits in the context of CC adaptation
- Restore, maintain or improve ecosystem health
- Promote multi-sectoral approaches and flexible management
- Operate at multiple geographical scales and policy levels
- Integrate science and local knowledge
- Embrace participation, equity, and gender
- ▶ Linking agroecology and EbA through governance and financing

Best Practice example from Mexico:

- Goals
 - Economic analysis of ecosystem services and biodiversity in agriculture
 - Promoting intersectoral coordination and governance
 - Capacity building
 - Integration of biodiversity in the field
 - Communication and dissemination
- Achievements
 - Various ecologically sound products from mezcal to cocoa
 - Publications
 - M&E
 - Fostering market linkages, certification and financing
 - Training change agents
 - Facilitating governance and public policy processes
 - Strengthening agri-food systems transformation networks



DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Synergies between adaptation, biodiversity and mitigation: examples from NDC, NAP and NBSAP–

Dr. Thora Amend (Conservation & Development),
Mathias Bertram (GIZ)



Works in progress:

- “Promoting synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation through the NAP and NBSAP” – Thematic Paper under the Nairobi Work Programme (UNFCCC)
 - Objective: Explore the synergies between the UNFCCC climate change adaptation and CBD biodiversity conservation at the national level
 - Particular focus on the NAP and NBSAP processes
 - Highlights practical entry points and lessons learned from case study
 - Build on existing guidances, e.g. UNEP Guidelines for Integrating EbA into NAPs, CBD EbA guidelines, NAP Global Network analysis on EbA in NAPs

- “Linking updated NDC with the Global Biodiversity Framework: Examples for action” – Global Project on Mainstreaming EbA
 - Objective: Building on NWP policy brief, going deeper into 3 sectors: water, agriculture, cities
 - Builds on NDC update process, build bridges to GBF and upcoming NBSAP update process
 - EbA can catalyse triple wins, creating benefit for mitigation, adaptation to climate change, and biodiversity conservation

- Both publications available soon, by EbA Knowledge Day latest!
- Discussion needs to continue once new Global Biodiversity Framework is adopted.



DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Tools, Tools, Tools – navigating the many EbA tools –

Tânia Salvaterra (UNEP-WCMC), Paul Schuhmacher (GIZ), Sylvia Wicander (GIZ)

The EbA Tools Navigator:

- Open source online searchable database with over 240 available tools
- Developed through a collaboration between UNEP-WCMC, IIED, IUCN, FEBA and GIZ



How can it be useful:

- By helping planners and practitioners easily find the tools/methods available and most suitable for them, all in the same place
- Members of the community can submit tools and share their experiences of using tools

Some key figures about the EbA Tools Navigator:

- Contains tools that cover most stages of EbA (from planning, to assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and mainstreaming)
- Most tools are also applicable to various scales (from local, municipal, to national and regional scales) and can be used by a range of users, including project planners/managers, as well as policy makers
- Most tools are open access, and can be applied to a range of ecosystems and contexts

Spotlight-lessons from Central Asia:

- Look at what is out there in terms of available tools and methods and if necessary adapt them to your needs
- Apply the method/tool with your local partners in a participatory way so the knowledge stays with them and their capacity in applying EbA is built up
- To support local-level project work in high-mountain region in Central Asia, adapted existing guidance on Conservation Standards to the context of EbA
- To support project activities at national level, applied existing Climate Risk Assessment for Ecosystem-based Adaptation



DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

EbA in national policies: NDC and NAP

Mauricia Luna Rodriguez (GIZ), Michelle Peña Nelz (IKI), Anika Terton (IISD)

Note: There is no recording on this session, as lessons learnt on the NDC update process are interim results of an ongoing analysis, i.e. not public yet.



NbS approaches in the updated NDCs of Latin America:

- Updated NDC of 13 countries in LAC have been screened NbS approaches that contribute to Ecosystem-based Mitigation (EbM), Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), and/or Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR).
- The classification of NbS approaches in NDC looks at
 - Linkages with international conventions, e.g. SDG
 - Contribution to climate actions
 - Development sectors
 - Enabling conditions for NbS
 - Actions on the ground
 - Ecosystems
 - Net biodiversity gains
 - Reference to vulnerable groups.

Findings include:

- There are more linkages of NDC approaches to adaptation than to mitigation action, and many linkages to enabling conditions.
- NbS approaches can be found for multiple sectors, and for many ecosystems, not only forests.
- Several NDCs create a linkage between vulnerable groups and nature, but most do not provide further details on this.

EbA in NAP:

- NAPs present a strategic opportunity to raise the profile of EbA.
- NAPs provide a political framework, and potentially financial resources, for implementation and scale of EbA.
- EbA cannot be sustainable unless it is integrated in long-term planning processes and part of a larger adaptation plan.
- Countries can amplify EbA through NAP processes by
 - Linking NAP and NBSAP processes.
 - Illustrating interlinkages between ecosystems, climate change, biodiversity and people's livelihoods.
 - A holistic approach engaging multiple levels of government and different sectors on EbA.
- Guidance notes and case studies on Timor Leste and Fiji are available at NAP Global Network.



DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

EbA in the IKI-interface projects: Working together on implementing and mainstreaming EbA

Wendy Atieno (IUCN), Harald Lossack (GIZ), Luise Richter (GIZ), Alexa Brown Robinson (GIZ)

Financing and upscaling EbA:

- Access to finance for EbA is one of the major challenges for upscaling the approach
- Only 5% of global climate finance flows on adaptation (US\$ 30B)
- Out of this, 1.4% are for NbS for climate adaptation
- Reasons for this are
 - Definitional challenges
 - Accounting issues and confidentiality
 - Lack of universally accepted impact metrics
- However, various financing mechanisms exist; in addition to bilateral financing opportunities provided by countries, some of these are
 - The [Global EbA Fund](#)
 - The [Adaptation Fund](#)
 - The [Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility](#)
 - The [Caribbean Biodiversity Fund](#)
 - The [Nature+ Accelerator Fund](#)
 - The [Subnational Climate Finance initiative](#)



Case example: Supporting EbA implementation through access to finance for local government in South Africa:

- The biggest constraints to implementing EbA are capacity and resources. In order for national policy to be implemented effectively, local government needs to be able to implement. The South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) supports local government by co-developing concept notes for funding that can then be taken up by the local government.
- In 2019, a list of priority areas was developed based on a priority mapping exercise to implement EbA based on the potential for EbA success and need.
- In 2021, the top 14 municipalities were ranked according to their vulnerability to climate change impacts and disaster risk. A round of consultations with relevant stakeholders supported verification of the data, methods and recommendations as well as began the process of sensitizing the local stakeholders of the intention to hand over concept notes. Lastly, a set of concept notes were developed for each municipality.

Capacity Development: The EbA e-learning course:

- Course jointly developed by GIZ, IUCN and IISD, with funding from IKI and Global Affairs Canada
- Training on planning and implementing an EbA project on the ground and on policy-level
- Time: approximately 6–8 weeks, (mostly) self-paced
- Diverse target audience, slight focus on (to-be) EbA practitioners, various levels of knowledge and experience
- Five core units on hands-on project planning and implementation
- Mandatory deep dives on cross-cutting topics such as gender or governance
- Optional deep dives on cross-sectoral integration of EbA (mainstreaming)
- Case examples provided by case givers, diverse quizzes and readings at the end of each unit
- Will be published on edX online learning
- Will be available in English and longer term also in French and Spanish
- Will come out in summer 2022



DAY 2: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Putting on a Climate Justice lens – how can we ensure just EbA on the ground?–

Dr. Maria Kaufmann (Radboud University), Elisabeth Thippawong (WWF)

Climate justice concepts:

- Multilevel perspective, cosmopolitan perspective (global north / south), temporal dimension
- Recognition, procedural and distributive justice
- Recognition as precondition for other two
- Linked to values and perception of nature, perception of needs and benefits (authorities vs community)
- Disconnect between local governance structures and the community/users

Procedural:

Importance of communication and accessibility. Who is included in stakeholder participation and what are the benefits of including more vs less people? Within communities there are power dynamics, with representatives not necessarily representing the whole community. Marginalized members may be further marginalized. Greater participation is resource-intensive and does not necessarily lead to better outcomes. Effectiveness is context-dependent and method-dependent.

Influence:

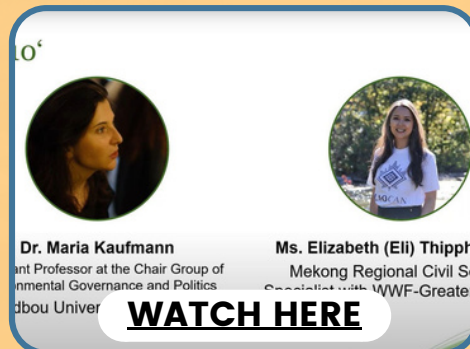
Higher levels are not necessarily better, depends on context and culture. Importance of effective grievance mechanisms

Distributive justice:

- Who is being disadvantaged by NbS projects? Who are the most vulnerable? What is the best way to decide?
- Introducing a civil society lens – critical to work with local community who understand local contexts. Unlearning sometimes necessary for better understanding
- Importance of establishing trust and rapport with local communities over time. Challenges can come up in relation between donors/funding and communities.

Questions:

- Well-meaning assumptions based on stereotypes and misunderstandings can end up depriving marginalized groups of opportunities
- Indigenous knowledge and power of women relating to community values, any problems with land tenure and security, and what were solutions? Mix between customary law and mandated law leading to inequality – need for formal notarizations can lead to injustice where it formerly may not have been present. Importance of Free Prior and Informed Consent – right to withdraw consent and say no
- Useful to learn from other topics and human rights-based approaches when working with EbA and NbS. Role of women and other marginalized groups can make a big difference on effects of interventions.
- Re concept of climate justice: Is it a repackaged term or is it something new? The climate justice concept is rooted in environmental justice and has been established for a while. It is now gaining more attention, as society is being more vocal about injustices. I.e. the social movement is becoming stronger globally.





THE EBA COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

About:

The international EbA Community of Practice was founded by the Global Project Mainstreaming EbA in 2015.

Target group and members:

National governments, international organisations, civil society and research institutions

Objective:

Joint development of harmonised approaches, evidence-based lessons learned & best practices to strengthen EbA in planning and decision-making processes

Topics:

- Tools and methods for mainstreaming EbA
- Entry points for EbA mainstreaming in planning and decision-making processes
- Vulnerability and climate risk assessments
- Evidence on the effectiveness of EbA measures
- Strategic communication of EbA benefits
- Financing options and instruments to formulate, implement and sustain EbA measures
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for EbA
- Enabling structures for EbA governance
- New perspectives and synergies



THE EBA COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Knowledge & exchange formats:



Publications on a broad range of EbA topics and the outcomes of joint work of the Community of Practice are documented and published on [Adaptation Community](#).



Best practices for implementing EbA can be found on [PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet](#)



The annual international EbA CoP Workshop has taken place 6 times already, with 324 participants from 53 countries this year alone.



Webinars on a variety of topics from climate risk assessment to M&E can be found on [Adaptation Community](#).

New horizons and synergies:

In line with its title, this year's workshop has shown us a plethora of opportunities to create synergies in the context of EbA, be it in the field of gender, national policies or capacity building and learning.

In the future, EbA will be an important component of an ecologically and socially sound transformation amid mounting pressure on already vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

A well-connected EbA community is key to strengthening the topic's role in this transformation.



BEFORE YOU LEAVE

Looking back at the event, you might still think about the people you have met, the things you have learned, and other new impressions you have gained.

Luckily, you can always go back to your interactive CoP event website! It will be available until the end of February 2022.

There, you can still connect with people through matchmaking or find their email contact. You can also still post onto the Media Wall so that others can enjoy your recommendations.

The Powerpoint presentations from the workshop sessions and further documents are available in each agenda point.

Some of the recordings will also be available on the EbA CoP YouTube channel after the event website goes offline – however, this is only a selection, so we recommend accessing all recordings through the event website.

Finally, if you haven't joined our EbA Community of Practice mailing list yet, you can do so by sending an email to luise-katharina.richter@giz.de or eba@giz.de. We will keep you informed about publications, webinars and upcoming CoP events.

The EbA team wishes you all the best and looks forward to welcoming you on board again later this year!

