Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into development planning

Training session, 14-15 December 2017 at FAO in Rome

Photo documentation

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

The Mountain Institute

IUCN

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

1. Check-in
Getting to know each other, objective, methodology

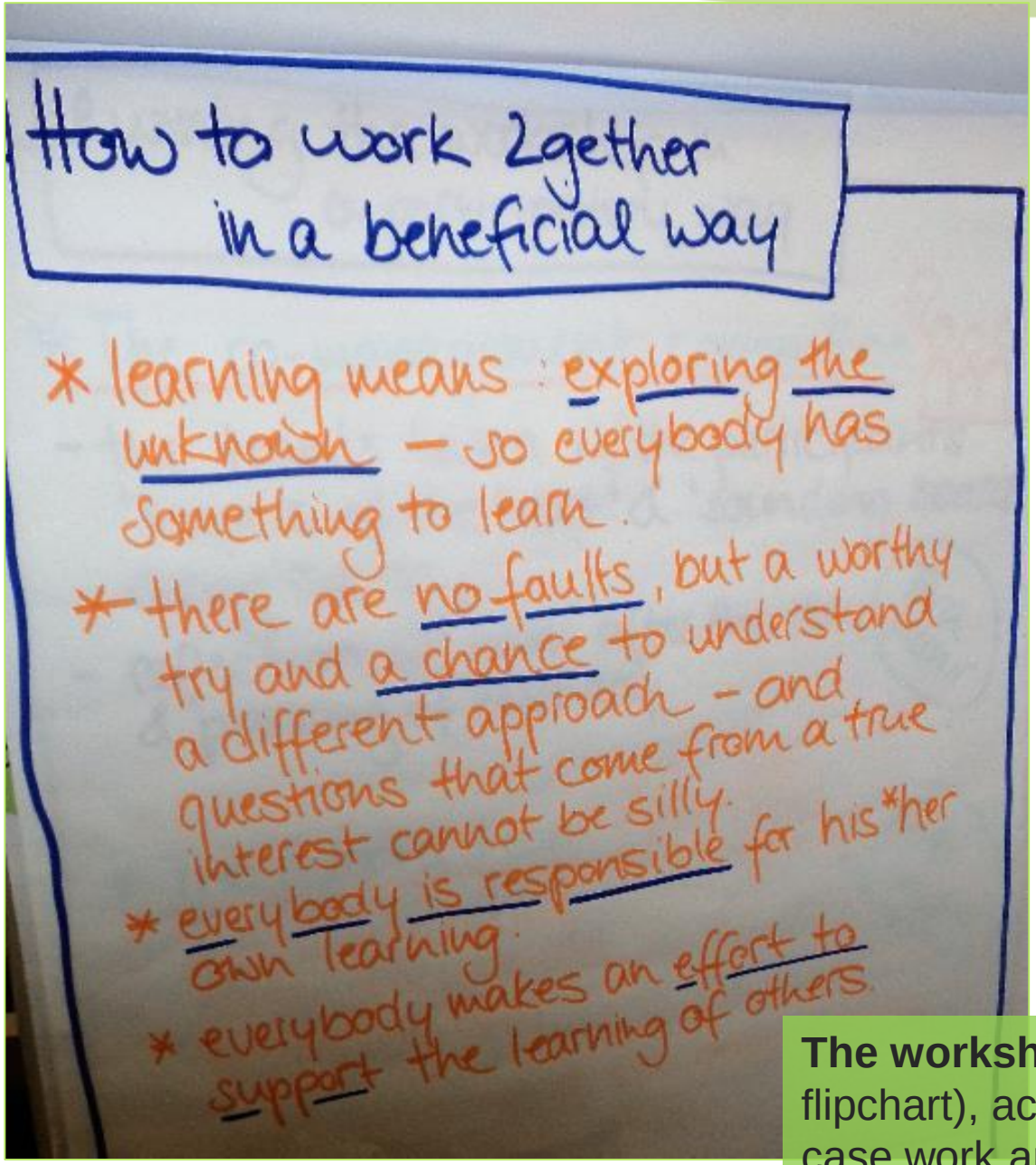
Check-in: Getting to know each other, objective, methodology

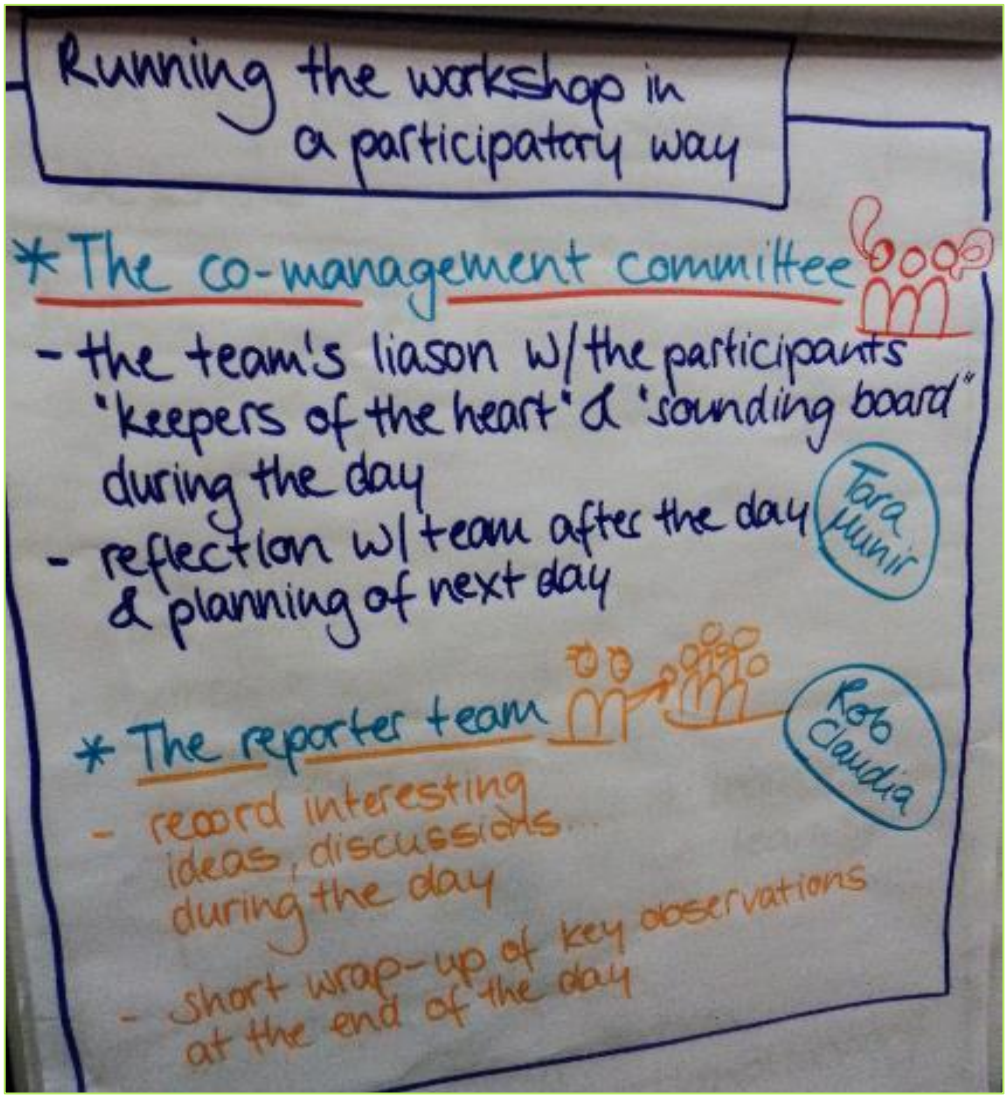
	Thurs. 14.12.	Fri. 15.12.
08:30	Registration & getting to know each other	Recap day 1
	Introduction	Step 3: Identify (ecosystem-based) adaptation options
	Coffee break	
	EbA - a topic at the intersection of climate change and biodiversity conservation	Step 4: Prioritize of adaptation options *In parallel:* Institutional analysis
12:30	*Lunch break*	
	EbA in a mountain context	Evaluation & next steps
	EbA as a mainstreaming issue – Step 1: Apply a climate lense	***End of workshop***
	Coffee break	
	Step 2: Climate risk assements	
17:30	***End of day 1***	

To ensure a tailor-made format, the programm was adapted according to participants responses indicated on the application form. **The new learning objective and agenda .**

Getting to know each other

- World map: Where you come from?
- Ranking of your experience in EbA
- Your thematic focus at work
- How your work connects to mountain ecosystems





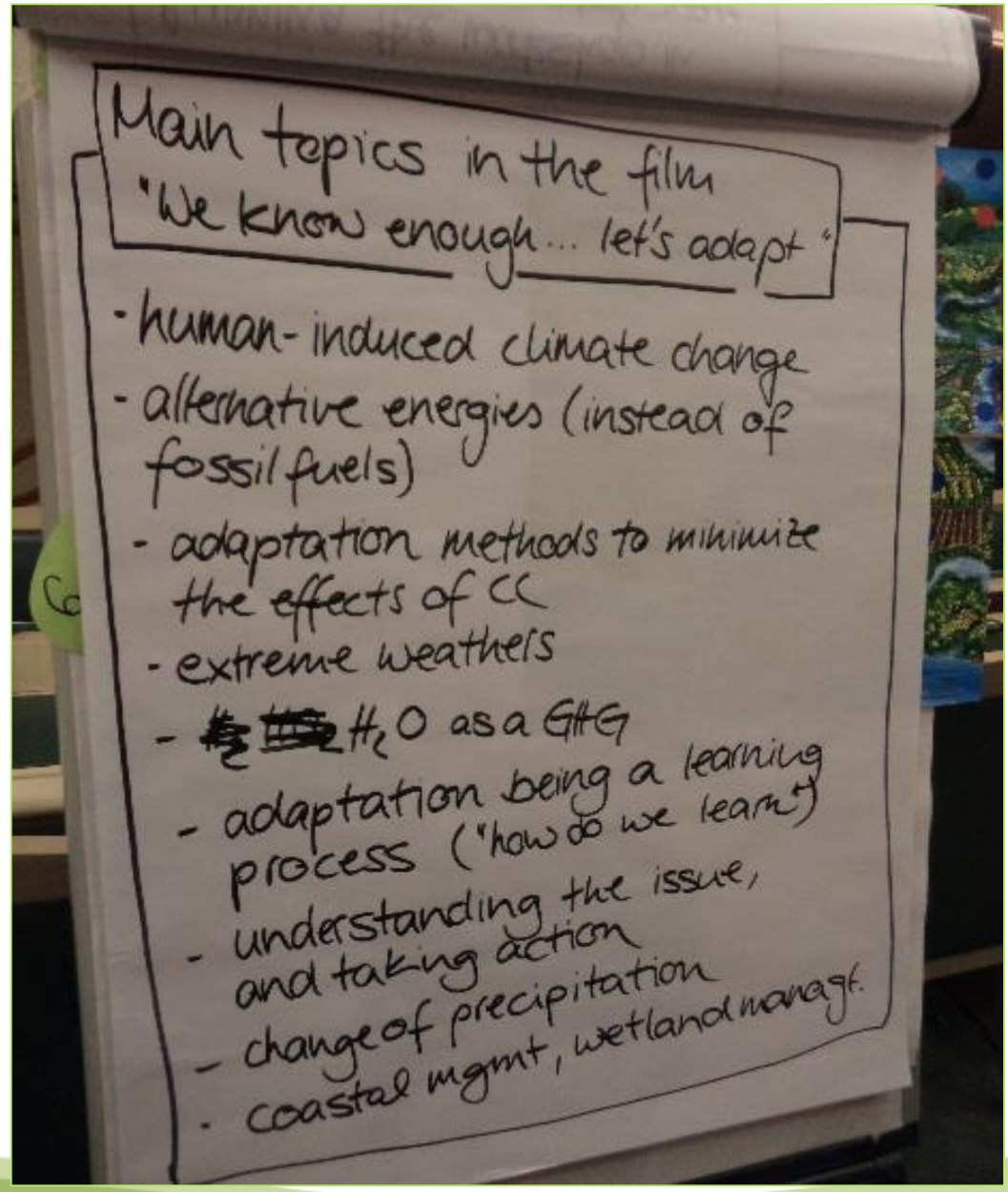
The workshop methodology comprises inputs (video, PPT, flipchart), action learning, facilitated discussions, expert interview, case work and guided reflection.

2. Thematic introduction

Climate change and adaptation to CC

(1) Video provides orientation about mitigation and adaptation opportunities (available in several languages on www.adaptationcommunity.net).

(2) Discussion on key topics from the film, and clarifying of what will be discussed further in this workshop



Biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services

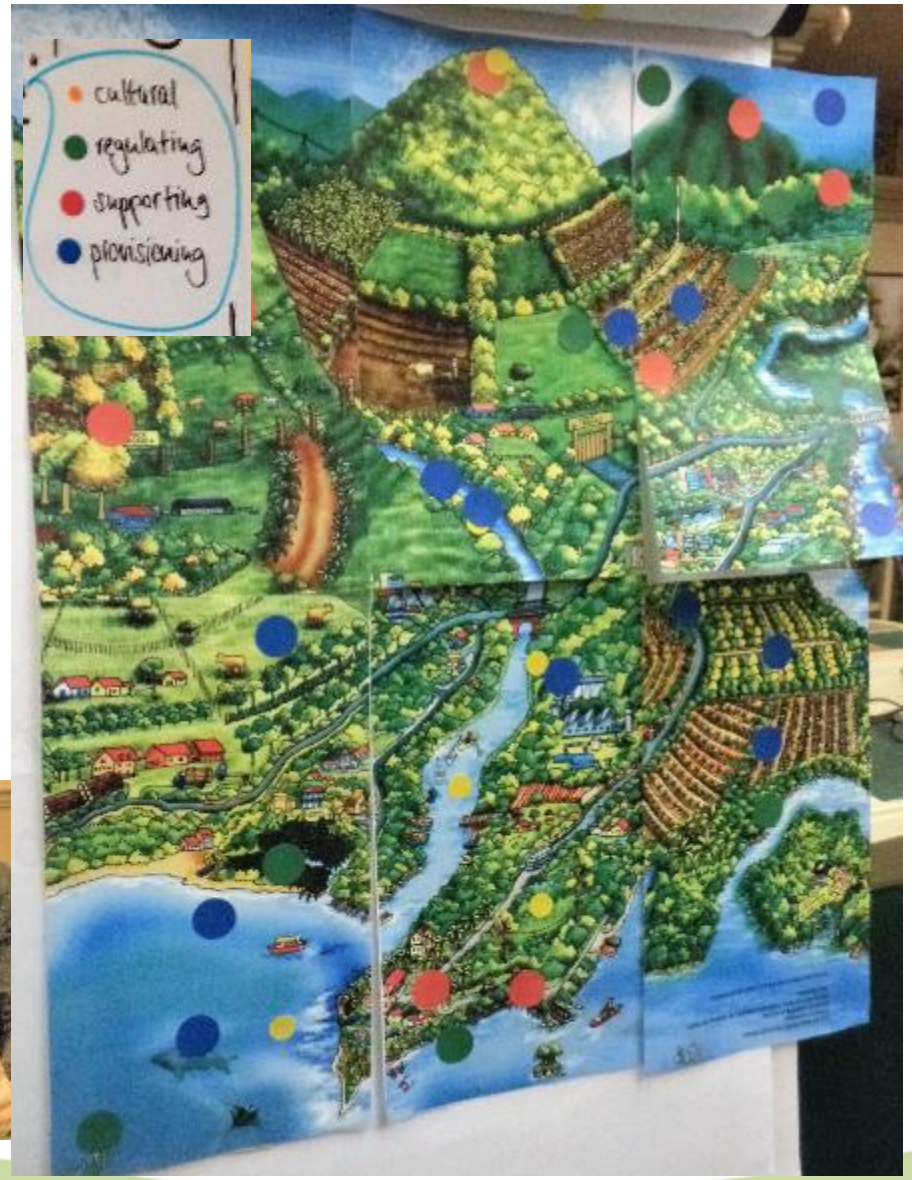
(3) Input presentation on key terms and concepts (see separate file)

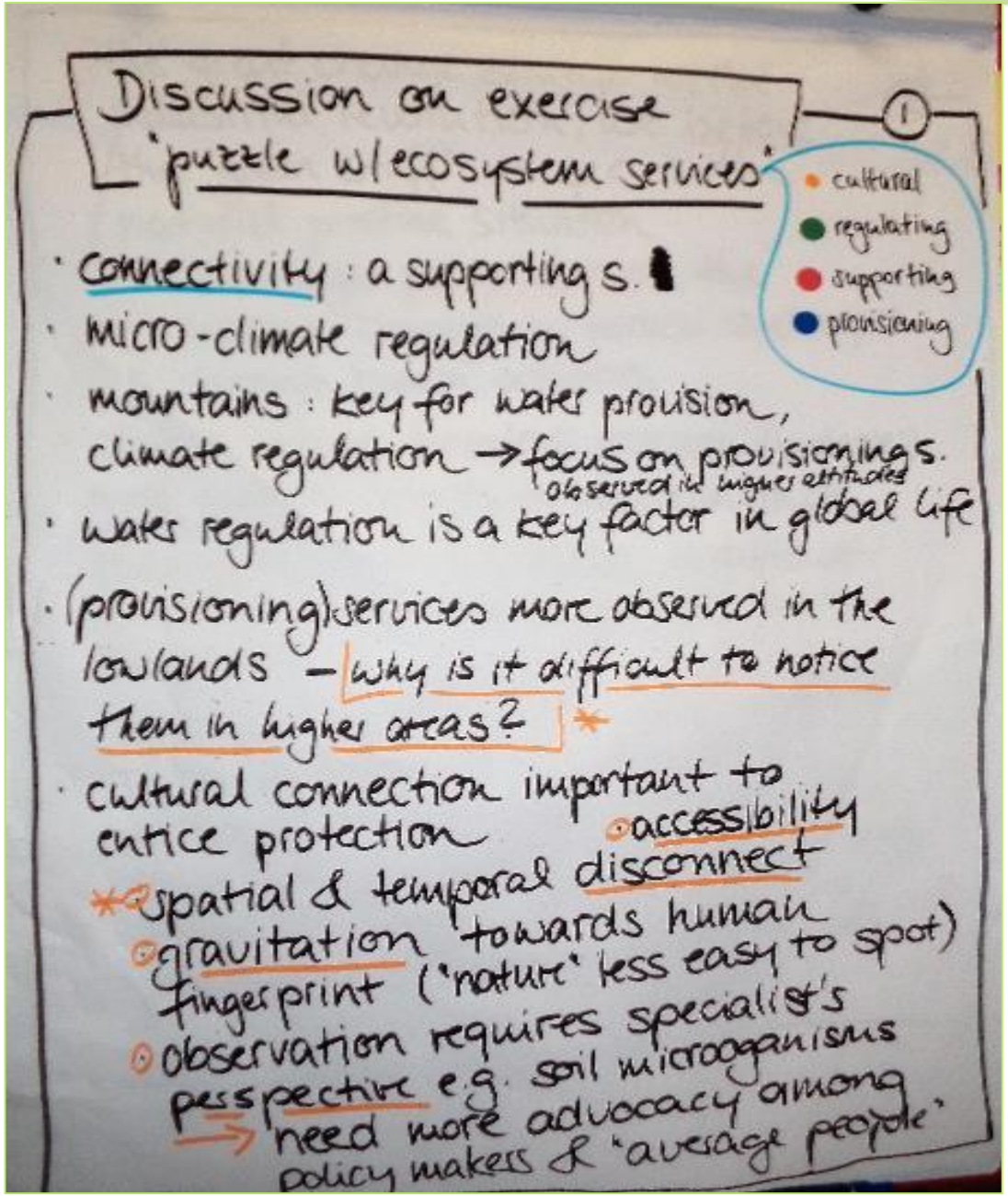
(4) Interactive exercise on retrieving ecosystem services in a landscape

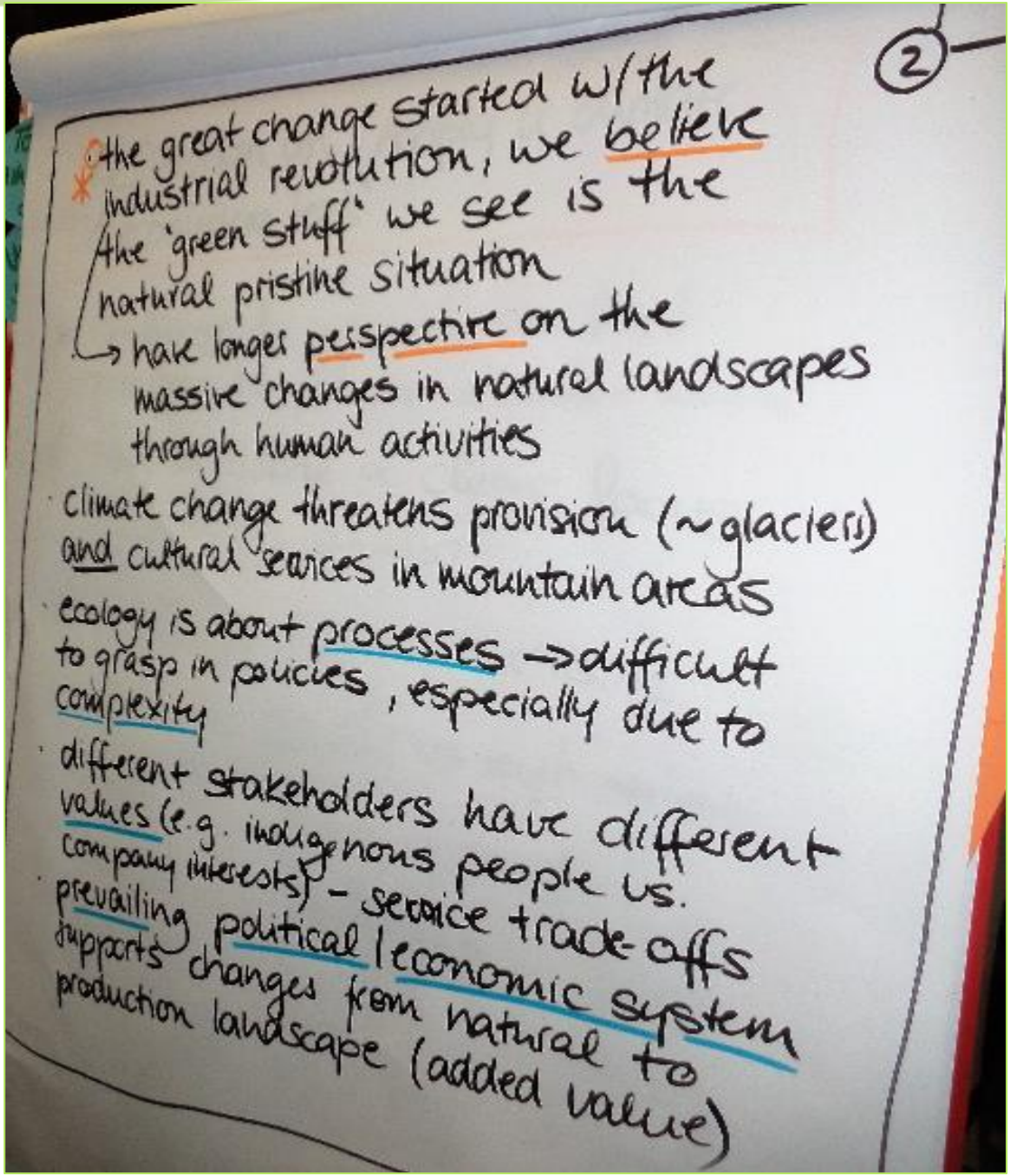
(5) Reflection (see next page)








Discussion on exercise
'puzzle w/ ecosystem services'
1
cultural
regulating
supporting
provisioning
• connectivity : a supporting s.
• micro-climate regulation
• mountains : key for water provision, climate regulation → focus on provisioning s. observed in higher altitudes
• water regulation is a key factor in global life
• (provisioning) services more observed in the lowlands – why is it difficult to notice them in higher areas?
• cultural connection important to entice protection
spatial & temporal disconnect
gravitation towards human fingerprint ('nature' less easy to spot)
accessibility
observation requires specialist's perspective e.g. soil microorganisms
need more advocacy among policy makers & 'average people'


2
the great change started w/ the industrial revolution, we believe the 'green stuff' we see is the natural pristine situation
→ have longer perspective on the massive changes in natural landscapes through human activities
• climate change threatens provision (~glaciers) and cultural services in mountain areas
• ecology is about processes → difficult to grasp in policies, especially due to complexity
• different stakeholders have different values (e.g. indigenous people vs. company interests) - service trade-offs
prevailing political/economic system supports changes from natural to production landscape (added value)

Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change

(6) Presentation of key definitions and examples (see separate file)

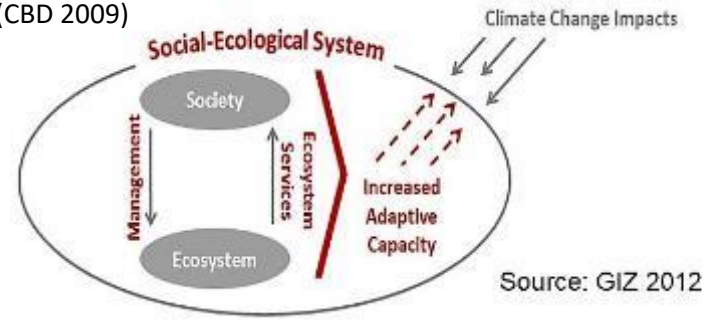
The concept of EbA

"**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)

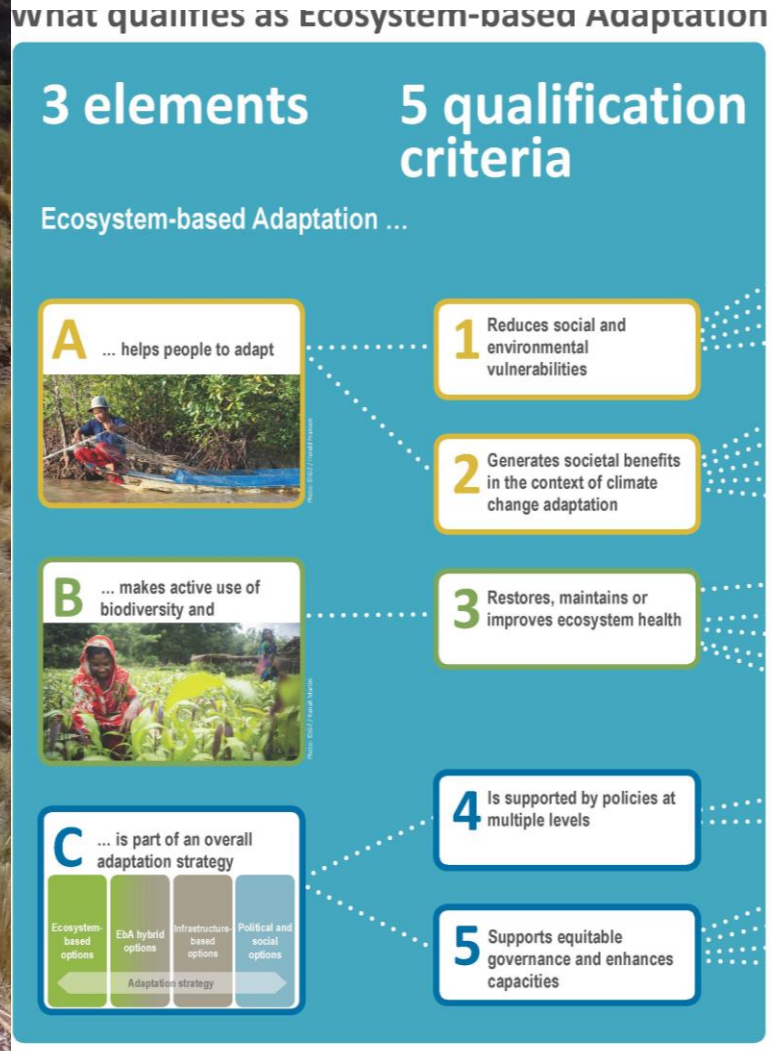


Source: GIZ 2012

Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in the context of an overall adaptation strategy

Literature recommendation on EbA effectiveness (FEBA 2017)

available on
www.adaptationcommunity.net

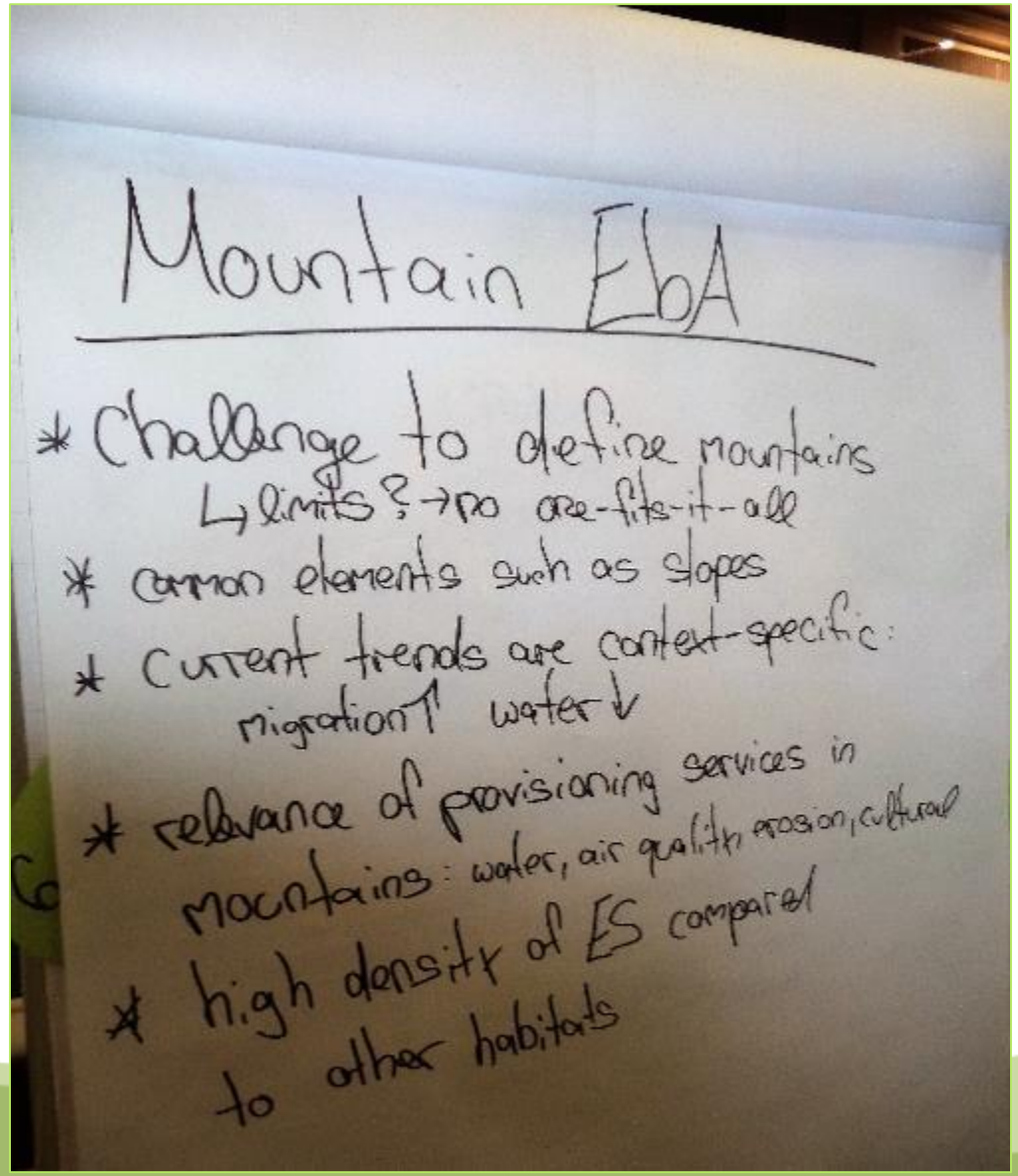


20 Quality standards (only 5 illustrated here as examples)

	Quality standards	Continuum of EbA quality				Example indicators
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	1.1 Use of climate information	Very strong Yes, short-, 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 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5	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 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5	3.1 Appropriate scale of management	Very strong Land/seascape scale or larger	Strong	Weak	Very weak Small scale	• Size of the area (e.g. in ha) under management
4.1 4.2	4.2 Multi-actor & multi-sector engagement (communities, civil society, private sector)	Very high with different actors/sectors	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
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	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

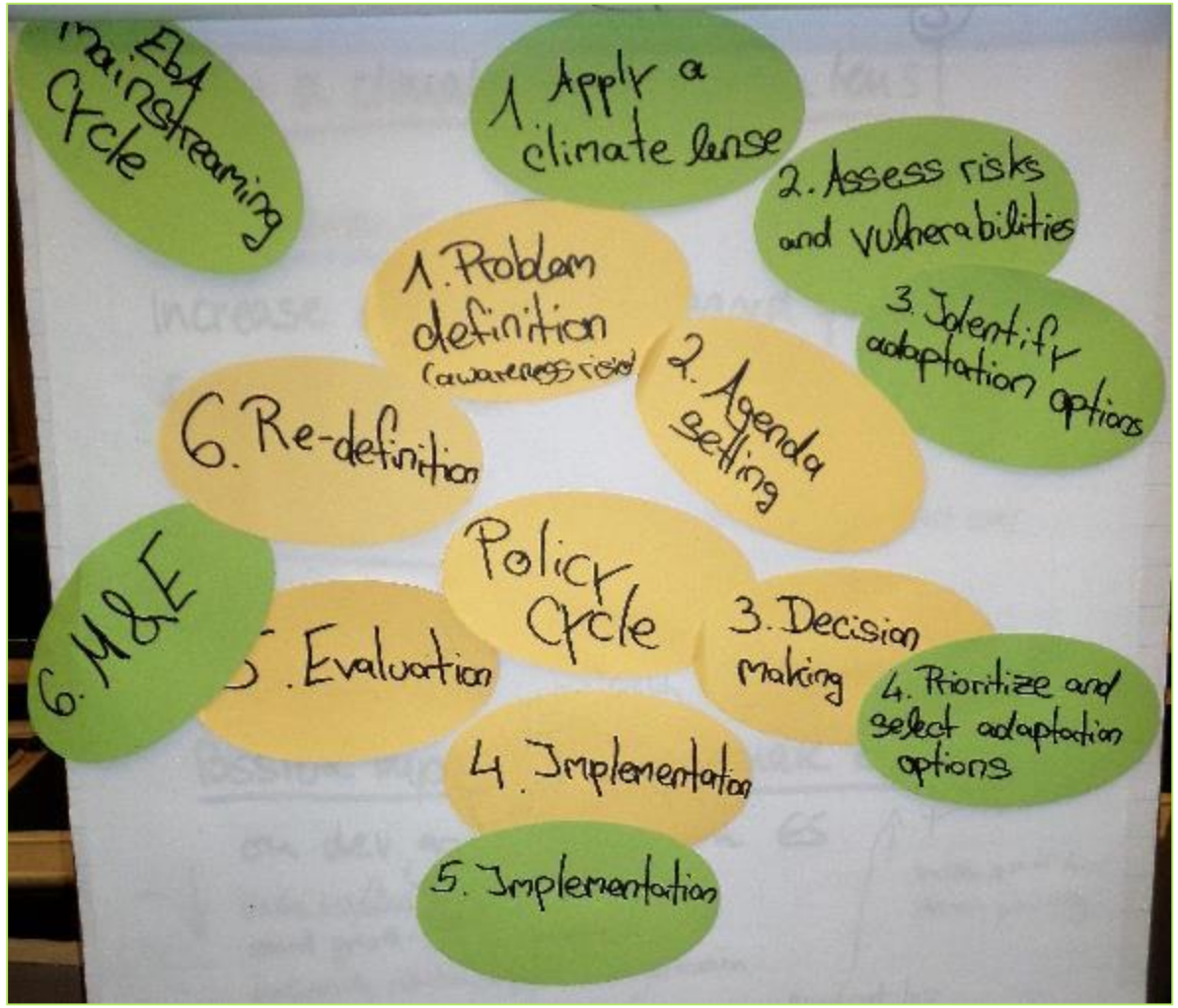
The mountain context

(7) Interview with
Erin Gleeson,
The Mountain Institute
on specific challenges of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in mountain areas

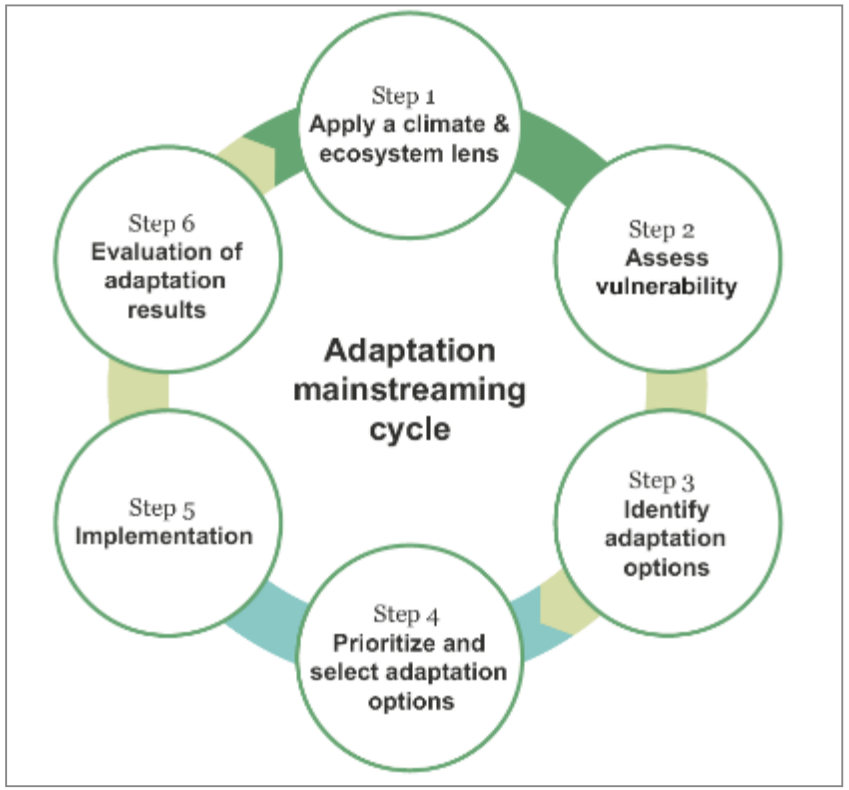


3. Mainstreaming (Ecosystem-based) adaptation

Finding entry points



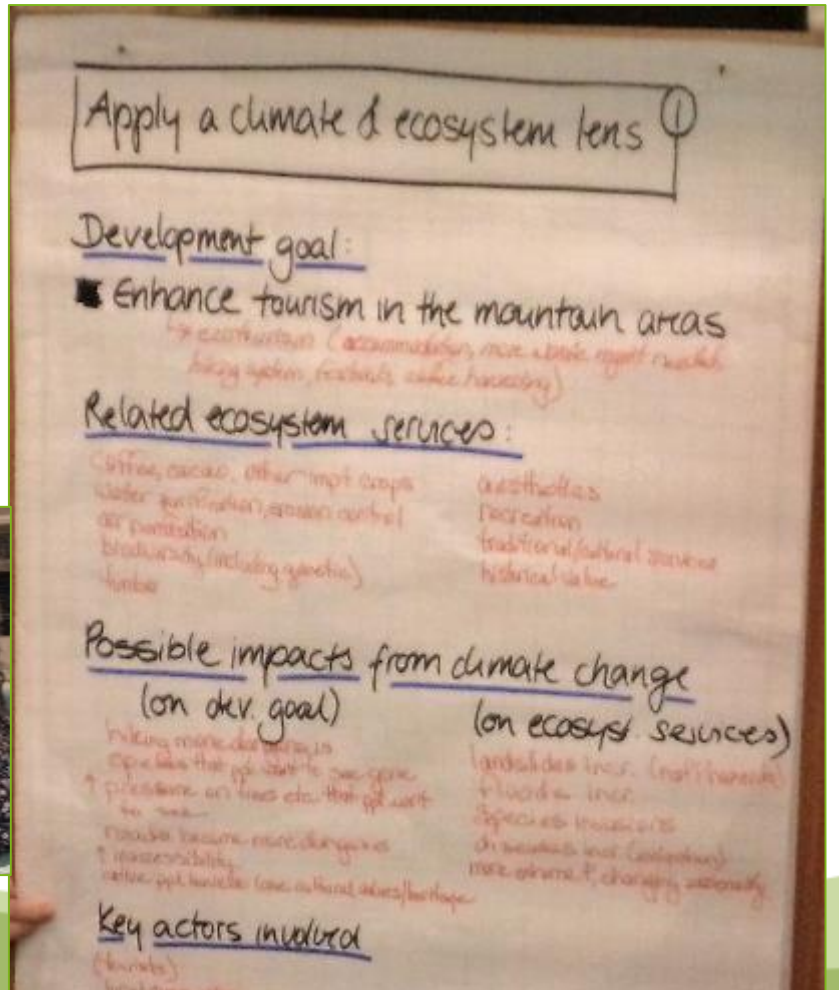
A generic policy cycle, combined with the adaptation mainstreaming cycle



Step 1:
Apply a climate and ecosystem lens

(1) Case work: discuss a selected development goal and define related ecosystem services, discuss how the development goal and/or the ecosystem services are influced by climate change

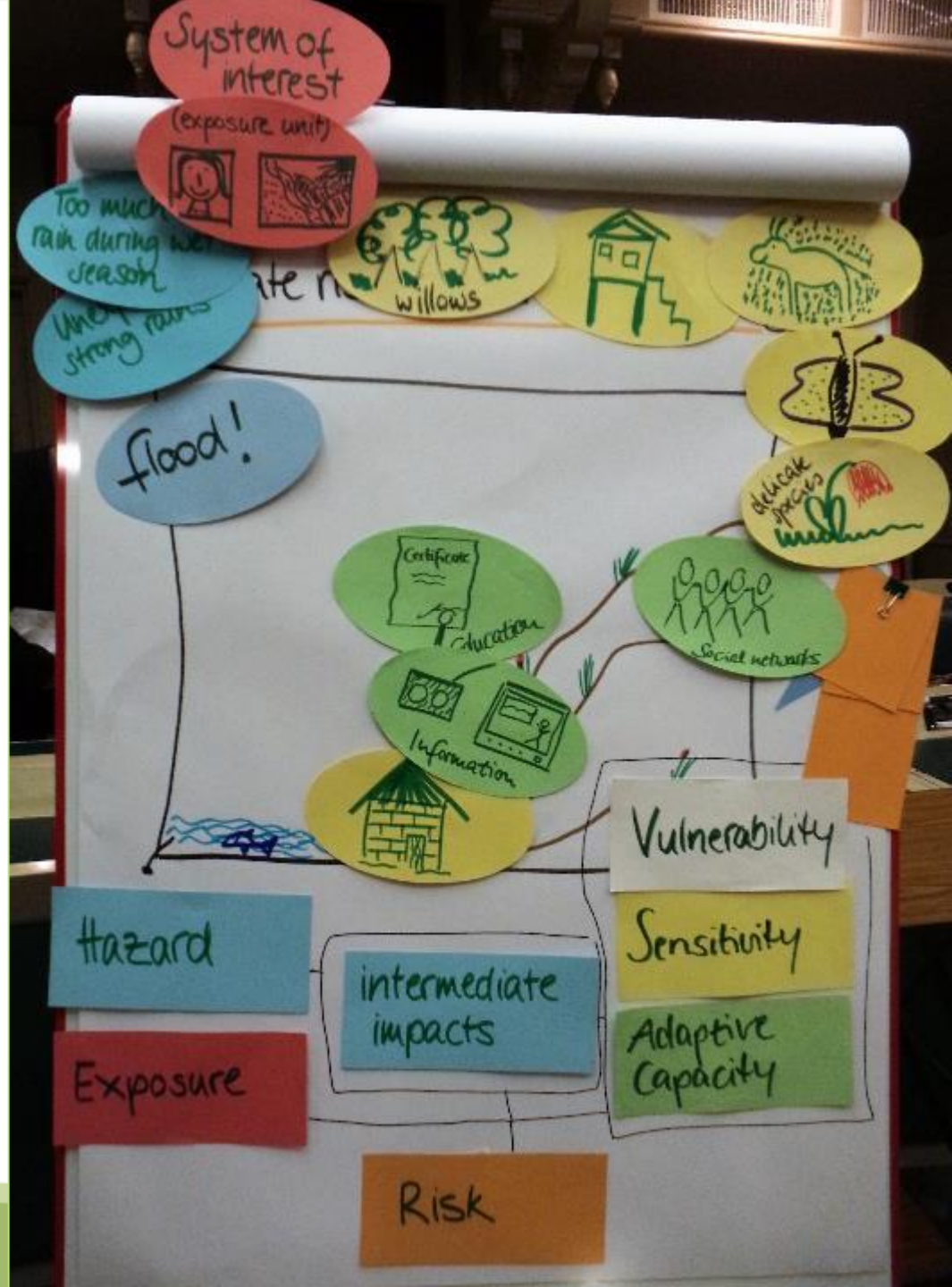
(2) Presentation and reflection

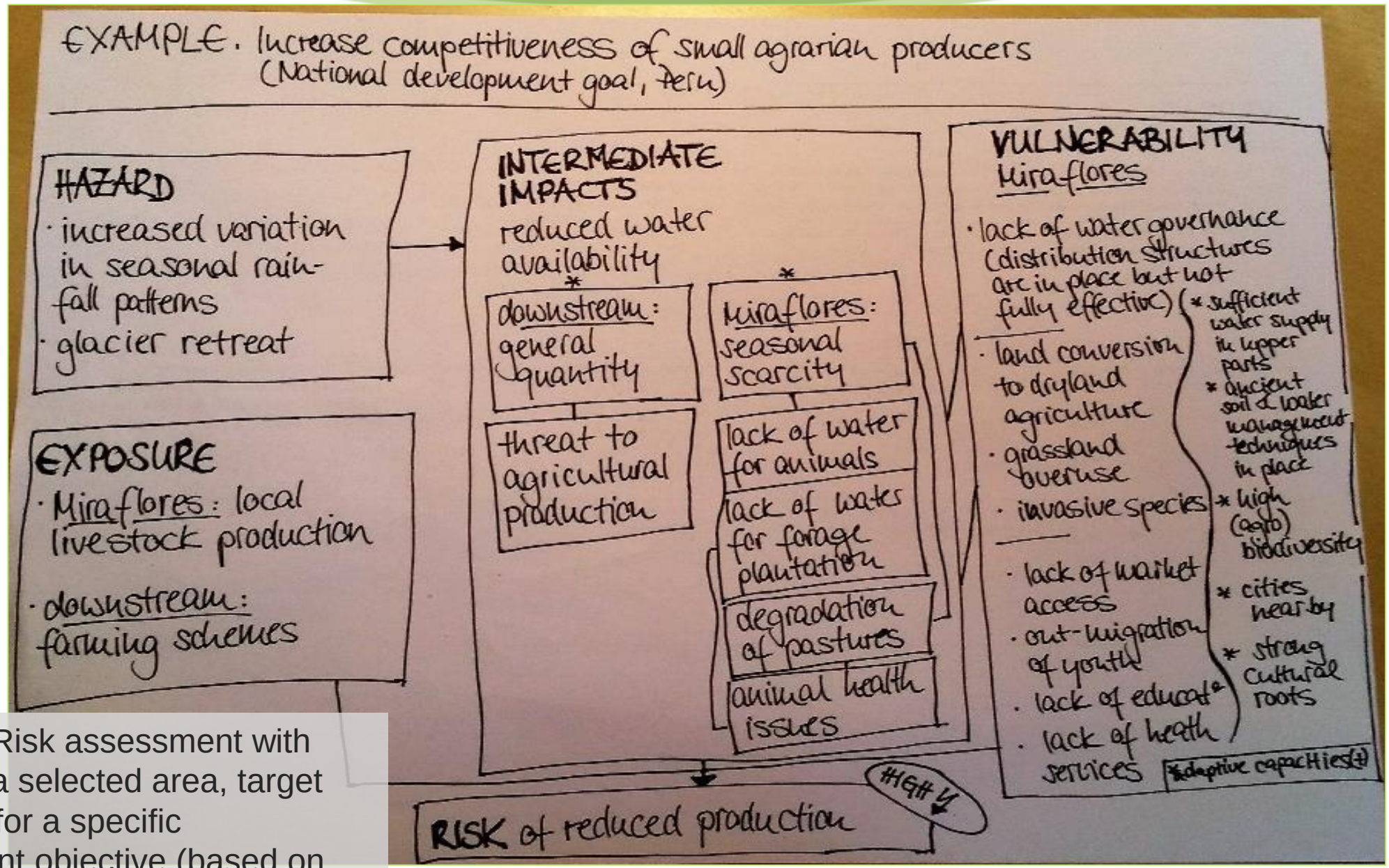


Step 2: Assess vulnerability/ climate risk

(1) **Action learning of the climate risk assessment factors** that need to be taken into account in order to determine the need for action as well as starting points for action.
(For detailed definitions see **glossary**.)

(2) **Recap** through the Peruvian case of Miraflores (see next page)





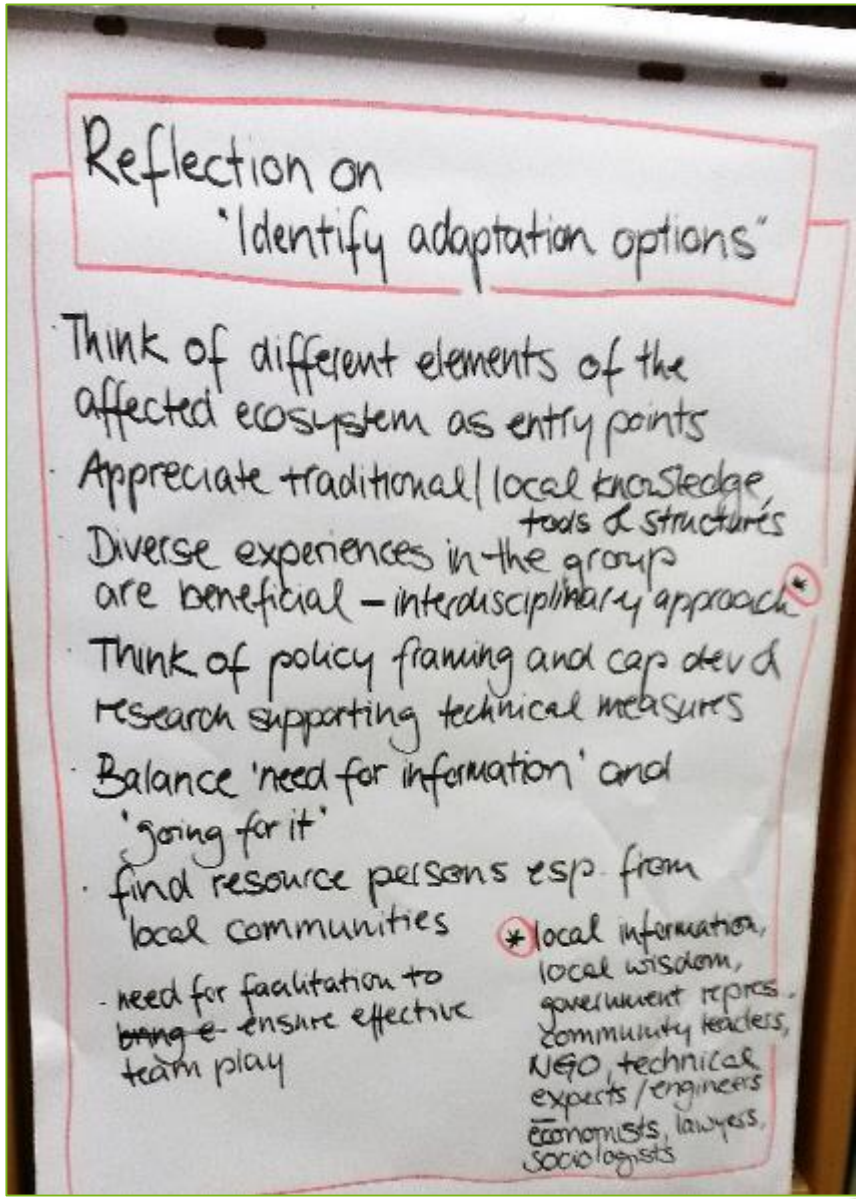
Example: Risk assessment with respect to a selected area, target group and for a specific development objective (based on information by TMI)

Step 3: Identify adaptation options

(1) **Identification of entry points for adaptation (**reduce sensitivity, increase adaptive capacity, reduce hazards), **definition of categories of options** (technical measures (grey and green), policy, capacity development, research)

(2) **Case work**: brainstorming on adaptation options for a selected climate change impact

(3) **Presentation and reflection**



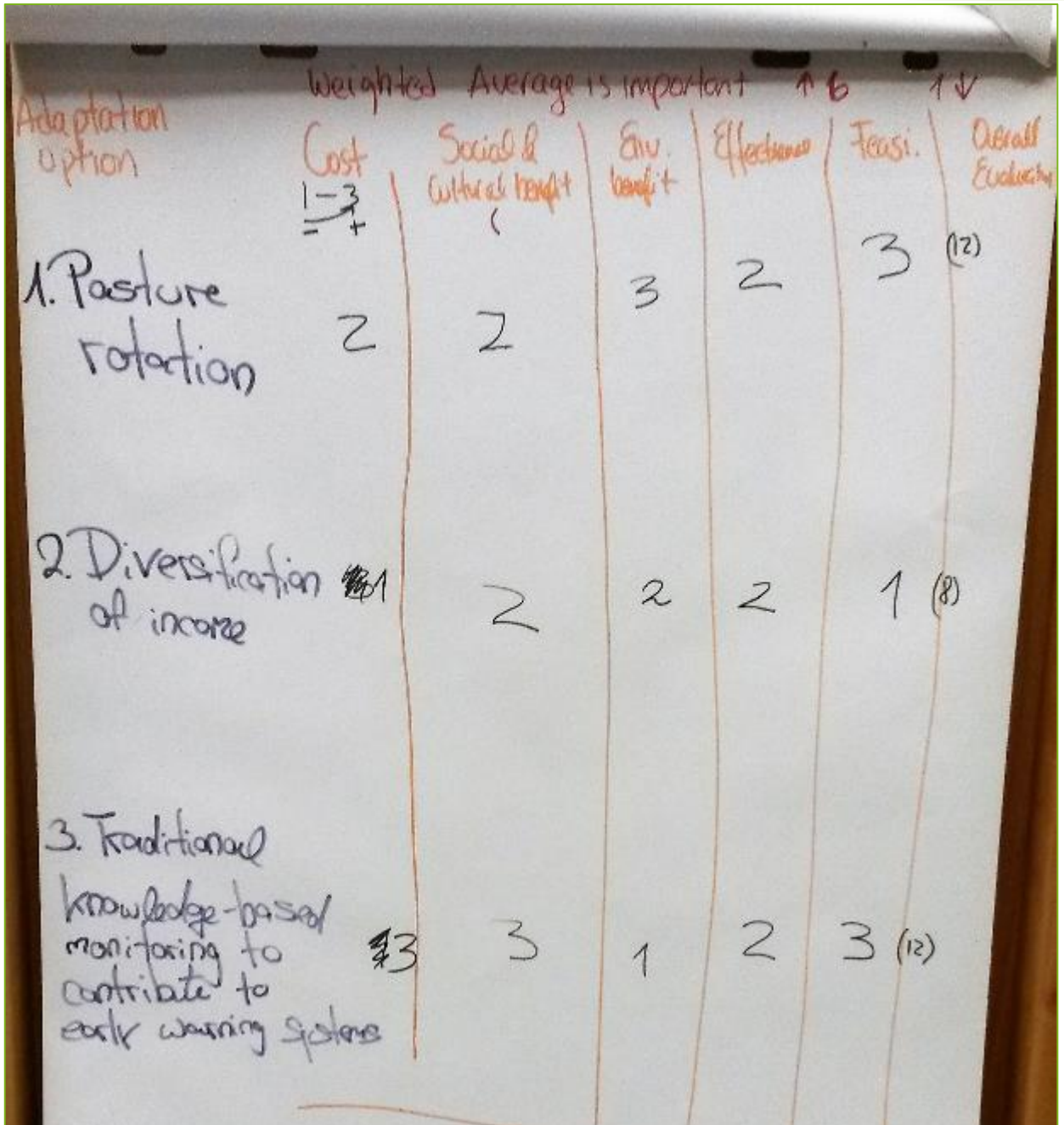
Step 4A (parallel): Select adaptation measures

(1) Case work: from the brainstorming in step 3: cluster comparable adaptation measures, agree on selection criteria and carry out a multi criteria analysis

(2) Presentation and reflection (see next page)

Matrix: Multi-criteria Analysis

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Adaptation options	Criterion 1: Cost	Criterion 2:Social benefit	Criterion 3: Environmental benefit	Criterion 4: Effectiveness	Criterion 5: Feasibility	Overa evalu



Weighted Average is important ↑6 1↓

Adaptation option	Cost 1–3 = +	Social & Cultural benefit	Env. benefit	Effectiveness	Feasi.	Overall Evaluation
1. Pasture rotation	2	2	3	2	3	(12)
2. Diversification of income	~~1~~	2	2	2	1	(8)
3. Traditional knowledge-based monitoring to contribute to early warning system	~~3~~	3	1	2	3	(12)

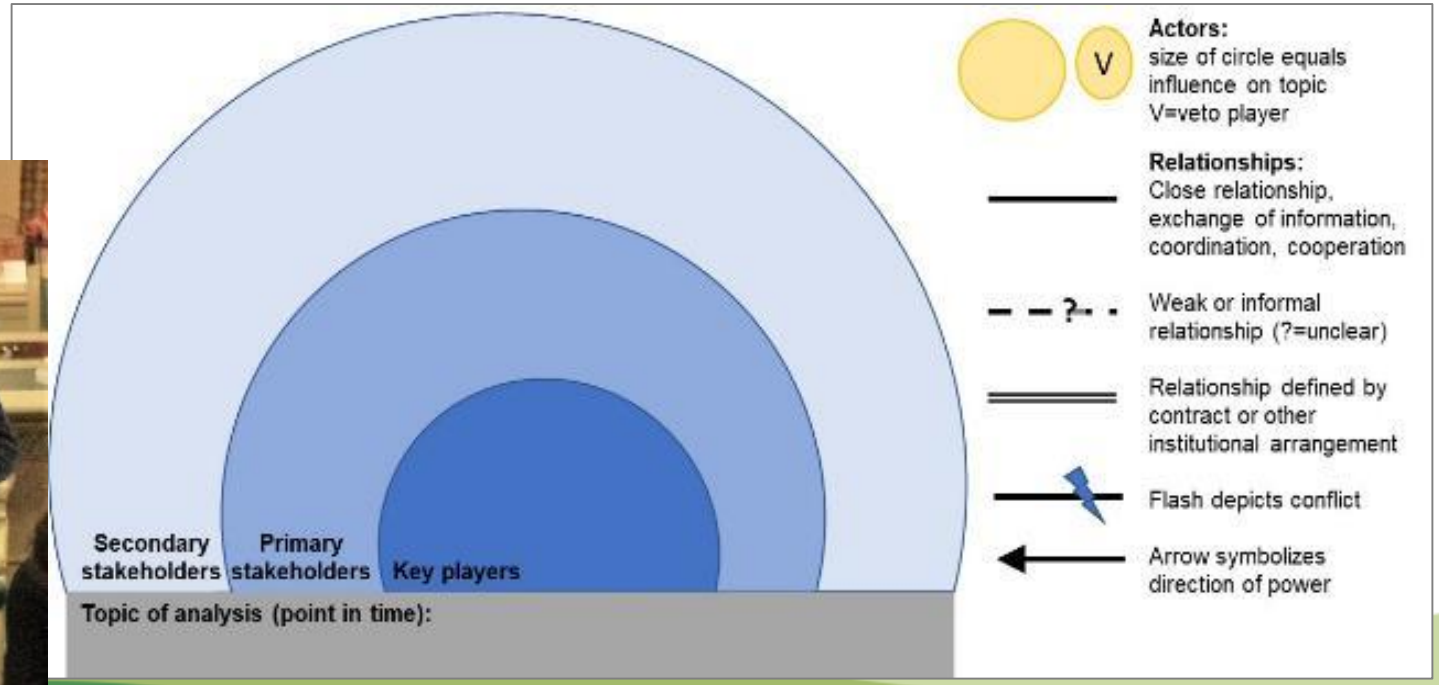
Reflection on Multi-Criteria-Analysis

- Agree on most important factors
- Clusters in order to ~~compare~~ combine activities that ~~are~~ provide synergies, that allow for comparison
- difficult to rank criteria without a specif context
- agree on definition / meaning of a criterion
- discuss on cultural values esp. for co-benefits
- be aware of unique scale
- useful when developing project proposals (e.g. where is money best invested)
- in Bolivia: first rate without looking at budget → MCA helps bringing things together OR being more creative!

Step 4B (parallel): Consider institutional aspects

(1) Case work: carry out an actor mapping – who is key to making adaptation work in this specific situation, who are other stakeholders, who is possibly a veto player – what are the relationships between actors – what are good entry points for change?

(2) Presentation and reflection
(see next page)



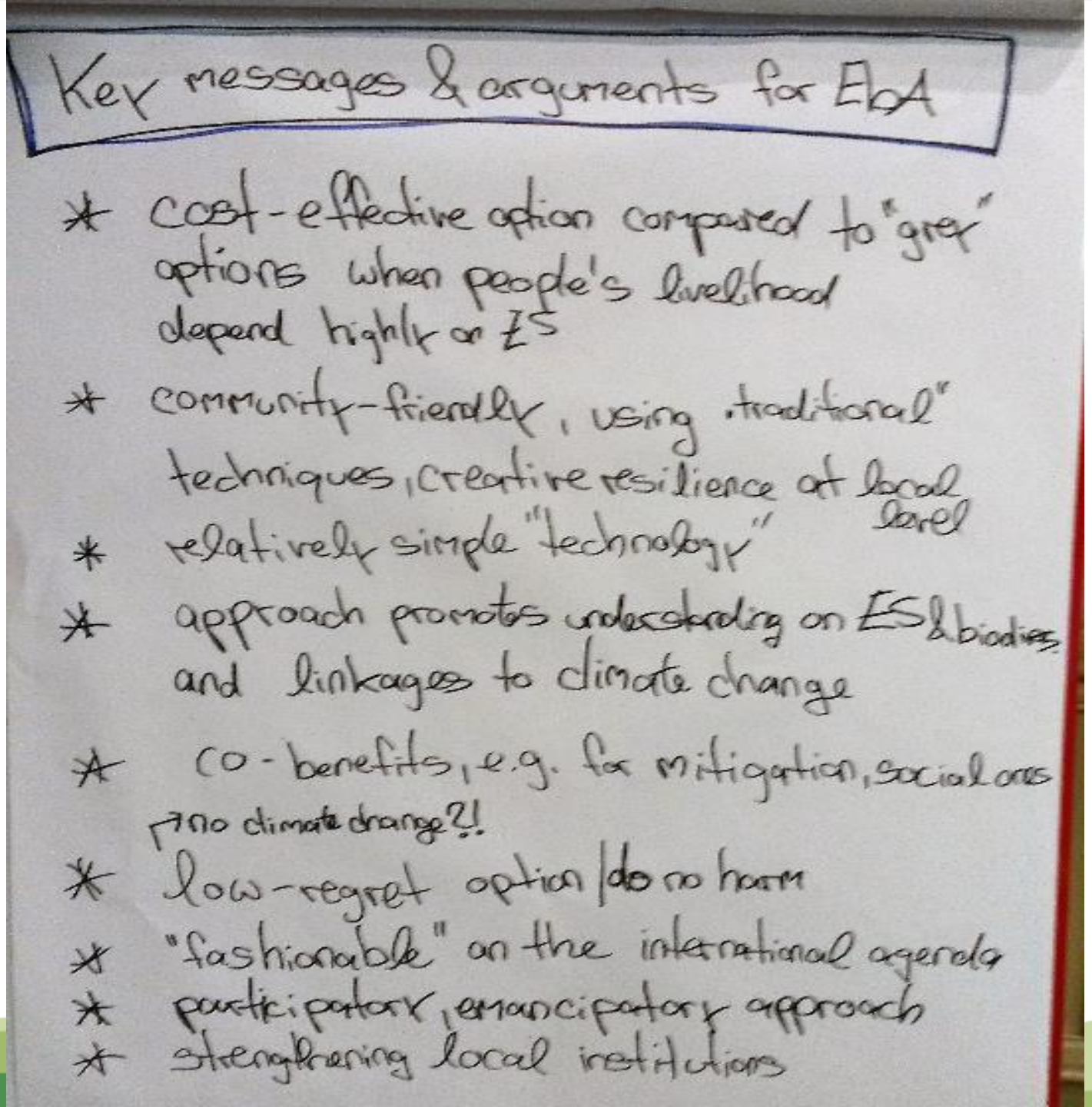
Special thanks to Andrew Taber (The Mountain Institute) who was interviewed as a resource person

Reflection on actor mapping

* using a rainbow format with key stakeholders in the center
* less involved stakeholders outside
* to select priority stakeholders, assess relationships
* political arrangements need to be considered
* easy-to-use tool
* effective tool when starting and in the middle of the project
* Consider who's values you want to take into account
* useful & effective tool, stimulates discussion
* check if you have a good understanding of actors

4. Check-out:
Thematic wrap-up, resources, planning of next steps, farewell

Good arguments and key messages for EbA in your work context



Key resources for EbA

www.adaptationcommunity.net

On GIZ‘s online platform for climate change adaptation, longstanding experiences and useful resources such as webinar recordings, studies, guidebooks, policy briefs are available.

Additionally, you are welcome to join the **international EbA Community of Practice**
(for doing so, contact alexandra.koengeter@giz.de)

PANORAMA
SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

http://www.panorama.solutions/en/explorer/grid/1042

On this website, you can source so-called „solutions“, which are best practices with inspiring and potentially replicable „building blocks“ on EbA, protected areas, coastal and marine ecosystems and agrivulture & biodiversity.

Preparing the next steps

(1) Preparation of an individual plan, and peer consultation

(2) Presentation of one element at the „boarder crossing“ (see next page)

(3) Certificate and **farewell**

Planning ahead

Your task:

- Think of your current situation – what could be done differently?
- Think of your future situation – what is your wish, your longing, your hope?

¶

- Develop a set of activities through which you can make use of the new insights taken from this workshop as to change a current situation or take steps towards a desired future (use your notes ***My lessons learnt***. E.g. like table below) → ¶
  - Think of activities that you can do more or less without external resources. → ¶
  - Think of activities that you can start within the next days. ¶

¶

- Discuss your plan with a fellow participant, adapt the plan if appropriate. ¶
- Select one activity you want to share in plenary (1-2 sentences). ¶

¶

Table: Sample plan of activities

Objective	Activities	By when	Whom do I need to involve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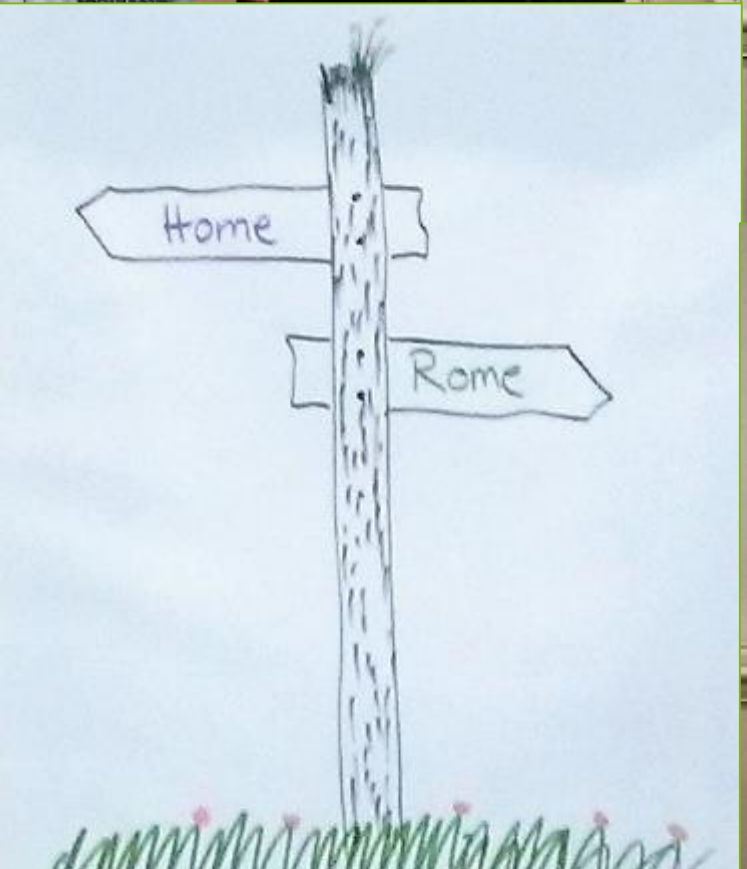
Home
Rome


Home

5. The group

Learning in the cheerful company of people from 12 countries around the globe.

Participants list

1	Claudia Parra Paitán	Research Centre in Arid Zones	Peru
2	Nuchunu Justice Sama	Foundation for Environment and Development (FEDEV)	Cameroon
3	Munir Ahmed	Development Communications Network (Devcom – Pakistan)	Pakistan
3	Timur Idrisov	“Little Earth” Environmental Organization	Tajikistan
4	Jorge Luis Choquehuanca Zeballos	Instituto Boliviano de la Montana	Bolivia
5	Leonel Lara Estrada	Hamburg University	Germany
6	Ahmad Mahdavi	University of Teheran	Iran
7	Rob Marchant	University of York	Great Britain
8	Ang Tshering	Climate Alliance for Himalayan Communities	Nepal
9	Alberto Pascual	Fundación Comunidad	Panama
10	Stella Joy	Active Remedy	Great Britain
11	Tara Joy	Active Remedy	Great Britain
12	Susan Braatz	The Mountain Partnership	Italy
13	Sara Manvelli	FAO	Italy
14	Lisa Kirtz	Consultant	Germany
15	Erin Gleeson	The Mountain Institute	USA
16	Andrew Taber	The Mountain Institute	USA
17	Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder (trainer)	Eco-Consult	Germany
18	Alexandra Köngeter (trainer)	GIZ	Germany

Your trainer team wishes you all the best for the next steps in implementing what you learned!

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Barbara Froede-Thierfelder,
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Special thanks for their support to

- our resource person and mountain specialist Erin Gleeson (The Mountain Institute) and
- our seminar assistant Lisa Kirtz.

The *Mainstreaming EbA* project implemented by GIZ and the *Mountain EbA* project implemented by TMI and IUCN are 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.