

National Integration

NWP, 2013 EbA workshop

Group 1 – Integration of EbA into National strategies, policies and programmes as well as across different sectors

CHALLENGES/LESSONS LEARNED

- Perhaps too much effort is put into National Climate Change Strategies and suggested that focusing on integrating CCA into various existing sectoral strategies?
 - National Climate Change Strategies often housed in poorly resourced environment ministries.
 - Important to have a home for National climate change strategy but this must integrate and engage with the other sectors - important that strategies are not viewed as an endpoint - some examples where National strategy identifies actions for other ministries.
- Governance/corruption issues are a major issue regarding integration of ecosystem considerations into development projects.
- EbA is at the landscape scale and must also engage land tenure issues – also in larger catchments.
 - Unless local buy in then strategies don't work

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OPPORTUNITIES/WAY FORWARD for EbA Integration

- Funding considerations - a way to integrate EbA into climate change at the National level is to tie funding to adherence to ecosystem principles – development of criteria for funding.
- Consideration of the functions of ecosystems in the vulnerability assessment including identification of indicators.
 - EbA provides an opportunity to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge into national policies/strategies.
 - Improved information sharing and access to information including lessons learned from bad examples.
- Undertake an assessment of how much EbA is integrated into climate change adaptation strategies.
- Recognition of the value of both centralised and sectoral and mainstream approaches.

Way forward

- Bottom-up approaches can integrate national work – bringing together various sectors
- However, must be balanced with top down approaches also important – example – Phillipines
- Fragmentation of donors/NGO's – clarity of goals and build capacity of governments to direct donors.
- EbA provides an opportunity to harmonise various national policies
- Education/awareness at multiple levels – schools, universities up to decision makers (govt)
- 'Champions' to provide examples for others to follow.

- Donor/NGO fragmentation
- EbA is an opportunity to integrate social, economic and environmental issues.
- Work at the site/local level to integrate actions at the Provincial and National level
- Find out local issues first and then integrate.
- Bottom-up approach can integrate EbA rather than top down strategies.
- Fragmentation – similar activities can be bundled into similar activities within the strategy to achieve an economy of scale.
- Not just bottom up but also top down – feeding down
- Climate action plan – Phillipines government – now being implemented at the local level – validating on the ground the actions identified in the strategy – national identifying local actions and adaptive management from local experiences – 7 national agencies – build adaptive capacities of provincial government levels – good examples for others to learn.
- Education/awareness is still very important – compare short term and long term benefits – also need to provide alternatives – sustainable alternatives affordable and available, acceptable to communities to change land-use.
- Communities have their own way of adapting – national strategies to build on these.
- Education is important – change their mind – integrated coastal management – gather all the sectors- critical review of ecosystems
- What is needed to strengthen education and awareness?
- Education institutions – working through schools – how to solve problems – research institutions and create communication materials at multiple levels including higher government levels – behaviour of adults/governments
- Front runners or champions to demonstrate to others to do the same – others will follow on from successful pilots.
- Marine coastal – downstream effects – big river basins – size of ecosystems – large catchments – challenges institutions and government -