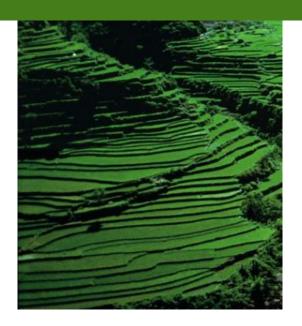
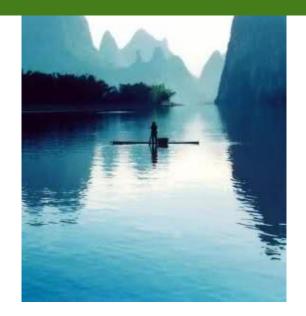
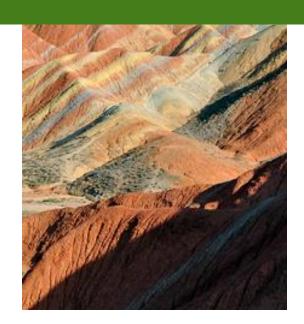
Support to NAPs process: UNEP International Ecosystem Management Partnership

Silvia Cazzetta, UNEP-IEMP & EbA South Project













UNEP

Leading environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda

UNEP-IEMP is UNEP's
first collaborating center
in the South and
for the South
mobilizing science
for policy support

Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Chinese Ecosystem Research Network (CERN)

China is one of the world's leading emerging economies

CAS and CERN possess a wealth of experience, good practice, knowledge and technology in ecosystem management



VISION

To enhance the role of ecosystem management as a vital approach to working with nature for a world with a green economy and green development.

MISSION

To provide science, policy and capacity support to developing countries in order to integrate ecosystem management into their national policies to enhance delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.



Ecosystem-based Adaptation through South-South Cooperation

Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries

Funded by GEF - SCCF

Implemented by UNEP

Executed by NDRC (China) through Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

UNEP-IEMP provides project management services

Pilot countries: Mauritania, Nepal, Seychelles

Duration: 2013-2017















EbA South has been recognised as a 'first mover' in catalysing global and regional collaboration on EbA under GEF guidelines, in particular within the framework of South-South cooperation



EbA South Project - key input to NAPs process

- Long term research/monitoring based EbA pilots in Nepal, Mauritania and Seychelles
- New window for South-South cooperation: technology transfer and cofinancing from China
- Inter-regional coordination initiatives, including capacity building activities and a platform for the sharing of EbA knowledge and good practice

Source: Presentation by Jian Liu, UNEP-IEMP Director at Asia Regional Training Workshop 'Supporting LDCs to advance their National Adaptation Plans', February 2014



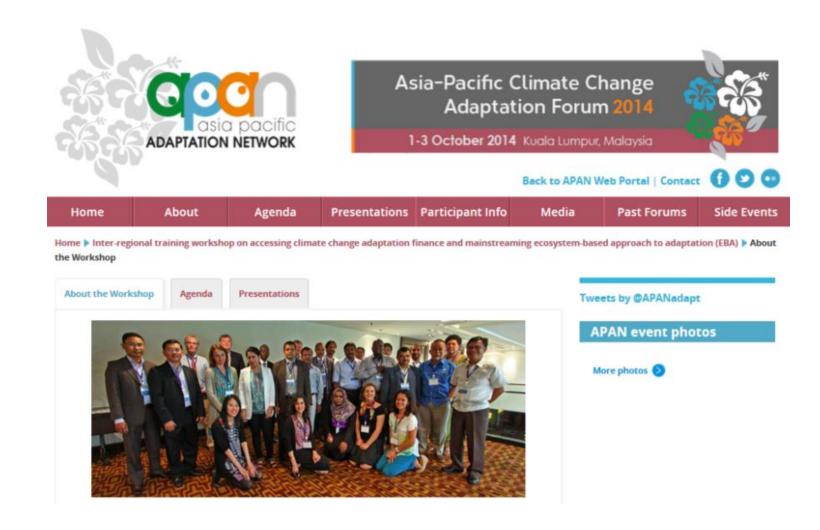




Inter-regional training workshop on accessing climate change adaptation finance and mainstreaming ecosystem-based approach to adaptation (EbA)

30 September - 4 October 2014 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

- Participants included representatives of Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka
- Among key findings: the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process provides an effective entry point to mainstreaming EbA into national programs, policies and planning frameworks



NAP Entry Point	Options	Why could this be important in a NAP Process?	
Laying the Groundwork and Address Gaps (NAP Element A)	By including biodiversity and ecosystems as a sector in the NAP	If national policy places high value on the conservation of specific areas or species	
	By considering environmental aspects within other NAP sectors	If there is a close connection between sector's importance to the national economy and the health of the environment	
	By considering ecosystems as a solution to human vulnerability	If there may be opportunities to reduce vulnerability of people to CC by conserving or restoring ecosystems (i.e. EbA)	
Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities and Identifying Adaptation Options	Characterizing the vulnerability of species to CC	If there is a risk that CC may undermine conservation objectives related to species and/or ecosystems.	
(NAP Element B2)	Characterizing the vulnerability of conservation areas to CC	If there is a risk that CC may undermine objectives related to important conservation areas.	
	Identifying the role of ecosystems in the vulnerability of people and communities	If there is potential that changes to ecosystems (conservation, restoration, degradation) may change human vulnerability to CC.	

Source: APAN-EbA South workshop proceedings: http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/adaptationforum/sites/default/files/Mozaharul%20Alam1_EBA_UNFCCC_and_NAP.pdf

NAP Entry Point	Options	Why could this be important in a NAP Process?		
Reviewing and Appraising Adaptation Options	Applying a process for comparing adaptation options in reducing human vulnerability	If there are multiple (EbA and/or non-EbA) adaptation options and there is uncertainty about their relative value for money.		
(NAP Element B3)		If there are multiple adaptation options and there is uncertainty about their value for money.		
	Applying safeguards that seek to avoid maladaptation associated with environmental degradation or undermining social capital	If there are multiple adaptation options and their implementation may have different impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity and people.		
Reporting, Monitoring and Review (NAP Element D)	Tracking changes in human vulnerability related to response to shock (e.g. storms, droughts)	If there is an EbA option which aims to buffer from extreme events associated with climate variability and more information on effectiveness is desired.		
	Tracking incremental changes in human vulnerability related to ecosystem service changes	If there is an EbA option for which incremental changes are expected in quality of ecosystem service delivery and information on effectiveness is desired.		
	Tracking changes in biodiversity	If changes in biodiversity characteristics are expected and information on effectiveness of adaptation options is desired.		

Draft under discussion

Source: APAN-EbA South workshop proceedings: http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/adaptationforum/sites/default/files/Mozaharul%20Alam1_EBA_UNFCCC_and_NAP.pdf

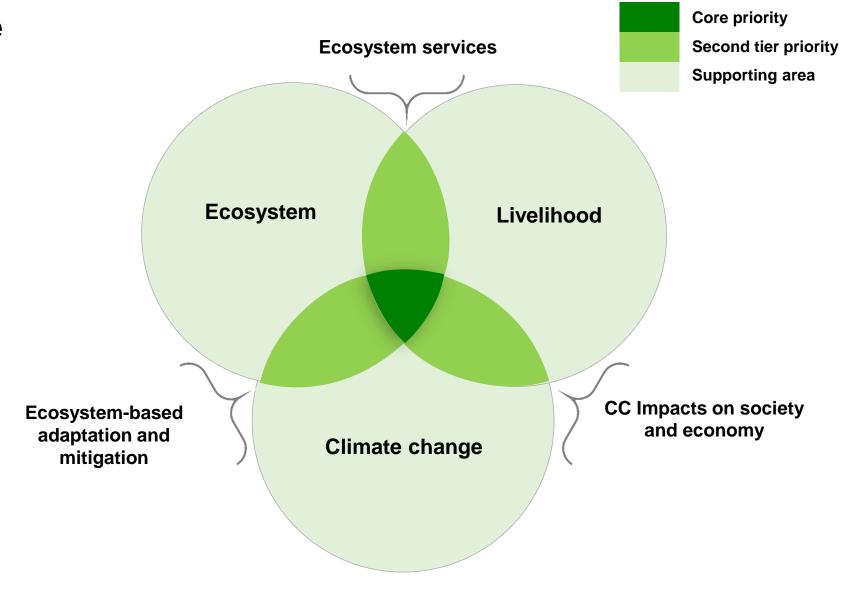


New developments

- 1. New Flagship Programme 'Ecosystem, Climate, Livelihood'
- 2. Development of a Platform for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change

1. Flagship Programme Ecosystem, Climate, Livelihood

Interdisciplinary programme that brings together knowledge of natural and social sciences and aims to assist developing countries to integrate ecosystem-based approaches into their national plans.



Monitoring &	Capacity	Technology	Science for
Assessment	Building	Demonstration	Policy

2. South-South Cooperation on Climate Change



LIMA FORUM HIGHLIGHTS

8 December 2014

- China announced the creation of a new South-South Cooperation Fund by doubling China's financial contribution to South-South cooperation.
- UNFCCC Secretariat announced the creation of new window under the UNFCCC Trust Fund for South-South cooperation.
- Organizations such as UNDP, UNEP and the GEF reiterated their commitment to supporting and enlarging South-South cooperation.
- Participants called for scaling-up existing mechanisms and establish new ones, such as a platform for capacity building, knowledge sharing and technology transfer.

Coming soon

- New Flagship Programme 'Ecosystem, Climate, Livelihood' Expected to be launched at UNEA 2016
- 2. Development of a Platform for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change

Second SSCCC Forum to be organised at the margin of COP21 in Paris

More info:

www.unep-iemp.org

www.ebasouth.org





