



GGA Breakout Group 2: Governance and engaging non-party stakeholders

Topic:

*Inclusive governance of adaptation planning and action
and engagement of non-party stakeholder.*

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Current Context

- Varies from place to place and country to county – not a single approach
- Inclusive governance and engagement of non-party stakeholders
 - No engagement at all - *(Used to be in the past)*.
 - Engagement as a stakeholder – for initial planning and final feedback phase only *(Mostly currently this approach)*
 - Engagement at all levels jointly from planning to implementation phase – *(Very few examples mainly at the local project level)*.
- It's improving compared to the past,
- Challenging especially if there is no proper key stakeholder mapping undertaken.



Why it's so important

- Local people know the context and lived with experiences of climate impacts.
- Way of capacity building of different stakeholders
- Transparency and knowledge sharing.
- Adaptation by its nature its learning by doing process
- Traditional and social/local knowledge of adaptation planning and implementation while avoiding maladaptation.
- Project/program buy-in by all key stakeholders.
- Long-term sustainability of the project.
- Transformative approach in our thinking to tackle the crisis together.



Case Study: Country Fiji

Case Study: *Multi-pronged approaches helped to build climate resilience of Fiji's coastal communities supporting the implementation of Fiji's National Policies especially the NAP's sectorial priorities and integrating NbS into update NDCs.*

Hazards: Droughts, flooding, cyclones, and sea-level rise.

Solutions: Sustainable land management practices, application of agriculture best practices and standards for food security, protection and restoration of key coastal habitats (e.g. coral reefs, fisheries, mangroves, and coastal lands)

Approaches: Involved local communities, women, indigenous groups to used their experiences to develop community-level plan and implement to promote NbS approaches for DRR, NRM, food security and fisheries management.

Results: Build climate resilience of coastal communities, enhance their capacity to sustainably manage their resources, ensure food security and protect key coastal habitats from climate risks and weather related disaster while integrating NbS into Fiji's update NDCs. *Mangrove restoration and community – led mangroves management plans were also advocated for the National level and new legislation underway to address legislative gaps to include community –led initiative to established mangrove protection areas, guidelines for mangroves restoration.*

Source: [WWF and IFRC Report \(2022\) on Working with Nature to protect People: How NbS reduce climate change and weather related disaster](#)





Key topics to consider for discussion:

1. What does inclusive governance mean at each “*dimension or level*” – Local, regional, national, transboundary and international levels?
2. How to link the local voice and needs and be represented at the local, regional, national, and global level? – ***Whole of society approach***.
3. How to include principles for ***Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)*** – Ensuring inclusive governance of adaptation depends on the pivotal involvement of those most affected and best informed about the context of action.
4. ***Capacity building*** (technical, planning, implementation, and monitoring) at all levels for effective participation.
5. Outline the ***critical role that non-party stakeholder plays*** to achieve the GGA overall objectives.



Thank You