



Amend + Panorama Solutions

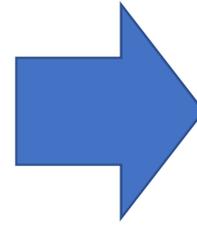
conservation &
development

Nature-based Solutions – governing NbS implementation

Thora Amend, PhD
Conservation & Development

Online training on ‘nature-based solutions
for global challenges’ in Asia and Pacific

10th, 11th, 17th, 24th of February, 2021



Healthy Nature as a solution
but: who bears the cost?

Healthy Nature as a solution

but: who bears the cost?

Paradigm shifts for equity in NbS might require bold thinking!



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lEwyemiEnB4&feature=emb_logo

What is Governance?

- Governance is not synonymous with government.

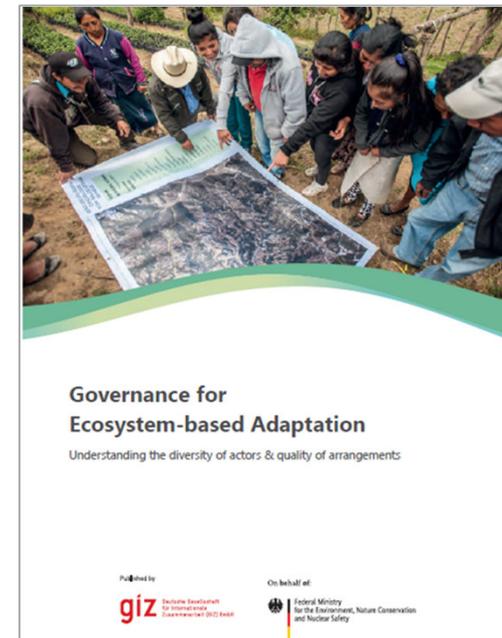
→ confusion of terms can have unfortunate consequences: a public policy issue where the heart of the matter is a problem of "governance" becomes defined implicitly as a problem of "government" (means: "fixing" it rests only with government).

Since governance is not about government, what is it about?

- it is about how governments and other social organizations **interact**, how they **relate** to citizens, and how **decisions** are taken in a complex world.
- governance is a **process** whereby societies or organizations make their **decisions**, determine **whom they involve** in the process and how they render **account**.

Governance for NbS refers to **norms, institutions and processes** that determine how a society exercises power, distributes responsibilities and makes decisions **to protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems**, as part of an overall strategy to adjust to actual and expected climate and its effects.

IUCN, ELC 2019



<https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/giz2019-en-eba-governance-study-low-res.pdf>

GIZ / Amend, 2019

Building Resilience with and for Nature

Mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches



Social-Ecological Systems

Examples for:

Governance + equity -related questions

- Whose **interests, values & benefits** determine the selected NbS action?
- Who should **participate** in planning, implementation, monitoring of NbS action?
- **Accountability**: who **reports** what to whom?
 - With which consequences? (i.e. local accountability, national sanctioning mechanisms, international 'blaming'?)

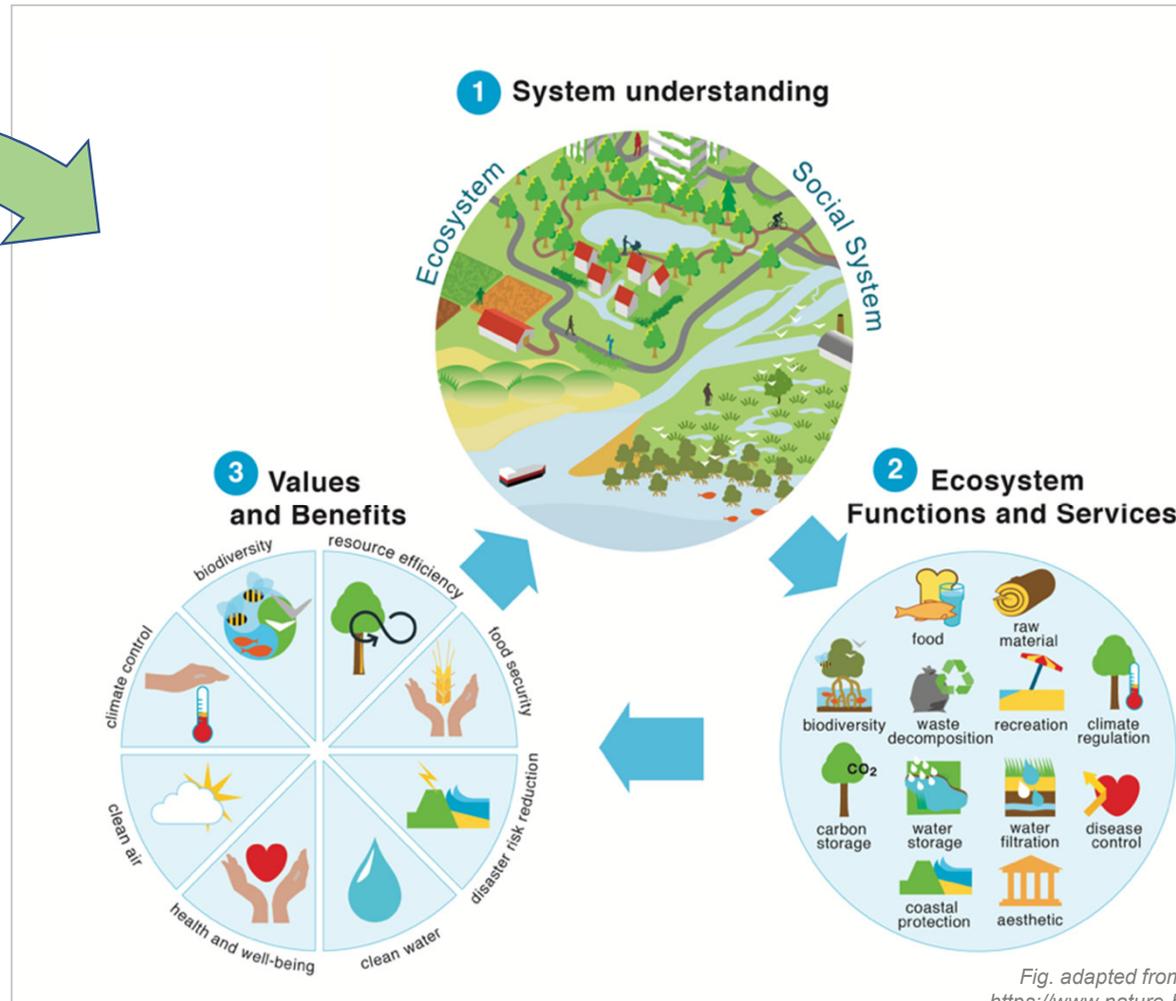
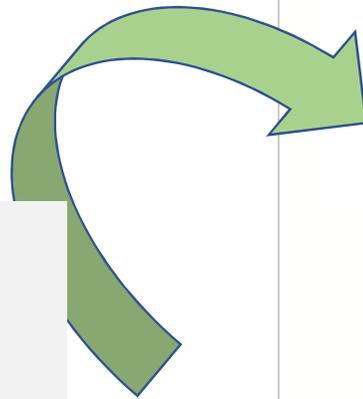
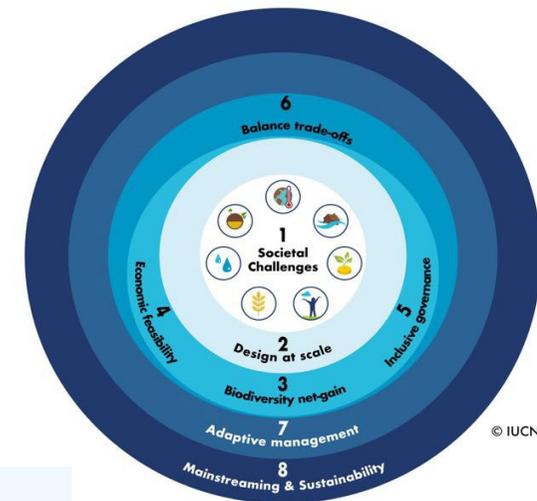


Fig. adapted from: Witteveen & Bos, <https://www.nature-basedsolutions.com>

IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions (2020)

8 principles:

1. NbS embraces nature conservation norms and principles.
2. NbS can be implemented alone or in an **integrated manner** with other solutions to societal challenges (e.g., technological and engineering solutions).
3. NbS are **determined by site-specific natural and cultural contexts** that include **traditional, local and scientific knowledge**.
4. NbS produce societal benefits in a **fair and equitable way** in a manner that promotes **transparency and broad participation**.
5. NbS maintain biological and **cultural diversity** and the **ability of ecosystems to evolve over time**.
6. NbS are applied at a **landscape scale**.
7. NbS recognise and address the **tradeoffs** between the production of a few immediate economic **benefits for development**, and **future options** for the production of the full range of ecosystems services.
8. NbS are an **integral part of the overall design** of policies, and measures or actions, to address a specific challenge.

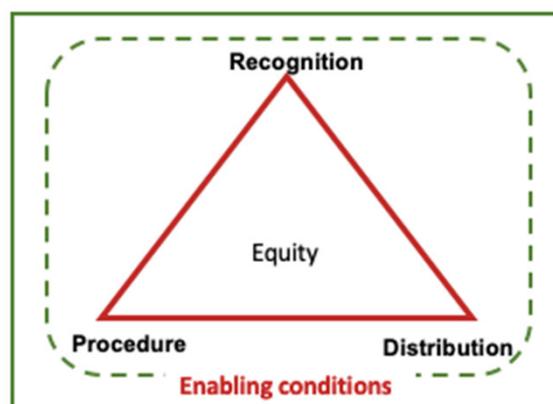


Nature-based Solutions

equity & fairness

Equity in conservation & resource management is an important aspect of good governance

Equity Framework



Equity has three interlinked dimensions

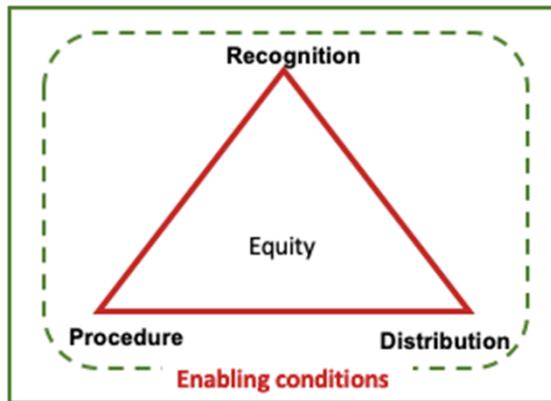
1. **Recognition** (accepting the legitimacy of rights, values, interests and priorities of different actors);
2. **Procedure** (ensuring the inclusive and effective participation of all relevant actors);
3. **Distribution** (of costs and benefits, including trade-offs between people in different places and generations)



Source: CBD / COP 14/8

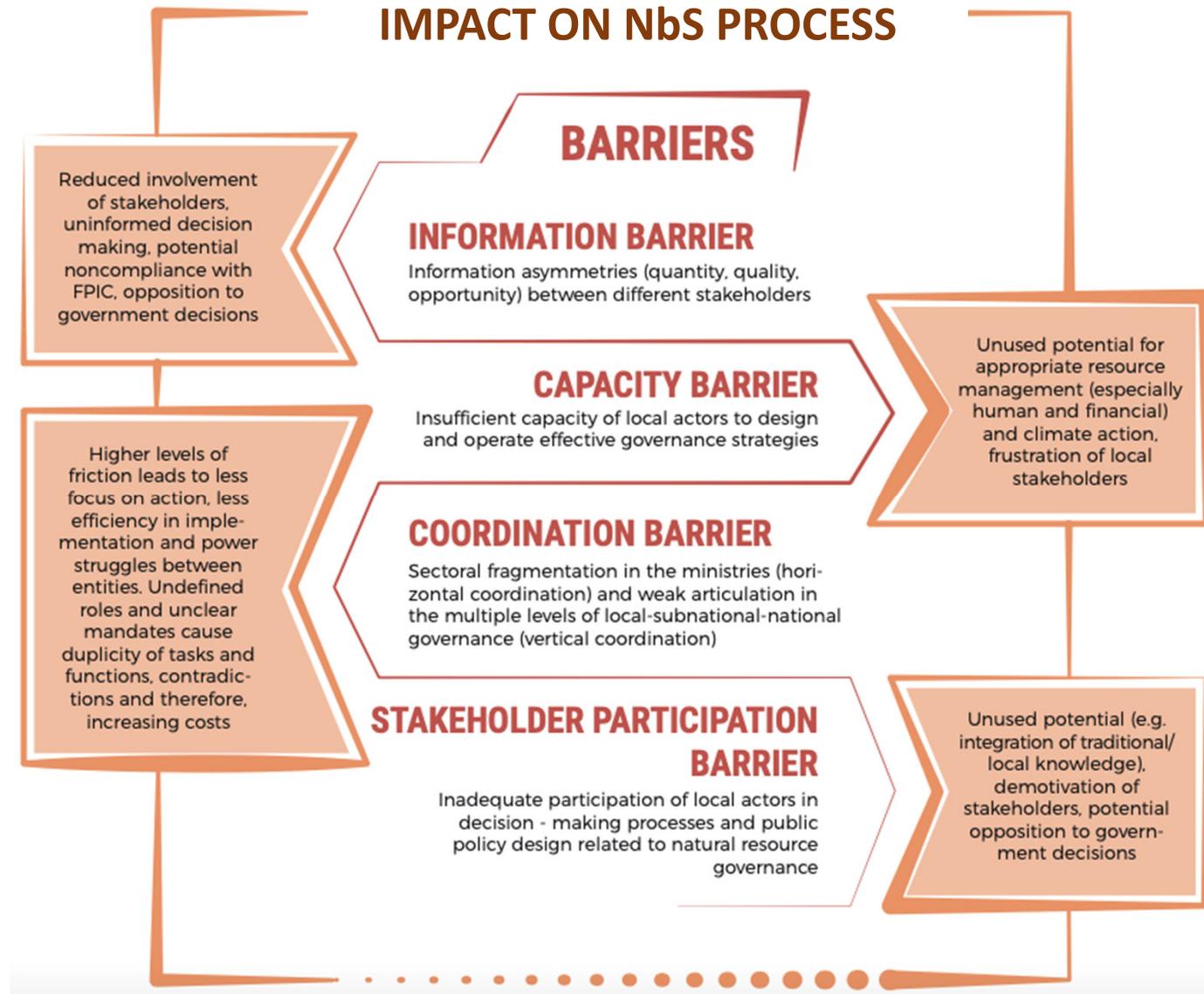
“Voluntary guidance on effective and equitable governance models”

Nature-based Solutions equity principles



EQUITY: RECOGNITION	1. Recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant actors
	2. Recognition and respect of all relevant actors and their knowledge, values and institutions
EQUITY: PROCEDURE	3. Full and effective participation of all relevant actors in decision making
	4. Transparency supported by timely access to relevant information in appropriate forms
	5. Accountability for fulfilling responsibilities and other actions and inactions
	6. Access to justice , including effective dispute resolution processes
	7. Effective and fair law enforcement
EQUITY: DISTRIBUTION	8. Effective measures to mitigate negative impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities
	9. Benefits equitably shared among relevant actors based on one or more agreed targeting options
OTHER GOVERNANCE	10. Achievement of conservation and other objectives
	11. Effective coordination and collaboration between actors, sectors and levels

Why is Governance important for NbS?



Modified from:
Amend, Ilieva & Ruíz, 2021, EU Commission

Why is Governance important for NbS?

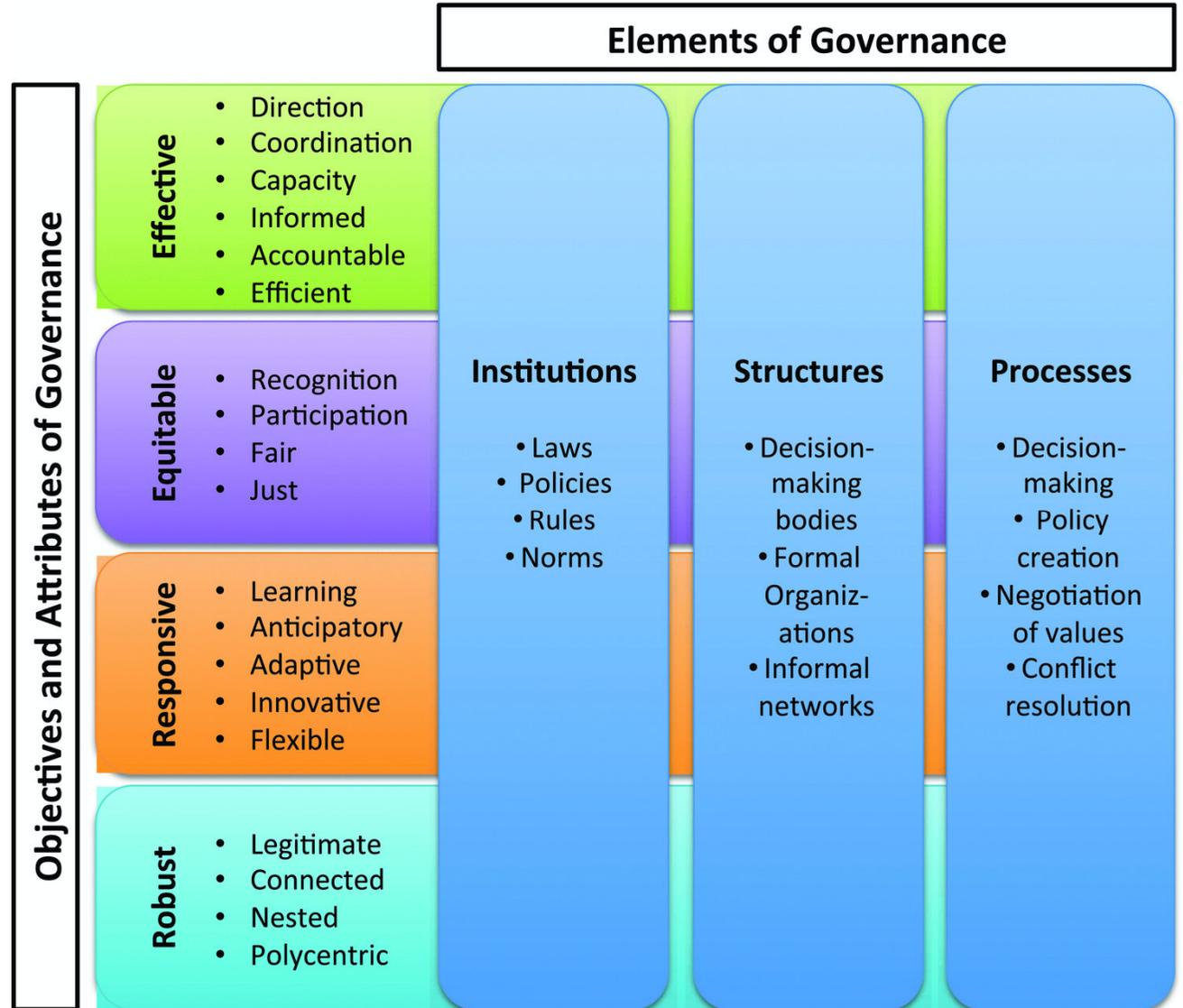


Modified from:
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What are elements and attributes of NbS Governance?

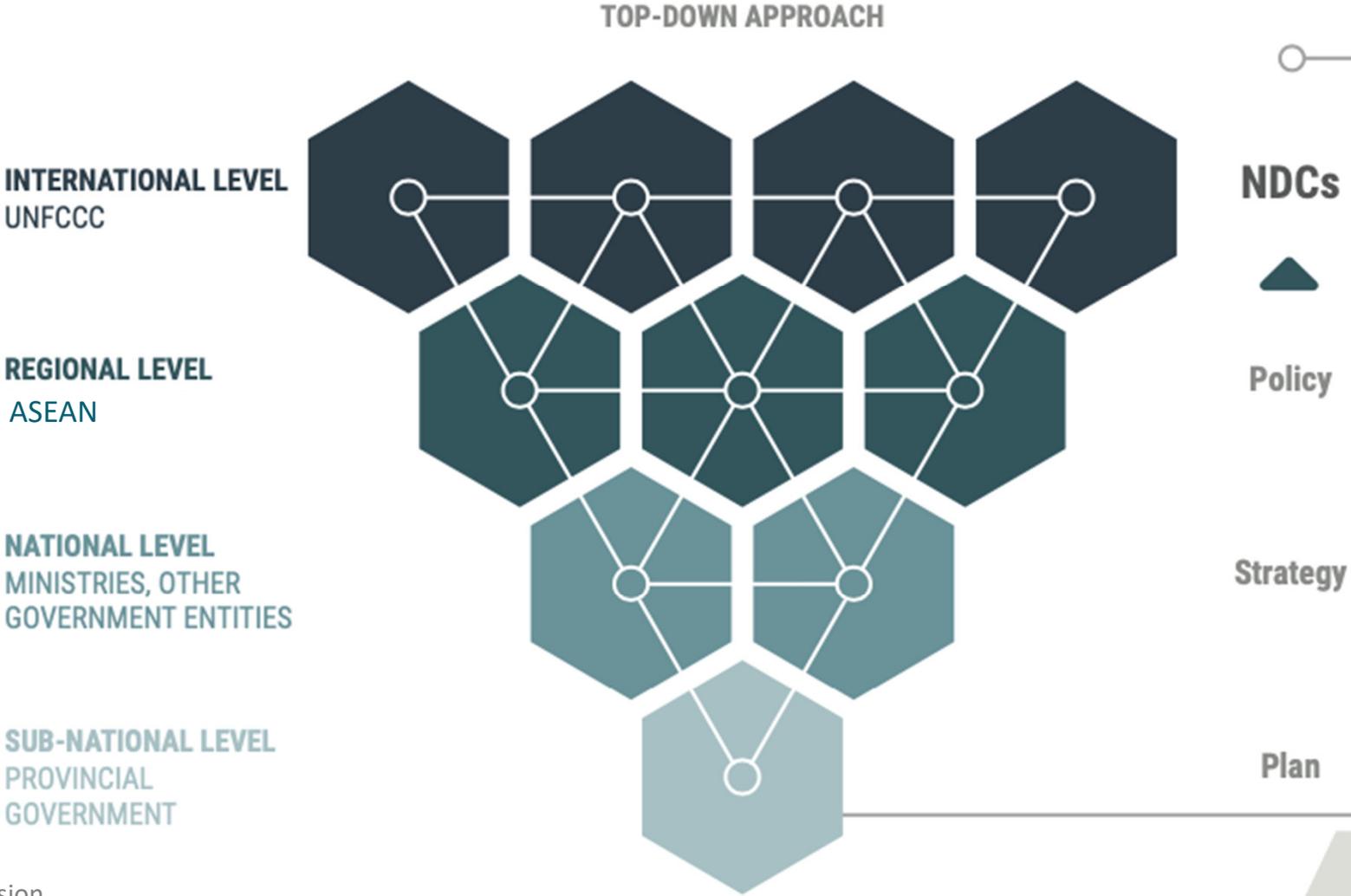
A practical framework for understanding the objectives, attributes, and elements of environmental governance

Bennett & Satterfield, 2018



NbS and climate governance

'classical' top-down approach



Modified from:
Amend, Ilieva & Ruíz, 2021, EU Commission

NbS and climate governance

bottom-up approach



CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Good governance of natural resources is critical to achieve good climate governance and implement effective adaptation and mitigation actions at all levels. This requires coherence through horizontal and vertical coordination, based on holistic views of socio-environmental systems.

LOCAL LEVEL
MUNICIPALITIES, LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

COMMUNITIES,
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



Action A

Project B

Process C

BOTTOM-UP APPROACH

NbS and climate governance

bottom-up pathways

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Transparency
- Access to information
- Access to justice
- Public participation
- Coherence
- Accountability
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment



Support for the development of policy instruments



Involvement of diverse actors



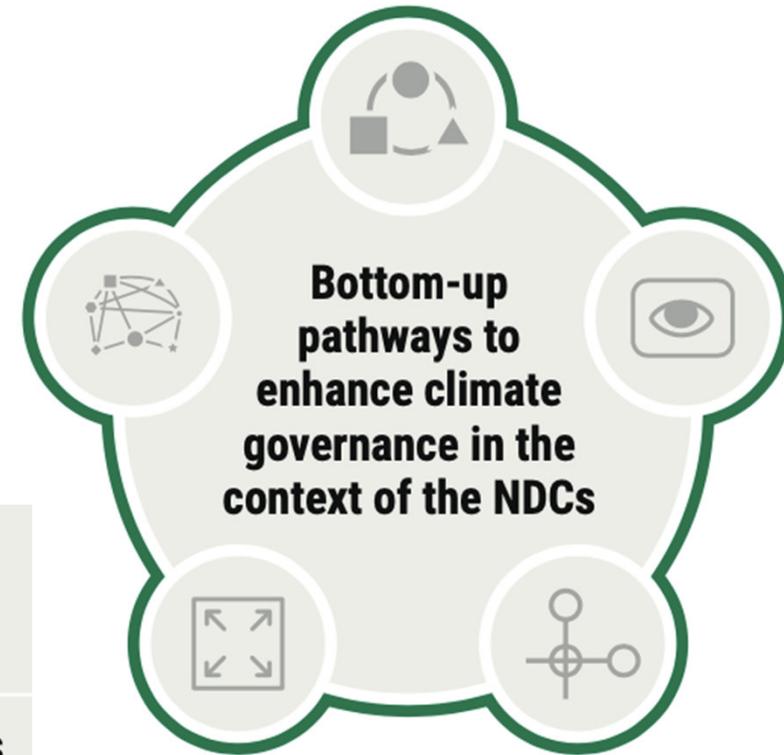
Capacity building of local institutions and actors



Strengthen coordination at the horizontal and vertical levels

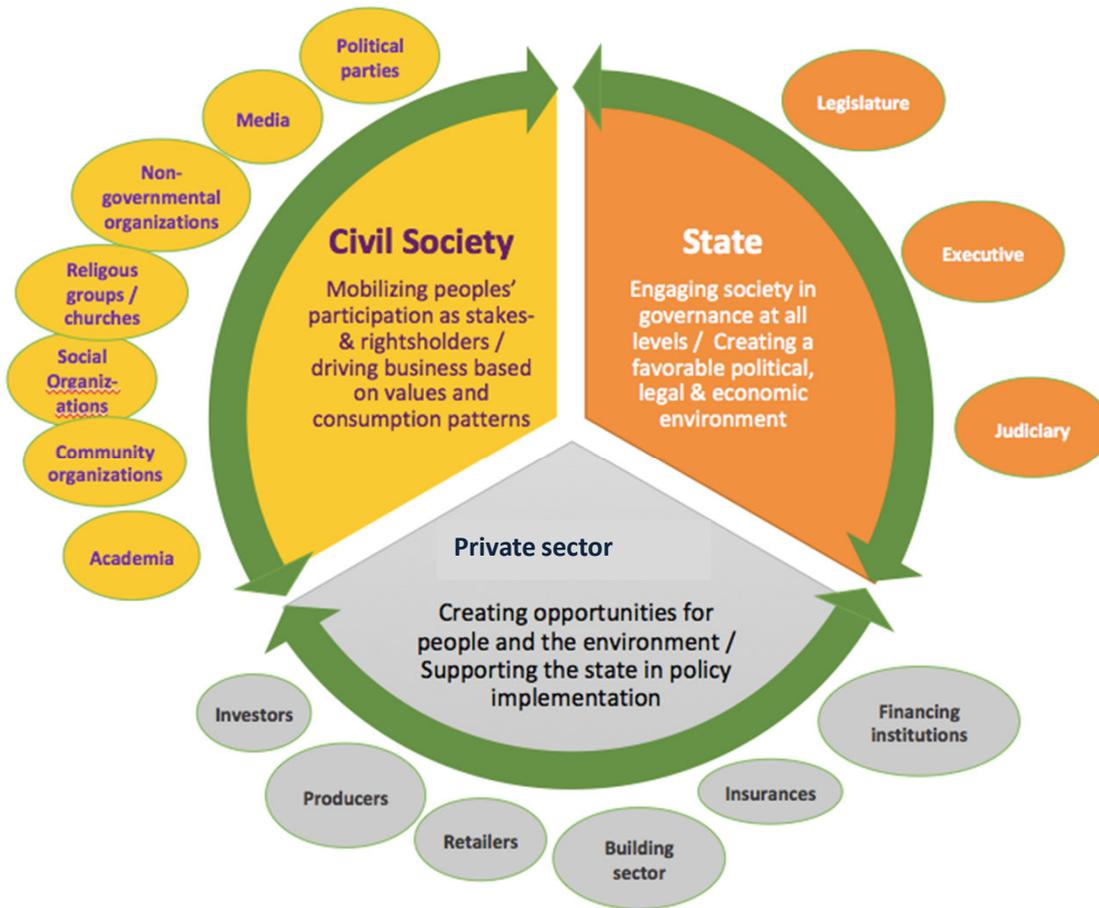


Monitoring and evaluation of results



Diversity of Governance in NbS

operation of 3 key actors



State: A key role of the state is to create a favourable political, legal and economic environment for adaptation and risk reduction, thus establishing a governance framework. It is crucial to engage society as a whole and its various groups in NbS governance, and include good governance principles in relevant policies and actions.

Civil Society: Civil society is mobilizing people's participation in policy making and governance. People are stake- and often also rightsholders; they need to advocate their rights and needs to the state but also to the private sector. They can do this through different media channels, or interest groups such as NGOs, community organizations or indigenous associations. As part of civil society, academia provides scientific knowledge as the basis for policy and informed decision-making.

Private sector / business: The private sector is a key actor for the governance of NbS measures. Financing institutions, insurance companies, investors, producers, retailers, and sector specific actors bring cost-benefit and efficiency thinking to the table. They can provide the inspired setting and/or financial means for innovations to emerge, or use pressure or incentives for new policies to be developed, implemented or enhanced. Multiple opportunities for people to get actively involved in the sustainable management of ecosystems, either in direct ways (land or resource use), or indirectly (consumption) relate to the business sector.

NbS Governance Matrix

Inspirations from protected area governance

NbS mainstreaming can be driven and supported at **different governance levels** and by **different stakeholders**

<i>Governance Type</i>	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance/ or: external agent (donor)		C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
<i>EbA mainstream. measure</i>	Federal or national ministry or agency	Regional governm. / Sub-nation. ministry or agency in charge	Local Govern-ments	Collaborative or joint management (various forms of pluralist influence)	External agents (donors, implementing agency)	individual land-owner	non-profit organisation (e.g. NGO, university)	for-profit organisation (e.g. tourism operator)	Indigenous peoples	local communities



Quality of Governance in NbS

Aspects to take into account in NbS design and implementation

NbS respecting the rights of local / indigenous communities

Four guiding principles for NbS to deliver sustainable benefits:

1. NbS are not a substitute for the rapid phase-out of fossil fuels;
2. NbS involve a wide range of ecosystems on land and in the sea, not just forests;
3. **NbS are implemented with the full engagement and consent of Indigenous peoples and local communities in a way that respects their cultural and ecological rights**
4. NbS should be explicitly designed to provide measurable benefits for biodiversity.

→ 'If we follow these guidelines, we can design robust and resilient NbS that address the urgent challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss, sustaining nature and people together, now and into the future.

In this way, NbS can play a key role as part of a fundamental paradigm shift that is being fast-tracked by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is the transformation of a destructive global economic model centred around GDP and infinite growth, that ignores nature's value to people and its intrinsic value, to one where a healthy economy is defined by the **social and ecological wellbeing** it brings.'

Prof. Nathalie Seddon

NbS initiative, University of Oxford , 2021

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/2021-02-01-getting-message-right-nature-based-solutions-climate-change>

CIFOR <https://www.eco-business.com/news/indonesia-inches-forward-on-community-forest-goal-hobbled-by-pandemic/>



Dayak women, Indonesia

CIFOR, <https://www.eco-business.com/news/indonesia-inches-forward-on-community-forest-goal-hobbled-by-pandemic/>

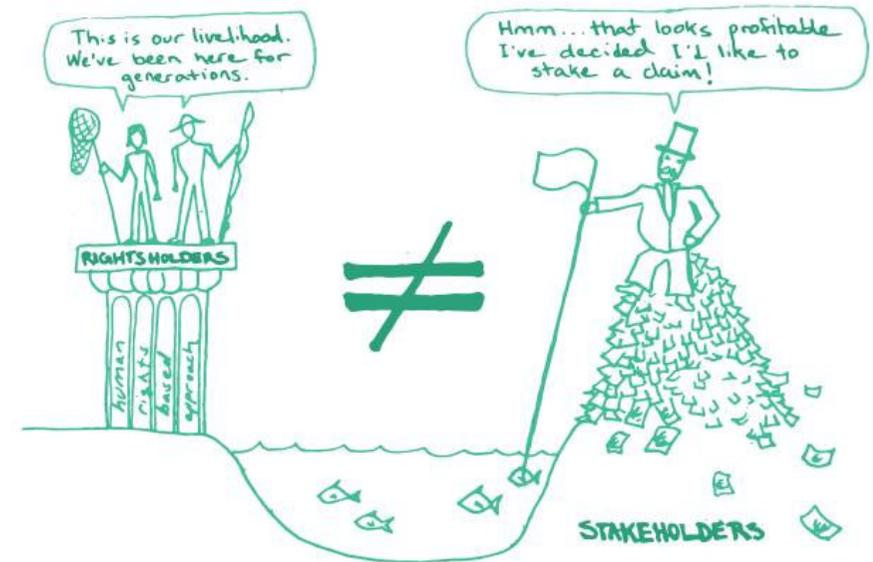
“ Poorly designed projects sometimes ignore the rights of local people to govern their natural resources, undermining the legitimacy and long-term success of the project ”
Professor Nathalie Seddon

Quality of Governance in NbS

Aspects to take into account in NbS design and implementation

Rights-holders = actors socially endowed with legal or customary rights with respect to land, water and natural resources.

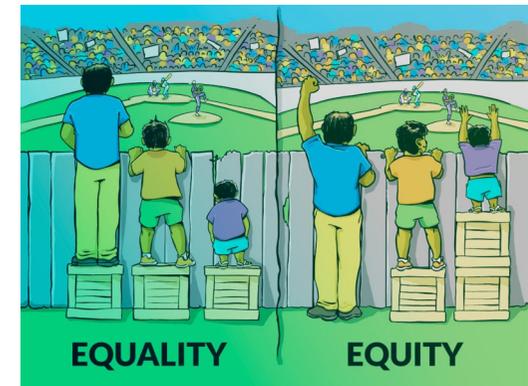
Stakeholders = possess direct or indirect interests and concerns, but do not necessarily enjoy a legally or socially recognised entitlement.



>> note of caution: 'multi-stakeholderism' can lead to 'consented NbS decisions' where fundamentally opposing interests are glossed over

Additional aspects to take into account:

- **various types of powers** that the key actors apply when they take and implement decisions (i.e. regulatory, financial, related to knowledge or related to coercion)
- **Equality vs. equity** (depends on age, race, skill, position...)
- **scale of decision-making and operations**
area: local, at ecosystem level, national, transboundary, international,
time: present, future > inter-generational justice



Quality of Governance in NbS

Aspects to take into account in NbS design and implementation



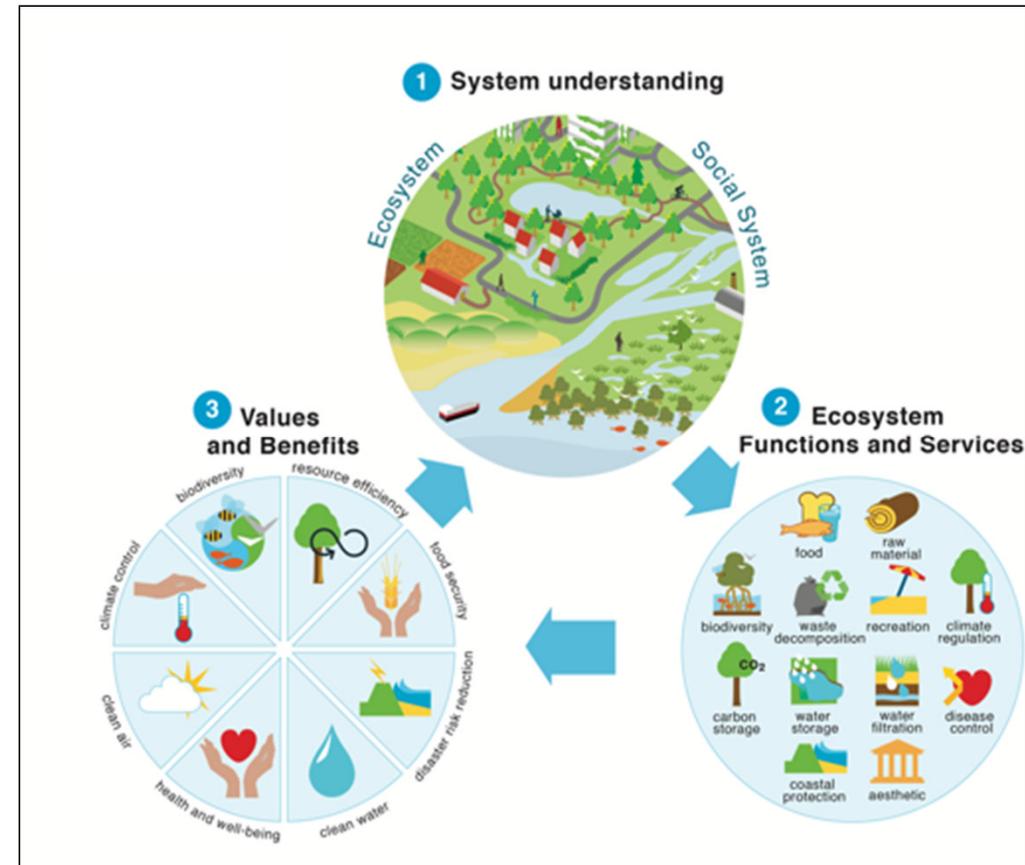
Jointly identify the ToC for an NbS initiative

eg. Name the values of an ecosystem / of a site, jointly identify the 'vital' characteristics of the ecosystem, and the service it provides in the context of the NbS

- develop a shared "NbS narrative"
- In order to conserve the outstanding values, formulate the management objective for the site / the social-ecological system.

Work on agreement among main stakeholders on:

- the ways and means of managing the specific NbS-values on a long term base (being conscious about the implications for everyone involved → participative strategic planning)
- jointly define (simple) indicators and monitor them in participatory ways
- agree upon the distribution of costs and benefits of the NbS initiative and / or (potential) loss of biodiversity and other values
- assign shared responsibilities and define sanctioning mechanisms
- work on a long term (if possible: participative) finance strategy
- integrate the NbS sites / SES into the regional development plans, and potentially make them part of NDC, NBSAP processes.



Steps into an uncertain planetary future

Nature-based Solutions as a chance

Enhance **governance and equity** in NbS

Design & mainstream **Nature-based Solutions** for a broad range of societal challenges

Promote the mainstreaming of **CC adaptation, mitigation, risk reduction** into all spheres / sectors / policies, together with key actors

Strengthening the development base for biodiversity + human wellbeing (reducing vulnerability and enhancing **overall resilience**)



Photo +graph: Th.Amend

Thank you for your attention!

thora.amend@gmx.net