



Convention on
Biological Diversity

SwedBio
A programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre



**Report of the
Asia Multi-Actor Dialogue Seminar to Build Social-ecological Resilience through the
Incorporation of Ecosystem-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions**

9 – 12 October 2018
Manila, Philippines



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ABO | ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook |
| ACB | ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity |
| AMS | ASEAN Member States |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| COP | Conference of Parties |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisations |
| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| EbA | Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| EbM | Ecosystem-based Mitigation |
| ECA | Ecologically Critical Areas |
| Eco-DRR | Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPLCs | Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities |
| IPSSDD | Indigenous Peoples' Sustainable, Self-determined Development |
| LPPCHEA | Las Piñas - Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area |
| MRV | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NCCAP | National Climate Change Action Plan |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NTFP-EP | Non-timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme |
| PACOS Trust | Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah Trust |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Dialogue was attended by a total of 39 participants, hailing from nine countries from south and southeast Asia. Groups representing the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) also participated, being at the heart of using nature-based practices and solutions. The Dialogue aimed to: (a) exchange experiences of developing the role for ecosystem-based approaches in climate-related work at national level; (b) identify synergies among potential ecosystem-based approaches including health for delivering benefits related to multiple Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) objectives; and (c) empower those concerned with the well-being of nature and people to engage with those responsible for achieving NDCs.
2. The session started out with the introductions, as facilitated by Mr. Tristan Tyrrell. NDCs refer to the commitment of each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Article 4, Par. 2 of the Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve. Parties shall also pursue domestic mitigation measures.
3. Ecosystem-based approaches are seen as one of the solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation. It is an approach that utilises biodiversity and ecosystem services to promote biodiversity conservation, social development, and minimise the impacts of climate change. However, the benefits of this approach will only be realised if it is embedded in overall adaptation strategies, governance, and enhanced capacities.
4. The Dialogue was an open discussion among the participants within the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other neighbouring countries on current approaches, challenges, and opportunities for improved policies, and implementation in incorporating biodiversity and climate change. The output of the Dialogue was to identify common understandings based on the challenges, and opportunities on integrating nature-based solutions into NDCs.

Ecosystem-based Approaches

Ecosystem-based Adaptation

5. Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) integrates the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services into an overall strategy to help people adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. It includes the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that help people adapt to both climate variability, and climate change.
6. The Dialogue identified current EbA efforts, and opportunities of it. Existing EbA actions in the region included management of water bodies, coasts, national parks, community protected areas, and restoration through mangroves, among others. Efforts are also being done by integrating it with other national plans and policies of different thematic areas. While there are efforts being done, policies for traditional knowledge, private sector engagement, and infrastructure support remains an opportunity. An identified gap was the fragmented efforts in implementing EbA, therefore there is a need for interorganisational collaboration where learnings are not undermined by other sectors.

Ecosystem-based Mitigation

7. Ecosystem-based Mitigation (EbM) is the management of ecosystems to counteract anthropogenic climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and removing them

from the atmosphere. EbM efforts cited included REDD+, coastal conservation through blue carbon, ecosystem conservation, waste management, and sustainable sources of energy. Given the unfamiliarity of the concept, an identified gap was the establishment of mechanisms on implementing and monitoring it on the ground. Financing, appropriate technologies, and awareness were identified as shortcomings in EbM uptake in the region.

Policy Coherence

8. The concept of policy coherence offers a holistic approach on addressing development issues. This also provides an excellent opportunity to synchronise all plans and policies accordingly for efficient use of human, financial, and technical resources. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are strategies where national policies and other thematic policies can be integrated as entry points for policy coherence.

Links and gaps between NDCs and NAPs

9. Adaptation was an identified component in the NDCs and National Action Plan (NAPs) of represented countries. Ecosystem-based adaptation mechanisms are not explicitly stated in both the NDCs and NAPs, but ecosystem approaches were identified in both plans. It was identified that financing support and mechanisms for implementation were identified as important components in linking NDCs and NAPs. Biodiversity and other thematic areas were not specified in the NDCs, thus making a gap on linking NDCs to the adaptation plans. It was also identified that local implementation is not aligned with the both plans. Therefore, capacity building is seen as an opportunity to support these linkages.

Links and gaps between NDCs and NBSAPs

10. The session identified the linkages and gaps between NDCs and NBSAPs. In linking NDCs and NBSAPs, the identified overlaps were sustainable production and consumption, pollution control, traditional knowledge, local implementation, policies, monitoring and evaluation. As for the gaps, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is often not identified in NBSAPs, therefore the need to recognise the role of ecosystems in mitigating disasters as part of its ecosystem services. Linking the two plans to other sectors such as agriculture and fisheries was also identified, as well as the need to link to climate and biodiversity plans. Given these gaps, there is the call for collective action in linking climate change and biodiversity to other sectors.

Overlaps of NDCs, to SDGs, through NDPs

11. National Development Plans (NDPs) address the relevant SDGs on climate change and biodiversity. The climate, environment, and natural resources were explicitly stated in the NDPs. Most of the climate change, biodiversity, and national development plans are updated. Given the overarching scope of the NDPs, the session identified the need for cross-linkages among sectors for appropriate action.

Improving policy coherence

12. ACB facilitated the session on improving policy coherence. This concept refers to the synergistic and systematic policy making and implementation processes contributing – either directly or indirectly – towards the achievement of policy objectives. Policy integration and policy coordination are important tools to achieve coherence. The identified measures to improve policy coherence in the region were collaboration and cooperation at all levels, capacity building, financing, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring and evaluation.

Overcoming Challenges

Financial Mechanisms

13. Ms. Amelia Dulce Supetran provided an overview of climate financing mechanisms. Climate finance refers to the use of national budgets as well as the funding provided to developing nations on top of the traditional official development assistance. In accordance with the UNFCCC, developing countries should be able to avail of such funding assistances through predictable and sustainable channels. Such financing support must cater to capacity building, i.e., facilitating institutional changes where climate change, biodiversity, and other thematic areas are integrated in government operations.

Governance and Participation

14. The session, facilitated by Ms. Edna Maguigad, discussed the need to enhance stakeholder engagement, and knowledge management as measures for governance and participation. The group emphasised that there should be equitable participation of the non-state actors in the decision-making and implementation processes led by the national government. Moreover, to support governance, robust and reliable data must be available to support government policies. The session recommended the involvement of the non-state actors and citizenry, and expanding the scope to capture the important information to enhance governance and management decisions.

Legislation/Policy Frameworks

15. ACB stressed that given the urgency of climate change issues, provisions from international agreements like the National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAPs) would suffice for countries to take action. The next step is to mainstream the EbA guidelines in NCCAPs and NBSAPs. However, there is still the need for mechanisms to cover all sectors within the government at all levels, and to involve stakeholders in implementing policies. The “ability to act” of every one towards a common goal is the way to go to ensure that we will be able to address and withstand the impacts of climate change not only for biodiversity, but also for the people and communities. Moving forward, mechanisms must be paired with EbA frameworks to ensure clear implementation of plans and policies, have clear community resiliency minimum achievables, and government efforts to ensure climate resiliency.

Conclusions and Recommendations

16. The participants developed short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans based from the learnings from the Dialogue. Short-term activities included reporting to the relevant Ministries, report writing, and information sharing within the departments. Medium-term and long-term plans included lobbying of ecosystem-based approaches in the biodiversity and climate change plans and policies, and incorporating such concepts in formulating future plans or in updating existing action plans.
17. Summing up the entire Dialogue, the listing below was the points of entry points to incorporate ecosystem-based solutions in NDCs, as well as integrating climate change and biodiversity:
 - **Stakeholder participation** in all government-related developments in plans, policies, and implementation
 - **Traditional knowledge** as a useful tool to generate information that is environmentally sound, and can contribute to ecosystem-based approaches

- **Data and information sharing** to capture pertinent information, and EbA and EbM practices that can be replicated or modified in other localities.
- **Capacity development** of the relevant units to deliver efficient services, in addressing climate change issues.
- **Coordination at all levels** among the government sectors to ensure coherence in policies, and implementation of it
- **Financing mechanisms** as a tool to enhance capacities, and institutionalising climate change and biodiversity in government actions

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BACKGROUND

In December 2015, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Paris, France and agreed on actions to reduce the effects of climate change. As per the UNFCCC, “The Paris Agreement’s central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.” All Parties have commitments to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to the impacts of climate change; these are what are known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

SwedBio and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have been conducting regional dialogue-seminars in order to identify challenges and opportunities in including the role of ecosystems in NDCs under the UNFCCC, and other biodiversity strategies. Meanwhile, in the Second Edition of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity’s (ACB) flagship publication, the ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook (ABO 2), reported that the ASEAN region is aware of its vulnerability to the effects brought about by climate change.

Due to their shared concerns, ACB, SwedBio and SCBD, with support from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Climate Change Commission of the Philippines, organised the *Asia Multi-Actor Dialogue Seminar to Build Social-ecological Resilience through the Incorporation of Ecosystem-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions*.

The dialogue-seminar gathered experts from ministries and organisations from countries in the ASEAN region that are concerned with climate change and/or biodiversity, as well as representatives from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). The participants were all given the chance to share the situation in their respective countries concerning activities to mitigate the effects of climate change. The four-day event also featured a visit to the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA).

Objectives and Expected Outputs

The *Asia Multi-Actor Dialogue Seminar to Build Social-ecological Resilience through the Incorporation of Ecosystem-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions* was designed to provide a setting for open discussions on existing approaches and challenges as seen by the various participants, and opportunities for improved policy-making and implementation.

The specific objectives of this multi-actor dialogue seminar are:

- a) exchange experiences of developing the role for ecosystem-based approaches in climate-related work at national level
- b) identify synergies among potential ecosystem-based approaches including health for delivering benefits related to multiple NDC objectives
- c) empower those concerned with the well-being of nature and people to engage with those responsible for achieving NDCs.

The output of the dialogue seminar and the field visit will be used to identify common understandings based on the challenges, and opportunities on integrating nature-based solutions into NDCs.



Participants

The dialogue was participated by a total of 39 representatives from the ASEAN Member States (AMS), countries outside the ASEAN region, IPLCs, the ASEAN Secretariat, CBD Secretariat, SwedBio, and ACB. The participants were represented by the following countries/groups:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Thailand (1) | Malaysia (1) | CBD (2, via video presentation) |
| Myanmar (1) | Bangladesh (2) | SwedBio (1) |
| Lao PDR (3) | Pakistan (1) | ACB (11) |
| Cambodia (2) | IPLCs (6) | |
| Philippines (6) | ASEAN Secretariat (2) | |

Guidelines for the Dialogue

The dialogue used a Multi-actor Dialogue Approach. The method veered away from the usual workshops and presentations in order to hear from all the participants—their views, experiences, and knowledge—where everyone can learn from. This common understanding led to identified solutions that were flexible enough to be adapted to different cultural-political and belief systems.¹ The dialogue also used the Chatham House rule. This meant that the participants can freely express or use any information received, but neither the identity nor

¹ Schultz, M., Hahn, T., Hällström, N., Ituarte-Lima, C. (2016) *The biggest single opportunity we have is dialogue - Dialogue seminars as a methodology for transformative social learning and conflict resolution in international environment negotiations*. SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre.

affiliation of the participants are to be revealed. Resource persons were recognised in their presentations, but their contributions in the discussions are kept in confidence.

REPORT OF PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSIONS, AND FIELD VISIT

Day 1 – Understanding ecosystem-based approaches (Tuesday, 9 October 2018)

Session 1: Introduction

Facilitator: Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio

Opening Statements

Dr. Theresa Mundita Lim, Executive Director of ACB, started the dialogue by stressing that climate change and biodiversity loss are equally important issues to tackle, and are inseparable concerns. According to her, this is one of the reasons mainstreaming biodiversity is a priority so that all sectors will work together to fight these two concerns. Dr. Lim also emphasised that although the urgency of addressing climate change is known, funding and support are not always enough. However, the CBD is working on having a new set of voluntary guidelines on climate change and ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (eco-DRR) adopted, as these guidelines highlight the importance of biodiversity and the need to prepare for and anticipate the effects of climate change. Dr. Lim cited the CBD Technical Report No. 85, which states that healthy and functional ecosystems help reduce climate change vulnerability and disaster risk by reducing physical exposure to hazards by serving as protective barriers or buffers and so mitigating hazard impacts, including in wetlands, forests and coastal ecosystems; and reducing socioeconomic vulnerability to hazard impacts. She also cited the findings stated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming, which emphasised that adaptation is expected to be more challenging for ecosystems, food and health systems at 2° Celsius of global warming than for 1.5° Celsius. Dr. Lim hoped the Centre could identify which tools from the dialogue-workshop can be mainstreamed and scaled up, and requested if the participants representing the IPLC could provide the Centre some pointers on how to enhance the existing National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in the AMS.

Ms. Elenida Basug, OIC Director of the Climate Change Service of DENR, began her message citing a report wherein data gathered from 1994 to 2013 showed that the Philippines, Cambodia, and India were among the list of countries most affected by climate change. She also stated that currently, people have accepted that climate change is no longer a theoretical concept, but a phenomenon that affects daily life. She stressed that in the Philippines, climate change has endangered the ecosystem, notably the coastal ecosystems and fisheries. Ms. Basug proceeded to enumerate the ecosystem-based adaptations in the country, and activities being done to mainstream these. Towards the end of her message, Ms. Basug stressed that actions to fight the effects of climate change need cooperation of individuals, institutions, and nations, and she hopes that this event will open doors towards achieving that objective.

Introductions

Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio, after his introduction, requested all the participants to identify themselves as climate change experts, biodiversity experts, or both. Brief explanations for their answers were also asked from a few participants per section. He then proceeded to give a brief background of the event, and the main topics to be tackled, such as Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and Ecosystem-based mitigation (EbM). He elaborated further that the ecosystem-based approaches cover three key areas: 1.) socio-economic benefits, 2.) climate change

adaptation, and 3.) biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. He concluded his introductions by linking ecosystems-based approaches to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national plans.

The participants were organised into geographic regions, one group put together Lao PDR, Thailand, Myanmar, and Cambodia participants into a **Mekong Subregion Group**, another set of participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines were put together into what was called as the **Archipelagic Group**, while Pakistan and Bangladesh were grouped together into the **South Asia Group**. The non-government participants including the representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat were given leeway to move around these groups.

Session 2a: Setting the Scene: Defining the concepts (EbA, EbM, policy tools). Status of NDCs

Facilitator: Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio

Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio, led the discussion in this session, saying that this Dialogue in this part of the world is the fifth one that the SwedBio and the CBD Secretariat have completed. The discussions here, he said, will not deal on presentations after one another but will aim for various actors to be straightforward with each other. He emphasised there is a lot of coherence on paper but a lot needs to be done in implementation. The challenge is how to link these approaches regarding climate action on the ground. The dialogue will aim to come up with a to-do list of actions that will deal with the short, medium, and long-term actions to address these challenges.

NDCs are the commitments made by Parties to the Paris Agreement particularly on their greenhouse gas emissions which they have to voluntarily cut as part of their respective effort to curb the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

National Adaptation Plans are established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, which identifies the medium and long-term adaptation needs of countries under a continuous, iterative process that follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and a fully transparent approach so that countries may be able to adjust to the impacts of climate change.

Session 2b: Setting the Scene: Non-State Actors



Mr. Gordon John Thomas of PACOS Trust, in his presentation Supporting Indigenous Community on Climate Change in Sabah, began by giving a background of their group, organised and led by the Kadazan community in Sabah and its vision of empowering the community to manage their own resources. The group's work focuses on the following programmes: land and natural resource; socio-economy; community organising and youth development; education and traditional knowledge; and media and communication. He shared that based on the communities that PACOS Trust was able to work with, the people have heard about climate change and are aware of the changes, but do not know why this is happening. The main effect of climate change as per their experience is that their traditional knowledge is degraded since it is based in an ecosystem on which it is built on, and once the knowledge is gone, then their livelihood also follows and then social problems worsen as out-migration becomes the norm in the community. The problem with government sometimes is that they do not do what indigenous peoples really want. Due to the effects being experienced by the communities, PACOS Trust aims to assist the people through initiatives such as improving the capacity of the indigenous communities in addressing climate change and maintaining their biosphere; and to build their capacity to do climate change risk management and adaptation. Additionally, the group assists in providing food security and alternative livelihood, among others. Mr. Thomas ended his presentation by sharing their group's experiences and lessons learned: that the indigenous people are the most affected by climate change; revival of traditional knowledge is crucial; communication is key; and that continuous support is needed.

Ms. Abigail Kitma from Tebtebba Foundation, in her presentation Tebtebba: Working for the Fulfillment of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Sustainable Self-determined Development, identified the objectives of the group to the dialogue-workshop participants. Tebtebba has an integrated and holistic approach in its work covering different geographical areas, including numerous partner organisations. The group's areas of work include: community strengthening and operationalisation of indigenous peoples' sustainable, self-determined development (IPSSDD); climate change adaptation and mitigation; indigenous peoples and biodiversity; sustainable traditional livelihoods; and indigenous women's rights and children's rights. Ms. Kitma also presented previous projects to show what have been accomplished by the group. She also highlighted their updates on activities connected to biodiversity and climate change, which include conducting capacity-building for Philippine national network of traditional knowledge holders or UPAKAT, and closely monitoring UNFCCC processes especially as they sit as an observer in the Green Climate Fund as well as participating in civil society formations that monitor developments in Philippine NDC processes.

Session 3: Ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) in use/not in use at the national level – what is being done, and why?

Facilitator: Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio

The first activity discussed the status of ecosystems-based adaptation (EbA) in their respective areas—what is being done and the range of actions being undertaken in the three workshop groups indicate they are familiar with EbA. These actions include water use and management, ecotourism, protected areas, natural parks and community protected areas, livelihood development, coastal management, and mapping and spatial planning with IPLCs. While these are being done, the countries are also engaged in policy development to implement EbA in the following identified areas: gender balance, forest policies, hunting policies, sea turtle policies and national climate change policies. A substantial number of EbA efforts in the three regions involve largely technological or technology-based solutions such as solar-powered irrigation systems, agroforestry, flood protection, infrastructure

mainstreaming, use of mangroves for mitigation and adaptation and sustainable agriculture. Figure 1 shows a mind map indicating how these actions interrelate to each other.

The identified EbA practices that are not being done at the moment, or are limited in their application at the moment, included water use and management, micro-plantations, payments for ecosystem services (PES), national policies integrating traditional knowledge, private sector engagement, urban forestry and coastal management. While some of these EbA approaches like water use and management appear to be applied at times, there are specific approaches in water use and management like rainwater harvesting and encouraging of aquifer recharge that requires an established policy framework including support infrastructure for these approaches to be implemented, thus most of these approaches are placed in the category of actions that are not yet done. This is also the case with coastal management, particularly the more specific approach of including biodiversity and other ecosystems which is not the case with mangroves management. Moreover, an identified gap in implementing EbA is the lack of inter organisational collaboration where learning from the field are not captured and influenced in other sectors. Figure 1 shows a mind map EbA activities not being done at the moment.

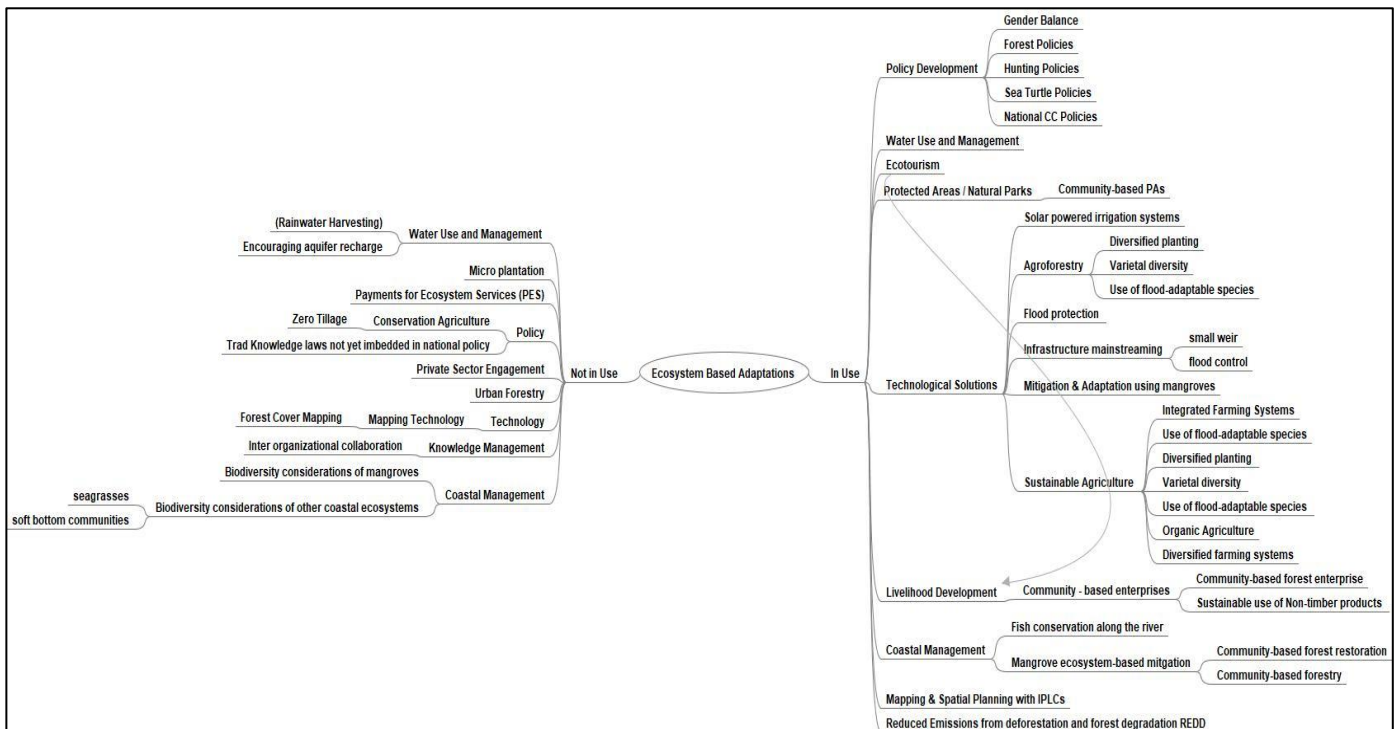


Figure 1. Mind map of on-going and potential EbA activities in the region



Session 4: Ecosystem-based mitigation (EbM) approaches in use at the national level – what is being done, and why?

Facilitator: Mr. Tristan Tyrrell, Programme Officer on Climate Change and Ecosystems at SwedBio

While most, if not all, of the participants expressed unfamiliarity with the terminology of EbM, they have identified several EbM-related practices that included agrobiodiversity, water use and management, the establishment of biodiversity corridors, conservation of wildlife and wildlands, low emissions livelihoods, integrated coastal systems integration, peatland conservation and sustainable land use planning. The use of technology, particularly the use of energy efficient technologies, sustainable sources of energy, waste management through waste segregation and composting, system of rice intensification are also widely practiced, including coastal ecosystem conservation through blue carbon, REDD+, reforestation activities as well as low-emission livelihoods through non-timber forest products enterprises. As almost all of the participants were unfamiliar with the concept of EbM, they recognised EbM as less of a priority compared to EbA. Therefore, issues arose such as implementing and monitoring measures on the ground, as well as gaps in financing to advance relevant technologies. In turn, the lack of awareness on EbM meant unfamiliarity among stakeholders.

During the discussions, key issues raised included the concerns that EbA takes years to realise its benefits. Private sector engagement was also an identified concern, raising the need for the sector to look beyond the profits. Another key point is the engagement with IPLCs on traditional knowledge, which can provide relevant approaches to EbA. Finally, there is the need to bridge the understanding through knowledge sharing, and accessibility of such information. Figure 2 presents a mind map of the interrelationships of the results of this activity.

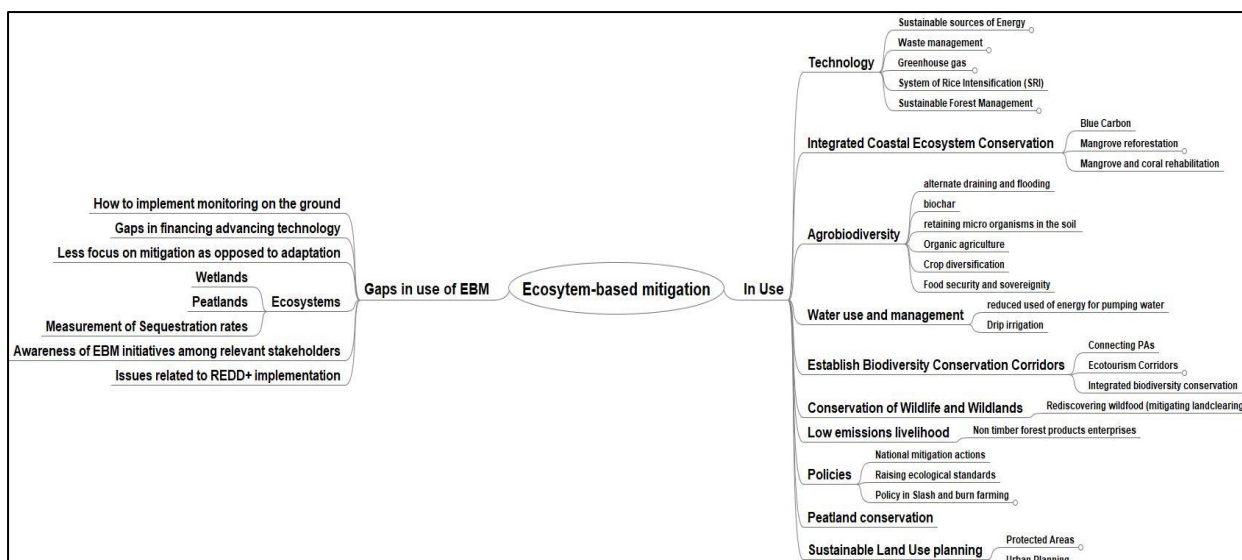


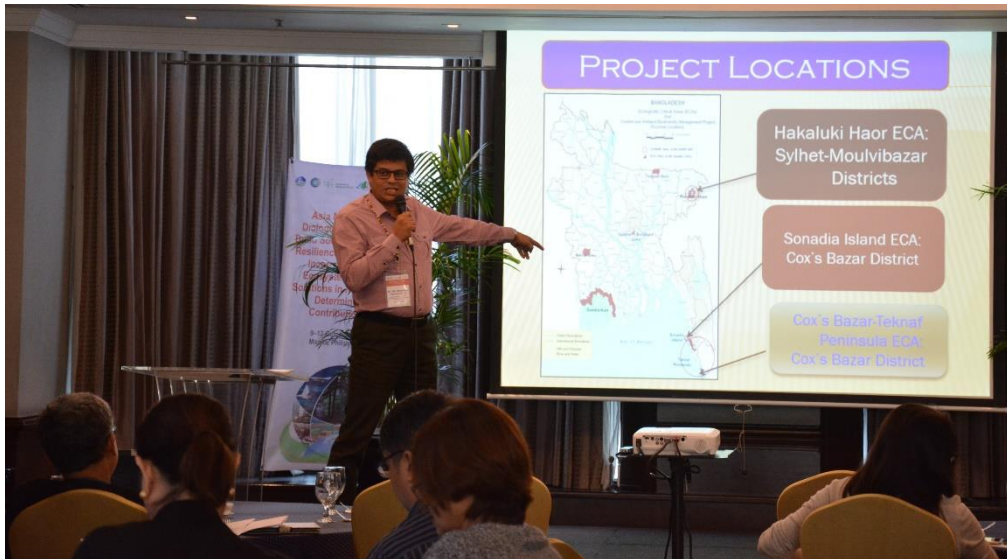
Figure 2. Mind map of existing EbM activities in use, and gaps of it

Day 2 – The need for policy coherence (Wednesday, 10 October 2018)

Session 5: Setting the scene: The benefits of policy coherence and what sectoral policies are relevant

Facilitator: Mr. Elpidio Peria, Programme Specialist, ACB

Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Khan from the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bangladesh, delivered the country presentation on Climate Change in his country. One of the important points he shared is that the geographic location and geo-morphological conditions of Bangladesh makes it vulnerable to climate change, particularly to Sea Level Rise. He added that a sea level rise of 0.5 metres over the last century has already eroded a large percentage of the country's landmass. The presentation stated that the country has formulated the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which includes the following thematic areas: (1) food security, social protection and health; (2) comprehensive disaster management; (3) infrastructure; (4) research and knowledge management; (5) mitigation and low carbon development; and (6) capacity building and institutional strengthening. Mr. Khan also shared the status of Bangladesh's biodiversity, such as the known number of various animal species. An important topic tackled in the presentation is on the Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) of Bangladesh, and the ECA's management objectives which includes strengthening biodiversity conservation activities; ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of locally and globally significant biodiversity; and introduction of climate change adaptation measures. There are currently 13 ECAs in Bangladesh. Apart from showcasing the major activities and progress in each of the ECAs, Mr. Khan also shared the major concerns, such as the pressure of huge population, land ownership within the ECA, and the challenge of climate change.



Ms. Phuttatida Rattana, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand, focused her country presentation on climate change and biodiversity operation. She that for the period of 1997 to 2016, Thailand ranked ninth among the top 10 countries to be most affected by extreme weather events. Ms. Rattana then gave an overview of Thailand’s Plans and Strategies on Climate Change and Biodiversity Management, which includes the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management (2015 – 2021), whose vision states that “by 2021, people live in harmony with nature, and the government along with all sectors promotes and supports the protection, conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity”, and the Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050 that aims to make Thailand resilient to the impacts of climate change and achieve low carbon growth through sustainable development. Finally, she shared several aspects of their draft National Adaptation Plan, which is currently in preparation phase, but is expected to be achieved by 2031.

Lisa Janishevski and Christopher Pereira, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through a recorded video presentation on Policy Coherence in Climate Change and Biodiversity provided a number of benefits of having policy coherence, such as having a more holistic approach to addressing environment and development issues; having an efficient national report preparation; being able to contribute to the achievement of multiple international obligations; and being able to facilitate the efficient use of human, technical and financial resources. After giving the commonalities of the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as some of the projects of countries in the ASEAN region that support them, potential entry points for policy coherence at the national level were named: SDGs;

implementation of EbA and EbM and eco-DRR; national planning activities; sustainable land management/drought management; and ecosystem restoration.

They ended their presentation by providing the guiding questions for the succeeding sessions. They encouraged the participants to reflect on their respective biodiversity and climate change policies, whether they are integrated or not, how well biodiversity is embedded in climate change plans or NDCs. They also let the participants identify gaps, and opportunities for policy coherence between biodiversity and climate change.

Session 6: Links and gaps between NDCs and NAPs

Adaptation was clearly an identified component in both the NDCs and National Action Plans (NAPs) of the represented countries. EbA mechanisms are not explicitly stated in both the NDCs and NAPs, but ecosystem approaches were identified in both plans. Food and water security were also identified as an overlap between NDCs and NAPs. They mentioned that international financing support and means of implementation are important elements in linking NDCs and NAPs.

Gaps were likewise identified by the participants in linking NDCs and NAPs such as the following: site-based implementation capacity, the lack of NAPs in some participant countries to the workshop, limited stakeholder participation, communication across government organisations, funding, local implementation not being aligned with national agencies, capacity-building, the absence of biodiversity as an element in some NDCs, technology transfer, finance and capacity-building, health, ecosystems, poverty, gender, coherence of data on forestry. Some countries have not passed yet their NAP. Biodiversity, on the other hand, is not specified in the NDCs, or it is presented in general terms. Capacity building needs were also identified, which includes but not limited to, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), and institutional strengthening. In some cases, ecosystems for adaptation were not explicitly stated. Stakeholder participation in developing such plans was limited. They also identified that local implementation in many cases were not aligned with the NDCs and NAPs.

In some instances though, there are overlaps between the NDCs and the NAP, particularly on financing support, monitoring systems, use of ecosystem approaches, the application of the concept of resilience, energy, means of implementation and the adaptation aspects of some NDCs which include food and water security, health, flood risk, economic resilience, social resilience/protection, ecosystem and landscape resilience, agriculture, education and technology, disaster risk reduction, and housing and community amenities. Figure 3 shows a mind map of these gaps and overlaps.

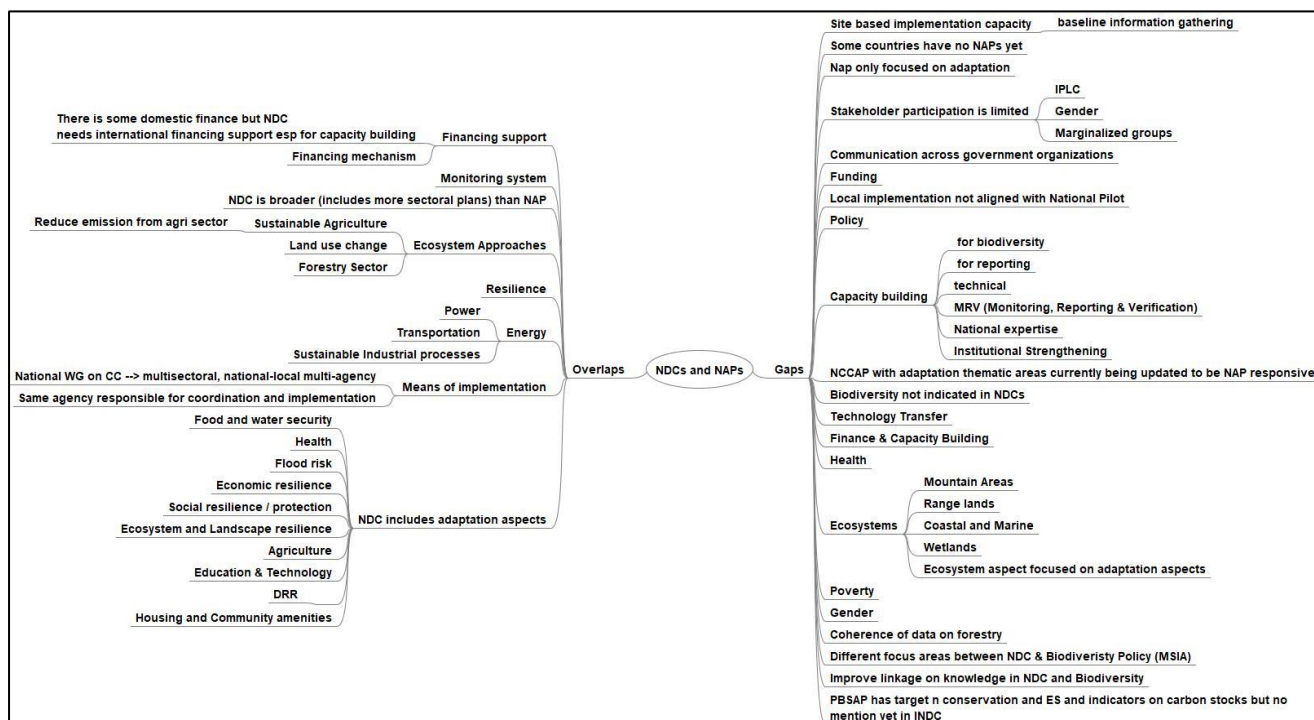


Figure 3. Mind map of gaps and overlaps between NDCs, and NAPs

Session 7: Links and gaps between NDCs and other biodiversity strategies (NBSAPs)

The overlaps between NDCs and NBSAPs include sustainable production and consumption. Both plans were able to address issues of pollution in both rural and urban areas, as this is recognised as a driver of biodiversity loss. The use of traditional knowledge in enhancing ecosystem services is recognised. Other overlaps include local implementation, policies, monitoring, and adaptation.

Gaps between NDCs and NBSAPs were enumerated by the participants. DRR was not stated in many NBSAPs, but was identified in NDCs. Thus, there is the need to further articulate the role of ecosystems in DRR, as a means for adaptation, biodiversity, and protective ecosystem services. Data and knowledge management was identified as a gap, where there is still a need to further share important information, management practices, that can be replicated or utilised for improved policy, management, and implementation. Linking NDCs and NBSAPs to agriculture and fisheries was recognised as a gap, thus the need to integrate both plans in the said sectors.

Discussion points included the need for a collective action. The IPLCs' efforts in biodiversity conservation should be recognised. Planning gaps has to be addressed as well. There has to be robust data support in the development of NDCs, especially in the forest sector. Mr. Tyrrell closed the session with the need to identify whether the gaps and overlaps were intentional or coincidental. Then from there, the necessary conservation efforts can be developed and implemented. Figure 4 shows a mind map of the results of this activity.

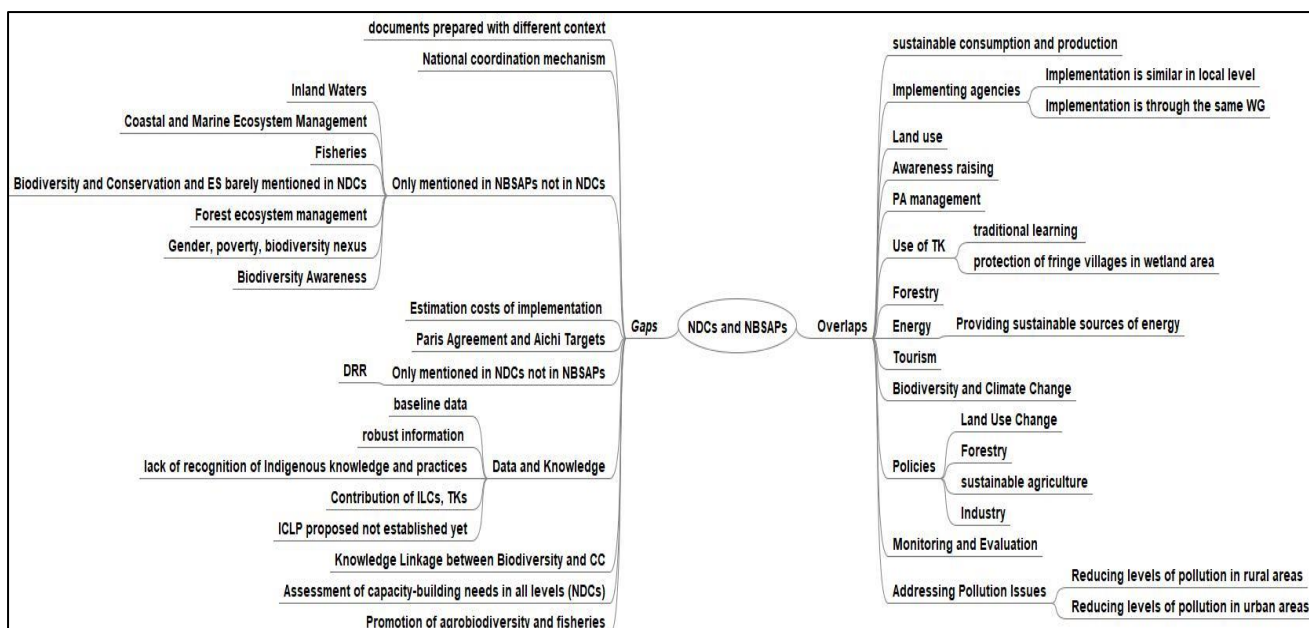


Figure 4. Gaps and overlaps identified on the linkages between NDCs and NBSAPs



Session 8: Link of NDCs to SDGs, through NDPs

The participants identified the pertinent biodiversity and climate change strategies in their NDPs and where it fits under the SDGs. There are however gaps that they identified, such as the lack of focus on climate actions on some SDGs and NDPs, environment and natural resources being explicitly mentioned in the national development plans, the mainstreaming of climate change and biodiversity, food security and renewable energy. They recognised that the NDPs address the goals of their climate change strategies. While the NDPs encompass all economic sectors, climate change is mainstreamed in the development plans. Most of the NDCs, NBSAPs, and NDPs are updated. The activity concluded with a remark that there must be cross-linkages among sectors on addressing the relevant issues. Figure 5 shows a mind map of the results of this activity.

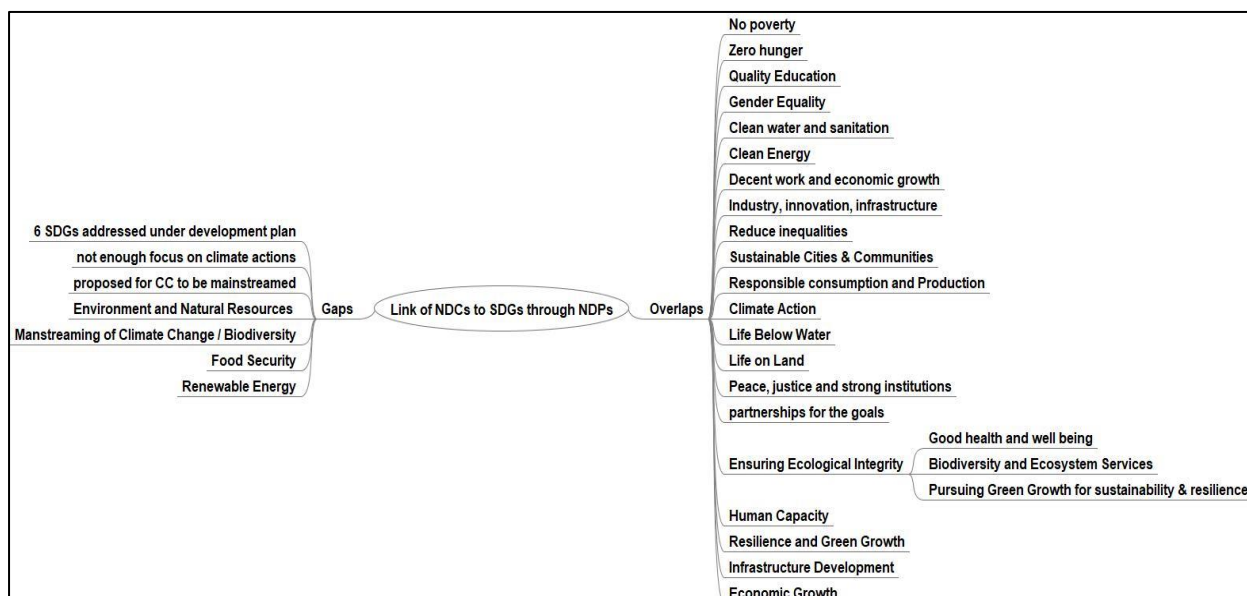


Figure 5. Mind map on the linkages of NDCs to SDGs through the NDPs

Session 9: How to improve national policy coherence

Prior to this activity, Mr. Elpidio Peria of ACB gave an introductory presentation clarifying the concepts involved here, particularly policy coherence. Citing academic literature², policy coherence refers to synergistic and systematic policy making and implementation processes contributing – either directly or indirectly – towards the achievement of policy objectives. They may be achieved through a number of structural and procedural mechanisms, such as strategic planning, coordinating structures and communication networks.

On the question of what may be needed to achieve policy coherence, the authors cited recommended two major tools for improving policy coherence, which may be either **policy integration** by enabling a more holistic thinking across different policy sectors, at the same time involving more holistic processes. Another tool is through **policy coordination** which is done by aligning the tasks and efforts of public sector organisations, such as in enhancing information flows through formal mechanisms.

In the exchanges that followed, the participants identified important measures to improve national policy coherence to integrate climate change, and biodiversity in national policies. Collaboration and cooperation at national, local, and community levels must be enhanced for proper cascading and consultation on information. The nature of climate change is cross-cutting and therefore has to get all the sectors involved. There was also the need to enhance the capacities of institutions on improving policy coherence. Financing options was also identified as a means to facilitate streamlining of national plans and policies. Apart from the government, the stakeholders must be engaged in the consultation processes of policies to capture on-the-ground information. Getting the acts of everyone would therefore lead to a more reliable generation of information for planning and policy-making. Finally, to ensure the gains of such coherence approaches, monitoring and evaluation schemes must be in place to ensure that the policies and pertinent actions contribute to national and international goals. Figure 6 points out the identified measures to be taken to improve policy coherence.

² Rogge, K.S. & Reichardt, K. (2016), Policy mixes for sustainability transitions: An extended concept and framework for analysis, *Research Policy*, Volume 45, Issue 8, October 2016, Pages 1620-1635, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2016.04.004>, accessed 7 August 2017

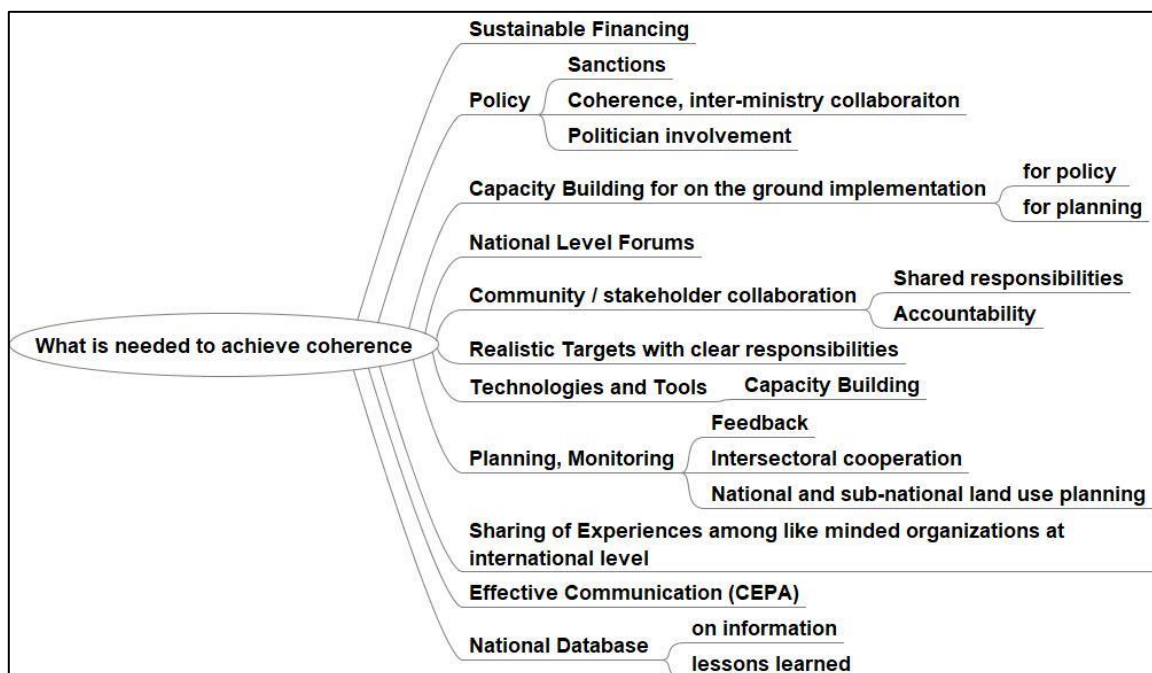
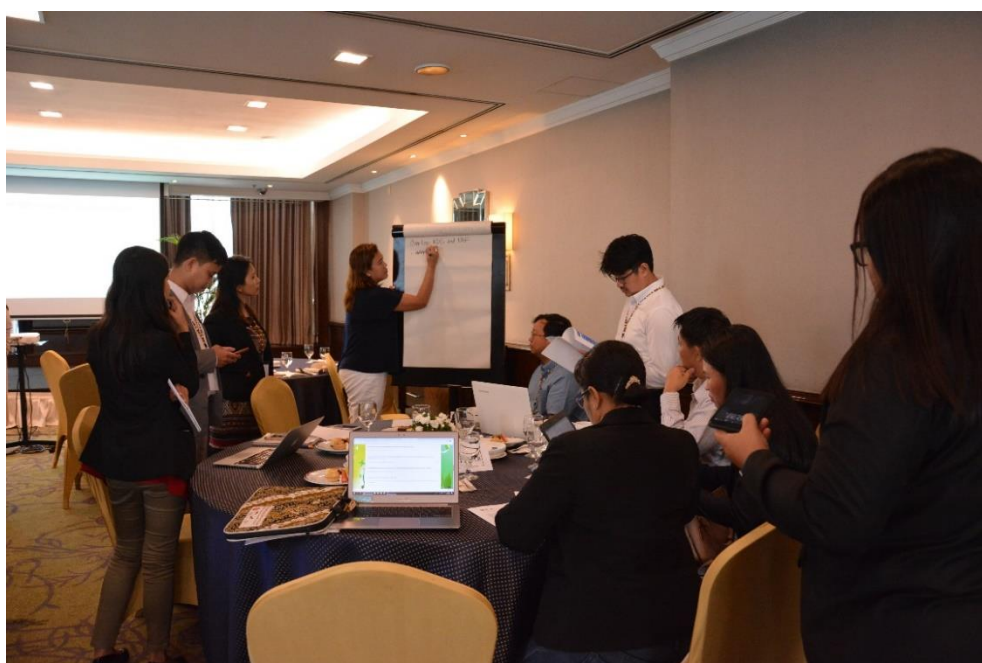


Figure 6. Mind map on the ways to achieve policy coherence in the region



Day 3 – Field visit to LPPCHEA (Thursday, 11 October 2018)

The Las Piñas - Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA) is a nature reserve situated south of Manila Bay. Established in 2007 it is the first critical habitat to be declared in the country. Covering around 175 hectares of wetland ecosystem, LPPCHEA consists of two islands with mangroves, ponds and lagoons, mudflats, salt marshes, and mixed beach forest cover.

The Ramsar Convention recognizes LPPCHEA as a wetland of international importance because of its role on the survival of threatened, restricted-range and congregatory bird species. The site attracts migratory birds, as well as indigenous and endemic species of water birds, including some that have been classified as threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is the only sanctuary for wildlife in the heart of Metro Manila.

LPPCHEA offers various ecosystem services. It has cultural value attributed to bird watching and educational value due to Manila Bay's rich history. It is the last blue carbon sink along the coast of Metro Manila contributing to mitigation of greenhouse gases, owing to the remaining 42 hectares of mangrove cover. The presence of different ecosystems in a small area indicate immense diversity which can be a source of food to adjacent communities. Finally, it offers regulatory functions where it protects nearby communities from storm surges and sea level rise, waste dilution, sediment retention and/or accretion.

Being the "last coastal frontier" of Metro Manila, the LPPCHEA is manifestation of ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation in a highly-urbanized areas.



Senator Cynthia A. Villar, Chairperson of the Environment Committee, Senate of the Philippines, welcomed the participants to LPPCHEA. In her keynote address, she pointed out the importance of LPPCHEA as habitat for local and migratory bird species, which led to its enlistment to the Ramsar site of ecological importance. She mentioned the urgency of addressing climate change issues as it threatens food security, as well as how it created extreme events that have cost many lives. Sen. Villar concluded her address by stressing out the need for collaboration between and among nations since we are all affected, and it is for our collective good.

Mr. Carlito Castañeda, Officer-in-Charge, Protected Area Management and Biodiversity Section of DENR provided the orientation to the area, and also accompanied the participants in the tour of the different sections of the nature reserve.

In the afternoon, interested participants were given a tour of the National Museum of Natural History.

Day 4 – Overcoming the challenges (Friday, 12 October 2018)

Session 10: Climate-related Finance and Safeguards for Financial Mechanisms

Ms. Amelia Dulce Supetran, Consultant with the Climate Change Commission, specified that climate finance refers to the funding provided to developing nations on top of the traditional official development assistance, and that this is in accordance with the UNFCCC. She added that this funding or resources should be accessed by the developing countries in channels that are predictable and sustainable, and that allow the developing countries to use the resources without difficulty. She stressed out that availing these financial supports should be an opportunity for capacity development, more than anything else. In doing so, government systems may adjust accordingly in implementing projects on the ground. Ms. Supetran also spoke about the Standing Committee of Finance, which was established to assist the Conference of Parties (COP) to rationalise the flow of financing through the financial mechanisms of the convention, and support the COP in mobilising financial resources, to name a few. Apart from the financial mechanism as specified in Article 11 of the UNFCCC and Article 11 of the Kyoto Protocol, she shared the outcomes of COP 23 on Finance.

Mr. Tristan Tyrrell capped the discussions noting the greater potential to change systems in the developing world. Given the nature of accessing from these financing entities, he stressed the need of the different sectors, the state, and non-state actors to work together on biodiversity issues on financial access. This way, accessing financial support address cross-cutting ideas that would address issues that is not restricted to a single sector. He suggested various financial schemes within the government through taxations, and incentive schemes for the private sector.

Session 11: Governance and Participation

Ms. Edna Maguigad Regional Policy and Governance Adviser, Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia), led the discussion on governance and participation. She mentioned that in governance, there should be equitable participation of the non-state actors and application of the rule of law. She also articulated the involvement of non-state actors at all levels, identifying who to be consulted, inclusion of civil society organisations (CSOs) in working groups, and cascading policies down to the community level.

She called on the other participants to share their experiences and opportunities in multi-actor participation. Mr. Gordon from PACOS Trust shared that his group in Malaysia started out by coming together through their shared goal, but they are now working on amending a policy. As for Cambodia, it was shared that in the Department of Biodiversity, the Project Steering Committee is setup with close coordination with the government. However, non-governmental organisations cannot join the steering committee, but can only act as observers.

She also mentioned that the lack of information is a challenge in governance and sees knowledge management as an opportunity for planning and management. Malaysia suggested the use of social media as a means to acquire data through citizen science. Schools must also be tapped from universities and CSOs, which may provide viable baseline information. While most of these data are presented in scientific language, there is still the need to simplify it, and explained in the local context. There is the need to bridge the gap between science and policy implementation. She concluded her facilitation by linking

governance and policy coherence. There has to be a collaborative platform or networks where all actors can take part in.

Session 12: Legislation/Policy Frameworks

Mr. Elpidio Peria, Programme Specialist, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, provided an overview of existing climate change frameworks and related policies in the countries represented in this workshop particularly the AMS and the countries of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. He mentioned that climate change legislation appears not to be the preferred approach for the moment in the countries surveyed to deal with climate change actions. The reason for this could be that there are more flexible ways such as national climate action plans and strategies to deal with the climate issue. He also said that climate actions are “must-do” actions; they do not usually need to be mandated since countries, in an act of self-interest and self-preservation, will really have to do these things even if they are not legislated. What is only needed is for them to be funded and more often, often, it is difficult to raise funds for these actions.

With the mandate coming from the Paris Agreement, the NCCAPs have to take account the NDCs. He identified the next step is to mainstream the guidelines in NCCAPs and NBSAPs. Moreover, he stressed that laws on climate change and DRR must be focused on DRR-CCA approaches.

As for EbA frameworks, there are none so far, but are often integrated in national adaptation plans. He further stated that this is an opportunity for ASEAN to develop a rural resiliency policy framework that makes DRR-CCA actions imperative on the part of the government, but has to ensure that community concerns are taken into account.

He stressed the need for clearly-articulated and transparent multi-plan, multi-sectoral multi-stakeholder mechanisms that would ensure participation of different government sectors, at all levels. He called for the “ability to act” as an enabling concept within which all climate actions can be carried out. Not limited to legal capacity, which is the ability to do acts with legal effect. With climate change, the ultimate existential challenge, this boils down to survival; ability-to-act becomes a good enabling concept within which all climate actions may be carried out (compared with profitability notion by companies).

Given this notion of what “ability to act” means as means to ensure survival of communities, this notion of “ability to act” may sometimes be mentioned within the framework of constitutional provisions that guarantee citizen rights, like the right to participation in the life of the nation, the right to free speech, freedom of expression, subject to limits that may be set by law.

In expounding the need for why this “ability to act” is important as a key legislative element in future measures dealing with climate change, it is because when dealing with extreme weather events, or even those which are slow-onset impacts, it is important to let communities act on their own, as oftentimes, the services of government may not be able to cope with these types of challenges. Thus, in ensuring resiliency of people and communities, a community’s “ability to act” is important.

It was agreed that the following should be done: (1) ability-to-act mechanisms must be paired with EbA policy frameworks to ensure clear implementation of NDCs, NBSAPs, NDPs; (2) it is imperative to have clear community resiliency minimum goals, which can be demanded from governments, and that the governments may have to provide; and (3) governments should also clarify their own efforts on ensuring climate resiliency to see whether there is duplication or whether there are other needed initiatives.

Session 13: Ways forward

As a parting activity, Mr. Tristan Tyrrell encouraged the participants to reflect on the ideas generated from the past days of dialogues. He asked the participants to write down what they plan to do in the short term, medium term, and long term in integrating biodiversity.

| Country/ Agency | Short term (next three months) | Medium term (3 - 12 months) | Long term (more than 12 months) |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| Bangladesh | Information sharing within the Ministry – proposal to be applied in projects Influence committees on integrating EbA | Integrate EbA in different projects, draft NAP Share knowledge to others on existing knowledge Involve ongoing dialogue with ACB | Include Eba concept in NAPs, NBSAPs Strengthen coordination with other Ministries Capacity-building to implement EbA activities National Development Plans – integrate with NBSAP, NAP, and NDC |
| Cambodia | Report on the dialogue-learnings Present to the climate change working group – push to include biodiversity and private sector in the working group Conduct meeting within the office; knowledge sharing Identify next steps relating to EbA Include EbA in the Climate Change Strategic Plan, and NDC | Cambodia Climate Change Action Plan – conduct midterm review to consider EbA Update progress on Climate Change work with ACB Integrate EbA and EbM in annual action plan | Attend meetings and workshops to update progresses in EbA and EbM |
| Indonesia (IPLC) | Emergency response in Sulawesi Best practices in IPLC –system of IP management Data gathering with other IPLC Discussions with relevant Ministries | Continue data analysis on indigenous peoples management Develop platform on indigenous peoples and local communities database “One Map Peoples of Indonesia” Publications Presentation of data to government Conduct of Focus Group Discussions with President Staff Secretariat | Continue lobbying advocacies on legislation regarding indigenous peoples: law on rights of indigenous peoples recognition and protection Identify who will run for election, and consolidation Work with the local government to produce local regulation on indigenous peoples protection and recognition District regulations and development plans |
| Lao PDR | Review the detail documents related to EbA, NBSAP, NDC Identify detailed gap and linkages with existing policies; report to director and ask for recommendations on how to plan mainstreaming EBA to NDC Share the lessons learned to colleagues; attend COP 14 Develop report 6 – National Biodiversity | Implement NBSAP | Dialogue and updating the second NDC, recommend to mainstreaming EBA to NDC |
| Malaysia | Knowledge sharing and facilitate a broader discussion to a larger audience | Identify partners, develop concept paper/proposals | Review current policies on CC; integrate the NDCs to the National Action Plans, NDP, and SDG |

| Country/ Agency | Short term (next three months) | Medium term (3 - 12 months) | Long term (more than 12 months) |
|--|---|--|---|
| | Identify partners (experts, academia, government, IPLCS) promote EbA and EbM | Engage with local politicians promote EbA and EbM | Integrate to other policies— biodiversity, which is not included in CC policies Identify projects to promote EbA/M |
| Myanmar | Discussions within the department | Continue recognition of EbA in the Ministry | Continue recognition of EbA in the Ministry |
| Pakistan | Share experience and learnings Provide suggestions to integrate EbA in policies, to make it coherent Report highlighting importance of EbA approaches, gaps in policies, stress out policy coherence, motion to integrate EbA in policies Recommend cooperation with other ministries and stakeholders | Suggest authorities to review NAP, motion to integrate EbA Hold workshops at the national and provincial level on the importance of EbA approaches Suggest regional cooperation in the development of NDCs | Suggest authorities to finalise NDCs by 2020, integrating EbA |
| Philippines | Monitoring/ being updated on the NCCAP review and NCB formulation | Stocktaking of tools and projects on EbA Push for recognition of EbA in the NDC | National multistakeholder dialogue on EbA- to mainstream EbA Longer-term: Drafting of joint technical guidelines on EbA – how to mainstream it with other sectors Data collection at the ground level |
| Thailand | Sharing on lessons learned Identify gaps on integrating CC policies and biodiversity – learnings in this dialogue as reference COP – learnings | Monitor NBSAP (midterm review) – include EbA Include EbA in NAP | Development of new economic plans – include EbA and EbM |
| ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity | Compile outputs and outcomes from the Asia dialogues Circulate report to ASEAN+ countries | Identification of EbA/M interventions in ACB's on-going projects | Implement EbA in AHPs Facilitate guidelines on integrating EbA in ASEAN |
| ASEAN Secretariat | Ad hoc Intersectoral Working Group; explore and expand EbA Identification | Continue to work with ACB on developing regional projects | Continue to work with ACB on developing regional projects |
| Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity | Publish voluntary guidelines on implementing EbA and Eco-DRR Climate and biodiversity decision at COP14 | Continued engagement with UNFCCC Secretariat | Push for recognition & implementation of ecosystem-based approaches in post2020 global biodiversity framework |
| SwedBio/St ockholm Resilience Centre | Compile outcomes and lessons learned from this and other dialogues Organise event at CBD COP14 | Work with ACB on follow-up activities Continue to share materials with dialogue participants Evaluation on the integration to SDGs | Push for recognition of ecosystem-based approaches in post 2020 global biodiversity framework |

SYNTHESIS

Ecosystem-based approaches are being done in the region. However, these initiatives remain fragmented, and in many cases not embedded in national policies and plans. Therefore, EbA and EbM initiatives are not utilised to its potential.

Climate change adaptation is well-recognised, and an articulated component in national plans and policies. However, EbA, as an approach for adaptation, was not explicitly stated but it is clear that there are ecosystem approaches that can be identified. Biodiversity, in many cases, is not embedded in other climate change plans. It is either not clearly stated, or is treated differently.

Policy coherence must be achieved so as to deliver programmes efficiently, and able to hit objectives from various policies, and action plans, among others. Given the benefits of policy coherence, how can this be brought in the policy agenda—must it be an explicit policy, a goal, or leave it implied.

Climate change and biodiversity needs to be mainstreamed in national development plans. It is in this case where we ask if the provisions of the plans are sufficient enough to achieve long-term climate and biodiversity goals. There is a need to identify the initial steps in integrating biodiversity and climate change in the national development plans.

Putting all these together and highlighting what is noteworthy about them, the following points were identified in mainstreaming climate and biodiversity in the region:

- *Stakeholder Participation.* The IPLCs and other stakeholders need to be deeply involved in developing plans and policies. There must be recognition of their roles, efforts, and practices in biodiversity conservation that may be replicated at a larger scale.
- *Traditional Knowledge.* Being in co-existence with the natural environment, the IPLCs provide nature-based solutions that may serve otherwise as an alternative to hard infrastructure for climate change adaptation.
- *Data and Information Sharing.* Many nature-based practices are being done that can be adapted in the other places. However, avenues for sharing these information remain limited. This opens opportunities for sound practices and policies that integrate biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.
- *Capacity Development.* There is still the need to articulate ecosystems-based approaches as a means to address climate change and biodiversity. Further developments need to be enhanced to improve policy coherence, and knowledge management of data and information.
- *Coordination at all levels.* Climate change is a cross-sectoral issue, as well as biodiversity, which has underlying linkages that are important but often times neglected. It is important that all sectors within the government at all levels, as well as the stakeholders, to get their acts together for a streamlined, coherent, and consistent delivery of programmes and policies pursuant to climate change, biodiversity, and other relevant national plans.
- *Financing Mechanisms.* Financing allocations remain limited from the respective national governments. In addition to recognised innovative financial mechanisms that are being increasingly adopted, financing entities exist but may be cumbersome in terms of the needed proposal preparations. Availing of aid through such entities should be catered for capacity development more than anything else. In doing so, ecosystems-based adaptation can be integrated in government operations to maximise benefits of such approaches.

ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME AGENDA

| ITEM | NOTES | RESOURCE PERSON/ PERSONS INVOLVED |
|--|---|---|
| DAY 1 - Tuesday, 9 October 2018 ECOSYSTEMS-BASED ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION | | |
| Welcome & Introductions | Welcome Remarks Keynote Address | Dr. Theresa Mundita S. Lim Executive Director ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity Elenida Basug Chief Environmental Education and Information Division DENR-EMB |
| Setting the Scene: Defining the concepts, and status of NDCs | Presentation to explain the terms and providing initial examples from the regions and other areas | Tristan Tyrrell SwedBio |
| Setting the Scene: non-state actors | Civil society and IPLC presentations on their perspectives, roles, responsibilities and challenges faced | Gordon John Thomas PACOS Trust Abigail Kitma TEBTEBBA |
| EbA approaches in use at the national level – what is being done, and why? | Group discussions on current EbA activities. Plenary Report | Tristan Tyrrell SwedBio |
| EbA approaches not in use, and why? | Group discussions on EbA activities not currently being undertaken. Plenary Report | Tristan Tyrrell SwedBio |
| Ecosystem-based approaches to mitigation (EbM) | Group discussions (x5) on EbM activities Plenary Report | Tristan Tyrrell SwedBio |
| Wrap-up summary of the day | Brief overview of the day's discussion and some parting thoughts for the consideration overnight | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| DAY 2 - Wednesday, 10 October 2018 POLICY COHERENCE | | |
| Recap of day 1 | Summary of the EbA activities being taken and reasons for not using others | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| Setting the scene: The benefits of policy coherence and what sectoral policies are relevant | Country presentations as example approaches Presentation to provide the argument for policy coherence between climate / conservation / health / development sectors. | Md. Mahbubur Rahman Khan Bangladesh Phuttatida Rattana Thailand Lisa Janishevski Christopher Ferreira Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity (via recorded video presentation) |
| Link between NDCs and other climate strategies | Group discussions on how NDCs & NAPs overlap. Plenary Report | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| Link between climate and biodiversity strategies | Group discussions on how NDCs overlap with NBSAPs. Plenary Report | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| Link between climate, biodiversity and sustainable development strategies | Group discussions on how NDCs link to national SDG implementation, | Carlo Carlos ACB |

| ITEM | NOTES | RESOURCE PERSON/ PERSONS INVOLVED |
|--|--|--|
| | national/subnational development plans. Plenary Report | |
| How to improve national policy coherence? | Plenary discussion on what is needed to improve coherence Group discussions on how to improve awareness raising, clarity on the concepts/science, better coordination. How to improve national policies and action on the ground? Plenary Report | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| Wrap-up summary of the day | Brief overview of the day's discussion and some parting thoughts for the consideration overnight | Carlo Carlos ACB |
| DAY 3 - Thursday, 11 October 2018 FIELD VISIT | | |
| Las Piñas – Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area | Keynote Message Orientation and Tour of the LPPCHEA | Sen. Cynthia A. Villar Committee on Environment Senate of the Philippines Carlito Castañeda PA Management and Biodiversity DENR-National Capital Region |
| National Museum of Natural History | | Carlo Carlos Guia Paula Acabal ACB |
| DAY 4 - Friday, 12 October 2018 OVERCOMING CHALLENGES | | |
| Recap of days 2 and 3 Discussion on the field visit | Overview of linkages and policy gaps Considerations and lessons learned from field visit | Elpidio Peria Carlo Carlos ACB |
| Climate-related finance – GEF, Global Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, national finance, and PES Safeguards for financial mechanisms | Plenary discussion on national and international finance related to climate Group discussions on the availability and use of financial mechanisms related to climate. | Amelia Dulce Supetran Consultant Climate Change Commission |
| Governance & participation | Plenary discussion on how women, civil society, IPLCs and community-based organisations are involved and how they are coordinated. | Edna Maguigad Non-timber Forest Products – Exchange Program |
| Legislation | Plenary discussion on what legislation exists and how it facilitates inter-sectoral collaboration | Elpidio Peria ACB |
| Next steps: what actions will emerge from this dialogue and what support is needed? | Plenary discussion on the next steps at local, national and international levels, including where support is needed. | Tristan Tyrrell SwedBio |
| Thanks and wrap-up of the dialogue | Final words from the host and organisers | Usec. Eduardo Gongona Undersecretary for Fisheries Department of Agriculture Elpidio Peria |

| ITEM | NOTES | RESOURCE PERSON/ PERSONS INVOLVED |
|------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | ACB |

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| # | COUNTRY | NAME | DESIGNATION | ORGANISATION | CONTACT DETAILS |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| ASEAN MEMBER STATES | | | | | |
| 1 | CAMBODIA | Mr. Keat Bunthan | Chief Officer | Department of Biodiversity, National Council for Sustainable Development | keat.bunthan@gmail.com |
| 2 | CAMBODIA | Mr. Doeun Dara | Vice Chief Office of Climate Change | Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment | doeun_dara@yahoo.com daradoeun@gmail.com |
| 3 | LAO PDR | Mr. Khatthaneth Sensathith | Officer | Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment | ksensathith@gmail.com |
| 4 | LAO PDR | Ms. Sengphasouk Xayavong | Deputy Director, General Affairs Division | Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment | xsengphasouk@yahoo.com |
| 5 | LAO PDR | Dr. Teuchay Phongkhamphanh | Technical Officer | Department of Forestry | teuchay3184@gmail.com |
| 6 | MALAYSIA | Mr. Yusmazy Bin Md Yusup | Principal Assistant Secretary | MESTECC | yusmazy@mestecc.gov.my |
| 7 | MYANMAR | Ms. Lay Lay Khaing | Staff Officer | Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation | laylaykhaing.nwcd@gmail.com |
| 8 | THAILAND | Ms. Phuttharattana Rattana | Environmental, Practitioner Level | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of | phuttharattana@gmail.com nfp.onep@gmail.com |

| # | COUNTRY | NAME | DESIGNATION | ORGANISATION | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Natural Resources and Environment | |
| 9 | PHILIPPINES | Ms. Elenida Basug | OIC-Director | DENR CCS | elendenrcss@gmail.com |
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| 14 | PHILIPPINES | Ms. Joy Navarro | Senior EMS | DENR-BMB | ayajnav@gmail.com |
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| INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (IPLCS) | | | | | |
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| 19 | PHILIPPINES | Ms. Edna Maguigad | Regional Policy and Governance Adviser | Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia) | edna.maguigad@ntfp.org |
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