

Nature-based Solutions and the GEF
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Photo: Lucas Bustamante



Photo: IUCN/Patricia Ugalde

IUCN definition of NbS:

Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

IUCN 8 principles for NbS

1. NbS embrace nature conservation norms/principles)
2. NbS can be implemented alone or in an integrated manner with other solutions to societal challenges
3. NbS are determined by site-specific natural & 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 recognize and address the **trade-offs** between the production of a few immediate economic benefits for development and future options for the production of the full range of ecosystem services
8. NbS are an integral part of the overall design of policies, and measures or actions, to address a specific challenge

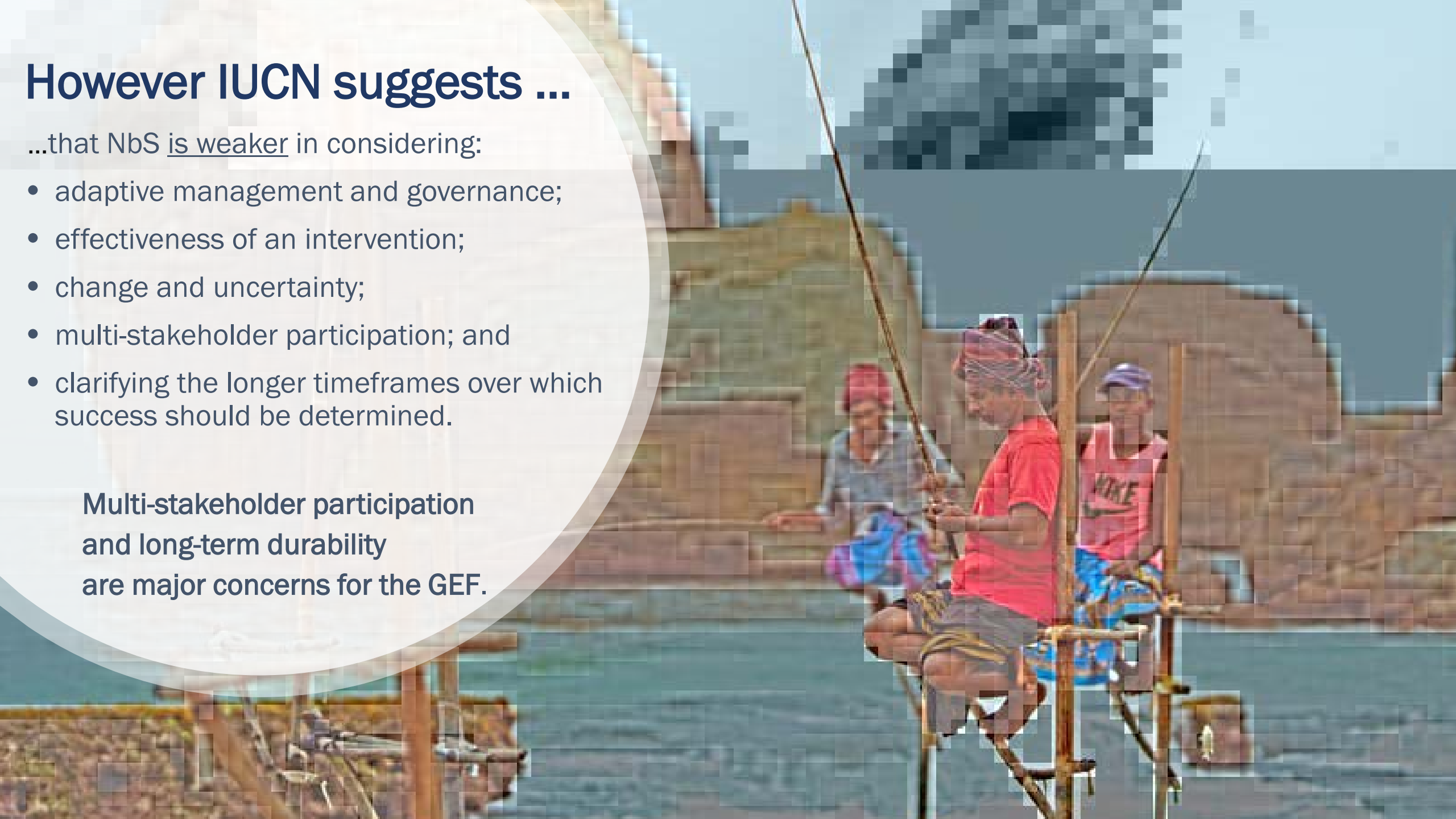


However IUCN suggests ...

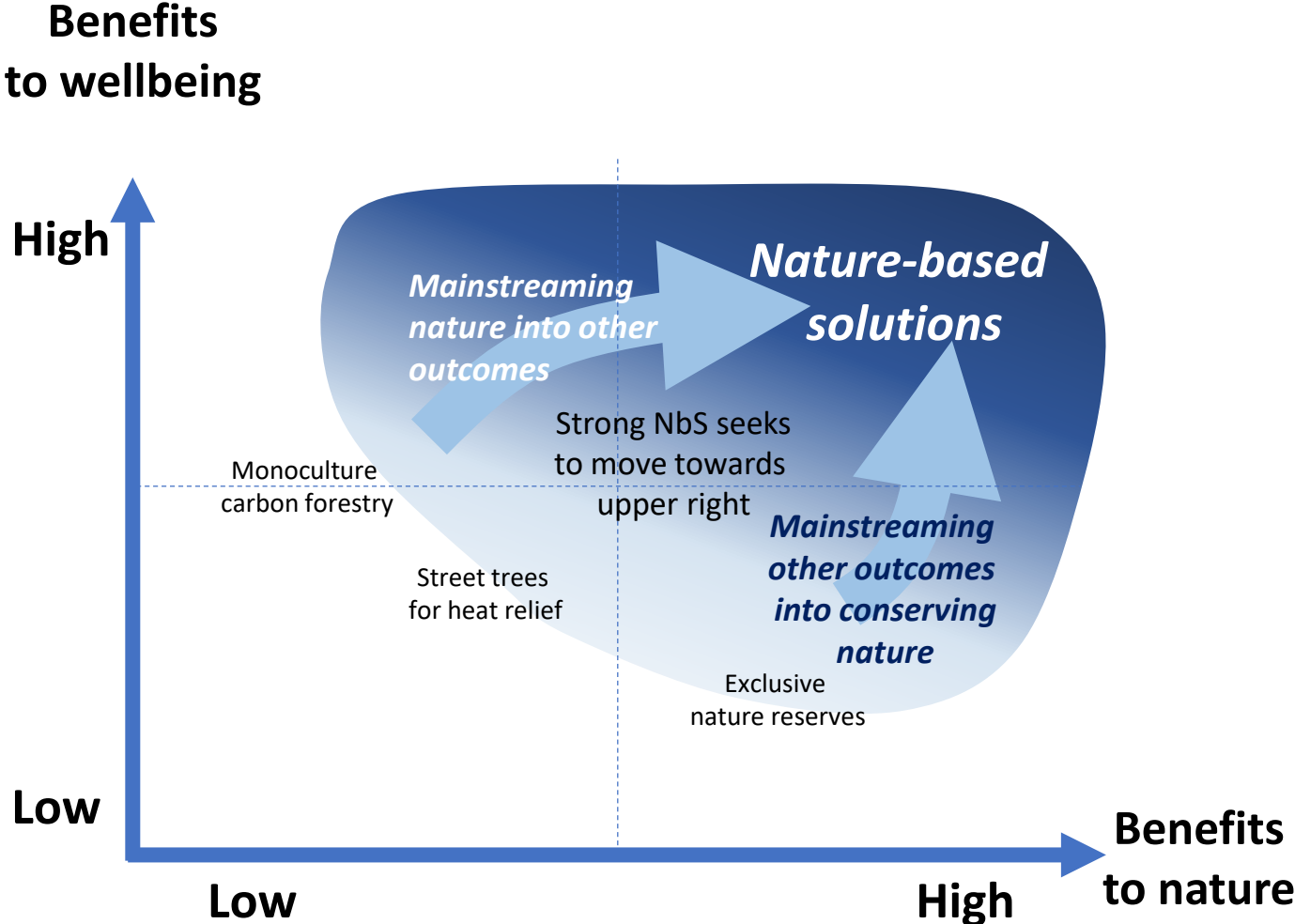
...that NbS is weaker in considering:

- adaptive management and governance;
- effectiveness of an intervention;
- change and uncertainty;
- multi-stakeholder participation; and
- clarifying the longer timeframes over which success should be determined.

**Multi-stakeholder participation
and long-term durability
are major concerns for the GEF.**

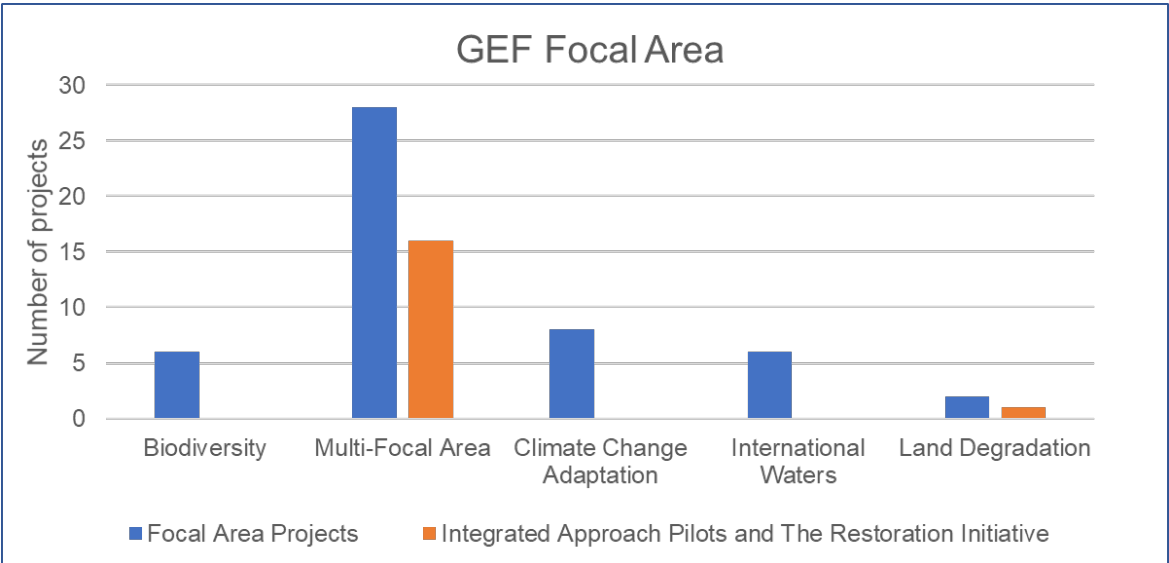


Conceptualizing NbS



NbS and the GEF

Sample and initial interrogation stages



Who?

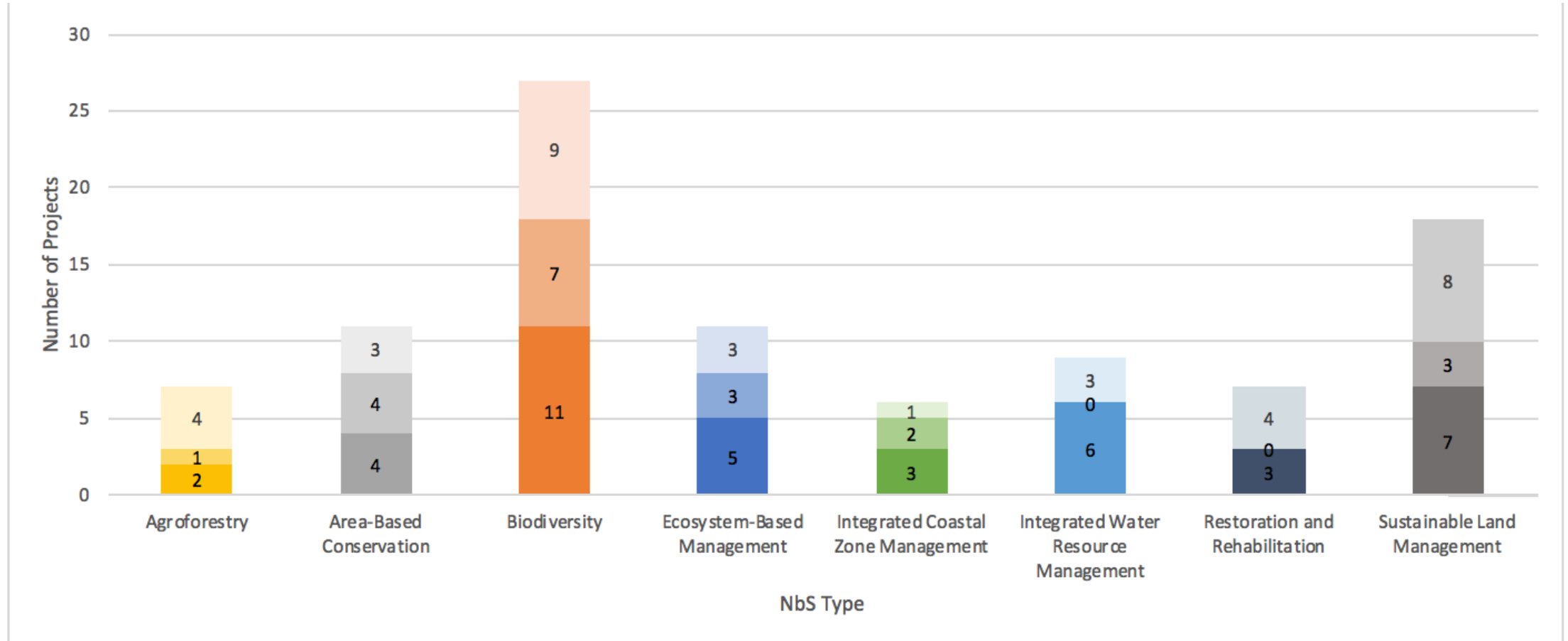
A joint effort between the GEF, STAP, University of Maryland, and University of Michigan

GEF Agency								
ADB	AfDB	DBSA	FAO	IFAD	World Bank	UNDP	UNEP	IUCN
2	1	1	4	5	10	18	6	3

Interrogation: 4 questions

- Does this project (or program) include elements that can be considered to be NbS?
- Does the project adequately address issues of spatial and temporal scale and risk which could affect long-term durability?
- Does the project provide detailed information about benefits to people, and to nature?
- Does the project exhibit design factors which contribute to durable outcomes?

What did we find? NbS by Project Type



Design Features

Project Design Element Statistics by Start Year							
17 projects 2002-2015 13 projects 2016-2018		Number of Projects			Percentage of Projects		
		2002-2015	2016-2018	Total	2002-2015	2016-2022	
Project Design Elements	Climate Risks		7	9	16	41%	69%
	ToC		3	5	8	18%	38%
	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue	Capacity Building	9	7	16	53%	54%
		Analysis	8	7	15	47%	54%
		Training	5	9	14	29%	69%
	Behavior Change	Individual Level	9	10	19	53%	77%
		Institutional Level	12	13	25	71%	100%
Sustainability / Scalability		14	12	26	82%	?	



Good Examples - Single Focal Area Projects

South Africa

Objective: grassland biodiversity rehabilitation and restoration

Highlights: Biodiversity mainstreaming, recommendations and lessons learned



Mexico

Objective: reduce the impact of climate change on important biodiversity

Highlights: Biodiversity mainstreaming at national level and indigenous involvement.

Good Examples - Multi Focal Area Projects

Colombia

Objective: Promote the adoption of environment friendly silvopastoral production systems

Highlights: Social and environmental balance, end-user involvement and a partnership with private sector.



Turkey

Objective: Managing and conserving the Mediterranean forest region

Highlights: MSD and payment for ecosystem services (PES) with monetary valuation

Good Examples - Child Projects

Cameroon (child project, TRI)

Objective: Forest Landscape Restoration for conservation, SLM, climate resilience, improved community livelihoods

Highlights: clear NbS and knowledge management, included co-benefits, synergies, and tradeoffs

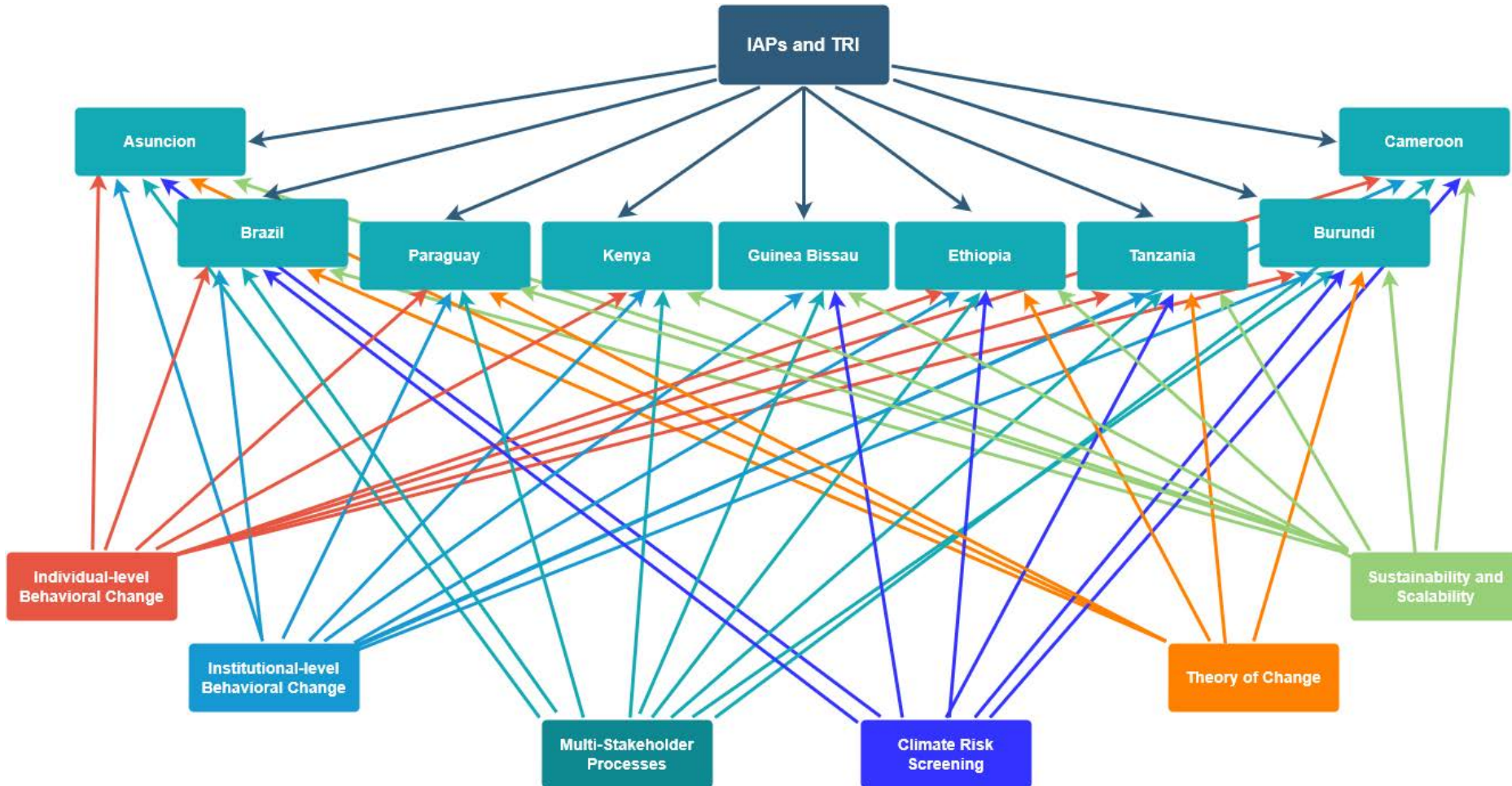


Ethiopia (child project, IAP: Food Security)

Objective: To enhance long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems

Highlights: Strong multi-stakeholder processes, theory of change revisited after midterm review, synergies & tradeoffs

IAPs and The Restoration Initiative





4 continuing NbS challenges

- Defining co-benefits /tradeoffs
- Benefits for whom?
 - global vs local
 - local livelihood benefits
 - balancing the long and short term
- MEL – lots of monitoring, but is it translated into learning, adaptive management?
- Durability





Photo: Shutterstock

What next?

- Guidelines to steer NbS towards the upper right quadrant.
- NbS have both societal and environmental objectives. How should a balance be struck between the interests of nature and of people?
- How to calculate costs and benefits of NbS for people, and for nature?
- How to avoid leakage?
- Balancing local vs global benefits?



End of Rosina's first
presentation

Arrangements for tomorrow

- Three breakout groups 9-11am (email later today will explain the details)
- Three questions:
 - group 1: how to balance the interests of nature and of people in NbS?
co-chairs: Bob Watson (former chair IPBES), Nancy Grimm (Arizona State University)
 - group 2: barriers to implementing NbS, and how to scale up?
- co-chairs: Tom Lovejoy (STAP), Caleb McLennen (WCS)
 - group 3: how to make NbS operational (design, execution, management)?
co-chairs: Mark Stafford Smith (STAP), Charlotte Karibuhoye Said (MAVA)
- Reconvene in plenary at 11am for the closing session

Next steps...

- STAP will report back to the GEF Council in June
- STAP will develop NbS guidance for the GEF over the summer
- STAP, WCS and Moore will prepare a paper for the Global Commission on Adaptation in the Fall
- Possible journal article