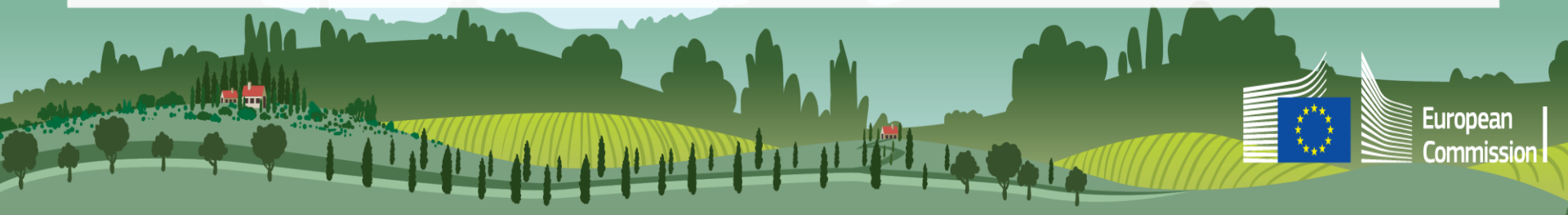


# Nature-based solutions from various perspectives

Michal Nekvasil  
SARCC conference  
6 December 2022



# Content

COP27

EU instruments fostering nature-based solutions

Climate Resilient Landscapes approach

Experience from Nicaragua



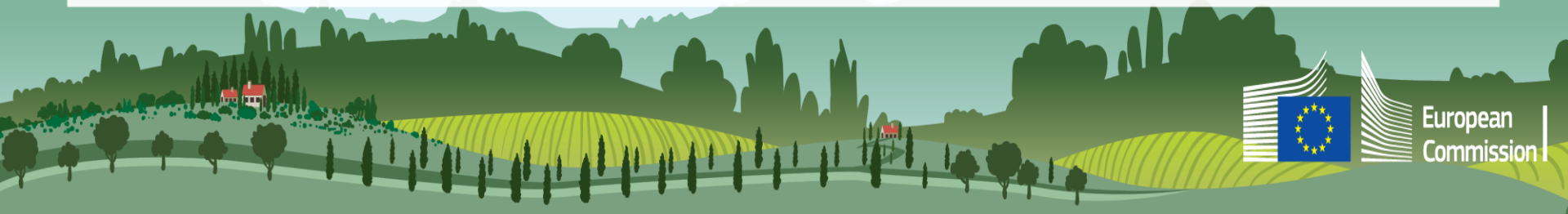
# COP27 – main topics

**Mitigation**

Adaptation

Finance

**Loss and damage**



# COP27 - focus

~~Mitigation~~ → ~~Adaptation~~ → Loss and damage

# COP27 – key aspects

Extreme weather events in 2022

Diverging interests of Parties

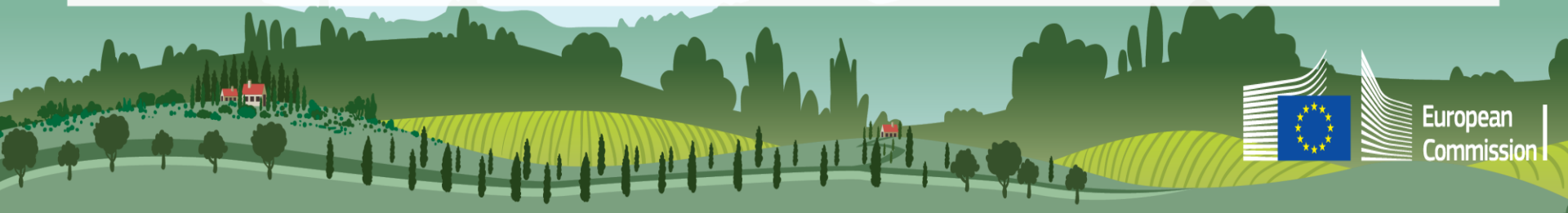
The role of the Egyptian COP Presidency

War in Ukraine – energy and food prices

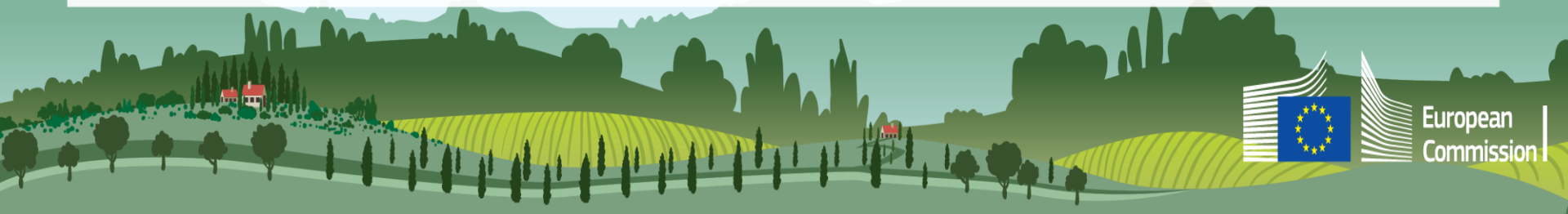
Geopolitics

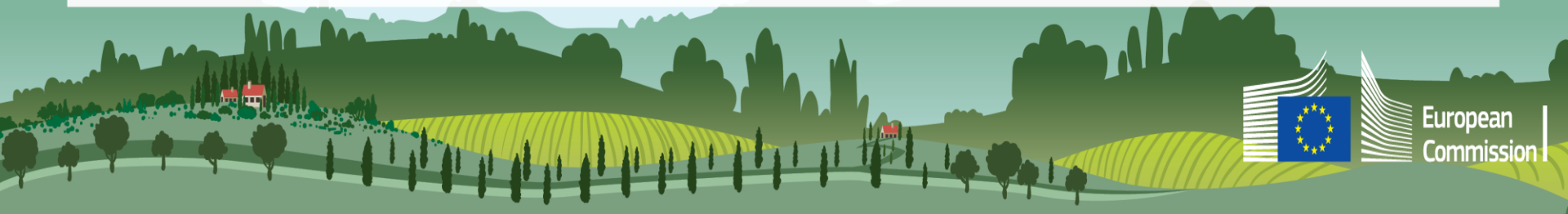
Trust

Human rights

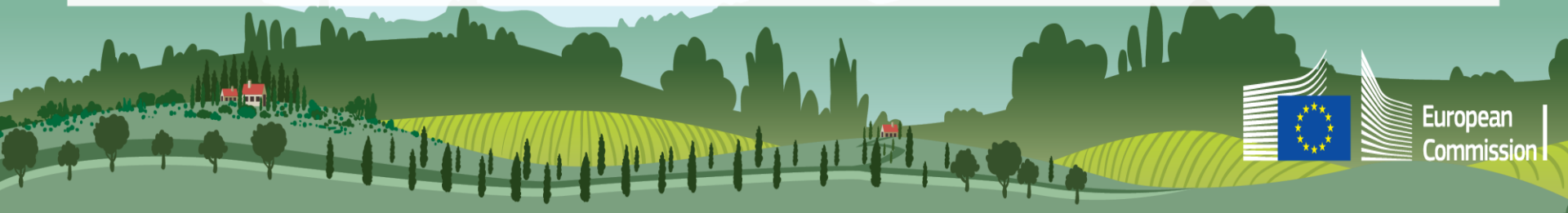




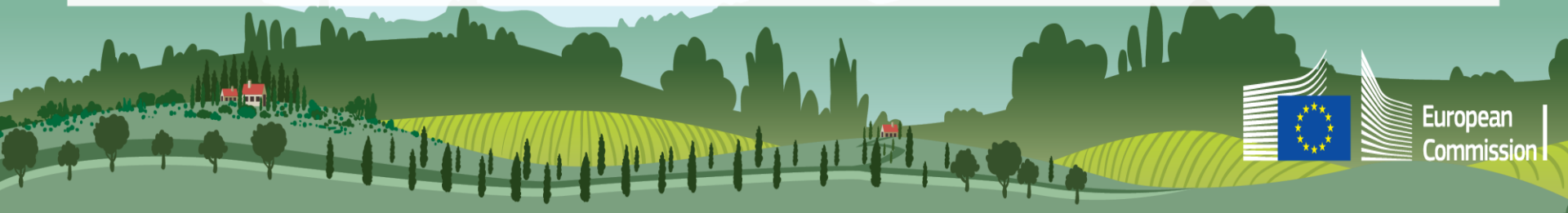








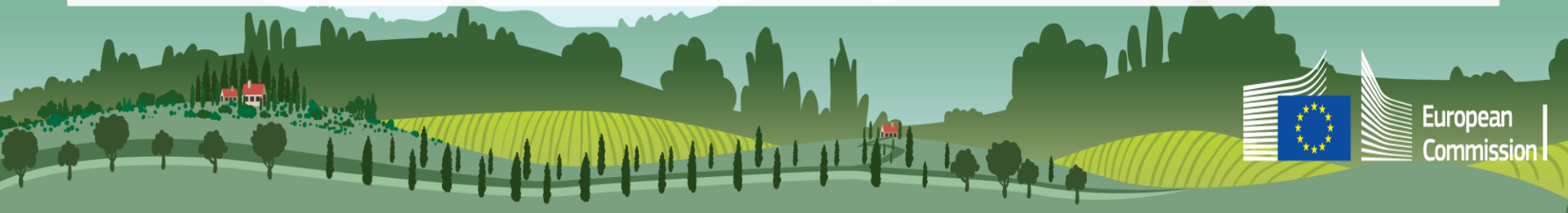






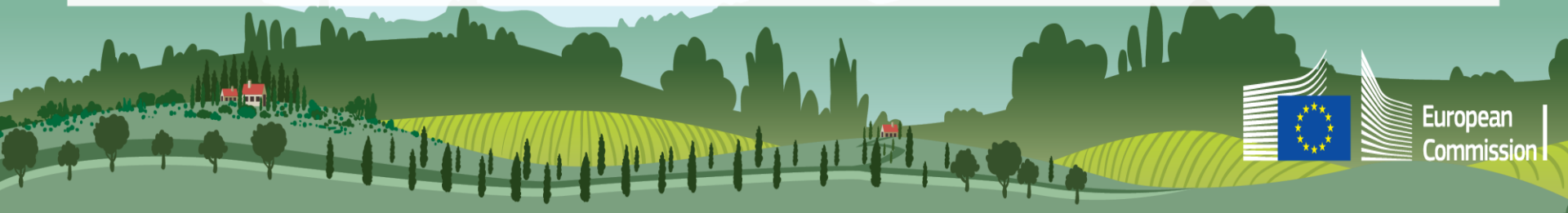


Sněžn



European  
Commission







# COP27 - mitigation

Phase out of all fossil fuels

Peaking GHG emissions by 2025

NDC updates – only 29 Parties

Mitigation Work Programme

Role of biodiversity

Renewable energy sources

Carbon emissions trading

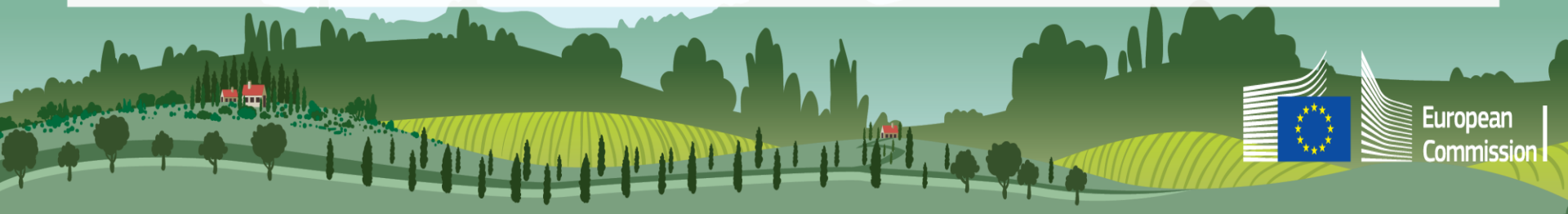
# COP27 - adaptation

Global goal on adaptation – focus on vulnerable

Adaptation on equal footing with mitigation

Measuring impact remains challenging / mitigation

Nature-based solutions (launch of [ENACT Initiative for Nature-based Solutions](#))



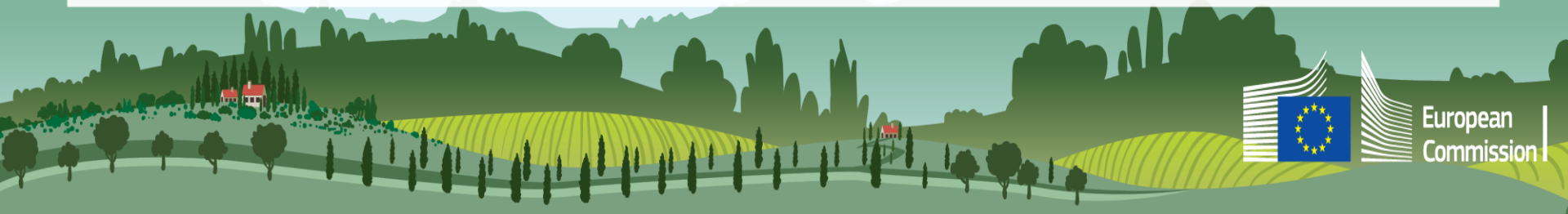
# COP27 - finance

100bn USD / year – not yet there

Doubling of adaptation funding – limited progress

Finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development (2.1c) – only dialogues

Reform of development assistance - focus on climate



# COP27 – loss and damage

## New loss and damage fund

- the most vulnerable countries
- broadening of the donors base
- assistance, not compensation
- also disaster risk reduction

- no historical liability



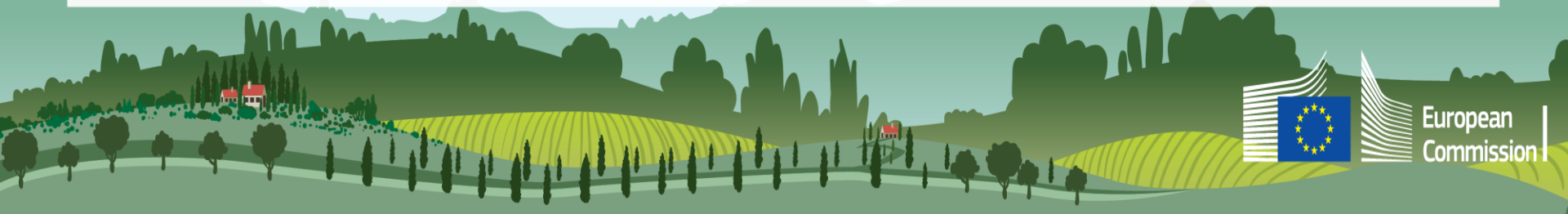
## COP27 – ENACT initiative

Enhancing NbS for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (DE, EGY, IUCN)

Resilience for 1 billion vulnerable people

2.4 billion hectares of sustainable agricultural ecosystems

Protecting, conserving and restoring carbon-rich terrestrial ecosystems



# COP27 - 10 point plan for financing biodiversity

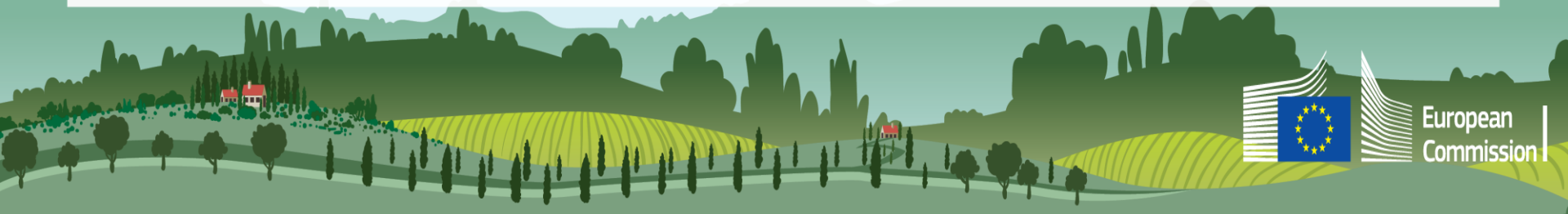
UK initiative + Ecuador, Gabon and Maldives

Geographical and global north-south coverage

Practical (quick, no new institutions...)

Multilateral development banks and private sector

Partnerships



# EU recent instruments fostering NbS

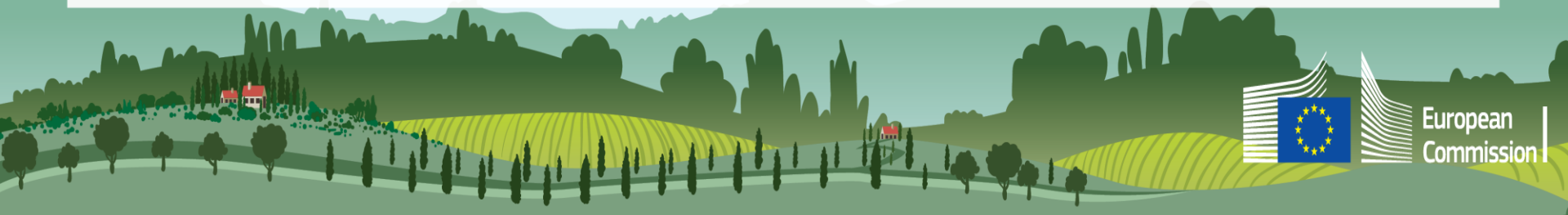
EU Adaptation Strategy

EU Biodiversity Strategy

EU Nature Restoration Law

EU Soil Legal Framework

EU Forest Strategy



# EU – supporting implementation

[EbA Solution Portal \(ecosystem-based adaptation\)](#)

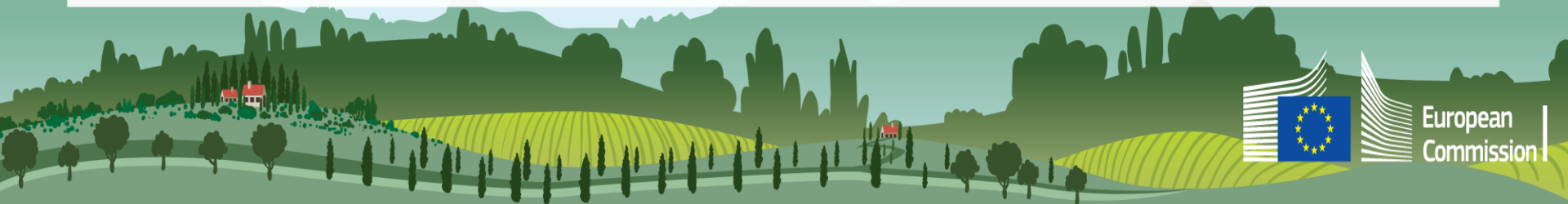
[Handbook on the impact of NbS for practitioners](#)

[Handbook for the implementation of NbS for water security](#)

[Handbook for practitioners to evaluate the impact of NbS](#)

[Policy Support Facility of the Covenant of Mayors](#)

[EU Mission on adaptation](#)





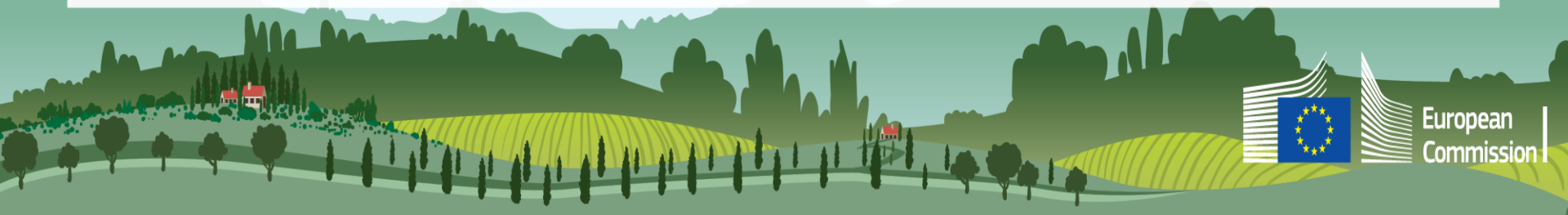
# EU – experience in financing NbS

Resilience and Recovery Facility

Cohesion policy

Common agricultural policy

- MS still much more interested in grey infrastructure
- indicators and measuring impact of NbS
- pilot projects
- limited progress
- mind shift needed



# Climate Resilient Landscapes (1/3)

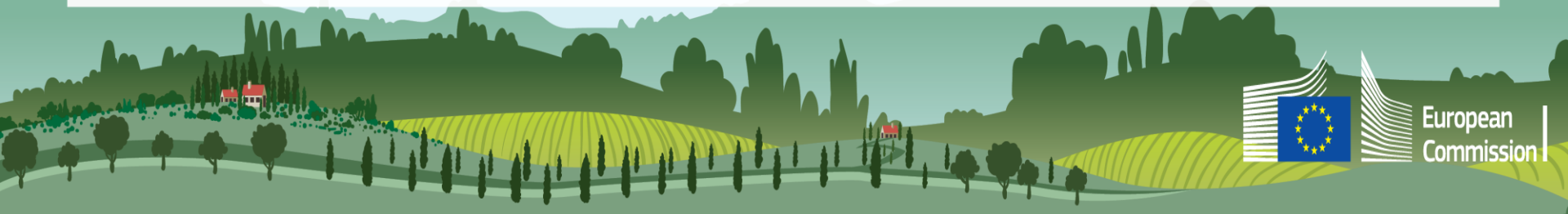
Held in September 2022 in Prague

Ca 200 recognized practitioners

Ca 20 transformative projects

Innovative approach

The Prague Appeal



# Climate Resilient Landscapes (2/3)

Innovative holistic approach:

- water retention
- soil regeneration
- forest resilience
- halt of biodiversity loss
- ecosystem services recovery
- landscape approach

Ca 200 recognized practitioners

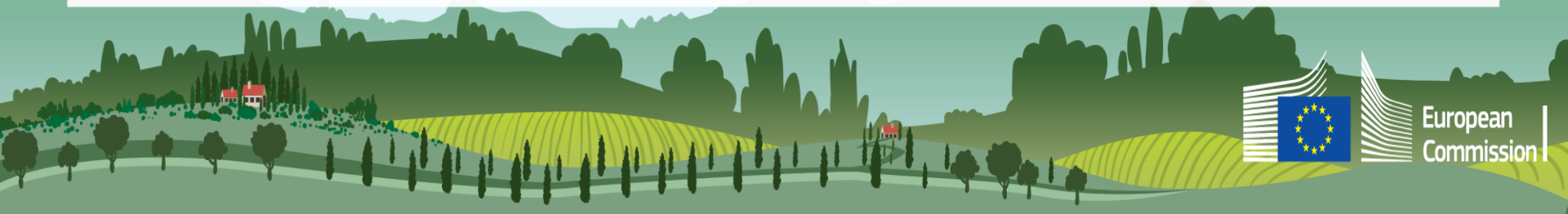
Focus on innovative projects



# Climate Resilient Landscapes (3/3)

The Prague appeal:

- common elements of successful innovative projects
- obstacles for implementation of projects
- investing in NbS (banks and private sector)
- all institutions and individuals





# Experience from Nicaragua

## Mangrove management:

- recovery of the historical mangrove cover
- climate change impacts
- community-led

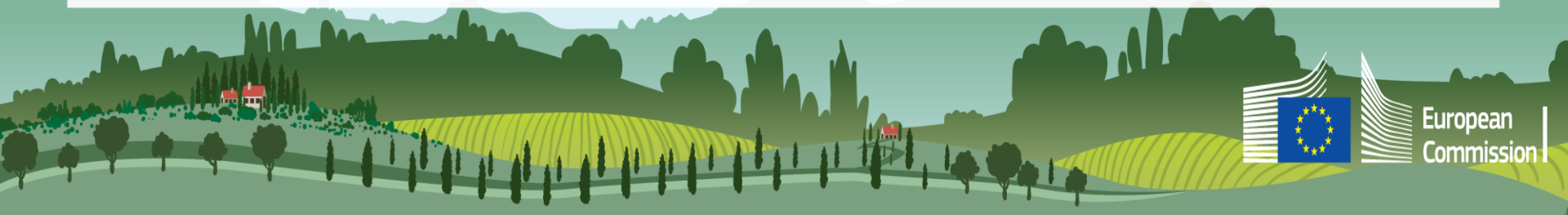


# Green grey infrastructure – lessons learnt

Green: mangroves, oyster reefs, coral reefs, sand dunes

Grey: wave attenuation fences, breakwaters, bamboo fences)

Conservation International – advanced in GGI



Thank you for your  
kind attention!

