



Ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and mitigation: learning and sharing among cultures

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Promoting the resilience of both ecosystems and societies

- Since 2009, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has promoted the adoption of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) as an operational tool for climate change adaptation.



Changes in way of life



© An sgar Walk



What is ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation?

- The use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change (CBD 2009).
- Now: adding mitigation through restoration



Why?

- Not “business as usual”
- Healthy (and resilient) ecosystem = healthy (and resilient) people
- Healthy ecosystems = diverse = more capacity to withstand extreme events



Ingredients for EbAM

- Local will as it is often community-based (although can be scaled up)
- Specific to local and cultural conditions and practices
- Reducing social and environmental vulnerabilities



Success criteria

- Institutions and adaptive governance
- Bottom up and community involvement (legitimacy)
- Stakeholder participation (ALL)
- People focused and livelihood security
- Ecosystem service benefits – use and non use
- Respect of cultures and learning from them

Learning

- Importance to not only look at science
- Need to connect to communities and TEK



San Juan,
Ecuador



Thank you

Discussion coming after the presentations!



EbA and Cultural Practices

Pam McElwee

Lead, Cultural Practices Group, CEM,
IUCM

EbA and Cultural Practices

- Culture is considered important for EbA: “EbA should pay attention to the relevant cultural aspects of adaptation: Humans and their culture are an integral part of most if not all ecosystems. Therefore, the design and implementation of adaptation measures should include not only technical aspects, but also the transformation of the sociocultural patterns that link them to the environment.” (Andrade et al 2010)
- Many cultural practices could support EbA and vice versa: e.g. protection of coastal wetlands can provide supplies of important cultural foods, and cultural practices to protect sacred sites could be contributing to EbA outcomes

EbA and Cultural Practices

- However, since 2010 report, not as much attention to cultural practices as we might want.
- EbA approaches have tended to focus on concepts of natural capital and methodologies of cost-benefit analysis of EbA rather than culture
- NAPAs and other policy documents could provide frameworks, best practice case studies, and guidelines, but need an explicit focus on culture

CPEM work on EbA

- Cultural Practices and Ecosystem Management (CPEM) Thematic Group in CEM is compiling case studies of cultural practices that contribute to or impact on adaptation and mitigation

Case studies will contribute to:

- Understanding how different knowledge systems/worldviews could be represented in the design of EbA;
- Assessing how different understandings of well-being and resilience could be acknowledged when implementing EbA.
- Considering perspectives on nature beyond its service-provision role that might be useful/important/relevant for developing EbA
- Understanding how cultural taboos/cultural-local systems of resource management constrain/facilitate the implementation of EbA
- Situating cultural sensitivity, awareness, and safeguards within EbA related to challenges such as cultural identity, language loss, land rights, etc.
- Suggestions for cases welcome! Cases to be written from now to end of 2019.

Please send ideas to pamela.mcelwee@rutgers.edu

Ecosystem Based Climate Change
Adaptation & Mitigation:
Learning and Sharing Among
Cultures

*Indigenous (Ecosystem)
Management – Best Practices*

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Assistant Professor, School of Environmental Planning

University of Northern British Columbia

Co-chair, IUCN-CEM, North America Region

UN SDGs:

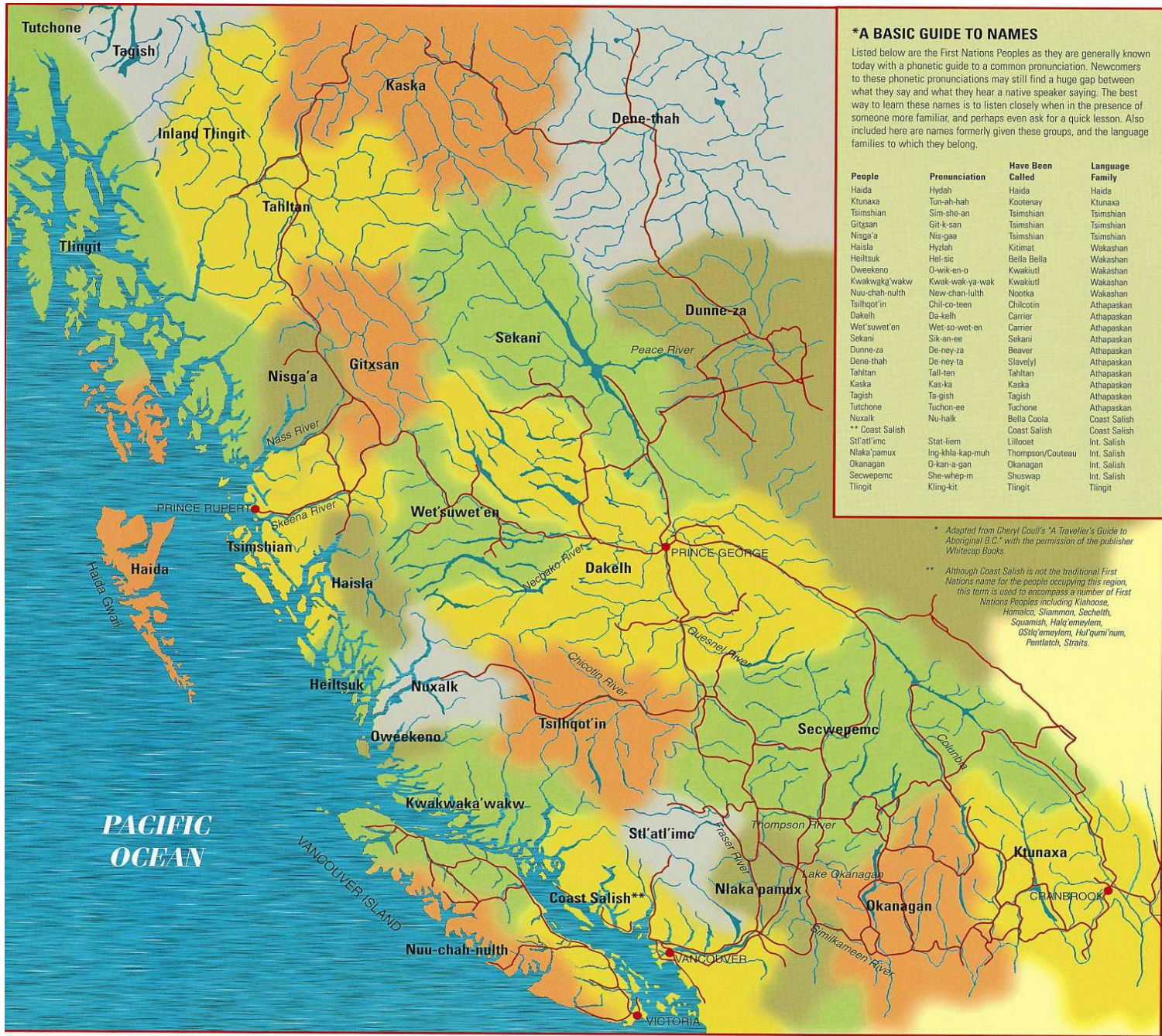
Canada's efforts to advance reconciliation (Truth and Reconciliation) with Indigenous peoples, as Prime Minister Justin Trudeau stated in September 2017 at the United Nation's General Assembly, is another strong example of Canada's commitment to the SDGs.

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada:

UN - Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

- describes both individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples around the world
- offers guidance on cooperative relationships with Indigenous peoples to states, the United Nations, and other international organizations based on the principles of:
 - Equality
 - Partnership
 - Mutual respect
- It addresses the rights of Indigenous peoples on issues such as:
 - culture
 - identity
 - religion
 - language
 - health
 - education
 - community





***A BASIC GUIDE TO NAMES**

Listed below are the First Nations Peoples as they are generally known today with a phonetic guide to a common pronunciation. Newcomers to these phonetic pronunciations may still find a huge gap between what they say and what they hear a native speaker saying. The best way to learn these names is to listen closely when in the presence of someone more familiar, and perhaps even ask for a quick lesson. Also included here are names formerly given these groups, and the language families to which they belong.

People	Pronunciation	Have Been Called	Language Family
Haida	Hydah	Haida	Haida
Ktunaxa	Ton-ah-bah	Kootenay	Ktunaxa
Tsimshian	Sim-she-an	Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Gitksan	Git-k-san	Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Nisga'a	Nis-gaa	Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Haisla	Hyzlsh	Kitimat	Wakashan
Heiltsuk	Hel-sic	Bella Bella	Wakashan
Oweekeno	O-wik-en-o	Kwakiutl	Wakashan
Kwakwaka'wakw	Kwak-wak-ya-wak	Kwakiutl	Wakashan
Nuu-chah-nulth	Nuu-chah-nulth	Nootka	Wakashan
Tsilhqot'in	Chil-co-teen	Chilcoot	Athapaskan
Dakelh	Da-kelh	Carrner	Athapaskan
Wet'suwet'en	Wet-co-wet-en	Carrner	Athapaskan
Sekani	Sik-an-ee	Sekani	Athapaskan
Dunne-za	De-ney-za	Beaver	Athapaskan
Dene-thah	De-ney-ta	Slave(y)	Athapaskan
Tahltan	Tall-ten	Tahltan	Athapaskan
Kaska	Kas-ka	Kaska	Athapaskan
Tagish	Ta-gish	Tagish	Athapaskan
Tutchone	Tuchon-ee	Tutchone	Athapaskan
Nuxalk	Nu-halk	Bella Coala	Coast Salish
** Coast Salish		Coast Salish	Coast Salish
Stl'atl'imc	Stat-lem	Lillooet	Int. Salish
Nlaka pamux	Ing-khla-kap-muh	Thompson/Couteau	Int. Salish
Okanagan	O-kan-a-gan	Okanagan	Int. Salish
Secwepemc	She-whep-m	Shuswap	Int. Salish
Tlingit	Kling-kit	Tlingit	Tlingit

* Adapted from Cheryl Coull's "A Traveller's Guide to Aboriginal B.C." with the permission of the publisher Whitcap Books.

** Although Coast Salish is not the traditional First Nations name for the people occupying this region, this term is used to encompass a number of First Nations Peoples including Klahoose, Hemaiko, Siammon, Secheltit, Squamish, Halq'emeylen, QStiq'emeylen, Hal'qumi'num, Pentlatch, Straits.

Goals

- Determine the state of co-management & inclusion Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in.
- Provide insight into Best Practices associated with:
 - IK inclusion within provincial management plans
 - Improve co-management in all Land and Resource Management Planning processes in British Columbia
 - Achieve goals set out in both UNDRIP & SDGs

Initial Criteria: (14)

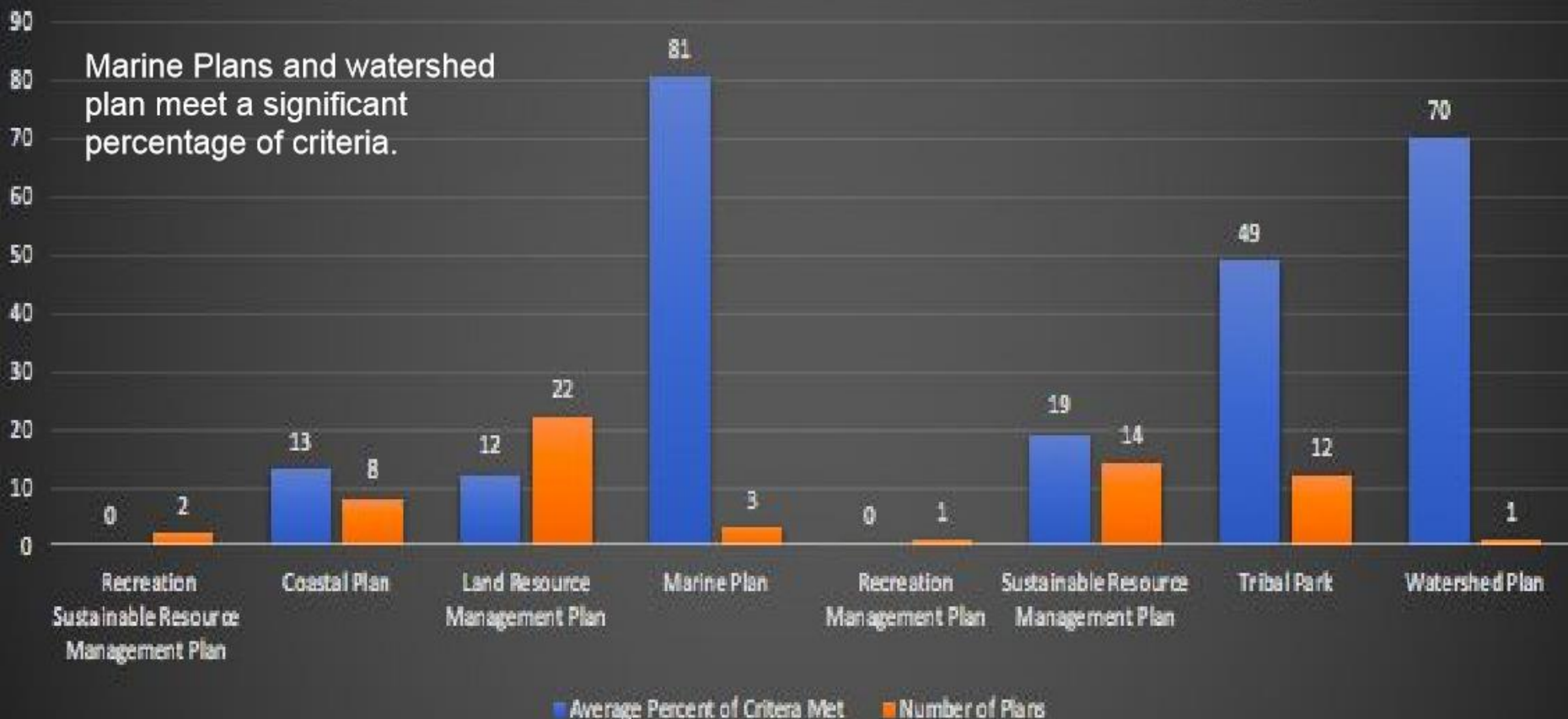
1. FN signatory
2. FN dispute resolution meth.
3. FN interests identified
4. Adaptive Management considers IK
5. Long term shift – IK
6. IK included (from FN perspective)
7. Ongoing research considers IK
8. FN language included
9. FN have role in planning process
10. FN have role in implementation
11. Scientific methods/analysis/results accessible
12. Climate change considers IK/FN insights
13. IK guiding ecosystem management principles
14. Connectivity to land/land management maintained encouraged

Plan Types (64):

1. Provincial Protected Areas
2. National Park Management Plans
3. Tribal Park Plans
4. Marine Protected Area Plans
5. Sustainable Land Use Plans
6. Land and Resource Management Plans
7. Climate Change Adaptation Plans

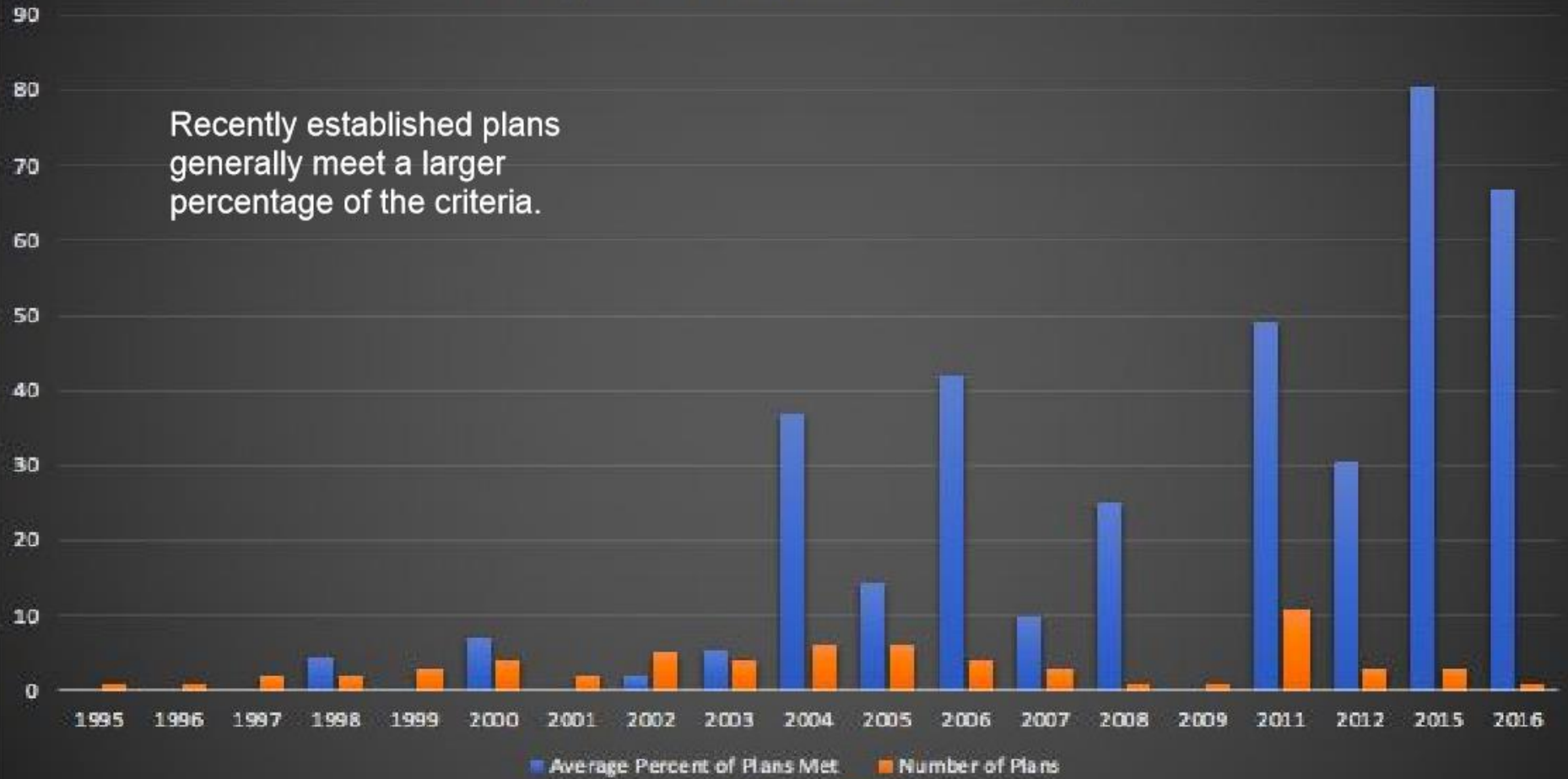
Average Percent of Criteria Met and Number of Plans by Type

Marine Plans and watershed plan meet a significant percentage of criteria.



Percentage of Total Criteria Met by Year

Recently established plans generally meet a larger percentage of the criteria.

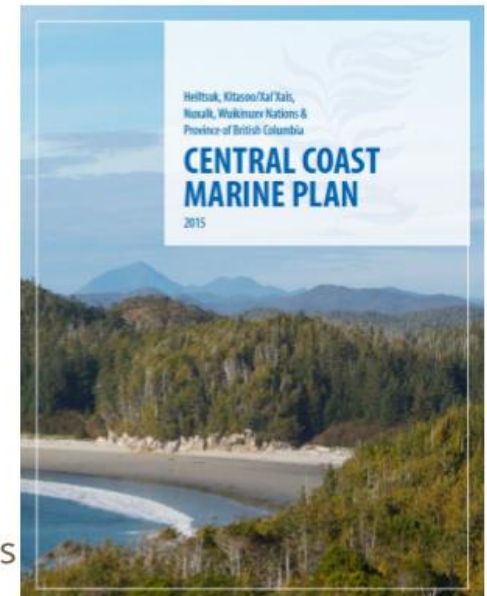


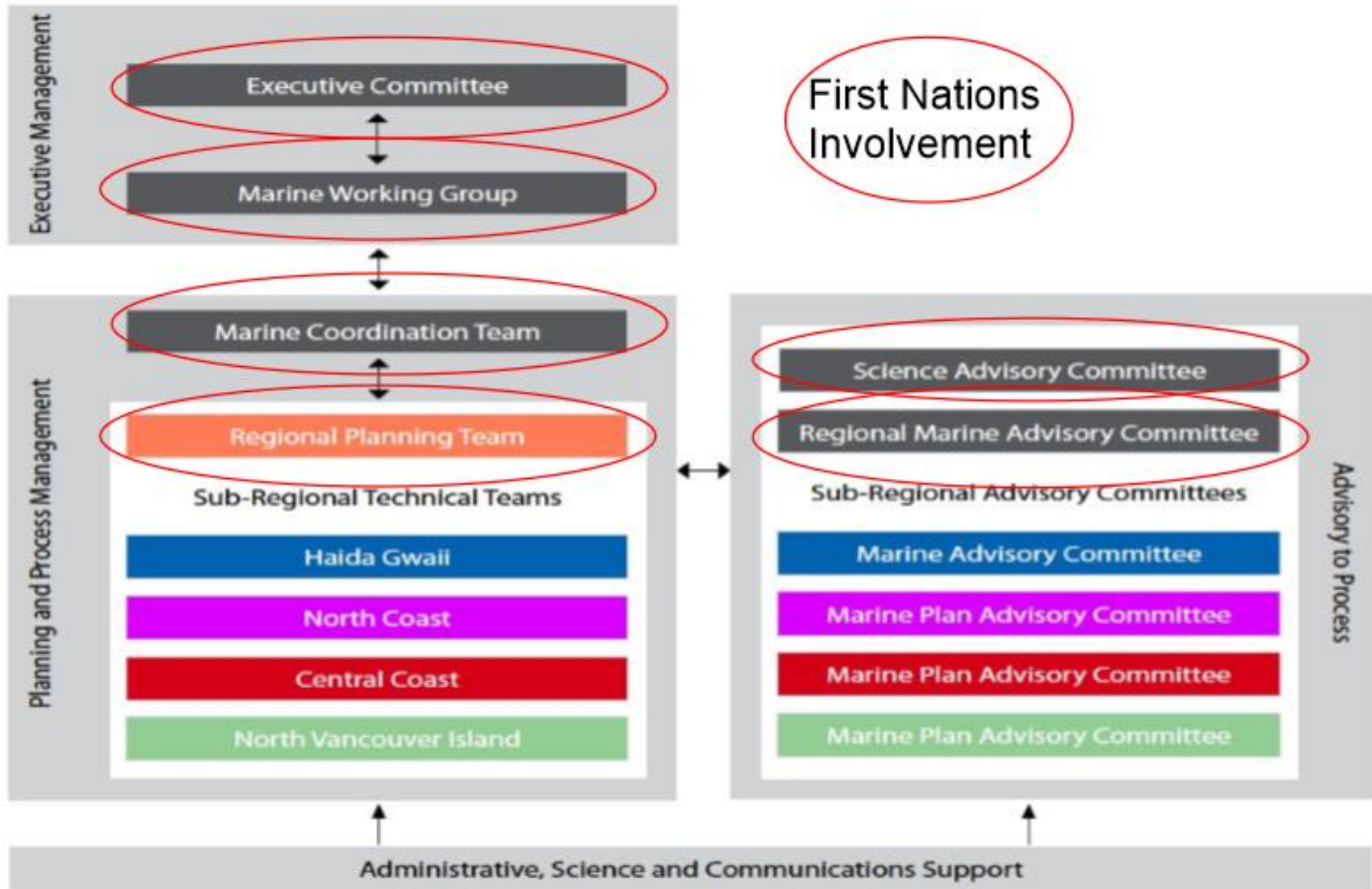
Best Practices :



Criteria: First Nations has role in planning process (co-management, meaningful collaboration)

- Executive Committee :
 - Ministers from the Province of British Columbia
 - Chiefs or executive-level representatives of the Coastal First Nations-Great Bear Initiative,
 - North Coast Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society
 - Nanwakolas Council.
- Marine Working Group :
 - Province of British Columbia,
 - Heiltsuk, Kitasoo/Xai'Xais, Nuxalk and Wuikinuxv Nations,
 - Council of the Haida Nation
 - North Coast-Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society Nanwakolas Council
- Marine Coordination Team :
 - Province of British Columbia,
 - Coastal First Nations and the Nanwakolas Council.





Questions?



Gwen Bridge,
Manager - Strategic
Engagement, British
Columbia and Yukon



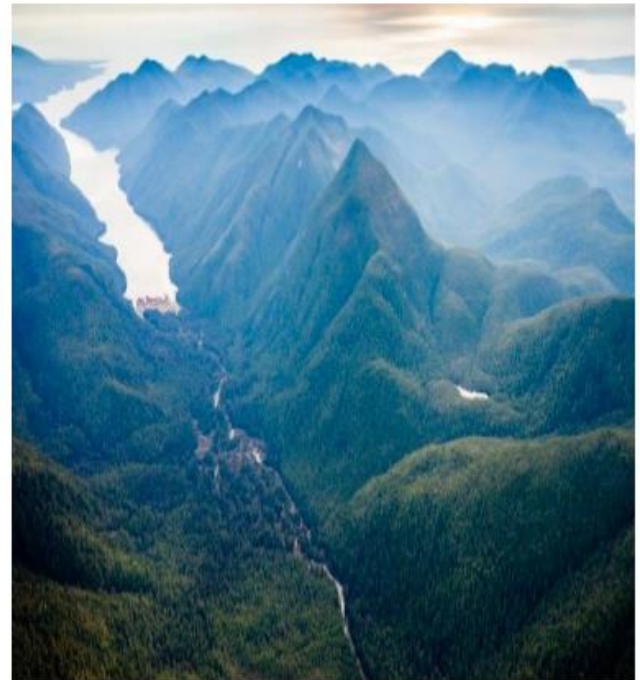
Matthew Rempel
– Research
Assistant, UNBC



Notable Example: Watershed Planning in Clayoquot sound (2006)

Criteria: First Nations has role in planning process (co-management, meaningful collaboration)

- Technical Planning Committee, made up of First Nations representatives and staff from provincial resource planning agencies, and watershed-level planning became the primary focus of the Technical Planning Committee.



Boilerplated Plans

Damaxyaa Management Plan July 2011

Yaaguun Gandlaay Management Plan July 2011

4240 copied words

74.4% identical

VS

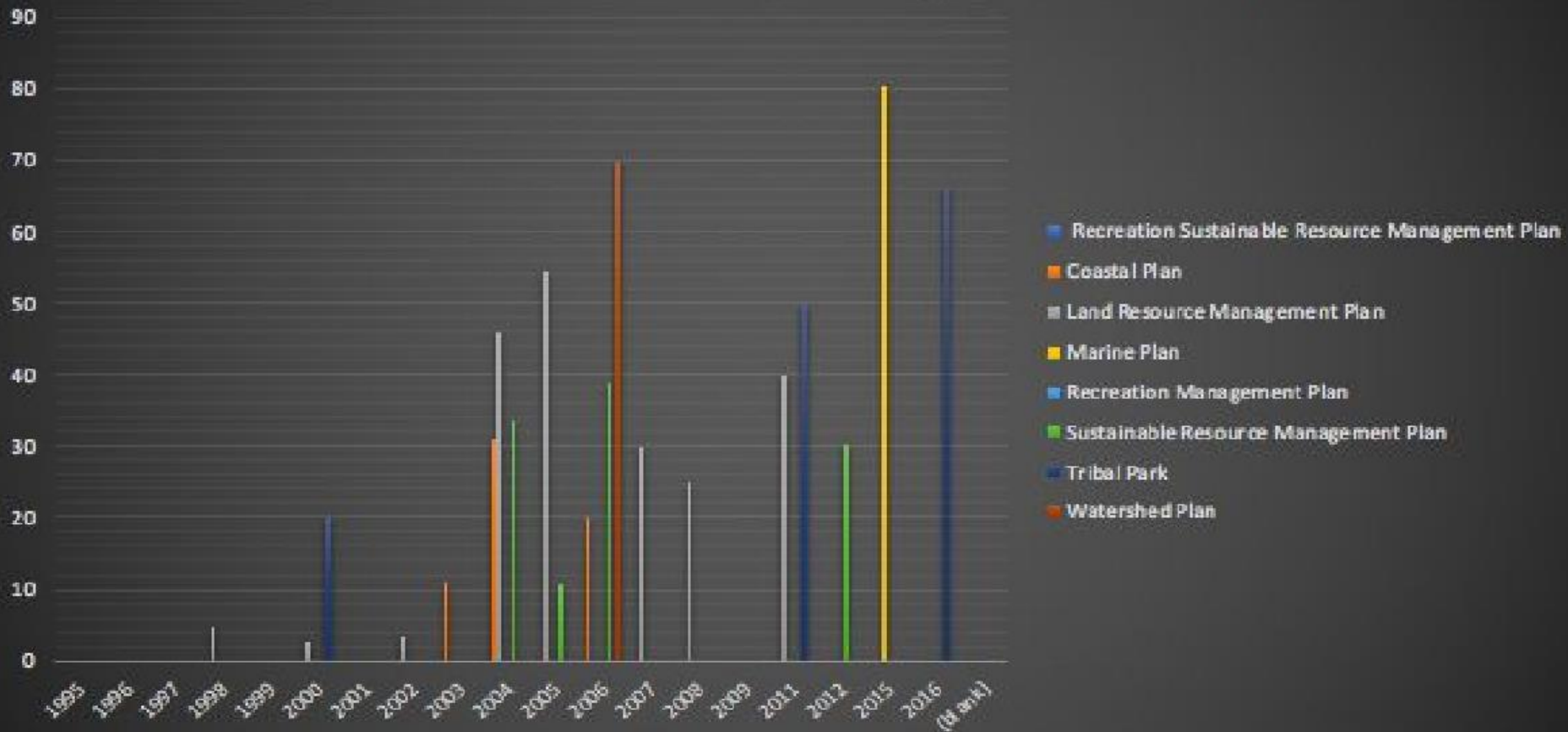
North Vancouver Island Marine Plan 2015

Central Coast Marine Plan 2015

5580 copied words

10.5% identical

Percent Of Criteria Met by Plan Type from 1995-2016



Total Number of Sustainable Resource Management Plans By Region

Plot Area

