Low-carbon, climate-resilient society: Integration of mitigation and adaptation policies

Summary of the session

Background

- **Significant synergies** among various policies and measures for mitigating and adapting to climate impacts

- However, **little common understanding** established of how to integrate these policies effectively

Session objectives

- With focus on the integration of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures, with particular attention on Southeast Asia

- To **exchange knowledge and experiences** of relevant study and efforts made in the region and beyond

- To **identify requirements and approaches** for integrated climate actions

Presentations made

Experiences and lessons learned from activities in Indonesia

Program Kampung Iklim-ProKlim: **Local Action** to Respond Climate Change

Mrs. Yulia Suryanti, The Ministry of Environment, Indonesia

Toward **Watershed** Resilience Through Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Case Study of Singkarak Watershed, West Sumatra - Indonesia

Mrs. Farida, STKIP PGRI West Sumatera

Experiences and lessons learned from activities in the Philippines

Improving **Land Use** for integrated climate actions: an approach taken at the local level in the Philippine – the Case of the City of Santa Rosa

Ms. Erlinda C. Creencia, City Government of Santa Rosa, Laguna, The Philippines

Ecosystem-based, integrated watershed management to address climate change

Dr. Damasa B.M. Macandog, University of the Philippines, The Philippines

Experiences from other regions

Urban climate projection technology using multi-down scaling

Dr. Manabu Kanda, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Key messages: Requirements for integrated climate policies identified

- **Initiative at the local level**. Although communities and cities face a lot of challenges, there are significant opportunities at the local level to benefit from taking integrated actions for mitigation and adaptation.
- **Climate-sensitive land-use**. Improving land-use planning with climate considerations can be one of the successful approaches for effectively integrating mitigation and adaptation.
- **Ecosystem-based approach**. Complementing engineering-based solutions such as flood levees and improved drainage, ecosystem-based solutions such as watercourse management (e.g., riverbank rehabilitation) and afforestation/reforestation contribute to mitigation and adaptation.

Key messages (2)

- **Integrated watershed management**. Targeting river basin as a whole, rather than communities and cities individually, helps in addressing transboundary problems such as the flooding and the degradation of water quality.

- **Inter-city cooperation**. A coordination among and a commitment from relevant cities that are, for example, located in the same concerned watershed are necessary for addressing the problems in an integrated manner.

Key messages (3)

- **Science-based climate policy**. Science plays an important role to devise integrated climate actions by assessing risks, developing solutions, and evaluating their efficacy.

- **Sustainability of climate actions**. Close communication with all stakeholders, including policy-makers, private sector, and NGOs, should be established and maintained by networking, informing, and engaging them from the early planning stages and throughout the policy development and implementation.

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