Scaling up Ecosystem-based adaptation in rural Latin America (EbA LAC)

MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE Y ENERGÍA

SISTEMA NACIONAL DE ÁREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN

EL NUEVO ECUADOR IMPULSA
Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía

GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA GUATEMALA
Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

UICN

CATIE
Solutions for Inclusive Green Development
Soluciones para el Desarrollo Verde Inclusivo

Fomentado por:

Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza, Seguridad Nuclear y Protección de los Consumidores

en virtud de una decisión del Bundestag alemán

IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

What is EbA?

Ecosystem-based Adaption:

- helps people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change
- uses biodiversity and ecosystem services
- is part of an overall adaptation strategy

Ecosystem-based options | EbA hybrid options | Infrastructure-based options | Political and social options

ADAPTATION STRATEGY

5 quality criteria

1. Reduces social and environmental vulnerabilities
2. Generates societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation
3. Restores, maintains or improves ecosystem health
4. Is supported by policies at multiple levels
5. Supports equitable governance and enhances capacities

Adaptation puts the most vulnerable people at the forefront:

Short-term actions respond to long-term objectives.

Conserving nature for climate resilience: Delivering EbA at scale

Scaling-Up Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA):

- promotes cost-effective adaptation strategies that contribute to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation, and sustainable development.

Urgent need:

- urgent need to accelerate and scale **up** actions, because implementation is not advancing at the necessary speed and scale.

Conserving nature for climate resilience: Delivering EbA at scale

Climate finance needs in developing countries:

- Greater than current flows (10-18 times)
- Inaction exacerbates climate risks, losses and damages
- Enhanced financial support to implement EbA achieves climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.

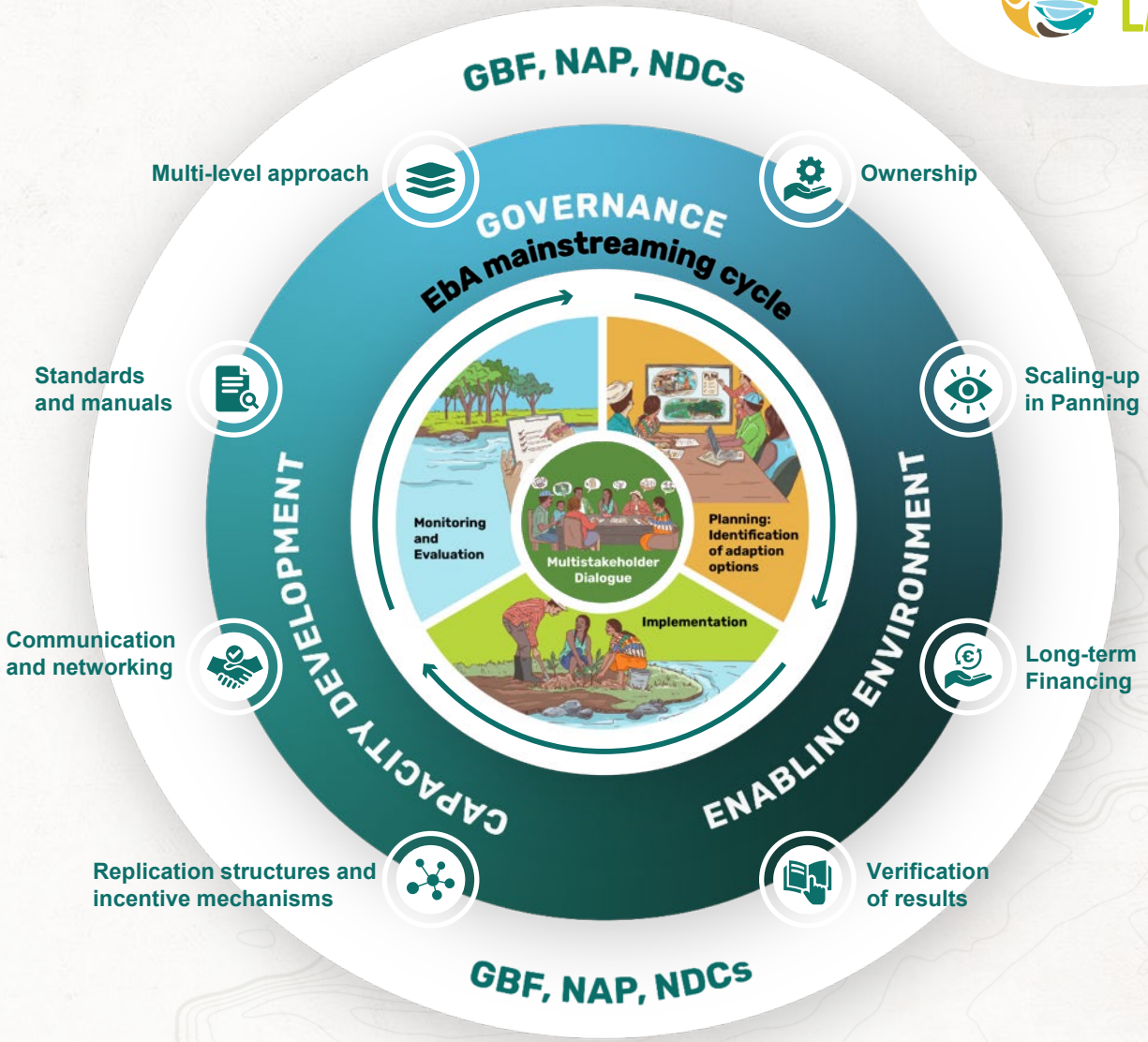
Ma. Cristina Par Tuluxan, Quiché, Guatemala, rescues biodiversity with ancestral knowledge and sustainable innovations.

Success factors for scaling-up EbA

Scaling-up EbA at vertical, horizontal and regional level requires harmonized approaches, methods, and guidelines:

- Adaptative Governance
- Capacity Development
- Enabling Environment

Eight success factors are key for bringing EbA to scale and generating **broad-based and structure building impacts**.



Key factors for Scaling-up EbA to achieve the Paris Agreement (PA), the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Adaptation Plans (NAP), as well as the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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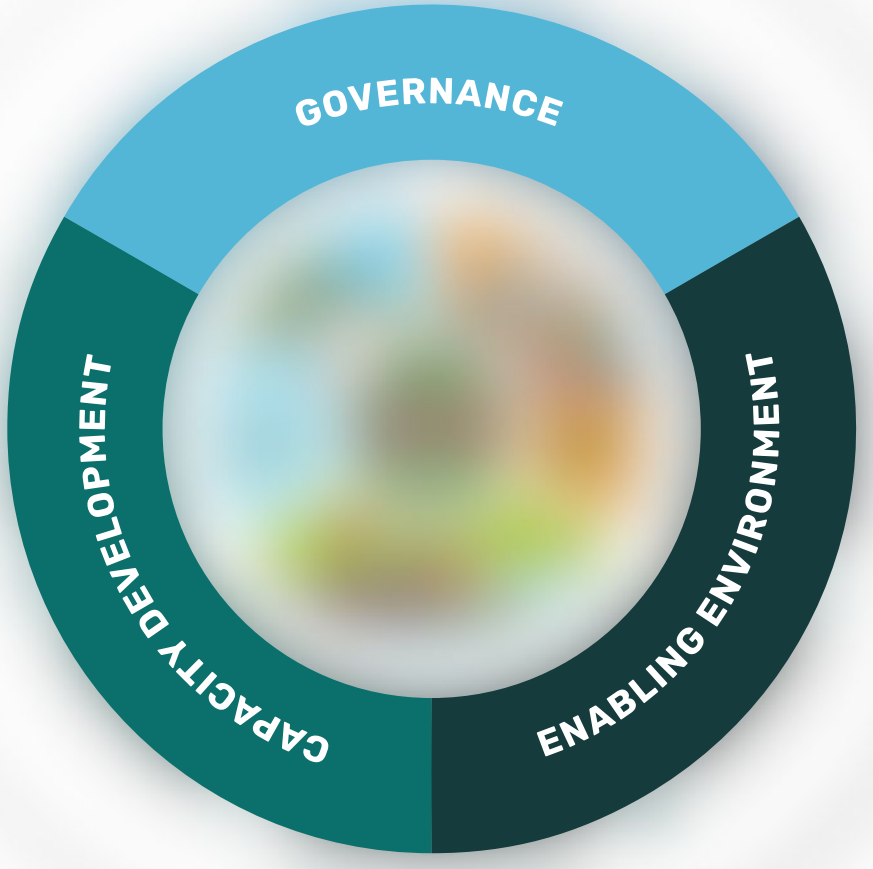

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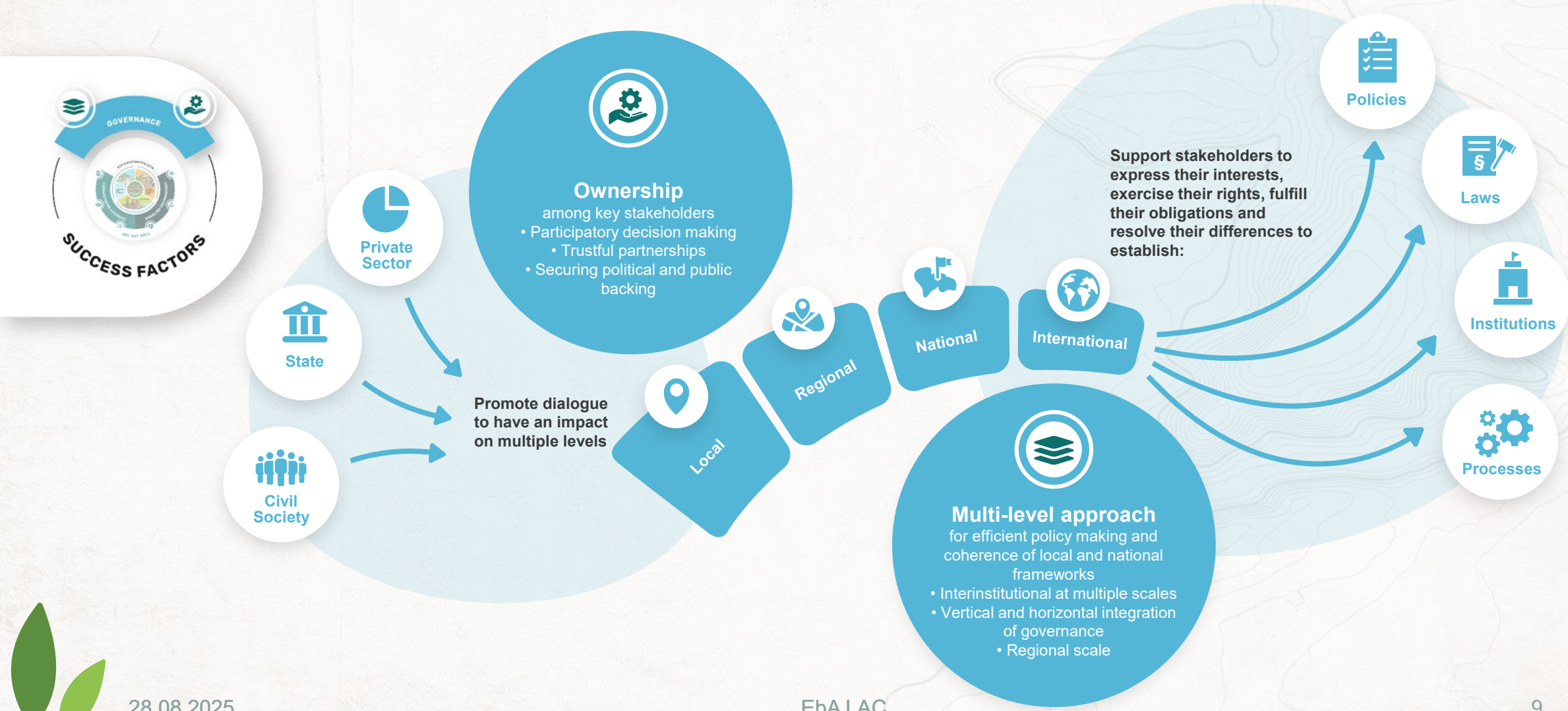
Mainstreaming EbA cycle

How to strengthen governance to scale up EbA?



Capacity Development to scale-up EbA

Replication Structures and incentive mechanisms

Training of trainers (ToT):
- Extension services, farmer field schools
- Government officials
- Finance institution
- Leaders (women, water user, community)

EbA for ToT:
- Mainstreaming EbA
- Gender responsive EbA
- Traditional knowledge
- Climate finance & financial inclusion
- Soft skills

Organisations

Networks & cooperation

Individuals

Society

Communication & Networking
between institutions and organisation

Peer-to peer learning networks for exchanging best practices & new knowledge

Standards & Manuals
- Guidelines
- Process steps
- Tools

EbA LAC strengthens capacities of multipliers
to provide in the long-term training and support to key stakeholders in scaling-up EbA.

Mainstreaming EbA cycle: Planning EbA

Incorporate Scaling-Up into Planning

Multi Stakeholder Dialogue

Apply a climate lens
- Assess environmental, socio-economic and governance system
- Consider spatial and temporal dynamics

Evaluate vulnerabilities and climate risks
- Analyse climatic and non-climatic drivers
- Explore all dimensions of vulnerability (economic, social, ecological)
- Consider of available climate data (past, present, future/ scientific, local, traditional)

Identify adaptation options
- In policy, engineering, capacity development, research

Prioritize and select adaptation options
- Cost-benefit analyses, synergies and tradeoffs
- Impact analyses
- Define concrete actions
- Explore and assure financial resources
- Adaptive management

How to close the finance gap to accelerate EbA implementation?

Long-term financing
to enhance upscaling of EbA
- Increase financial flows from the public and private sector
- Facilitate access to sustainable and inclusive finance

Improve enabling environment of insurance and financial sector

1. Identify rural **financial** needs for EbA
2. Improve allocation of **public spending** for EbA
3. Assist finance institutions with **climate risk tools**

Support second-tier banks, public & non governmental funds

1. Identify public, private, and international finance sources
2. Improve or design inclusive sustainable green finance instruments

- Biodiversity-friendly
- Climate change
- Water Efficiency
- Gender

Funds	**Grant**	**Compensation for Ecosystem Services**	**Debt**
Fees, taxes	**Insurance**	**Loan**	**Seed capital**

Matchmaking

Assist **rural entrepreneurs, farmer associations, municipalities** in:
1. Developing sustainable business plans and bankable projects
2. Facilitate access to finance and markets

Operators
1. Banks
2. Community Savings Banks
3. Cooperative
4. Insurance Companies

Measuring effectiveness & strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Verification of results

Bringing EbA to scale includes measuring the effectiveness and tracking the contributions of EbA action to national monitoring systems, including:

- Design of impact indicators
- Joined monitoring, evaluation and learning to inform decision

EbA measures

- Agroforestry
- Landscape restauration
- Agrobiodiversity
- Conservation areas
- Pollination/ Beekeeping
- Sustainable forest management
- Silvopastoril systems
- Fire management
- Soil conservation
- Ecosystem services
- Sustainable bamboo
- Water security

- Decision making on plan and policies
- Report to national and international monitoring systems
- Impact indicators

Where does EbA LAC work?

GUATEMALA

Department of Chimaltenango, Quiché, Baja Verapaz

Municipalities: Chimaltenango, San José Poaquil, San Andrés Iztapa, San Martín Jilotepeque, Canillá, San Bartolomé Jocotenango, San Andrés Sajcabajá, Santa Cruz de Quiché, Rabinal, San Miguel Chicaj, Salamá

Surface: 13.500 km^2

Population: ~ 2.053.000

COSTA RICA

Provinces of Alajuela, Heredia, Limón
Area of Conservation: Huetar Norte and Tortuguero
Biological Corridor: Paso de las Nubes, San Juan La Selva

Where: Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Pococí, Ciudad Quesada

Surface: 7.800 km^2

Population: ~ 418.000

ECUADOR

Province of Manabi

Where: Parishes of San Plácido, Chirijos, Quiroga, Santa Rita, Cascol, Balsa Tumbada, Membrilial, Honorato Vásquez

Surface: 5.435 Km^2

Population: ~ 504.550

COSTA RICA

Climate hazards in biological corridors:

- Extreme weather events
- Water scarcity and droughts
- Heat waves
- Increased flooding

Challenges:

- Land/use change
- Loss of livelihoods
- Water insecurity due to high agricultural water supply.

Biological Corridor:
San Juan La Selva

Area of ecosystems improved or protected	Landusers implement EbA	People supported to better adapt to climate change	Public & private capital catalysed	Plans and policies	Directly supported through networking and training
5,053 ha	40% ♀	>1,740	>625,100 €	3	457 ♀
6,900 ha (Target)	>110	4,520 (Target)	2,261,000 € (Target)	3 (Target)	>890

COSTA RICA

Conservation Area
Tortuguero

In Costa Rica, Biological Corridors are a key conservation strategy to ensure ecological connectivity . Costa Rica has 51 biological corridors, representing about 33% of the national territory, which generate social, economic and environmental benefits.
EbA Lac supports the declaration of the new Biological Corridor La Suerte.

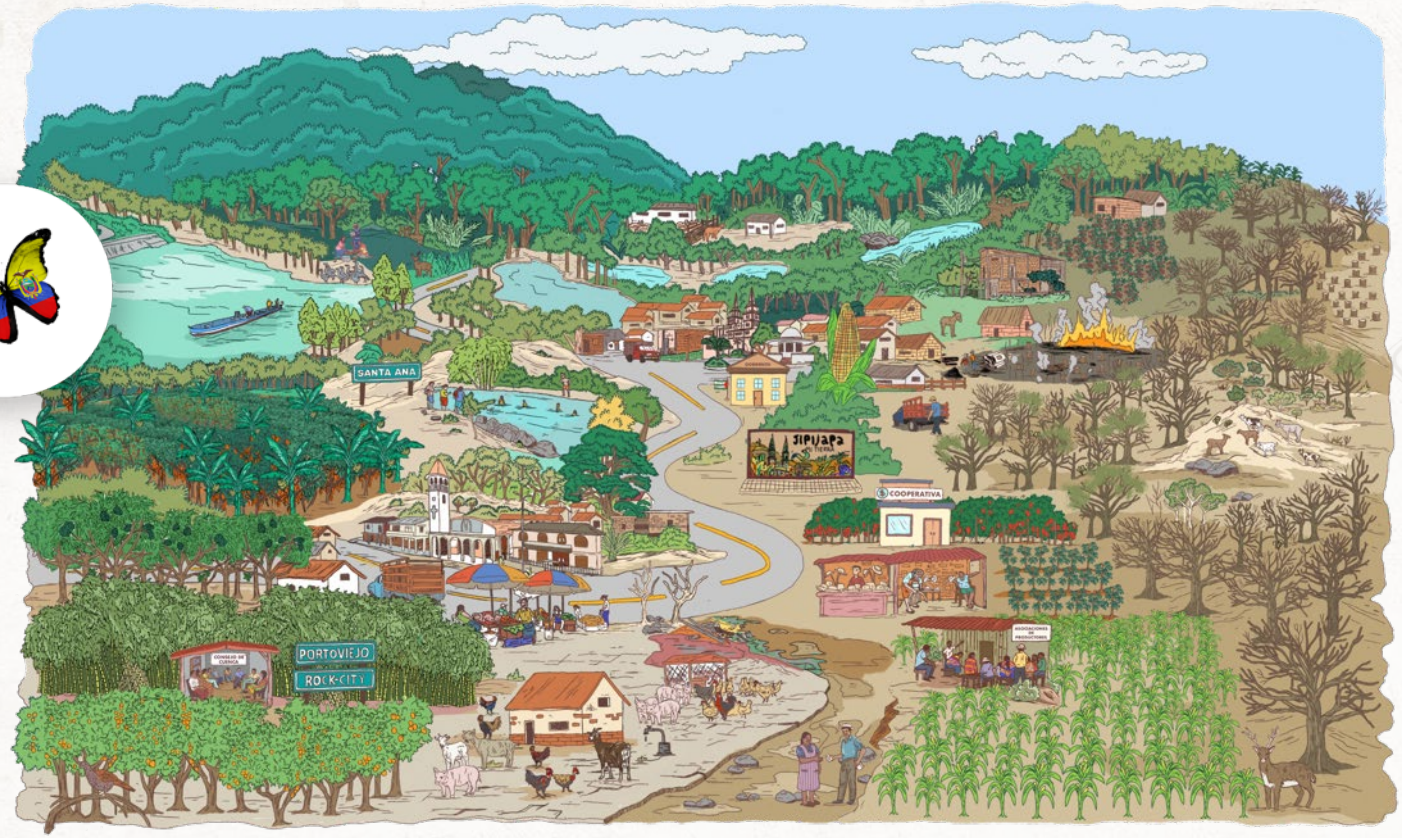
New Biological Corridor

FuTurismo Climate risk platform for tourism sector

65 rural resilient start-ups with seed funding

3 new green credit lines

ECUADOR



Río Portoviejo Watershed

Climate hazards:
- Recurring droughts and flooding cycles
- Torrential rains
- Landslides

Challenges:
- Environmental degradation
- Degradation of wetlands
- Deforestation
- Land use change
- Loss of livelihoods.

Area of ecosystems improved or protected	Landusers implement EbA	People supported to better adapt to climate change	Public & private capital catalysed	Plans and policies	Directly supported through networking and training
6,099 ha	40% ♀	>6,520	> 2,877,980 €	3	1,278 ♀
7,450 ha (Target)	>3,200	2,910 (Target)	3,011,290€ (Target)	3 (Target)	>2,900

ECUADOR

Northern Manabí landscape

- 160 families from various communities in Manabí have improved their economic management and well-being by enhancing their saving habits and investment in their family farms.
- > 650 people benefit from eight community savings groups to address climate change emergencies in the community.
- 3 community tree nurseries, improve production and food security for families.

9 Development and Territorial plans with gender responsive EbA

National Climate Insurance Roadmap

2 Mio US $ green credit

8 community saving groups for rural women

GUATEMALA

Chimaltenango intervention area

Climate hazards in intervention areas:

- Increased temperatures
- Altered rainfall patterns
- More frequent extreme weather events
- Prolonged droughts

Challenges:

- High socioeconomic vulnerability
- High dependence of livelihoods on natural resources, affected by deforestation, soil degradation and overexploitation of water resources.
- Prolonged drought reduce agricultural production, especially of staple crops like maize and beans, which are essential to the local diet.

Area of ecosystems improved or protected	Landusers implement EbA	People supported to better adapt to climate change	Public & private capital catalysed	Plans and policies	Directly supported through networking and training
4,273 ha	78% ♀	> 13,800		1	467 ♀
9,250 ha (Target)	>11,800	>4,880 (Target)	1,963,100 € (Target)	3 (Target)	>1,100

GUATEMALA

Quiché and Baja Verapaz landscape

Traditional practices of Mayan K'iche people

- Women implement sustainable agricultural practices, market the organic products they grow in nearby markets, and have access to food and medicinal plants all year round.
- Resilience and production levels of organic crops have improved through the combination of sustainable agricultural techniques with ancestral knowledge.
- Crop diversification and marketing initiatives have improved local economic development.

EbA mainstreamed in System of Urban and Rural Development Councils

Indigenous authorities strengthened in multi-stakeholder engagement

Rural Development Learning Centers (CADERES) fostered leadership of rural and/ or Indigenous women

Tools for municipalities on climate change adaptation investments

Gender responsive EbA implementation considering traditional knowledge

EbA LAC aims to accelerate gender equality through addressing the needs and challenges of women and vulnerable groups (indigenous people and youth) as well as strengthening their roles in sustainable land use management practices through designing EbA measures in a gender responsive way.

Community gardens

Ensuring food security and traditional knowledge
Improved household income, prevents malnutrition

Livestock

Access to training & markets
Matching forages to women's livestock assets (goats)
Promoting production of organic fertilizers and biopesticides

Beekeeping

Generates income
Fits in their daily routine, a high market demand
Supports pollination

Reforestation

Increased water security
Material for craft
Generates income

Water Guardians

Source water protection
Increase water security

Women‘s Leadership in EbA

The impact of climate change and biodiversity loss affects, above all, women because of their responsibilities for subsistence agriculture, food security, and family care.

Empowerment Through leadership

- Analysis on gendered roles in ecosystem services to address inequalities.
- Facilitate participation in decision-making on climate action.

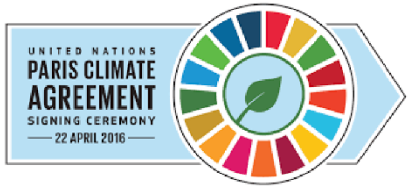
Gender transformative Biological Corridor’s (OECM) Management plan

- Representation in environment-related decision-making
- Design jointly gender responsive actions agriculture, livestock, and ecotourism.
- Development of gender indicators

Women’s participation in Environmental Commission

Foster women’s participation in planning processes to include actions for conservation, food security, traditional knowledge , medicinal plants and economic autonomy.

EbA LAC and the international Agendas



EbA LAC supports Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) in Costa Rica, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador (MAATE), and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) in Guatemala in a climate-resilient and nature-positive pathway.

Scaling up EbA contributes to the achievements of the Paris Agreement, the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals

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Thank you for your attention