



SISTEMA NACIONAL DE ÁREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN



Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica















## 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

Ecosystembased options

EbA hybrid options Infrastructure -based options Political and

social

options

**ADAPTATION STRATEGY** 

5 quality criteria

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

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# 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.





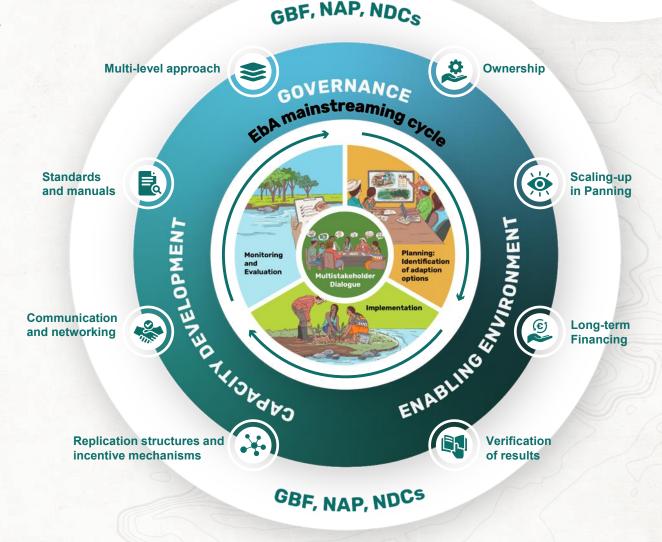


## Success factors for scaling-up EbA

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

- Adaptative Governance
- Capacity Development
- Enabling Environment

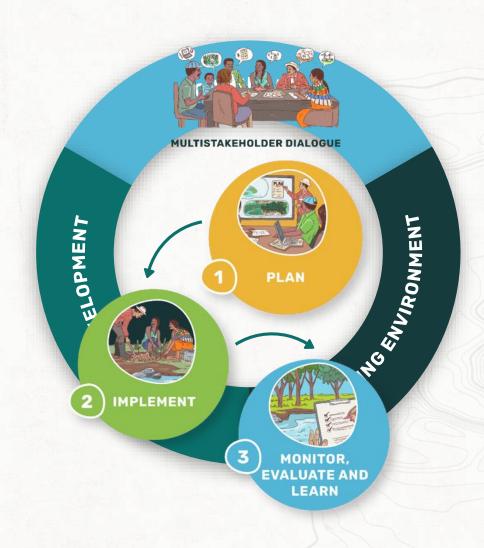
Eight success factors are key for bringing EbA to scale and generating broad-based and structure building impacts.



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

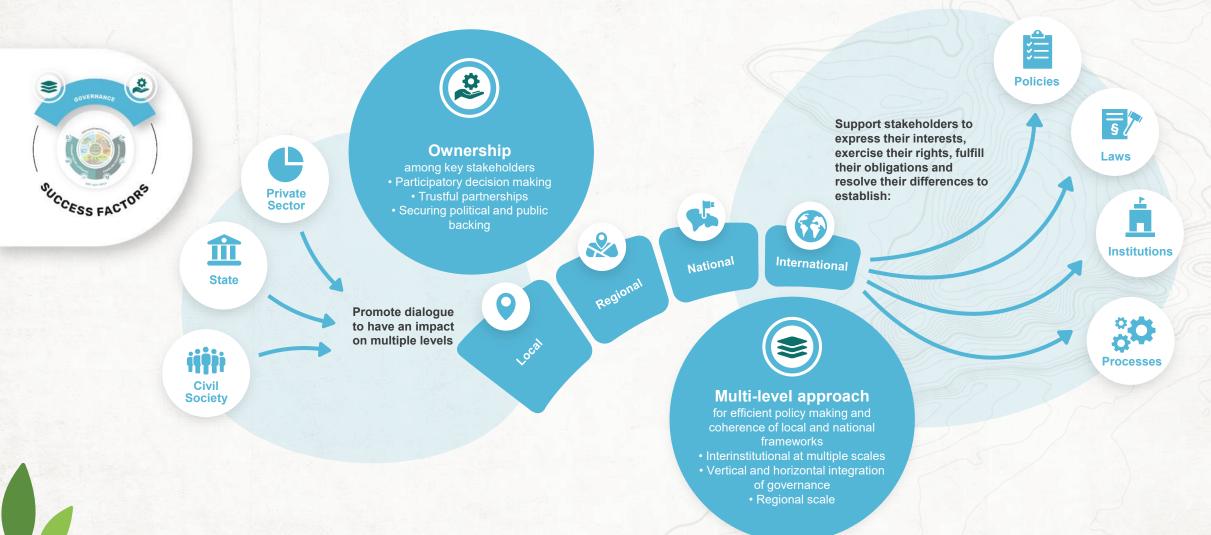


## **Mainstreaming EbA cycle**





## How to strengthen governance to scale up EbA?



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## **Capacity Development to scale-up EbA**





Replication
Structures and
incentive
mechanisms









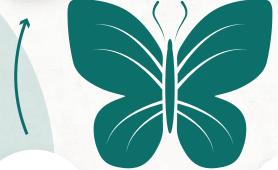
Communication & Networking

between institutions and organisation



#### Training of trainers (ToT):

- Extension services, farmer field schools
- · Government officials
- · Finance institution
- Leaders (women, water user, community)



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

#### EbA for ToT:

- Mainstreaming EbA
- · Gender responsive EbA
- Traditional knowledge
- Climate finance & financial inclusion
- Soft skills









## Standards & Manuals

- Guidelines
- Process steps
  - Tools



## Mainstreaming EbA cycle: Planning EbA





Incorporate Scaling-Up into Planning



#### Apply a climate lens

Assess environmental, socio-economic and governance system

Multi Stakeholder Dialogue

Consider spatial and temporal dynamics



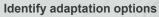
#### Evaluate vulnerabilities and climate risks

- · 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)









• 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



Improve allocation of public spending for EbA



Assist finance institutions with climate risk tools

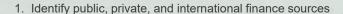


Assist rural entrepreneurs, farmer associations, municipalities in:

- 1. Developing sustainable business plans and bankable projects
- 2. Facilitate access to finance and markets



Support second-tier banks, public & non governmental funds



2. Improve or design inclusive sustainable green finance instruments

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



Fees,

taxes

Grant

Insurance

Compensation for Ecosystem Services

Loan

Debt

Seed capital



#### **Operators**

- Banks
- Community Savings Banks
- Cooperative
- 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



















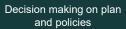


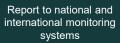












Impact indicators





### 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<sup>2</sup>

#### 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<sup>2</sup>

#### 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<sup>2</sup>

#### Population:

~ 504.550



**GUATEMALA** 

**COSTA** 

**ECUADOR** 

**RICA** 

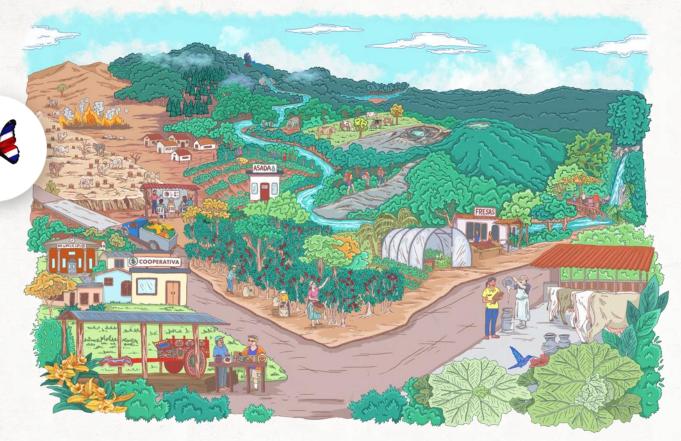












Climate hazards in biological corridors:

- 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

1,470 ha



40%♀



>1,270

>625,100€

2

430 **Q** 

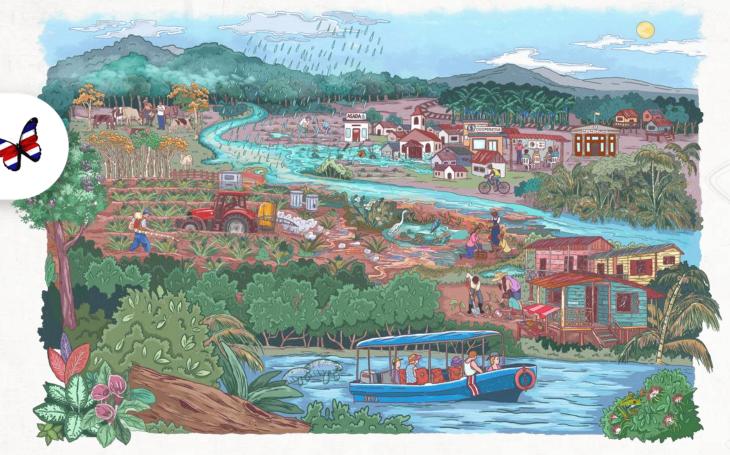
6,900 ha (Target) >280

4,520 (Target) 2,261,000 € (Target)

(Target)

>850





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.

Conservation Area Tortuguero



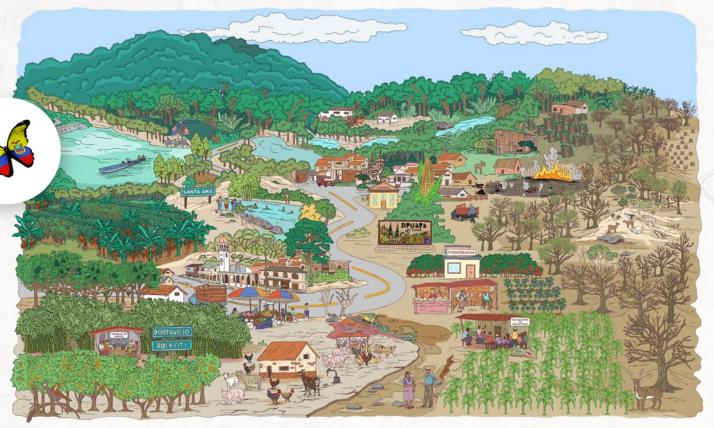




65 rural resilient start-ups with seed funding







**Climate hazards:** 

- Recurring droughts and flooding cycles
- Torrential rains
- Landslides

**Challenges:** 

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

Río Portoviejo Watershed



Area of ecosystems improved or protected

1,600 ha

7,450 ha (Target)



Landusers implement **EbA** 



>2,900



People supported to better adapt to climate change

>4,930

2,910 (Target)



Public & private capital catalysed

3,011,290€

(Target)



**Plans** and policies



**Directly supported** through networking and training

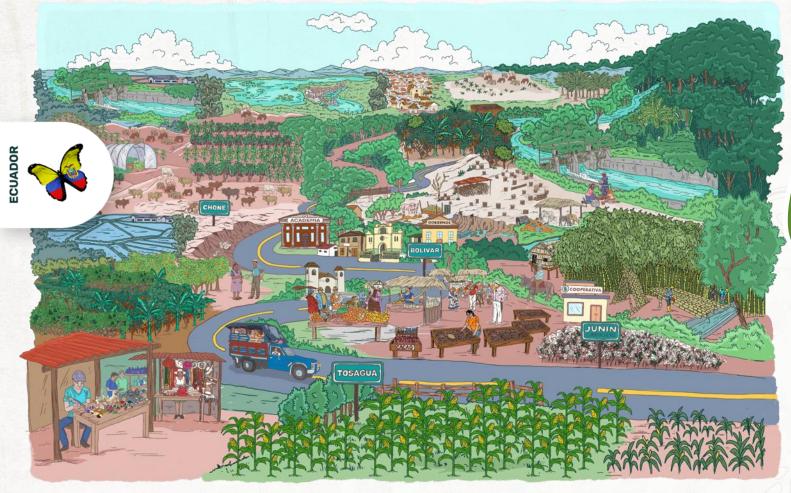
> 2,977,980 €

(Target)

1,260 Q

>2,900





- 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.

Northern Manabí landscape

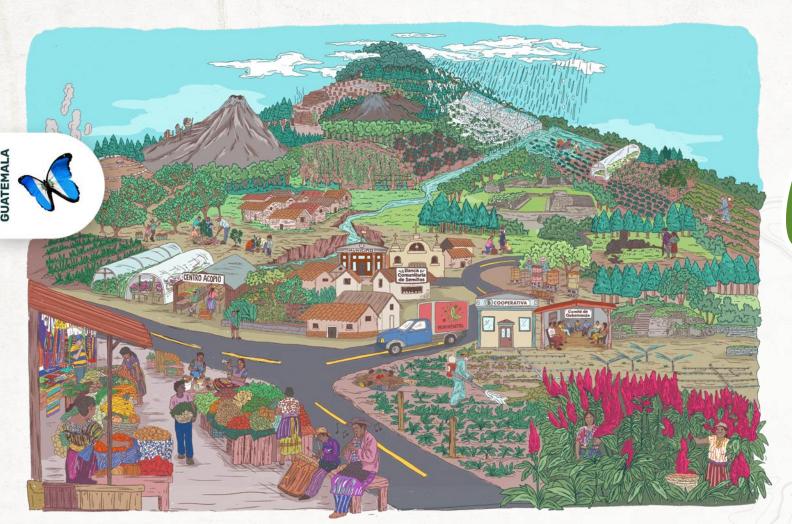


9 Development and Territorial plans with gender responsive EbA











#### 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.

Chimaltenango intervention area



Area of ecosystems improved or protected



Landusers implement **EbA** 



>4,880

(Target)

**People** supported to better adapt to climate change



Public & private capital catalysed

(Target)



**Plans** and policies



**Directly supported** through networking and training

12.08.2025

1,500 ha

78% **Q** 

>8,800

> 10,500

1,963,100 €

(Target)

450 Q

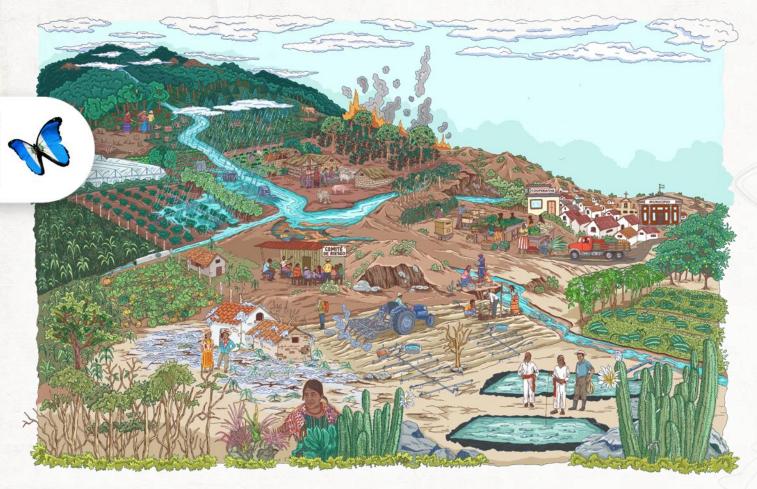
18

>960

9,250 ha (Target)

**EbALAC** 





## 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.

Quiché and Baja Verapaz landscape



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

#### DIRECT









#### **INDIRECT**













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