

## NAP PROCESS IN ECUADOR

### 1. Key vulnerabilities

- a) Lack of policies and technical standards to integrate CCA into development planning at sectoral and territorial levels.
- b) Limited information to inform development planning, including poor resolution and lack accuracy of climate projections and poor territorial coverage of vulnerability studies.
- c) Lack of information and limited capacity for climate risks analysis at sectoral and territorial level.
- d) Limited capacity of most actors and stakeholders to integrate CCA into development planning.

### 2. SDGs being addressed by the country

The SDGs incorporate issues and goals that have been contemplated and served as key to the country's National Good Living Plan, for example, the poverty eradication worldwide; end hunger and achieve food security; ensure a healthy life for all human beings, and quality education; achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; facilitate water availability worldwide; reduce inequalities, among others

### 3. National policies on adaptation; mandates/directives etc.

- a) Constitution of Ecuador which outlines that the State would adopt measures to respond to climate change and protect the populations at risk:

**Art. 71.** Nature or Pachamama, where life is reproduced and exists, has the right to exist, persist, maintain and regenerate its vital cycles, structure, functions and its processes in evolution.

Every person, people, community or nationality, will be able to demand the recognitions of rights for nature before the public organisms. The application and interpretation of these rights will follow the related principles established in the Constitution.

The State will motivate natural and juridical persons as well as collectives to protect nature; it will promote respect towards all the elements that form an ecosystem.

**Article 414.** The State shall adopt adequate and cross-cutting measures for the mitigation of climate change, by limiting greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and air pollution; it shall take measures for the conservation of the forests and vegetation; and it shall protect the population at risk."

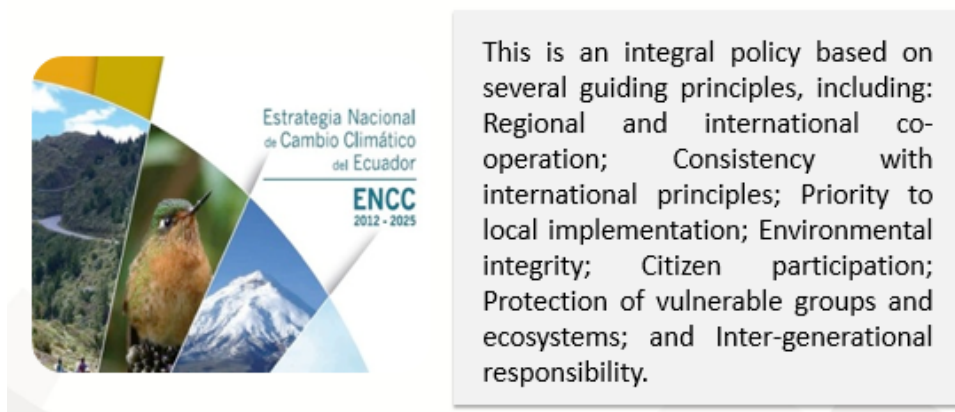
- b) The National Plan of Good Living (Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir) 2013-2017 that contextualizes climate change as a multi-sectorial problem at the national

level that needs to be addressed through programmatic measures that generate results at the mid and short-term.

Which states the need to "Implement mitigation and adaptation to climate change to reduce the economic and environmental vulnerability".

- c) The National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) 2012 -20125 (ENCC for its abbreviation in Spanish) which establishes the strategic and institutional bases for the generation of national climate change plans in prioritized sectors for mitigation and adaptation and aims at building capacities. In this regard, it is important to highlight that climate change adaptation and mitigation have been declared State policies since 2009 via Executive Decree 1815 and through the Interinstitutional Committee on Climate Change (CICC for its abbreviation in Spanish) established in 2010, via Executive Decree 495, as the governmental organ for the coordination and integral execution of national policies related to climate change.
- d) Ministerial Agreement N° 137 'General Guidelines for Climate Change Plans, Programmes and Strategies of Decentralized Autonomous Governments' MAE, 2014: Technical guidelines for the incorporation of CCA into local development planning instruments, the Subnational governments (GADs) are supposed to plan their budgets based on these.





#### 4. Priority adaptation themes/sectors

- a) Sovereignty and food security, agriculture, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries;
- b) Productive and strategic sectors.
- c) Health.
- d) Water patrimony.
- e) Natural patrimony.
- f) Human settlements.
- g) Priority groups
- h) Risk management.

#### 5. Progress on NAPs

- Have you initiated and launched the process? How? What were the activities undertaken? Are there any published materials and outputs on this?

Ecuador started the NAP process with an inception workshop hosted in February 2017, which convened the main stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation management in the country. The workshop began a consultation- and interaction-oriented process, with the aim to compile useful information for the preparation of the initial proposal and subsequent activities. Participants to this workshop included representatives of nearly all ministries, local government representatives as well as specialized agencies (Meteorological institute), and civil society organizations.

The NAP process will include very extensive consultations at all levels to guarantee a participative and gender-balanced approach, ensuring as well the participation of indigenous populations, and prevent the buildup of adverse social implications. The NAP will make use of all existing mechanisms and bodies (e.g. citizen council sectors) to enable as wide a participation of all relevant actors as possible. The procedure and criteria for selecting representative stakeholders to participate in the NAP will be determined via activity, but major groups (i.e. sectoral agencies, local governments, indigenous communities, environmental and development NGOs, women's groups, indigenous people, and the private sector) will all be included.

- What key milestones were achieved in undertaking the process? (includes outputs etc.)

The gaps in CCA integration into development planning at sectoral, territorial and local level were identified during the inception workshop, and will be further addressed during the NAP process.

The Inception Workshop also discussed the need for improved institutional coordination to integrate CCA into development planning at sectoral, territorial and local levels. Participants agreed that the Ministry of Environment (MAE) should lead the NAP process in its capacity of chair of the Interinstitutional Climate Change Committee (ICCC) and as the National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund, and the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES) should participate as main partner in the design and implementation of the NAP's phases. While the ICCC provides a high-level coordination body for climate change policies on the country, there is a need to design coordination mechanisms at other levels to coordinate the development and implementation of NAP, including the creation of Sectoral Working Groups for the sectors prioritized by the NCCS, and to consider the inclusion of other stakeholders in addition to the government ministries and agencies.

- When are you likely to produce and communicate your NAP?

The NAP proposal, will be presented to the GCF Board in September.

This readiness grant is expected to start implementation in a 36-month period.

- Is there any (technical/financial) support received by the government in undertaking the process? If yes, on what particular workstream do you get the most support?
- Have you tried accessing the GCF? Please share your experience

Ecuador applied for the GCF Readiness NAP for USD. 3.000.000.

This readiness grant is expected to start implementation in July 2017, for a 36-month period.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), according to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework Agreement between the GCF and UNDP. The implementation of the project will be carried out in full collaboration with and consultation of Ecuador's Ministry of Environment

The project will ultimately contribute to the following GCF Fund level impacts: (i) increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; (ii) increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security; (iii) increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats; (iv) improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services; (v) strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for

climate-responsive planning and development; (vi) increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making; (vii) strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks; (viii) strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes.