



**NAP
EXPO
2022**

**Advancing
Ecosystem-based
Adaptation To Deliver
National Adaptation Plans**

UN 
environment
programme



**Wednesday 24 August 2022
11:00am-12:30pm (GMT+2)**

Advancing Ecosystem- Based Adaptation to deliver NAPs

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Content

1. Guidelines for integrating EbA into NAPs
2. Global EbA Fund

UNEP's support to enhance National Adaptation Plans

- UNEP has a mandate to help countries raise climate ambition through NAPs and EbA approaches
- **The Guidelines have been developed under the [NAP-Global Support Programme \(NAP-GSP\)](#), implemented jointly by UNDP and UNEP that supports the LDCs in advancing their NAPs.**
- **There is a growing interest in NbS and EbA** - More than 50% countries refer to protecting nature in adaptation planning, NDCs, including 90% LDCs

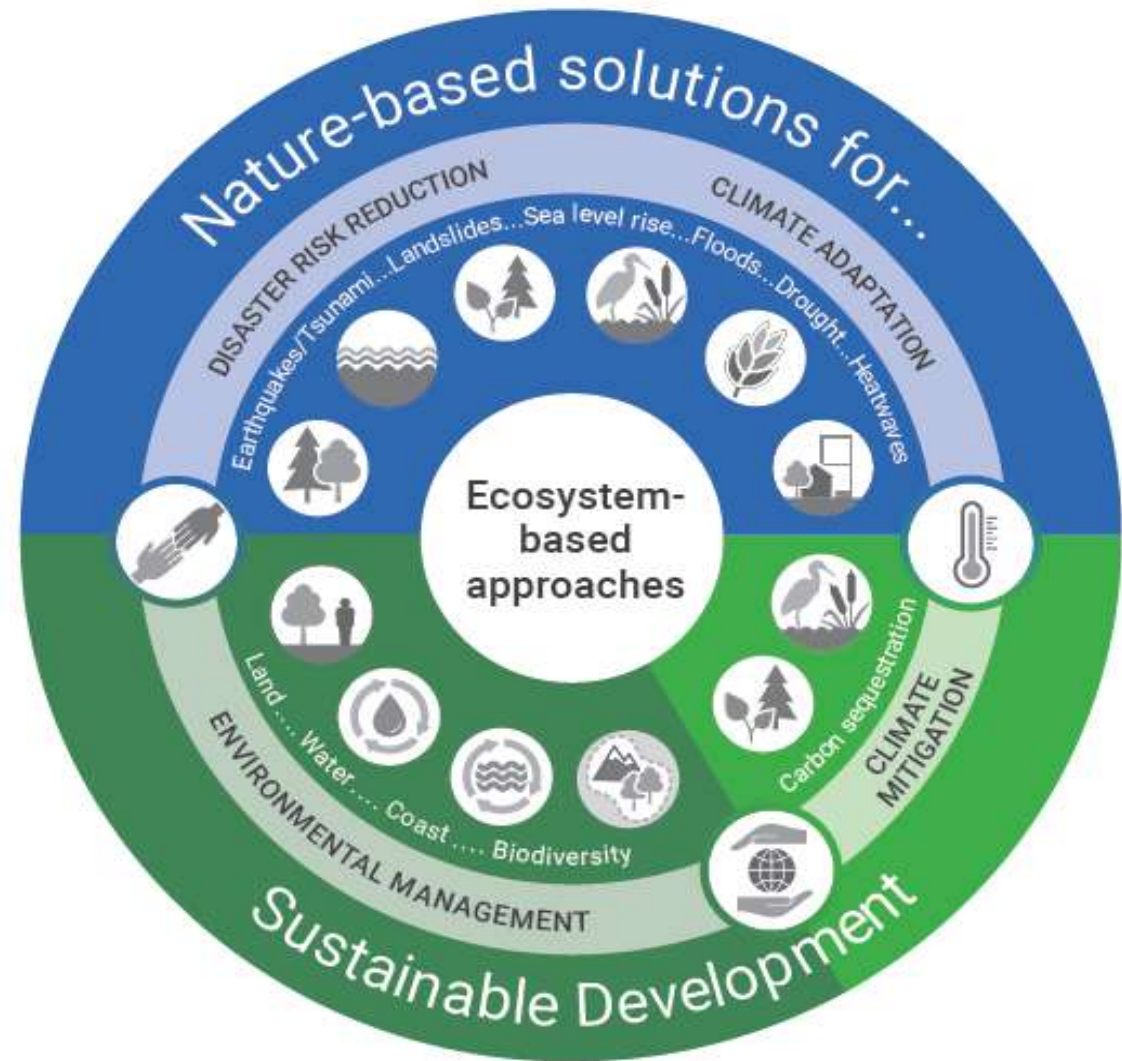


Importance of Nature based Solutions in NAPs

We need to support countries to incorporate EbA in NAPs.

- **NbS with multiple benefits** for adaptation/development/mitigation/DRR
- Important to broaden the **range of key stakeholders** in the NAP process, including decision-makers, private sector and local community
- Promote **cross-sectoral coordination and spatial planning**
- Expand the potential for **climate financing** in support of NAP implementation
- EbA can be integrated in any NAP stage through its iterative nature

Integrating and mainstreaming EbA into NAPs is also a way of increasing uptake of NbS itself

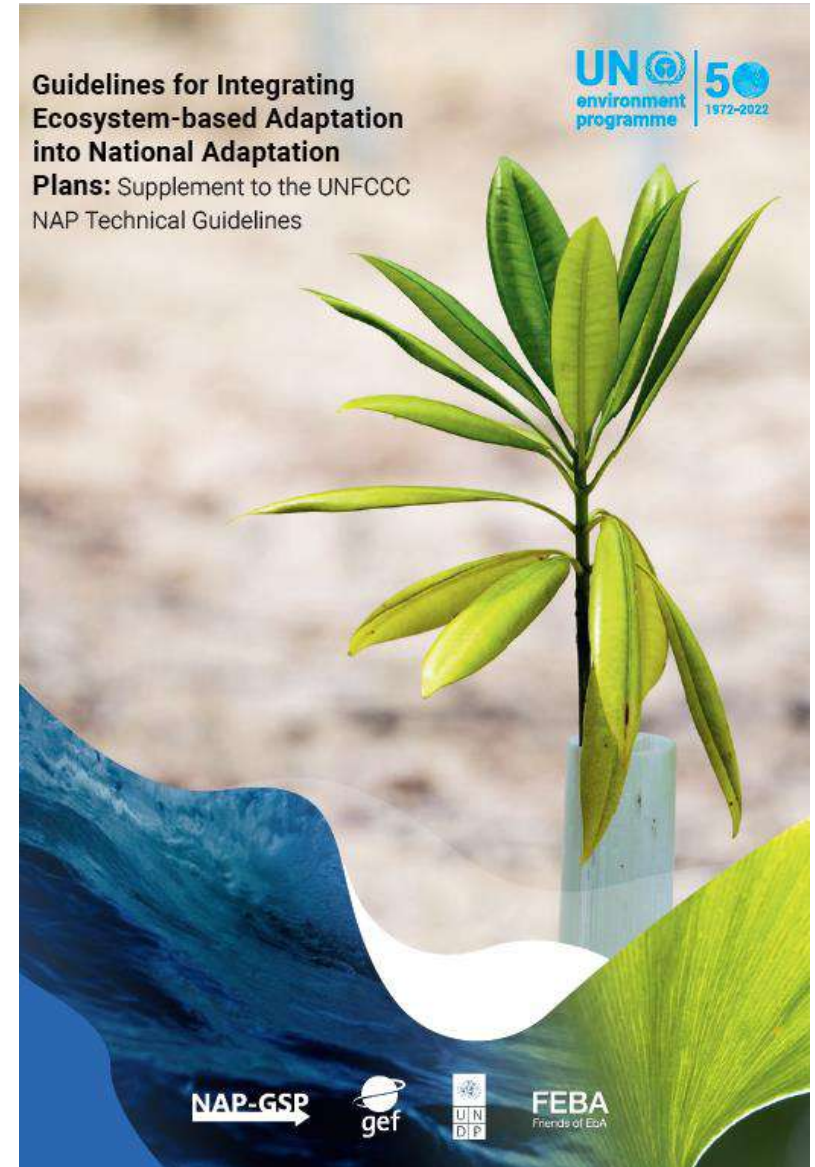


Guidelines for Integrating EbA into NAPs!

Aim: Guiding adaptation practitioners at national and local level on how to take different steps when factoring ecosystems functions and services into countries' NAP processes and instruments.

The Guidelines provide:

- Detail on the **multiple benefits** as well as the **challenges of adopting ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation**;
- **Tools for advancing EbA** (e.g. using climate science for EbA in St. Lucia)
- **Case studies e.g.** Integrating “adaptation services” in NAPs in Nepal



Key messages for integrating EbA in each NAP stage

Formulation

- Need for engaging stakeholders working on ecosystems services for climate risk management
- Build countries' capacity on bringing EbA into play
- Select EbA options through costs benefit, multi-Criteria analysis

Implementation

- Need to empower stakeholders
- Define base line to monitor adaptation success through practicing EbA
- Demonstrate economic viability & sectoral investment

Review

NAP as a living document:

- Identify gaps & entry point for EbA
- Consider how lessons learned would enable continuous update and revision of the NAP
- Ministries of Finance & Planning, local government and other governmental entities take integrating EbA into account during the NAP review

Recommendations for successfully integrating EbA into NAPs

Use an ecosystem lens

There are definite advantages to integrating EbA into NAPs, although EbA is not appropriate to every situation.

Have the right expertise on linking ecosystems and climate risk management

... and voices involved at all stages of the NAP process

Combine indigenous and scientific knowledge

For generations, indigenous communities have used many EbA measures as coping mechanisms.

Identify and value co-benefits

EbA compared to infrastructure options as it usually provides multiple co-benefits beyond adaptation for DRR, SDGs...

Empower public participation at all stages

While it is common practice to insist on public participation at the formulation stage, also the public must be involved at the implementation and review stages.

Devise appropriate metrics and indicators for EbA

Establishing a firm baseline and setting quantitative targets for long-term monitoring and adaptive management of EbA in a changing env

Use the review stage to continuously advance EbA integration into NAPs

Embrace adaptive management for the NAP to become a “living” process.

Access the Publication

Check out the published Guidelines of integrating EbA into NAPs here:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/36703>

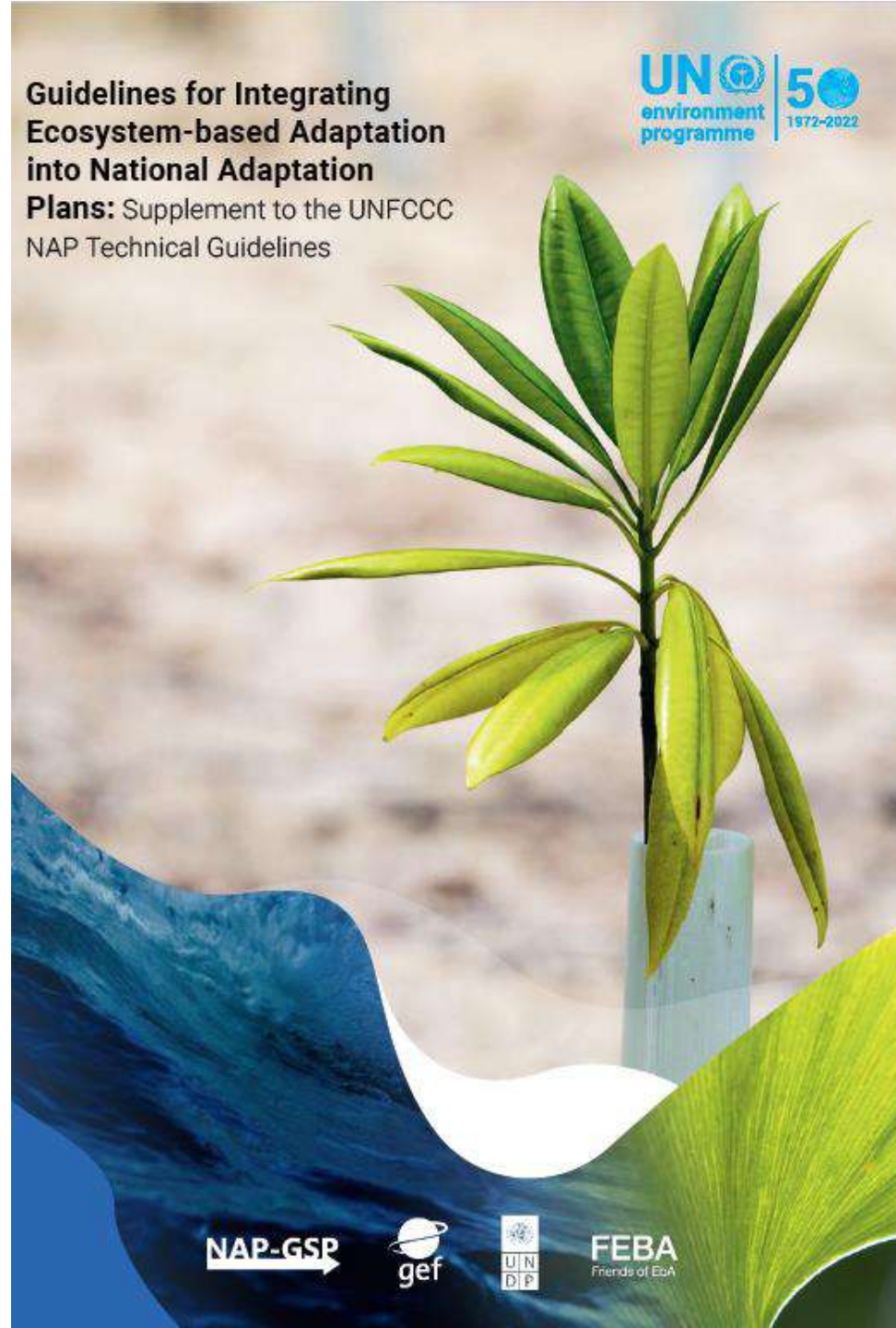
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/EbA_NAP.pdf

E-learning online course with the support from [UNITAR](#) available here:

<https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=145&page=overview>



**Guidelines for Integrating
Ecosystem-based Adaptation
into National Adaptation
Plans:** Supplement to the UNFCCC
NAP Technical Guidelines



NAP-GSP



FEBA
Friends of EbA

Global EbA Fund



**Global
EbA
Fund**





The Global EbA Fund

Implemented by: UNEP and IUCN

Funded by: International Climate Initiative (IKI) under The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

Fund amount: 30 million Euros.

Purpose: To fast-track support to innovative and catalytic initiatives that help overcome barriers to upscaling EbA

Project amounts: USD 250,000 (max 500,000)

Project duration: 24 Months (max 36 months)



What does the Fund support?

Funded projects should contribute to Strategic Objectives of the Fund:

- **Build awareness and understanding of the critical role of natural assets** in underpinning resilience
- **Address planning and other governance gaps** in policy and regulatory environments
- **Expand access to sustainable short- and long-term finance mechanisms** for applying and scaling up ecosystem-based approaches

The Fund seeks to support projects/ interventions that:

- overcome barriers to upscaling EbA,
- address knowledge gaps,
- pilot innovative EbA approaches,
- engage in strategic EbA policy mainstreaming, and
- incentivize innovative finance mechanisms and
- Incentivize private sector EbA investment.

Eligibility requirements

The Global EbA Fund supports projects that:

- Contribute to the **implementation of EbA** to climate change and aligns with the FEBA EbA Qualification Criteria & Quality Standards
- Result in **catalytic impact**, such as by piloting innovative approaches for EbA, removing barriers from upscaling EbA interventions at the policy or landscape levels
- **Add value to or upscale existing work** e.g. fill a gap in existing work, address a knowledge gap, contribute to policy upscaling etc
- Global, thematic, or targeted to one or more countries which are **eligible for official development assistance (ODA)**.

Examples of Interventions that can apply to the Fund



Directed research addressing how to overcome specific constraints for EbA



Strategic pilot or demonstration actions with high potential for up-scaling through multilateral funds



Piloting innovative approaches for EbA



Integrating EbA methods and approaches into traditional infrastructure projects



Removing barriers from up-scaling EbA interventions at the policy or landscape levels



Support for strategic and focused EbA policy mainstreaming



Innovative finance mechanisms for EbA e.g. PES



Incentivizing private-sector investment in EbA

Examples of categories of eligible recipients

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

International non-governmental organisations (INGOs)

Intergovernmental organisations (IGOs)

Community-based organisations (CBOs)

Indigenous People's Organisations

Universities and other academic institutions

Research institutes and think tanks

Private sector companies

Exempt from applying to the Fund:

- UNEP and IUCN offices
- Government partners

Grantee	Project	Country(ies)	Summary
Blue Finance	Effective Management and Sustainable Financing of Coral Reef Marine Protected Areas in the Philippines	Philippines	Blended finance and innovative management lease for the Marine Protected Area which combines investment from Public, private sectors and community
World Resources Institute (WRI)	Financing & Enabling Community Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Water & Energy Security	Colombia and Costa Rica	Green-grey infrastructure project linking EbA and hydropower in Colombia and Costa Rica
Blueyou	Kalimantan Mangrove Shrimp Project	Indonesia	Incentivising mangrove restoration through sustainable shrimp aquaculture and blue carbon crediting in Indonesia.
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Mexico	Mainstreaming Proven EbA Solutions with Small-Scale Cattle Ranches to Increase the Resilience of Livestock Supply Chain in Northeast Mexico	Mexico	Upscaling a unique regional supply chain approach to implement EbA across the cattle ranching industry
Conservation International (CI)	Restoring nature and peace threatened by climate change: monitoring human security benefits of EbA in Kenya	Kenya	Research-focused project on global connections between EbA and human security, with the potential of grassland restoration to reduce human-human and human-wildlife conflict driven by climate.
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and Rare	Scaling up the adoption of EbA solutions using behaviour-centred design: The case of Vetiver grass for riverbank erosion control in Fiji	Fiji	Behavior-centered design to accelerate scaling up of vetiver grass for riverbank rehabilitation to control erosion, while also strengthening global evidence base on human behavior change science
Alliance of International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the Alliance of Bioversity International	Putting ecosystems at the center of adaptation through climate smart village approach	Honduras and Guatemala	Scaling up a climate-smart agriculture and food security focus on resilient crops in Honduras and Guatemala.



Harnessing Nature to Build Climate Resilience: Scaling Up the Use of EbA

Aim of the report: To highlight the opportunities for scaling up the use of EbA to help put the world on a more climate-resilient and nature-positive pathway.

The report assesses:

- The role of EbA in helping society adapt to climate change, while also contributing to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and sustainable development
- Current state and trends in EbA implementation.
- Barriers that are currently slowing the widespread application of EbA in policy and practice.

[Access the publication here](#)

Global EbA Fund

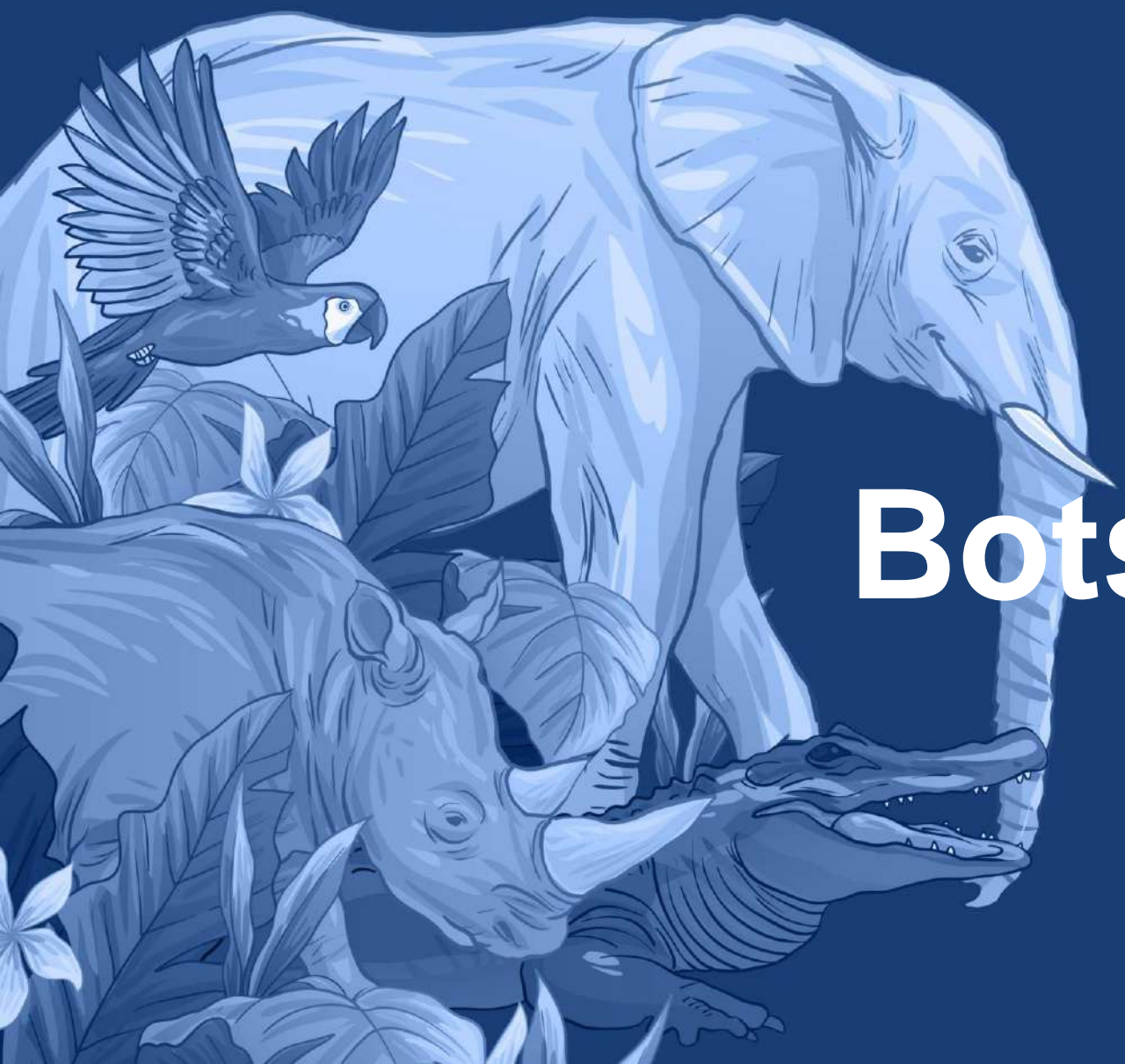
www.GlobalEbAFund.org

Contact.EbAFund@iucn.org



**Global
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Fund**





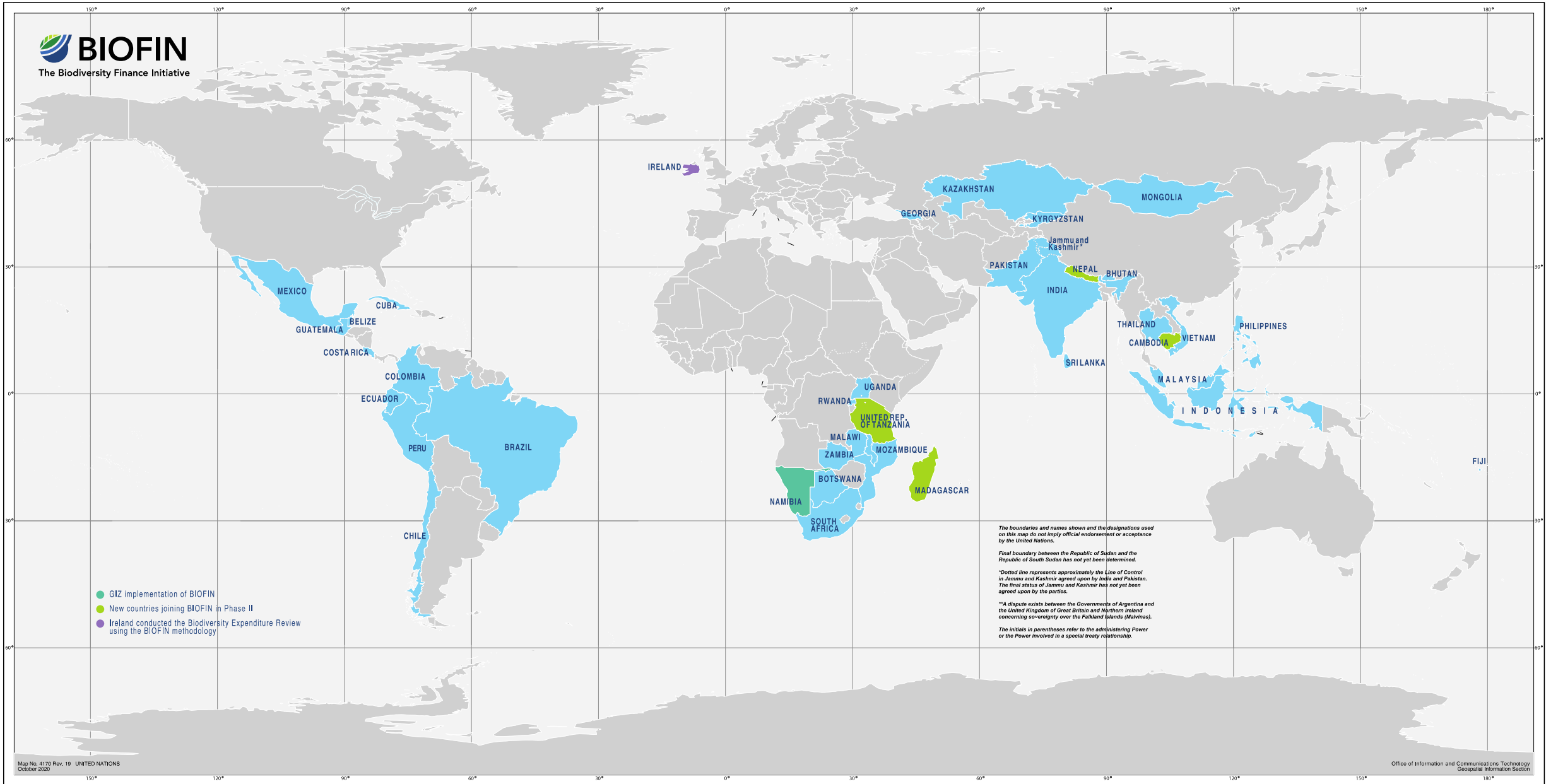
Botswana BIOFIN

Rethobogile Botebele – Project Lead

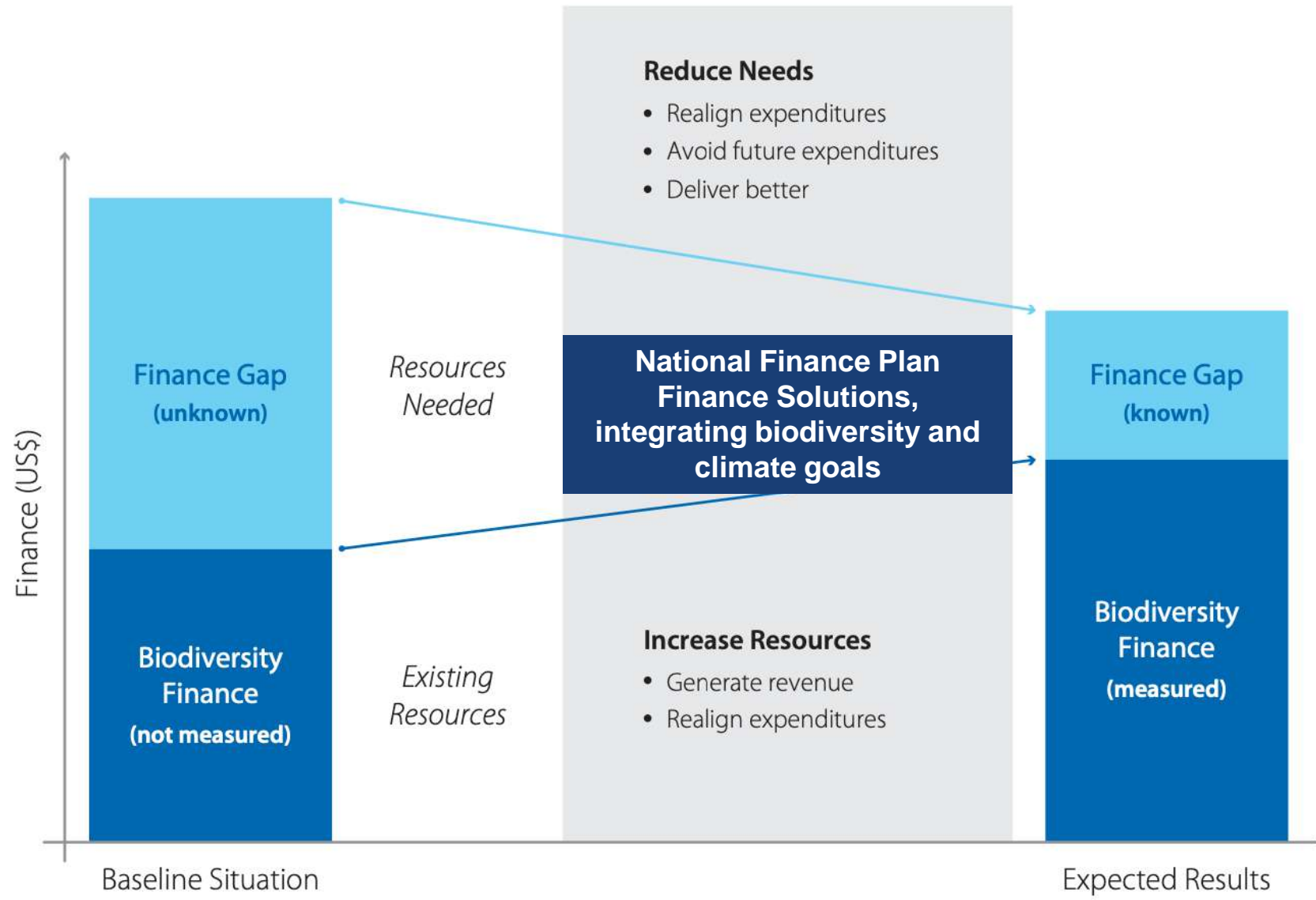
“A UNDP managed global partnership, which aims to support countries to mobilize resources to improve the management of nature and its services.”

Aims to support countries to:

- Develop evidence-based Biodiversity Finance Plans and implement finance solutions to reach their national biodiversity targets.
- Promote national platforms, regional and global dialogues enabling countries to accelerate the reduction of their finance needs to the point where these biodiversity targets are no longer hampered by the systemic lack of investment.
- Mobilizing new resources and deliver better on what is available.
- Reallocate resources from where they harm to where they help.
- Act today to reduce the need for future investments.

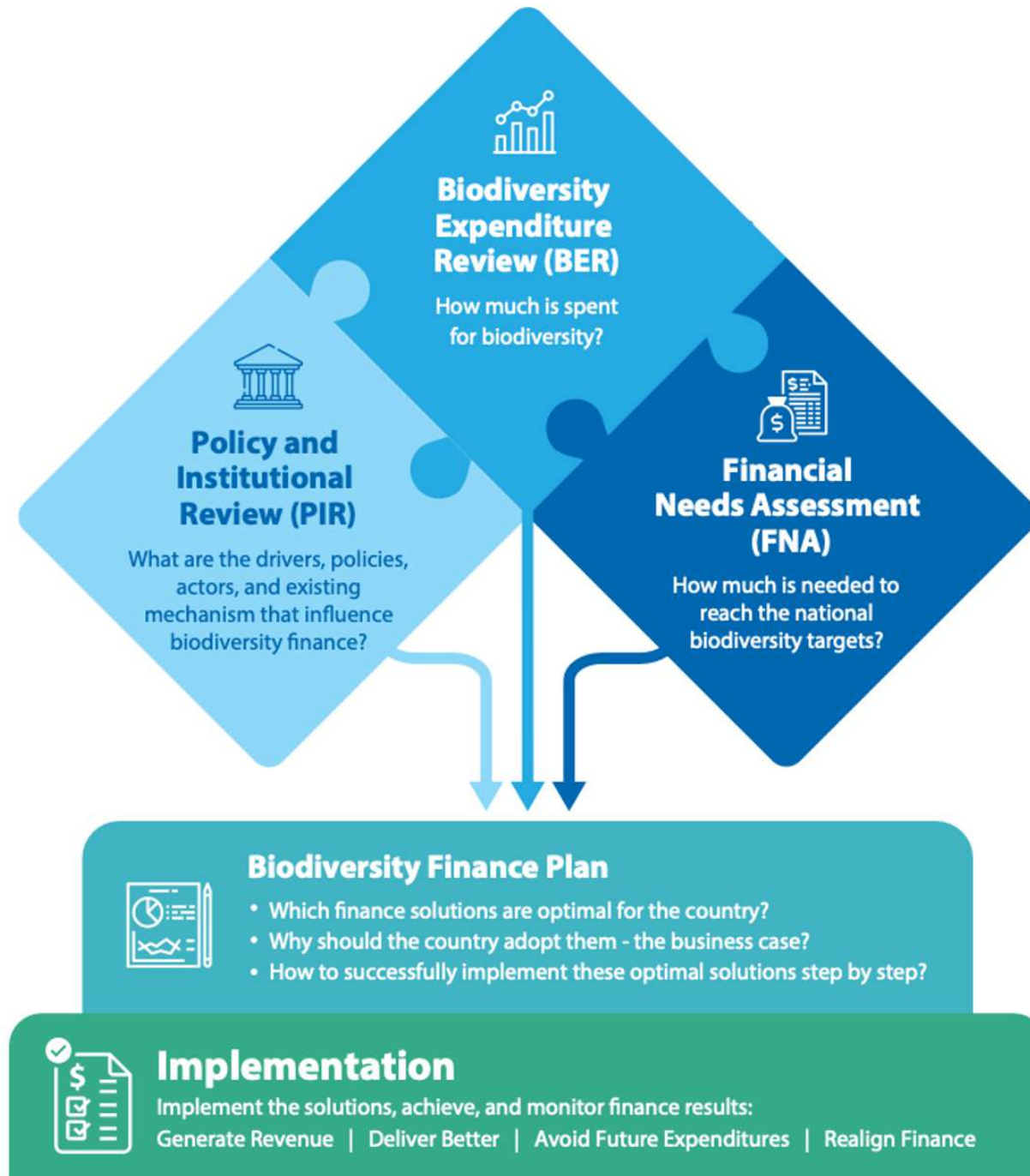


Theoretical Framework



Steps of the BIOFIN Methodology

Through a
process of
capacity
building for
national teams
and
organisations



BIOFIN- Botswana



- Botswana agreed to participate in the BIOFIN process in 2012.

- BIOFIN project activities started in 2014.



Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional review (PIR)

Findings

Policy change drivers affecting biodiversity management are;

1. Agricultural development particularly ranching
2. Rising water demand
3. Centralized land use and natural resource planning.
4. Tourism

Climate change also affect biodiversity.

These drivers of change cause a combination of **scarcity of resources, poverty** due to lack of access and **resource competition** and or **conflict**.

Government and other actors already sponsor protection, what is lagging and require financing is biodiversity **mainstreaming** and **sustainable use** as well as **access and benefit sharing**

Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

Results

Departments / Ministries	BWP (Pula) Millions			
	Total biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Average annual biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Total expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Biodiversity as % of total expenditure
MENT: Headquarters	910	130	1 300	70%
MENT: DWNP	1 927	275	1 966	98%
MENT: DoT	78	11	129	60%
Botswana Tourism Organisation	389	56	649	60%
MENT: DFRR	574	82	574	100%
MENT: DEA	110	16	138	80%
MENT total	3 988	570	5 927	67.3%



Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

Results

Departments / Ministries	BWP (Pula) Millions			
	Total biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Average annual biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Total expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Biodiversity as % of total expenditure
MoA:DCPF	362	52	5 176	7%
MoA:DAP	49	7	695	7%
MoA:DVS	78	11	3 903	2%
MoA total	489	70	13 546	3.6%
MLWS: DWA	780	111	11 139	7%
MLWS total	925	132	13 860	5.6%
Total all ministries	257	751	333	15.77%
Government of Botswana: Total Government Expenditure			487 322	1.08%



Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

NGO biodiversity-related expenditure

Name of NGO	BWP (Pula)				Average year-on-year growth in total Biodiversity expenditure: FY 2012/13 – FY 2018/19
	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19 (est.)	GRAND TOTAL 2012/13 – 2018/19	
<i>Mokolodi Wildlife Foundation</i>	10 046 337	10 329 37	10 670 854	69 697 984	2.3%
<i>Forest Conservation Botswana</i>	7 283 148	10 021 589	10 353 131	46 468 033	14.2%
<i>Predator Conservation Trust</i>	4 750 650	4 750 650	4 907 815	33 622 855	0.7%
<i>BirdLife Botswana</i>	3 412 362	4 352 737	4 496 738	24 702 330	4.0%
<i>Cheetah Conservation Botswana</i>	2 742 669	2 819 874	2 913 163	18 572 330	2.8%
<i>Kalahari Conservation Society</i>	2 532 299	2 602 359	2 688 452	17 176 962	2.9%
TOTAL NGO	30 767 465	34 876 346	36 030 153	210 240 493	4.5%





Biodiversity Expenditure Review
Recommendations

Efforts to reform the **public finance management programme-based budgeting (PBB)** should

Government strengthening of **data management**

Application of standardised performance indicators
**budget tagging for biodiversity-focused plans and
expenditure targets,**

Biodiversity Finance Needs Assessment (FNA)

Recommendations & findings

The additional funds required to implement the NBSAP = **P833 million (US\$79 million)** including inflation over the 10 years. Funding needs vary substantially between years, particularly high in the early years.

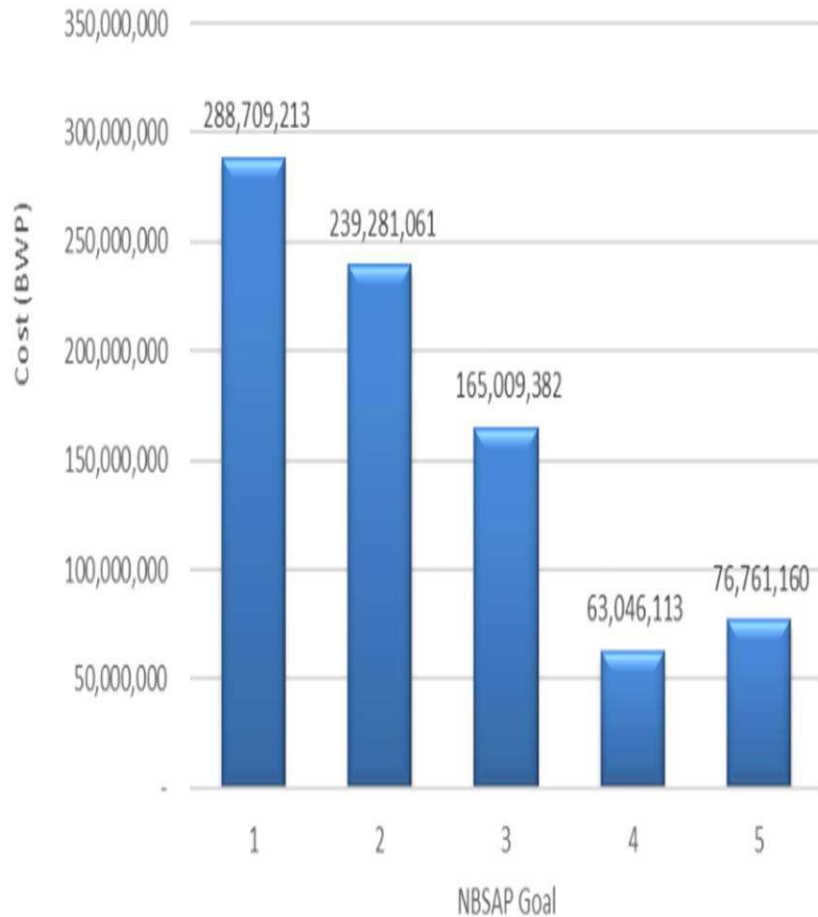
The TEEB assessment should be treated separately as its resource requirement is high (approximately 25% of all additional NBSAP costs) and balloons the costs of “mainstreaming” goal.

Solutions should focus **on lessening the finance gap** for “mainstreaming”, “sustainable use”, and “protection” as these goals have relatively higher resource need (35%, 29% and 20% of the total additional cost of the NBSAP respectively).

The additional costs required for implementing the NBSAP in cross-cutting sectors, tourism and food security are the highest (51%, 31% and 15% of the total additional cost of the NBSAP respectively).

To assist future FNAs, the costing of the NBSAP should be done alongside the development and / or revision of the NBSAP.

Cost per NBSAP Goal





Biodiversity Finance Plan

Protected areas focused solutions

- 1. Review and appropriately adjust protected area entrance and other fees whilst ensuring increases retention of self-generated revenues by Protected Areas (PA).**
- 2. Enhanced benefit sharing through CBNRM improvements.**
- 3. Establishment of a national parastatal to improve the management and finances of PAs.**

Solutions focused on sustainable utilisation

- 4. Introduction and formal integration of biodiversity offsets into EIA policy and practice.**
- 5. Enhancement and expansion of the Botswana Ecotourism Certification System.**
- 6. Introduction of a sustainability programme and certification system for beef products.**

Solutions focused on ecological management and restoration

- 7. Increased commercial use of invasive plants.**
- 8. Accessing global climate change funds for projects with biodiversity co-benefits.**

Prioritised Solution for pilot implementation in Botswana

Review and appropriately adjust protected area entrance and other fees whilst ensuring increased retention of self-generated revenues by Protected Areas (PA).

Prioritized mainly because;

1. It provides a clear opportunity to generate more revenue.
2. Acceptable to visitors if an increase can also result in more revenue availed for management and conservation of the protected areas.
3. Entrance fees, vehicle fees and camping fees generated by DWNP made up 94% of self-generated revenues for MENT
4. Botswana fees have been stagnant for the past 20 years.

Progress

1. Review completed in 2019.
2. Proposed fees implemented effective 1st April 2022
3. DWNP currently working on including guidance on regular review of protected areas fees in the regulations.
4. Develop a protected areas resource mobilizations and partnerships strategy. **(On going)**



Focal areas:

1. Results-based budgeting for biodiversity
- **DWNP**
2. Re-purposing biodiversity harmful
expenditures/incentives - **DEA**
- 3. Working with the finance sector
as an umbrella stakeholder - BOB**
4. Addressing COVID-19 impacts for
biodiversity investments – **Cross cutting**
5. BIOFIN Methodology updates - **DEA**





Thank you



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