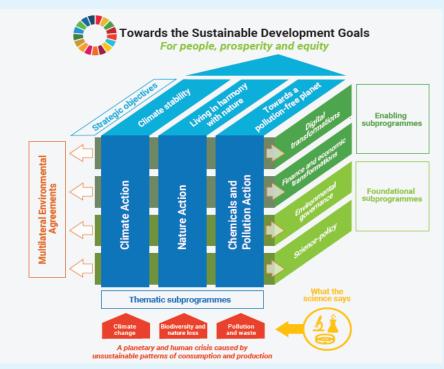


UNEP's Medium Term Strategy 2022-2025





Where is UNEP supporting Ecosystem-based Adaptation?



UNEP Support to LDCs to Advance the NAP Process (February 2023)

No.	Country	Funding Agency	Status	Areas of Support	Timeframe
NAP FUNDED PROJECTS					
1	Mauritania	GCF	Under Implementation	coordination mechanisms, Climate projections, impact, risk and vulnerability assessments Appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options. Implementation and monitoring strategies Integration in national/ subnational & sector policies, plans, budgets and monitoring systems. 3 April 20 15 May 2 2023 23 Oct 20 2024 29 Feb 20 30 Jun 20 2026 23 Jun 20 16 Mar 20 2025	5 April 2019 – 14 July 2024
2	Malawi	GCF	Under Implementation		3 April 2019 –30 Dec 2024
3	Nepal	GCF	Under Implementation		15 May 2017 –29 Dec 2023
4	Rwanda	LDCF	Under Implementation		23 Oct 2019 – 10 March 2024
5	Myanmar	GCF	On Hold		29 Feb 2020 – 18 Feb 2024
6	Sao Tome and Principe	GCF	Under implementation		30 Jun 2020 – 23 May 2026
7	Lesotho	GCF	Start up phase		23 Jun 2020 – 29 Nov 2025
8	Lao PDR	LDCF	Start-up phase		16 Mar 2021 –15 Mar 2025
9	Uganda	GCF	Start-up phase		22 Jun 2021 – 31 Jun 2024
NAP FINANCING PROPOSALS					
1	Eritrea	GCF (tbc)	GCF NAP Project Proposal under review	 Support in the elaboration of a GCF NAP Project Proposal to advance the NAP process 2023 – 2024 (tbc) 2022- 2024 (tbc) 	2023 – 2024 (tbc)
2	South Sudan	GCF (tbc)	GCF NAP Project Proposal under preparation		
3	Gambia	GCF (tbc)	GCF NAP Project Proposal under preparation		2022 – 2024 (tbc)

EbA connection to NbS

EbA is the application of NbS in a systems-approach for the purpose of increasing resilience or peoples' ability to adapt to climate change.



Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Different Ecosystems











Key Steps in developing a concept note:

1. Establishing the problem statement: What is the problem to be addressed from the CC adaptation perspective?

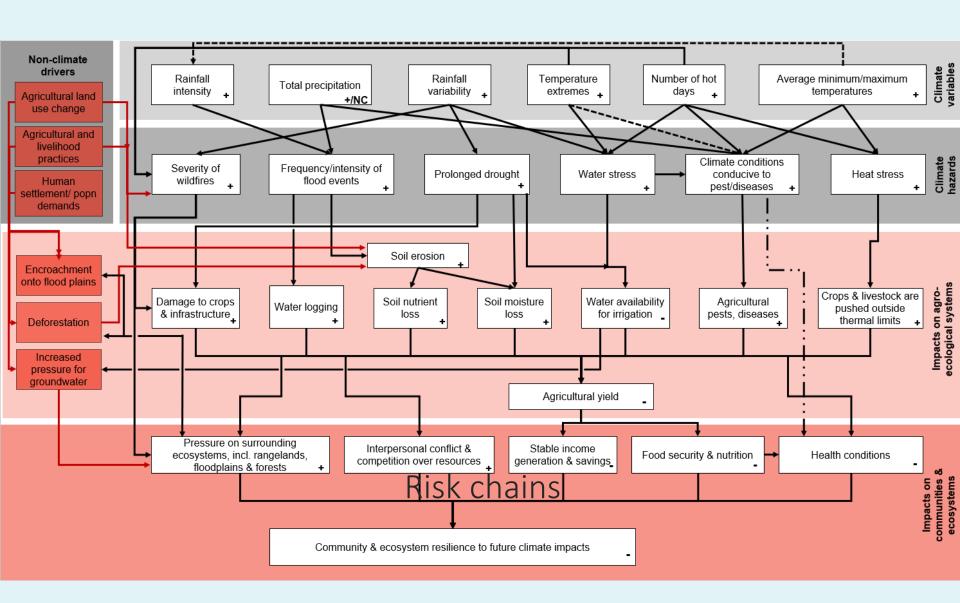
Tools:

- Stakeholder analysis and engagement
- Impact Chain analysis with quantification of impacts and analysis of relationships between variables.
- Climate projections and risk analysis
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation Planning: ALivE Adaptation, Livelihoods and Ecosystems – <u>Link</u>
- Handbook: A Handbook for Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain, Dryland, and Coastal Ecosystems - <u>Link</u>

Inputs:

- Range of disciplines needed for this analysis: development specialists, hydrology experts; environmental science experts; public policy and governance experts; climate modellers, economists, participatory planners.
- UNEP: Draws on experts from other Divisions (e.g. Science, Ecosystems) and partner institutions





2. What is your adaptation objective?

Putting "Adaptation first"

Examples:

- National agricultural investment programme for food security and climate change resilience
- Building climate-resilient food systems
- Enhancing the resilience of water resources by promoting integrated catchment management, ensuring access, supply and sanitation

3. Design the intervention strategy

- Build on existing adaptation strategies and measures have been tried before
- Address the barriers which inhibit scaling up
- Elaborate a Theory of Change
- Establish a clear governance structure and identify partners
- Quantify financial and economic benefits (e.g. GCF Impact investment criteria.)
- Role of Public sector and private sector to fund adaptation and GCF fundings (GCF Paradigm shift investment criteria)

Case study: Ecosystem-based adaptation in Benin



Project Description & Objective

Building resilience of smallholder farmers against climate change impacts (rainfall variability and increasing temperature) through EbA measures combined with resilient agricultural interventions.

Project outcomes:

- 1. 3,600ha of land restored
- 2. Climate-resilient agriculture
- 3. Technical & institutional capacity strengthened

Funding Proposal	UNEP Benin (SAP)	
Country	Benin	
Executing Entity	Ministry of Livelihood & Sustainable Development	
Results areas	Livelihoods, food security, ecosystem	
Beneficiaries (direct and indirect)	Direct: 22,000 (climate-resilient agriculture) Indirect: 1 million (TA & capacity building)	
Funding sources	Uses (USD million)	
GCF (grants) GoB (in-kind, cash)	9 million (all components) 1 million (reforestation, O&M, equipment)	
Total	10 million	

















Case study: Ecosystem-based adaptation in Benin



The Current Paradigm

Baseline Stresses:

- Central and north Benin: 2,661,000 people dependent on rain-fed crop agriculture and forest products. 40% poverty rate; low and declining crop productivity; food insecurity.
- Baseline trends are for forest degradation and deforestation: i) slash and burn agriculture ii) wood fuel harvesting iii) overgrazing.
- ➤ Low input low output agriculture. To compensate for low output agriculture, farmers increase fuel wood harvesting which leads to further forest degradation and depletion of ecosystems goods and services.

Added stress due to climate change:

- Increasing temperatures;
- Reduction in the number of rain days: shortening of the single rainfall season in the north; delayed onset of the long rainfall season in the South.
- Heavy rainfall events

















Case study: Ecosystem-based adaptation in Benin



Theory of Change:

Impact: Improved, climate-resilient livelihoods in central & north Benin

Outcome 1

3,600ha of land restored

Outcome 2

Higher agricultural productivity

Outcome 3

Strengthened technical & institutional capacity

Outputs 1

1.1: 7 forest management plans

1.2: 7 CFMCs

1.3: 3,600ha restoration

1.4: 7 communal woodlots

1.5: 7 orchards

Outputs 2

2.1: Climate information

2.2: Training

2.3: Resilient agriculture

2.4: Post-harvest storage

2.5: Business management

2.6: Policy support

Outputs 3

3.1: Knowledge sharing

3.2: Awareness raising

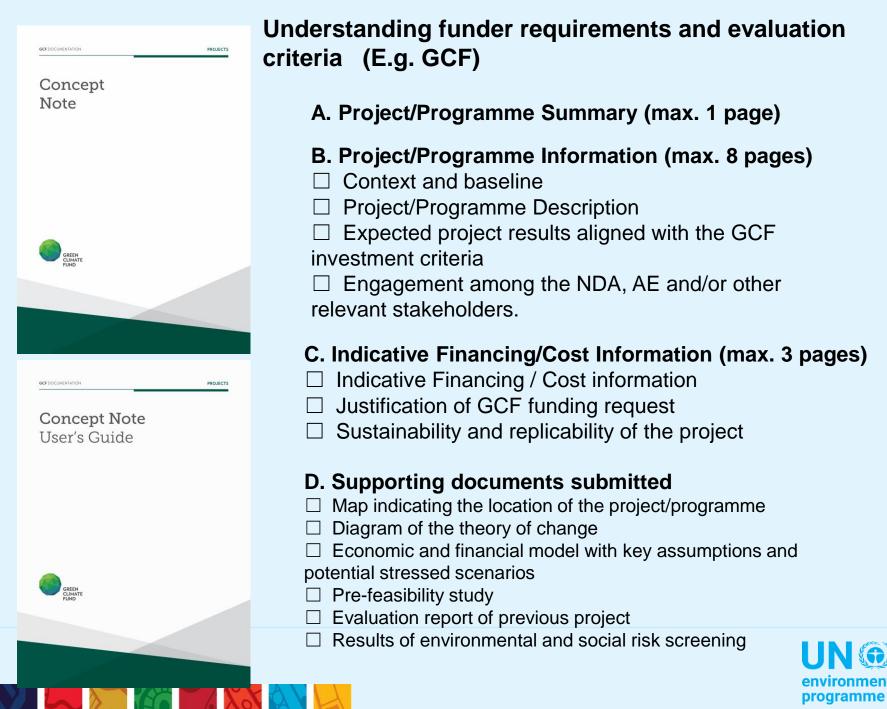
3.3: Guidelines and policies

Barrier 1: Limited investments in community forest management & resilient agriculture

Barrier 2: Limited technical capacity in the govt & communities to implement EbA & resilient agriculture

Barrier 3: Limited information & knowledge about climate risks in agricultural & forest landscapes

Baseline: Rural communities living near forests are increasingly vulnerable to climate change and unsustainable forest management, but have limited capacity to implement EbA & climate-resilient agriculture at local level



Other considerations at the Concept Stage

Institutional Capacity Assessment of the Executing Agency

- Fiduciary capacity assessment
- Procurement capacity assessment

Determination of Implementation Arrangements

- Roles and responsibilities between executing agency and Accredited Entity/Implementing partner
- Clear and accountable flow of funds

Financing of Concept Development

- Concept / PIF: approx. USD 15,000 USD 50,000
- Full proposal: approx. USD 150,000 to USD 200,000





EbA Project Concepts and NAPs

- The NAP process stages should generate data and analysis to support project concepts
- 2. NAP should document priority programmes and projects that can be developed into project concepts and funding proposals.
- GCF/UNEP supported NAPs include output of developing 2 (or 3) GCF project concepts with funded activities.





Additional Information

UNEP and EbA

To learn more about UNEP's work on ecosystem-based adaptation, including case studies, Explore More: @UNEP EbA

UNEP's EbA Project Factsheets

- Cambodia 2017-2023
- Comoros 2017-2020
- Djibouti 2010-2016
- Sudan: 2017-2020
- Angola: 2016-2020
- Tanzania: 2012-2019
- The Gambia 2017-2023

> UNEP EbA Project Videos:

- Climate action in the Gambia
- Tanzania Seawall Project
- <u>Saving the Seychelles: Reforestation to fight</u> <u>climate change</u>
- Adapting to Madagascar's new climate reality
- Climate action in the Comoros
- Using nature to fight climate change in Albania
- Climate action in Cambodia

UNEP Ecosystem-based Adaptation Briefing Note Series

- 1. Making EbA an effective part of balanced adaptation strategies:
 Introducing the UN Environment EbA briefing note
- 2. Navigating the adaptation challenge
- 3. EbA in different ecosystems: placing measures in context
- 4. Selecting complementary adaptation measures
- 5. Developing the economic case for <u>EbA</u>
- 6. Integrating EbA into national planning
- 7. UNEPand EbA















Thank You

Alex Forbes, Task Manager Climate Change Adaptation Unit UN Environment Programme Nairobi, Kenya Alex.forbes@un.org