

Rationale for Analysis

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes present a strategic opportunity to raise the profile of EbA approaches, providing a framework and, potentially, financial resources for implementation at scale. Based on the above, the NAP Global Network has identified the **need to better understand the extent to which EbA as a tool for adaptation** has been taken up in NAP processes and potentially identify next steps and opportunities to catalyze and strengthen its profile and quality.

Scope

The analysis entails a **review of the 19 NAPs documents submitted by national governments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) before March 2020**. The review included six countries from Latin America, seven from Africa and the Middle East, two from the Pacific, one from Asia, and three from the Caribbean.

It is important to note that the **aim of the review is not to assess the overall quality of NAP documents** or the quality of EbA measures but to **identify gaps, trends, and opportunities in countries' approaches to integrating EbA** measures and draw out lessons for future adaptation planning.

Key Findings

1. Almost all **NAPs identify ecosystem services**, but the explicit, direct or indirect contributions and **societal benefits** for people were mainly **implied** or discussed in generic terms.
2. The **vulnerabilities of the natural environment and ecosystems** to climate change (and sometimes other causes of degradation) and the impact on the services they provide were **well covered** in all the NAPs. Most countries included EbA measures to reduce the threats to—and vulnerabilities of—ecosystems they identified in their NAP.
3. **Efforts to monitor EbA** outcomes are **limited** to a few countries. Some countries have identified partial or full time-bound measurable targets for their EbA measures.
4. **Latin American countries** have much **stronger treatment of ecosystem services and EbA** and connected their NAPs to a national biodiversity strategy. This is likely due to the strong history and experience with ecosystem services, and EbA in the region.
5. Within NAP documents, **forests, fresh water and coastal/marine areas** were the ecosystems most **commonly identified as vulnerable** to climate change, and they also had the most EbA measures related to those ecosystems.

Table 1. Overview of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes

	Year of NAP	NAP refers to Sustainable Development Goals	NAP refers to Sendai Framework	Refers to National Biodiversity Strategy	Role of ecosystems in helping people to adapt	Refers to ecosystem-based adaptation	Ecosystems identified as stand-alone sector	Ecosystems identified as cross-sectoral	Includes conceptual framework of EbA	Ecosystems included in vulnerability assessment	NAP mentions ecosystem services	NAP identifies ecosystem services as essential for livelihoods and people	NAP identifies EbA measures	EbA measures identify vulnerable people who will benefit	Identifies specific, measurable, and time-bound targets (goals) for EbA measures	Identifies financial resources for EbA
Latin America	Brazil	2016														
	Costa Rica	2018														
	Chile	2014														
	Guatemala	2018														
	Uruguay*	2019														
	Colombia	2016														
Africa & Middle East	Burkina Faso	2015	●													
	Cameroon	2015														
	Ethiopia	2019														
	Kenya	2016														
	Togo	2018														
	Sudan	2016														
	Palestine	2016														
Pacific	Fiji	2018														
	Kiribati	2019														
Asia	Sri Lanka	2016														
Caribbean	St. Lucia	2018														
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2019														
	Grenada	2017														

* Agriculture NAP
● Mentions MDGs

¹Clearly states that ecosystems help people adapt, increase adaptive capacity and/or build resilience to climate change.

²Other include: improve ecosystem functionality, conservation of ecosystems, enhance ecosystem resiliency, natural resource management.

QUALITY OF DISCUSSION

- No mention or discussion
- Implied/some mention/limited discussion/discussed in generic terms
- Clearly mentioned and/or discussed in detail and/or designated section
- Country identified one ecosystem as stand-alone sector (e.g. forests)
- One ecosystem identified as cross-sectoral