

AFOLU CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN ECUADOR









EDUARDO NOBOA Understate Secretary for Climate Change

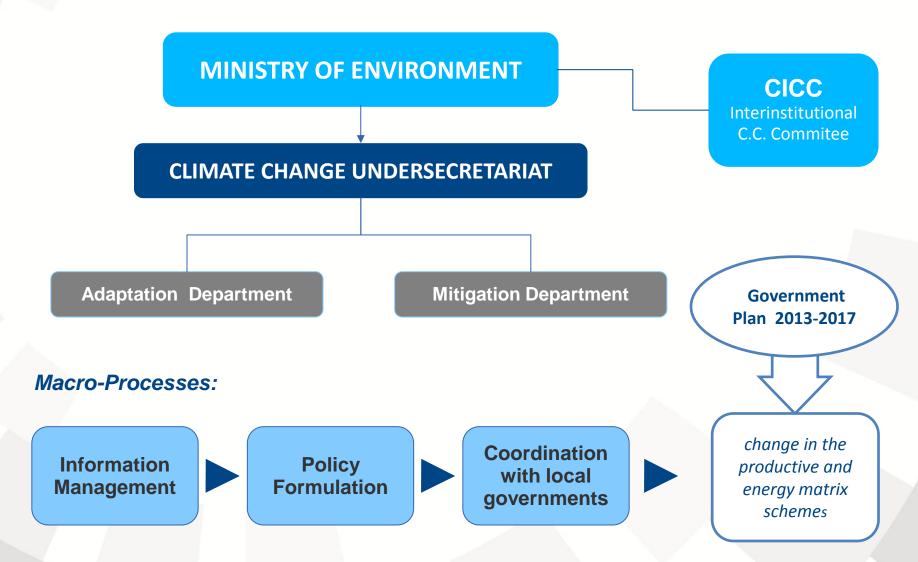
OCTOBER 2013



CLIMATE CHANGE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT





INTERINSTITUTIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

CICC

COMMITTEE LEADED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

- → High level political body for coordination of climate change policies and measures
- → The members of this committee are Ministers and State Secretaries
- → The Climate Change Undersecretariat acts as technical secretary

MEMBERS

Coordinating Ministry for Strategic Sectors Coordinating Ministry for Production and Employment Coordinating
Ministry of
Economic Policy

Coordinating
Ministry for Social
Development

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility

Ministry of Environment National Secretariat for Risk Management National
Secretariat for
Planning and
Development

National Secretariat for Water National Secretariat for Science and Technology

^{*}Executive Decree N.495, Official Regitry 302, 20 october 2010.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK











CONSTITUTION 2008

Art. 414. The State will adopt appropriate and transversal actions for climate change mitigation..., and will protect the vulnerable population

PNBV 2013-2017

National Plan for Well-being:

Goal 7: Secure nature rights and foster environmental sustainability Policies: Implement mitigation and adaptation measures for reducing vulnerability

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Policy 3:

Climate change mitigation and adaptation management for reducing social, environmental, and economical vulnerability EXECUTIVE DECREE

N.1815:

Climate change adaptation and mitigation is a state policy. Formulation and implementation of the National C.C. Strategy

N.495: Creation of the Interinstitutional C.C. Committee

MINISTERIAL AGREEMENTS

095. C.C. National strategy as state policy

033. Regulation for the REDD+ mechanism

089. Regulation for NAMAs



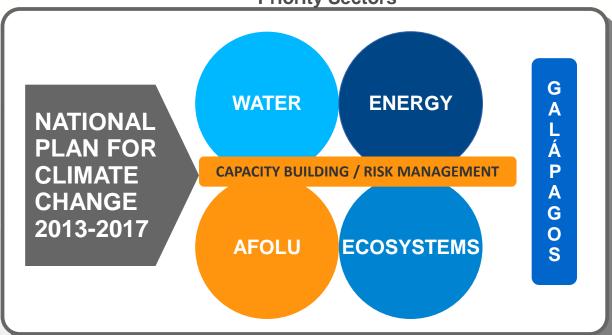
NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR C.C.

Tool for mainstreaming climate change in the different sectors of the economy



Reference frame for achieving goals in the short, mid and long term

Priority Sectors







AFOLU NATIONAL POLICIES

Ecuador relevant AFOLU initiatives

Change of energy matrix scheme

Change of productive matrix scheme

Water Legislation: Integrates watershed management & risk prevention

Strengthening Forest Governance

Agricultural policy: Improves system efficiency, genetic diversity & quality

Transformation of Amazonian productive scheme

Promotion of Bio-knowledge, ecological agriculture, and ancestral wisdom

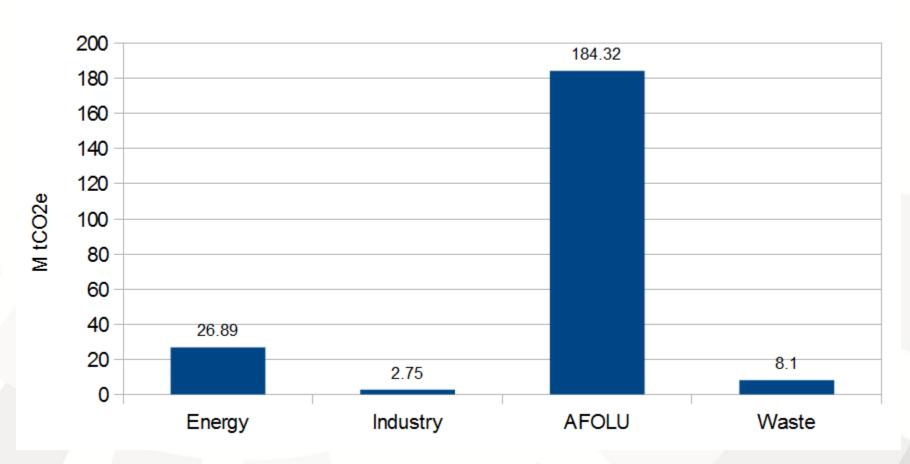


CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN ECUADOR



GHG Emissions in Ecuador

Ecuador GHG Emissions for 2006

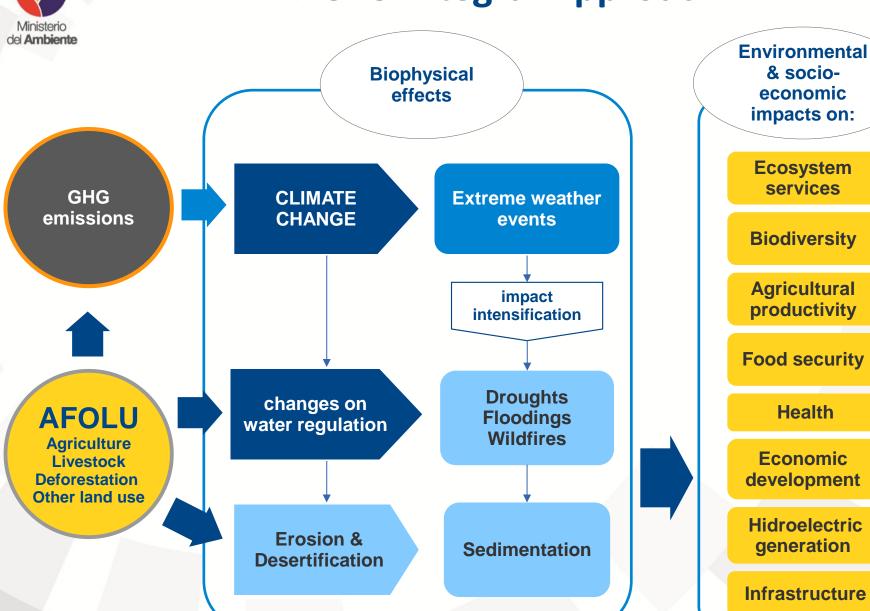


TOTAL: 222.08 M t CO2e

Source: Climate Change Undersecretariat, 2013

del Ambiente

AFOLU Integral Approach



www.ambiente.gob.ec



AFOLU PROGRAMMES

REDD+ National Programme

Forest Conservation Incentives
Programme

Sustainable Livestock Programme

AFOLURELEVANT
INITIATIVES

Adaptation & Food Security Programme

Climate Change & Water Governance Programme

Adaptation to Glacier Retreat and Moorland Conservation Programme



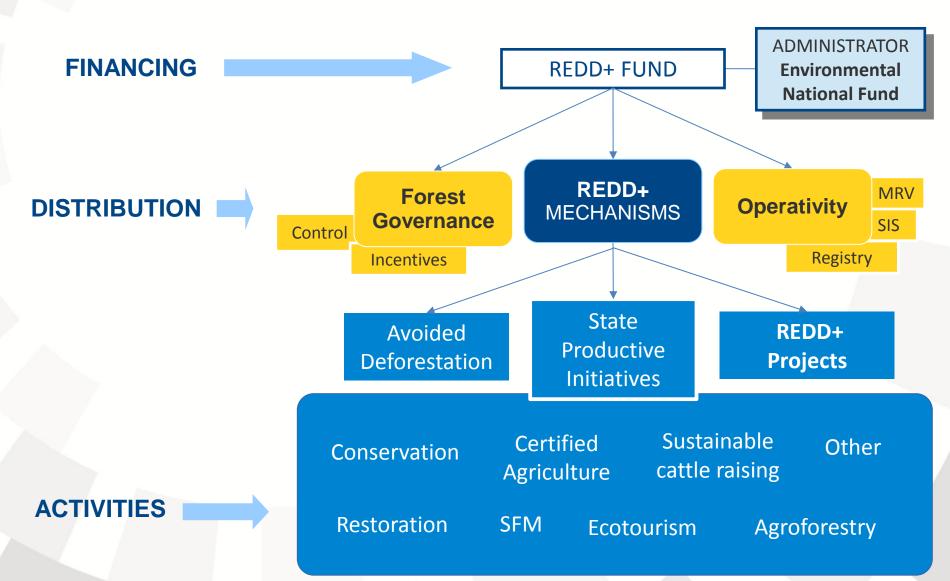
REDD+ NATIONAL PROGRAMME

- → In Construction: Preparation phase from 2009 to 2013
- → Regulatory Framework in place (Ministerial Agreement 033)
- → Registry system (identification, approval & implementation)
- → Ecuador has adopted a National approach
- → Integrated safeguard system & national scale MRV system
- → Reference emission level based on VCS standards
- → Implementation will start in 2014





REDD+ DISTRIBUTION SCHEME





Forest Conservation Incentives: SOCIO BOSQUE PROGRAMME

- → Ecuadorian emblematic forest conservation initiative
- Consists in incentives for conserving natural forest area
- → Up to now 1'197.000 ha. have been achieved
- → Approximately USD **27** \$ million invested since 2008
- → **139.000** beneficiaries
- → Includes **Moorland** & **Mangrove** conservation initiatives
- → New incentives for ecosystem **restoration**





Sustainable Livestock Programme

Land use change is the main cause of deforestation in Ecuador. There are two projects being developed for the livestock sector. The Amazonian productive transformation agenda, aimed to avoid the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the Amazon by transforming the productive processes of the local developmental agenda. A second programme focused in areas with higher desertification risks, will support local farmers in improving the efficiency of cattle raising while reducing vulnerability to climate change. The projects will start in 2014.



ACTIVITIES

- → Enhanced pasture management
- → **Agro-forestry**: Cacao/Coffee/Native tree species
- → Promote use of indigenous fruits and medicinal species as income alternatives
- → **Silvopasture**: Increase number of trees in grasslands and protect native forest remnants
- → Living fences: Using natural vegetation as fences
- → **Enhanced cattle raising**: genetic improvement and nutrition balance
- → Economic Incentives for forest conservation
- → Improvement of soil and water management



Adaptation & Food Security Programme

Resilience enhancement of local communities towards climate change effects focusing on **food security.**

→ **Goal**: Reduce the vulnerability on food security with an ecosystem approach in the most vulnerable regions.

→ Provinces: Southern Ecuador.

→ Budget USD 7'400,000 \$ (Adaptation Fund)

→ Duration: 2012-2016

Activities include: Vulnerability studies, local plans for climate change adaptation, implementing adaptation actions, implementing early community warning systems, local capacity building, gender approach.



Expected Results

- → 50,000 beneficiary families from rural areas.
- → Measures implemented in 50 parishes
- → 6,000 beneficiaries from adaptation actions.
- → 50% of beneficiary families with more capacities to cope with climatic events



Climate Change & Water Governance Programme

Main goal is to decrease Ecuador's vulnerability to Climate Change through a more efficient management of water resources.

- → National level: Improve water governance with the incorporation of climate risk criteria into water management and decision making.
- → Local level: Actions implemented in key watersheds based on vulnerability to climate change and the political compromise of local authorities.





Activities include: Vulnerability studies, incorporation of climate risks into land planning, implementation of local strategies for climate change adaptation, building capacities on climate change adaptation, enhancement of communication.



Adaptation to Glacier Retreat and Moorland Conservation Programme

Adaptation project to the accelerated glacier retreat in the Andes

The main goal is to enhance the resilience of Andean ecosystems, and to help local economies cope with climate change impacts and glacier retreat,

through pilot adaptation measures.

→ Scope: Papallacta, Pita & Antisana watersheds

→ Budget: USD 3'350000 \$ (GEF, Japan, CARE)

→ Duration: 2008 - 2014

Products:

- → Climate change impact maps and models
- → 10 pilot measures implemented
- → Remote-sensing Multi-temporal analysis of glacier retreat
- → Development of methodologies for adaptation measures
- → Adaptation plans
- → Monitoring system for water availability in the Guallabamba basin
- → Enhancement of the Hydro-meteorological net

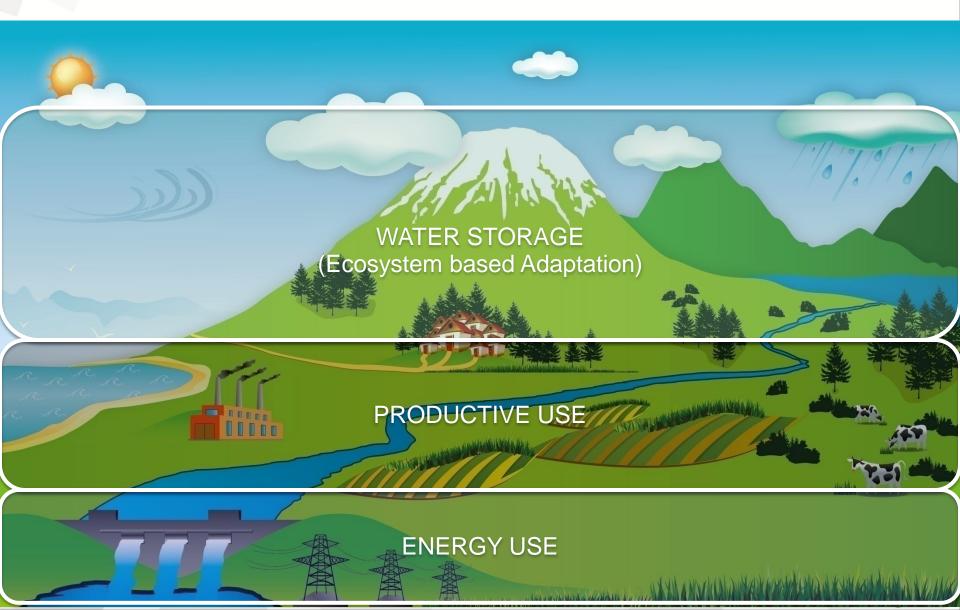


AFOLU PROGRAMMES





AFOLU PROGRAMMES





ADRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES



NEEDS & CHALLENGES

NEEDS

- → Financial resources for implementing projects
- → Cost-efficient mitigation & adaptation technology development and transfer
- → Enhance technical capacities in local governments
- → Generate reliable information for decision making

CHALLENGES

- → Paradigm shift (integrating adaptation & mitigation)
- → Achieving a low carbon development scheme
- → Foster Research (YACHAY High Education Project)
- → Endogenous technological development
- → Mainstream climate change across all sectors
- → Transform Ecuador into a Carbon Neutral country

