



**FORM 4**

## EBA STRATEGY AND DESIGNING EBA MEASURES

*Use this form to collect the information needed to develop an EbA strategy and design adaptation measures for the site (complete a form for each site). Complete Section I to develop the EbA strategy and design the EbA measures for **this site**. Complete Sections II, III and IV for the **EbA measure selected for this site**. In case there is more than one EbA measure for this site, copy the template for these three sections to continue adding information within the same form. Suggested methodologies to collect information appear in italics.*

<b>Site name:</b>	
<b>Form completed by:</b>	
<b>Date form completed:</b>	

### SECTION I EbA Strategy

(Taking into account possible synergies, cost-efficiency and trade-offs)

#### Key questions

#### Proposed answers/Information collected

*Together with stakeholders, define the adaptation priorities for your site considering the analysis of the context, climate risk assessment, and ecosystem services appraisal from the previous stages.*

Which landscape and ecosystem components are at the base of key livelihoods and sectors, and are essential to increasing their adaptive capacity in the face of change (e.g. forest, wetland, grazing lands, and assets such as water supply facility, health center, road, etc.)?





<p>Which ones are the most vulnerable to current and future climate impacts?</p>	
<p>Which ones would clearly benefit from enhanced ecosystem services?</p>	
<p>List and map ecosystems that would deliver these enhanced services.</p>	
<p><i>Using the climate and socio-economic context and the future scenarios at hand (from Stages 1 &amp; 2), revise the main trends potentially increasing climate risk and propose EbA measures:</i></p>	
<p>Determine which ecosystems (and services) are to be managed in order to (i) reduce current climate risks and (ii) increase future adaptive capacity according to trends under different scenarios.</p>	
<p>Based on these, propose a feasible set of EbA measures in line with the EbA goals defined when formulating your Theory of Change (Stage 1).</p>	





If necessary, perform a cost-benefit analysis aimed at selecting those EbA measures that are affordable and which best fit the socio-economic context.

### **Adaptation priorities identified in existing plans/policies**

*Secondary research*

What plans or policies have already been developed for adaptation?

Consider local adaptation plans, as well as any sectoral or national-level plans or policies that identify priorities that are relevant for the study area.

### **Adaptation options identified by communities**

*Participatory research (discussion on adaptation options)*

What adaptation options were identified by communities through the participatory research?

**List the EbA measures proposed to implement at this site. Include the rationale for every EbA measure proposed.**





<p><b>Does the EbA strategy have any cross-sectoral trade-offs at the watershed scale?</b></p>	
<p><b>How will the EbA strategy avoid maladaptation and negative externalities, especially at neighboring sites and within the same catchment?</b></p>	
<p><b>Summarize the EbA strategy for this site in under 200 words.</b> (Individual EbA strategies could address more than one sector, allowing for greater synergy and cost-efficiency; these synergies should be the main target of EbA measures.)</p>	

**Note: Complete the following SECTIONS II, III and IV for each measure (copy and add the sections as required).**

SECTION II – Measure summary	
<i>Provide the information below for the measure that will be implemented.</i>	
#1 Name of the measure	Click here to enter text.
#2 Proposed measure Location(s) (site name(s)/GPS coordinates)	Click here to enter text.
#3 Institutional lead(s)	Click here to enter text.
#4 Implementing partner(s)	Click here to enter text.





<b>Relevant local government partners (<i>whether directly or indirectly involved</i>) and description of involvement</b>	Click here to enter text.
<b>#5 Additional partners (<i>community, non-government organizations, other government partners, etc.</i>)</b>	Click here to enter text.
<b>#6 Brief description of the measure, including how it fits into the EbA strategy for the site:</b>	
Click here to enter text.	
<b>#7 What other projects are ongoing in the area that will complement the replicated measure? (include implementing organizations)</b>	
Click here to enter text.	
<b>#8 Describe any baselines, vulnerability assessments, or technical studies that are already available?</b>	
Click here to enter text.	
<b>#9 When will the implementation be started?</b>	Displayed as MM/YY.
<b>Type of measure:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> on the ground <input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> policy <input type="checkbox"/> awareness raising/outreach <input type="checkbox"/> other, specify: Click here to enter text.





<p>#10 How many total (and new) people will benefit from the measure's implementation? (Disaggregate by 1) men and women and 2) by cultural group.)</p>	<p><b># OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY BENEFITING</b>          Enter a number: <b>people total</b>          Enter a number: <b>women</b>          Enter a number: <b>men</b>          Enter a number: <b>cultural group A, specify:</b> Enter text.          Enter a number: <b>cultural group B, specify:</b> Enter text.          Enter a number: <b>Additional groups, specify:</b> Enter text.</p> <p><b># OF PEOPLE INDIRECTLY BENEFITING</b>          Enter a number: <b>People total</b>          Enter a number: <b>women</b>          Enter a number: <b>men</b>          Enter a number: <b>cultural group A, specify:</b> Enter text.          Enter a number: <b>cultural group B, specify:</b> Enter text.          Enter a number: <b>additional groups, specify:</b> Enter text.</p>
<p>#11 If the measure involved will have an on-the-ground intervention and applicable, how many hectares are targeted for improvement?</p> <p>What is the estimated budget (USD) for implementing this measure?</p>	<p>Enter a number: <b>hectares targeted</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>N/A</b></p> <p><b>\$</b>Enter dollar amount.</p>
<p>#12 What is the likelihood that measure will be continued/sustained beyond the project cycle?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not likely   <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat likely   <input type="checkbox"/> Very likely   <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>	
<p>#13 Briefly explain how the measure would be sustained into the future?</p> <p>Click here to enter text.</p>	

**SECTION III – EbA Qualification Criteria**





To determine if the measure is EbA, review the five EbA qualification criteria below and for each provide a short answer for how well the measure will meet that criterion.

## ELEMENT A – EBA HELPS PEOPLE ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

### Criterion 1. Reduces social and environmental vulnerabilities.

EbA must explicitly address current and future climate change and climate variability. It is based on assessments of climatic vulnerability, hazards and risks to people, as well as the adaptation benefits derived from ecosystem services. A combination of climate information (based on the best available scientific data and models and local knowledge) and vulnerability assessments should form the basis for implementation. EbA measures need to reduce climate vulnerability for people at an appropriate scale (e.g. at least local scale but ideally ecosystem or landscape/seascape scale).

#14

How will the measure reduce social and environmental vulnerabilities?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

### Criterion 2. Generates societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation.

EbA reduces vulnerabilities of people through the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services and by producing societal benefits in a fair and equitable manner. It addresses the needs of people, especially those who directly depend on or use natural resources and who are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. EbA delivers direct or indirect benefits that increase peoples' resilience to climate change, including enhanced food security, shelter, risk reduction, provision of fresh water and medicine, and local climate regulation. It also often generates additional benefits essential for sustainable development including carbon sequestration, habitat provision or medicinal resource provision. In order for EbA to support adaptive capacities it needs to distribute short-, medium- and long-term benefits. Comparative analyses on the extent and scale of adaptive capacity and resilience benefits should clarify whether EbA measures are economically feasible and can complement or substitute other adaptation options. Benefits should be distributed fairly among a representative percentage of the target group.

#15

How will the measure generate societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

## ELEMENT B – EBA MAKES ACTIVE USE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES





**Criterion 3. Restores, maintains or improves ecosystem health.** EbA restores, maintains and improves ecosystems, land- and seascapes, and is in line with the Ecosystem Approach. It is applied at a scale that addresses the challenge of, and integrates the trade-offs resulting from climate change, meaning it supports the stability, resilience, connectivity, and multiple roles of ecosystems as part of larger land- and seascapes. EbA encompasses measures such as ecosystem management, reinforcement and restoration of natural infrastructure, as well as the management of threats associated with the effects of climate change or anthropogenic activities. Because climate change can force changes in ecosystem composition and structure, it is important that the health and stability of ecosystem services are maintained, improved, and monitored. EbA fosters appropriate land and water management practices that support climate change adaptation, prioritize the management of key ecosystem services, and foster the sustainable use of land and coastal and marine resources (e.g. by conservation and climate-smart agriculture, soil conservation, use of water retention areas, low impact fishing). It supports the diversification of land and marine use and livelihood options such as multi-cropping, agroforestry, and the use of appropriate species and varieties. For example, this can include the introduction of species that are better adapted to climate change, as long as they do not endanger the existence of native species or become invasive. Co-management approaches that involve stakeholders from communities, government and private sector should be supported.

#16 How will the measure restore, maintain, or improve ecosystem health?

Click here to enter text.

#17 What species of local or global conservation importance will benefit from the measure?

Click here to enter text.

### ELEMENT C – EBA IS PART OF AN OVERALL ADAPTATION STRATEGY

**Criterion 4. Is supported by policies at multiple levels.**

As part of a larger adaptation strategy, EbA operates at one or more levels (e.g. local, national, regional, landscape, and sectoral levels), and can involve supporting sectoral adaptation and multi-sectoral approaches at multiple geographic scales. It is, or becomes, an integral part of key policies and implementation frameworks targeted towards sustainable development, agriculture, land use, poverty reduction, natural resource management, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. EbA should be integrated into existing policy frameworks so that interventions can be sustainable and scalable, rather than short-term and stand-alone.

#18 How will the measure support policies at multiple levels?

Click here to enter text.







**Criterion 5. Supports equitable governance and enhances capacities.**

EbA enhances governance of natural resources with respect to the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, by following a community-centered, participatory and gender-sensitive approach; it embraces transparency, empowerment, accountability, non-discrimination and active, meaningful and free participation at the local level. It should support fair and equitable sharing of user access, rights and responsibilities. The ability to adapt to climate change hinges on the ability of local people (comprising different groups, genders, customary bodies, etc.) to take on their rights and responsibilities and to be represented by officials who are accountable to them. Ownership by the people responsible for ecosystem management and by people who are using and benefiting from biodiversity can ensure that benefits emerge and are sustainable. Strong local governance needs to be embedded in higher level governance structures, which can facilitate and stimulate local action through the right policies and enabling environment.

#19

**How will the measure support equitable governance and enhance capacities?**

[Click here to enter text.](#)





## SECTION IV Assessing EbA using quality standards

Review the quality standards for each of the qualification criteria and check the box along the continuum that best characterizes how the measure will meet these standards.

Qualification Criteria	Quality Standards	Continuum of EbA quality				Example indicators
		VERY STRONG	STRONG	WEAK	VERY WEAK	
#1. Reduces social and environmental vulnerabilities	1.1 Use of climate information	Yes, short-, medium-, and long-term <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very limited or not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of information about future climate change used</li> <li>Quality of climate data sources</li> </ul>
	1.2 Use of local and traditional knowledge	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very limited or not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent and relevance of local resources consulted (individuals, communities, NGOs)</li> <li>Participation of affected natural resource users during planning process</li> <li>Quality of consultation process</li> </ul>
	1.3 Taking into account findings of vulnerability assessment	Yes, clearly integrating findings of climate change vulnerability assessments <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but only marginally <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which information from VA is being considered</li> <li>Consideration of climate risk reduction potential</li> <li>Extent to which ecosystem services are assessed by the VA</li> </ul>
	1.4 Vulnerability reduction at the appropriate scale	Land/seascape scale or larger <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local scale <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n or % of population with reduced vulnerability</li> <li>Effects from different scales of ecosystems are considered</li> </ul>





#2. Generates societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation

<p>2.1 Quantity &amp; quality of societal benefits compared to other adaptation options</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comparable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of monetary &amp; non-monetary benefits provided (e.g. income, resource access, reduced risks)</li> <li>Quantity &amp; quality of provisioning ecosystem services (e.g. water, food, fiber), regulating ES (e.g. erosion prevention, extreme event buffering, climate regulation) as well as supporting and cultural ES</li> <li>Extent of physical asset damage or destruction avoided (e.g. <i>Saved Wealth</i> index)</li> <li>Extent of avoided deaths and injuries (e.g. <i>Saved Health</i> index)</li> </ul>
<p>2.2 Timescale of societal benefits demonstrated</p>	<p>Short-, medium, and long-term</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Short- and/or medium-term</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability of provided benefits</li> <li>Estimated or projected benefits</li> </ul>
<p>2.3 Economic feasibility &amp; advantages compared to other adaptation options</p>	<p>Very high</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Low</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive economic &amp; non-economic assessments (taking into account a quantification of ecosystem services benefits)</li> </ul>
<p>2.4 Number of beneficiaries</p>	<p>High</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Low</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n or % of benefitting people</li> </ul>
<p>2.5 Distribution of benefits</p>	<p>Fair and transparent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Distribution questionable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of benefits within and between different groups</li> </ul>





Qualification Criteria	Quality Standards	Continuum of EbA quality				Example indicators
		Very strong	Strong	Weak	Very weak	
#3. Restores, maintains or improves ecosystem health	3.1 Appropriate scale of management	Land/seascape scale or larger <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small scale <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size of the area (e.g. in ha) under management</li> </ul>
	3.2 Prioritization of key ecosystem services within management	Yes, clear <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very low <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n of indicator species (e.g. IUCN Red list) showing the quality of ecosystem and its services</li> <li>Valuation of n ecosystem services (esp. supporting, regulating &amp; cultural) over time</li> </ul>
	3.3 Monitoring of ecosystem services health & stability	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems categories and criteria</li> <li>Results of ecosystem risk assessments</li> </ul>
	3.4 Protection and management area coverage / diversification of land use	High coverage <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very little coverage <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size or % of protected area</li> <li>Size or % of restored area</li> <li>Size or % of sustainably management area</li> <li>Size or % of different land use systems</li> </ul>
	3.5 Level of co-management (government, communities, private sector)	Very high <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n of (community) management plans</li> <li>n of stakeholders engaged in management</li> <li>Level of cooperation between government, local stakeholders and private sector</li> </ul>





Qualification Criteria	Quality Standards	Continuum of EbA quality				Example indicators
		Very strong	Strong	Weak	Very weak	
#4. Is supported by policies at multiple levels	4.1 Compatibility with policy and legal frameworks & policy support	Very high ←			Limited →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n of direct links between EbA measure with policies and legal frameworks</li> <li>Quality and type of policies that support the implementation of the EbA measure as well as its replication and upscaling</li> <li>n of political decision makers engaged in the process</li> </ul>
	4.2 Multi-actor & multi-sector engagement (communities, civil society, private sector)	Very high, with different actors / sectors ←			Limited →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level or % of civil society engagement in policy discussions</li> <li>Level or % of private sector engagement in policy discussions</li> <li>n of sectors involved</li> <li>n or % of people participating in activities</li> </ul>
#5. Supports equitable governance and enhances capacities	5.1 Accountability & group representation	Clearly demonstrated (up and down) at the relevant scale ←			Very little demonstrated, with decisions made externally →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of accountability &amp; transparency</li> <li>Level or % of civil society engagement in governance</li> <li>Level or % of private sector engagement in governance</li> <li>n or % of people participating in awareness raising or training sessions</li> </ul>
	5.2 Consideration of gender balance and empowerment	Explicit part of the proposal ←			None →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender balance within each benefiting group</li> </ul>
	5.3 Status of indigenous and local knowledge and institutions	Respected and incorporated ←			Not respected or incorporated →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n or % of indigenous or local people represented in the governance structure</li> </ul>
	5.4 Long-term capacity to ensure sustainable governance	Very strong ←			Little or none →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n or % of individuals in a group of beneficiaries directly involved in governance framework</li> </ul>

