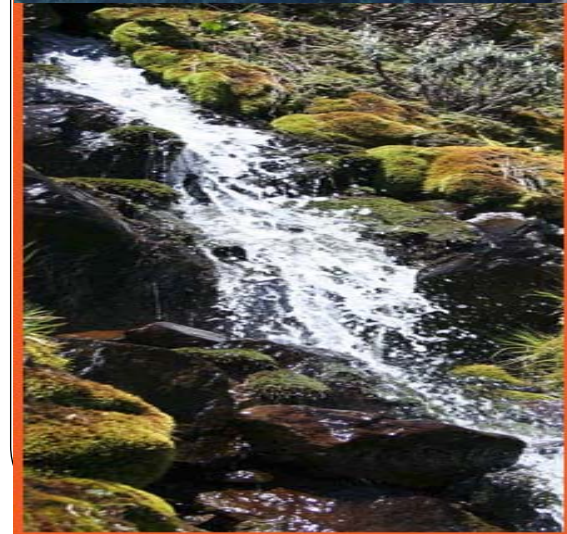




UNEP's experience in designing adaptation projects and accessing funding under GEF

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Introduction: UNEP's Role in Adaptation

- Assisting governments and local communities in building resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and economies through adaptation actions and ensuring that adaptation measures are environmentally sound and sustainable.
- Three mutually-supportive key pillars in UNEP's role:
 - **Building key adaptive capacity** of developing world
 - Increasing **ecosystem resilience** and reducing the **risk of climate-related disasters – EBA flagship**
 - Mobilizing and using **knowledge** for adaptation planning

UNEP'S WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE

ADAPTATION

EBA flagship

MITIGATION

Clean Tech flagship

REDD

REDD+ flagship

CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

MENU OF SERVICES	SUCCESS STORIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting impact and vulnerability assessments • Assessing adaptation opportunities • Implementing adaptation measures • Integrating adaptation into policy and planning <p>➤ Focus on building resilience through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) measures.</p>	<p>PREVIOUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Water Reservoirs in Togo <p>CURRENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem Restoration of lake Faguibine, Mali • Supporting countries to access the Adaptation Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing and analysing emissions reduction opportunities • Deploying clean technologies • Stimulating public and private sector involvement <p>➤ Focus on facilitating "readiness" for mitigation, removing barriers for planning, financing and deploying efficient technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian solar loan programme • Capacity Development for CDM <p>PROSOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology Needs Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the case for REDD: Showcasing of best practices and learning from countries participating to REDD. • Developing transformative national strategies to address deforestation • Supporting financial assessment and leveraging additional investment <p>➤ Focus on REDD+ readiness and transformation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African Carbon Asset Development Facility • Using fuel-efficient stoves to combat deforestation in gorilla habitat <p>UN-REDD programme</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific support: Development of scientific information and supporting development of capacities for national climate science. • Climate negotiations support • Communication and outreach: Provide decision-makers, their advisers, and the public with access to climate science & information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Yearbook • Climate Neutral Network • Billion Tree Campaign <p>GHG "Gap" Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of black carbon and ozone

UNEP's work on adaptation

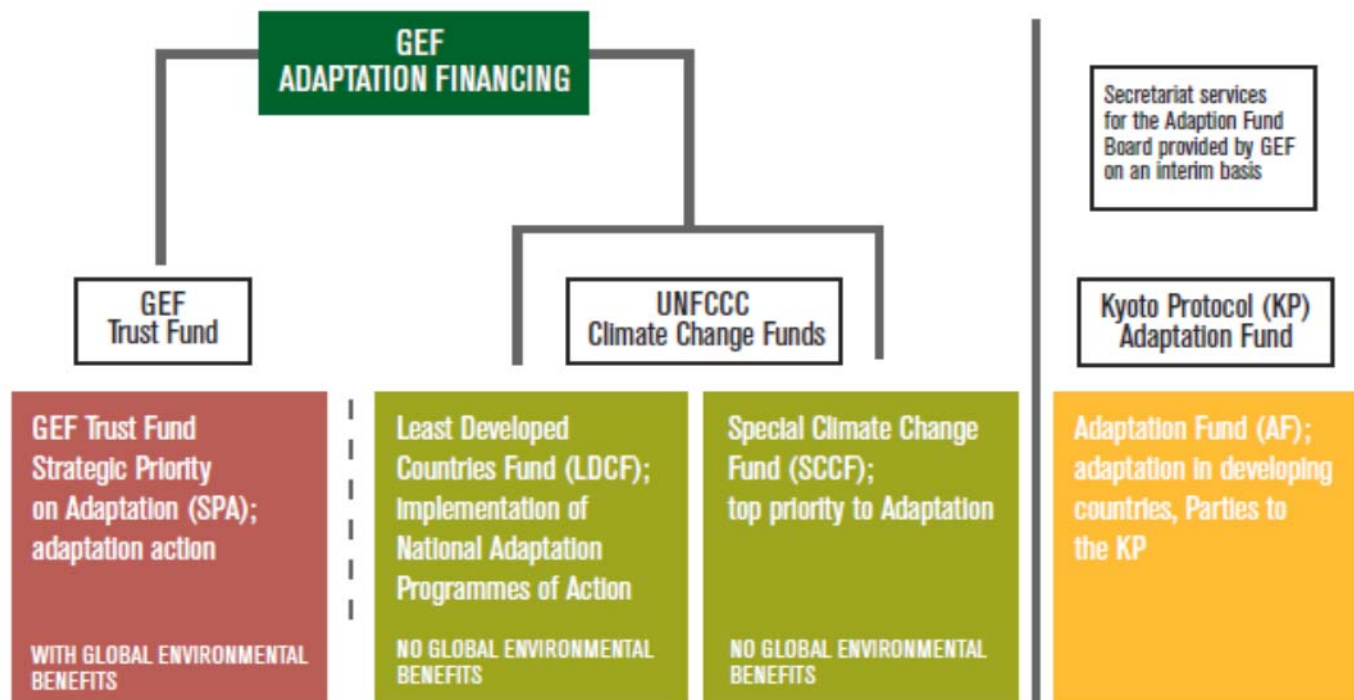
- Contributed substantially to the **IPCC Working Group II** report in its fourth assessment on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability, through the multi-million dollar GEF project Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change (**AIACC**, 2002-2007), including building technical capacity for 35 LDCs.
- Supported the completion of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (**NAPAs**) for 15 LDCs and is assisting them for the implementation of priorities identified under the NAPAs.
- Assists developing countries to conduct comprehensive **vulnerability assessments** and identify adaptation options through the process of preparation of **National Communications**: (INC – 25 countries; SNC – 35 countries; TNC – 20 countries)
- Assists developing countries to conduct **TNAs** including for adaptation. (15 countries under top up round; 36 countries under second round)
- Completed **Economics of Adaptation** (McKinsey study) the **Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options in Africa**.
- Assists countries to **access resources from Adaptation Finance** (LDCF, SCCF, AF)
- UNEP has initiated a **Global/Regional Network for Adaptation**, a knowledge based approach which aims to support adaptation activities under the UNFCCC with two operational networks (Asia and Pacific and Latin America)
- Implements the **EBA flagship** in three countries (Uganda, Nepal, Peru)

UNEP's EBA Flagship

Programme focuses on addressing the following questions:

- **Which ecosystems services**, and in which **settings**, provide **measurable, sustained and cost-effective results** for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction?
- What is the **potential for specific communities** to prosper economically and adapt to climate change through effective ecosystem management?
- What **approach** will enable fast and meaningful **integration of EBA** into national policy, economic and investment frameworks?
- What are the **best practices for sustainable results** when working with highly vulnerable ecosystems and communities?
- Which **benefits from EBA** can be realized at national, regional and global levels, including carbon sequestration services?

Funds for adaptation



Conventional differences between funds

	GEF TF	LDCF	SCCF	AF
Eligibility	Non-Annex 1 and Annex 1 EITs	LDCs	Non-Annex 1	Non-Annex 1, KP parties.
Resource allocations	Yes- STAR	Balanced access	No	No
Access of the funds	Indirect –IA Direct for EAs ONLY	Indirect-IA	Indirect-IA	Indirect-MIE and Direct- NIE
Approval	GEF CEO/Council	GEF CEO/Council	GEF CEO/Council	AFB
Co-financing	Yes (1: 3)	Yes (1:1)	Yes (1:2/3)	Not required
Project preparation	Yes - PPG	Yes - PPG	Yes- PPG	No PFG - NIEs only

Status of the ongoing UNEP LDCF projects

Project / country	LDCF budget (USD)	Thematic focus	Status
Djibouti	2,23 M	Resilient coastal protection and IWRM	Under implementation
Rwanda	3,16 M	Early Warning Systems and IWRM	Under implementation
The Gambia	1,06 M	Early Warning Systems	Under internalization
Comoros	3,90 M	Resilient IWRM	Under implementation
Lesotho	1,81 M	Early Warning Systems and SLM	Under internalization
Tanzania	3,10 M	Resilient coastal protection	PPG under implementation
Afghanistan	5,10 M	Resilient IWRM and SLM	PPG under implementation
Cambodia	1,68 M	Resilient coastal protection, Resilient agriculture.	Under internalization

Hard pipeline- UNEP LDCF/SCCF projects

Project / country	Proposed budget (USD)	Funds	Status	Thematic focus
Uganda	10 M	LDCF	PIF pending approval	Programmatic approach – (all NAPA priorities)
Nepal	5 M	LDCF	PIF pending approval	Resilient forests and rangelands restoration
Madagascar	8M	LDCF	PIF pending approval	Resilient coastal zone management and improved livelihood
Rwanda 2	6 M	LDCF	To be submitted	Resilient forest and land resoration
Djibouti 2	7M	LDCF	Ready for submission	Resilient forests and land restoration

Hard pipeline portfolio development- AF

Project / country	AF budget (USD)	Focus	Status
Madagascar	4,5 M	Building resilience in the rice sector	Concept approved in September, 2010 Full fledged proposal pending approval
Tanzania	9,9 M	Coastal protection	Full fledged pending approval.
Cambodia	6 M	EBA as means of food supply increase and soli erosion decrease.	To be submitted in October 2011
Mozambique	6 M	EBA as means of food supply increase and soli erosion decrease.	To be submitted in October 2011

Adaptation project cycle in UNEP

Project cycle	Outcomes	UNEP cycle/ requirements	Duration	Comments
Pre PIF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Concept (2 pager) 	IPI discussions ID number (ADDIS)	1-2 Months	IPI is UNEP internal requirement Alignment with PoW – UNEP contribution to baseline
PIF and PPG development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIF document PPG document Letter of Endorsement 	Social and Env Safeguards (SES) annex	3-6 Months	Preliminary logframe developed although not required at this stage
PIF and PPG submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review sheet PIF and PPG clearance / approval 	PAG (before submission to GEF)	3-6 Months	2 – 4 reviews !
PPG implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for CEO endorsement UNEP prodoc Letters of Cofin. 	PRC (before submission to GEF)	18-24 Months	Baseline study (validation of targets, baseline and indicators.) is undertaken. EIA must be completed.
Full project submission and endorsement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review sheets CEO endorsement 		2-3 months	PCA following the CEO endorsement. (internalization) 2-3 reviews !

How does a UNEP adaptation project look like?

- **Science** – assessments for well informed decision making
- **Policy** – mechanism for integration of CCA into national development
- **Demonstration of/ piloting** adaptation measures / innovation
- **Knowledge** - (might be cutting across all other components)

Examples of UNEP adaptation projects

	Country	EBA coverage	Other than EBA
1	Djibouti - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mangrove restoration with salt tolerant species in the north of Djibouti to reduce coastal erosion -Degraded watersheds and wadi shores rehabilitated in 2 project areas to reduce sea water intrusion and intense rains -Rehabilitate and strengthen water retention works alongside wadis to retain water, recharge aquifers and prevent floods; -Borehole restoration / relocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative livelihoods (efficient stoves)
2	Rwanda - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Climate proofing of integrated watershed management practices in Gishwati ecosystems -Land-use management practices in Gishwati pilot areas are adjusted for anticipated climate change risks. 	
3	Comoros - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reforestation of 95 ha in Grande Comoros and 90 ha Anjouan . -Undertake research into reforestation in the Comoros using the data generated by small-scale weather stations. -Raise awareness of community members of the benefits associated with reforestation activities (and conversely, the costs associated with deforestation). - Borehole rehabilitation . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water network rehabilitation to resist to climate change risks
4	Cambodia - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tree planting (14 ha) in Krasaora beach to stabilize sand and reduce erosion. -Replanting 60 ha of mangroves -Plant "Teap Tus " trees (15 ha) to stabilise dyke soils by preventing the dykes situated near mangrove forests from sinking into the soft mud and thus protect agricultural fields from increased flooding as result of climate change. -Deepen the natural lake (to have a capacity of 50,625 m3) to allow it to hold more water, which can be utilized by the Toul Ki Kroum Village for drinking and agricultural purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.5 m dyke rehabilitation (Ouk Gha Heng and Toul Tokoeng) to protect agricultural fields from increased SLR, flooding and storm surges as a result of climate change. - Provide 20 rainwater harvesting tanks to improve access to water

Examples of UNEP adaptation projects (cont)

	Country	EBA coverage	Other than EBA
5	Lesotho-LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitation of pastures and rangelands in the 3 pilot locations using resilient species, -Rehabilitation of water points -Introduction of pasture management, including anti-erosive measures -Climate resilient crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EWSs - GIS
6	Tanzania – AF/LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mangrove rehabilitation through planting of resilient seedlings, dredging and the creation of no-take buffer zones; -Coral reef rehabilitation and protection in coastal sites -Beach nourishment, coastline reforestation (trees and grasses) -Boreholes and wells showing signs of salinization relocated -Shoreline management and rehabilitation, using trees and grasses, replanting, stone dikes (rip rap) and no-build zones -Wetland rehabilitation -One EBICAM plan for the coastal region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sea wall raised or rehabilitated in areas showing particular damage; -Effective storm and flood drainage systems in urban areas and near coastal communities; -Water extraction, conservation and harvesting infrastructure rehabilitated, along with adequate monitoring at local level -
7	Gambia - LDCF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EWS
8	Afghanistan - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agriculture management practices including drought tolerant varieties, diversified crops, adapted cultivation practices, seed banks - watershed management practices adapted to intensive and prolonged droughts and intensive floods (including grazing management, terracing, planting of grass and trees, improvement of water canals); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water management practices (drip irrigation, water harvesting, water canals)

Examples of UNEP adaptation projects (cont)

	Country	EBA coverage	Other than EBA
9	Madagascar - AF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate resilient rice varieties selected through participatory field testing - best available land preparation, production and harvesting techniques disseminated to reduce deforestation, maintain soil fertility and integrity, and to provide adequate growing conditions - watershed management and rehabilitation in productive landscapes introduced, including through reforestation, wetlands restoration and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water efficiency, management and conservation technologies and infrastructures -EWS
10	Nepal - LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hyper-beneficial, biodiversity-rich forests established in landscapes that were initially highly degraded - ecosystem restoration that increase infiltration of rainwater into topsoil undertaken in degraded forest and rangeland watersheds - Increased base flow of streams at demonstration sites used for water-efficient crop production and/or for the installation of micro-hydro power plants, resulting in an increase in agricultural productivity and/or electricity supply for local communities - Alternative livelihoods based on the benefits of fully-functioning ecosystems developed (Tourism - protection of highly endangered species: tigers and snow leopards in forest ecosystems and high hill rangelands respectively. 	
11	Uganda LDCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased forest cover using resilient productive species, and sustainably managed forests increased vegetative cover and sustainably managed lands and pastures; -Anti-erosive measures are in place for sustained soil fertility in the face of climate change; -Ecosystem-based water quality and quantity management put in place at local level; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reliable and safe water supply for coping with droughts -Alternative livelihoods

Findings from NAPA formulation

- 8 steps of NAPA preparation represent an appropriate building block which could be adopted as per country specific conditions.
 - Although mainstreaming is recommended in the NAPA guidelines, additional guidance could be provided for a better integration of NAPA
- Challenges in separating adaptation to development
 - From a local perspective, this separation appears artificial. In areas where livelihoods and economies are highly climate-sensitive, adaptation may best be achieved by promoting “climate-proof” development patterns. This, however, requires stronger predictive capacity than currently exists in Least Developed Countries.
 - In the same line of thinking, adaptation should also be integrated in donor-funded programmes, so as to ensure their long-term sustainability is not jeopardized by climate changes.
 - Strategic Environmental Assessments or Climate Impact

Findings from NAPA formulation (cont.)

- The NAPA process was more successful in countries with well-established and well-functioning processes, a relatively strong public sector, and a climate of stability. I
 - Issues with management and country ownership
- Countries showing climate of transition demonstrated highest level of prospects for continued adaptation
 - Difficult to promote change in countries with well-functioning policy patterns
- Private sector continues to remain a secondary participant in projects of this type.
- NAPA process, is that it was seen as a “*one-time*” mechanism for communicating priorities.
 - Most NAPAs were not designed to achieve policy impact or to examine governance mechanisms, and therefore these “conditions for sustainability” have generally not been met.
 - Most countries were inclined to judge the success of NAPAs through their ability to mobilize funding for the priority projects which has been

Lessons learnt from designing NAPA implementation projects

- Build and catalyze on NAPA, NC, TNA processes
- Avoid conducting new studies
 - Use available reports / studies: NAPAs, NCs, TNAs, other studies...
- Develop a solid baseline for a proper M&E
- Develop the logframe at the early stage of the project (PIF / concept)
- Stake the stock of on-going activities and build on them.
- Organize thorough consultations with stakeholders and validate the project with them
- Inter agency interaction is very helpful
- Document results / good and bad practice

implementation

- Lack of climate data to make the case for the project
- Baseline project (development baseline; adaptation baseline) and adaptation alternative
- Additionally in the context of adaptation:
 - 3/CP11: Costs imposed to vulnerable countries to meet their immediate adaptation needs
- Co-financing (understanding in kind and grant/cash contribution)
- Lack of a clear understanding of “Adaptation technology” from countries coupled with lack of a definition for “Adaptation technologies”
 - Technological approaches for adaptation include “hard” and “soft”
- Cost-effectiveness of adaptation technologies
 - Lack of evidences on effectiveness of adaptation measures
- GEF secretariat review process

Recommendations to the NAP process

- Clear guidance must be given to countries in terms of Conducting the NAP, Reporting for the NAPs, Access of the resources,
- Avoid duplication with NC, TNA, NAPA revision process
 - Ensure linkage to NC revision of guidelines
 - Ensure linkages to Technology mechanism (Adaptation technologies)
 - Cooperation between LEG, CGE, TC
- Build on NAPA preparation and NAPA implementation process but do not forget that NAPA is about “immediate” needs;
- NAPs would benefit from the private-sector engagement around adaptation and risk management

Thank you!

