



UNEP-Adaptation and LDCF projects

**LDC workshop on NAPA
implementation
Tanzania, October 2009**

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UNEP

- UNEP is the UN system's lead authority on the global environment whose mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action, in a close partnership with UN agencies, national governments NGOs and private sector.

The Niche of UNEP 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 were identified to support UNEP's Niche:
 - **Building key adaptive capacity** of developing world
 - Increasing **ecosystem resilience** and reducing the **risk of climate-related disasters**
 - Mobilizing and using **knowledge** for adaptation planning

UNEP's work on adaptation

- UNEP has built up its in-house expertise in the area of climate change adaptation through implementation of approx. 75 projects including:
 - NAPA preparation and implementation,
 - Enabling Activities
 - National Communications,
 - Technology Needs Assessment,
 - Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options;
 - Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change (AIACC);
 - Climate Change and Development _ Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CC:DARE);
- Assisting countries in the development of policy and legislation on adaptation;
- UNEP has recently initiated a Global Network for Adaptation, a knowledge based approach which aims to support adaptation activities under the UNFCCC;
- UNEP has initiated a global assessment on the impact of climate change on environmentally induced migration, and an econometric assessment on the costs of adaptation measures;
- UNEP has initiated a Regional Advisors Service to help countries to access Adaptation Fund Resources.
- UNEP also works to develop innovative solutions for local

Extensive yet strengthened partnerships

- Governments
- UN agencies and organizations, such as UNFCCC, UNDP, WMO, FAO, ISDR...
- intergovernmental organizations, such as World Bank, EC, AU, AfDB, ADB...
- non-governmental organizations, such as IUCN, WWF, Red Cross,
- the science community, such as CGIAR, ICSU, SEI, IPCC...
- private sectors and the civil society

Status of the UNEP LDCF projects

- **NAPA preparation**

- 13 countries have completed
 - Uganda, Mauritania, The Gambia, Rwanda, Lesotho, Tanzania, Comoros, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Haiti, Liberia, CAR, Senegal.
- 2 countries are yet to complete:
 - Angola, Myanmar.
 - NAPA Implementation

- **NAPA implementation**

- 7 PIFs / PPGs have been cleared/approved
 - Djibouti, Rwanda, Lesotho, Comoros, the Gambia, Cambodia, Tanzania.
- 2 PIFs are under preparation
 - Uganda, Afghanistan,

Status of the UNEP LDCF projects

Project / country	LDCF budget (USD)	Date of PIF clearance	Date of submission	Thematic focus	Status
Djibouti	2,287,500	Aug. 2008	Dec. 2009 (extended)	Coastal Systems	First project draft received
The Gambia	1,056,000	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	EWS & CB	First draft expected by 30 Sep, 2009.
Comoros	3,850,000	May. 2009	Apr. 2010	WRM & CB	First draft expected in Dec 2009
Lesotho	1,809,500	May 2009	Dec. 2009	EWS & CB	First draft expected by 30 Sep, 2009.
Rwanda	3,160,000	March. 2009	Oct. 2009	EWS & DRM & IWM	Second draft received
Tanzania	3,100,000	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2010	Coastal svstems	PIF cleared. PPG to be

UNEP's areas of intervention

- Coastal Systems
- Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management
- Water resources
- Capacity building
- Knowledge management

Early Warning Systems

- Rwanda case

- Rwanda is faced with CC risks – extreme floods have caused deaths, devastated homes and infrastructure, destroyed harvests leading to food insecurity. To cope with such a risk an EWS is needed. Capacities to set it up and utilize are limited. Data collection and transmission systems are absent.
- What the project will do:
 - Designing and testing of a functional and integrated EWS which allows for climate change prediction for Nyabihu district (flood early warning as well as agro-metrological information)
 - Setting up of a data collection, processing and transfer infrastructure.
 - Interagency and intersectorial coordination (a coordination multidisciplinary Task Team to be operationalized)
 - Identification of the protocols of communication – key messages to be released
 - Training of technical staff

Lessons learnt and recommendations

- A high degree of specific knowledge and capacities is required to develop GEF proposals, therefore there's a need for support.
 - Countries that showed progress on the CB were those that had received continuous support under EAs (NCs, NCSAs);
- A lot of momentum generated by NAPA preparation process has lost due to delays in mobilizing resources
- It may be relevant to ensure that future EAs are designed to gradually fill information and capacity gaps identified under the NAPAs
- Interagency coordination and cooperation on adaptation related activities and specifically on knowledge –based ones is important to avoid overlapping and ensure efficient assistance to the countries
 - A great number of adaptation related activities currently

Thank you!