



UNDP-GEF Climate Change Adaptation

Ghana

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I. UNDP Approach to Adaptation

II. Adaptation Project Portfolio

Defining Adaptation – Doing Development Differently

“Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effect, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.” (IPCC 2001)

“Changing existing policies and practices and adopting new policies and practices so as to secure MDGs in the face of climate change and its associated impacts” (UNDP 2006)

“A **process** by which strategies to moderate, cope with and take advantage of the consequences of climatic events are enhanced, developed, and implemented” (UNDP 2005)

UNDP-GEF Adaptation Principles

1. Adaptation activities must further the achievement of the **MDGs**
2. Adaptation activities must be **development focused**
3. The starting point for developing national responses is **strengthening adaptive capacity**
4. Stakeholder **involvement** and **public participation** are key
5. UNDP's **policy and technical guidance** should be leveraged
6. Leverage UNDP-GEF programming by **building on NCs and NAPAs**

Adaptation Policy Framework (APF)

APF prepared by the UNDP/GEF Capacity Development and Adaptation Cluster as the Cornerstone of UNDP's Strategy in Adaptation

APF will assist in the process of incorporating adaptation concerns into national strategies and guide formulation and implementation of projects

APF Adaptation Approaches

APF Approach	Project Outcome Examples
<p>HAZARD-BASED Top-down, scenario-driven, formal risk mapping for hazards</p>	<p>Ameliorated impacts in high-risk areas, early warning, response measures</p>
<p>VULNERABILITY-BASED Bottom-up: no mapping or scenarios, vulnerability combined with general hazard information</p>	<p>Reduced vulnerability of population and high-risk groups: improve access, livelihoods, security</p>
<p>ADAPTIVE CAPACITY Bottom-up: providing options for adapting</p>	<p>Enhanced adaptive capacity - better preparedness, awareness, empowerment, livelihood options</p>
<p>POLICY-BASED Top-down/bottom-up: adaptation via policy intervention</p>	<p>“Adaptation friendly” policies, programmes, strategies, that discourage high-risk or maladaptive behavior</p>

Climate Risks to MDGs

MDGs	CLIMATE RISKS
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Depleted livelihood assets , reduced economic growth, and undermined food security .
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	Reduced ability of children to participate in full-time education by loss of infrastructure, loss of livelihoods (forcing children to work), and displaced families.
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Additional burdens on women's health and limited time to participate in decision-making and income-generating activities.
MDGs 4, 5 and 6: Reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases availability of potable water.	Greater prevalence of vector- and water-borne diseases , and heat-related mortality, declining food security, maternal health, and availability of potable water
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Negatively impacted natural resources and productive ecosystems

Enabling activities

National Communications (NCs)

- Report on programmes to facilitate adaptation
- Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment
- Starting point for formulating projects – V&A priorities and climate change rationale

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

- Respond to vulnerability of LDCs
- Prioritize adaptation measures supportive of existing development plans
- Identify urgent actions to adapt

Demonstration and Pilot Projects

Climate-resilient development (LDCF, SCCF)

- Integrate climate risks into development sectors.
- Short- and long-term adaptation to address current climate variability as well as long-term change
- UNDP's priority

Ecosystem resilience (SPA)

- Integrate adaptation into the GEF focal areas
- Where climate change risks are evaluated to be significant (e.g. Biodiversity, Land Degradation, International Waters)

Guiding Approach for Adapting Development

Identify Current National Policy Baselines

Agriculture-related	Water-related	Health	Disaster Risk Management	Coastal Development
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Integrate Future Climate Risks in Development

<p>Approaches: Strategies, policies, measures/practices</p> <p>Scales: Community, national, regional</p> <p>Sustainability: Financing instruments</p> <p>Capacity: Institutions, information, and stakeholder capacity building</p>



Promote Adapted National Policy Frameworks - “Outcomes”

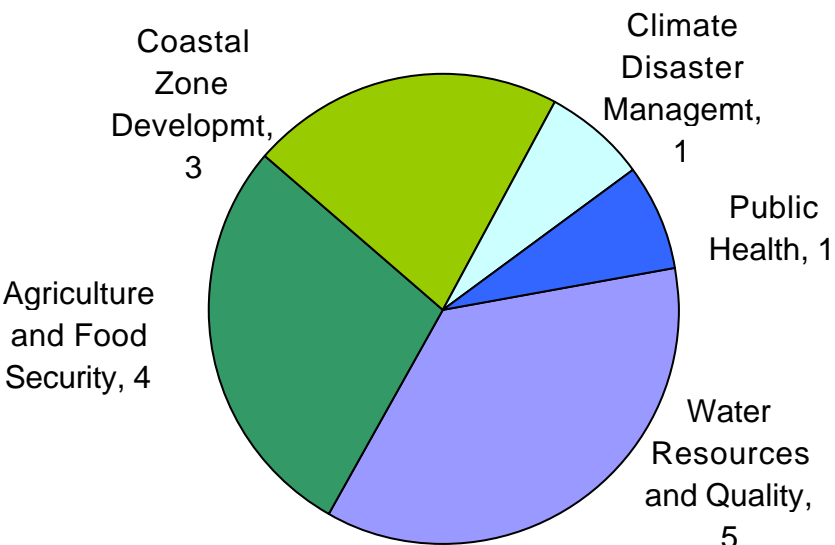
Examples of restructured sector policies:			SP4 Climate	
SP1 Agriculture	SP2 Water	SP3 Health	Disaster	SP5 Coastal Dev.
Rural development policies utilize seasonal forecasts	Demand side management based on information on future water availability	Monitoring/control of disease vectors improved	EWS and response coverage increased	Policies support development in low-risk areas

UNDP-GEF Adaptation Portfolio

18 Medium & Full Size Projects beyond PDF stage
 \$43.4 million in GEF funding

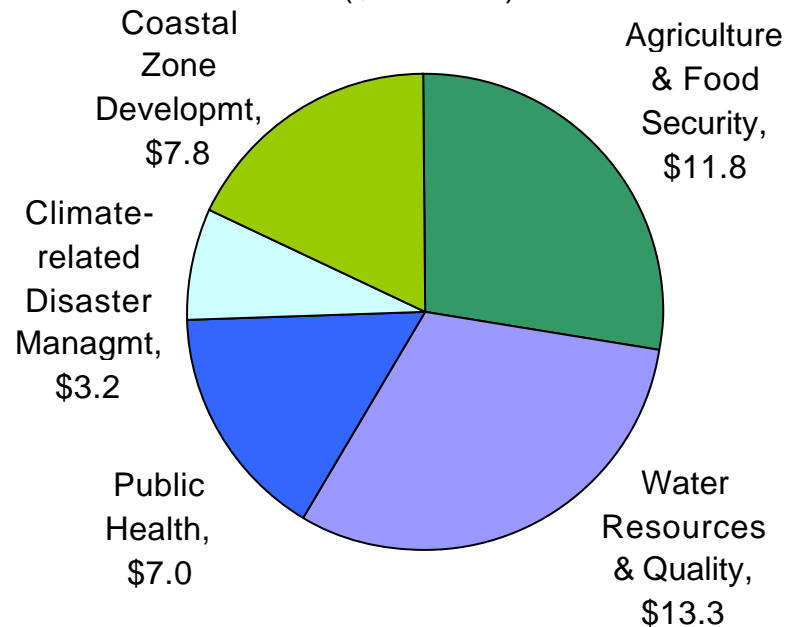
Adaptation Projects by SP

(among 14 single SP & highly-focused projects)



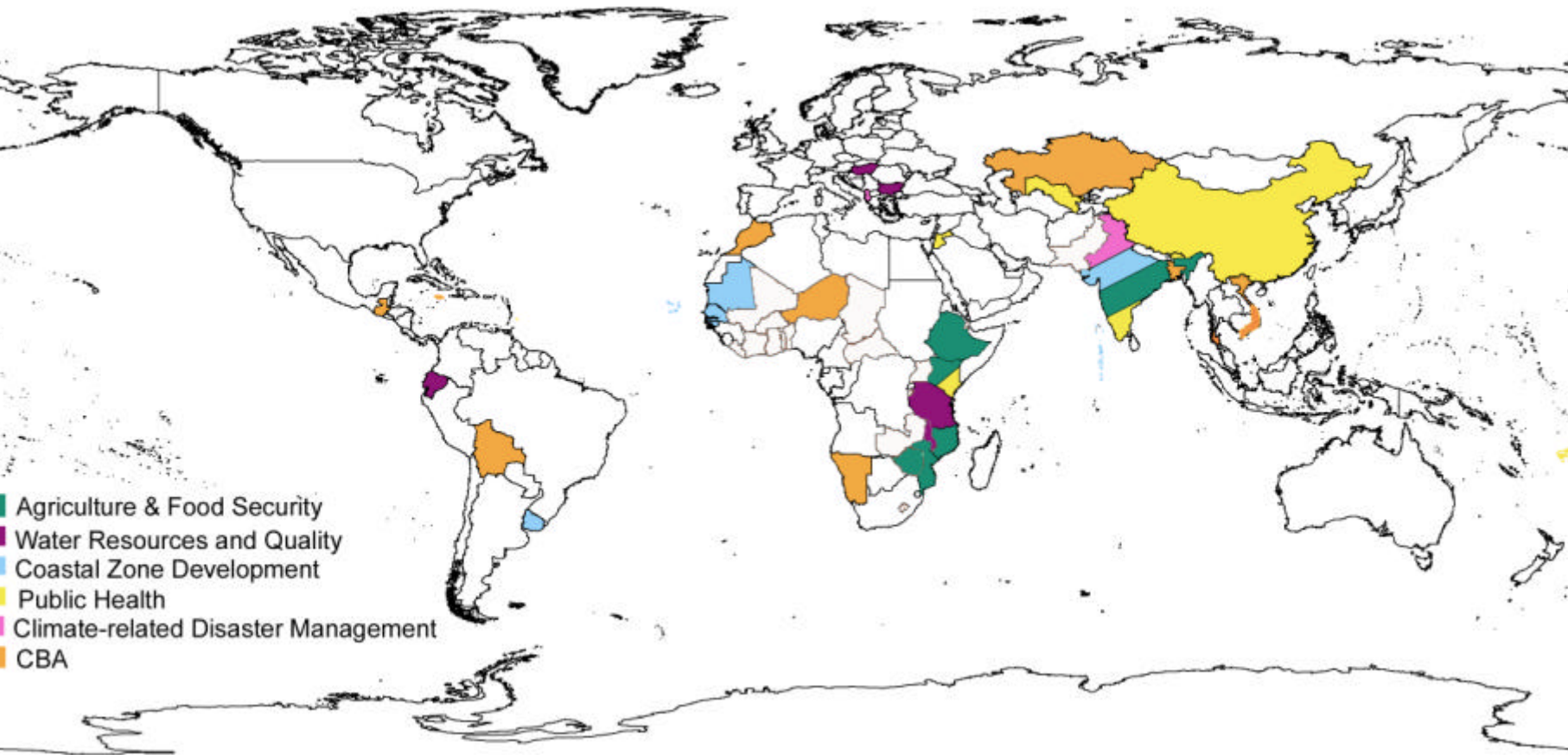
Funding by SP

(\$ millions)



UNDP-GEF Adaptation Portfolio

Full- and medium-size projects in 43 countries



Thematic Distribution of UNDP-GEF Projects

Sector/topic	Country
Water management	Tanzania, Ecuador (SCCF)
Agriculture	Ethiopia, Kenya , Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Namibia (SPA); Pacific Islands (SCCF); India (SCCF)
Health	Fiji, Barbados, Jordan, Uzbekistan, China, Bhutan, Kenya (SCCF)
Coastal zones	Cape Verde, Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea Bissau (SPA), Uruguay (SPA) Tourism: Maldives (SCCF)
Disaster risk management	India (SCCF), Pacific Islands (SCCF)
Community-based adaptation	Samoa, Bolivia, Niger, Bangladesh (Morocco, Namibia, Vietnam, Guatemala, Kazakhstan and Jamaica to join in 2006/7) (SPA)

Coping with Drought and Climate Change

Countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe

Fund: SPA, Land Degradation

Amount: \$1.0M GEF per country + \$1.0M Co-fin per country

Components:

- (i) Assist communities to cope with drought through pilot adaptation measures
- (ii) Enhance use of EWS and improve communication of climate information with agriculturalists
- (iii) Promote drought preparedness and mitigation policies
- (iv) Replicate successful approaches across the region

Coping with Drought and Climate Change

Baseline:

Rural communities use current coping strategies, which become inadequate as drought increases in frequency and intensity

Additional:

Strengthened drought mitigation skills of community development practitioners

Alternative livelihoods employed during droughts

Improved flow and use of early warning information for drought response

Drought mitigation mainstreamed in development plans

Adaptive capacities of local communities, local and national institutions and the regional networks will be strengthened through concrete activities.

Specific focus is on managing the risks associated with future climate change and its impact on land degradation while piloting specific adaptation measures.

Namibia – Climate Change Adaptation

Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming

Fund: SPA, LD

Amount \$1.0M GEF + Co-financing \$1.0M Government

Components:

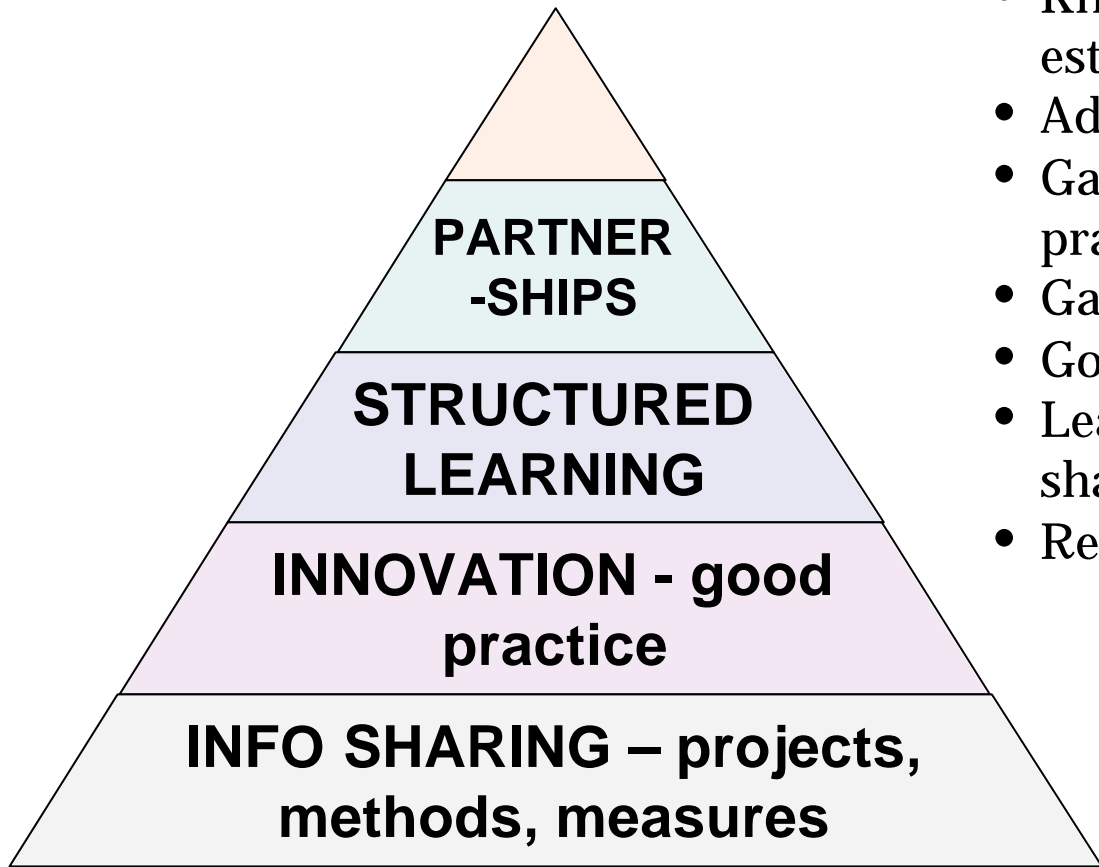
- i) Climate change adaptation measures of rural communities in agricultural production piloted and tested
- ii) Improved information flows on climate change, including variability (such as drought) between providers and key users
- iii) Climate change issues integrated into planning processes, e.g. National Drought Policy

Focus at community-level work, equipping small-holder farmers with improved capacities to adapt to climatic change and increased levels of drought.

Lessons - Avoiding 9 Common Mistakes

- The problem must be clearly due to climate change
 - Impacts must be due to climate change, Climate data must be best available
- The timescale of climate analysis must be clear
 - Must differentiate between short and long term and match funds: long term - SCCF/SPA, short term - LDCF
- Must link to National Priorities, Action Plans, Programmes
- Proposal must be based on rigorous pipelining approach
- Learning component (contribution to ALM) must be clear
- Co-financing must be explained to satisfy fund requirements
- Must clearly outline Goal, Objective, and Outcomes
- Monitoring of outcomes must be explicit
- Use of APF should be systematic in project design

Lessons - Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)



- Knowledge base for adaptation established
- Adaptation projects reviewed
- Gaps in knowledge and practice identified
- Gaps in knowledge addressed
- Good practice identified
- Learning and knowledge shared
- Regional approach taken

Planning for Future Adaptation:

Interventions should shift away from reactive and ad hoc toward **anticipatory & deliberative**

Further Information

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Thank you!