



Adaptation actions across regions and sectors



UNFCCC Adaptation calendar 2013 - Adaptation actions across regions and sectors

Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is vital in order to reduce the impacts of climate change that are happening now and increase resilience to future impacts.

Climate change impacts increase and exacerbate vulnerability to future impacts and change differently across regions and sectors.

Successful adaptation and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change not only depends on governments but also on the

active and sustained engagement of stakeholders, including national, regional, multilateral, and international organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

This postcard-calendar highlights climate change related vulnerabilities, as well as examples of unique actions taken in response by various organizations, across various sectors and regions.

Photo: Lawrence Hislop, UNEP/GRID-Arendal

http://unfccc.int/adaptation





Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat.

Sun.

JANUARY

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Making cities resilient planning for adaptation in urban areas – New York City



By 2025, about two-thirds of the world's population will be living	
in urban areas, many situated in disaster prone areas. The United	
Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and New York	
city are working to build resilience.	
Photo: Amina-Laura Schild	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Reducing coastal vulnerability in India and Bangladesh



FEBRUARY

Mon.		11	25
Tues.		12	26
Wed.		13	27
Thurs.		14	28
Fri.	1	15	
Sat.	2	16	
Sun.	3	17	
Mon.	4	18	
Tues.	5	19	
Wed.	6	20	
Thurs.	7	21	
Fri.	8	22	
Sat.	9	23	
Sun.	10	24	

The 4.3 million people living in the coastal Sundarbans are increasingly affected by storm surges, tropical storms, sea level rise		
and salt water intrusion. Communities and individuals in India are working to decrease their vulnerability through local actions.		
Photo: Scott Wallace, World Bank		
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation		

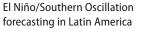


Fri.

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. 5 Wed. 6 Thurs. Fri. 8 Sat. 9



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





15 29 16 30 17 31 18 19 20 21 22 23 Sun. 24 10

MARCH

11

12

13

14

25

26

27

Climate change is expected to worsen the impacts of El Niño. Forecasting in Latin America warns people about extreme weather	
events, so communities and industries can prepare for potential impacts in agricultural, fisheries and health sectors.	
Photo: Scott Wallace, World Bank	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change

Engaging women in adaptation actions in the Pacific



APRIL 15 Mon. 29 Tues. 16 30 Wed. 3 17 Thurs. 18 19 Fri. Sat. 6 20 Sun. 21 Mon. 8 22 Tues. 23 9 Wed. 24 10 Thurs. 11 25 Fri. 12 26 Sat. 13 27 Sun. 14 28

Inequitable access to food, shelter, and medicines puts women and girls especially at risk to climate change related impacts. In Samoa, involvement of women in adaptation actions increases the resilience of women to adverse effects of climate change.	
Photo: Martine Perret, UN Photo	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Raising awareness for adaptation through education in Zambia



MAY

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

27

28 29

30 31

Mon. 13 Tues. 14

Wed.

Thurs. Fri.

Sat.

5

6

9

10

11

Sun. Mon.

Tues.

Wed. 8 Thurs.

Fri.

Sat.

Sun. 12

Climate change already causes 400,000 deaths every year, of which the majority are children from developing countries. The Unite4Climate Zambia initiative trains 200 climate ambassadors each year to raise awareness of climate change and build capacity to respond to climate change.		
Photo: Eskinder Debebe, UN Photo		
http://unfccc.int/adaptation	 	



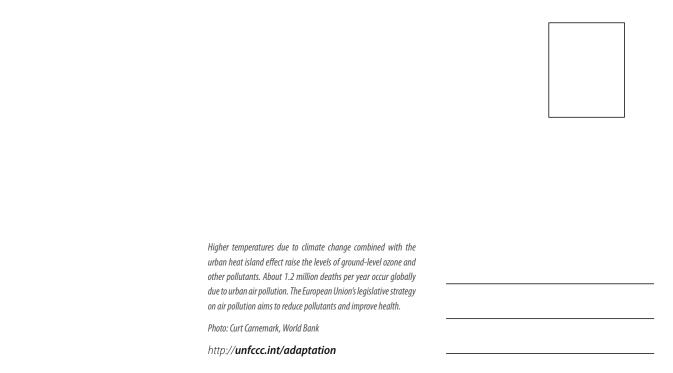


Developing strategies to protect health in Europe



JUNE

Mon.		10	24
Tues.		11	25
Wed.		12	26
Thurs.		13	27
Fri.		14	28
Sat.	1	15	29
Sun.	2	16	30
Mon.	3	17	
Tues.	4	18	
Wed.	5	19	
Thurs.	6	20	
Fri.	7	21	
Sat.	8	22	
Sun.	9	23	







Strengthening institutional capacity in the Middle East and North Africa



JULY

1	15	29
2	16	30
3	17	31
4	18	
5	19	
6	20	
7	21	
8	22	
9	23	
10	24	
11	25	
12	26	
13	27	
14	28	
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	2 16 3 17 4 18 5 19 6 20 7 21 8 22 9 23 10 24 11 25 12 26 13 27

The Middle East and North Africa region is one of the world's most water-scarce and dry regions. Investment in infrastructure and enhanced resource management is strengthening institutional capacity throughout the region.	
Photo: John Isaac, UN Photo	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	







United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change

Coping with sea level rise in the Pacific



Wed. 7 21 Thurs. 8 22 Fri. 9 23 Sat. 10 24 Sun. 11 25

By 2100, sea levels are expected to rise by more than one meter	
compared to 1990 levels, with major impacts for small island	
developing States. Adaptation and coastal zone management	
actions in the Pacific are preparing communities for these impacts.	
Photo: Paul Desanker	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	



SEPTEMBER

Mon.		9	23
Tues.		10	24
Wed.		11	25
Thurs.		12	26
Fri.		13	27
Sat.		14	28
Sun.	1	15	29
Mon.	2	16	30
Tues.	3	17	
Wed.	4	18	
Thurs.	5	19	
Fri.	6	20	
Sat.	7	21	
Sun.	8	22	



Raising awareness and creating resilience in the fresh water sector in Mesoamerica



Almost 14% of the population in Latin America has no access to a safe water supply, with demand estimated to increase with the effects of climate change. Governance frameworks for climate change are being developed in Mesoamerica to improve water management and enhance ecosystem resilience in watersheds.		
Photo: Jonathan French, World Bank http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





Diversifying crops in Western Africa



Sun.

OCTOBER Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.

'	
Climate change is estimated to result in agricultural losses of 2-4% of GDP by 2100 in western and central parts of Africa. Actions	
taken to adapt agricultural practices, such as mixed farming in Nigeria, can reduce negative effects while producing higher yields.	
Photo: Evan Schneider, UN Photo	
http://unfccc.int/adaptation	

1 -----





Insuring low income people against climate change related impacts in the Caribbean



NOVEMBER

Mon.		11	25
Tues.		12	26
Wed.		13	27
Thurs.		14	28
Fri.	1	15	29
Sat.	2	16	30
Sun.	3	17	
Mon.	4	18	
Tues.	5	19	
Wed.	6	20	
Thurs.	7	21	
Fri.	8	22	
Sat.	9	23	
Sun.	10	24	

Economic losses from extreme weather are estimated to have risen from a few billion USD in 1980, to above 200 USD billion today. Insurance initiatives in the Caribbean help low income groups such as day labourers and small-holder farmers to protect themselves from the adverse impacts of climate change.		
Photo: Marc Dormino, UN Photo & UNICEF http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. Sat. Sun.

Wed. 4 18
Thurs. 5 19
Fri. 6 20
Sat. 7 21
Sun. 8 22

2

3



United NationsFramework Convention on Climate Change

Using traditional knowledge for adaptation in the Arctic

Climate change affects the ice and water masses in polar regions, causing change in the extent of ice sheets and caps, negatively impacting on socio-economic systems in the Arctic. To cope with decreasing ice stability, Arctic communities are using indigenous	
knowledge to navigate new routes for hunting and travelling. Photo: Lawrence Hislop, UNEP/GRID-Arendal http://unfccc.int/adaptation	





Adaptation actions across regions and sectors



UNFCCC Adaptation calendar 2013 - Adaptation actions across regions and sectors

Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is vital in order to reduce the impacts of climate change that are happening now and increase resilience to future impacts.

Climate change impacts increase and exacerbate vulnerability to future impacts and change differently across regions and sectors. Successful adaptation and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change not only depends on governments but also on the

active and sustained engagement of stakeholders , including national, regional, multilateral, and international organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

This postcard-calendar highlights climate change related vulnerabilities, as well as examples of unique actions taken in response by various organizations, across various sectors and regions.

Photo: Lawrence Hislop, UNEP/GRID-Arendal

http://unfccc.int/adaptation





Making cities resilient planning for adaptation in urban areas – New York City



By 2025, about two-thirds of the world's population will be living in urban areas, many situated in disaster prone areas. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and New York		
city are working to build resilience. Photo: Amina-Laura Schild http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





Reducing coastal vulnerability in India and Bangladesh



The 4.3 million people living in the coastal Sundarbans are increasingly affected by storm surges, tropical storms, sea level rise		
and salt water intrusion. Communities and individuals in India are working to decrease their vulnerability through local actions. Photo: Scott Wallace, World Bank		
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation		





El Niño/Southern Oscillation forecasting in Latin America



Climate change is expected to worsen the impacts of El Niño.	
Forecasting in Latin America warns people about extreme weather events, so communities and industries can prepare for potential impacts in agricultural, fisheries and health sectors.	
Photo: Scott Wallace, World Bank	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Engaging women in adaptation actions in the Pacific



Inequitable access to food, shelter, and medicines puts women and girls especially at risk to climate change related impacts. In	
Samoa, involvement of women in adaptation actions increases the resilience of women to adverse effects of climate change.	
Photo: Martine Perret, UN Photo	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Raising awareness for adaptation through education in Zambia



Climate change already causes 400,000 deaths every year, of which the majority are children from developing countries. The Unite4Climate Zambia initiative trains 200 climate ambassadors each year to raise awareness of climate change and build capacity to respond to climate change.		
Photo: Eskinder Debebe, UN Photo		
http://unfccc.int/adaptation	 	





Developing strategies to protect health in Europe



Higher temperatures due to climate change combined with the urban heat island effect raise the levels of ground-level ozone and other pollutants. About 1.2 million deaths per year occur globally		
due to urban air pollution. The European Union's legislative strategy on air pollution aims to reduce pollutants and improve health.		
Photo: Curt Carnemark, World Bank		
http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





Strengthening institutional capacity in the Middle East and North Africa



The Middle East and North Africa region is one of the world's most water-scarce and dry regions. Investment in infrastructure and enhanced resource management is strengthening institutional capacity throughout the region.	
Photo: John Isaac, UN Photo	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Coping with sea level rise in the Pacific



By 2100, sea levels are expected to rise by more than one meter	
compared to 1990 levels, with major impacts for small island	
developing States. Adaptation and coastal zone management	
actions in the Pacific are preparing communities for these impacts.	
Photo: Paul Desanker	
http:// unfccc.int/adaptation	





Raising awareness and creating resilience in the fresh water sector in Mesoamerica



Almost 14% of the population in Latin America has no access to a safe water supply, with demand estimated to increase with the effects of climate change. Governance frameworks for climate change are being developed in Mesoamerica to improve water management and enhance ecosystem resilience in watersheds.		
Photo: Jonathan French, World Bank http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





Diversifying crops in Western Africa



'	
Climate change is estimated to result in agricultural losses of 2-4% of GDP by 2100 in western and central parts of Africa. Actions	
taken to adapt agricultural practices, such as mixed farming in Nigeria, can reduce negative effects while producing higher yields.	
Photo: Evan Schneider, UN Photo	
http://unfccc.int/adaptation	

1 -----





Insuring low income people against climate change related impacts in the Caribbean



Economic losses from extreme weather are estimated to have risen from a few billion USD in 1980, to above 200 USD billion today. Insurance initiatives in the Caribbean help low income groups such as day labourers and small-holder farmers to protect themselves from the adverse impacts of climate change.		
Photo: Marc Dormino, UN Photo & UNICEF http://unfccc.int/adaptation		





Using traditional knowledge for adaptation in the Arctic



Climate change affects the ice and water masses in polar regions, causing change in the extent of ice sheets and caps, negatively impacting on socio-economic systems in the Arctic. To cope with decreasing ice stability, Arctic communities are using indigenous		
knowledge to navigate new routes for hunting and travelling. Photo: Lawrence Hislop, UNEP/GRID-Arendal		
http://unfccc.int/adaptation	 	