



**UNDP's Experience
integrating practices, tools and systems
for climate risk assessment and
management and DRR strategies into
national policies and programmes**

--

Bo Lim and Susan McDade

UNFCCC Technical Workshop under the Nairobi Work
Programme on Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation on
climate change

Havana, Cuba 10-12 March 2009

UNDP's Mandate

UN Development Programme is about.....

- Reducing Poverty
- Reducing Vulnerability
- Protecting Social, Natural, Physical Capital from climate impacts

UN Development Programme is also about.....

- Governance: *equity, participation, transparency, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness, efficiency*
 - Policy and planning
 - Organizations and institutions
 - Legal and regulatory framework
 - Resources and capacity
 - Partnerships

DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) are no different.....

- Both operate under the same overarching principles

UNDP's Strategy Plan 2008-2011 adopted as programming core:
'the promotion of adaptation to climate change'

UNDP's Climate Change Strategy's GOAL has 4 pillars:

1

**Support the design of integrated
climate change policies,
strategies and quantified actions
plans**

3

**Attract and drive direct private
and public investment towards
lower carbon technologies and
sustainable land use practices**

BCPR Outcome 4:

**Crisis Risk Reduction
Integrated into
Development Planning**

UNDP's Approach to DRR and CCA

Conceptually logical, but difficult in practice

Barriers include:

- Institutional procedures and processes, e.g., silos
- Higher transaction costs, e.g., incentives
- Short-term planning horizons, e.g., less than 5 years

Align DRR and CCA

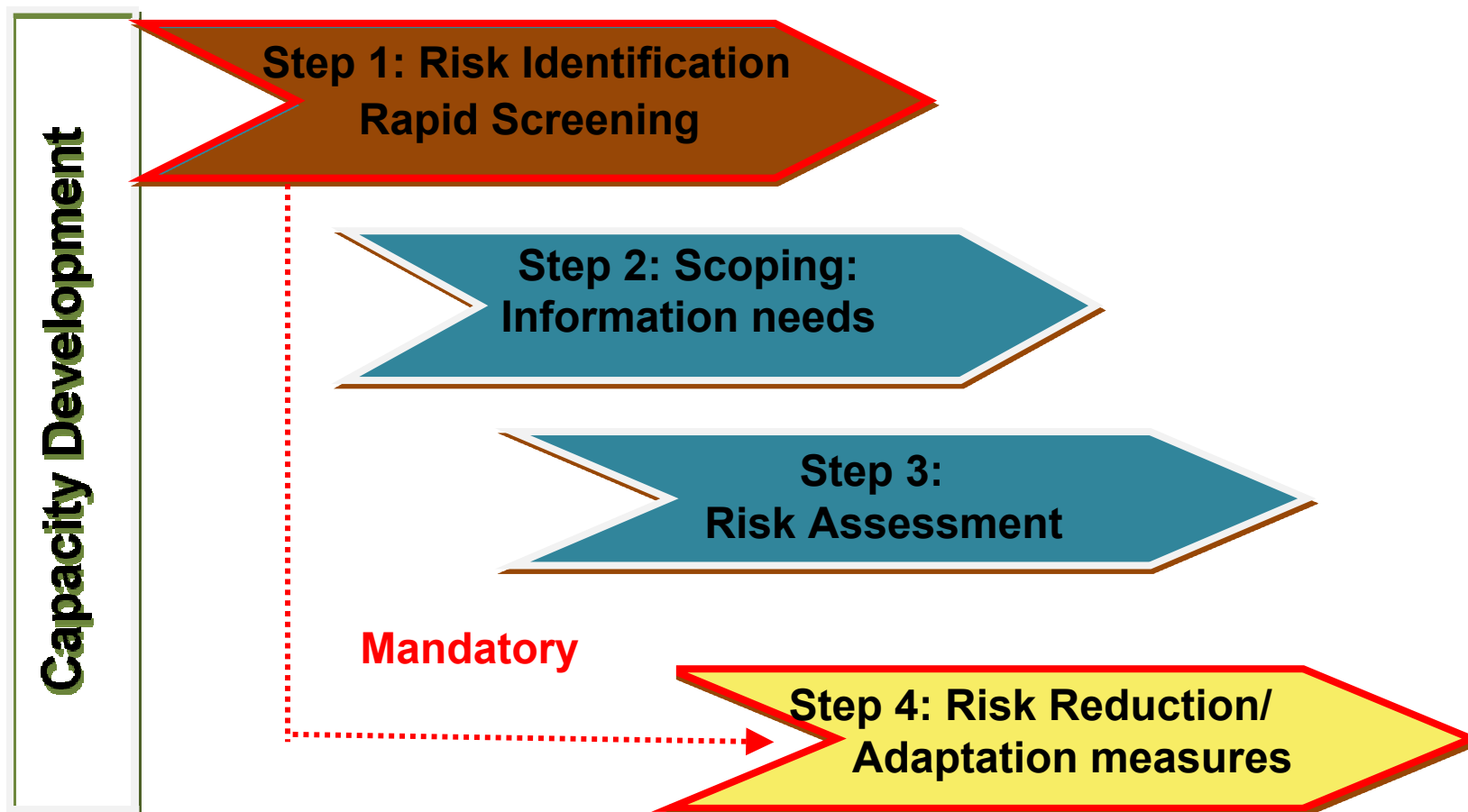
- Instrument 1: Policies
- Instrument 2: Programmes, Projects

Both instruments have challenges, especially in decentralized organizations

- 2006-7: Joint DRR and CCA planning framework
- 2008-9:
 - Joint DRR projects in 5 countries
 - Joint CCA projects in 24 countries
 - Joint mainstreaming in 7 pilot countries (Armenia, Maldives, Cape Verde..)
- 2010-2011: Ramp up to 35 countries

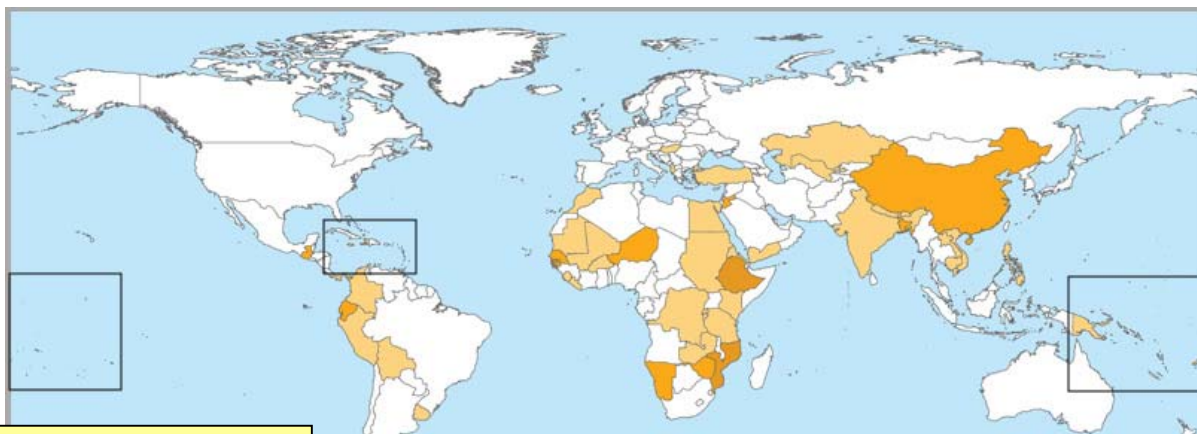
Integrating Climate Change into Development Assistance

CI



Promoting Climate Change Adaptation

UNDP Supports 59 Adaptation Projects in 51 Countries

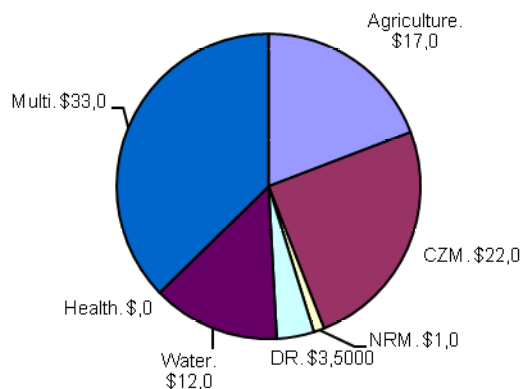


approximately 70%
of total portfolio is
in Africa

Average size of project: US\$5.5M

Project Range: US\$1M – 4M

Amount spent on each sector (\$US M)



UNDP's Adaptation Project Portfolio

SCCF, LDCF, SPA, MDGF

Multiple Sources of Funding:

- SCCF = US\$25.6M
- LDCF = US\$52.4M
- SPA = US\$15.6M
- MDGF (Spain) = US\$22M
- Africa Adaptation = US\$92.1M Programme (Japan)
- Anticipated = US\$20M

TOTAL = approx. US\$207 - 227M

Aligning DRR and CCA to achieve results requires:

Twin Approach:

- *Top-down*: ‘Supply-push’ policy
- *Bottom up*: Synergistic & opportunistic

Removal of barriers:

- Systematic application of institutional procedures and processes
- A wide range of technical and financial resources, not only tools

Provision of incentives:

- Align human and financial resources to reduce cost/increase efficiency
- Provide integrated support services to avoid fragmentation

Ultimately DRR and CCA have the same objectives:

- Approach risk management from short and long-term perspective
- Both are synergistic

UNDP Cuba: A Case Study In Climate Risk Assessment and DRR Strategies

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2008-2012)

Is the strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN System in Cuba.

1. Local Human Development
2. Natural Disasters and Risk Management
3. Energy and Environment
4. Health
5. Food Security

UNDP Country Program Document (CPD) (2008-2012)

The areas of cooperation defined in the CPD respond to the objectives of UNDAF.

1. Local Human Development
2. Natural Disasters and Risk Management
3. Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development
4. HIV/Aids and Tuberculosis Prevention and Treatment

South - South Cooperation 2008 Caribbean Risk Management Initiative (CRMI)

Technical Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer through regional workshops and seminars

- Risk mapping and development planning in coastal zones (16 Caribbean nations participated)
- Cuban Model for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (15 Caribbean nations participated)
- Use of Biophysical Models to Assess Climate Change Impacts in Agriculture (17 Caribbean nations participated)
- Workshop on disaster risk management in relation to World Heritage Sites with UNESCO

Facilitation of bi-lateral cooperation between Haitian Civil Protection and Cuban Civil Defence

Research on Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Assessment of the integration of gender into disaster risk reduction in 5 countries (Belize, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Dominica, and Guyana)
- Best practice case studies on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation in 3 countries (Suriname, Jamaica, Guyana)

Best Practices Dissemination ie. trilingual publications and website which actively promotes risk reduction across the region. (www.undp.org/cu/crmi)

Lessons Learned

Cooperation between the Government of Cuba and UNDP in Risk Reduction

Key Factors:

- **Legal context** is guided by Directive #1, which regulates the function and organization of the National Civil Defense System.
- **Institutional Framework** is based on an efficient and organized National Civil Defence System.
- **Efficient Early Warning System** is composed of Risk Reduction Management Centres, Early Warning Point Stations, and Meteorological Services, which monitor hydrological, environmental, drought and epidemiological indicators.
- **Evacuation Centres** provide shelter to the residential population in vulnerable areas, with the assistance of community members and social services.
- **Strengthening the Capacity of Decision Makers and Key Sectors** at the local level in order to conduct risk studies, evaluation of damages, solid waste management and recovery of housing and essential services (electricity, communication, water, health, food etc.).
- **Public Preparation and Education** regarding perception and response to potential risks and natural disasters.

2008 Impact of Meteorological Phenomenon in Cuba



Tropical Storm FAY: *caused significant flooding*

Hurricane GUSTAV: *the most devastating hurricane to hit Cuba in 50 years*

Tropical Storm HANNA: *did not hit the island directly, but caused flooding in the eastern region of the country*

Hurricane IKE: *impacted severely the entire national territory*

Hurricane Paloma : *affected the central – eastern region of Cuba*

The Cuban Government and National Civil Defense demonstrated high level response capacity.

Outcome:

- ✓ **Loss of 7 human lives**
- ✓ **Economic Damage: 10 billion USD**

Cooperation Provided by UNDP

Mobilization of funds, for a total amount of **2, 549,223 USD** , including **UNDP resources**

Purpose: Humanitarian Aid and Early Recovery and Development through the United Nations System Post-Hurricane Action Plan.

- **Housing Recovery**
- **Strengthening Early Warning System**
- **Recovery of Economy and Essential Services**
- **Capacity Building for Key Actors and the Public**