

Inputs provided by: *United Nations Development Programme*

1. General description of mandates and objective(s) of your organization / associated network with institutional structure

(Please provide information on organizational mandates and objective(s) of the organization / associated network with organizational/institutional structure, as explicitly and/or implicitly relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. Please feel free to expand the boxes as needed throughout the template.)

Many of the activities needed to reduce “loss and damage” and address the items listed in 3/CP.17 are already being done under a number of different disciplines and communities of practice. Given that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acts as the UN’s global development network, it addresses a broad range of development issues, many of which contribute to the objectives of the loss and damage work programme. Specifically, UNDP focuses its work on four thematic areas, namely: 1) poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs, 2) democratic governance, 3) crisis prevention and recovery, and 4) environment and energy for sustainable development. Most directly, the work under the last two areas is particularly relevant for loss and damage.

Specifically, UNDP’s approach to **climate change** focuses on the recognition that climate change is fundamentally a development issue. Climate change reaches into all aspects of human development and it is impossible to address poverty reduction without addressing climate change and vice-versa. Therefore, UNDP’s goal is to align human development and climate change management efforts by promoting mitigation and adaptation activities that do not slow down but rather accelerate socio-economic progress. With full awareness of climate change risks to the hard-won development gains made by developing countries, UNDP has put climate change at the centre of its poverty reduction efforts.

UNDP’s work on climate change is also closely aligned to its extensive portfolio on **risk reduction**, primarily focusing on natural hazards which will only be exacerbated by climatic changes. UNDP supports capacity development of governments in over 60 countries to respond to disasters and mitigate the risks they pose. UNDP is guiding policy; training communities and first responders; helping planners; and integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into national development plans. UNDP also has a mandate to support **disaster recovery** activities, particularly addressing them as an opportunity to integrate improved disaster resilience into communities and *build back better*.

Nonetheless, as will be evident throughout this template, several areas of work outside of climate change and disaster risk reduction and recovery are relevant for addressing loss and damage. In terms of institutional arrangements, UNDP provides a valuable opportunity to integrate these different areas of work and ensure they are addressed in the context of strengthening national development priorities and plans.

The UNDP organizational chart can be found at the following link:

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/about_us/organisational_chart/

2. Relevant operational framework(s)

(Please provide information on the relevant operational framework(s) (e.g. programming principles, resource allocation strategies, coordination mechanism for operations at different levels etc.) within your organization/associated network as relevant to implementing work related to risk management for loss and management associated with climate change impacts)

UNDP provides support directly to countries through its network of Country Offices. The operational framework in each country is aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the strategic programme framework for the UN Country Team. The UNDAF describes the collective response of the UNCT to the priorities in the national development framework. UNDP then develops a Country Programme Document which further defines the specific outcomes, outputs and activities UNDP will undertake to support the implementation of the UNDAF. Most of these programming frameworks incorporate climate change and risk management into the priority objectives and are then implemented as activities at the national and sub-national level. The focus of these activities will depend specifically on the country and their priorities related to sustainable development.

UNDP also has a specific operation procedure to deal with urgent crises. The aim of **UNDP Standard Operating Procedures for Immediate Crisis Response (SOPs)** is to provide a solid institutional and operational framework so that critical decisions and actions can be taken quickly and effectively by UNDP Country Offices and Headquarters in immediate response situations. The SOPs are intended to guide the management of UNDP programme and operations in responding to any crisis, including when a crisis is imminent (slow onset) and following the occurrence of a natural disaster or conflict (sudden onset).

<https://info.undp.org/global/popp/mc/SOPs/Pages/Standard-Operation-Procedures.aspx>

3. Focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

(Please provide information on the areas of work in relation to the items included in decision 3/CP.18 as listed in the introductory note as well as any additional focus areas, that your organization/associated network has been mandated to address. These could include relevant institutional policy statements/operational guidance documents etc. Please provide web links where further details can be found.)

UNDP has extensive experience and expertise related to risk management in the context of loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. This is evident in: 1) its strong emphasis on Low-emission, climate-resilient development, 2) its General Assembly mandate for disaster reduction and 3) its extensive work to support countries on integrating climate risk management into national planning and policies. As the advocate for MDGs and Human Development, UNDP is concerned with the impacts of climate change that cannot be adapted to or mitigated against in vulnerable developing countries, and works with countries to take these potential risks into account when designing development pathways.

The following elements of UNDP's Strategic Plan (2007-2013) relate to the range of undertakings identified in COP Decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 7:

- 1) Supporting Crisis Prevention and Recovery
 - a. Enhancing conflict and disaster risk management capacities
 - b. Strengthened post-crisis governance functions
 - c. Restoring the foundations for development

- 2) Managing energy and the environment for sustainable development
 - a. Mainstreaming environment and energy
 - b. Catalyzing environmental finance
 - c. Promoting climate change adaptation
 - d. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor

UNDP has a series of different programming portfolios which support these Strategic Plan priorities relevant for risk management. These include:

Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

- Risk information
- Mainstreaming DRR into development policy and plans
- Climate Risk Management
- Capacity Assessment for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Global initiatives

Disaster Recovery

- Pre-disaster recovery preparedness – training for recovery or disaster response
- Recovery
- Post-disaster needs assessments

Climate Change Adaptation

- Connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help address climate change
- Helping countries build more resilient societies
- Strengthening capacity of countries to access, manage and account for climate finance

Green Low-Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies

- Supporting integrated climate change strategies
- Advancing cross-sectoral climate resilient livelihoods
- Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate-resilient development

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

- Ecosystem-based mitigation of & adaptation to climate change
- Integrating biodiversity into development

Market Transformation and Climate Change Mitigation

- Promoting access to clean and affordable energy systems and services.
- Promoting low emission and climate resilient urban and transport infrastructure.
- Access to new carbon finance mechanisms such as CDM

UNDP also has experience in supporting MDGs and strengthening inclusive development, and has done work related to employment, livelihoods and social safety nets. While this has not been approached from a climate risk perspective, much of this expertise would also be relevant for addressing loss and damage.

In addition, UNDP is also currently engaged in developing its new Strategic Plan (2014-2017). This Plan will respond to the changing global context, and places resilience at its center, highlighting the importance of climate change and the risks and opportunities it poses for development. Through a sustainable development approach, the new Strategic Plan will also prioritize supporting countries to reduce risks posed by natural disasters and climate change impacts, while also promoting inclusive green growth and sustainable production and consumption patterns.

4. Geographic coverage

UNDP is a global organization on the ground in 177 countries and territories. 5 Regional Centres in Panama, Addis Ababa, Cairo, Bratislava and Bangkok (with sub-regional center in Fiji) support these countries, as well as a Headquarters in New York and small Representation Offices in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Brussels (E.U.).

5. Key stakeholders

UNDP works with a multitude of partners at the national, regional and international level. UNDP works directly with national country governments to implement initiatives at the national and sub-national level. UNDP also partners with a wide range of other organizations, at local, national, regional and global levels, to support countries based on specific needs. For example, UNDP has worked with several other UN agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO), international financial institutions (e.g. WB, Regional Development Banks), academic and research institutions (e.g. World Resources Institute, Overseas Development Institute, Africa Climate Policy Center, University of Cape Town, Yale University), NGOs and civil society organizations.

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

UNDP delivers support to its partner countries primarily through programmes and projects which are funded either through multilateral funds (like the Global Environment Facility - GEF) or bilateral donors. As an Implementing Agency of the GEF, as well as a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund, much of the risk management and climate change related support is implemented through these projects. In addition, in many countries UNDP has integrated climate change and disaster risk reduction into other areas of support, such as poverty reduction and MDGs, or democratic governance.

For further details on UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, see:

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/programme_and_operationspoliciesandprocedures.html

Please provide information related to the technical, financial and institutional support mechanism

Financial support for UNDP work is provided through a combination of a number of different sources. These include contributions from bilateral donors (e.g. Japan, EU, Germany, Australia, etc.), multilateral funds (e.g. Global Environment Facility), government in-kind contribution, vertical funds including those under the UNFCCC (e.g. Adaptation Fund) and private sector investment. In many cases, one project is funded through multiple sources. Co-financing is also a requirement and high priority for many of UNDP's projects, where governments provide additional financial own support.

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

UNDP completes an annual report every year which has information on income and expenditures. To find this information, see:

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/income_expenditures/

Reports on UNDP's work related to climate change and disaster risk reduction and recovery is also produced regularly, and can be found on the UNDP website. (e.g. The latest quarterly reports on climate change adaptation programming can be found here:

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/adaptation/undp_climate_changeadaptation-aquarterlyupdateofactivitiesissue7/; An annual report on UNDP-GEF funded initiatives can be found here: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/adaptation/adapting-to-cc-undp-gef-initiatives-financed-by-the-ldcf-sccf-and-spa/; UNDP report on work supporting disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/crisis-prevention-and-recovery/drt-global-impact-study-/>).

7. Key activities / outputs to date

As indicated above, UNDP has an extensive portfolio of work across a range of issues relevant to risk management for loss and damage. Focused primarily on its portfolio related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, this also includes support to countries on climate change policy, green low emission and climate-resilient strategies, low-carbon growth and climate change mitigation, disaster recovery, and ecosystem-based adaptation. The following summarizes these portfolios of work and some specific programmes which are currently delivering services to countries which contribute to reducing loss and damage.

Green Low Emission and Climate-Resilient Strategies (LECRDS): UNDP's assistance to countries to formulate and implement green, low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies (Green LECRDS) draws upon the experience and information generated by UNDP's support for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and National Communications to the UNFCCC in some 140 countries over the past decade. The formulation and implementation of Green LECRDS will allow developing countries to respond more effectively to climate change. Green LECRDS will help guide conventional and innovative sources of sustainable development and climate financing, and assist sub-national and national governments in implementing, monitoring, and catalyzing low-emission and climate-resilient development projects and programmes. This assistance to countries is addressed through three Signature Programmes, (1) Supporting Integrated Climate Change Strategies; (2) Advancing Cross-sectoral Climate Resilient Livelihoods; and (3) Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies.html

Boots on the Ground (2010-2013): an \$8.2M initiative that directly supports 26 low-income countries, including 23 LDCs, by building UN Country Team expertise to support climate change initiatives. The programme places national climate policy officers in Country Offices, and provides climate policy backstopping from 4 Regional Policy Advisors located in Regional Centres as well as global coordination, knowledge management and training from a core team in UNDP's headquarters.

Global Environment Facility (GEF): UNDP has supported and continues to support countries with accessing grant financing from the GEF Trust Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, and bilateral sources - to carry out climate change adaptation initiatives covering various sectors such as food security and agriculture, water resource management, coastal zone management, early warning and disaster risk, among others. Over 2008-2010, UNDP supported over 70 countries for an amount of over US\$400 million. Under the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Work Programme of the UNFCCC, LDCs are required to develop National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate adaptation needs in areas such as Food Security and Agriculture, Water Resources, Coastal Management and Early Warning and Disaster Risk, among others. NAPAs are then implemented through the support of the LDCF.

- UNDP currently implements the largest share of the LDCF, having supported 33 NAPAs and currently supporting over 60 projects which implement NAPA priorities.
- Overall 48 Least Developed Countries are implementing projects totaling US\$ 334.6 million and leveraging US\$ 1.59 billion in co-financing.

UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme's Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Initiative: has piloted over 90 community driven climate risk management projects in 10 countries. UNDP's support includes the provision of technical assistance for the assessment of vulnerability to climate change and community capacity to adapt to negative consequences, design of feasible and cost-effective projects as well as monitoring and oversight services. Lessons from projects are also extracted, documented and disseminated to the development community. <http://sgp.undp.org/>

Support to Loss and Damage Databases: UNDP has contributed to on-going country-level support on institutionalization of loss and damage accounting systems in 20 countries, including adoption and application of standards and quality control of data, in partnership with WMO, National Meteorological Services, UN CT members, IFRC and others.¹

¹ Documentation on UNDP support to loss and damage accounting systems in Asia can be found at <http://www.gripweb.org/gripweb/?q=countries-risk-information/methodologies-tools/guidelines-and-lessons-establishing-and>.

Investment and Financial Flows Analysis: UNDP supports countries to prepare assessments of current and required investments and financial flows to address climate change in key economic sectors, using a UNDP methodology developed under a global project funded by the governments of Norway, Switzerland, Finland, UNDP and the UN Foundation (2008-2011). The methodology works to assess the financial landscape necessary to implement adaptation and/or mitigation priorities in key sectors. While originally applied to climate change, the same methodology is now being used to assess investments and financial flows related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management at the national level. <http://www.undpcc.org/en/>

Post Disaster Needs Assessments: UNDP leads on behalf of the UN System on the implementation of PDNAs in partnership with the European Commission and the World Bank, contributing to the standardization of primary loss and damage data collection at the country level.

Global Risk Information Programme (GRIP): UNDP Supports disaster risk assessment capacity development in approximately 35 countries annually through its country programmes. This includes assisting countries to assess their current inventory of hazard exposure, vulnerability and loss data.² Further, through its country programmes, UNDP is actively engaged in supporting countries to develop capacity to not only undertake risk assessments but apply their results, expand and improve the documentation of disaster-related losses, coordinate the generation of evidence-based risk information and facilitate its applications to policies, decisions and investments at all levels. As part of this initiative, In Mexico, Tijuana, the GRIP implemented a global pilot project to demonstrate the use of risk assessment and information to support humanitarian activities and enhance community preparedness. Risk mapping was utilized for pre-disaster shelter planning in a project implemented on behalf of the Global Emergency Shelter Cluster, together with international, national and local institutions. As a result of the project the city of Tijuana now has a clear plan of action in case of an emergency, which is being revised annually. In 2010 the city passed a new civil protection law and these efforts are currently being replicated in the other 4 main cities of Baja California State, Mexico. This success highlights the need to ensure the involvement of local institutions and decision-makers in the risk assessment process.

<http://www.gripweb.org/gripweb/>

UNFCCC support: UNDP follows and engages in relevant technical committees and work programmes under the UNFCCC in order to inform global policy discussions based on UNDP country experience, and communicate to national counterparts the current global discourse. This includes engagement in the Loss and Damage Work Programme launched in Cancun in 2010.

Climate Risk management Technical Assistance Support Programme: UNDP has worked with national governments in seventeen high-risk and climate sensitive countries to complete country reports on climate-related risks and risk management capacity. The climate risk assessments in these countries focus on assessing the risks and impacts on one key socio-economic development sector and on the overall risk profile especially the extreme events. The methodology entails compiling and analyzing climate data/information on three time-scales: historical data, current/observable trends, and projected scenario and multi-stakeholder interaction. The process is used to identify climate risk management options (risk reduction and adaptation options) for mitigating the risks and impacts.

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/crisispreventionandrecovery/projects_initiatives/climate-risk-management--technical-assistance-project--supportin/

Regional Risk Reduction Initiative (R3I): Strengthening hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment capacities in the Caribbean by improving GIS technical skills and equipment, and tools and processes for data collection and management of national databases. Work has been focused on investing in regional institutions to facilitate their sustained support to countries, particularly given that Caribbean countries are small and have limited resources. R3I has also sought to increase the engagement between national agencies (e.g. DM, GIS, Planning, Public Works, Met Services, Police, Fire) to improve their coordination on data sharing,

² see www.gripweb.org/gripweb/sites/default/files/disaster_risk_profiles/mozambique_CSA_2012_04_25_WA.pdf

development of risk mitigation measures, and response.

http://www.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/operations/projects/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/R3i/

Support to CARICOM: UNDP has provided technical support to the CARICOM Task Force for Climate Change and Development established by the CARICOM Heads of State and Government, which is responsible for coordinating a common regional approach to address the threats and challenges of climate change. UNDP also has helped to build the capacity of Caribbean diplomats on climate change and development issues. UNDP is currently working with UNISDR to advance the effective HFA monitoring and reporting to include national stakeholders. Further, at the request of CARICOM, UNDP has commissioned work to model the transformational impacts and costs due to sea-level rise in the Caribbean region. The study included recommendations on improving the information base for informed decision making on adaptation to climate change. Further work is now underway on a new study to assist Caribbean SIDS policy makers and negotiators to better understand the implications of slow onset events within the context of loss and damage.

Applying the UNECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology in the Caribbean: UNDP has supported capacity building in the Caribbean in effectively capturing the impacts of natural and other hazards in a consistent and coherent approach using the UNECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) methodology, a component of the PDNA methodology developed by the UN, EC and World Bank. This remains a priority in the Eastern Caribbean.

Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (2011- 2015): a 31M euro programme funded by the European Commission, Germany and Australia working with 25 partner countries to implement national projects that support sustainable mitigation actions in both the public and industrial sectors. The programme supports the development of Low Emission Development Strategies and NAMAs, as well as the necessary MRV systems to support those. <http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/>

SIDS DOCK: a \$30M project for south-south and north-south cooperation on energy access, efficiency and renewables, as well as SIDS-SIDS knowledge sharing and expertise hub on energy for the SIDS DOCK member countries. As of May 2012 30 SIDS are members of SIDS DOCK. Implementation is shared between the World Bank and UNDP (\$14.5M from Denmark split evenly between WB and UNDP, plus an additional \$15M from Japan to be channeled through the WB). <http://sidsdock.org/>

8. Any additional information and contact details

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