



A Bottoms-Up Approach to Building Systemic Resilience to Climate Change Impacts

UNDP Community-Based Adaptation

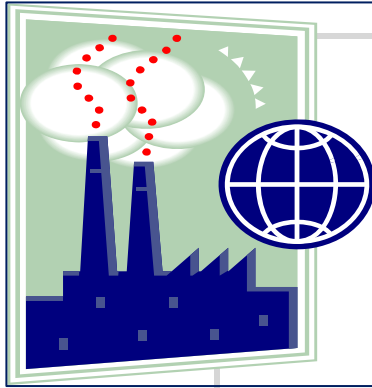
**Environment and Energy Group
Bureau for Development Policy
UN Development Programme**

What does Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) mean to Climate Change?

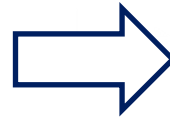
Building the resilience of communities and ecosystems, at the grassroots level, and in collectively addressing adverse climate change impacts



What constitutes a CBA Project?



Global Warming



Climate Change



Key Activities of local CBA projects :
 (1) Vulnerability assessment and mapping;
 Climate-related natural disaster and adaptation;
 (2) Finance innovative adaptation initiatives and practices;

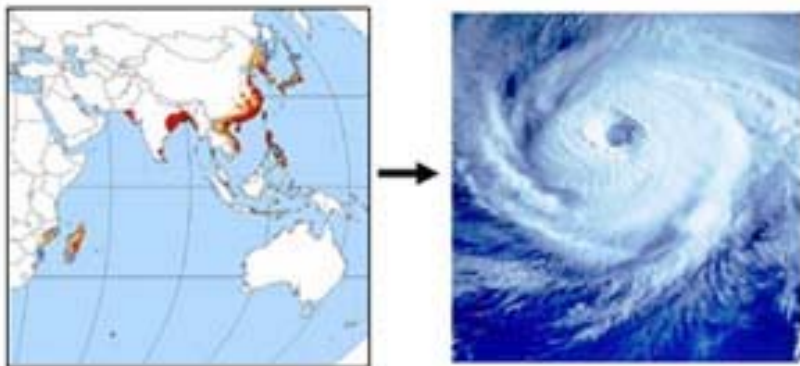


Outcomes:

- Strengthened adaptive capacity and resilience of most vulnerable communities around the world
- Developed local approaches to mainstream climate-change sustainable approaches into national and regional policies



A Range of Climate Change Impacts



Climate Change is a global challenge, but impacts are regional and local

Impacts will affect various communities differently based on their specific circumstances

Climate change affects everyone, but the least able to cope are poor

Examples of what constitutes a Community-Based Adaptation Project?

Baseline Pressures <i>What are current pressures on ecosystem or livelihood strategies?</i>	Climate Change Pressures <i>What are climate change threats to ecosystem or livelihood strategies?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land degradation ✓ Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing temperature leads to reduced crop production and water availability) • Increasing erosion leads to droughts/floods.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inequitable access to water resources ✓ Cyclical drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water quality (drought/flood) • Changing seasonal water distribution • Stagnation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cyclones ✓ Landslides ✓ Lack of early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying cyclones • Severe flood/drought • New types of environment disasters

Community Based Adaptation Projects are:

- driven by priorities of communities
- respond to location- specific needs
- develop lessons for global and national stakeholders for modified replication of best practices



What are the Objectives, Outputs, and expected Outcome of the CBA Project?

Objective:

To strengthen adaptive capacity of local communities for of climate change-related risks

Outcome:

Reduced community vulnerability and increased resilience of communities to climate- change risks

Outputs at community level:

- Climate change adaptation practices
- Capacity building approaches developed
- Knowledge gained on sustainable environmental management are disseminated
- CBA initiatives supported and mainstreamed to sub-regional and national development plans



Community-Based Adaptation in Action

Fast Facts on UNDP-CBA Programme

- **Implementation of 26 projects** in over 10 countries, within a year of its inception, with more concepts underway.
- **Grants** provided up to \$50K per project;
- Leveraging existing delivery mechanisms at the local scale
- Preparations underway to scale up support



Niger:
Protecting resources and optimizing resource cooperation in response to climate change

Bolivia:
Climate-resilient watershed management



Samoa:
Addressing climate-driven coastal hazards (erosion and stronger storms)

Kazakhstan: *Piloting winter irrigation to replace declining snowfall*



Example of a CBA Project: Jamaica



A community in Jamaica working on slope protection against erosion

A UNDP-CBA developed project managed by “Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust”, is addressing deforestation in Jamaica’s Blue Mountains through greenhouse farming, increased crop production and lessened soil erosion. The local Jamaica Forest Conservation Fund is complementing the project’s work by conducting reforestation in the area.

Example of a CBA Project: Niger



The desertification and associated climate risks in the Niger Namibia Omusati Region

In agro-pastoral communities in Niger, UNDP-CBA supported “*Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources*”(AGIR) is helping establish sustainable practices for ecosystem resilience through rehabilitation and reinforcement of existing wells and improved access to water. Lessons learned are disseminated to local governments, and communities for replication.

Example of a CBA Project: MAP Region



A man waters his fields in the Mekong Delta Region facing enormous adaptation challenges (Photo from Reuters)

The Mekong and the Pacific CBA (MAP-CBA) is designed to implement community-based projects that enhance the resiliency of communities to climate change impacts through local-level climate risk management projects, in:

Cambodia, Federated States of Micronesia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Timor L'este, Vietnam, and 11 Pacific Island countries.

Highlighting Gender Equality and Adaptation



- Worldwide, climate change will disproportionately affect the poor (70% of whom are women).
- A study of disasters in 141 countries provided decisive evidence that gender differences in deaths from natural disasters are directly linked to women's economic and social rights.
- In inequitable societies, women and children are 14 times more likely to die than men during a disaster.
- In the 1991 cyclone disaster that killed 140,000 in Bangladesh, 90% of victims were women.

UNDP CBA Projects are

- Aimed at addressing climate change risks
- Address “no-regrets” adaptation options as well as anticipatory activities
- Driven by communities – CBOs and NGOs are the grantees and manage project funds
- Generally capped at \$50K per project, plus co-financing
- Average length between 1-2 years





UNDP/GEF Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)

www.adaptationlearning.net

Lessons from UN-CBA shared through ALM:

- The ALM is an interagency knowledge-sharing platform for integrating adaptation into development planning
- The ALM accelerates learning on implementation of adaptation practices on the ground, thereby providing practical guidance to best meet stakeholders' needs



Outcomes of Adaptation Learning

- 1. Adaptation practices** – learning from adaptation experiences on the ground.
- 2. Integration of climate change**— risks to adaptation integration in development policy, planning and operations – how can policies and plans support adaptation over time?
- 3. Capacity building and community of practice** – how can people be better assisted in their preparations to adapt to climate change?

UNDP works with many partners and through various financing windows



MSOffice5 add UNV, SGP, AUSAID LOGOS
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“Support for adaptation is not only an ethical imperative; it is a smart investment in a more stable, secure world.”

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, October 25, 2009, in an NY Times Opinion Editorial,



“We Can Do It!”

The UNDP-CBA is Open for Partnerships

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For additional information, comments, and/or contributions, contact:

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya

pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba

Adaptation Learning Mechanism

Julia Wolf

julia.wolf@undp.org

www.adaptationlearning.net

