



UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

**UNFCCC Meeting on Adaptation for Small Island Developing
States: Caribbean and Atlantic Ocean**

**Kingston, Jamaica
5 – 7 February 2007**

**David Smith & Yamil Bonduki
UNDP**

- I. UNDP Rationale
- II. UNDP Approach
- III. Adaptation portfolio and support

Why is UNDP involved in adaptation? - Rationale

UNDP is organized around the 3 pillars of:

- Democratic governance
- Poverty reduction and
- Sustainable energy and environment

Adaptation is a cross-cutting theme that affects these 3 pillars

UNDP is a natural partner to work with governments and local communities to reduce poverty through the MDG

- Millennium Development Goals

UNDP partners with a wide range of agencies:

- UNEP, WHO, WTO, DFID, BCPR, SEI, SPREP, WFP, Banks, IRI, GCOS, etc.

Approach: UNDP Principles

1. Safeguard achievement of the MDGs by developing adaptive capacity through an integrated package of services
2. Leverage UNDP-GEF programming by building on the outcomes of National Communications and National Adaptation Programmes of Action
3. Integrate climate risks into development policies, national investment decisions, and into CCA/UNDAF
4. Build on disaster risk reduction activities and extensive UNDP experience in this area
5. Build partnerships with select organizations to ensure the most appropriate expertise reaches countries

Approach: 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 , 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

Demonstration and Pilot Projects

Climate-resilient development

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

Ecosystem resilience

- Integrate adaptation into GEF
- Where climate change risks are evaluated to be significant for Biodiversity, Land Degradation, International Waters, etc.

Mainstreaming with UNDP Programming

Common Country Assessment (CCA)

- Key development challenges

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

- UNDAF outcomes
- Country programme outcomes
- Country programme outputs
- Key partners
- Baselines, targets, and sources of verification

Country Programme Document (CPD)

- Allocates TRAC funding (reducing in the Caribbean)
- Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), Annual Work Plan (AWP) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting, Others

Guidance for Integration

Content

- Is the country vulnerable to Climate Change?
- How does adaptation fit into National Priorities?
- Is adaptation integrated into UNDAF and CPD/CPAP?

Next cycle of the country programming

- Integrate into new policy cycles: initiate policy dialogue

“Regional” programming

- Has adaptation been integrated into Regional Cooperation Frameworks?

“Global” programming

- Is adaptation a priority under Global Cooperation Framework (GCF)?

UNDP-GEF's adaptation portfolio includes:

Enabling activities:

- Second National Communications to the UNFCCC (100)
 - 15 Caribbean countries are supported by UNDP for SNC
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (29) (mainly for LDCs)

Demonstration and pilot adaptation projects:

- Full and medium size GEF projects
- In 43 countries at different stages of development

Adaptation Learning Mechanism:

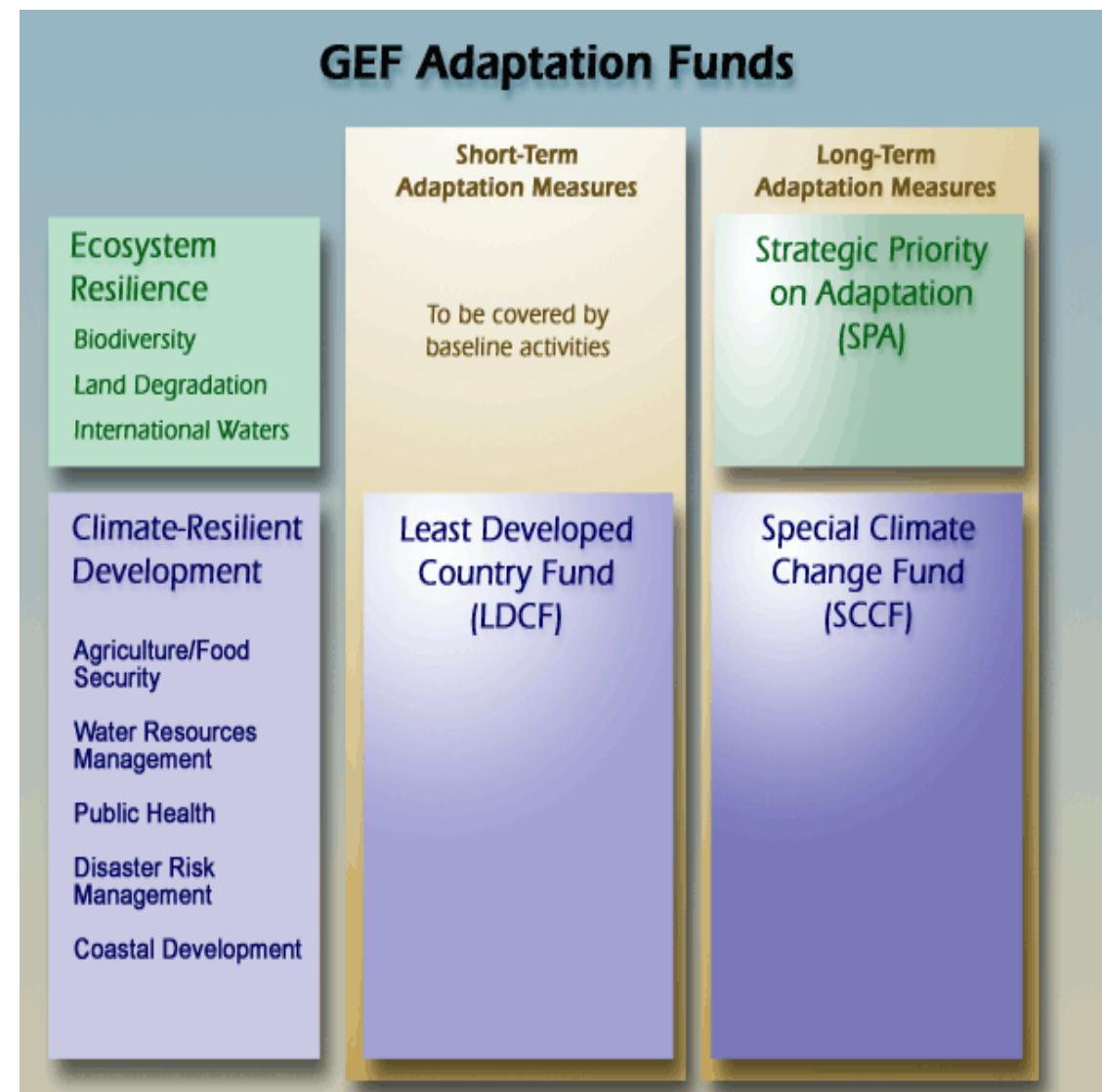
- Knowledge Management

SPA is ecosystem/focal area focused & ensures that climate change concerns are incorporated in the management of ecosystems through GEF projects.

LDCF is development-focused, & supports the poorest countries, that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

SCCF is development-focused, & supports adaptation in health, agriculture, water resources disaster-risk and coastal zone management.

GEF Adaptation Funds



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 Capacity Self-Assessments

- General recommendations for national needs in CC
- Opportunity for cross-sectoral analysis
- Starting point for project formulation

Support for Adaptation under SNC

Through the National Communications Support Programme

- One-on-one teleconference to discuss V&A implementation strategy within the framework of SNC
- Guidance document on development and application of climate scenarios for V&A assessments
- Knowledge network on V&A for technical backstopping, information exchange, sharing of good practices
- In-country technical support by experts
- Thematic training workshops on specific methods/tools for sectoral and/or integrated assessment

Approach: Strategic Priorities for Adaptation



Agriculture and Food Security

Food security and food production maintained or enhanced



Water Resources and Quality

Water availability and supply maintained



Public Health

Public health maintained or enhanced



Climate Change-Related Disaster Risk Management

Exposure and vulnerability to climate change-driven risks and hazards reduced



Coastal Development

Exposure and vulnerability of population, infrastructure & economic activity reduced



UNDP adaptation projects

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

- Integrate climate risks into development sectors
- One important aspect of RM for Adaptation Activities – Linkages to existing development priorities & activities
- Make good use of National Funds – Policy and practice reviews; loans for civil engineering etc.
- Knowledge Management – UNDP can help with Technical Assistance, Best Practices & Lessons Learned from around the world.

Useful Links

UNDP GEF Adaptation Site

<http://www.undp.org/gef/adaptation/index.htm>

Caribbean Risk Management Initiative

<http://www.onu.org.cu/crmi/index.html>