UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

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

Kingston, Jamaica
5 – 7 February 2007

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UNDP
I. UNDP Rationale

II. UNDP Approach

III. Adaptation portfolio and support
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDGs</th>
<th>CLIMATE RISKS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MDG 1:</strong> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Depleted livelihood assets, reduced economic growth, and <strong>undermined food security.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MDG 2:</strong> Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td><strong>Reduced ability of children to participate in full-time education</strong> by loss of infrastructure, loss of livelihoods (forcing children to work), and displaced families.</td>
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<td><strong>MDG 3:</strong> Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td><strong>Additional burdens on women's health</strong> and limited time to participate in decision-making and income-generating activities.</td>
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<td><strong>MDGs 4, 5 and 6:</strong> Reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; availability of potable water.</td>
<td><strong>Greater prevalence of vector- and water-borne diseases,</strong> heat-related mortality, declining food security, maternal health, and availability of potable water</td>
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<td><strong>MDG 7:</strong> Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td><strong>Negatively impacted natural resources</strong> and productive ecosystems</td>
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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.
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

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

• 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.
References

Useful Links

UNDP GEF Adaptation Site

Caribbean Risk Management Initiative