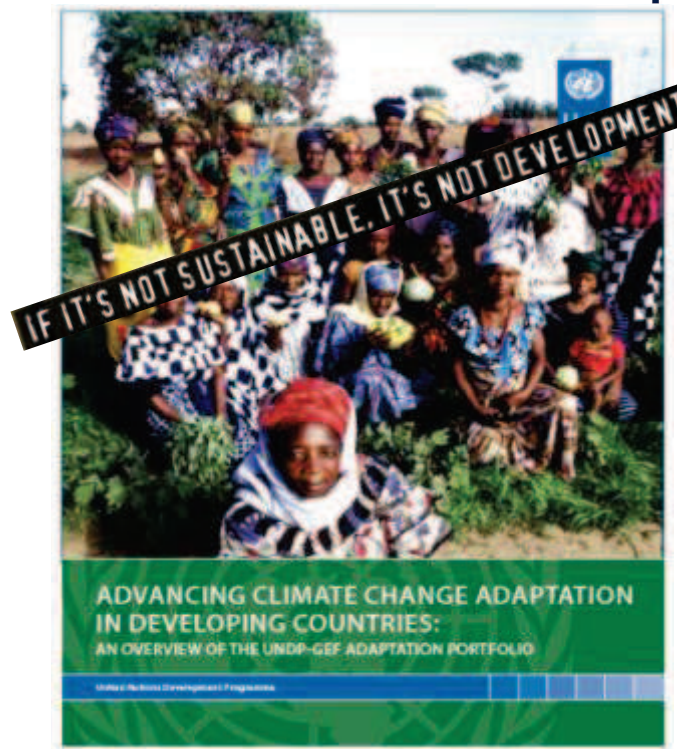




***Advancing Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries***  
**in the context of**  
**Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies**



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## Structure of Presentation

- ❑ UNDP's Approach on Supporting Countries with Climate Strategies for Development
- ❑ Current Adaptation Portfolio, core principles underlying country level initiatives, areas that countries need support
- ❑ Moving forward: From adaptation actions to long-term resilience

## UNDP'S Strategy in Environment and Energy:

*Fostering dual benefits from climate resilient and low emission development*

### GOAL

Supporting countries to make a transition to green, low emission and climate resilient development

### OBJECTIVES

Capacity development and market transformation for green low emission development

Capacity development for climate resilient economies, communities and ecosystems

Support countries to access and sequence multiple sources of funds



Australian Government  
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***Barrier removal to catalyze private sector investments, public and international finance towards climate resilient economies***

## Country demands for a range of services

### 1. Develop Technical Capacity

- Identify climate change risks and opportunities
- Prepare long-term risk management strategies

### 2. Internalize Climate Change Risks

- Integrate climate change risks into planning, budgeting, management
- Incorporate climate change risks into decision making process for key economic sectors

### 3. Policy and Institutional Support

- Revise and formulate national, sub-national and sectoral policies
- Establish institutional support mechanism

### 4. Implementing CC-Risk Management

- Replicating tested approaches and technologies and testing innovative solutions for climate change risk management

### 5. Knowledge Sharing

- Codify and disseminate knowledge and best practices

## UNDP support is underpinned by...

## long-standing assistance in partner countries

- **NAPA formulation**

- 31 out of 48 LDCs received UNDP assistance

- **NAPA implementation (38 projects totaling \$113million – as of Jan 2012)**

- Of which UNDP assists 25, totaling \$92 million

- **Access to Adaptation Fund/Special Climate Change Fund**

- 12 out of 17 funded AF projects are supported by UNDP

- **Assistance in Enabling Activities projects**

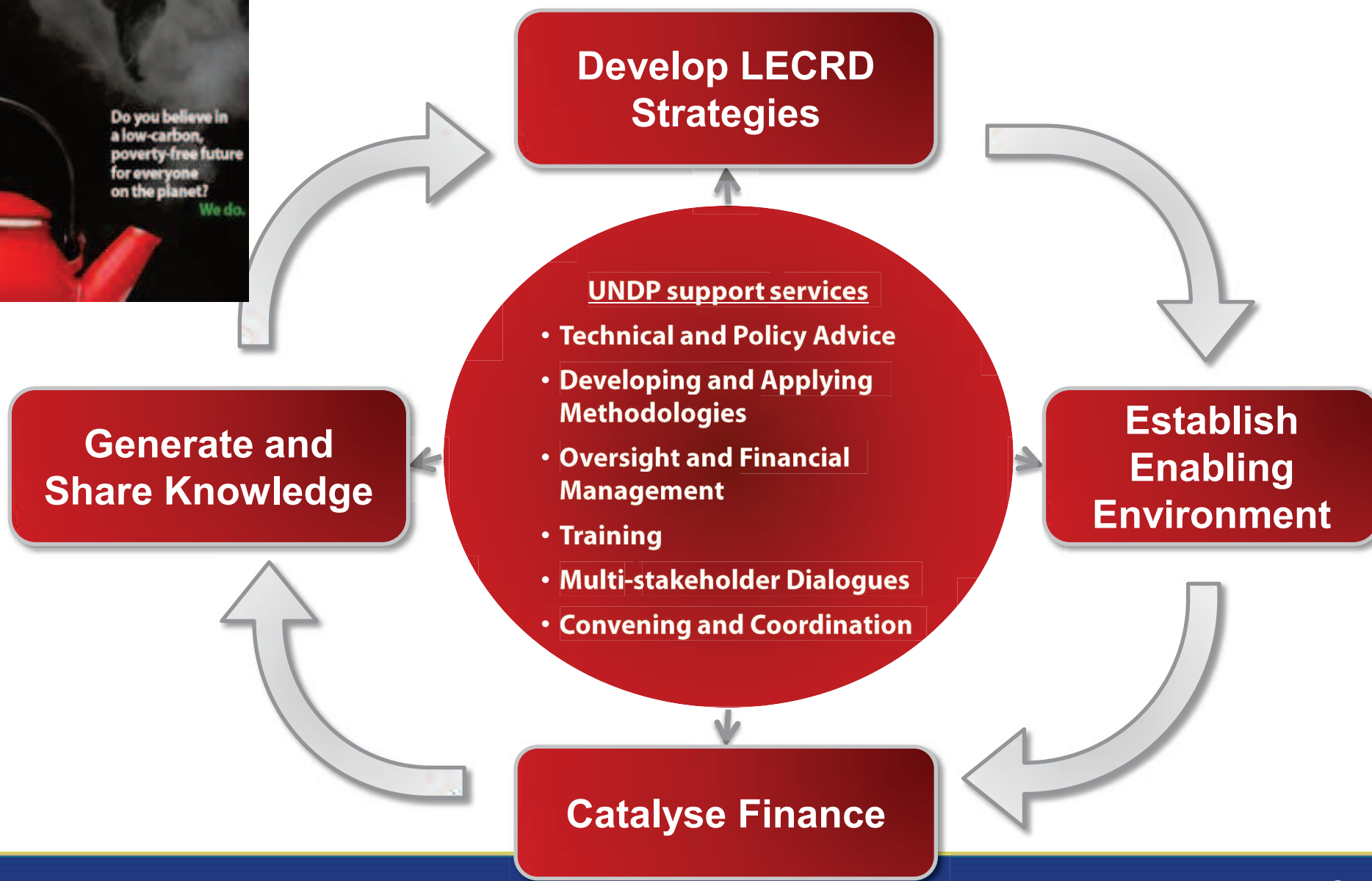
- **Support to National Communications**

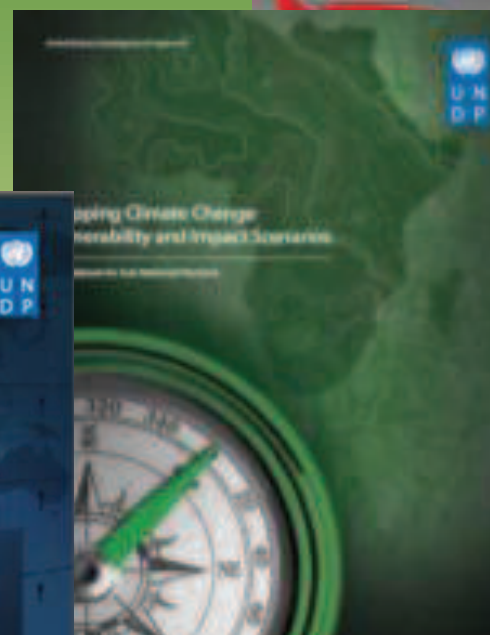
- A total of 153 out of 166 eligible non-Annex I parties received GEF funding, of which 76% was assisted by UNDP
- INC: 29 LDCs out of 45 was supported by UNDP
- SNC: 9 LDCs out of 12 was supported by UNDP



## Observed barriers to Climate-Resilient Strategies

- Isolated/fragmented sectoral approaches, including limited awareness of uncertainty of CC on ecosystem, social, economic dimensions
- Lack of technical capacity within Ministries to identify and integrate climate risks into national, regional, sectoral planning and budgeting
- Lack of knowledge on climate resilient technologies, livelihood options, etc
- Legislative, regulatory barriers
- Weak participation of local communities, women
- Low awareness among communities about emerging climate-risks





## **Current Portfolio, Core Principles, Areas Requiring Further Support**

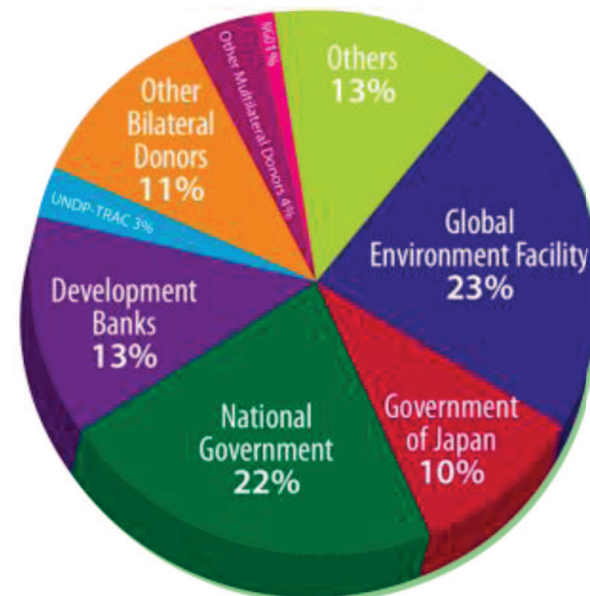
**UNDP has supported developing countries to sequence, combine and leverage more than US\$900 million for climate change resilient development. This includes grants of over US\$400m and co-financing of over \$500m**



**Least Developed Countries Fund  
Special Climate Change Fund**



**Australian Government  
AusAID**






Climate  
Adaptation  
Practices

## Regional Summary - Distribution

(19 adaptation projects under implementation - as of February 2012)

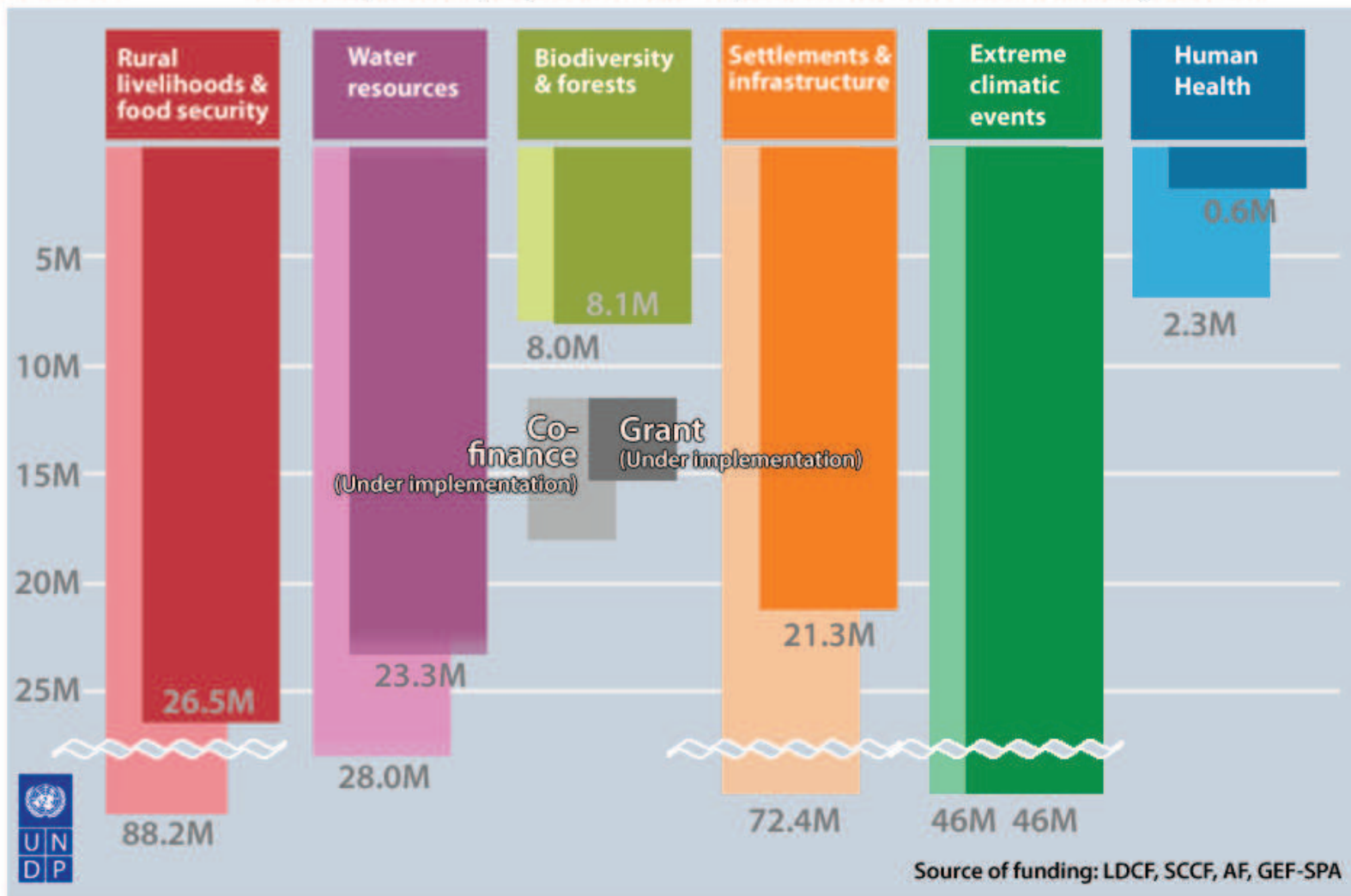
	Rural livelihoods & food security	Water resources	Biodiversity & forests	Settlements & infrastructure	Extreme climatic events	Human Health
National policy level	Samoa 1 Lao PDR 1	Fiji2 <sup>+</sup>	Samoa2	Vanuatu <sup>+</sup> Micronesia <sup>+</sup> Maldives2	Maldives1	China* Fiji1* Bhutan2*
Sub-national policy level		Nauru <sup>+</sup> Tonga <sup>+</sup>		[Lao PDR2] [Viet Nam]	Bhutan1 Pakistan [PNG2] [Fiji] [Nepal]	
Local community level	Palau <sup>+</sup> Solomon Is.1 <sup>+</sup> Solomon Is.2 [Indonesia] [Tuvalu3]	Cambodia Niue1 <sup>+</sup> PNG <sup>+</sup> Marshall Is. <sup>+</sup> Tuvalu2 <sup>+</sup> Maldives3	Mongolia	Samoa3 <sup>+</sup> Samoa4 <sup>^</sup> Cook Is. <sup>+</sup> [Timor-Leste]	Bangladesh Thailand Tuvalu1 Cook Is.2 Samoa5	

 \* Part of global project; + Part of regional project; ^ Part of the Community-Based Adaptation Programme; [Projects in the pipeline]

Climate  
Adaptation  
Practices

## Regional Financial Summary: Asia-Pacific

(19 adaptation projects under implementation - as of February 2012)



## Key Principles for Managing Climate Change Risks

- **Building Institutional and Individual Capacities – Thailand (SCCF)**
- **Integrating gender perspectives – Cambodia (LDCF)**
- **Fostering Cross-Sectoral Collaboration – Lao PDR (2<sup>nd</sup> LDCF)**
- **Engaging Multiple Stakeholders and Partnering for Success – Bhutan (LDCF), Nepal (LDCF), Pakistan (AF)**
- **Promoting Regional and South-South Cooperation – PACC (SCCF)**
- **Demonstrating Adaptation for Scale – Tuvalu (2<sup>nd</sup> LDCF)**



The UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism is a global knowledge platform on climate change adaptation.

### Vision ➡

To provide good practice and operational guidance for adaptation

### Mission ➡

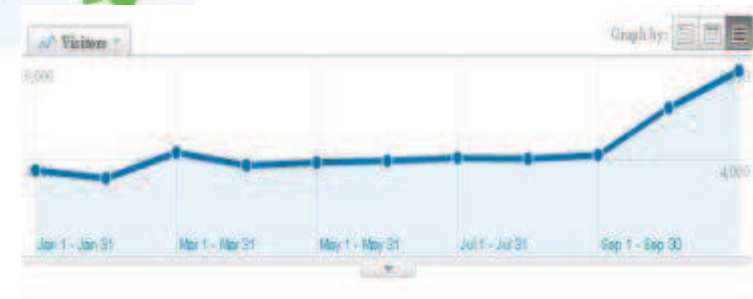
To share knowledge and build partnerships to realise the catalytic power of knowledge, communication



[undp.adaptationlearning.net](http://undp.adaptationlearning.net)



discussion forum where NWP stakeholders can share and learning about adaptation, in an interactive fashion



## Seeking synergies with ongoing UNDP initiatives

- “Boots on the Ground” Programme
- Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)
  - Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Samoa



## **Moving forward: From adaptation actions to longer-term resilience**

## Moving forward: From adaptation actions to longer-term resilience

- The need for fostering medium- to long-term climate resilience ←  
Decisions on NAPs during the Durban COP-17
  - Shift in emphases from stand-alone adaptation actions to more integrated resilience building
  - “Mainstreaming” of climate risks into national/regional development planning and budgeting
- However, actions on “immediate and urgent adaptation needs” and “medium- to long-term adaptation” are NOT mutually exclusive
  - In the foreseeable future, NAPA follow-up support and support on NAPs need to co-exist