

FAST FACTS

United Nations
Development Programme



Climate Change Adaptation and Development

Climate change poses great challenges to society, particularly in developing countries. The impacts of climate change could reverse decades of human development gains and threaten achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While many developing countries remain the most vulnerable to these future threats, they have limited capacity to adapt to impending climate impacts.

UNDP promotes equitable and pro-poor adaptation that encourages sustainable economic development and resilient livelihoods in the face of climate change. Through building communities' capacity to adapt, UNDP supports countries to create robust and responsive state institutions, capable public and private sector management, and skilled human resources able to innovate, adapt and deliver results related to the changing conditions. This is done by working with UN Country Teams, governments and other partners to provide a number of services to support regional, national and sub-national stakeholders in addressing climate change risks.

UNDP's adaptation programme currently supports 75 countries in the development of national, sub-national and community-level capacities to adapt to climate change. In total, UNDP is leveraging more than US\$800 million for climate-resilient development in developing countries. This includes grants of over US\$300 million and co-financing of over US\$500 million. UNDP's work in adaptation includes:

Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)

CBA supports projects in local natural resource management to address climate risk and validate adaptation measures in vulnerable regions and communities. CBA is financed from multiple sources including GEF, AusAID, New Zealand and the Government of Japan. It is also supported by the UN Volunteers and in-kind contributions by communities.

www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba

Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP)

UNDP methodologies and resources to support countries in adaptation initiatives:

Adaptation Policy Framework (APF):

A comprehensive guidebook for countries to help design and implement adaptation strategies, policies, and measures which ensure the goals of human development are met in the face of climate change.

www.undp.org/climatechange/adapt/apf.html

Toolkit for Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives:

An additional resource to provide guidance on key steps, checklists and training materials to support climate change adaptation projects.

<http://www.undp.org/climatestrategies/docs/lecrds/toolkit.pdf>

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):

An approach to adaptation used to integrate considerations related to climate change into national development, sectoral management planning or policymaking processes.

www.seataskteam.net/

Country Adaptation Profiles:

A series of national studies of climate observations with multi-model projections reflecting trends – old and new.

<http://country-profiles.geog.ox.ac.uk/>

The Government of Japan provided US\$92.1 million to UNDP to implement the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), UNDP's flagship programme for adaptation. AAP is a comprehensive, country-supportive adaptation initiative which aims to lay the foundation for long-term investment to increase resilience to climate change and protect valuable development progress across the African continent.

www.undp-adaptation.org/africaprogramme

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

Under the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Work Programme of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, LDCs are required to develop NAPAs to

identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs. NAPAs are then implemented through the support of the LDC Fund (LDCF) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). UNDP is the largest implementing agency of the LDCF, delivering US\$88 million to support the design and implementation of priority NAPA interventions in 24 LDCs.

http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/ldcf_napa_projects/items/5632.php

Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)

The ALM is a UN inter-agency global knowledge platform on climate change adaptation. UNDP is facilitating the ALM in partnership with the UNFCCC, UNEP, the World Bank and specialized UN agencies including FAO. The ALM is funded by the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), with co-financing from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF). The ALM captures existing knowledge on adaptation and supports evolving efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into development planning. The platform provides access to adaptation resources, and supports interactive learning and knowledge exchange through a network of global adaptation practitioners. ALM practically illustrates the strength and potential of the UN *Delivering as One* system to enhance countries' capacity to adapt to long-term challenges posed by a changing climate. www.adaptationlearning.net.

Spain-funded MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F)

From 2007 - 2011 the MDG-F provided US\$89 million for a One UN process to support environment and climate change work which contributes towards achieving the MDGs. UNDP directly supports adaptation measures in 13 countries as part of collaborative UN activities.

<http://www.mdgfund.org/content/environmentandclimatechange>

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is the first step towards climate resilience. Experts predict that **Bangladesh** could lose up to 18 percent of its land area as a result of rising sea levels, resulting in 30 million more environmental refugees by 2050. UNDP worked with the Government to develop national disaster management legislation as well as risk assessment and reduction plans, establish an emergency preparedness network and train over 25,000 people in disaster management. In **Madagascar**, where a single cyclone in

2008 caused an estimated US\$333 million in damage, UNDP helped the Government to design risk management plans in nine regions and establish both information and early warning systems.

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)

The GEF contributes over US\$50 million to UNDP projects in 34 countries through the SCCF, including a regional project covering 13 countries in the Pacific and a global project on climate change and health, implemented with the World Health Organization (WHO). Also part of the GEF, the SPA provides more than US\$16 million toward UNDP's project implementation in 12 countries.

<http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/strategic-priority-on-adaptation>

Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CC-DARE)

Funded by the Government of Denmark and delivered in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), this programme provides US\$9 million to support climate risk management initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa. The CC-DARE initiative provides technical support to countries to create opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation into national development planning and decision-making frameworks.

Adaptation Knowledge Management and Methodology Support

UNDP promotes learning and knowledge sharing within and between countries in order to strengthen capacity to make decisions under the inherent uncertainties of climate change. This knowledge draws from the broad range of UNDP activities on adaptation and the activities of its numerous partners. UNDP has also played a major role in providing guidance and methodologies to support practitioners and decision makers.

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