



UNDP Climate Change Adaptation

20 September, 2006

Safeguarding MDGs

“Changing existing policies and practices and adopting new policies and practices so as to secure MDGs in the face of climate change and its associated impacts” (UNDP 2006)

“**Adjustment in natural or human systems** in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effect, which **moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.**” (IPCC 2001)

“**Practical steps to protect countries and communities** from the likely disruption and damage that will result from effects of climate change.” (UNFCCC website, 2006)

Climate Risks and MDGs

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

Emerging Priorities for Adaptation

SP1. Agriculture and Food Security

Food security and food production maintained or enhanced



SP2. Water Resources and Quality

Water availability and supply maintained



SP3. Public Health

Public health maintained or enhanced



SP4. Climate Change-Related Disaster Risk Management

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



SP5. Coastal Development

Exposure and vulnerability of population, infrastructure & economic activity reduced



UNDP Principles

1. Safeguard **achievement of MDGs** by developing adaptive capacity through an integrated package of services
2. Integrate **climate risks into development policies**, national investment decisions, and into CCA/UNDAF
3. Build on **existing UNDP programmes**, such as UNDP/GEF-supported Climate Change National Communications and National Adaptation Programmes of Action
4. Build on **disaster risk-management activities** and extensive UNDP experience in this area
5. Build **partnerships with organisations** to ensure appropriate expertise reaches countries in line with UNDP's poverty role in the UN System

UNDP Three-Pronged Approach

- Raise awareness and incorporate climate risks into UN, development planning, programmes and projects through CCA/UNDAF
- Mainstream climate risks into national development strategies and investment decisions through National Communications and other Climate Change strategic plans
- Pilot adaptation in line with priorities emerging from national adaptation frameworks

Mainstreaming in UNDP

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)

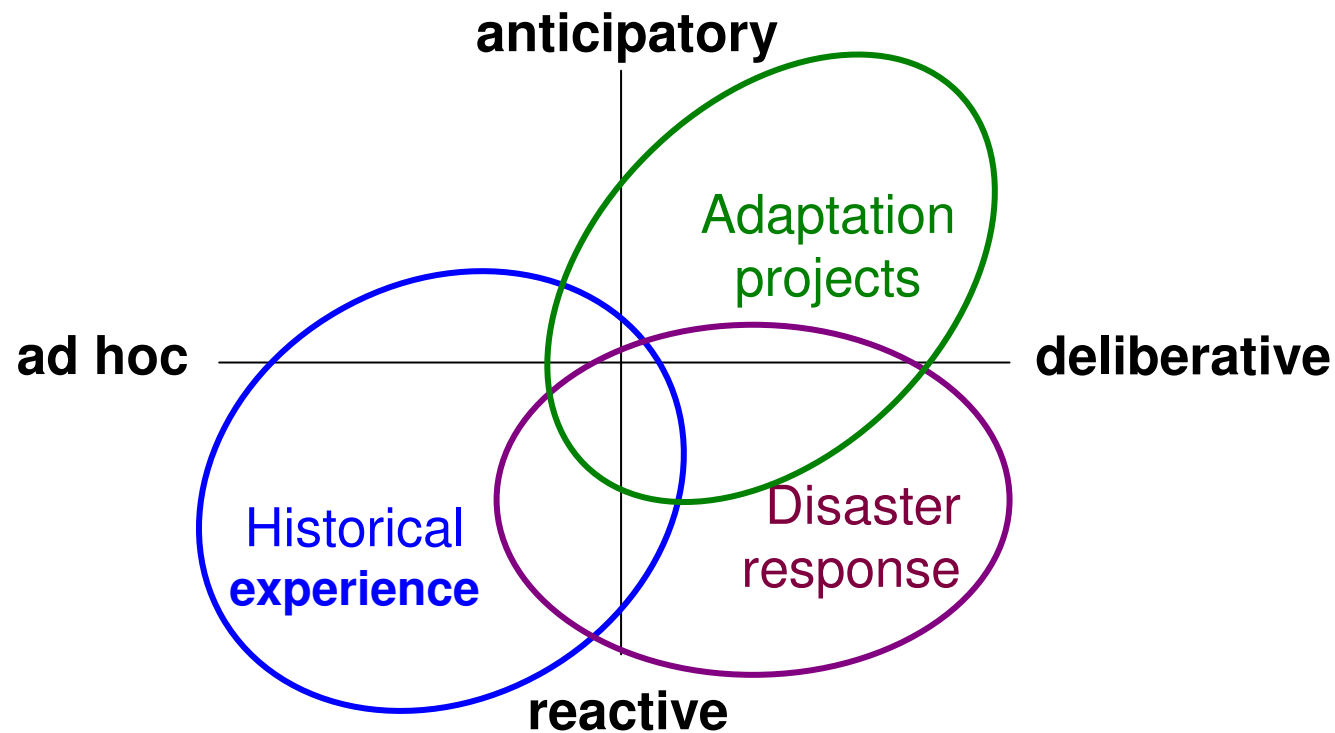
- Allocates TRAC funding
- Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), Annual Work Plan (AWP)
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

Mainstreaming in UNDP

- **Strategic Environmental Assessment** is an approach to decision-making for integrating environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes:
 - Can be used for integrating climate risks into national planning and UN/UNDP programming
 - Helps move from ad-hoc and reactive to anticipatory and deliberative approach
- Convergence of **SEA and APF** for implementing adaptation **policies and measures** within sectoral policies and programmes

Planning for Future Adaptation

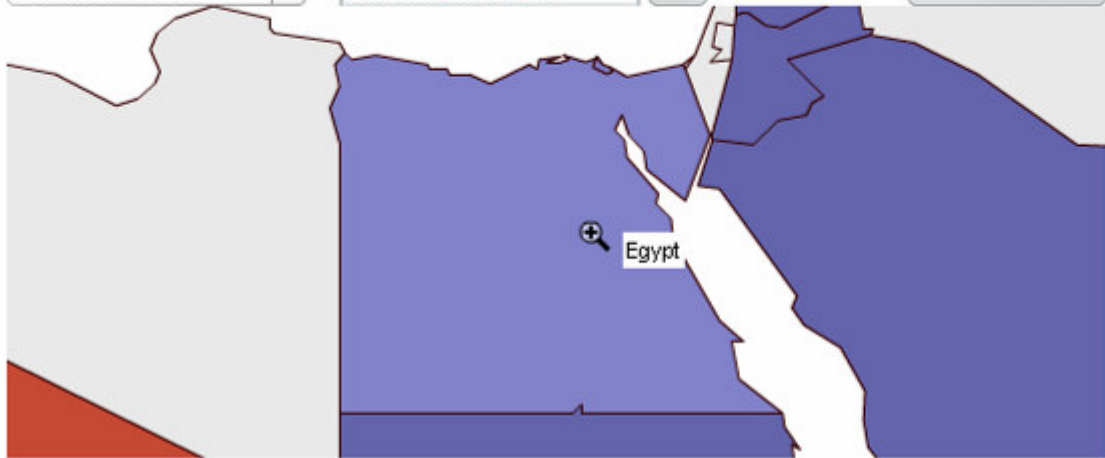
Interventions should shift away from reactive and *ad hoc* toward **anticipatory & deliberative**



Concept Development & Screening Website

Pipelining / Screening

Select a Country ▾



Country: Egypt

National Communication - NC

Key Vulnerabilities

- Coastal Zones and Marine Ecosystems
- Water Resources
- Public Health
- Industry

Potential Adaptation Measures

Agriculture and Food Security

Supporting Scientific Data

Historic Climate-related Disaster Risk	
Flood	● Low
Cyclones	● Low
Drought	● Low

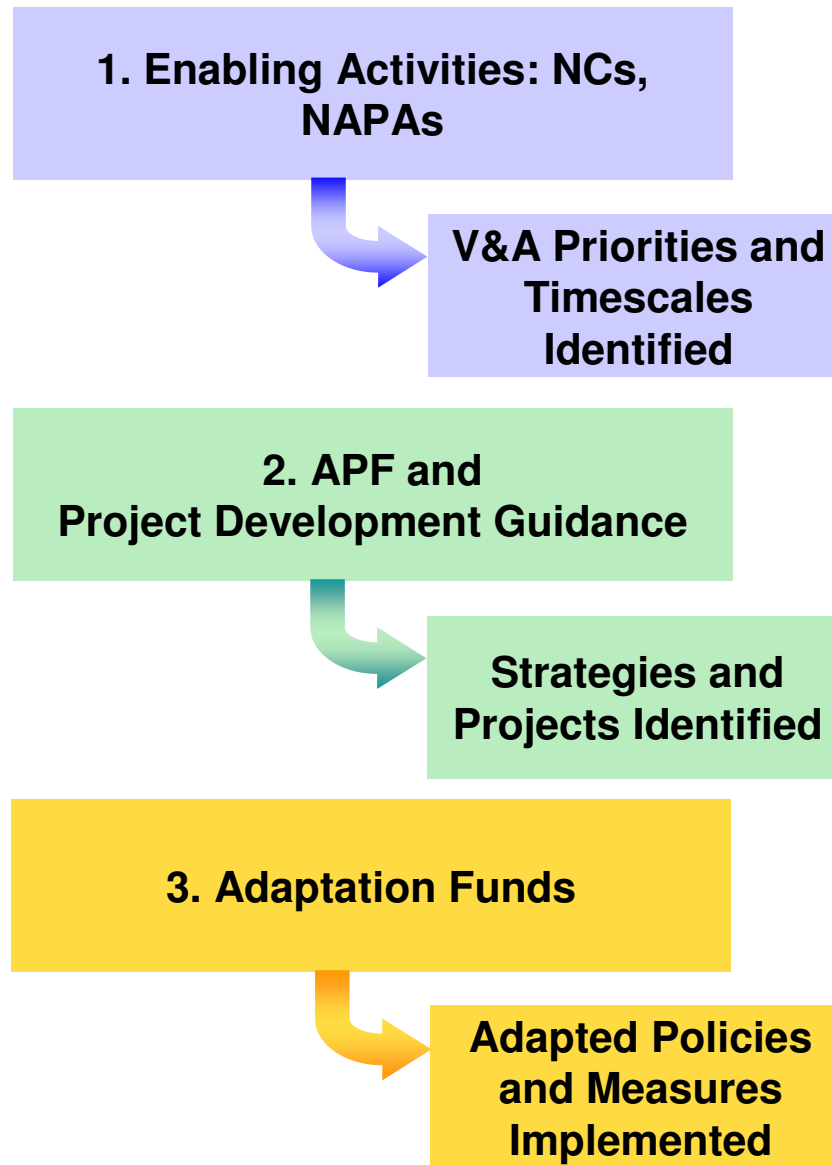
Projected Climate Change

Temperature

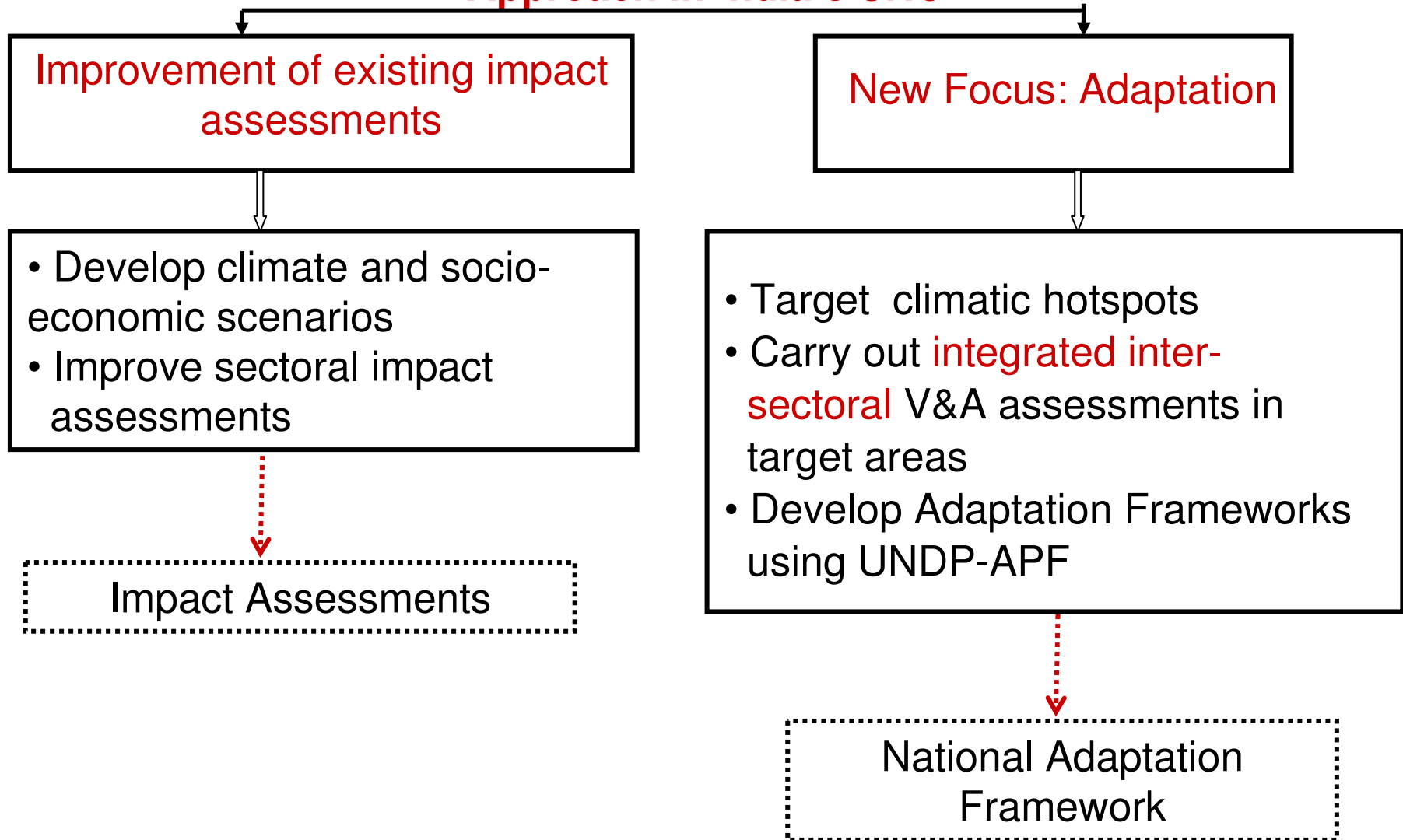
UNDP-GEF Adaptation

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Leveraging SNCs, NAPAs, and the APF



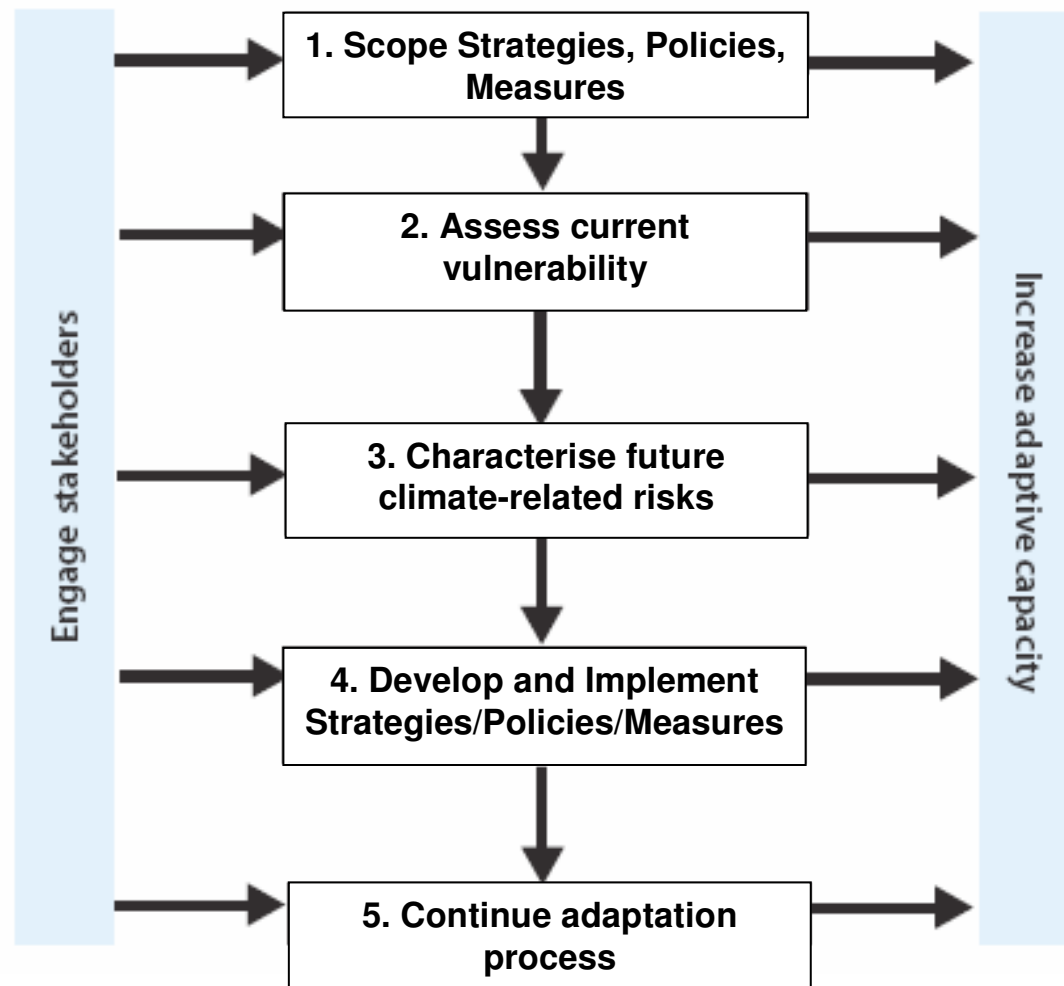
Approach in India's SNC



2. APF and Project Development Guidance

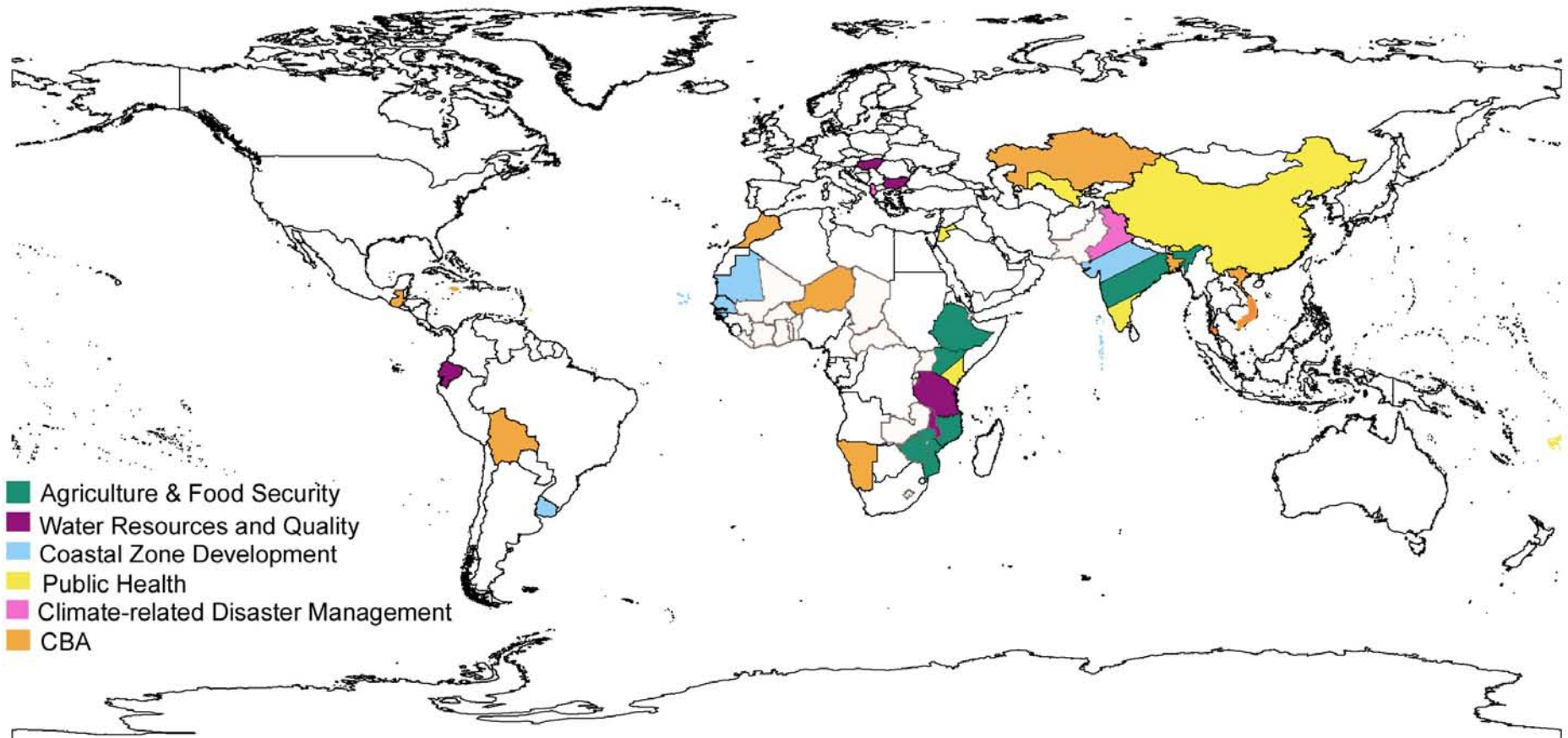
Adaptation Policy Frameworks (APF)

- 5 steps in adaptation process
- Technical papers
- Step-by-step project design guidance



UNDP-GEF Adaptation Portfolio

Full- and medium-size projects underway in 43 countries





UNDP's Mission

Doing Development Differently!

Integrating climate change risks into national sustainable development