



UNDP Support on Climate Change: The Road to COP21 Paris

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Outline



- UNDP and Climate Change
- Road to Paris: Scaling-Up CCA Finance
- Road to Paris: INDCs and Climate Adaptation
- National Adaptation Plans
- Actions in the Arab Region

UNDP and Climate Change

UNDP Strategic Plan

UNDP's vision is that communities and nations are able to protect their own lives and livelihoods from the impact of climate change and disasters, and that the drivers of climate change are mitigated through more sustainable use of energy. Climate change, sustainable energy and risk reduction are not stand-alone endeavors, but pursued as a core element of UNDP's overarching development vision.

VISION



Combatting
Poverty and
Inequity

3 AREAS OF WORK



**A) TRANSFORM ECONOMIES TO
BECOME INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE**



**B) ENABLE DEMOCRACY TO DELIVER
DEVELOPMENT DIVIDENDS**



**C) MANAGE RISKS TO BECOME
RESILIENT**

Managing Risks for Resilience

Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery

- Reducing risks from droughts, floods
- Post-disaster assessments, and early recovery
- Understanding and communicating risk

Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

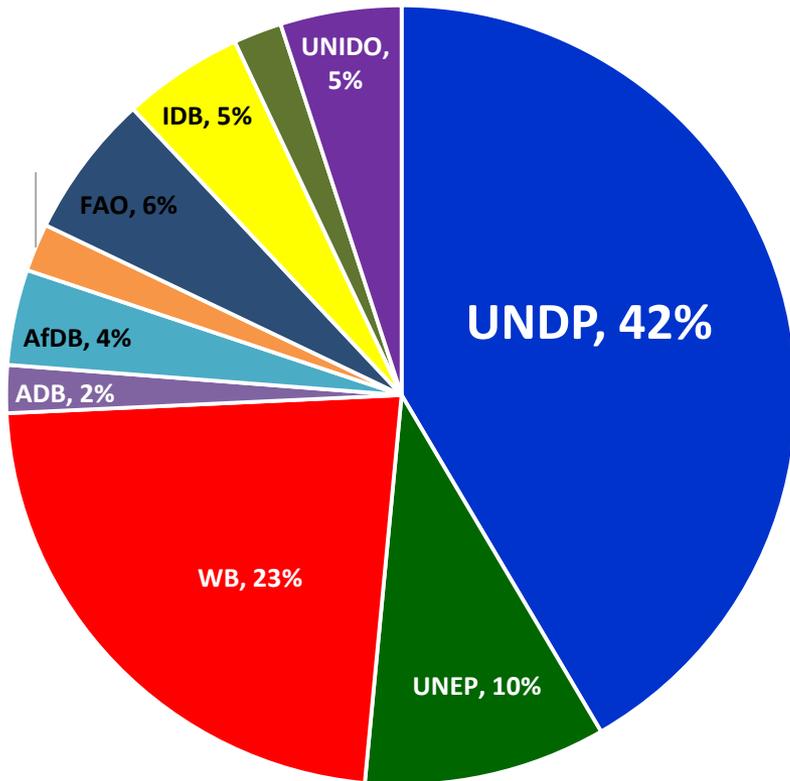
- Adapting to climate risks to development, food/water security
- Low-emission climate-resilient development

Sustainable Energy

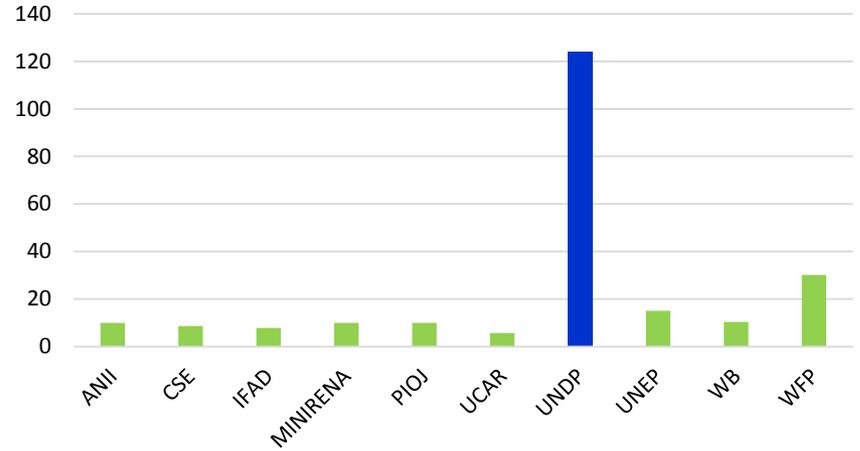
- Expanding renewable energy
- Increasing energy efficiency
- Expanding energy access for the poor

Over \$2 billion of programming in 160+ countries

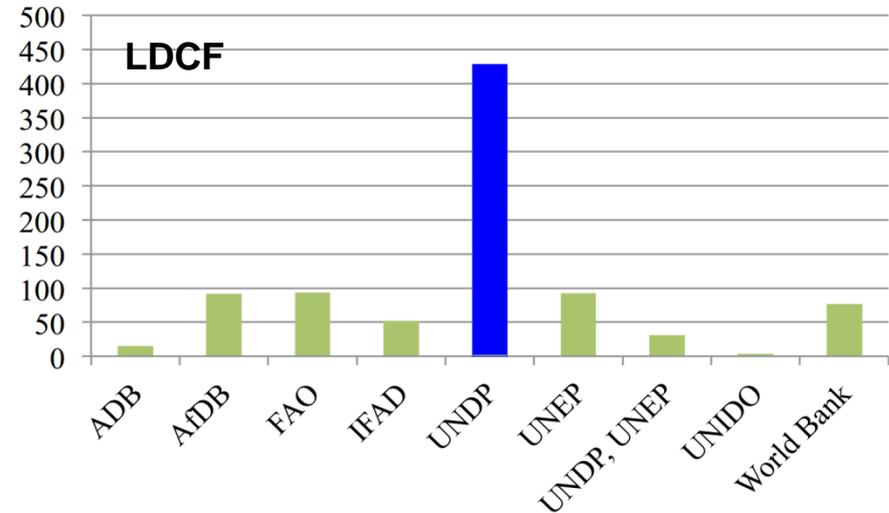
UNDP/GEF Support in GEF-V Cycle



Adaptation Fund



LDCF



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Climate Adaptation Policy and Intended Nationally Intended Contributions (INDCs)

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)

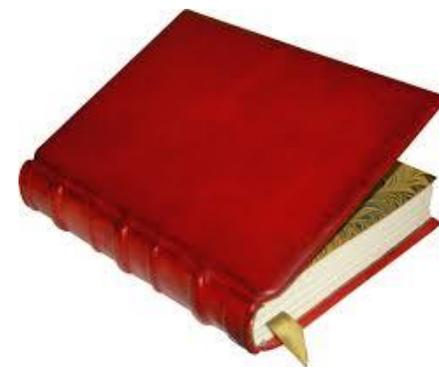
- INDCs can include **mitigation action + adaptation + support** (Lima COP decision leaves door open for including adaptation)
- **More analysis needed** on feasibility of proposed adaptation contributions, including development **co-benefits**
- Challenge is how to **strike a balance** between sound information, linkages with political processes, and realistic goals

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)

- Make use of scenarios to determine suite of options for INDCs (**understanding climate risk trends**)
- Prioritize policies and actions with highest implementation and impact potential (**avoid dispersion**)
- Determine what could be domestically funded vs. what could be undertaken with additional support (**understanding resources needed**)

UNDP-WRI Guidance Book on INDCs

- INDC Guidance Book developed by UNDP and WRI has gone through **extensive comment period** - reviewed by dozens of countries and NGOs
- Final version to be **published by end of May**



Adaptation

- A new chapter on options for considering **adaptation** in the preparation of INDCs (in response to the Lima decision) has just gone through public review
- This chapter has been incorporated into the full guidance document

Building on Existing Work to Prepare INDCs

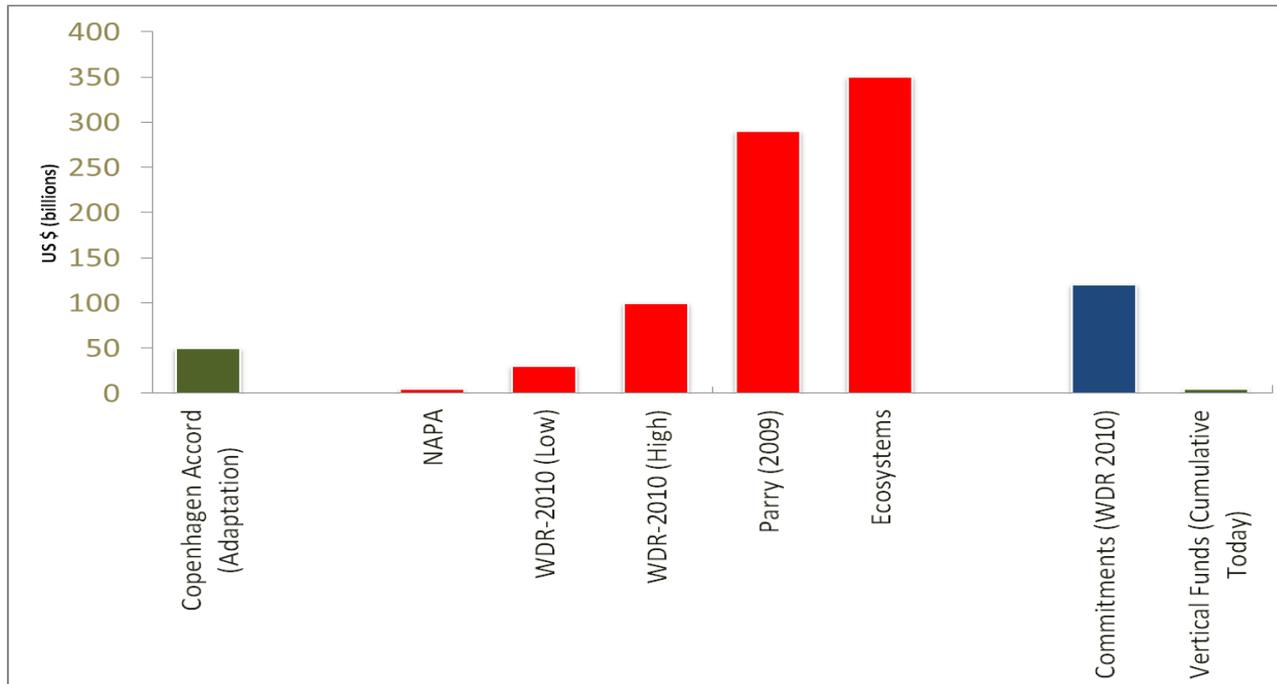
- INDCs should build on **past mitigation and adaptation efforts**
 - NAMAs, other mitigation measures, regulations, NAPAs, etc.
 - Assess climate change initiatives that have already been adopted or planned and scale up
- Countries should **utilize existing information and analysis**
 - Map out available information, start with what you have
 - Collecting new data or carrying out new analyses may not be necessary

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Scaling-Up Climate Adaptation Finance



Copenhagen Accord- \$100b/year *additional finance* by 2020
(50% of this meant for adaptation)



Present Level of Assistance

- Approx. USD \$140-175b & \$70-100 b/year for 2010-2050 (mainly for mitigation)
- Vertical Funds (for adaptation; LDCF/SCCF/AF): less than \$1.0b to-date cumulatively



- *Public finance alone is not currently sufficient; Public finance alone is not going to be sufficient*
- *Most of the investment in adaptation expected by businesses and households (end-users)*
- Ensuring that money is well spent, and hence maximizing its impact and The main drivers of private sector investment will be:
 - Preserving existing infrastructure, businesses and livelihoods
 - Developing new businesses
 - (No-regret investments (adaptation is an ancillary benefit))

Ensuring that money is well spent, and hence maximizing its impact and effectiveness will be critical to maintaining support and realizing the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.



Adaptation Finance is unlikely to be at the scale required without an effort to remove a few key barriers

- Need to ***create conditions that attract finance*** without compromising development goals and sharing cost burden on end-users.
- ***Multiple stakeholders*** (investors, end-users, policy makers, supply chains, etc)
- Broad ***spectrum of policies, incentives and support mechanisms*** to
 - (a) reduce risks (i.e. lower cost of capital)
 - (b) increase rewards (i.e. premium prices, credits, etc)



Climate Finance Readiness

*The capacities of countries to **plan for, attract, access, deliver, and monitor and report** on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities.*



Financial Planning

- Assess needs and priorities, and identify barriers to investment
- Identify policy mix and sources of financing

Accessing Finance

- Multiple access channels
- Blend and combine finance
- Formulate project, programme, sector-wide approaches to access finance

Delivering Finance

- Implement and execute project, programme, sector-wide approaches
- Build local supply of expertise and skills
- Coordinate implementation

Monitor, Report & Verify

- Monitor, report, and verify flows of results and funding
- Performance-based payments

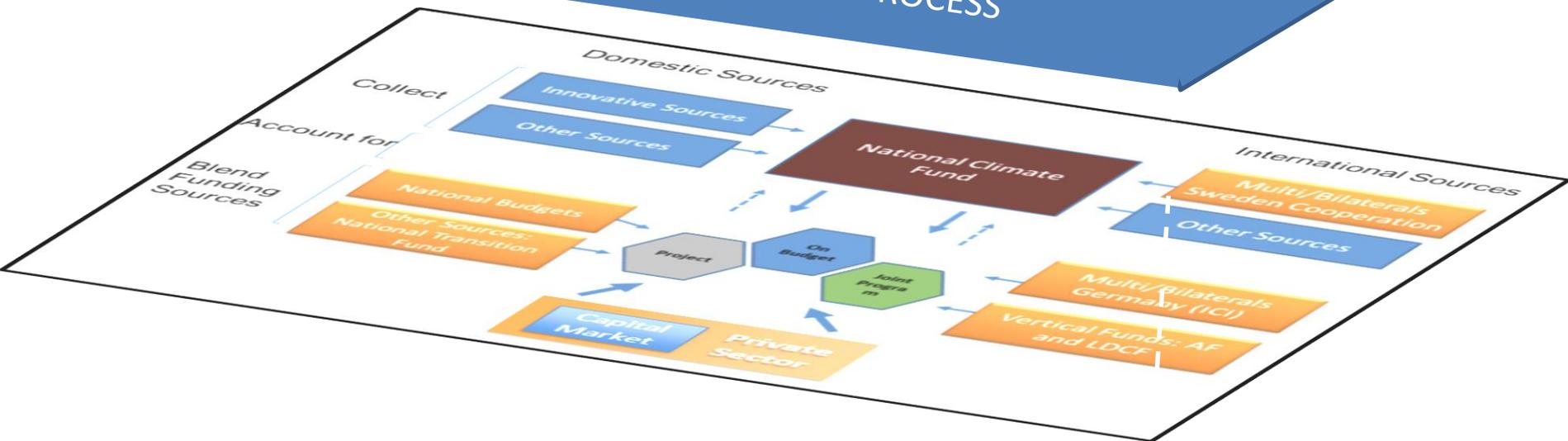
National Adaptation Plans



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

NAP Process

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS





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Resilient nations.

Objectives of NAP: resilience building

- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.



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Resilient nations.

Components of NAP

1. Identification of medium and long-term adaptation needs and activities
2. Integration of medium and long-term adaptation needs and activities into development planning
3. The actual implementation of identified adaptation activities
4. Reporting, Monitoring and Review



Prepared for
Executive Board

Country-driven processes subject to **political changes/ sensitivities**

Priority setting is **lengthy & complex** due to competing agendas among sectoral ministries

Technical capacities for iterative climate considerations in planning and budget required (to assess finance needs, first need to understand costs/benefits of adaptation over different time scales)

- **Elements are not one-size-fits-all** - Different configurations of these four components can exist within institutions, between institutions, or across national or sectoral systems.
- **Not starting from scratch** – Many countries have parts of these systems in place. The challenge is identifying them and organizing them to produce an effective system at the national level.
- **Readiness is an ongoing process** – tools and guidebooks are available to support countries as the climate finance landscape evolves

Actions in the Arab Region



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Regional context for CCA Policy

- Climate change is already happening
- Exposed human and fragile ecosystems: poverty, arid and semi-arid environment
- Climate change and human risk augmentation
- Lack of adaptive capacity: policies, plan and institutions
- High vulnerability and a need to build resilience

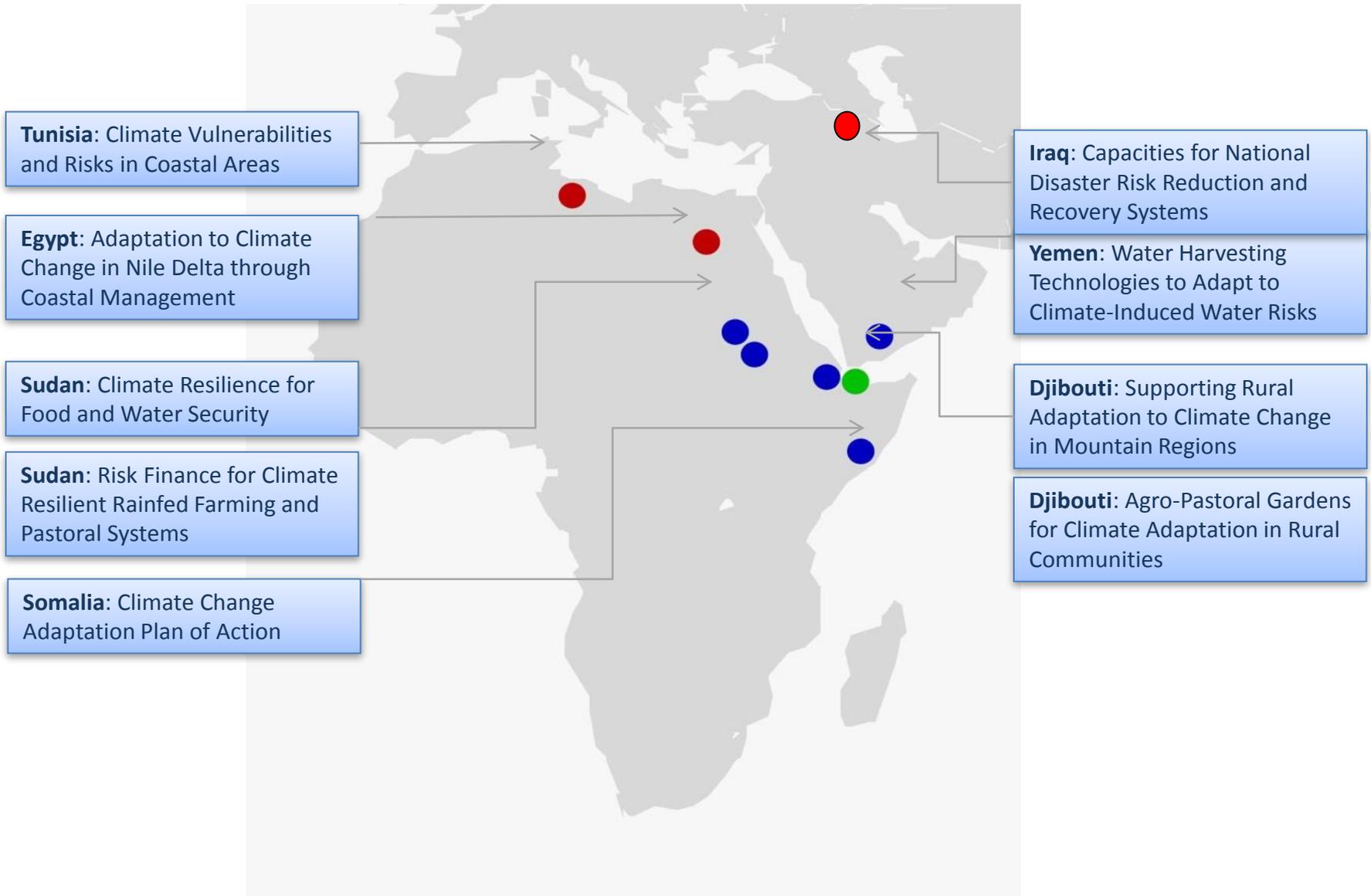


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Arab region vulnerability

- Climate change: threats to well-being
 - Rising temperature
 - Rainfall fluctuation
 - Drought
- Human vulnerability: impacts on well-being
 - Water and food security risks
 - Desertification and land access conflict risks
 - Economic security risks
 - Social security and violent conflict risks

UNDP Existing Climate Adaptation in Arab States (\$100 million project portfolio)



Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Grant request from SCCF: USD 4,000,000
Additional resources mobilized: USD12,000,000
Total project cost: USD16,000,000
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Coastal Research Institute, The Egyptian Shore Protection Authority
Thematic Area: CCA-Coastal Zone Management
Project Beneficiaries: 40,000 (direct beneficiaries)



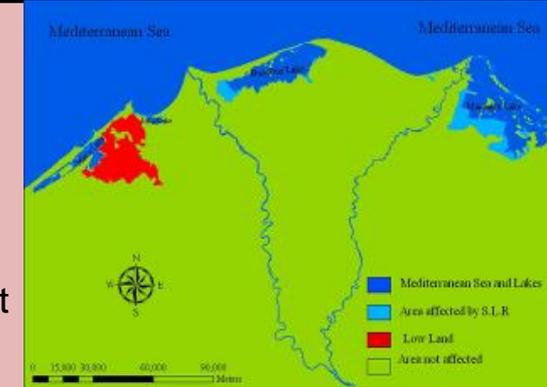
ISSUE: Due to the concentration of much of Egypt's infrastructure and development along the low coastal lands and the reliance on the Nile delta for prime agricultural land, coastal inundation or saline intrusion caused by climate change induced sea-level rise will have a direct and critical impact on Egypt's entire economy.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Strengthen regulatory framework and institutional capacity to improve resilience of coastal settlements and development infrastructure; Strengthen policy and institutional framework for integrated coastal zone management; Strategies, measures that facilitate adaptation to climate impacts, SLR in particular

EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Regulatory and institutional framework established for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) that accounts for risks of SLR; An innovative approach of "Living with the Sea," a climate smart combination of hard protection and soft measures to coastal adaptation has been introduced, including (1) Managed tidal wetland restoration scheme, (2) Foreshore recharge using maintenance dredged material from ports (3) Sand dune restoration and management scheme

Addressing Climate Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia

Grant Requested from SCCF: USD 5,250,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 54,545,000
Total Project Cost: USD 59,795,000
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment, Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)
Thematic Area: Climate Change and Coastal Management
Project Beneficiaries:



ISSUE: Climate change driven SLR poses serious threats to the Tunisian coastal area that contains approximately 70% of the country's total population, represents 79% of economic activities and 90% of the total housing capacity for tourists

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to increasing climate change risks in coastal areas is improved; Regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing coastal land use and EIA strengthened to include climate risks management requirements; Implementation and dissemination of innovative risk reduction measures; Innovative and sustainable economic instruments established to accelerate country-wide adoption and up scaling of proven coastal adaptation measures.

EXPECTED IMPACTS: In at least 4 vulnerable coastal regions and municipalities (Northern coast of Tunisia and Djerba), spatial plans (SDA, PAU), zoning regulations and disaster management strategies revised; Controlled extraction and improved management for coastal fresh aquifer implemented in Djerba to prevent saltwater intrusion; Property insurance and fiscal mechanisms designed and introduced amongst 1,000 exposed businesses, households;

Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture/Water Sectors to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan

Grant Requested from LDCF:	USD 3,000,000
Additional Resources mobilized:	USD 3,000,000
Total Project Cost:	USD 6,000,000
Implementing Partner:	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)
Thematic Area:	Climate Change
Project Beneficiaries:	21,139 (direct beneficiaries)



ISSUE: Climate change has significant adverse impacts on the agriculture and water sectors in Sudan.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: The project will target five critical agro-ecological zones in Sudan and modify current coping strategies that are being undermined by increasing climate variability and reoccurring climatic hazards. Project will introduce, concrete innovative adaptation measures, such as water capture, borehole irrigation, in-situ re-introduction of more stress resistant breeds and crop varieties, sand stabilization and other land management and agronomic techniques.

EXPECTED IMPACTS: Resilience of food production systems and food insecure communities in the face of climate change; Institutional and individual capacities to implement climate risk management responses in the agriculture sector strengthened; A better understanding of lessons learned and emerging best practices captured and up-scaled at the national level; By demonstrating viable and cost-effective adaptation options the project will also assist the government of Sudan to improve its food security policies and address critical social vulnerabilities that often underpin resource-based conflicts, aggravating human security conditions.

Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rainfed Farming and Pastoral Systems

Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 5,700,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 12,200,000
Total Project Cost: USD 17,900,000
Implementing Partner: Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources
Thematic Area: Climate Change
Project Beneficiaries:



ISSUE: Sudan is one of the driest but also the most variable countries in Africa in terms of rainfall. Food security is mainly determined by rainfall, with the majority of Sudan's people directly dependent on climate sensitive resources for their livelihoods.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Introduce climate risk finance mechanisms to achieve climate resilience of rainfed farmer and pastoral communities in regions of high rainfall variability; Deliver institutional and technical capacity for climate observation, forecasting and early warning at national and local level, and introduce parametric insurance product to promote local adaptation measures and address residual risk in States of high rainfall variability, as well as develop capacities of microfinance institutions to improve credit services to climate risk exposed farmers and pastoralists and finance adaptation measures on the ground.

EXPECTED IMPACTS: Farmers and pastoralists will be able to use insurance to safeguard investments that increase their productivity as well as long-term resilience to climate change. The scheme, combined and delivered with micro-credit operations will help them build wealth and acquire assets needed to allow them to diversify and better absorb the climatic shocks. Local micro-finance institutions will become the delivery channels for adaptation financing at the sub-national and local levels.

Thank You

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