

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BULLETIN

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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

This bulletin is produced by the UNDP-GEF Unit of UNDP's Environment and Energy Group. It provides an overview of UNDP-GEF's support to countries to affect policy and institutional change for climate change adaptation at the national, sub-national and community levels. It includes updates on a range of topics including the status of on-going projects, new project approvals, performance indicators, project impacts and results, and noteworthy announcements.

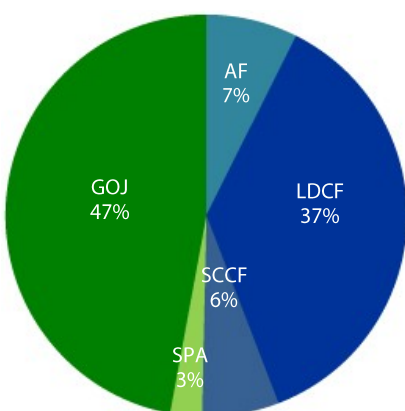
To contribute to future editions of the newsletter, please write to: adaptation@undp.org

Accessing Finance for Adaptation Initiatives in Africa

The increased incidence of climate change induced impacts such as droughts, floods and rising sea levels are threatening Africa's economic and social development. Reducing vulnerability and adapting to existing and potential climate change effects is vital to sustaining livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations – the poor, women, and indigenous peoples.

Together with partners, UNDP is currently supporting over 30 countries in Africa with accessing finance to develop and implement climate change adaptation initiatives. Activities under these initiatives aim to integrate climate change risk management in various sectors such as: agriculture and food security, water resources, coastal zone development, public health, and climate change-related disaster risks.

At countries' request, UNDP helps with integrating current and future climate risks and uncertainties into national and sub-national development efforts. UNDP works with governments, the private sector, communities, and other partners to build responsive state institutions and public policies; strengthen public and sector capacities to manage climate change risks and uncertainties; and formulate, finance and implement climate-resilient initiatives, including those that incentivize private sector engagement in adaptation.



Sources of Grant Funds for UNDP's Adaptation Portfolio in Africa (as of Feb-11)

to finance this work at the national, sub-national and community levels, UNDP helps countries secure adaptation finance that is available through vertical funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (both of which are managed by the Global Environment Facility, GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF), GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), as well as bilateral sources such as the Government of Japan (GOJ) which funds the Africa Adaptation Programme, and Government of Australia, currently financing adaptation in the Pacific.

Pages 2 through 4 of this Bulletin feature several stories from UNDP-supported adaptation initiatives in Africa.

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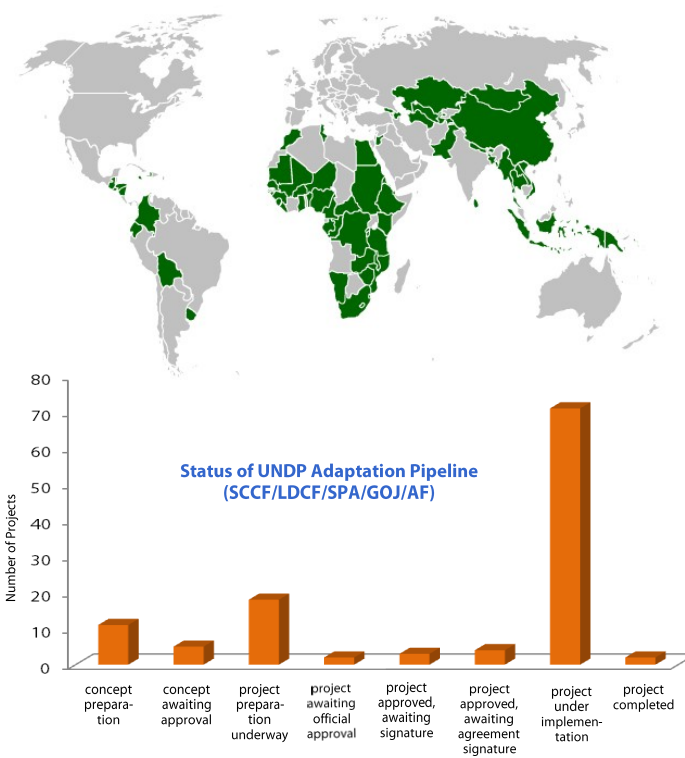
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Quick Glance at UNDP's Adaptation Portfolio (Mar'12)



Stories from Africa

Adaptation Mainstreaming Approach (Kenya)

Contributed by: Jessica Troni, UNDP East and Southern Africa Regional Centre, jessica.troni@undp.org



Kenya's Arid Landscape
Photo: Jessica Troni

The project, **Kenya - Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL)**, is a \$1 million UNDP and GEF-SCCF supported initiative to increase the capacity of communities in Mwingi District to adapt to climate variability and change. One of the project targets is integrating climate change adaptation into development plans for the Agriculture, Water, and Forestry and Wildlife) sectors. This

target attempts to address three challenges facing developing countries: a) gaining access to new and innovative climate finance sources b) creating links between climate change strategies and the national development objectives and c) identifying how to use limited public finance resources to attract private capital. The project will:

- 1) Develop a climate risk assessment and adaptation options analysis that will include a review of policies and regulatory and fiscal instruments that affect Mwingi District and District-level investments. This is to map out the extent to which government action promotes or inhibits adaptation investment by screening in those elements of policies, regulatory and fiscal instruments and investments that:

- are at risk from impacts associated with climate-related hazards (include elements at medium to high risk);
- could inadvertently increase vulnerability to climate-related hazards (include medium to high risk elements);

Recommendations will be made on how the policy, regulatory and fiscal framework governing Mwingi District could be adjusted to promote adaptation. Gaps in policy and investments that are relevant to reducing the climate risks will be noted.

- 2) Convene stakeholders to validate desk-based analysis and provide further analysis. Develop action plan for mainstreaming of adaptation into policies, instruments and investments.
- 3) Determine what capacities are needed to deliver mainstreaming of climate risk management into District-level sectoral development plans, based on the UNDP approach to capacity assessment. Develop KACCAL strategy and workplan.

The methodology demonstrates how such a strategy, even in areas with low capacity and weak information and with few resources, uses, as much as possible, expert opinion gathered in stakeholder consultations.

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Resilient Agricultural Production, Water Management and Soil Fertility (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Contributed by: Jean Ndembo, Project Coordinator, jndelongo@yahoo.fr, and Mame Diop, UNDP West and Central Africa Regional Centre, mame.diop@undp.org



Training on resilient techniques of agricultural production
Photo: Jean Ndembo

Eighty-one participants from farmer associations, NGOs, media, and other groups were trained on sustainable practices for farming, including techniques for resilient agricultural production, water management and soil fertility. The training took place in July/August 2011 under the GEF-LDCF financed initiative, **Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in Democratic Republic of**

Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security, executed by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, and supported by UNDP.

Participants were also trained on the importance of developing and promoting sustainable agricultural models that focus on economic performance, food security and health. Furthermore, a network of organic farmers was set up in each province to promote the sharing of experiences and information on agro-ecological practices.

This initiative aims to reduce vulnerability among the rural population at four selected sites (Kipopo, Ngandajika, Kiyak, Gimbi), through the contribution of agricultural genetic material and technology adapted to expected climatic conditions; and the creation and strengthening of mechanisms to support the agricultural sector at local, provincial, and national levels. In order to support the implementation of these adaptation measures, and to provide adequate and continuous support to vulnerable communities, the project aims to strengthen institutional capacity at national and decentralized levels through the upgrading of skills and strengthening or rehabilitation of infrastructure. Support is being provided to national and provincial agricultural institutions to better understand and integrate climate change impacts into their ongoing planning and into the delivery of community support services.

The initiative has made significant progress in achieving the following outcomes:

- 1) Establishment of technical and scientific conditions for the operationalisation of supply chains for resilient seeds through the sensitization of agricultural stakeholders, harmonization of intervention approaches at research sites, and contribution of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITRA) to make seeds available for tests at stations located in the Institute of Agronomic Study's (INERA) ecological zones;
- 2) Development of partnership with National/Provincial research centers, international NGOs, administrative and traditional leaders and farmers organizations to support project implementation;
- 3) Establishment of relevant consultation framework for exchanges, guiding policies, identifying needs and supporting project implementation;

(Continued from page 2)

- 4) Organization of a series of training to beneficiaries and institutional/administrative partners to support their efforts to cope with climate change and to develop relevant local policies.

For additional information on this initiative, please contact or Jean Ndembo, jndelongo@yahoo.fr or Mame Diop, mame.diop@undp.org

Protecting Vulnerable Coastline Communities Against the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change and Climate Variability (Guinea)

Contributed by: Elhadj Mamadou Lamarana Diallo, Project Coordinator, mlamarana_diallo@yahoo.fr



Coastal Erosion at Manpaya
Photo: Elhadj M. L. Diallo

In mid-2011 a mission took place under the GEF/LDCF-financed initiative, **Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Vulnerable Coastal Zones**, to the coastline areas of Koba, Kito, Kaback, and Kakossa in Guinea. The initiative was developed to address the predicted adverse effects (rising sea levels, salt water intrusion, increased rainfall variability, more frequent periods of drought, etc.) of climate change on Guinea's coastline. Increased sea levels have caused severe flooding in and destruction of mangrove forests. The deterioration of dams has led to considerable saltwater intrusion resulting in significant losses of vegetable crops and rice. Coastal erosion has also led to the displacement of homes in fishing villages.

This initiative, implemented by Guinea's National Council for Environment, with the support of UNDP, is addressing the vulnerability of low elevation coastal zones via several activities which include, among others: mangrove reforestation, rehabilitation of dams, evaluation of socio-economic impacts of climate change, maintenance of drainage channels, and elevation of ridges. Integration of climate risk reduction into planning, policies and programmes in coastal areas at the national and sub-national levels will also be addressed to ensure sustainability of adaptation measures.

For additional information on this initiative, please contact Elhadj Mamadou Lamarana Diallo, mlamarana_diallo@yahoo.fr or Mame Diop, mame.diop@undp.org

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Strengthening Capacities and Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts (Burkina Faso)

Contributed by: Alain Ky-Zerbo, zonguy.axkz@yahoo.fr and Aki Kogachi, aki.kogachi@undp.org

The GEF/LDCF-financed initiative, **"Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso"**, began implementation in 2009 and is executed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) with support from UNDP. Local institutions and communities are the principal implementation partners. This will help ensure sustainability of adaptation practices after project completion.

Collaboration represented by the Permanent Secretariat of the Na-



Tree planting in a 10-acre buffer strip on river banks in Safi
Photo: Blaise Sawadogo

tional Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/ CONEDD), Regional Director of Environment, Agriculture and Animal Resources, and community councils was signed on 17 June 2011 in the region of Boucle de Mouhoun, on 28 July in the North Central region, and on 5 August in the Sahel region. This collaboration symbolizes the ownership of rural communities in the implementation of community-based adaptation (CBA) with technical support provided by regional/provincial Departments of Environment, Agriculture and Animal Resources.

Six villages were selected as pilot sites under this initiative. In the villages of Safi and Kobouré Namentenga, Mr. Jean Pierre Sandwidi, a UN Volunteer (UNV) with expertise in water resources management and hydro-agricultural infrastructure, worked with local authorities to ensure efficient implementation of project activities, including immediate and urgent adaptation action and poverty reduction for vulnerable communities, as outlined on Burkina Faso's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Activities include, among others:

- Awareness sessions and Training of community and religious leaders on climate change information
- Training of farmers in techniques for protection and maintenance of trees lining the river banks in Safi, in order to mitigate the effect of silting (due to the increase of frequent violent winds)
- Training of farmers in Kobouré on the production of three varieties of forage crops resistant to frequent heat wave and drought
- Training of farmers in the management of poultry units for improved production (poverty reduction)
- Assistance in production of organic fertilizer (poverty reduction)
- Establishment of committees and training of members for prevention and management of bush fires
- Renewal of operations of the grain bank in Safi

Assessment of agro-pastoral activities in the context of climate change risks also took place in Safi, Kobouré Namentenga, Tin Bagawa Akoff, and Mounkuy Souré by two UNVs – Mr. Dieudonné Dami-bam, Livestock Expert, and Mr. Ezekiel Pouahoukiga, Agricultural Specialist. The assessment activities included:

- Recovery of 50 ha of degraded land for pastoral activities and planting of 20,000 acacia seedlings in the village of Souré; (Acacias are multipurpose trees, as they can be used for many different purposes such as Gum, Dune stabilization, fuelwood; also the dried and preserved seeds can be used as vegetable/ food and fodder)
- Creation of a protective land strip along the Gourol River and planting of 10,000 acacia seedlings in village of Bagawa
- Construction of 10 barns for storage and conservation of fodder
- Repair of a cereal bank
- Training on agriculture, livestock, forestry, climate change
- Organization of study tours on hay and pasture conservation

(Continued from page 3)

- Providing carts and donkeys to 10 farmers in Souri, resulting in reduction of transport problems

By the end of 2012, Burkina Faso aims to finalize a national long term adaptation strategy looking towards 2025 and 2050. To do so, institutional frameworks for long-term climate change adaptation were launched via a number of partnerships signed with key research institutions during 2011. For example, the Department of Meteorology (DM) is in charge of collecting weather data, jointly conducting scenario projections with University of Ouagadougou, and providing training for farmers on current/future climate conditions in order to improve yield. Also, the University of Ouagadougou's (U of O) Department of Mathematics is responsible for the analysis of current climate tendencies and future projections as well as vulnerability assessments. Finally, the Division of Environment and Monitoring (DCIME) of MESD is in charge of disseminating environmental information including results of a study by U of O and DM for development planning at national, regional, and local levels. Under these initiatives, data on rainfall, temperature and climate will be collected, processed and made available for better planning of agro-pastoral activities at the community level, which will contribute to long-term planning.

In 2011, with support provided by the Africa Adaptation Programme's (AAP) regional team in Dakar, current climate tendencies were analyzed by a team from U of O and DM. The tool used for this analysis is R-Climdex, based on 30 years past data (daily T-Max, T-Min, and precipitation) from 9 automatic weather stations. The results are available with the NAPA project coordination unit.

As for climate projection, U of O in collaboration with AAP, and DM, the ENSEMBLE approach (analysis on multiple projections) was applied to assess results of downscaling. In parallel, in collaboration with Cape Town University, the Climate Data Analysis Group of the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) has conducted the downscaling of 9 weather stations (RCM/50km resolution) on behalf of Burkina Faso. Results are available on <http://www.csag.uct.ac.za> for the period of 2046-2100.

Meanwhile, assessment for capacity development needs for adaptation have been conducted for environmental units of 9 Ministries and also the Department of Evaluation and Planning of 11 Ministries. A study has also been conducted to assess how to incorporate climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, and natural disaster risk into local and regional frameworks. Results are available at the NAPA Coordination Unit.

In 2012, dynamic multi sector analysis (T21) will be conducted by the Millennium Institute in collaboration with different key ministries, U of O as well as DM, which enables Burkina Faso to evaluate inter-sectoral causalities of climate change effects. Furthermore, the result of T21 will facilitate the evaluation of adaptation costs - 'with adaptation' and 'without adaptation' - looking towards 2025 and 2050. This adaptation initiative collaborates with two others which are funded by the Government of Japan with support from UNDP, and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) with support from UNEP and UNDP. Synergies have been established between the three initiatives via jointly organized training sessions and shared communication tools, for example. In addition, there is coordination among key stakeholders to promote optimal efficiency for all activities.

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Germany Announces Support for Adaptation Initiatives in Grenada and Mali



Signing of Agreements at COP17 in Durban
Photo: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya/UNDP

In December 2011 at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP17) held in Durban, the German Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen announced Germany's commitment to support the development and implementation of climate change adaptation initiatives in Mali and Grenada.

Mali and Grenada will receive 10 million Euros and 5 million Euros, respectively, for their programmes which aim to implement adaptation measures in various sectors such as water management, coastal zone management, and agriculture. The programme concepts for Mali and Grenada were developed by Germany together with national stakeholders. The programme will support both countries in moving from sectoral thinking and management to developing and implementing innovative adaptation approaches across sectors and ecosystems. These cross-sectoral and integrated adaptation approaches will build on existing national development plans and strategies. Moreover, an integrated approach entails the consideration of co-benefits such as mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, a climate-friendly economy, the protection and sustainable use of forests and other ecosystems, and biodiversity.

Please click [here](#) for the related press release on the website of Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

Recent Concept/Project Approvals

Country & Project Title	Source of Funds	Concept or Project	Approval Date
Gambia: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change	LDCF	Concept	Jan-12
Niger: Scaling Up Community-	LDCF	Concept	Mar-12
Papua New Guinea: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Communities to Climate Change-related Floods in the North Coast and Islands Region	AF	Project	Mar-12
Sierra Leone: Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to Manage the Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change	LDCF	Concept	Jan-12
Swaziland: Promote the Implementation of National and Trans-boundary Integrated Water Resource Management that is Sustainable and equitable Given Expected Climate Change	SCCF	Project	Mar-12

Status of UNDP-supported Adaptation Initiatives

REGION	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDS	GRANT (US\$)	REGION	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDS	GRANT (US\$)
CONCEPT PREPARATION (by Country with UNDP support)				PROJECT UNDER IMPLEMENTATION (by Country with UNDP support) - cont'd			
Africa	Benin	LDCF	6,000,000	Africa	Cape Verde	LDCF	3,000,000
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	6,000,000		Comoros	LDCF	3,100,000
	Burundi	LDCF	6,300,000		Congo	GOJ	2,975,000
	Comoros	LDCF	6,500,000		Democratic Republic of Congo	LDCF	3,000,000
	Liberia	LDCF	6,750,000		Ethiopia	GOJ/SCCF	7,477,749
	Malawi (2 projects)	LDCF	9,318,000		Gabon	GOJ	2,465,000
	Mali	LDCF	3,500,000		Ghana	GOJ/SCCF	4,427,000
	Sao Tome & Principe	LDCF	4,000,000		Guinea	LDCF	2,970,000
Arab States	Sudan	LDCF	5,700,000		Guinea Bissau	LDCF	4,000,000
Asia	Bhutan	LDCF	12,000,000		Kenya	GOJ/SCCF	6,469,726
	Kiribati	LDCF	3,500,000		Lesotho	GOJ	2,975,000
Europe and Central	Uzbekistan	AF	7,200,000		Liberia	LDCF	2,900,000
Latin America and Caribbean	Costa Rica	AF	TBD		Malawi	GOJ	3,881,580
	Pacific	Solomon Islands	LDCF		5,000,000	Mali	LDCF
CONCEPT AWAITING APPROVAL (by GEFSEC or AFB)					Mauritius	GOJ	2,987,004
Africa	Guinea	LDCF	4,000,000		Mozambique	GOJ/SCCF	3,947,620
	Malawi	LDCF	5,318,200		Namibia	GOJ/SPA	3,940,000
PROJECT PREPARATION UNDERWAY (by Country with UNDP support)					Niger	GOJ/LDCF	6,500,000
Africa	Central African Republic	LDCF	3,030,000		Nigeria	GOJ	5,475,000
	Gambia	LDCF	8,900,000		Regional - West Africa Shoreline (5 countries)	SPA	3,300,000
	Mali	AF	8,636,000		Rwanda	GOJ/LDCF	4,923,900
	Niger	LDCF	3,750,000		Sao Tome & Principe	GOJ	2,750,000
	Seychelles	AF	5,950,000		Senegal	GOJ	3,000,000
Arab States	Sierra Leone	LDCF	3,550,000		Tanzania	GOJ/SCCF	3,971,575
	Djibouti	AF	4,294,000		Zambia	LDCF	3,795,000
Asia	Bangladesh	LDCF	3,000,000		Zimbabwe	SCCF	983,000
	Indonesia	SCCF	5,000,000		Egypt	SCCF	4,000,000
	Lao	LDCF	4,700,000	Morocco	GOJ	2,975,000	
	Myanmar	AF	4,000,000	Sudan	LDCF	3,300,000	
	Nepal	LDCF	6,300,000	Tunisia	GOJ	2,975,000	
	Sri Lanka	SCCF	3,122,000	Asia	Bangladesh	LDCF	3,300,000
Timor Leste	LDCF	4,600,000	Bhutan		LDCF	3,445,000	
Latin America and Caribbean	Colombia	AF	10,000,000		Cambodia	LDCF	1,850,000
	El Salvador	AF	5,000,000		India	SPA	200,000
Pacific	Guatemala	AF	5,000,000		Lao	LDCF	4,445,000
	Fiji	AF	5,280,000		Maldives	AF/LDCF	14,420,000
	Niue	AF	3,150,000		Mongolia	AF	5,069,000
Samoa	LDCF	1,950,000	Pakistan		AF	3,600,000	
PROJECT AWAITING OFFICIAL APPROVAL (by GEFSEC or AFB SEC)					Thailand	SCCF	869,090
Asia	Vietnam (lead: ADB)	SCCF	1,400,000		Europe and Central Asia	Albania	SPA
PROJECT APPROVED, AWAITING AGREEMENT SIGNATURE (by AFBSEC and UNDP)				Armenia		SPA	900,000
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	AF	4,900,000	Azerbaijan		SCCF	2,700,000
	Pacific	Cook Islands	AF	4,500,000		Tajikistan	SPA
	Samoa	AF	8,732,000	Turkmenistan		AF	2,700,000
PROJECT APPROVED, AWAITING PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE (by UNDP and Country)				Global	Community-based Adaptation (10 Countries)	SPA	4,525,000
Africa	Eritrea	AF	6,010,000		CC & Health (with WHO) (7 Countries)	SCCF	4,500,000
	Ethiopia	LDCF	5,308,000	Latin America and Caribbean	Ecuador	SCCF	3,000,000
	Mauritius	AF	8,405,000		Haiti	LDCF	3,500,000
	South Africa	SCCF	3,536,000		Honduras	AF	5,180,000
	Swaziland	SCCF	1,670,000		Nicaragua	AF	5,070,000
Maldives	AF	8,285,000	Uruguay		SPA	975,000	
Asia	Mongolia	AF	5,069,000	Pacific	Regional (13 Pacific Islands)	SCCF	13,125,000
	Pacific	Papua New Guinea	AF		6,530,000	Samoa	LDCF
PROJECT UNDER IMPLEMENTATION (by Country with UNDP Support)					Solomon Islands	AF	5,100,000
Africa	Benin	LDCF	3,410,000		Tuvalu	LDCF	3,300,000
	Burkina Faso	GOJ/LDCF	5,801,000	PROJECT COMPLETED			
	Cameroon	GOJ	3,000,000	Europe and Central Asia	Hungary	SPA	985,000
				Global	Adaptation Learning Mechanism	SPA	724,000

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www.undp.org/climatestrategies/climatestrategies_adaptation.shtml

NOTES
AF-Adaptation Fund
GEF- Global Environment Facility
GOJ- Government of Japan
LDCF- Least Developed Countries Fund (UNFCCC Fund)
SCCF- Special Climate Change Fund (UNFCCC Fund)
SPA- Strategic Priority on Adaptation (GEF Trust Fund)