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ADAPTATION FUND

Overview of National Initiatives supported by UNDP in the Adaptation Fund Pipeline

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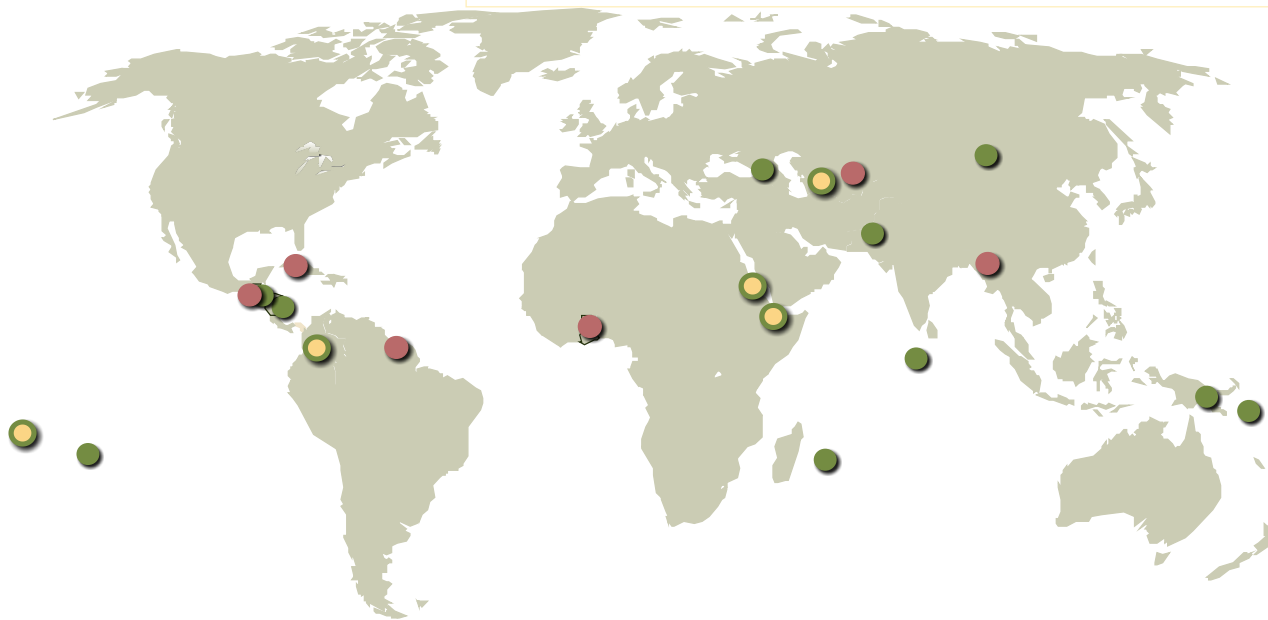
May 2013

Facts and Figures of the Country Projects Financed by the Adaptation Fund and overseen by UNDP

Projects Financed or Awaiting Funds by the Adaptation Fund

Status in the Project Cycle

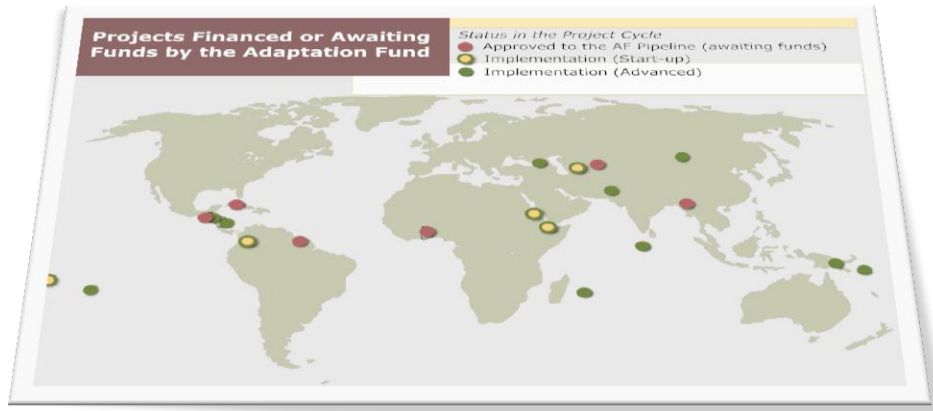
- Approved to the AF Pipeline (awaiting funds)
- Implementation (Start-up)
- Implementation (Advanced)



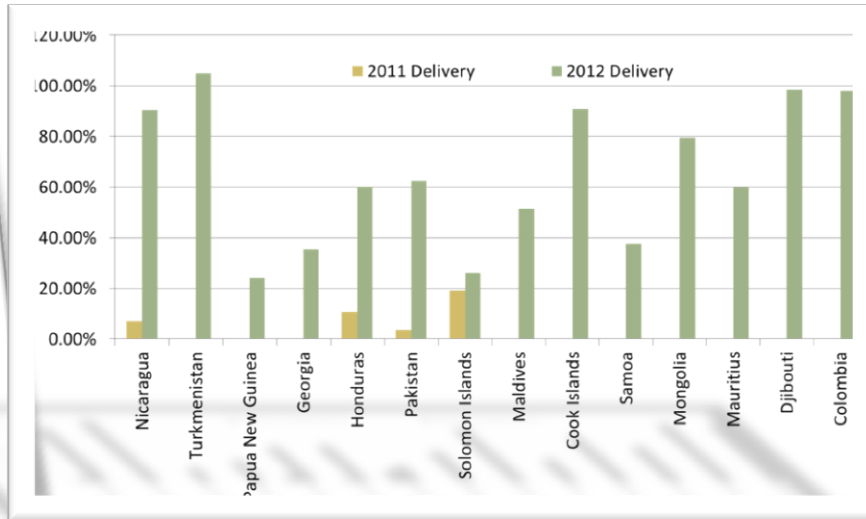
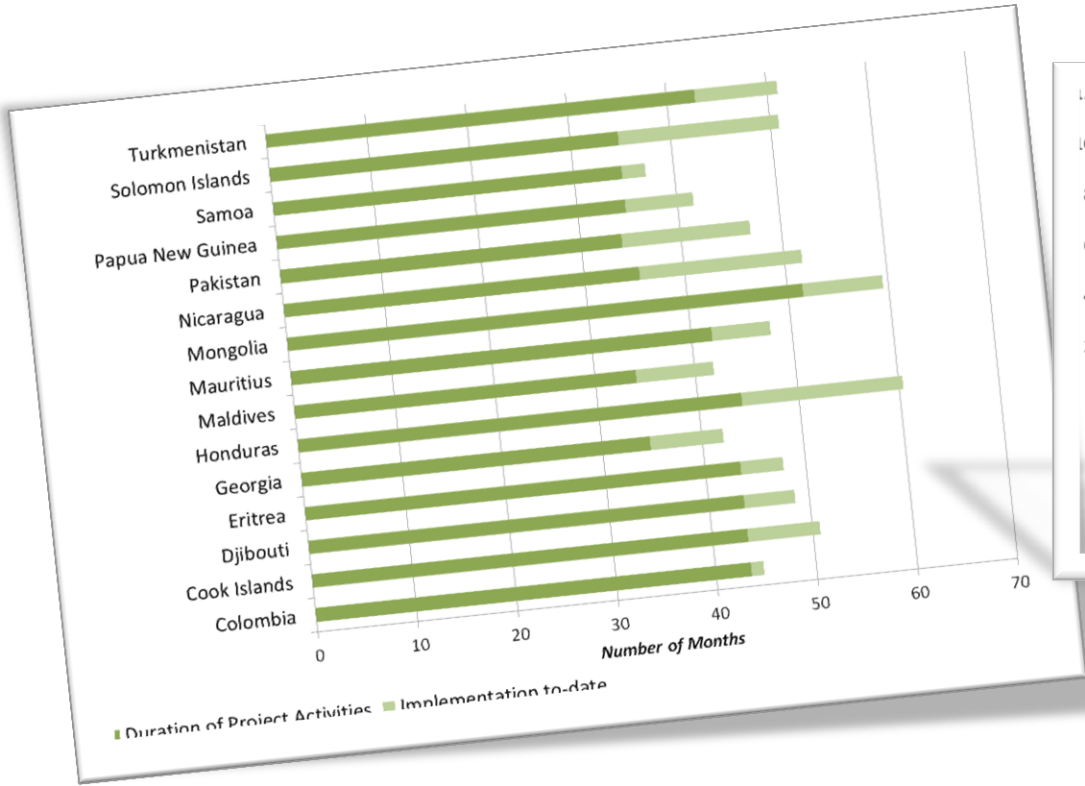
Implementation Status

10 – Advanced
5 – Start-up
6 – Approved/awaiting funds

4 – LDCs; 11- Middle Income Countries
National Implementation Modality (i.e. Govt is in drivers seat);
Combining and Sequencing funds



Average Duration of project activities:
40 months
Average time elapsed since inception meetings:
8 months



What are we learning so far?

- Support for **National Implementation** represents an opportunity to strengthen capacity that will be critical for future where there are many more cases of **Direct Access**
- AF resources increases the opportunity for many lower middle-income countries **to access urgent** funding for adaptation
- **Streamlined procedures** to access funds
- Opportunity to **combine and sequence** different funding sources of finance for adaptation and linking to support national development priorities

Projects Financed or Awaiting Funds by the Adaptation Fund

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Nicaragua: MARENA has constructed two communal irrigation systems to increase water availability for domestic and productive use in 85 households - 65 households in Las Mercedes micro-watershed and 32 households in Salale micro-watershed

Honduras: rainwater harvesting initiated to benefit 336 households and 6 Water Boards of the targeted sub basins.

Colombia: working in the target area (La Región Mojana) with local governments and communities to finalize agreements to pave the way for project implementation

Cook Islands: a key vehicle for the implementation of the Joint National CC Adaptation and DRM Action Plan; a small grants programme and sector-specific interventions (in agriculture, fisheries, water, health and tourism).

Georgia: hydrological risk modelling taking place before implementation of flood management measures next year

Djibouti: Cash for work programme designed to support sub-surface water management schemes

Mauritius: Public-private partnerships (consultancy firms, NGOs, universities, Ministries and public agencies) are being negotiated and contracted for delivery of sound and sustainable coastal protection measures.

Mongolia: surveillance and monitoring of glacial run-off, surface and ground water in place; public awareness campaigns,

Pakistan: establishment of the GLOF early warning system underway

Maldives: Design of the integrated water supply system is nearing completion, after which construction will commence using local labor

PNG: Arrangement and consultations with communities for community level interventions underway

Solomon Islands: A National Climate Change Policy was endorsed in March 2012 and launched in June 2012.

Reduction of vulnerability to coastal flooding through ecosystem-based adaptation in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces

Grant request from AF:	USD 5,592,000
Additional resources mobilized:	N/A
Total project cost:	USD 5,592,000
Implementing Partner:	CITMA-MINAGRI
Thematic Area:	CCA-DRR
Project Beneficiaries:	292,2000 people



ISSUE:

Coastal wetlands in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces are vulnerable to tropical storms and hurricanes, and associated storm surges. Saline intrusion into aquifers threatens irrigation of the coastal plains and an important source of drinking water for the city of Havana.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Using Ecosystems-based adaptation approaches (including maintenance and restoration of essential ecosystem functions) to reduce impacts of CC-induced flooding, erosion and saltwater intrusion

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- Restored, reforested and enriched mangroves (and edge woodlands) across over 7,300 ha
- Elimination and/or control of IAS in coastal wetlands between Majana and Punta Mora to improve ecosystem resilience across that same area (7,300+ ha)
- Incorporation of adaptation issues into study programmes at 16 primary schools, 15 secondary, 3 universities, and 1 teacher training institute

Guatemala



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Climate Change Resilient Production Landscapes and Socio-Economic Networks Advanced in Guatemala

Grant Requested from AF:	USD 5,000,000
Implementing Partner:	Min of Environment and Natural Resources
Thematic Area:	Rural livelihoods & food security
Project Beneficiaries:	42,000 inhabitants of rural and indigenous communities in the Department of Sololá and Suchitepéquez

ISSUE:

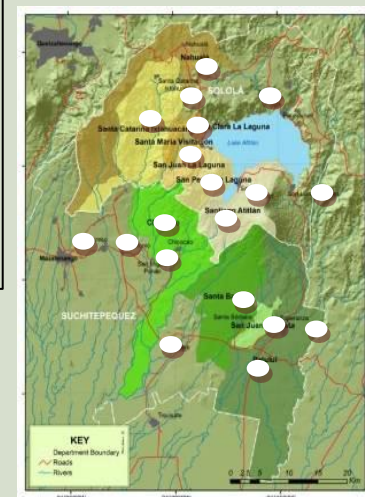
High levels of social inequality, poverty and infant malnutrition, where rural and indigenous communities rely solely on small-scale agriculture for livelihoods. During the past decade, major losses of crops have occurred due to prolonged droughts which have required large investments ex-post to ensure food security.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Installation of 9 new meteorological stations to support downscaling of climate change scenarios, 19 prioritized microbasins develop climate-resilient production practices related to water, biodiversity, land management and forestry, and integration of experiences on adaptation measures into municipal and departmental development plans and related planning instruments.

EXPECTED IMPACTS:

- Systems in place to inform water management with future climate projections
- Climate-resilient agricultural practices supporting food security practiced by communities
- Indigenous knowledge - traditional and ancestral practices – on adaptation measures related to flooding and drought management captured



Contact: Reis Lopez Rello, Regional Technical Specialist,

Myanmar



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ADAPTATION FUND

Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar

Grant Requested from AF:	USD 7,289,425
Additional Resources Mobilized:	USD 324,998 (UNDP), USD 554,181 (GoM)
Total Project Cost:	USD 8,168,604
Implementing Partner:	Min of Environ. Conservation and Forestry
Thematic Area:	Water Resources; Food Security
Project Beneficiaries:	50,639 households or 254,560 people

ISSUE:

Chronic water scarcity and droughts are increasingly becoming common and severe in Myanmar's Dry Zone. The Dry Zone is the most food insecure region in the country. Water consumption in the Dry Zone is only 50% of the WHO-suggested standard

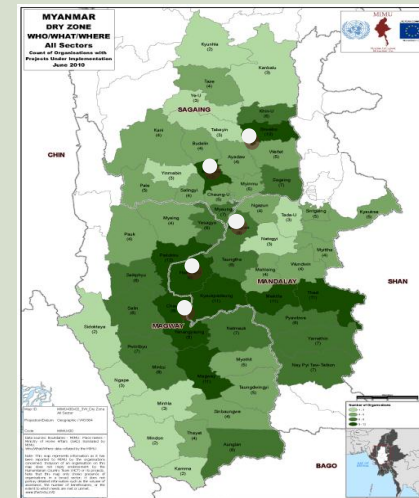
PROPOSED ACTIONS:

- Construction of 56 canals for water diversion; 70 small-scale water pumps; communal water tanks; 65 tube wells; renovating 150 community reservoirs; terraces and soil storage in 1,563 hectares of land
- Rejuvenating 4,200 hectares of micro-watershed; Establishing 5,100 hectares of community-based agroforestry
- Introduction of drought-resilient farming methods
- Construction of 36 elevated harvest storage facilities; 140 community-managed rice threshers

EXPECTED IMPACTS:

- Improve fresh water availability to vulnerable rural households
- Improved resilient crop varieties, soil moisture management, drip irrigation, benefitting 15,000 farmers
- Strengthened community-based organizations for better delivery of seasonal forecasts and early warning

Contact: Yusuke Taishi, Regional Technical Specialist, yusuke.taishi@undp.org



Increased Resilience to Climate Change in Northern Ghana Through the Management of Water Resources and Diversification of Livelihoods

Grant Requested from AF:	USD 7,644,214
Implementing Partner:	Min of Environment, Science, and Technology
Thematic Area:	Water Resources
Project Beneficiaries:	60,000 people as direct beneficiaries and 8,570,068 as indirect beneficiaries

ISSUE:

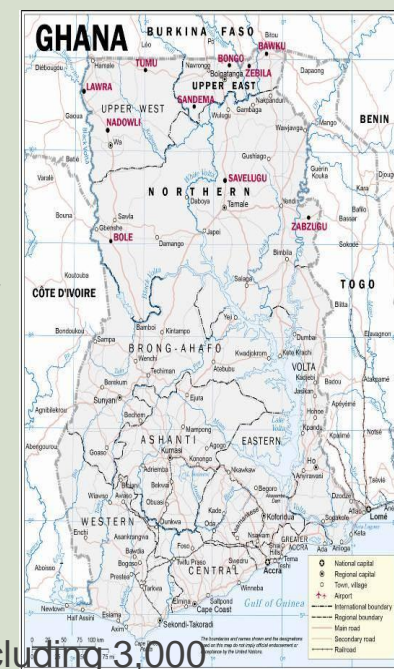
Community livelihoods in Upper West, Upper East and Northern regions (approx. 8.5 m people, with high dependence on rainfed agriculture, are increasingly vulnerable to water-related impacts of climate change.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Supporting institutional planning and management of water resources in the context of climate change; Enabling communities to diversify and strengthen the climate resilience of their livelihoods

EXPECTED IMPACTS:

- Improved water supply for domestic and irrigation needs (for 30,000 people; including 3,000 agricultural farms, 40 community tree nurseries and wood lots, 50 dry season gardening farms for 1000 women representing a total of 8,343 ha
- Diversifying livelihoods : community fish farms for at least 10,000 people, 50 dry season gardening schemes and 40 agricultural product (shea butter or honey) processing schemes directly benefitting at least 2,200 women and their families.
- Increased income; improved food production and child nutrition; reverse degradation.



Uzbekistan

Developing Climate Resilience of Farming Communities in the Drought Prone Parts of Uzbekistan

Grant Requested from AF: USD 4,990,878
Additional Resources Mobilized: USD 200,000 (UNDP)
Total Project Cost: USD 5,190,878
Implementing Partner: Hydro-Meteorological Center under the Cabinet of Ministers
Thematic Area: Water Resources; Food Security
Project Beneficiaries: 40,000 households; 200,000 people

ISSUE:

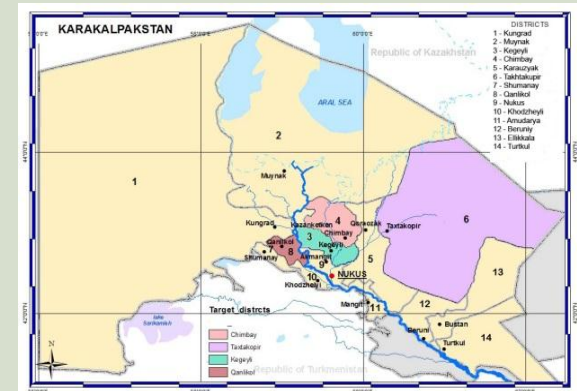
Karakalpakstan is the poorest region in Uzbekistan, with 40% below poverty line. Karakalpakstan lost ~ 20% of GDP during drought of 2000; with climate change the frequency of droughts is expected to increase

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Institutional and technical capacity for drought management - upgraded observation and monitoring infrastructure, drought EWS, science-based extension services
Climate resilient farming - conservation agriculture, water saving irrigation, horticulture greenhouses
Landscape level adaptation - scenario based land use plan, sand stabilisation and soil desalinisation practices, large scale plantations of trees

EXPECTED IMPACTS:

- Water consumption decrease by at least 15-20% (from 14,000-16,000 m³/ ha to 10,000 m³/ha)
- Sustained medium-term crop yield increase of 15-20% for households, additional income USD 285-379 /yr
- Improved farmers' yields by up to 50%, increased average annual income by USD 950
- Employment opportunities for ~ 75,000 community members (50% women)



Conclusion

- Systems in place for climate finance to flow to urgent needs in countries, such as those established by the AF, should be capitalized on, nurtured and further developed/expanded to more countries
- Use the opportunity of AF investments to also help countries gain valuable experience and expertise that can help them with direct access.
- Strengthen, improve coordination between different sources of funds (public and private)
- Increase opportunities for countries to access different sources of finance, and to align with their development priorities

For more information on AF financed projects, please visit
www.undp-alm.org



**With acknowledgement of contributions
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