

Climate Change Adaptation

www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/

- Demonstrate **Ecosystem Based Adaptation**
- Develop a **Global Adaptation Network**
- Facilitate **National Access to Adaptation Funding**
- Support an Internationally coordinated Program of **Research in Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation**
(www.provia-climatechange.org)



An aerial photograph of a coral reef system. The water is a vibrant blue, and the coral appears as irregular, light-colored patches. The reef extends from the foreground towards the horizon. Overlaid on the image are two main text sections: 'Multiple Threats' and 'Multiple Benefits', each with a list of associated factors.

Multiple Threats

Warming – Acidification – Agricultural Runoff – Fishing – Tourism

Multiple Benefits

Climate Resilience - Ecosystem Services - Biodiversity

The three little pigs



Reducing their vulnerability
with bricks and mortar

Adaptation is a process, including understanding climate variability and societal vulnerabilities, evaluating costs and benefits, building capacity and learning from pilot actions.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation is the use of the natural climate resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people and communities minimize the negative impacts and benefit from the positive effects of climate variability and change.

Some Examples:

Water Security: Building Dams and Managing Forests

Coastal Defenses: Building Seawalls and Managing Coastal Ecosystems



Durban COP17

An example of multiple
benefits to ecosystem
based approaches from
the downtown waterfront



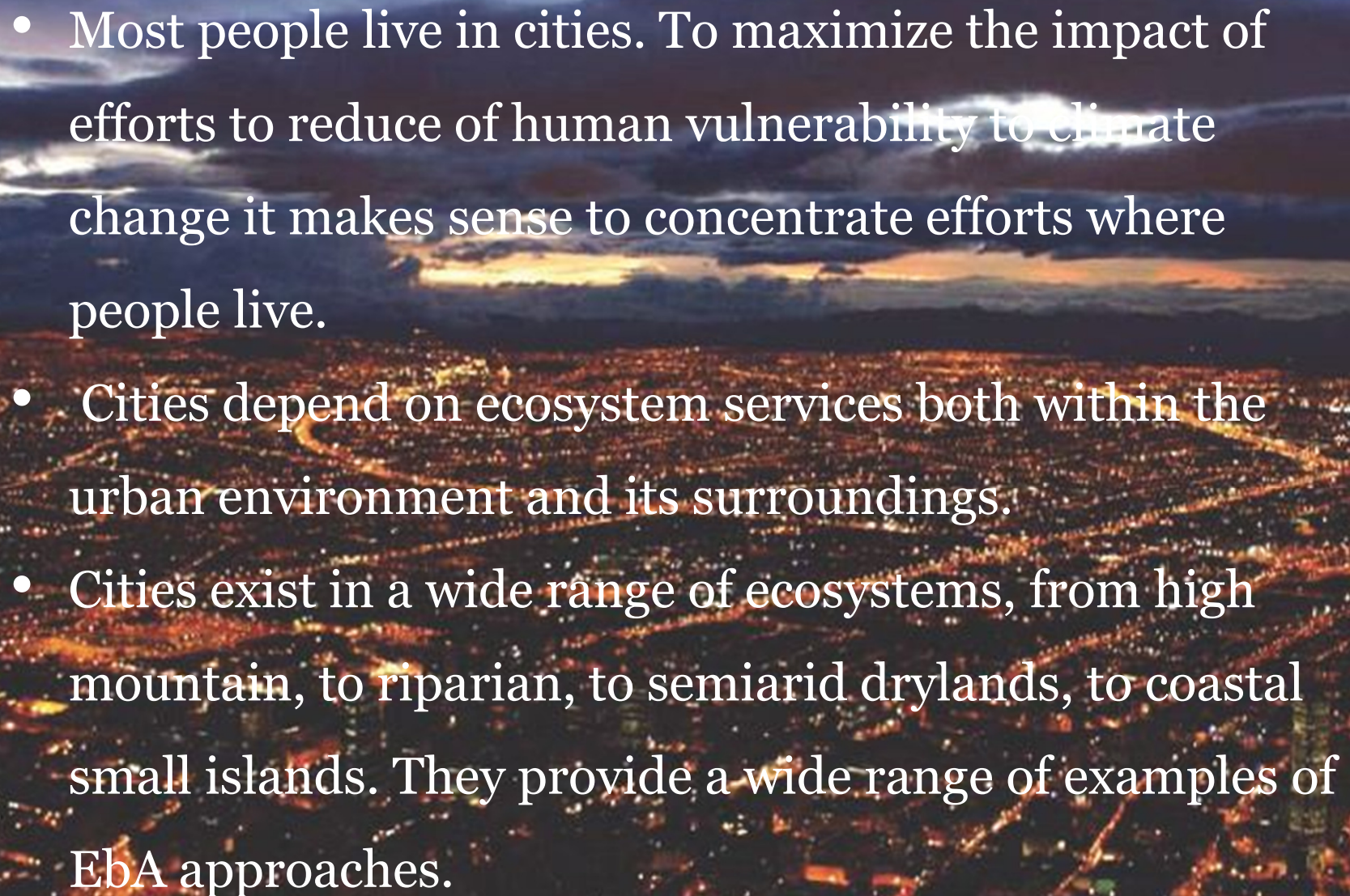
Ongoing and Proposed Projects in CCAU

Topic and Location	Funder, Timeline, Partners
EbA in Mountain Regions: <i>Uganda, Peru, Nepal</i>	Germany (BMU). \$14M. 2011-14. w/ UNDP, IUCN
Adapting to Climate Change Induced Water Stress in the Nile River Basin	Sweden (SIDA). \$3.5M. 2010-12. w/ DEWA, DHI, NBI
Joint Programme on Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique	Spain (MDG-F). \$7M (UNEP share \$1.35M). 2008-2012. w/ FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, WFP, UNIDO
Regional Gateway for Tech Transfer and CC Action: <i>L. America & Caribbean</i>	Spain and Norway. \$5.3M (adaptation component). 2011-14.
Fast Start Actions for EbA: <i>Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Togo</i>	<i>Submitted to:</i> Germany (ICI). \$9M. 2012-2017. w/ ACPC-UNECA, COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS
Institutional Support for Direct Access to Adaptation Funding: <i>15 Countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America</i>	<i>Submitted to:</i> Germany (ICI) \$2M. 2012-13.
EbA in Coral Reefs and Associated Ecosystems. Building Adaptive Capacity in Vulnerable Coastal Communities: <i>3 SIDS in Pacific, Indian and Caribbean</i>	<i>Submitted to:</i> European Commission. \$14M. 2012-16. w/ UNDP, IUCN



Stocktake Review and Operational Guidance on Ecosystems-based Adaptation (EBA) Tools, Cost-benefits and Effectiveness

- Current project to support UNEP's ecosystems and climate change programmes
- Developing a Decision Support Framework (and associated tool) which aims to assist EBA practitioners in the:
 - Selection
 - Design; and
 - Implementation of EBA activities.
- Explicitly recognizes decision context (the 'it depends' factor) for M&E protocols to support EBA effectiveness

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- Most people live in cities. To maximize the impact of efforts to reduce of human vulnerability to climate change it makes sense to concentrate efforts where people live.
 - Cities depend on ecosystem services both within the urban environment and its surroundings.
 - Cities exist in a wide range of ecosystems, from high mountain, to riparian, to semiarid drylands, to coastal small islands. They provide a wide range of examples of EbA approaches.



Thank You....

