Advancing Climate Resilient Development

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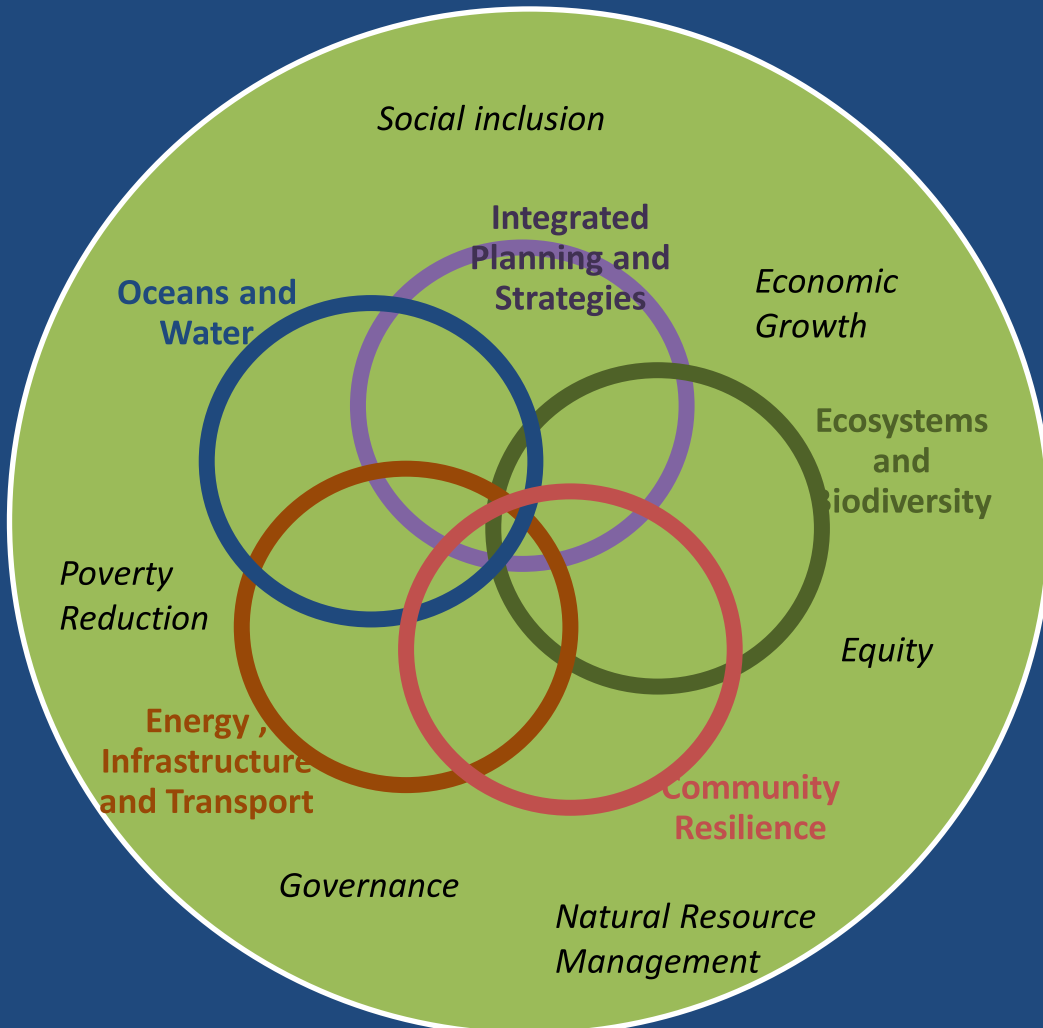
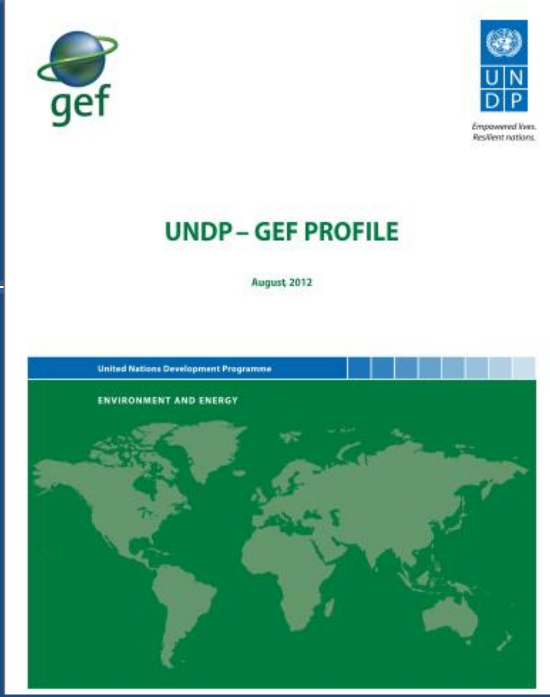
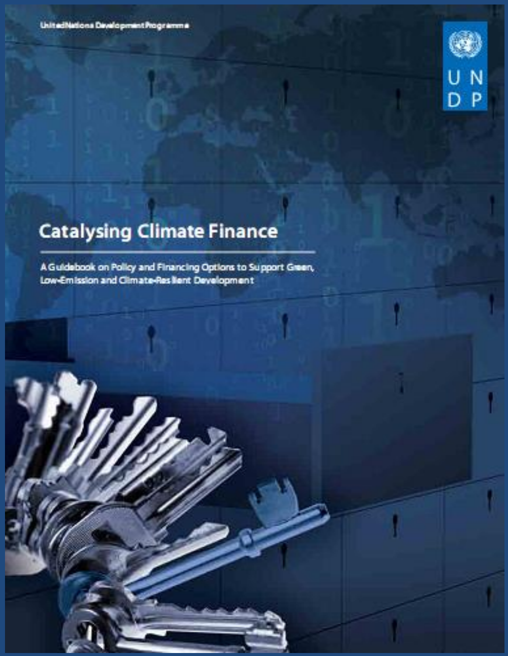
Goal: Assist Governments to transition to green, inclusive, low emission climate resilient development





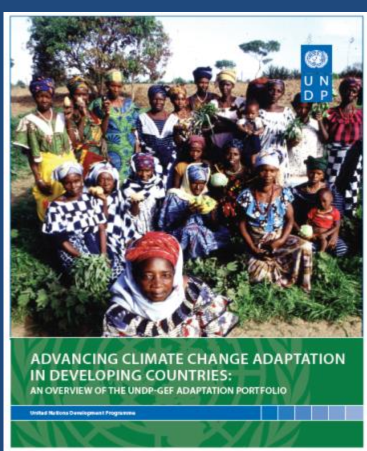


UNDP and Adaptation Finance

UNDP is the **largest UN Agency** in terms of supporting adaptation

- Capacity Development- core of our work
- More than 60% of resources from LDCF/SCCF and Adaptation Fund flows through UNDP to countries
- Support delivered in context of **Green, Inclusive Low Emission Climate Resilient Development**

Achievements to date...



- Reaching more than **1.5 million direct beneficiaries**
- **More than 90%** of **project supervision evaluations** rated as **Satisfactory**
- Several projects received **awards** for impact and success (Bangladesh, Namibia)

UNDP is a committed launch partner of the GEF, a major source of assistance to **Least Developed Countries** on Adaptation

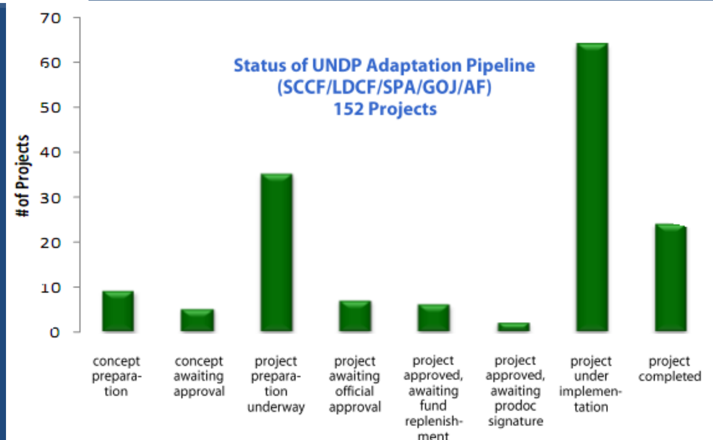
- LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY FUND
- SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND
- ADAPTATION FUND

Our view about the Climate Finance Readiness Challenge

Despite growing volume and variety of resources (international & domestic, public & private), developing countries face
3 key challenges to climate finance readiness:

1. **National capacities** are required to navigate complex landscape and allow countries to access and deliver different forms of finance
2. **Need to catalyze private finance**: international public finance alone is insufficient to meet demands of climate challenge, must catalyze greater volumes of domestic public finance and private finance
3. **Limited alignment between climate and development**: to drive economy-wide transformation, climate finance must be mainstreamed into planning and development policy

Supporting Highly Vulnerable Countries to Adapt to Climate Change



Status	Freq.	Percent
Idea	7	5.38
SOF Approval/Endorsement	4	3.08
SOF Pipeline Entry	10	7.69
UNDP Pipeline	10	7.69
Under Implementation	99	76.15
Total	130	100.00

68 Countries

• Afghanistan • Albania • Angola • Armenia • Azerbaijian • Benin • Burundi • Cambodia • Cape Verde • Central African Republic • Cook Islands • Comoros • Democratic Republic of Congo • Djibouti • Ecuador • Equatorial Guinea • Ethiopia • Federated States of Micronesia • Fiji • Gambia • Georgia • Ghana • Guinea • Guinea- Bissau • Haiti • Honduras • Indonesia • Kenya • Lesotho • Liberia • Madagascar • Malawi • Maldives • Mali • Marshall Islands • Mauritius • Mongolia • Mozambique • Myanmar • Namibia • Nauru • Niue • Nepal • Niger • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Palau • Rwanda • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Somalia • South Africa • Sri Lanka • Sudan • Swaziland • Tajikistan • Tanzania • Thailand • Tokelau • Tonga • Turkmenistan • Tuvalu • Uruguay • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Vietnam • Zambia • Zimbabwe

(*Note*: ______ *represents LDCs*)

UNDP-GEF Theory of Change on Adaptation

CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

- ***Enhance the capacity of policy makers*** *to identify appropriate mix of public instruments including public finance to catalyze larger private investments*

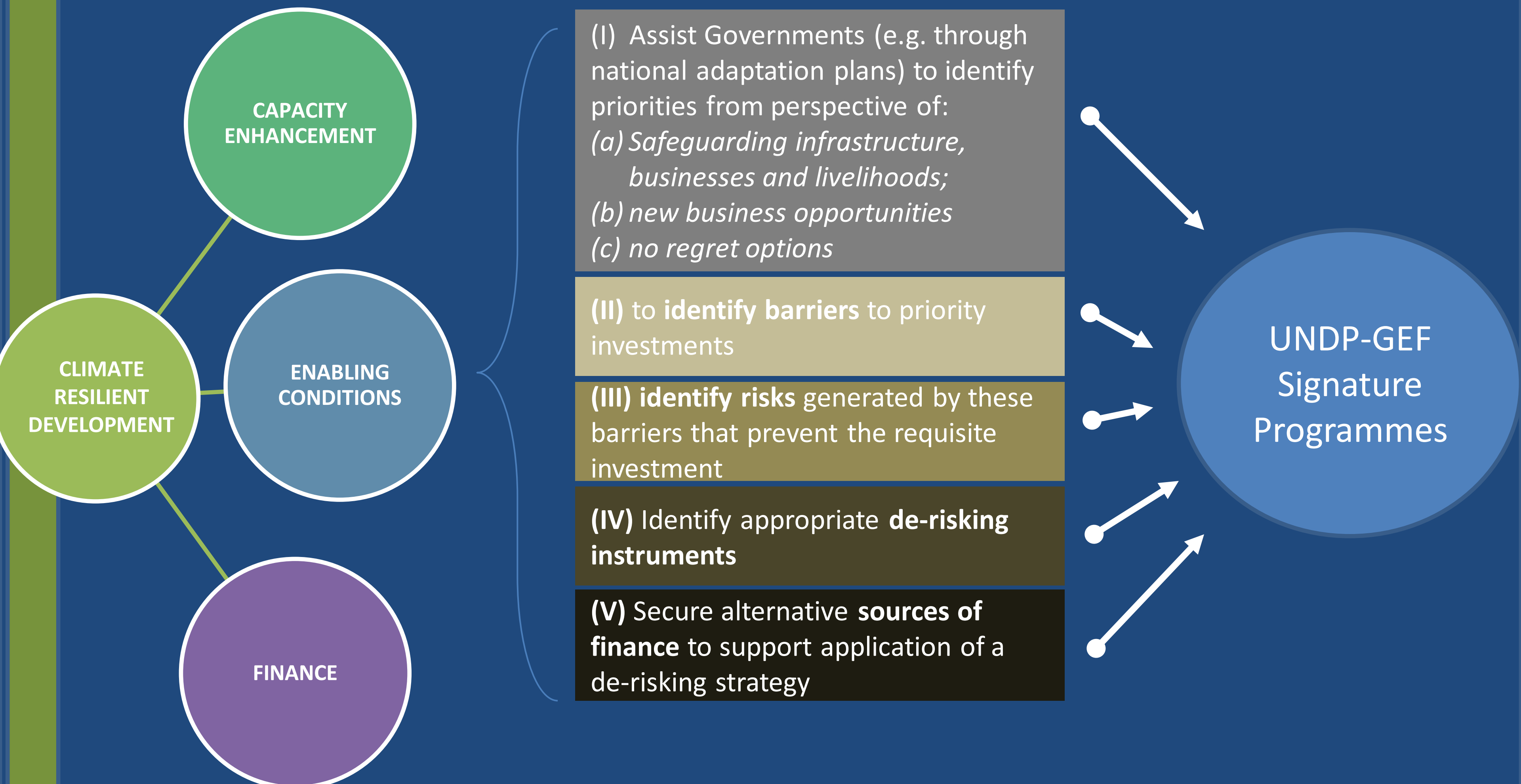
ENABLING CONDITIONS

- ***Create an enabling environment*** *including national/sub-national/ sectoral policy frameworks, domestic technical expertize, financing channels, and administrative procedures*

FINANCE

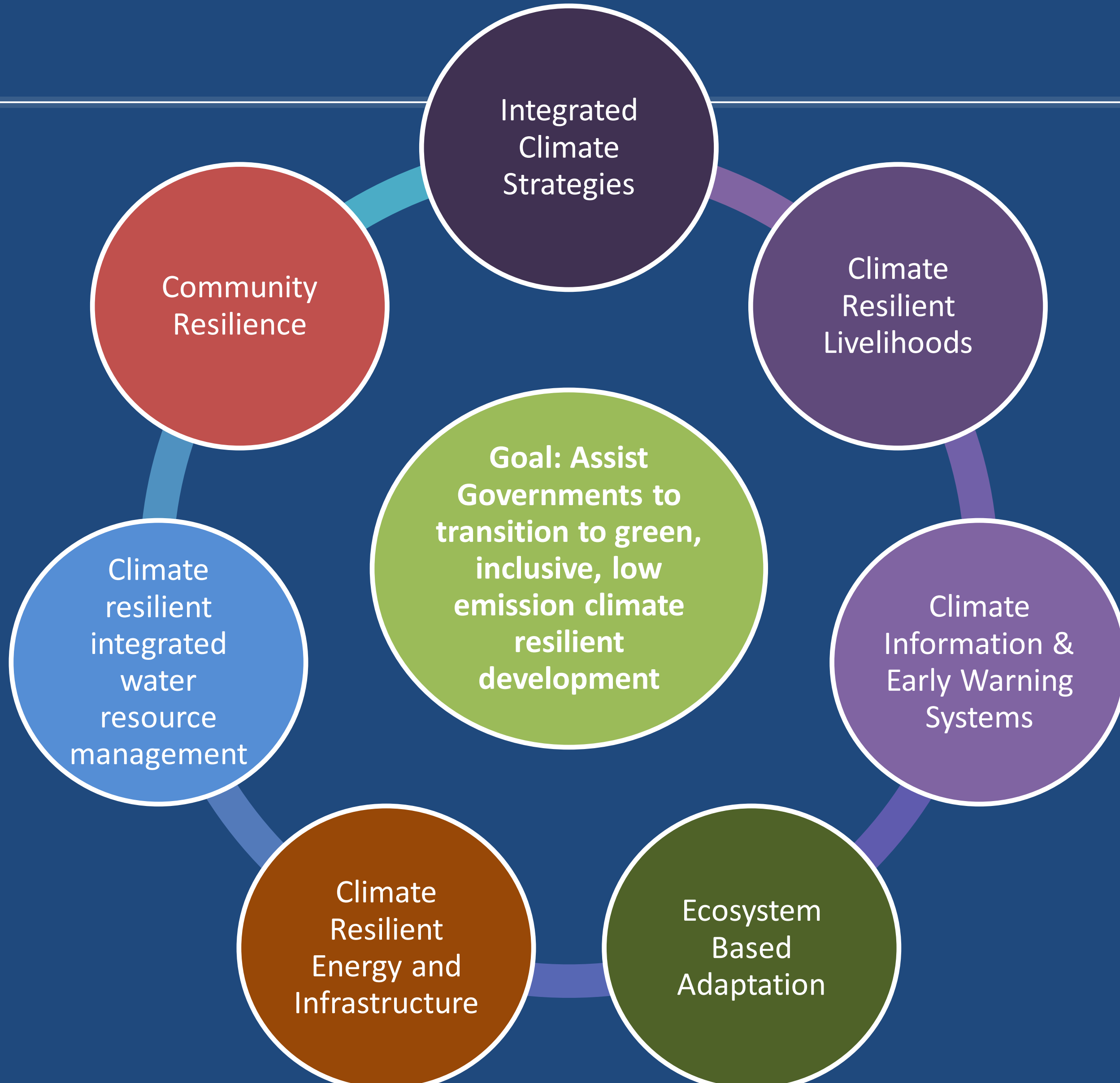
- ***Attract innovative finance*** *to provide additional financial incentives*

Operationalizing UNDP's Theory of Change on Adaptation



In support of Inclusive and Green Growth, Reduction of Inequality via Green, Low Emission Climate Resilient Development

UNDP-GEF Objective and Signature Programmes



Integrated Climate Strategies

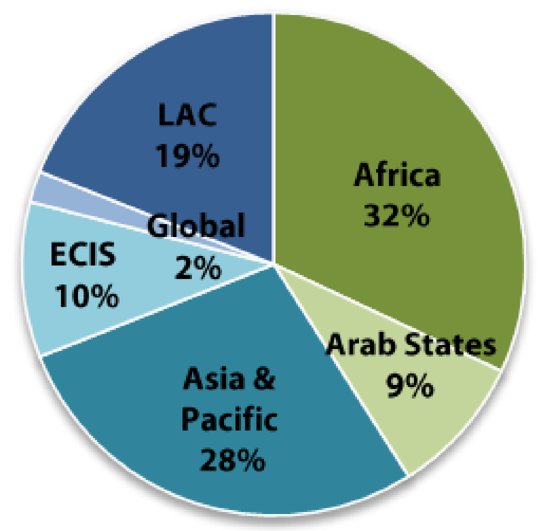
Integrated Climate Strategies

Assisting national and sub-national governments to make full use of range of public and private financing mechanisms for Green, Inclusive Low Emission Climate Resilient Development

▪ Develop, Strengthen Policies and Strategies ▪ Strengthen institutions and Coordination mechanisms ▪ Build capacity (Functional, Technical, Operational) ▪ Knowledge Codification and Dissemination

Armenia	National DRR strategy integrated CRM
Bangladesh	National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
Bosnia Herzigovenia	National Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy
Burkina Faso	Climate risk assessments for key sectors
Burundi	Vision Burundi 2025

Status of UNDP Support *(by mid 2012):*
Countries: 100
Number of Initiatives: 105
Source of Funding: LDCF/SCCF/GEF Trust Fund/BMU, **AusAID**, Governments
Grants **: USD/112 million**
Total value of investments: **USD 244 million**



Low Emission Capacity Building Programme

Objective: Build capacities to design and implement low emission strategies in the public and/or private-industrial sectors. Embedded in UNDP's support for Green, Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategies.

Programme components:

- GHG inventory management systems
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- Mitigation actions in selected industries

Total Programme Funding	32 million Euros. Funded by the European Commission, Germany and Australia (AUD$ 5m)				
Programme Duration	6 years (Jan 2011 – Dec 2016)				
Total number of countries	25				
Geographic Scope/ Country Distribution	Asia	Africa	LAC	Arab States	Europe/ CIS
	7	6	8	3	1

Supporting LDCs with National Adaptation Plans

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

To support LDCs to commence a process of integrating medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change within, or aligned with, current development planning and budgeting processes

i. Identification of gaps (information, capacity (technical and functional), institutional)
ii. Making linkages to other ongoing initiatives
iii. making tools and approaches available to LDCs to support key steps in the NAP process
iv. exchanging lessons learned and knowledge through South-South and North-South Cooperation.

Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs)

- Targeted support to Finance & Planning Ministries
- Expenditure Reviews (including policies and institutions)

Both **quantity and quality** of climate expenditure: Review whole budget; Expert assessment of climate "relevance"; Expert assessment of climate "impact"

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Morocco, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam

Capacity Building on Economics of Adaptation

- Planning and line Ministries
- Sectoral Analysis & Project Appraisal
- Cadre of trained professionals in participating countries

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam

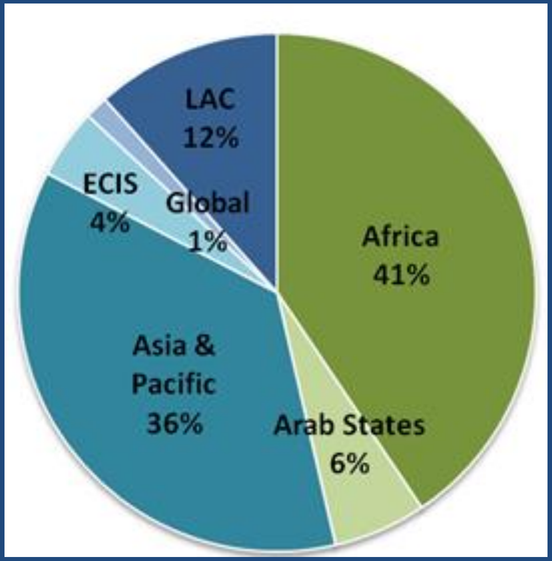
Advancing climate resilient livelihoods

Climate Resilient Livelihoods

Supporting climate and economic resilient rural livelihoods, working on long-term integrated planning and adaptation in all productive sectors.

- Economic diversification
- Advancing social protection(safety nets: insurance, cash for work)
- Access to and adoption of technology

Status of UNDP Support *(by end 2012):*
Countries: 58
Number of Initiatives: 61
Source of Funding: LDCF/SCCF/GEF Trust Fund/BMU, **AusAID**, Governments
Grants **: USD 256 million**
Total value of investments: **USD 1.76 billion**



Catalyzing Adaptation Finance

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Rural livelihoods & food security | Water resources | Biodiversity and Forests | Settlements and Infrastructure | Extreme climatic events | Human Health

An Example

Main entry point (driver) for private sector involvement

Safeguarding existing businesses and livelihoods: Smallholder farms in Northern Namibia; exposure to increasing harsh climate condition which is compromising production output and earnings (incomes).

Source of Finance for Investment and Sources of Funds for Mkt Transformation

For Investment: Farm household/SMEs, Government
For market transformation: GEF- TF (SPA)

Key Barriers

Uncertainty on government strategy on climate resilient rural development, overlapping/ absence of functional responsibilities of different authorities, governance issues (weak legal structures and institutions), limitation of technical/functional mandates; distribution channels

Interventions

Development of storage, transport, distribution & markets for climate resilient crop varieties; Sustained delivery of advice and technical services on usage of climate resilient varieties

Results

- Namibia's Policy on Climate Change developed; integration of climate change issues into local and regional planning in Omusati region and into National Development Plan;
- District level Agricultural Extension Officers and Extension Technicians trained in up scaling coping mechanisms;
- Marketing collection facility at Epalela settlement for the Olushandja Horticultural Producers Association established;
- Income per ha increased by 50% (to USD 623/ha); 52% of agricultural yield increments/ beneficiary per season.

For more information, visit: www.undp-alm.org

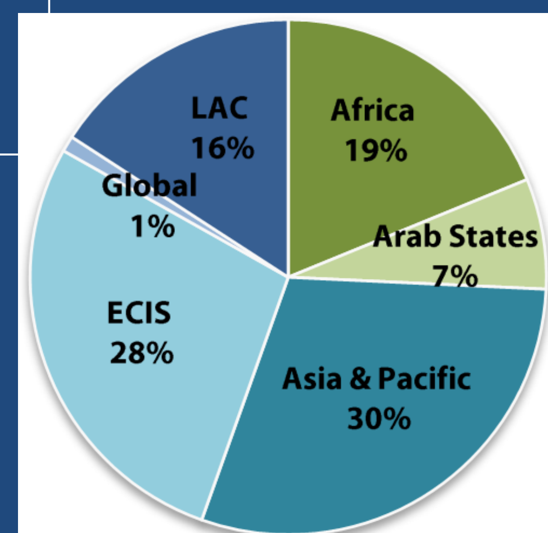
Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning systems

Climate Information & Early Warning Systems

Supporting the development of Climate Information and Early Warning Systems) to countries respond to both short-term/rapid onset climatic hazards, as well as long-term/slow onset change

- Rapid transfer and deployment of weather, climate observation and prediction technology
- Strengthen human and financial systems
- Improve the way information is used for planning

- ***Risk knowledge***
- ***Monitoring and predicting***
- ***Disseminating information***
- ***Responding to warnings***



Status of UNDP Support *(by end 2012):*
Countries: 36
Number of Initiatives: 38
Source of Funding: LDCF/SCCF/Adaptation Fund
BMU, **AusAID**, Governments
Grants **: USD 148 million**
Total value of investments: **USD 546 million**

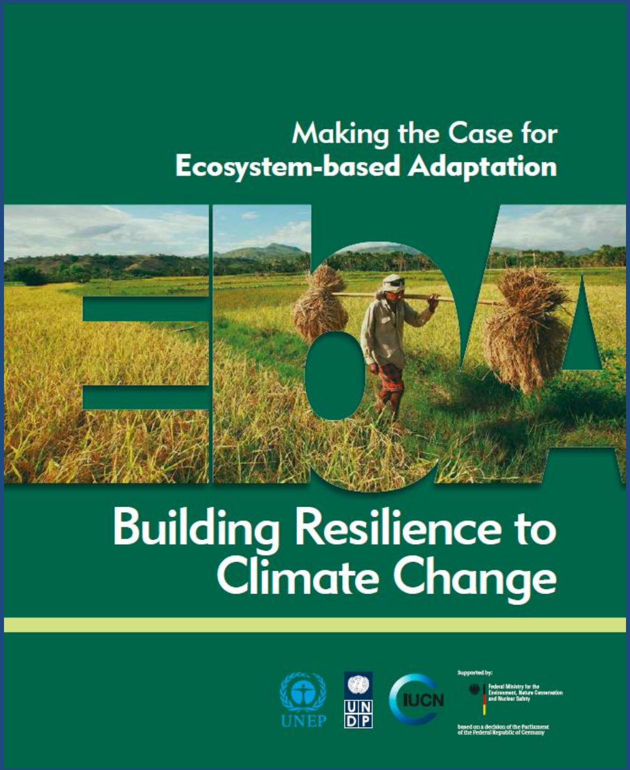
Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change

Ecosystem Based Adaptation

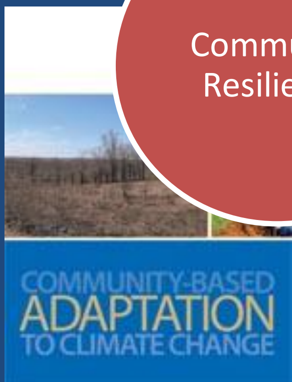
Managing and rehabilitating ecosystems for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change

Activities include:

- Promoting ecosystem resilience to climate change
  - → e.g. by improving management effectiveness for vulnerable species and ecosystems and reducing threats to BD and ecosystem
- Fostering ecosystem-based adaptation to CC
  - → e.g. by conducting vulnerability assessments and CBAs with stakeholders to determine likely impacts of CC, identify high-priority actions for protecting natural systems and vulnerable communities
- Implementing ecosystem-based CCM solutions
  - → e.g. by realizing multiple mitigation benefits of SLM
- Strengthening the ability of PAs to support CCA/M
  - → e.g. by creating the policy environment needed in order to enable protected areas to play a key role in CCM/A and resilience



Other Signature Programmes

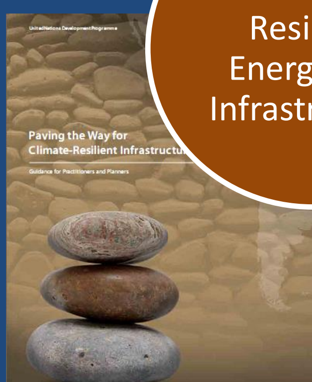


Community Resilience

- Empowering communities to implement participatory landscape planning and adaptive management to enhance community and ecosystem resilience and sustainability
- Variety of means to deliver support (GEF/SGP, NGO Execution, Provincial/District Governments)

Climate resilient integrated water resource management

- Trans-boundary diagnostics for climate resilient approaches to LME management
- Assisting countries to identify priorities and agree on regional and national governance reforms to promote climate resilient water management
- Application, replication and up scaling of IWRM, ICM at municipal, provincial and local scales



Climate Resilient Energy and Infrastructure

- Assessing risks, options and promoting climate resilient energy, Infrastructure and transport systems

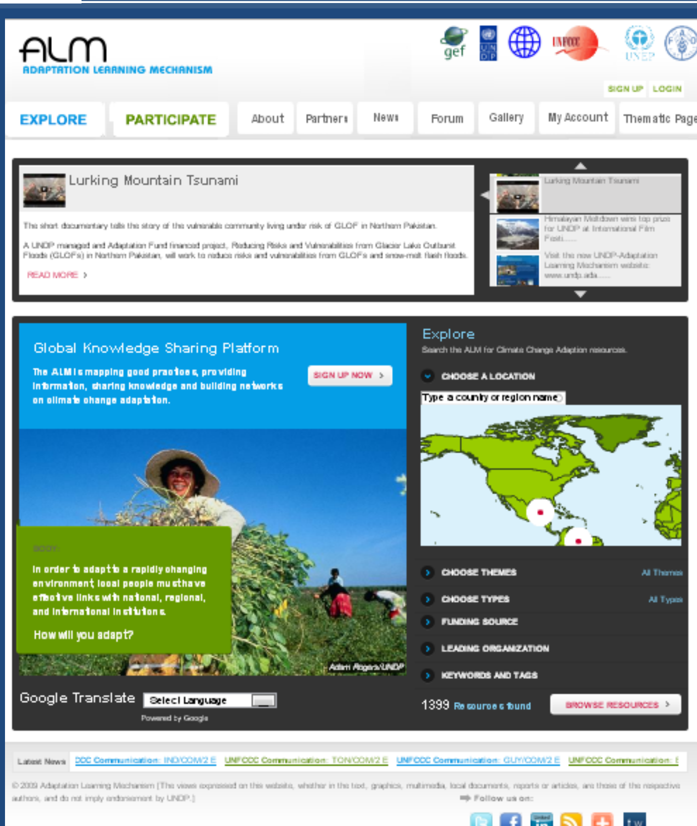
Achieving Results by Leveraging Partnerships

- from global through to the local level-

- Brokering agency-specific and collective action,
- Bringing together the UNDS and reaching out to other partners

Australian Government AusAID · JAPAN · gef · ADAPTATION FUND

Adaptation Knowledge Dissemination



Adaptation Learning Mechanism – a multi-Agency Platform (GEF, IFAD, WHO, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO)

www.adaptationlearning.net

UNDP-ALM – A portal to UNDP supported initiatives

Visit: http://www.undp-alm.org

UNDP-GEF Support to Countries on Accessing Climate finance

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Government Request
- UNDP Assistance to formulate proposal
- Negotiations with Donors
- Identify co-financing/related initiatives

Support Govt to Prepare and Submit Concept to Donor
- Revisions
- Leverage Partnerships
- Secure approval by donor

Support Govt to prepare detailed project document
- Due diligence
- Stakeholder Input
- Capacity Reviews and identification of capacity development measure
- Apply UNDP Safeguards
- Finalize project document with clear exit strategy
- Secure approval of funding

Support Project Start up
- Initial training (National Implementation)
- Support operational start-up
- Monitoring of finance and results
- Annual/Mid-term reviews and reporting
- Support knowledge codification and dissemination

Project Closure
- Terminal Evaluation
- Results Capture, learning and inform new programming

Sri Lanka

Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka

Grant Requested from SCCF: USD 3,121,818
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 57,095,000
Total Project Cost: USD 60,216,818
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Economic Development
Thematic Area: Rural Development
Project Beneficiaries(estimated): 2,000,000 people (100,000 direct)

Status: To Commence Implementation in 2013

ISSUE: Sri Lanka suffers from impacts of climate change that manifests itself in increased climate variability, frequent and intensive hydrometerological extremes and disasters; associated losses and damages take the greatest toll on northern provinces stricken by long conflict and devastation. Climate change threatens sustainability of Divi Neguma and Gama Neguma rehabilitation and development investment programmes that are critical for poverty reduction and social well-being.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Strengthening the capacities and institutional set up at national and district levels for climate risk and resilience measures into future programming of Gama Neguma and Divi Neguma. 2. Demonstrating adaptation actions on the ground in risk-prone locations to Gama Neguma/Divi Neguma regular programmes. 3. Facilitating risk-integrated rural development plans.

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. National rural development programmes *Divi Neguma and Gama Neguma* integrate climate risk information and adaptation measures in 12 vulnerable districts 2. National, district, divisional and local technical staff have sufficient technical capacity to identify and integrate climate risk considerations in designing, approving and implementing development projects under the Gama Neguma and Divi Neguma programmes

***Contact**: Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor, keti.chachibaia@undp.org*

Sri Lanka

Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka

Status of the Project: **awaits GEF CEO endorsement**

Plans and Next Steps:

PROJECT LAUNCH AND INCEPTION WORKSHOP:

- Staff recruitment and setting up project implementation infrastructure;
- Updates on project circumstances, barriers and risk management strategy
- Detailed annual work plan;
- Terms of References for key technical assignments;
- Inception Report

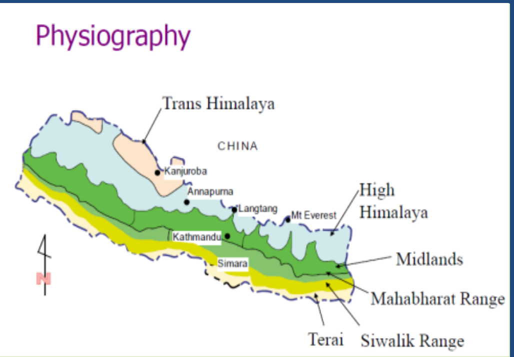
KEY FIRST YEAR ACTIONS:

- Detailed baseline assessment;
- Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan, with particular focus on community organisations and NGOs;
- Community mobilisation and participation plan, with particular focus on engagement of women;
- Awareness raising and communication strategy;
- Functional analysis of Divi Neguma / Gama Neguma Task force at District and Divisional level and capacity development plan;
- Definition of tools and methods for climate risk and vulnerability assessments at community level (VRA, CRISTAL etc)
- Review and definition of economic valuation, sectoral assessments and cost-benefit analysis methods

***Contact**: Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor, keti.chachibaia@undp.org*

Nepal

Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction



Grant Requested from LDCF:	USD 6,300,000
Additional Resources mobilized:	USD 20,352,510
Total Project Cost:	USD 26,652,510
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology
Thematic Area:	Disaster Risk
Project Beneficiaries:	**1,264,774 people (238,678 direct)**

Status: To Commence Implementation in 2013

ISSUE: At present, there is insufficient institutional knowledge and capacity to understand and manage GLOF risks, as they are highly complex, site-specific and too costly; and at the same time there lacks cohesion among different agencies to manage the risks associated with recurrent flooding in the Tarai in current on-going programmes.

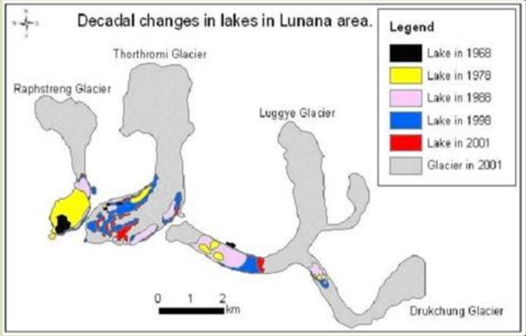
PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Reducing the risks of human and material losses from Glacier Lake Outburst Flooding events from Imja Lake in Solokhumbu District 2. Reducing human and material losses from recurrent flooding events in four flood-prone districts of the Tarai and Churia Range, specifically, in Mahottari, Saptari, Siraha and Udaypur Districts, in the Ratu, Khando, Gagan, Hadiya and Kong river basins.

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Protocols for GLOF risk monitoring and maintenance of artificial drainage system of Imja Lake developed and implemented 2. GLOF Risk Management Skills and Knowledge Institutionalized at Local and National Levels 3. Flood preparedness training for district and VDC representatives, NGOs, CBOs and local communities in 4 flood-prone districts.

Contact: *Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor, keti.chachibaia@undp.org*

Bhutan

Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys



Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 3,445,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 4,036,224
Total Project Cost: USD 7,481,274
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
Thematic Area: Water Management
Project Beneficiaries:

Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: The most significant climate change impact in Bhutan is the formation of supra-glacial lakes due to the accelerated retreat of glaciers with increasing temperatures. The risk of potential disasters inflicted by GLOFs, which pose a new dimension of threats to lives, livelihoods, and development, is mounting as the water levels approach critical thresholds.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: The project will address the needs to incorporate climate change into ongoing disaster risk management decision making and practices. With a focus on Punakha and Wangdi Phodrang, the project will address current institutional limitations, lack of access to timely and reliable information on climate-related hazards, and the need for bolstering local adaptive capacities.

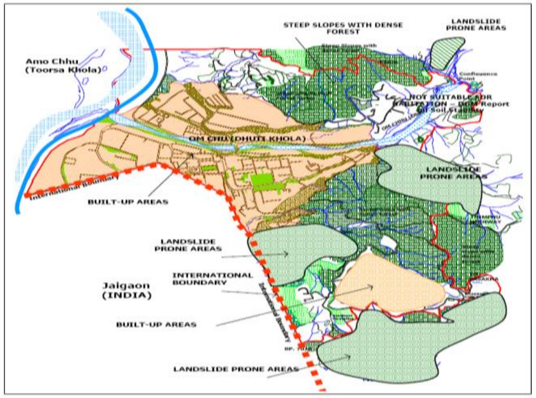
EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Improved national, regional, and local capacities to prevent climate change-induced GLOF disasters in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys 2. Reduced risks of GLOF from Thorthormi lake through an artificial lake level management system 3. Reduced human and material losses in vulnerable communities in the Punakha-Wangdi Valley through GLOF early warnings

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

Bhutan

Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions

Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 11,491,200
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 45,798,000
Total Project Cost: USD 57,289,200
Implementing Partner: Gross National Happiness Commission
Thematic Area: Climate Change



Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: The most pronounced consequences of climate change in Bhutan are two folds: disruptions in the monsoonal system and increasing/intensifying trends of extreme hydro-meteorological hazards, both of which are obviously closely linked. These disturbances will amplify the socioeconomic challenges for the Bhutanese society, especially in rural areas where the majority of the population is engaged in rain-fed agriculture and rampant poverty makes them least equipped to adapt to creeping changes in climate.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors 2. Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas 3. Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability 2. Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information 3. Adaptive capacity of national and regional centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events

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

Pakistan

Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan

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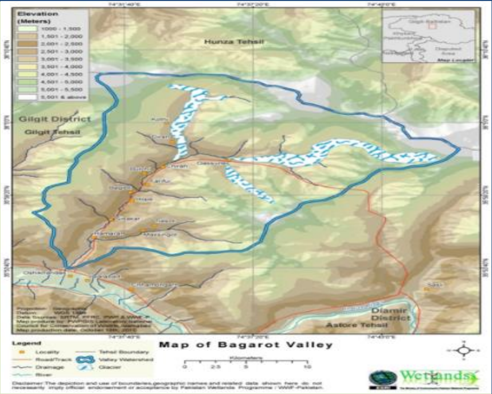
Resilient nations.

ADAPTATION FUND

Grant Requested from AF: USD 3,600,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 4,000,000
Total Project Cost: USD 7,600,000
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment
Thematic Area: Water Management
Project Beneficiaries: **13,500 + (direct)**

Status: Under Implementation



ISSUE: A major part of the snow and ice mass of the HKH region in Pakistan is concentrated in the watersheds of the Indus basin. As a result of rapidly changing climatic conditions, the glaciers in Pakistan are receding at a rate of almost 40 – 60 meters per decade. The most severe threat of this effect is related to the rapid melting of glaciers. The ice or sediment bodies that contain the lakes can breach suddenly, leading to a discharge of huge volumes of water and debris.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Policy Recommendations and institutional strengthening to prevent climate change induced GLOF events in Northern Pakistan 2. Strengthening knowledge and information about GLOF risks in Northern Pakistan 3. Demonstration of community based GLOF risk management in vulnerable mountain valleys of Northern Pakistan

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Policy framework and guidelines to address GLOF risks in northern Pakistan institutionalized 2. Systematic engagement of the project with global and regional research networks and centres working on GLOF issues 3. Reduced human and material losses in vulnerable communities in the Northern areas of Pakistan through GLOF early warnings and other adaptation measures

Contact: *Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor, keti.chachibaia@undp.org*

Afghanistan

Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks

Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 9,000,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 30,500,000
Total Project Cost: USD 39,500,000
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
Thematic Area: Rural Development

Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: The underlying causes of Afghanistan's vulnerability to climate impacts are primarily socio-economic: poverty, food insecurity, a heavy dependence on natural resources, population growth, unclear land tenure, lack of effective governance, and no effective policy or legal framework. More than 80% of the population lives in rural areas and are almost totally dependent on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas 2. Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors 3. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks 2. Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability 3. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

***Contact**: Faris Khader, Regional Technical Advisor,* faris.khader@undp.org

Maldives

Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives

Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 4,485,000
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 4,851,211
Total Project Cost: USD 9,336,211
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Housing, Environment and Transport
Thematic Area: Coastal Zone

Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: A major cause of increasing physical vulnerability to climate risks in the Maldives, is that these are not systematically and comprehensively taken into account in the development planning process, particularly in the areas of land use, coastal protection and development. Consequently, natural island resilience and local adaptive capacity are being reduced unintentionally in many inhabited islands.

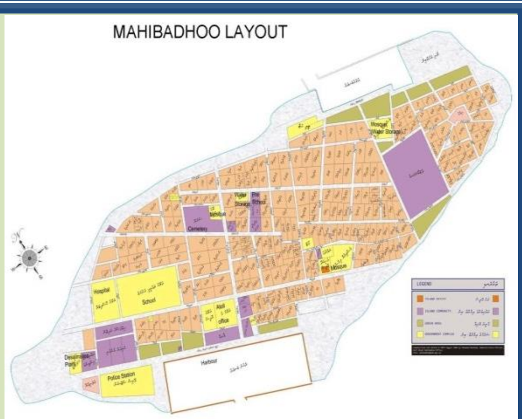
PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Enhance capacity of national, provincial, atoll and island authorities and civil society leaders to integrate climate risk information into policy, planning and investment decisions 2. Integrate climate risk planning into key national policies that govern or impact land use planning, coastal protection and development

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Regional climate change scenarios for the Maldives analyzed and updated to provide more accurate climate change projections for national and local planning 2. Guidelines developed for climate risk resilient coastal protection in the Maldives 3. Climate change resilient land use plans designed and specific measures demonstrated on at least four islands

Contact: *Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor, keti.chachibaia@undp.org*

Maldives

Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island



Grant Requested from AF:	USD 8,285,000
Additional Resources mobilized:	USD 1,800,000
Total Project Cost:	USD 10,085,0000
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Housing and Environment
Thematic Area:	Water Management

Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: The primary problem addressed by this project is climate change-induced decline of freshwater resources that is affecting the entire population of Maldives. Freshwater resources are scarce in the Maldives. As surface freshwater is generally lacking throughout the country, the key problems pertaining to freshwater security relate to the management of increasingly saline groundwater and increasingly variable rainfall patterns.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Establishment of integrated, climate-resilient water supply and -management systems in Mahibadhoo, Ihavandhoo and Gadhdhoo 2. Increase participation in the development, allocation and monitoring of freshwater use in a changing climate 3. Replication and upscaling of climate-resilient freshwater management

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Ground water aquifer protected and freshwater supply ensured in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo to provide reliable, equitable and cost-effective access to safe freshwater in a changing climate 2. Strengthened local awareness and ownership of integrated, climate-resilient freshwater management systems

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Maldives

Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector

Grant Requested from LDCF: USD 1,650,438
Additional Resources mobilized: USD 1,650,438
Total Project Cost: USD 3,300,876
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture
Thematic Area: Climate Change/Tourism
Project Beneficiaries: **22,000 (direct)**
Status: Under Implementation

ISSUE: Climate change-related risks to the tourism sector and its associated value chains are projected to materialize both directly (through physical damages and losses from climate-related hazards, stresses and events)and indirectly (through reduced revenues across all levels of tourism-related value chains). Initial impacts are already being felt on coastal infrastructure, fisheries, water resources, agriculture and human health.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: 1. Policy recommendations developed to enable and incentivize private sector investment for climate change adaptation in the tourism industry 2. Training of tourism operators and government representatives on climate risk financing options and their potential application in the Maldivian context

EXPECTED IMPACTS: 1. Strengthened adaptive capacity of the tourism sector to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses 2. Reduced vulnerability of at least 10 tourism operations and 10 tourism-associated communities to the adverse effects of climate change 3. Transfer of climate risk financing solutions to public and private sector tourism institutions

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