

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BULLETIN

A Quarterly Update of Activities

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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

Supporting Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America

Ecuador: Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance

Contributed by: [PACC/MAE Team](#)



Retention ponds construction
COMUNIDEC—Loja, Ecuador
Photo: PACC Team

Ecuador has been impacted by extreme climate-related events. Frequent and more intense rains and droughts have been increasing pressure on rural communities who are the most exposed and vulnerable, as their livelihoods greatly depend on the use and availability of natural resources such as water.

In order to reduce communities' climate-related vulnerability, the project, *Adaptation to Climate Change through an effective Water Governance in Ecuador* - nationally known for its Spanish acronym PACC - started its activities in 2009.

The PACC is implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MAE), with the support from UNDP and financing from the GEF-managed Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). (continued on p.2)

Note: Past Adaptation Bulletins have focused on Europe (*Issue 10*), Asia (*Issue 9*), and Africa (*Issue 8*). In this issue we are pleased to share a collection of stories from adaptation initiatives in Latin America. Stories from the Pacific and Arab States regions will be featured in future issues.

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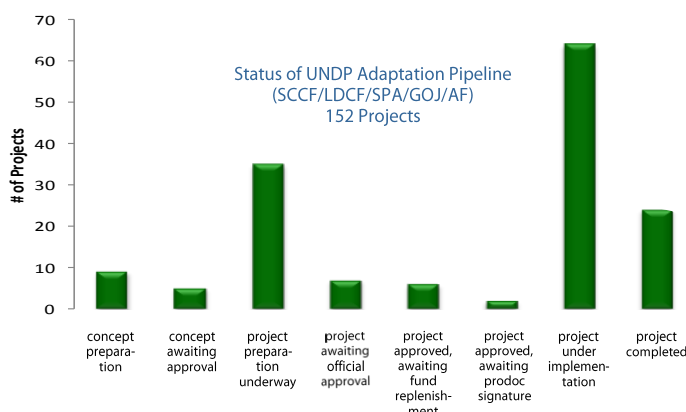
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Quick Glance at UNDP's Adaptation Portfolio (Mar'13)



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Plant seed dibbling
Mocache—Los Ríos, Ecuador
Photo: PACC Team

The PACC is implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MAE), with the support from UNDP and financing from the GEF-managed Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

Initially, SCCF funds were used by the Government to take stock of the vulnerability of select river basins to improve implementation of community-based adaptation measures. The results showed that the river basins more vulnerable to extreme rains and droughts are: Paute, Jubones, Catamayo-Chira, Chone, Portoviejo and Babahoyo.

Currently, SCCF funds are used to co-finance 20 local community managed initiatives throughout these basins. To facilitate greater impact, the PACC team has supported the Ministry of Environment to establish strategic partnerships for implementation with local governments, public companies, universities and NGOs. It is expected that combined and coordinated efforts will allow communities to better manage anticipated impacts of extreme weather events affecting the quality and quantity of water for human and productive uses.

SCCF interventions in Catacocha: Wendy Sarango, from Catacocha (Loja province), affirms that her community has been hit by unexpected lingering summers (dry seasons) in the past years which have increased water scarcity for human and productive use. Wendy states that her community only harvests once a year and that men are forced to migrate to look for job opportunities during the remainder of the year. SCCF funds have allowed communities to obtain the necessary planning and management tools and acquire knowledge through sharing of experiences to ensure incomes from agriculture are not compromised during the cropping and sowing seasons. Among the adaptation measures implemented with SCCF funding are water harvesting techniques (ancestral methods of water storage), wetlands recovery, irrigation systems and breakwaters.

SCCF interventions in Mochache: Mochache's Los Ríos Province shows the impacts of years of unsustainable soil and water management which have resulted in certain areas becoming practically barren. The beneficiaries of SCCF funding in Mochache County have been provided with planning tools and information to better manage natural resources. Communities in this region are now talking about how to make agro-ecological farms more resilient to changing climate, reforestation processes, and more efficient use of water and organic products. In a combined effort with local institutions and community-based organizations, SCCF funds have also been used to build 30 retention ponds to support production processes to support food security and livelihoods. In addition, native plants have been delivered to community members for smallholder farmers to transform their productive system from single crop farming to multi-crop farming, as a means of diversifying risks.

SCCF interventions in San Bartolome: San Bartolomé, located forty five minutes away from Cuenca, the capital of Azuay province, is inhabited mostly by women, as men have migrated looking for better working conditions. For this reason, women in San Bartolome play a fundamental role in providing livelihoods for their families. SCCF finance is used by communities to ensure a supply of water resources for agriculture activities during the dry summer season. To support agricultural activities performed by women, SCCF funds have also



Retention ponds construction
San Bartolomé—Azuay, Ecuador
Photo: PACC Team

been used to promote social participation and training on adaptation measures to implement in 7 reservoirs, agro-ecological farms development plans and installation of irrigation systems. The community has carried out all building work through community activity named "minga". In Quechua, an indigenous language of Ecuador, "minga" means "the coming together of a community for the betterment of all."

A recent video depicting SCCF financed activities through Ecuador's PACC project can be found [here](#).

For more information on the UNDP-supported PACC project in Ecuador, please click [here](#).

Please visit the following links on the [El Comercio](#) website for articles on two PACC community projects in Ecuador:

- [25 familias de Guapán se adaptan al cambio climático](#)
- [El agua es el tesoro de Bartolomé](#)

Honduras: Sustainable Agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation in the Sub-basin of the Guacerique River

Contributed by: [Christian Rossi](#)



Don Benedicto with his first organic production of coriander, carrots and lettuce.
Photo: Christian Rossi

When Don Benedicto started working as a farmer fifteen years ago he was not aware of sustainable agricultural techniques. He believed that by cutting down forest area and expanding his harvest space he could increase production and income for years to come. Activities such as deforestation, forest fires and pollution of water resources resulting from the use of chemical pesticides (eg in rivers near the area of

crops) were putting pressure on the natural resources that he and his family rely on for their livelihoods.

Various studies carried out by the Government of Honduras concluded that deforestation, pollution of both surface and ground water and climate variability were the main drivers of degrading watersheds, thus altering the hydrological cycle and increasing water scarcity. When the Government of Honduras began implementing the Adaptation Fund-financed initiative, *Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of Urban Poor in Honduras*, with support from UNDP, Government officials requested Don Benedicto to stop his agricultural practices. He was understandably upset at first, but soon realized that he needed to adopt new and sustainable harvesting techniques. Don Benedicto began growing vegetables using water resources from the Guacerique River sub-basin. The Guacerique River has an area of 19,173 ha and provides water to 25% of Tegucigalpa's population of 456,000.

During a workshop on climate change adaptation measures, organized by the local Government for the Guacerique community, Don

(Continued from page 2) - [Supporting Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America](#)

Benedicto, along with other participants, government officials and project team staff, discussed climate-related issues such as deforestation, forest fires, use of chemical fertilizers, and lack of technical capacities. As a result, Don Benedicto volunteered to work with the project team to acquire new knowledge on water management and agricultural sustainable practices as a method to adapt to climate variability.

Through project activities, tools have been provided to local farmers to improve soil conservation and water use, causing a ripple effect benefiting poor rural families, transferring knowledge to local producers, delivering organic crops without polluting.

Today, Don Benedicto is a community leader. He is President of the Watershed Council for the Guacerique River sub-basin in the Francisco Morazán Department, where he leads a group of 20 low-income farmers who are beneficiaries of SANAA's (Honduras National Autonomous Water and Sewerage Service) sustainable agriculture sub-programme under the Adaptation Fund-financed project. As a beneficiary of the project, Don Benedicto has been learning various methods to combat negative climate change impacts, focusing on increasing agricultural production and adopting new techniques for long-term sustainable development to ensure food security and economic growth for his family.

"We wouldn't have reached these achievements without continuous support, the right approach with the farming community, and the weekly technical assistance visits. All of this has had positive results," concluded Don Benedicto.

The UNDP supported AF project in Honduras is focused on increasing resilience to climate change water-related risks through pilot activities and an overarching intervention to mainstream climate change considerations into the water sector. For more information, please click [here](#).

Nicaragua: Promoting climate resilient Communities

Contributed by: [Glomara Iglesias](#)

In the community of Las Mercedes, within the municipality of El Sauce, Leon (177 km from Nicaragua's capital, Managua), lives Yadira Castillo Icabalzeta, owner of the farm "Starting to Walk". For years Yadira has felt the impacts of climate change on her harvest. Today, together with her husband and their three children, Yadira is harvesting crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock, benefiting from two recently built small dams with irrigation systems that transport water from the Las Mercedes River to her community.

Yadira, an empowered woman and leader of her community, says that her living conditions have significantly improved. Her crop production is currently being used for her family's consumption, but as yields increase, she plans to market the surplus. Yadira has become a promoter of sustainable natural resources management among her children, husband and 1,005 families in her community, who are benefiting from the project, *Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed*, financed by the Adaptation Fund and implemented by Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) in partnership with UNDP. Project activities began in June 2011 and take place in the municipalities of El Sauce and Achuapa.

The 1,005 beneficiary families are learning techniques to efficiently

Featured Resources

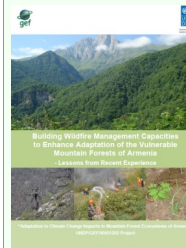
New Blog Launched on Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Initiatives in Africa



In 2012 UNDP and GEF, in partnership with eleven countries across Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia), embarked on a programme to strengthen countries' climate information and early warning systems

(EWS) for decision-making, as reported in [Issue 9](#) of the Adaptation Bulletin. The initiatives under this programme aim to generate effective EWS in eleven of the most vulnerable countries in Africa by integrating climate risk knowledge, monitoring and predicting, information dissemination and building national and community response capabilities to act effectively. The [UNDP-EWS Africa Blog](#) was launched to provide updates on the development of these initiatives.

Building Wildfire Management Capacities to Enhance Adaptation of the Vulnerable Mountain Forests of Armenia—Lessons from Recent Experience



This publication was prepared as part of the initiative, *Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia*, financed by the GEF's Strategic Priority on Adaptation and supported by UNDP. It provides background on the unique mountain forests of Armenia, the wildfire situation, and examples of impacts achieved through this initiative. Impacts include building early-response capacities of forest managers, strengthening institutional cooperation, addressing the root causes of fires, and incorporating climate change risks into forest management. The publication can be downloaded via this [link](#).

Coping with Drought and Climate Change in Ethiopia



The second issue of UNDP's *The Development Advocate* features an article on the SCCF-financed initiative, *Coping with Drought and Climate Change in Ethiopia*. The story is among 12 winning entries of UNDP's 2011 storytelling competition. The issue is available in [English](#), [French](#), and [Spanish](#).

Project Video: PACC Fiji - Vital Food



Climate change in Fiji is causing a large increase in the incidence and intensity of extreme rainfall -- the ensuing floodwaters are simply overwhelming the current drainage systems in Fiji's low-lying agricultural areas, and when the rivers and creeks are unable to drain excess water, crops are ruined,

healthy local foods become scarce, the local economy is threatened, and the staple diet of the Fijian people is compromised. The video [PACC Fiji: Vital Food](#) highlights Fiji's efforts -- through the *Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change* (PACC) initiative - to increase food security for local communities by demonstrating techniques that can ameliorate the effects of flooding, and even the flooding itself. For more information, please click [here](#).

(Continued from page 3) - **Supporting Climate Change Adaptation in Latin America**



Yadira working with a new irrigation system
Photo: Glomara Iglesias

use their water resources. In addition, 120 agro-ecological farm transformation plans are being developed to benefit families through the construction of rainwater collection and storage facilities and delivery of supplies and materials for land restoration. These families have received technical assistance and have been trained with information and knowledge that help them use their land in a more sustainable manner.

Yadira says that in previous years, due to economic difficulties, her husband had emigrated to Costa Rica and El Salvador and sent remittances back to Nicaragua. However, once Yadira and her family became beneficiaries of this project, her husband returned home to work on their small farm together with their children. Yadira emphasized that she will continue to put into practice the knowledge gained through the project's training in order to develop and sustain environmentally friendly livelihoods for her family and community.

The UNDP supported AF project in Nicaragua focuses on reducing the risks of droughts and floods caused by climate change and climate variability. A coordinated set of interventions are being designed to implement new public policies for addressing climate change by introducing agro-ecological practices and participatory watershed management in highly vulnerable rural communities. For more information on this project, please click [here](#).

Uruguay: Dune Recovery for the Restoration and Conservation of Beaches in Canelones

Contributed by: [Luis Santos](#), [Mariana Kasprzyk](#), [Mariela Muñoz](#), [Leonardo Seijo](#), [Inti Carro](#)

Every year Uruguay is impacted by extreme weather events such as severe storms, strong floods and droughts, affecting its population, infrastructure, productive sectors and ecosystems. The coastal area, which stands out for its economic importance (78% of the GDP is derived from coastal activities and 70% of the population lives in it), its natural value (diverse coastal ecosystems) and culture, is one of the areas which is seriously affected by the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and sea level rise.

Currently, Uruguay is carrying out various efforts to adapt to climate change. The project, *Pilot Measures for Adaptation to Climate Change in the coastal areas of Uruguay*, is executed by the Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and the Environment (MVOTMA) and financed by the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) with support from UNDP. Through a participative process, Government officials and communities have identified, prioritized and implemented several adaptation measures. As an adaptation strategy, the Department of Canelones' efforts to recover dune ecosystems are being implemented with the objective of restoring and conserving the environmental services these ecosystems provide.

The Department of Canelones has more than 14km of coast which is increasingly facing climate-related erosion. To reverse this pattern, in four beaches of this Department (El Pinar, Parque del Plata, Pinamar and La Floresta) dune recovery activities have been implemented



Dune recovery efforts in La Floresta beach
Photo: Uruguay SPA Project Team

with the participation of local NGOs and community members with the objective of increase awareness of beach users of the importance of dune recovery by constructing sand capturing fences.

Fences to recover and protect the dunes from wind erosion were built using biomass debris originating from pruning yards and public spaces. Using recycled materials decreased the costs of debris recollection, reduced volumes of waste and decreased transportation costs for disposal. In addition, proper management of biomass residues reduces the risk of forest fires.

Once the dunes started to recover, new participatory sessions were carried out in which seedlings of native species, *Senecio crassiflorus* and *Panicum racemosum*, known as Senecio or daisy of the dunes, and browntop millet respectively, were planted to continue natural recovery. Finally, in each of the sites where interventions were carried out, signs were set up with information regarding the recovery process to communicate the process of dune recovery and increase awareness among beach users.

The experience in numbers:

- More than 100 people participated in the training workshops on dune recovery that were carried out before the interventions.
- More than 90 people participated in the 6 sessions of dune recovery carried out in Pinamar, La Floresta, El Pinar and Parque del Plata.
- 800m of sand capturing fences were constructed with vegetation debris.
- More than 500 seedlings were planted in the dunes to be recovered (Senecio, browntop millet).
- A coast plant nursery is up and running in Canelones with 500 native plants.
- At least 600m³ of sand were retained in the sand capturing fences, without considering the improvement of the slope in the beach.
- 100% of participants showed their support and interest in continuing activities of this nature.

The UNDP supported SPA financed project in Uruguay is focused on putting in place adaptive land planning and coastal management policies and practices to enhance the resilience of Uruguay's coastal ecosystem to climate change. A video featuring the dune recovery processes in Canelones can be viewed on the Project's [web page](#). For additional information on the project, please click [here](#).

Announcements

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Visits UNDP Fiji

Contributed by: [Kevin Petrini](#)

As part of her visit to Fiji, Ms. Christiana Figueres, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Executive Secretary visited the UNDP offices in Suva on March 28th. (Please click [here](#) for additional photos.) Speaking to staff, Ms. Figueres said that climate change is the most daunting challenge humanity has ever faced. She said that if we do not address climate change in a timely fashion, all the development gains will be wiped off because humanity will go back in education, health, environmental protection, women's rights and empowerment, human rights, gains in peace.

(Continued from page 4) - **Announcements**



PACC Fiji Project Coordinator, Ratu Iliapi Tuwai (left), UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Christiana Figueres (center), UNDP Policy Advisor Kevin Petrini (right)
Photo: UNDP Fiji

“Just imagine the consequences if we do not face climate change. Imagine the forced migration, the pressure on countries, conflicts around food, water, land.” Ms. Figueres said that addressing climate change not only protects our gains but actually helps us move forward on many of the development agendas that we have in front of us.

She added that by introducing renewable energy we provide access to the one billion that are without access to electricity which in turn helps the economic development of those people.

“By introducing renewable energy in part as an answer to climate change but in part it makes extraordinary amount of sense from the national perspective from all of those countries that are dependent on fossil fuels. Then we have budgetary resources that are available for those countries to dedicate to all the other development priorities – in health, education and housing”.

Highlighting two possibilities, she said that if we don't face climate change we wipe out all development, but on the other hand if we do address climate change then we can use the response to climate to really put a backboard motor into many of the development issues that the UN deals with.

Ms. Figueres also spoke about the global conventions around climate change and what we can do as individuals to be energy efficient. While in Fiji, Ms. Figueres met with Government of Fiji officials and stakeholders, presented a guest lecture at the University the South Pacific (USP), and also visited a UNDP-supported *Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change* (PACC) site in the Tailevu-Rewa area that looks into food production and food security. Information on the PACC Fiji project can be found [here](#) and also via this [link](#) to the PACC Fiji project video.

Colombia Officially Launches Adaptation Fund Project

Contributed by: [Reis Lopez Rello](#)

The UNDP supported and Adaptation Fund financed project, *Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia*, was officially launched on 21 March 2013 in Montería, Colombia.

The project will focus on the municipalities of Ayapel, San Marcos, and San Benito Abad in the effort to minimize impacts from future flooding and to protect the biological diversity of a region known for its rich variety of species and ecosystems.

Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and municipal and local officials, together with UNDP, are planning a wide range of activities to achieve this goal, including the development of hydrological and hydraulic models, climate change profiles, flood-risk maps, and vulnerability assessments, updating the hydro-meteorological network, and designing and operating a local early warning system. Project activities also include the rehabilitation of wetlands, building dikes, unclogging streams to better manage water flows, the diversification of food sources, and support a programme directed toward women for making natural-fiber crafts using plant species that thrive in flood conditions. Finally, the project

aims to promote replication of successful experiences in ecosystem- and community-based adaptation measures and integrate them into local and regional planning policies.

Economics of Climate Change Adaptation: Supporting National/Sub-national Adaption Planning and Action

Contributed by: [Claudia Ortiz](#)

The two-year capacity-building programme entitled, *Economics of Climate Change Adaptation – Supporting National / Sub-national Adaption Planning and Action*, is led jointly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and USAID-supported project ADAPT Asia-Pacific, in collaboration with Yale University. The program was launched in October 2012, with a consultation between countries in the Asia-Pacific region and UNDP and ADAPT Asia-Pacific coordinators. This innovative new program aims to support countries to identify gaps in capacity development in an area that is critical for helping countries to formulate National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and access climate finance from existing and new sources, i.e., the Green Climate Fund.

Multi-disciplinary technical teams from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam are participating in this program. As a first step, the eleven country teams met in Bangkok from 11 to 14 March at the first of four regional training workshops of the program, to develop an understanding of the methods and data used to analyze the economic net-benefits of alternative adaptation initiatives in the agriculture and water sectors. Participants will shortly commence in-country field activities aimed at analyzing the costs and benefits of adaptation in the agriculture and water sector, in conjunction with a number of ongoing adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, with financing from the Least Developed Country Fund, Adaptation Fund, and Special Climate Change Fund. Mentors will be assigned to support country teams in this undertaking. The participants will regroup later this year to share their initial results and to receive additional training before continuing their field work. The programme aims to help countries put in place the technical, functional and operational skills and arrangements in order to support decision-making on adaptation in the years ahead.

Click [here](#) for more information or contact [Claudia Ortiz](#).

In the Press

Links to recent articles and press releases on UNDP-supported adaptation initiatives around the world

Adapting to climate change: 700,000 litres of water for Lofeagai, Tuvalu

The community of Lofeagai in Tuvalu was given a new cistern as part of the UNDP-supported Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project financed by the SCCF. Click [here](#) for the full press release on the SPREP website

Pakistan, UN seek to cut risk of glacial lake floods

UNDP is supporting Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change to implement an Adaptation Fund financed project to reduce the risks of glacial lake flooding in the Bindu Gol and Bagrote valleys of northern Pakistan. Click [here](#) for the full article from *AlertNet*.

Recent Concept/Project Approvals

Country & Project Title	Source of Funds & Grant (US\$M)	Concept/Project & Approval Date
Afghanistan: Enhancing the resilience of communities of the agriculture sector through improved water management and use efficiency	LDCF 9.00	Concept Jan-13
Angola: Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	LDCF 8.20	Concept Jan-13
Cambodia: Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change	LDCF 4.91	Concept Mar-13
Central African Republic: Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in CAR	LDCF 2.78	Concept Jan-13
Democratic Republic of Congo: Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	LDCF 4.725	Concept Feb-13
Indonesia: Strategic Planning and Action to strengthen climate Resilience of rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor province (SPARC)	SCCF 5.00	Project Jan-13
Lao: Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate	LDCF 4.70	Project Jan-13
Yemen: Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage	LDCF 4.92	Concept Jan-13

Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB SEC	Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BMU	Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GOJ	Government of Japan
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SPA	GEF Trust Fund's Strategic Priority on Adaptation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Status of UNDP-supported Adaptation Initiatives

Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US\$M)
1. Concept Preparation <i>(by Country with UNDP support)</i>			
Africa	Benin	LDCF	6.00
	Burundi	LDCF	5.00
	Lesotho	LDCF	8.36
	Mali	LDCF	2.00
	Senegal	LDCF	4.31
	Zambia	LDCF	6.00
Asia	Myanmar	LDCF	10.20
LAC	Haiti	LDCF	6.00
Pacific	Kiribati	LDCF	4.43
2. Concept Awaiting Approval <i>(by GEFSEC or AFBSEC)</i>			
Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	LDCF	5.36
	Sao Tome and Principe	LDCF	4.00
Arab States	Djibouti	LDCF	5.38
Asia	Timor Leste	LDCF	7.35
3. Project Preparation Underway <i>(by Country with UNDP support)</i>			
Africa	Angola	LDCF	8.20
	Benin	LDCF	4.00
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	7.00
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	4.00
	Burundi	LDCF	8.72
	Comoros	LDCF	8.99
	DRC	LDCF	4.73
	Ethiopia	LDCF	4.90
	Gambia	LDCF	8.90
	Gambia	LDCF	3.00
	Guinea	LDCF	3.72
	Liberia	LDCF	6.73
	Malawi	LDCF	4.50
	Malawi	LDCF	5.32
	Malawi	LDCF	4.00
	Mali	LDCF	5.46
	Niger	LDCF	3.75
	Sao Tome and Principe	LDCF	4.00
	Sierra Leone	LDCF	2.94
	Sierra Leone	LDCF	4.00
	Tanzania	LDCF	4.00
	Uganda	LDCF	4.00
Zambia	LDCF	4.00	
Zimbabwe	SCCF	3.98	

Status of UNDP-supported Adaptation Initiatives *(continued)*

Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US\$M)	Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US\$M)	Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US\$M)
3. Project Preparation Underway - continued <i>(by Country with UNDP support)</i>				6. Under Implementation <i>(by Country with UNDP Support)</i>				6. Under Implementation - continued <i>(by Country with UNDP Support)</i>			
Arab States	Sudan	LDCF	5.70	Africa	Benin	LDCF	3.41	Europe and Central Asia	Albania	SPA	0.98
	Tunisia	SCCF	5.50		Burkina Faso	LDCF	2.90		Armenia	SPA	0.90
	Yemen	LDCF	4.92		Cape Verde	LDCF	3.00		Azerbaijan	SCCF	2.70
	Asia	Afghanistan	LDCF		9.00	Comoros	LDCF		2.62	Georgia	AF
Bangladesh		LDCF	5.65		DRC	LDCF	3.00		Tajikistan	SPA	0.95
Bhutan		LDCF	11.49		Equatorial Guinea	LDCF	0.20	Turkmenistan	AF	2.70	
Cambodia		LDCF	4.91		Eritrea	AF	6.01	Global	CC & Health (5 countries)	SCCF	4.50
Philippines		SCCF	1.05		Ethiopia (2)	LDCF/SCCF	6.23		CBA (10 countries)	SPA	4.53
Sri Lanka		SCCF	3.12		Ghana	SCCF	1.72	Latin America and Caribbean	Colombia	AF	7.85
Pacific	Samoa	LDCF	1.95		Guinea	LDCF	2.97		Ecuador	SCCF	3.00
	Solomon Islands	LDCF	6.85		Guinea Bissau	LDCF	4.00		Haiti	LDCF	3.50
	Tuvalu	LDCF	4.20		Kenya	SCCF	1.00		Honduras	AF	5.18
	Vanuatu	LDCF	8.03		Liberia (2)	LDCF	5.28		Nicaragua	AF	5.70
4. Project Awaiting Approval <i>(by GEFSEC or AFBSEC)</i>					Mali	LDCF	2.34	Uruguay	SPA	0.98	
Africa	Ghana	AF	7.64		Mauritius	AF	8.40	Pacific	Cook Islands	AF	4.96
	Asia	Nepal	LDCF		6.30	Mozambique (2)	LDCF/SCCF		5.39	Papua New Guinea	AF
Timor Leste		LDCF	4.60		Niger	LDCF	3.50		Regional (13 countries)	Aus-Aid/SCCF	20.98
Europe and Central Asia	Uzbekistan	AF	5.08		Regional (5 countries)	SPA	3.30		Samoa (3)	AF/LDCF	12.45
	Pacific	Fiji	AF		5.28	Rwanda	LDCF		3.45	Solomon Islands	AF
Tonga		AF	5.97		South Africa	SCCF	3.54	Tuvalu (2)	AusAID/LDCF	4.37	
5. Project Approved, Awaiting Fund Replenishment				Swaziland	SCCF	1.67	7. Completed <i>(by Country with UNDP Support)</i>				
Africa	Mali	AF	7.86	Zambia	LDCF	3.80	Burkina Faso	GOJ	2.91		
	Seychelles	AF	5.95	Djibouti	AF	4.29	Cameroon	GOJ	3.00		
Asia	Myanmar	AF	7.29	Egypt	SCCF	4.00	Congo	GOJ	2.98		
	Latin American and Caribbean	Cuba	AF	5.59	Somalia	LDCF	0.20	Ethiopia	GOJ	2.97	
El Salvador		AF	5.00	Sudan	LDCF	3.30	Gabon	GOJ	2.47		
Guatemala		AF	5.00	Bangladesh	LDCF	3.30	Ghana	GOJ	2.71		
5. Project Approved, Awaiting ProDoc Signature <i>(by UNDP and Country)</i>				Bhutan	LDCF	3.46	Kenya	GOJ	5.47		
Africa	Central African Republic	LDCF	2.78	Cambodia	LDCF	1.85	Lesotho	GOJ	2.98		
	Asia	Lao	LDCF	4.70	India	SPA	0.20	Malawi	GOJ	3.88	
				Indonesia	SCCF	5.00	Mauritius	GOJ	2.99		
				Lao	LDCF	4.45	Mozambique	GOJ	2.99		
				Maldives (3)	AF/LDCF	14.42	Namibia	GOJ	2.98		
				Mongolia	AF	5.07	Namibia	SPA	0.96		
				Pakistan	AF	3.60	Niger	GOJ	3.00		
				Thailand	SCCF	0.87	Nigeria	GOJ	5.48		
				Vietnam	SCCF	1.40	Rwanda	GOJ	1.40		
							Sao Tome and Principe	GOJ	2.75		
							Senegal	GOJ	3.00		
							Tanzania	GOJ	2.91		
							Tanzania	SCCF	1.00		
							Zimbabwe	SCCF	0.98		
Arab States	Morocco	GOJ	2.98								
	Tunisia	GOJ	2.98								
ECIS	Hungary	SPA	0.99								
Global	Global CBA	SPA	0.72								



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