



Financing Adaptation Action in Developing Countries Focus on Asia-Pacific Region

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GEF and Adaptation – Current adaptation financing mechanisms

- **GEF: Financial Mechanism** of the UNFCCC
- Since inception, GEF financed CB programs and concrete actions on adaptation => relatively mature portfolio
- Marrakech (COP7, 2001)
 - First Adaptation Financing Pilot (SPA)
 - Two Adaptation Funds established under the UNFCCC Convention: LDCF, SCCF
- **Independent Evaluations** of the 3 Funds and Programs have been completed => positive feedback
- **Adaptation Fund** → GEF provides Secretariat services (interim)

Adaptation Funding under the Climate Convention

Least Developed Countries Fund

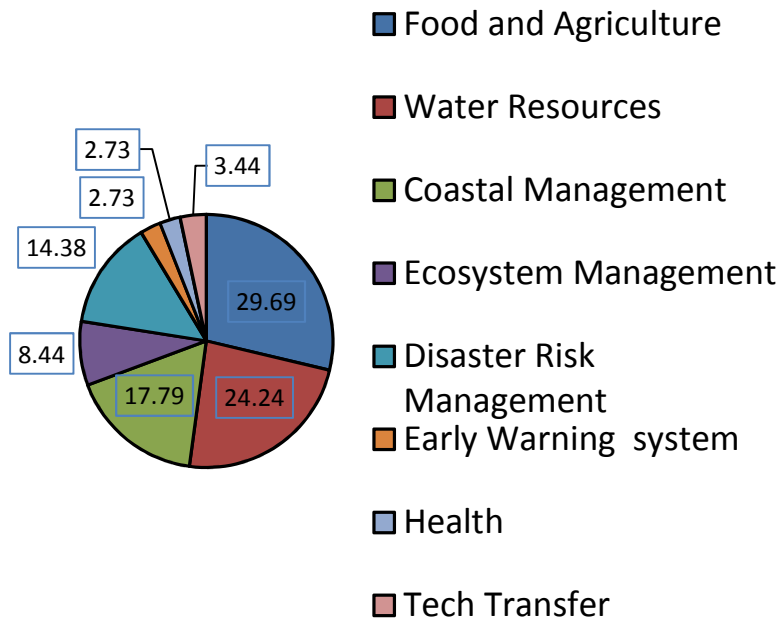
- Address most urgent and immediate needs of LDCs; NAPAs
- Own governing body
- **Total Resources:** \$ funded
- 54 projects and programs approved = \$228 M
- **23% of projects 537 M**
- 48 NAPAs approved are in **Asia**
- 33 projects are under implementation

Special Climate Change Fund

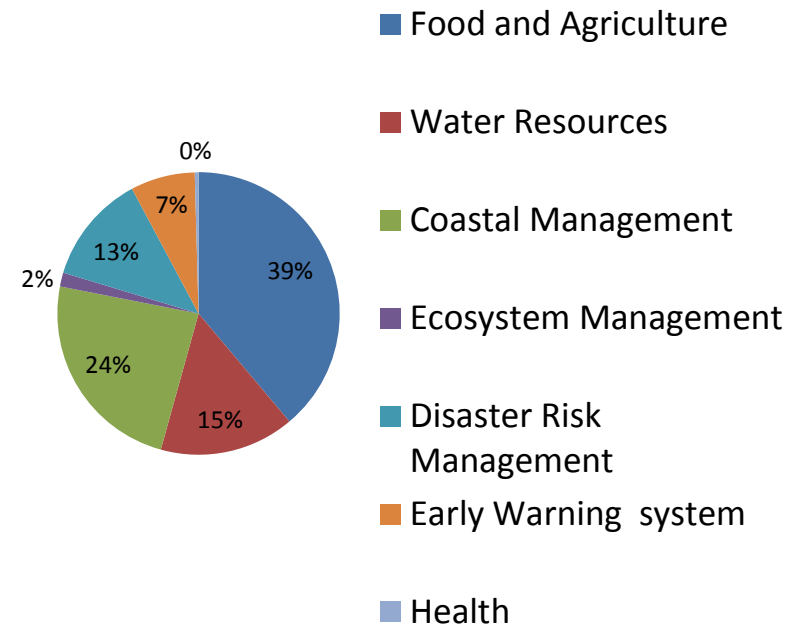
- Four financing windows; priority on adaptation:
 - SCCF A: Adaptation fund under the Climate Convention
 - SCCF B: Technology Transfer
- Own governing body
- **Total Resources: \$280 M**
- 39 projects/programs approved SCCF- Adaptation \$150 M

Targeted Development Sectors

SCCF



LDCF



SPA, LDCF and SCCF projects approved and under implementation in Asia- Pacific

Number of projects (regional and national)	35
Total in grants	\$129.6 M
Total baseline financing	\$806.3 M

Countries in Asia/ Pacific that have accessed Funds

Samoa	Afghanistan
Solomon Islands	Bhutan
Tuvalu	Bangladesh
Vanuatu	Cambodia
Kiribati	Lao PDR
Timor Leste	Nepal
Tonga	Myanmar
Cook Islands	Vietnam
Niue	Philippines
Micronesia	China
Fiji	Thailand
Marshall Islands	Mongolia
Nauru	Indonesia
Palau	Sri Lanka
Maldives	Malaysia
Papua New Guinea	India

SIDS
SIDS AND LDCs
LDCs



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Bhutan: “Reduce CC-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkar Valleys” LDCF grant\$ 3.64 million (Agency: UNDP)

- ***CC Vulnerabilities:***
- Glacial lakes reaches critical threshold as Himalayan glaciers melt massive flashfloods in river valleys
- ***Adaptation Actions:***
- Increase disaster risk management capacity in affected valleys
- Artificial lowering of water level in glacial lakes
- Creation of an Early Warning System for glacial flashfloods
- ***Outcomes & Results:***
- Decreased risk of massive destruction from glacial flash floods
- Limitation of human and economic loss if/when catastrophic flash floods occur



Kiribati: “Adaptation Pilot Phase II”

GEF/SPA Grant: USD \$1.8 million (agency: World Bank)

- ***CC Vulnerabilities:***
- The islands’ atolls rise only 2 m above sea level => highly vulnerable to climate change
- Threats include more frequent droughts and storms, frequent seawater flooding, alarming rising sea levels and erosion of the coasts.
- ***Adaptation Actions:***
- Communities engaged in the planting of 37,000 mangrove seedlings which act as seawall and provide a natural habitat for marine life
- National Water Strategy has been adopted.
- Integration of adaptation actions in all Ministry Operational Plans=> mainstreaming.
- The Government has demonstrated solid commitment to a long-term national response to climate change.
- ***Outcomes & Results***
- Participatory approach of key stakeholders including national institutions, civil society and donor agencies.
- Increase in food security.
- Best practices in application of risk management, environmental assessment and options analysis, applied on pilots in public infrastructures and on operational planning programs for climate affected ministries.

13 Pacific SIDS: “PACC: Pacific Adaptation to CC”. SCCF grant: USD \$13 million (Agency: UNDP)

CC Vulnerability:

- Decreased water availability
- Decreased food production
- Loss of land and coastal infrastructure

Adaptation Actions:

- Raising of awareness and capacity for climate change risks at all levels.
- Locally relevant pilot measures including:
- Innovative farming and water management techniques
- Introduction of new crops better suited to changed climate conditions
- Installation of breakwater at important harbors
- Climate proofing of existing roads

Outcomes & Result:

- Negative effects of climate change on local livelihoods and economy minimized.
- Increase food security and food production
- Address coastal erosion management
- Pilot resilient coastal infrastructure



Knowledge and capacity gaps

- Limited knowledge of existing climate funds that prioritize adaptation interventions in the developing world
=> **A lot can be done with little**
- Lack of coordination among government institutions, donors, and local communities
- Lack of a solid development baseline on which the additional cost of adaptation interventions can be built: no solid base, no solid building
- Overlapping of interventions and/or duplication of activities
- Confusion of adaptation activities with business-as-usual biodiversity interventions or natural resources management, which can be done in the absence of climate change
- The issue of “maladaptation”
- Lack of emphasis on project continuity and sustainability and scale-up

Lessons Learned and looking ahead

- Impacts on the ground validated by a positive feedback from **independent evaluations** of LDCF, SCCF and SPA
 - Results:
 - 1) LDCF simplified procedures for accessing LDCF funds;
 - 2) Pilot SPA projects **successful in integrating climate resilience across NR mgmt**
 - 3) SCCF evaluation concluded that projects employ **innovative and cost-effective approaches**.
 - **Project Monitoring and dissemination of knowledge:** RBM Framework, AMAT (tracking tools), KM Strategy
 - Experience built from concrete adaptation actions financed under the SPA, LDCF and SCCF provides a tremendous body of knowledge on how to mainstream adaptation into development programs, projects and plan.
 - Green Climate Fund: design and scope will benefit from this experience
- Conclusion: “How”** existing resources are used is as important as “how much” is available



Thank you!

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