

## ADAPTATION NEEDS IN KEY SECTORS

### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Agricultural productivity is projected to decline in many parts of the developing world due to a range of factors, including reduced water supply, worsening soil conditions and an increase in pests. The consequences for food security will be severe.

### ECOSYSTEM-BASED FUNCTIONS

Loss of habitat and ecological functions of ecosystems (biodiversity, water, air quality) represents a loss of the “green insurance policy” of rural populations. Climate change will further stress ecosystems in all regions.

### WATER RESOURCES

According to the IPCC, current water management practices will not be adequate to cope with the impacts of climate change on water supply reliability, flood risk, health, agriculture, energy and aquatic ecosystems.

### COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

According to the IPCC, adaptation for coastal regions in developing countries will be more challenging than for costs in developed countries, due to constraints in adaptive capacity.

### LAND DEGRADATION

Climate change, including changes in short-term variation as well as long-term gradual changes in temperature and precipitation, is expected to be an additional stress on rates of land degradation.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

Climate variability and change cause death and disease through natural disasters, such as heat waves, floods and drought. In addition, the spread of many diseases are expected to increase due to rising temperatures.

### NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY

Climate change threatens to overburden states and regions which are already fragile and prone to conflict. Conflicts are likely to increase over resources, loss of territory, and access to water and energy sources.

The partnership also provides a platform to coordinate global efforts, towards greater effectiveness in reaching out to vulnerable communities and share the knowledge and lessons learned produced at the local level with global networks of practitioners, policymakers and stakeholders.

The Global Partnership will be guided by a **Governing Board** of representatives from contributing institutions and foundations. A **Management Unit** will be supervised by the SGP Central Programme Management Team in New York. The well established multi-sectoral SGP National Steering Committees, in more than 100 countries, will provide review services with technical support from NGO partners, to local communities and civil society CBA proponents.

### Delivery Mechanism



For more information please contact:

United Nations Development Programme  
Energy & Environment Group, BDP  
[www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba](http://www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba)

# GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION



**DELIVERING ADAPTATION  
SOLUTIONS**

**WHERE THEY ARE MOST  
NEEDED**

UNDP in partnership with governments, civil society and philanthropic donors, has established a [Global Partnership for Community-Based Adaptation \(GPCBA\)](#).

CBA learns from decades of development experience, and aims to [directly empower vulnerable communities](#) to build resilience against climate impacts.

The [national mechanisms](#) established under the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) provide the ideal infrastructure for quick and efficient delivery of adaptation resources directly to poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities. SGP has supported more [than 12,000 community-based projects](#) funded in [122 countries](#) since 1992.

*“The SGP has contributed to direct global environmental benefits while also addressing the livelihood needs of local populations.”*

*Joint Independent Evaluation, 2007*

The global partnership will work closely with national and local stakeholders and strengthened through a close association with the [Global Initiative on Community Based Adaptation](#), a coalition of international development NGOs, UN agencies, research institutes and others committed to promoting CBA.

## SUCCESS STORIES FROM PILOT CBA PROJECTS

### NIGER



Adapting pastoral and agricultural practices to the realities of climate change

### BOLIVIA



Introducing agro-forestry, water, forest and soil management techniques to the farmers in the region.

### JAMAICA



The community is reducing erosion and landslide risk through innovative and sustainable agricultural technology.

## GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR CBA

In response to the urgent challenge posed by climate change impacts, the Partnership aims to:

- Dramatically increase the international resources available to support [community-based adaptation](#) in developing countries.
- Utilize these resources to directly [assist poor and vulnerable communities](#) in their efforts to strengthen their adaptive capacities and resilience to climate change risks and impacts.
- [Promote gender equality and women's empowerment](#) by helping women and girls prepare and adapt to climate change impacts, providing key information and resources to ensure their food security and sustainable livelihoods.
- Ensure that these resources reach climate [adaptation 'hot spots'](#) - areas and affected communities in greatest need, including indigenous people.
- Share knowledge among CBA practitioners and funders to [promote learning by doing](#) and good practices.

This Partnership will combine the strengths of the UN system with its global reach and high fiduciary standards; the experience, energy and strong grassroots links of civil society; and the advantages of flexible funding and possible technology support from philanthropic donors, facilitated by the [United Nations Foundation](#).