

DOWN TO EARTH:

Territorial Approach to Climate Change

Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies at the Sub-national Level

2012 UPDATE









THE CLIMATE GROUP









Introduction

Most efforts, to date, to address development in a changing climate have been focused on isolated, distinct, and often competing goals and actions on low emission and climate resilient development. However, long-term climate change management requires a shift to an integrated approach that advances co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation in the context of sustainable development goals. Such an approach recognizes that climate change responses are closely intertwined with development choices and actions involving multiple sectors and stakeholders, and involve complementary and sometimes competing priorities. An integrated approach also enables countries to mobilize and employ diverse financing options.

As such, the overall strategic objective of UNDP's work in the area of climate change is to support national and sub-national governments to attract and direct public and private investment towards catalyzing sustainable economic growth. To achieve this, UNDP supports the development of integrated Green Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategies (Green LECRDS) and concrete, on the ground, actions that remove market, institutional, and capacity barriers, thus encouraging the scaling-up of climate compatible development initiatives. At the sub-national level UNDP promotes country-driven, multi-stakeholder identification of priority mitigation and adaptation activities aligned to short and long-term development goals. One of the end-products is a portfolio of investment-ready projects in line with sub-national climate policies and targets.

UNDP enhances the capacity of sub-national governments to formulate, finance and implement lowemission and climateresilient strategies, in a manner that catalyses an array of financing sources and delivers long term results.

The Down to Earth: TACC initiative provides technical assistance to pilot a sub-national component of UNDP's support for Green LECRDS. Specifically the initiative supports a key element of a partnership between the United Nations and sub-national governments designed to foster climate-friendly development at the sub-national level. This partnership includes the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and eight associations of regions.

The UNDP Climate Readiness Framework

UNDP is one of the largest brokers of environmental grants in the developing world¹ as well as one of the major sources of technical assistance in environment and energy². Figure 1 presents a framework to improve the capacity of policy-makers to put in place nationally-appropriate systems to sustainably manage climate finance. UNDP's many targeted support programmes, guidebooks, publications, and toolkits on climate finance have been designed to support various elements of this framework.

Varying configurations of these four components can exist within institutions, between institutions, or across national or sectoral systems. The associated functions can be carried out through a variety of national systems and models, each specific to its country context. The climate readiness framework provides a lens through which existing efforts and gaps can be identified and organized in a holistic and integrated manner, ultimately producing a more coherent approach to climate finance at the national level.

Development of **Prepare Green Green Markets** Monitor, Report & Implementation **LECRDS Formation** Verify Capacities Assess needs and Directly access Implement and Formulate priorities, and finance execute project, transparent sectoridentify barriers to programme, sectorwide approaches •Blend and combine investment wide approaches finance Identify policy mix • Build local supply of •Formulate project, and sources of expertise and skills progamme, sectorfinancing wide approaches to Coordinate access finance implementation

Figure 1: A Country-Driven and Multi-Stakeholder Delivery Framework for Climate Change Finance

The *Down to Earth: TACC* initiative provides one mechanism to support the preparation of Green LECRDS at the sub-national level (first pillar) and touches upon the formation of green markets (second pillar) by laying some of the critical groundwork for the financial and technical support platform.

More specifically UNDP has outlined the five broad steps to develop Green LECRDS (see below) in a series of guidance documents, toolkits and knowledge products based on its experience in supporting National Communications and Mitigation and Adaptation projects in more than 140 countries worldwide.

This approach is being implemented at the national and subnational levels.

¹ UNDP has mobilized more than US\$ 250 million in climate finance to governments between Q3 2010 and Q2 2012. ² UNDP's assistance to 140 countries to prepare their National Communications to the UNFCCC over the past decade, support to 29 LDCs to prepare their NAPAs and access new financing from LDCF to implement NAPA priorities, support for the design of 60 SCCF/LDCF projects for non-Annex I countries managed by UNDP, support to 114 countries to prepare National Capacity Self Assessments and assistance to 68 countries with their Technology Needs Assessments.

Five key steps to prepare a sub-national low carbon and climate resilient strategy



Core components of the Green LECRDS include:

- STEP 1: Partnership and coordination structures. The first activities under the LECRDS aim to identify key
 stakeholders, including government officials, investors, community leaders and technical experts, and to
 build upon/put in place the structures for a participatory planning decision-making process that accounts
 for synergies and trade-offs.
- STEP 2: Climate change physical impact and vulnerability scenarios. The second step involves the
 generation of climate profiles and prospective climate scenarios that will help assess current climate
 vulnerabilities and future risks. These scenarios help countries develop trajectories resilient to the range of
 possible climate outcomes and help prepare for the uncertainties inherent in climate change.
- **STEP 3: Prioritization of mitigation and adaptation options.** This component involves the identification and prioritization of climate activities that respond to vulnerability and emissions patterns and also lead to the transformation of economies.
- **STEP 4: Initial assessment of policy and climate financing needs.** Following an assessment of socioeconomic impact and cost-benefit analyses of the identified options, financing and policy instruments are then identified to meet the financial flow requirements for implementation of the options.
- STEP 5: Low-emissions and climate-resilient ecosystems and development road map. Finally, a comprehensive low-emission and climate-resilient roadmap is designed to guide development of projects and policy instruments, and identify financial flows to support the overall implementation of the strategic plan activities.

Toolkits and Guidance Manuals

The Green LECRDS toolkits and guidance manuals below, some of which were developed in the framework of the Down to Earth: TACC Initiative, namely "charting a New Carbon Route to Development", provide practical support to countries to develop their Green LECRDS at the national and sub-national levels.

LECRDS Approach



Preparing Low-emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS) - Executive Summary

This report serves as the Executive Summary to a series of manuals and guidebooks that UNDP is offering in support of LECRDS. It provides a brief outline of the approach and methodologies that these materials treat in detail. (English, French, Spanish)

Step 1: Develop a Multi-Stakeholder Climate Planning Process



Charting a New Carbon Route to Development

Integrated climate change planning - a how-to guide for local and regional policymakers on planning a low-carbon future. This document focuses on the importance of full engagement of sub-national authorities to comprehensively address climate change and suggests that taking the necessary action to tackle climate change will be more effective if it helps address local development issues. (English, Spanish, Russian)



Multi-Stakeholder Decision-Making

This guidebook, published in September 2012, guides readers through constructing an adaptable and flexible multi-level, multi-sector, multi-stakeholder decision-making framework as one essential tool for governments, practitioners, and concerned citizens to successfully develop and negotiate Green LECRDS. (English)

Step 2: Prepare Climate Change Profiles and Vulnerability Scenarios



Formulating Climate Change Scenarios

This guidebook offers project managers and decision makers, who are working with a team of scientific and technical experts, a framework for the development of a prospective range of climate scenarios in their regions. It aims to empower project managers and decision-makers to engage in discussions on climate-scenario development, including involvement in science-based decisions on the availability, applicability, and robustness of various climate-scenario approaches. (English, French, Spanish)



Managing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory

The handbook was developed by UNDP with input from a wide range of institutions and national experts from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties. The objective of the handbook is to provide non-Annex I Parties with a strategic and logical approach to a sustainable inventory process. (English)



Mapping Climate Change Vulnerability and Impact Scenarios

This guidebook assists planners working at the sub-national levels to identify and map the nature of current and future vulnerability to long-term climate change so that appropriate policies and interventions can be designed and implemented. (English)



Applying Climate Information for Adaptation Decision-Making: A Guidance and Resource Document

This guidance document intends to provide countries with a practical tool on using climate information in their decision-making processes. This guide addresses issues of adaptation planning under uncertainty of observed and projected climate change. (English)

Step 3: Identify Strategic Options Leading to Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development



Technology Needs Assessment Handbook

Building on lessons from earlier TNA efforts, the updated TNA Handbook offers a systematic approach for conducting TNA in order to identify, evaluate and prioritize mitigation and adaptation technologies. (English)



Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives

This Toolkit helps practitioners understand how to differentiate between a climate change adaptation and a traditional development initiative. It sets out the fundamental components of the design process, the approach to building stakeholder consensus, and key tools and methodologies. (English)



Paving the way for climate resilient infrastructure

This report summarizes the proceedings of the El Salvador conference (June 2010) "Strategies for Adapting Public and Private Infrastructure to Climate Change". It outlines the multiple development benefits of climate-proofing infrastructure. While these proceedings address the specific context of El Salvador, the methodologies outlined can be applied to a wide range of situations. (English)

Step 4: Identify Policies and Financing Options to Implement Priority Climate Change Actions



Catalyzing Climate Finance – A Guidebook on Policy and Financing Options to Support Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development

This guidebook is offered as a primer to countries to enable them to better assess the level and nature of assistance they will require to catalyze climate capital based on their unique set of national, regional and local circumstances. (English, French, Spanish, Russian)



Readiness for Climate Finance

The document presents a framework for understanding what it means to be "ready" to plan for, access, deliver, and monitor climate finance in a transformative way at the national level. The aim is to provide policy-makers with an overall lens through which readiness and preparatory activities offered by a range of international, regional, and national partners can be organized. (English, French, Spanish)



Transforming On-Grid Renewable Energy Markets

This report provides an overview of UNDP-GEF's extensive work supporting the development of national renewable energy regimes based around feed-in tariffs. In these activities UNDP-GEF assists developing countries to assess key barriers and risks to technology diffusion, and then to identify a mix of derisking instruments and incentives to remove these barriers and to drive investment. (English)



Climate Finance Options (jointly with World Bank)

This Climate Finance Options platform addresses the multitude of funds available for climate action in developing countries. It is composed of two complementary domains (one led by UNFCCC and one by UNDP/World Bank Group), both of which help to catalyze financial and investment flows leading to more effective and efficient mitigation and adaptation measures. <u>www.climatefinanceoptions.org</u>

Step 5: Prepare Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Roadmap



Blending Climate Finance through National Climate Funds

An important tool that can help countries to make the most of climate finance is a National Climate Fund (NCF). An NCF is a country-driven mechanism that supports the collection, blending, coordination of, and accounting for climate finance at the national level. This guidebook presents a process for designing and establishing an NCF and provides a simple, robust and transparent method for meaningful stakeholder engagement. In this way, countries are better equipped to manage climate finance and achieve results. (English, French, Spanish)

Upcoming publications:

- 1. Guidebook on Legal Instruments for Green LECRDS (with UNEP)
- 2. Guidebook on preparing NAMAs
- 3. Guidebook on preparing MRV for LEDS

Country Projects

The Down to Earth: TACC Initiative is implemented in Colombia, Nigeria Peru, Senegal, Uganda and Uruguay. To illustrate country project achievements, the following summary highlights results achieved thus far in Uruguay, Uganda and Colombia.

URUGUAY

STEP 1: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT During 2010 and 2011

- An agreement was signed by 3 governors, 4 ministers and UNDP to specify working arrangements during the implementation of the project
- 30 workshops were held providing collective diagnostics with more than 700 technical experts
- Stakeholder composition was adjusted to local conditions. For example in Montevideo: representatives of the national government and academia attended in large numbers, in Canelones NGOs while in San José the private sector and municipal governments were highly represented.

REGIONS: Montevideo, Canelones, San Jose 9 900 km² 1,920,000 inhabitants 6 000 Gg CO₂E emissions or 17% of national emissions

LOCAL PARTNERS: Canelones, Montevideo and San José Governments, National Climate Change Response System (Relevant Ministries)

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS: Basque Government, UNDP ART-GOLD Trust Fund, Province of Quebec

PROJECT DURATION: 2009-2012

STEP 2: CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS

GHG Inventory and Scenarios

The version 1.0 of the ICLEI guide for local government GHG inventories was used for the preparation of the inventory. The majority of GHG emissions come from the energy (industries) and transport sectors, with differences in the three constituting departments of the metropolitan area:

- In Canelones, Transport (38%) and Agriculture (33%) related emissions dominate
- In Montevideo the largest source of emissions of the three regions, fossil fuel burning by energy industries (48%) and transport (25%) sectors dominate while
- In San José, agriculture is the main source (68%).

In addition in all three departments minor increases were forecasted for the sectors having the largest share in emissions (emission projections were made between 2006 and 2015).



Figure 1: Total emissions for the Metropolitan region

Vulnerability and impact maps

The following analyses were undertaken:

- Historical temperature and precipitation data collected and analyzed between 1970-1990
- Future temperature and precipitation scenarios were developed using 12 GCMs of the IPCC downscaled to 5x5km resolution for the periods 2046-2065 and 2081-2100 based on two SRES scenarios A2 and B1.
- Results show increased precipitation and temperatures for the region
- Downscaling was also used to model extreme events
- Impact maps were produced to illustrate the exposure of different ecosystems and infrastructure to modeled climate variability (see example Figure 2).



Figure 2: Example of vulnerability maps for agriculture including droughts, squalls, fires, floods and hailstorms

STEP 3: STRATEGIC OPTIONS

More than **500 potential options** identified by working groups, classified and prioritized according to 9 criteria into strategic lines, programmes and short term actions, divided by sectors and regions as well as integrated into national CC Plan.

Assessment		
High/Positive	Intermediate/Neutral	Low/Negative
Beneficial in most scenarios	Beneficial in several scenarios	Beneficial in few scenarios
High number of beneficiaries – Equally distributed	Intermediate	Low number of beneficiaries – Unequally distributed
Positive impact	Low positive impact	Potential negative impact
Broadly accepted	Mostly indifferent	Rejected – Potential conflict
Institutional acceptance and support	Indifference or resistance	Opposition of at least one institution
High	Medium	Low
Appropriate regulation in place	Requires legal modifications	Nonexistent or opposing regulation
Low	Medium	High
High	Medium	Low
	High/Positive Beneficial in most scenarios High number of beneficiaries – Equally distributed Positive impact Broadly accepted Institutional acceptance and support High Appropriate regulation in place Low High	Assessment High/Positive Intermediate/Neutral Beneficial in most scenarios Beneficial in several scenarios High number of beneficiaries – Equally distributed Intermediate Positive impact Low positive impact Broadly accepted Mostly indifferent Institutional acceptance and support Indifference or resistance High Medium Appropriate regulation in place Requires legal modifications Low Medium High Medium

Using the above criteria the options were categorized. Below is an example of the outcome of this process for the agriculture sector.

Sector	Agriculture
Strategic line	Integrated water resources management
Prioritized action	Infrastructure development to provide water supply solutions for agriculture production
Strategic line	Climate information and insurance
Prioritized action	Promotion of public-private partnerships to create new insurance schemes aimed at agriculture SMEs and promotion of already existing insurances
Strategic line	Promotion and conservation of agro-biodiversity and natural resources
Prioritized action	Promotion of sustainable land use management, pastures and forages to increase carbon sinks and reduce producers' vulnerability to climate change
Strategicline	Food security
Prioritized action	Identification, rescue and re-appreciation of native crop species, better adapted to local conditions, to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change

Based on this outcome prefeasibility studies and cost curves were prepared both for adaptation and mitigation. Figures 3 to 5 illustrate the outcomes of this work.



Figure 3: Adaptation cost curve for strategic lines



Figure 4: Wedge analysis of avoided emissions thanks to proposed mitigation actions





STEP 4: FINANCIAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legislative and policy framework was analyzed for all the strategic lines and proposed actions including, primary and secondary legislative instruments both at the national and regional/municipal level. The studies concluded that sufficient legal instruments are available for the pursuit of the identified options. Further studies will have to be concluded to identify additional regulatory measures necessary for the implementation of specific projects and actions. The climate plan puts this in the realm of the respective regional governments who are responsible for the implementation of the plan and who will have to determine the necessary regulatory and financial framework for their implementation.

STEP 5: PREPARE ROADMAP

Based on the prioritization and costing of the different actions, the departments will operationalize the Climate plan on their respective territories. This will include the identification of funding sources for the projects and institutions responsible for the implementation of the different components of each action.

In addition a series of early actions were identified for each department in each of the strategic lines.

UGANDA

STEP 1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Regional Climate Change Forum brings together a wide range of stakeholders some of them meeting for the first time.

STEP 2 CLIMATE SCENARIOS

Climate scenarios and vulnerability

The following analyses have been undertaken:

 Quality control and assessment of available meteorological data for calculating historical climate trends and for use in downscaling climate models;

REGIONS

Mbale region: Districts of Mbale, Manfwa and Bududa Estimated population 1,000,000 1524.32 Gg of CO2e emissions

LOCAL PARTNERS:

District governments of Mbale, Manfwa and Bududa and national government

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS: Danida, DfID, Welsh Government

PROJECT DURATION: 2010-2013

- Assessment of past and future projected climate change profiles for the region (future simulated change for the 2010-2039 and 2040 – 2059 periods) using the WorldClim dataset;
- Assessment of current risks and vulnerabilities to climate hazards;
- Development of vulnerability maps.

Preliminary results show that there is evidence of an increase of about 1° C in mean warmest and coolest month temperatures in the region during the 2001-2011 period compared to the 1961-1990 period. More rainfall is projected for the period 2010 - 2039 (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Sub-county totals of Rainfall of the wettest quarter for the Mbale region, under future climate scenarios based on A2 scenario of the GFDL_CM1 GCM.

Challenges

Mbale weather station is currently out of operation, Manafwa only records precipitation while the one in Bududa started recording only in 2010. The Nabumali station recorded temperature data but was closed in 1976. Only the station in Buginyanya – which is located outside the Mbale region – records temperature, precipitation, humidity and wind speed). However, none of the weather stations in the region have a complete record of all data gathered since the start of station operations (data has not been systematically logged).



GHG Inventory3

Figure 7: Cumulative emissions without sinks

- The majority of the emissions (approx. 75%) of the region come from the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use sectors.
- Within the energy sector the second biggest source, almost all of the emissions come from the use of firewood since only 3% of the population uses electricity.

³ The industrial sector is extremely under developed and lacks reliable data so it was omitted from the analysis.



Figure 8 Cumulative emissions with sinks

Emission scenarios are presented in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Emission scenarios for Mbale region

Potential soil losses for croplands were also projected for 2020 and 2030 not represented in Figure 9.

STEP 3 ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION OPTIONS

The following mitigation options are under consideration:

- Reducing emissions from enteric fermentation through biogas technology
- Integrating Maesopsis trees either as woodlots or boundary planting
- Sustainable agriculture and land management
- Carbon projects with improved cook stoves

The adaptation options below have been assessed:

- Intercropping bananas and coffee
- Payments for watershed services
- Rainwater harvesting
- Adaptation through soil carbon
- Malaria and adaptation
- Adaptation practices for small holder agriculture
- Non-wood forest enterprises

Synergies between the different options above are also being explored.

PROJECT DESIGN AND FINANCE

Climate change small grants scheme in place with 12 proposals awarded in the areas of:

- Tree planting
- Promotion of fuel efficient technologies
- Bee keeping
- Fruit tree growing
- Zero grazing
- Sustainable land management

Carbon project development for improved cook stoves is under way.

COLOMBIA

STEP 1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A wide range of stakeholders participate, with more than a 100 experts in the working groups, including the Gobernación de Cundinamarca, Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente - Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, CAR y CORPOGUAVIO, UNDP, DNP, IAvH y Parques Nacionales, IDEAM, Humboldt Institute, Government ministries, NASA and the University of Columbia. The following working groups have been created:

- spatial planning,
- climate scenarios and GHG inventories,
- regional dynamics
- vulnerability and
- communication/education and knowledge management.

STEP 2 CLIMATE SCENARIOS

REGIONS:

Bogota, Cundinamarca 22,963Gg of CO₂E emissions or about 13% of Colombian emissions*

LOCAL PARTNERS:

Gobernación de Cundinamarca, Alcaldía de Bogotá and national government

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS:

Province of Québec, Government of Spain

PROJECT DURATION: 2010-2013

WEBSITE: http://pricc-co.wikidot.com

*2004 EMISSIONS FROM 2ND NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Climate scenarios:

Based on the **Change Factor Methodology** climate scenarios were prepared for the Cundinamarca Region for the periods 2011-2030, 2011-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100 by first developing an observed **station-based climatology** and then applying a model-based change between the present and future climate using **GCM**s. Initially the following 4 GCMs were chosen based on their ability to simulate the current climate:

- ECHO-G
- MPIECH-5: ECHAM5/MPI-OM
- MRI-232A: MRI-CGCM2.3.2
- UKHADCM3: HADCM3

However, ongoing work is now expanding the number of GCMs to include all those available through the newly available CMIP5 archive, not including only those GCMs shown to perform poorly over the Cundinamarca region. Three **emission scenarios** were selected, namely the upper and lower bounding scenarios A2 and B1 respectively, and the middle-of-the-road' scenario A1B, from the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) of the IPCC. Multimodel change factors were computed to model the change factors for each month of the emission scenarios and the selected time periods (Figure 10) after which the different emission scenarios were also aggregated to facilitate the comparisons and interpretations of future variations for the working groups (Figure 11).



Ilustración 3 Factor de cambio multimodelo mensual de la precipitación para el escenario A1B en los periodos definidos



Factor de Cambio Multimodelo - Temperatura - Escenario A1B

Figure 10: Multimodel monthly change factors for precipitation and temperature for SRES A1B emission scenario



Figure 11: Comparison of the monthly temperature and precipitation averages for the 3 emission scenarios

Further work has been undertaken to analyze historical trends in climate extremes (potentially destructive hazards) over region using available station data and the Rclimdex and STARDEX climate impact indices. This has resulted in the identification of regions where significant changes in rainfall intensity have been occurring and helps to identify locations where e.g. flooding may be becoming more severe (see Figure 12). Other indices reflect changes in extreme temperatures, dry spells and heat waves.



Figure 12: Historical trends in mean rainfall intensity

In addition, further analysis was carried out to estimate the potential changes due to **El Niño and la Niña**, annually and quarterly. Changes in the Caldas-Lang Indices were modeled using the methodology described above as well as during the occurrence of a La Niña phenomenon. Furthermore, Pacific Ocean surface temperature change projections were used to model anomalies in precipitation and temperature for el Niño.

From the Climate scenarios reference maps were created for vulnerability analysis.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability analysis is on-going based on studies focusing on the sensitivity of the region, the potential impacts of the scenarios detailed above and adaptive capacity.

GHG Inventory:

IPCC 1996 methodology was used for the emission with 2008 as reference year. CO2 from fuel combustion by road transport dominates emissions in both the city of Bogota and the region surrounding it, Cundinamarca.





As a highly urbanized area, the city of Bogota has its main emissions from fuel combustion and solid waste. Road transport and solid waste are followed by fuel combustion from cement industries, residential energy use and light industry energy use (such as food & beverage, paper, chemicals and textile industry). Commercial and institutional energy use is also an important source of emissions.



Figure 14: Emissions in Cundinamarca in 2008

In Cundinamarca the emission pattern is slightly more rural and diversified compared to the city of Bogota. Road transport emissions are closely followed by emissions from agricultural soils and enteric fermentation. Fuel combustion by cement industries and thermal power as well as fugitive emissions from coal mines are next in order of importance. Then come solid waste and emissions from fuel combustion by food and beverage industry and households. Emissions generated by industrial process mainly cement industry follow with manure management and fuel emissions from different industries.

Partners

NETWORK OF PARTNERS: The work is implemented using a unique partnership concept that brings together the UN, networks of sub national governments, decentralized cooperation and counterparts from developing countries. The capacity of UNDP to mobilize co-financing from vertical funds (such as the GEF, the Adaptation Fund or the LDCF) and reach out to a large number of governments and other partners has been used to combine and leverage complementary sources of funding from bilateral donors, decentralized cooperation, the private sector as well as UNDP's own resources.

UNDP would like to thank the following partners for their support and/or financial contribution:

ADEME **Basque Country** Brittany Catalonia DANIDA DfID Spain NASA NRG4SD Ontario **Poitou Charentes** Québec Rhône Alpes The Climate Group Veolia Environnement Wales Government Wallonia

CONTACT

United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Development Policy Environment and Energy Group New York, NY 10016 United Nations Development Programme Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Email: <u>downtoearthtacc@undp.org</u> http://www.undp.org/climatestrategies



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