

# UNDP Results

## Climate Change



## Approach

At UNDP, climate change is an integral component of our development agenda. As the leading global organization in the fight against poverty, we are responding on the front lines of climate change—where it hits the poorest people the hardest, though they are the least responsible for the problem.

The scale of the problem demands a transformational solution. Such a solution must help developing countries move toward low-emission, climate-resilient strategies offering a sustainable pathway to a poverty-free future. UNDP provides substantive support in two critical areas: guiding countries to access various climate finance opportunities and working with governments to direct that money to national priorities.

In 2009, UNDP implemented environmental and sustainable development programmes in more than 120 countries, disbursing US\$509 million through 3,281 projects.

### GLOBAL HIGHLIGHTS

UNDP has:

- Helped 85 countries to develop tailored MDG targets on environmental sustainability.
- Supported 42 Least Developed Countries to begin concrete actions to adapt to climate change.
- Trained more than 1,700 delegates, decision makers and key stakeholders in 19 countries in preparation for international climate negotiations.
- Prevented the release of over 64,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances in more than 100 countries since 2001 through 2,054 global ozone layer protection projects.

## RESULTS

### Adaptation

**The Pacific:** Half of the 8 million people who live in the Pacific island region live within 1.5 kilometres of the shoreline, making it especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Over the last five years, UNDP has leveraged more than \$90 million to support adaptation initiatives in the Pacific.

UNDP also supported the preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action in five Pacific countries, including

**Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.**

These national studies use empirical, scientific evidence to determine what countries must do to reduce their vulnerability or increase their ability to adapt in the face of ongoing climate change effects.

### Disaster risk reduction

**Bangladesh:** Experts are predicting that as sea levels continue to rise, Bangladesh could lose up to 18 percent of its land area, making 30 million people environmental refugees by 2050. UNDP, in partnership with the Government, is working to strengthen the country's emergency response planning at the district and lower levels, in addition to increasing its leaders' ability to make decisions that can save lives and livelihoods and preserve security. To that end, UNDP has partnered with the Government and international donors to enact the Bangladesh Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, resulting in the:

- Establishment of an emergency preparedness network of more than 75 government, civil society organizations and institutional partners, along with a number of UN agencies.
- Training of over 25,000 people in disaster management.

- Setting up of a national Disaster Management Information Centre with telecommunication links to all 64 district headquarters.
- Launching of earthquake risk assessments for Bangladesh's major cities.
- Creation of a national disaster management legislative and regulatory framework addressing risk reduction and response.
- Development of nationally accepted risk assessment and reduction planning guidelines for all non-state organizations.

## Low-carbon future

**Brazil:** In Brazil, UNDP is working with the Ministry of Environment and private and public partners across 26 states on an unprecedented nation-wide initiative to prevent dangerous chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) from being released into the atmosphere. Through the collection of CFCs from equipment being maintained or replaced, the programme developed a network of companies to capture and recycle CFCs as a valuable asset. In addition, UNDP worked with the lead home appliance producer to launch new, CFC-free and energy efficient appliances and bring in financial assistance from the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

Based on the energy efficiency legislation passed in 2000, the Brazilian government created a new initiative where power distribution companies can exchange old and inefficient refrigerators in low-income families for new ones, leading to a 20 percent drop in their energy costs and preventing the release of dangerous gases. UNDP is also helping both public and private sector partners to find alternative sources of funds to sustain those initiatives, from the fridge manufacture phase to the end of its life cycle, including the destruction of CFCs, which are also powerful greenhouse gases, contained in the refrigeration system and the insulation foam.

**Croatia:** UNDP and partners are supporting the Government's ambitious programme to cut national energy consumption, save more than \$1.3 billion and preserve a landscape that brings in more than 10 million tourists per year. Some major results of UNDP's assistance include:

- Every town and county in Croatia have now signed the Energy Charter, a commitment to improving energy efficiency and to switching over to more efficient heating systems and appliances.
- Over half of all cities and counties have already conducted energy audits in offices, schools and hospitals.
- An estimated 63 percent of all households have switched to the use of compact fluorescent lighting.
- UNDP produced a National Human Development Report for Croatia on the impact of climate change on the country.

**China:** With UNDP's support, 32 provincial governments in China are undertaking groundbreaking work in exploring and testing new institutional arrangements in response to climate change. In particular, the programme is strengthening the ability of provincial governments to implement national climate change policies. By the end of 2009, 18 provincial and regional governments had endorsed and initiated provincial climate change programmes and 13 had established climate change divisions within their administration.

November 2010

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