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 the Pacific

Contributed by: Gabor Vereczi, UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre

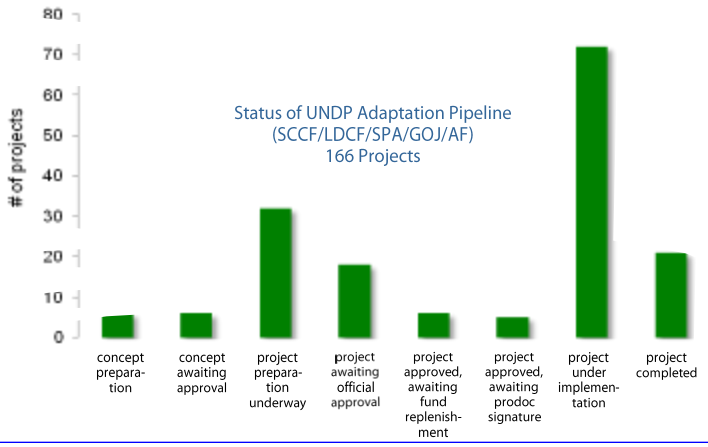
Map of Pacific Region
Photo: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

With its 14 island countries spread over the world's biggest ocean, the Pacific region displays enormous contrasts and diversities - low lying coral atolls, high and lush volcanic hills, and sharp limestone cliffs which originated from ancient and elevated reef-tops. The region is inhabited by people of hugely diverse cultures speaking over 1,000 languages. The leaders of the Pacific refer to their countries as large ocean states. One thing they share is a high degree of vulnerability to climate-induced hazards and risks, which can trigger nationwide emergency situations regarding the supply of basic services, such as water or food. *(continued on p.2)*

Note: Past Adaptation Bulletins have focused on Latin America (Issue 12) 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 the Pacific. Stories from the Arab States region will be featured in a future issue.

In this Issue

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



(Continued from page 1) - Supporting Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific

Supporting Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific *(continued)*

UNDP has been engaged in the region supporting climate change adaptation across key development sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, health, forestry, water and coastal resource management, and tourism. This work is carried out through 17 national and regional adaptation initiatives which are currently under implementation or in development, with total grant funding of over USD 90 million from the Adaptation Fund (AF), AusAID, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

This issue of the UNDP Adaptation Bulletin provides a colourful snapshot of some of this work which supports country-led on-the-ground measures and their tangible impacts on the livelihoods of local communities. These interventions are coupled with policy work integrating climate change risk and resilience considerations into national and sectoral policy and planning frameworks, and strengthening related coordination and financial mechanisms.

Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change in Tuvalu

Contributed by: Yusuke Taishi, UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre

Pulaka swamp in Nanumaa Island
Photo: Yusuke Taishi/UNDP

Every time my Air Pacific flight approaches Tuvalu – an atoll nation consisting of nine inhabited islands – and I look through the window down at the narrow strips of land, my mind wanders back in time to the first Polynesian people who embarked on a long voyage more than 2,000 years ago. I don't know what drove them to endure the hardship of traveling across the vast ocean, but I do know what stopped them once they reached the land that is now known as Tuvalu; fresh water.

Vital water that lured Polynesians to end their journey in Tuvalu more than two millennia ago now drives their descendants away from their ancestral lands. Disrupted climate patterns are changing the amount of rainfall accumulations, and rising sea level is increasing the salinity of groundwater. Tuvaluans can no longer rely on drinking water from above and below the ground. Soil is getting saltier and is becoming more and more difficult to grow crops on. *Pulaka,* an endemic taro variety that is grown in swamps, and which bears not only nutritional but also cultural importance, is among the crops that are negatively affected by these changes in climate.

Through the first climate change adaptation project in Tuvalu, financed by the LDCF and AusAID, with support from UNDP, communities' capacity is being built to retain water more effectively and maintain food production on the islands. In the last 2.5 years of project implementation, activities have assisted the Government of Tuvalu to expand water storage capacity by 810m^3 on four islands, providing 2 to 3 days worth of water for all residents in these islands. The efforts to improve food security have been more challenging but have provided important learning opportunities for communities.

Home garden in Nukulaelae Island
Photo: Yusuke Taishi/UNDP

Because *pulaka* is grown in swamps, it is inherently susceptible to saltwater intrusion through groundwater. During the 2010 drought many seedlings and vegetables perished. To counter this, several options have been implemented, including planting taro in a metal drum to insulate the plant from groundwater, planting taro in a raised platform to distance the plant from groundwater, and installing a concrete lining in the ground. The effectiveness of these measures is being closely monitored.

Tools, materials and techniques to expand food production have been provided to the communities through the project. To date, 653 households have registered in the home gardening training programme. Home gardens have previously been trampled by livestock, but now wired fences surround these gardens in the outer islands through project interventions, and home garden production has since increased. On one island home gardens have produced 875kg of cabbage, cucumber, tomatoes, watermelon, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, chili, and papaya with the help of initiatives provided by the UNDP-supported project.

What Tuvaluan ancestors begun so long ago by seeking new land is being revitalized through positive interventions to preserve livelihoods and adapt to the new climate conditions.

The Tuvaluan ancestors began a journey long ago when they sought a better place to live somewhere over the horizon. The journey of adapting to a changing climate for present day Tuvaluans is also one that seeks a better place but on Tuvaluan soil – the same soil their ancestors landed on many years ago. And the journey has just begun.

VANUMA project constructs community nurseries to promote climate-resilient agroforestry techniques in Samoa

Contributed by: Luaiufi Aiono, Agroforestry Technical Officer, and Yvette Kerslake. Project Coordinator – ICCRIFS

Climate change poses a threat to forests in Samoa. Climate induced risks combined with unsustainable forestry and land use practices – such as large-scale logging, reducing forest size further to accommodate humans, planting species that do not sustain cyclones and fires, use of chemicals in agro-forestry areas, planting single crops, etc. - reduce the resilience of forest ecosystems, which in turn affect communities who are dependent on forestry goods and services. In response to this, the Government of Samoa is implementing a set of alternative agro-forestry and forestry practices adjusted to

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VANUMA Nursery Training for communities
Photo: Paulo Amerika/ICCRIFS

changing climate regimes. Examples of such practices include the construction of community nurseries for lowland agro-forestry plots and the upland rehabilitation of conservation areas. These adaptation options and practices have become a reality for local communities in Samoa through the project, *Integration of Climate Change, Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)*, or translated in the Samoan language as *Vaomatua Anagata o se Nuu Malosi I Suiga o le Tau (VANUMA)*.

The VANUMA project benefits over 16,000 inhabitants in Lake Lanotoo, Mauga o Salafai villages, and in the Laulii – Falevao Community. Recently 12 nurseries were constructed for Upolu Island to help villages raise and nurture their own climate resilient seedlings as well as equip them with the necessary tools for climate resilient agro-forestry. Plans are in place for 5 more nurseries in Upolu and 8 nurseries for project sites in the big island of Savaii. The nurseries give communities access to vegetables, fruits, crops and native tree seedlings which they can plant in their plots to be used for daily consumption or as a means of providing income for their families and communities to improve livelihoods. The seedlings are also used to plant trees for upland conservation areas.

Mr. Tuautu Saumalu, the mayor of Laulii village thanked MNRE and UNDP for the project from which they are now benefiting. Through forestry and climate change workshops, as well as the construction of the community nursery and distribution of tools and equipment, villagers can now nurture seedlings for agro-forestry plots as well as native tree species for the rehabilitation of upland forests. All of this work will result in increased community resilience to climate change.

For additional information on this project, please visit: *http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ldcf-samoa-iccrifs*

STROGEM WOAKA LO COMMUNITY FO KAIKAI (SWOCK): *Enhancing Resilience of Communities in Solomon Islands to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change in Agriculture and Food Security*

New farming method and demonstration plots developed in North Malaita, Solomon Islands

Contributed by: Charles Kereau, UNDP Solomon Islands, and Frank Fong, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Solomon Islands

Farmers from four communities in North Malaita now know the best method to plant on hillsides, prevent soil erosion, and improve yields under extreme climate conditions. This has been made possible by the establishment of demonstration plots through an AF financed and nationally owned project - *Strogem Woaka Lo community Fo Kaikai (SWoCK): Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change in Agriculture and Food Security* - aimed at enhancing

Featured Resources

Project Video: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) – Vital Programme

The PACC project and PACC+ projects are funded by the GEF-SCCF and AusAID, and is implemented by SPREP with UNDP support. The PACC works in Pacific Island countries to promote climate change adaptation in key development sectors: a) food production and food security; b) coastal management; and c) water resource management. Adaptation projects are now being implemented nationally in: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. To view the video please click here.

Project Video: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) – Vital Water - Tuvalu

As an atoll nation, Tuvalu is very much affected by changes in rainfall distribution patterns. With limited groundwater, people on Funafuti atoll depend heavily on rainfall to supply all their water needs. The PACC project in Tuvalu focuses on improving the water infrastructure, to assist people to better cope with climate related droughts. To view the full video, please click here.

PACC Solomon Islands (Newsletter, Q1 2013)

This newsletter features updates on the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Solomon Islands initiatives, including the ongoing work in the Ontong Java atoll. Communities living in Pelau, the second largest island in Ontong Java, have experienced difficulties with cultivating crops due to increasing soil infertility caused by salination of the water table. Through community engagement, the PACC team introduced alternative methods for planting on demonstration plots which would benefit the entire community. To read the entire story about the work in Ontong Java and other initiatives under the PACC Solomon Islands project, please click here.

PACC Vanuatu (Newsletter, Volume 1 2013)

This newsletter provides recent information on the PACC Vanuatu initiatives. This issue focuses on the use of Participatory 3 Dimension Modelling (P3-D). High school students were selected to construct a 3D model of Epi island. The model was then used in community consultations, where participants could point out important structures and settlements and also identify potential locations to relocate coastline villages that are threatened by rising sea levels. For the full story and to view photos of the P3-D process, please click here.

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A newly established farming system demonstration plot in North Malaita, used to introduce new farming methods (such as terracing). A demonstration center will distribute seedlings to farmers.
Photo: Charles Kereau/UNDP

the resilience of local communities to adapt to climate change and ensure food security.

A team comprised of agriculture officers, headed by the SWoCK Malaita Provincial project Coordinator Ms. Mary Fa'alimae, established the demonstration plots last month in four communities - Fa'alau, Mbita'ama, Malu'u and Loina - in the Northern region of Malaita where, for many years, people had been farming on hillside slopes.

A SWoCK land-use team, made possible with financing from the AF, studied the North Malaita region and found it susceptible to soil erosion and landslides during heavy rains, and continuing loss of nutrients due to runoffs. Changing climate exacerbates these impacts with more intense and frequent rainfalls. To produce greater yields the team suggested introducing more legume plants in gardening areas to serve as barriers and improve top soil.

A food assessment survey carried out by SwoCK in September 2012 indicated that food production suffered due to poor soil conditions and that farmers were not motivated to continue farming knowing that their yields would not be sufficient.

To improve these conditions the SWoCK and the agriculture teams worked with local communities to construct hillside terraces in North Malaita, transforming the sites into demonstration centers which the villagers can use to learn new environment-friendly farming methods. Four demonstration centers have now been established to serve thousands of people in the region. These plots help local inhabitants improve their soil quality and learn how to plant new crops. The crops farmed include pest resistant potatoes, yams, taro, cassava and vegetables. Additional farming methods - fertility soil pits, composting, and mulching - will be introduced at a later date. The new demonstration centers have been welcomed by the villagers and viewed as a way to provide greater food security.

"We are very optimistic that this method of farming will eventually meet our food security needs. It's good that the center is established in this community, as it will enable my students to come here to have a look at the farming methods and apply them in their own localities", said Fred Maeliau of Fa'alu, a primary school teacher and a member of the Fa'alau SWoCK committee.

"The plot is for all the people living around it and they are welcome to come and have a look at what methods of farming they'd like to apply. They will also be able to collect whatever planting materials or seedlings are available in this demonstration center. People are free to visit these centers and put into practice new farming methods that they'd like to introduce to their own gardens", said Mary Fa'alimae, SWoCK's Malaita Project Coordinator.

Ms. Fa'alimae also said that the terracing method being introduced is very effective, because during rainy seasons the top soils are carried downhill by runoffs and the setting up of plant and legume barriers across hillside slopes slows down the runoffs leaving the top soils between the terraces intact. Green waste from the cleared trees are left to rot, giving more nutrients to the plants. With this gardening system, there will be no burning of trees and shrubs as they will instead be used for mulch and compost to plant crops.

A typical potato garden on a steep hill in North Malaita. The topsoil has been washed away as a result of continuing gardening in the same area for years.
Photo: Charles Kereau/UNDP

People have been using steep hillsides to plant their crops because flat lands along the coast have been used to build villages and plant cash crops such as coconuts, cocoa, and recently, teak. It is expected that climate resilient crop varieties and farming techniques introduced with this project will enhance food security throughout the Solomon Islands by reducing risks posed by increasing climate variability and changing crop production.

The project has not only introduced climate resilient crop varieties and enhanced farming systems, but also a range of additional, practical adaptation measures for the communities such as climate-resilient land-use planning, early-warning and climate information systems, germ plasm collection and agriculture food banks, national assessment of soil types and their vulnerability to degradation, enhanced food processing and storage techniques, and many others.

For more information please contact Frank Wickham, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock or visit: *www.undp-alm.org/projects/af-solomon-islands*.

Improving Water Access in Tokelau via the PACC+ Project

Contributed by: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Tokelauan youth participating in water quality testing
Photo: SPREP

If you can imagine a festive season in the Pacific islands without water, then you can imagine the relief of a family who visited Tokelau for festivities in 2012 and happily discovered a healthy water supply.

"My whole family is thankful for the PACC+ project – not only did the project provide us with a water tank, but it also installed first flush diverters that improved water quality. PACC+ is one of the best projects that has had immediate positive impacts for the people on the island." *(Mikaele Mavaega Maiava, Tokelauan resident)*

PACC+ is an acronym for Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project Plus that has been helping Tokelau residents deal with the negative impacts of climate change such as prolonged droughts, for example.

On Tokelau, an atoll that has taken the lead in renewable energy with their 100% solar energy supply, the PACC+ initiative has worked to improve water access and water quality to ensure adequate supplies of clean water and healthier living through community-based actions.

Through the PACC+ project, household water tanks have been stan-

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Newly installed household water tanks and guttering to capture and store rainwater
Photo: Jasmine Subacat

dardized, additional water tanks have been installed for older homes, and 'flush diverters' have been identified as a solution for a clean water supply. With the aid of PACC+ activities water flow is now healthier and free of bacteria and sediment.

The benefits of the PACC+ project are evident especially to those Tokelau communities that suffered the severe water shortage in September 2011.

The PACC+ is the culmination of successful partnerships. Funded by AusAID, it builds on the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, which started in 2009 with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) managed Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The Australian contribution to PACC serves to up-scale and complement the community-based pilot projects pursued in 13 participating countries in the Pacific and it enabled Tokelau to join as the 14th country of this regional initiative. PACC is overseen by UNDP and executed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and designated government authorities in each country.

Tokelau consists of three coral atolls in the middle of the South Pacific - Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofo. The PACC+ project in Tokelau is being implemented from 2011 to 2014 with a budget of just over USD 500,000. The overall goals of the project are to provide successful actions that will address water shortage and water sanitation issues. It is currently helping to mainstream climate change in Tokelau national policy and build capacity for Tokelau through training of climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. The results of this initiative will be taken over by the local communities and developed further long after completion of the UNDP-supported PACC+ activities.

For additional information on the PACC+ project in Tokelau, please visit: *http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/bf-pacc-tokelau*

Announcements

Recently Approved Projects

Advancing an Economy-Wide Approach for Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa

Destruction caused by the cyclone along the Vaisigano River in Apia
Photo: Gabor Vereczi/UNDP

Contributed by: Claudia Ortiz

In December 2012, tropical cyclone Evan struck the fragile islands of Samoa, leaving severe, long-term devastation in its path including 7,500 displaced people; 2,000 damaged homes; 5 deaths along the flooded Vaisigano River; destroyed crops, buildings, businesses (including hotels and restaurants) and roads; disrupted electricity and communications nation-wide; and some US $203 million[1] in damages. Recognizing the need for a cross-cutting coordinated response to protect the lives and assets of the most vulnerable, the Government of Samoa, jointly with UNDP, developed an innovative climate change adaptation programme which was recently approved for funding by the GEF-managed LDCF. Building on the recommendations of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the National Recovery Plan finalized earlier this year, the project aims to ensure that all planned post-cyclone reconstruction activities are climate-resilient. Equally important for Samoa is developing a rapid ground-level response mechanism to extreme weather events and promoting resilient livelihoods that empower women and youth.

The USD 13 million initiative will roll out a three-pronged strategy aimed for efficient integration and management of adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM) into national development planning, and resilience of communities' physical assets and livelihoods across Samoa, by: i) strengthening institutional coordination to integrate climate change adaptation and DRM in national policy frameworks and development planning through an economy-wide approach; ii) investing in technology transfer and local capacity-building for climate-proofing community infrastructure and implementing alternative livelihoods solutions with a gender focus; and iii) conducting impact assessments to capture results on the ground and share them in a systematic way at a regional and global level.

The project will feed best practices and lessons of tracked and measurable impacts into the "Ridge-to-Reef" regional programme (jointly implemented by UNDP, UNEP, and FAO), so that the interventions in this project may be replicated in other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the region and may catalyze further investments to scale up this approach. The project is currently undergoing a preparatory phase and is expected to start full implementation in early 2014.

* * *

[1] Samoa Post Disaster Needs Assessment Cyclone Evan 2012, Government of Samoa

Canada - UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility

The Government of Canada, through Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD), has provided CAD16.5 million for climate change adaptation projects in six Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) where the effects of climate change are acutely felt. Cognizant that existing development, gender, and access inequalities are exacerbated by climate change, these projects, linked to ongoing LDCF-financed and UNDP-supported adaptation projects (in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Haiti, Mali, Niger, and Sudan), aim to improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable localities – such as coastal zones and drought and flood prone areas – and vulnerable communities of small farmers and natural resources users, including women with their particular climate change challenges and capacities. The adaptation projects have different objectives and outcomes, but some common elements include supporting resilient agro-pastoral practices and consequently enhancing food security under changing climate conditions, incorporating climate change considerations into existing water resources management practices, and strengthening the participation of women in adaptation processes.

The new Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility will also support global coordination, knowledge management, and the integration of gender considerations into the portfolio of national cli-

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mate change adaptation projects that are being implemented by the above-mentioned six countries. The Facility will collect and analyze information, experiences, and lessons learned emanating from the projects to produce and disseminate knowledge that can be shared among the project countries and usefully applied in other contexts, as well as broadly inform climate and sustainable development poli-

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
DFATD	Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GOJ	Government of Japan
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPA	GEF Trust Fund's Strategic Priority on Adaptation
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Recent Concept/Project Approvals

Country & Project Title	Source of Funds & Grant	Concept/Project & Approval Date
Cambodia: Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability	LDCF 4.57	Concept Jun-13
Djibouti:: Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions	LDCF 5.38	Concept May-13
Democratic Republic of Congo: Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion	LDCF 5.35	Concept May-13

Recent Concept/Project Approvals *(continued)*

Country & Project Title	Source of Funds & Grant (US$M)	Concept/Project & Approval Date
Global: Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) *(in collaboration with another $1m project overseen by UNEP)*	LDCF 0.999	Project May-13
Global: Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility *(Cambodia, Cape Verde, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sudan)*	DFATD 16.5	Project Jun-13
Guinea: Ecosystem Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of Upper Guinea	LDCF 8.00	Concept May-13
Kiribati: Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	LDCF 4.45	Concept May-13
Lesotho: Reducing vulnerability from climate change in the foothills, lowlands and the lower Senqu River Basin	LDCF 8.40	Concept May-13
Namibia: Scaling up climate resilience in Northern Namibia	LDCF 3.05	Concept Apr-13
Samoa: Economy-wide integration of CCA and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities	LDCF 12.32	Concept May-13
Samoa: Enhancing resilience of communities reliant on tourism sector to climate change and disaster risks	LDCF 1.95	Project May-13
Tuvalu: Effective Island-Level Governance To Secure And Diversify Climate Resilient Marine-Based Coastal Livelihoods And Enhance Climate Hazard Response Capacity	LDCF 4.20	Project Jun-13

Status of UNDP-supported Adaptation Initiatives

Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US$M)
1. Concept Preparation *(by Country with UNDP support)*			
Africa	Burundi	LDCF	5.00
	Mali	LDCF	2.00
Asia	Myanmar	LDCF	10.20
LAC	Costa Rica	AF	TBD
Pacific	Suriname	AF	4.61
	Tonga	AF	5.97
2. Concept Awaiting Approval *(by GEFSEC or AFBSEC)*			
Africa	Angola	LDCF	1.00
	Benin	LDCF	8.00
	Senegal	LDCF	4.31
	Zambia	LDCF	3.89
Asia	Cambodia	LDCF	4.57
LAC	Suriname	SCCF	4.50
3. Project Preparation Underway *(by Country with UNDP support)*			
Africa	Angola	LDCF	8.20
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	7.00
	Burundi	LDCF	8.72
	Comoros	LDCF	8.99
	DRC (2)	LDCF	10.08
	Gambia	LDCF	3.00
	Guinea	LDCF	8.00
	Lesotho	LDCF	8.40
	Malawi	LDCF	5.32
	Malawi	LDCF	4.50
	Mali (2)	BMU/LDCF	9.41
	Namibia	SCCF	3.05
	Niger	LDCF	3.75
	Sao Tome and Principe	LDCF	4.00
	Zimbabwe	SCCF	3.98
Arab States	Djibouti	LDCF	5.37
	Sudan	LDCF	5.70
	Tunisia	SCCF	5.55
	Yemen	LDCF	4.92
Asia	Afghanistan	LDCF	9.00
	Bangladesh	LDCF	5.65
	Bhutan	LDCF	11.49
	Cambodia	LDCF	4.91
	Philippines	SCCF	1.05
	Timor Leste	LDCF	5.25
LAC	Haiti	LDCF	5.38
Pacific	Kiribati	LDCF	4.45
	Samoa	LDCF	12.32
	Solomon Islands	LDCF	6.85
	Vanuatu	LDCF	8.03

Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US$M)
4. Project Awaiting Approval *(by GEFSEC or AFBSEC)*			
Africa	Benin	LDCF	4.00
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	4.00
	Ethiopia	LDCF	4.90
	Gambia	LDCF	8.90
	Ghana	AF	7.64
	Guinea	LDCF	3.72
	Liberia	LDCF	6.73
	Malawi	LDCF	4.00
	Sao Tome and Principe	LDCF	4.00
	Sierra Leone (2)	LDCF	6.94
	Tanzania	LDCF	4.00
	Uganda	LDCF	4.00
	Zambia	LDCF	4.00
5. Project Approved, Awaiting Fund Replenishment			
Africa	Mali	AF	7.86
	Seychelles	AF	5.95
Asia	Myanmar	AF	7.29
LAC	Cuba	AF	5.59
	El Salvador	AF	5.00
	Guatemala	AF	5.00
6. Project Approved, Awaiting ProDoc Signature *(by UNDP and Country)*			
Africa	Cape Verde	DFATD	1.98
	Mali	DFATD	1.95
	Niger	DFATD	2.40
Arab States	Sudan	DFATD	2.80
Asia	Cambodia	DFATD	2.04
	Nepal	LDCF	6.30
Global	Canada-UNDP CCA Facility	DFATD	1.06
	Global NAP (with UNEP)	LDCF	1.00
LAC	Haiti	DFATD	2.70
Pacific	Samoa	LDCF	1.95
	Tuvalu	LDCF	4.20
7. Under Implementation *(by Country with UNDP Support)*			
Africa	Benin	LDCF	3.41
	Burkina Faso	LDCF	2.90
	Cape Verde	LDCF	3.00
	Central African Republic	LDCF	2.78
	Comoros	LDCF	2.62
	DRC	LDCF	3.00
	Equatorial Guinea	LDCF	0.20
	Eritrea	AF	6.01

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

Region	Country	Source of Funds	Grant (US$M)
7. Under Implementation- *continued (by Country with UNDP Support)*			
Africa	Ethiopia (2)	LDCF/SCCF	6.31
	Ghana	SCCF	1.72
	Guinea	LDCF	2.97
	Guinea Bissau	LDCF	4.00
	Kenya (2)	Flemish/SCCF	1.20
	Liberia (2)	LDCF	5.29
	Mali	LDCF	2.34
	Mauritius	AF	8.40
	Mozambique (2)	LDCF/SCCF	5.39
	Namibia	SPA	0.96
	Niger	LDCF	3.50
	Regional	SPA	3.30
	Rwanda	LDCF	3.49
	South Africa	SCCF	3.54
	Swaziland	SCCF	1.97
	Zambia	LDCF	3.80
	Zimbabwe	SCCF	0.98
Arab States	Djibouti	AF	4.30
	Egypt	SCCF	4.00
	Somalia	LDCF	0.20
	Sudan	LDCF	3.30
Asia	Bangladesh	LDCF	3.30
	Bhutan	LDCF	3.45
	Cambodia	LDCF	1.85
	India	SPA	5.76
	Indonesia	SCCF	5.00
	Lao (2)	LDCF	9.15
	Maldives (3)	AF/LDCF	14.43
	Mongolia	AF	5.07
	Pakistan	AF	3.60
	Papua New Guinea	AF	6.02
	Thailand	SCCF	0.87
	Vietnam	SCCF	1.40
Europe & Central Asia	Albania	SPA	0.98
	Armenia	SPA	0.90
	Azerbaijan	SCCF	2.70
	Georgia	AF	4.90
	Tajikistan	SPA	1.90
	Turkmenistan	AF	2.70
Global	Global - CC & Health	SCCF	4.50
LAC	Colombia	AF	7.85
	Ecuador	SCCF	3.00
	Grenada	BMU	2.90
	Haiti	LDCF	3.50
	Honduras	AF	5.18
	Nicaragua	AF	5.70
	Uruguay	SPA	0.98
Pacific	Cook Islands	AF	4.96
	Regional	AusAID/SCCF	20.98
	Samoa (3)	AF/LDCF	12.45
	Solomon Islands	AF	5.10
	Tuvalu (2)	AusAID/LDCF	4.37
8. Completed			
Africa	Burkina Faso	GOJ	2.91
	Cameroon	GOJ	3.00
	Congo	GOJ	2.98
	Ethiopia	GOJ	2.97
	Gabon	GOJ	2.47
	Ghana	GOJ	2.71
	Kenya	GOJ	5.47
	Lesotho	GOJ	2.98
	Malawi	GOJ	3.88
	Mauritius	GOJ	2.99
	Mozambique	GOJ	2.99
	Namibia (2)	GOJ/SPA	3.94
	Niger	GOJ	3.00
	Nigeria	GOJ	5.48
	Rwanda	GOJ	1.40
	Sao Tome and Principe	GOJ	2.75
	Senegal	GOJ	3.00
	Tanzania (2)	GOJ/SCCF	3.91
	Zimbabwe	SCCF	0.98
Arab States	Morocco	GOJ	2.98
	Tunisia	GOJ	2.98
ECIS	Hungary	SPA	0.99

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