



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



United Nations Development Programme

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012: STRATEGIC INITIATIVE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

BOOTS ON THE GROUND ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Foreword 4

Background 6

Map of Boots Countries.....8

Overview of Impacts in 2012..... 10

Global Achievements – Exchanging Experiences and Building a Global Network10

Regional Trends and Highlights..... 12

 The Africa Region12

 The Arab States Region14

 The Asia Region16

 The Latin America and Caribbean Region18

 The Pacific Region20

National achievements according to outcome 22

Outcome 1: Support for engagement with the UNFCCC negotiations and
other global processes.....22

Outcome 2: Improved capacity to integrate climate change concerns into development
planning and policy processes.....24

Outcome 3: Climate change mainstreaming in UN/DP portfolio and programming30

Outcome 4: Sharing knowledge, lessons learned and communication of impact results31

Outcome 5: Strengthening UNDP’s national climate change portfolio and
policy-related needs34

Looking ahead 39

Cover Photo: In Bhutan, a project is working at more than 4000m above sea level to reduce climate-induced risks and vulnerabilities from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys. The climate change adaptation project illustrated here is funded by the Global Environment Facility Least Developed Country Fund based on the country’s first National Adaptation Programme of Action (2006) and the Austrian Development Assistance.

Acknowledgements

With thanks for contributions from Walid Ahmed Ali, Joanne Aihunu, Ababu Anage, Kumeh Salim Assaf, Jennifer Baumwoll, Abdoulaye Bayoko, Idesbald Chinamula, Cristina Colon, Pema Dorji, Joao Carlos Fernando, Excellent Hachileka, Idriss Hared, Alex Heikens, Phearanich Hing, Constant Houndenou, Alexis Kaboré, Alioune Badara Kaere, Shanti Karanjit, Niina Kylliainen, Benoit Lebot, Marta Moneo, Tirivanhu Muhwati, Rose Mwebaza, Singha Ounniyom, Marwan Owagen, Carlos Perez Aleman, Limomane Peshoane, Kevin Petrini, Timothy Ranja, Dauda Sau, Jonky Yawo Tenou, Abu Uddin, and a special thanks to Pia Treichel.

Design: Rebecca Buttrose

FOREWORD

Low-income countries and communities suffer disproportionately from the short- and long-term impacts of climate change, while degradation of natural and human resources further threaten productive livelihoods.

It is increasingly recognized that addressing climate change is a critical component of achieving sustainable human development. We are already seeing climate-induced impacts exacerbating economic, political and humanitarian stresses that degrade inclusive growth and threaten to slide back development gains. Low-income countries and communities suffer disproportionately from the short- and long-term impacts of climate change, while degradation of natural and human resources further threaten productive livelihoods.

At the same time, the production and consumption patterns modeled by developed countries have proven unsustainable. These approaches threaten even deeper inequality and poverty for vulnerable populations dependent on depleting natural resources. What is needed is a profound transformation to more resource-efficient, inclusive and resilient forms of growth, while also taking into account potential risks posed by climate-related impacts.

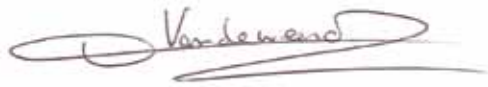
UNDP is responding to growing country demand for support on achieving this transformation through its extensive portfolio of projects, policy advice and technical support provided through the Environment and Energy Group (EEG). Through this work, UNDP has actively supported developing countries strengthen comprehensive measures to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient objectives which promotes inclusive and sustainable growth where livelihoods for the poor are resilient to future climate impacts. This work further advances and sustains the achievements of national development priorities.

Low-income and least developed countries are typically least able to address the challenges posed by climate change, given their limited access to resources and dependence on natural capital. As a result, UNDP’s efforts on climate change focus on vulnerable developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. One of its flagship programmes to strengthen the capacity of low-income countries, the “Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in LDCs,” referred to as “Boots on the Ground,” was launched by EEG in 2009, supported by UNDP’s Executive Board. This initiative has proven to provide valuable policy and implementation support to national governments in the area of climate change.

The Boots on the Ground initiative puts in place national and regional climate change policy advisors to address the changing climate-related needs and demands of their national counterparts. This programme model is unique and has successfully incentivized the collaboration among various UNDP initiatives across regions, complementing UNDP’s vast project portfolio. Not only do the Boots on the Ground advisors have an opportunity to scale up action on climate change mitigation and ad-

aptation across sectors, but they also work closely with the Regional Bureaus and other Practice Areas to strengthen an integrated approach to addressing climate change as a means of reducing poverty and strengthening sustainable development.

This report showcases the valuable results of the Boots on the Ground Initiative in 2012. It examines both regional trends and national achievements across the 26 participating countries. It is my hope that the examples provided in this report will provide evidence for the immense need of the support being provided through this initiative. With this evidence, UNDP looks forward to continued efforts to meet a range of needs expressed by government partners in low income and least developed countries.



Veerle Vandeweerd
Director, Environment and Energy Group
United Nations Development Programme

BACKGROUND

Climate change threatens to undermine hard won human development gains and achievements made on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is particularly true for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which will most likely bear the brunt of climate change impacts, yet remain the least equipped to adapt. LDCs face a broad range of climate change challenges – from flooding risks in glacial mountain countries and sea-level rise in low-lying coastal areas to increased rainfall variability with hotter climates in land-locked arid countries. LDC populations are also heavily reliant on sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and forestry to support their livelihoods and drive their economies, which are also the sectors most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Finding solutions for resilience in the face of climate change will continue to be a key priority for LDCs.

At the same time, opportunities are emerging for developing countries to pursue low-carbon approaches that also contribute to achieving development priorities. For example, decentralized renewable energy solutions could reduce negative health benefits caused by pollution and increase energy access for the poor, especially in remote communities.

Developing countries are increasingly turning their attention to the formulation of comprehensive approaches to address climate change that align with development priorities. The ability to both adapt to climate change impacts and chart low-emission and pro-poor growth paths is essential; yet the capacity to use relevant data and information for informed policy and decision-making, and the resources (financial, human and social) to implement these decisions is often limited.

In many countries, particularly LDCs or low-income countries, the institutions and systems in place to address these challenges are often limited. Stronger institutional capacities and informed decisions at the national level would help LDCs to better respond to climate change and pursue comprehensive approaches to addressing its threats and capitalizing on its opportunities. This is particularly important as the landscape in which climate change decisions are made continues to change rapidly and new funding sources are launched, new technologies emerge, and new policies and approaches are developed.

In 2009, UNDP’s Executive Board established the Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in LDCs, aka “Boots on the Ground,” to address these needs. The objective of the initiative is to support LDCs in responding to the threat of climate change by strengthening high-quality and timely policy advice, while providing sustained institutional and capacity development support on climate change at the country level.

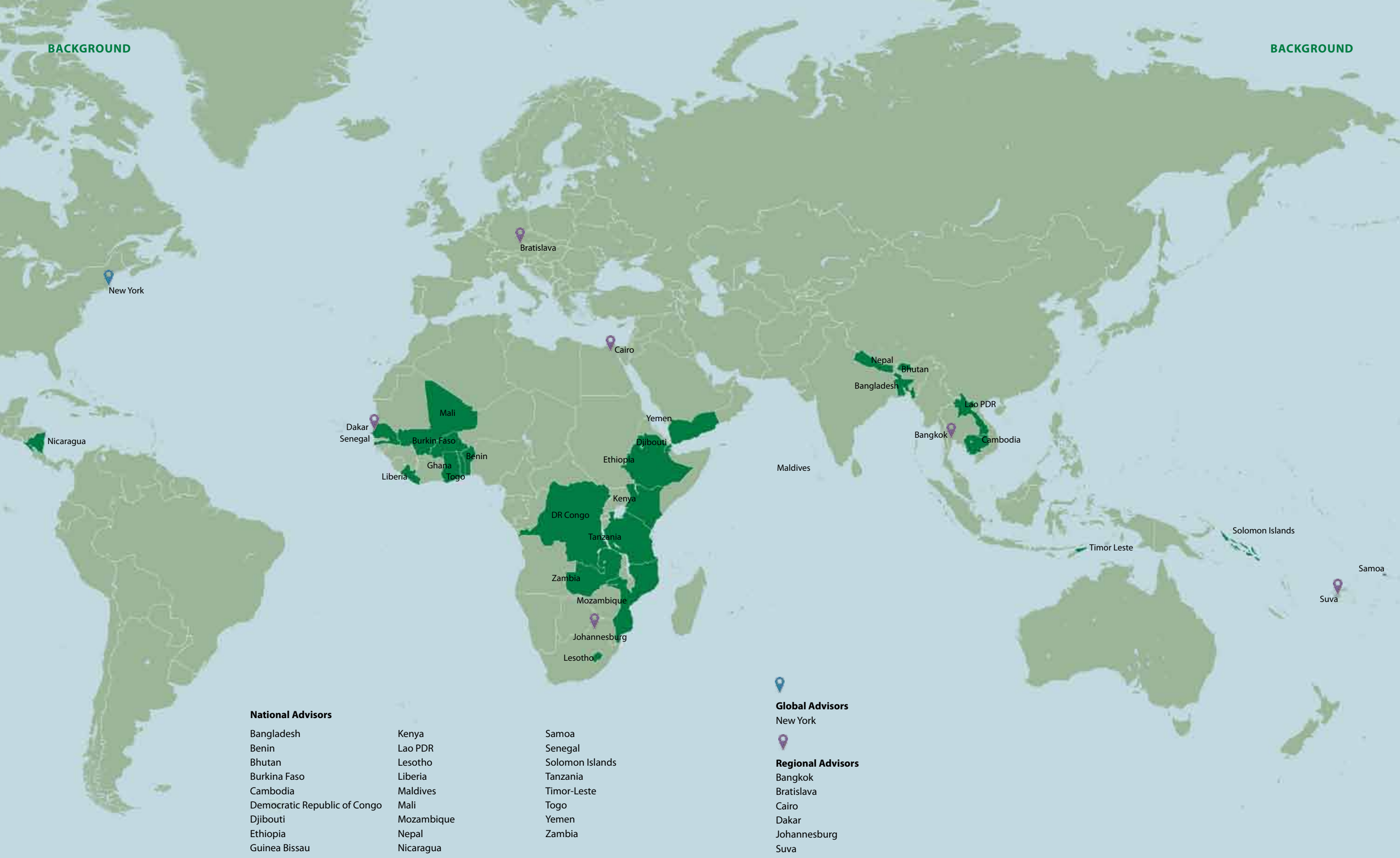
Through this initiative, UNDP has intensified its policy support to LDC governments through a network of 26 national climate change specialists and 4 regional climate change advisors who draw on the expertise and knowledge management tools and products developed by UNDP more broadly. The programme works towards 5 key outcomes:

OUTCOME 1	OUTCOME 2	OUTCOME 3	OUTCOME 4	OUTCOME 5
Governments and civil society substantively engaged and supported in their preparations for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations across the key negotiation themes.	Improved capacity of governments and other stakeholders to integrate climate change concerns into development planning and policy processes.	UNDP Country Offices positioned as leading development partner on climate change.	UNDP’s knowledge and evidence-base in the area of climate change policy expanded and enhanced.	Country Office’s climate change portfolio enhanced and specific policy-related needs satisfied.

These outcomes draw directly from the objectives of the *UNDP’s Strategic Plan* and *UNDP’s Climate Change Strategy*, and are adapted so that they reflect the priorities of each region and country participating in the programme.

Through the coordinated approach of Boots on the Ground, the programme seeks to contribute to UNDP’s institutional goals by promoting a multi-practice approach (drawing on corporate expertise on gender, democratic governance, capacity development, and poverty reduction) and South-South cooperation (both intra- and inter-regionally) to provide broader support and integrated policy advice to specific governments, regional bodies, and the UN.

The 26 participating Boots on the Ground countries have also benefitted from effective coordination with other UNDP initiatives, namely the Integrating Climate Change Risks into Development Planning and Programming project (ICCPP) (2009-2013), which provided 3 additional regional policy advisors (RPAs) based in Bangkok, Bratislava, and Dakar, as well as ad hoc support from HQ for the LAC region. These additional RPAs supported by ICCPP worked in harmony and complementarity with the Boots on the Ground RPAs, which resulted in an exponential increase in results from both initiatives.



OVERVIEW OF IMPACTS IN 2012

“...exchange of experience has been effected with Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, through existing projects allowed discuss best practices and lessons learnt to be shared and replicated in the region, including first-hand contacts from farmers, extension workers, officials and experts on how various technologies implemented in the area improved living conditions of farmers, as well as raising the role women in the project.”

Jennifer Topping, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP-Resident Representative, UNDP Mozambique.

“Indeed, the Boots on the Ground programme complement[s] the more traditional strengths of programme analysts/managers to ensure that programmes/projects are technically sound (by bringing their expertise) and politically viable (because of stakeholder engagement) and linked to policy.”

Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki, Country Director, UNDP Cambodia

During its third year of implementation, the Boots on the Ground programme has demonstrated both the demand for and the value of targeted climate change policy support for LDC and low income countries. Across all 26 participating countries, national advisors have provided support to government counterparts for global processes, such as UNFCCC negotiations, Rio +20 and the Secretary General’s initiative “Sustainable Energy for All.” Capacities for the effective use and management of climate finance have been strengthened, while government officials have also gained extensive knowledge on other climate-related issues, such as the potential risks and opportunities climate change poses to development. Tools and measures for applying this knowledge have been shared and tested, resulting in climate-resilient development plans, comprehensive financial and institutional assessments, and low-carbon growth strategies. These experiences have been shared between the Boots on the Ground network, and help to strengthen and inform existing practice.

In 2012, the programme achieved significant results both at the global and national level, succeeding in positioning UNDP as a key player in the area of climate change. The following sections summarize some examples of 2012 achievements at the global level and across each region.

GLOBAL ACHIEVEMENTS – EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES AND BUILDING A GLOBAL NETWORK

One of the valuable global achievements of the programme is the frequent and in-depth **South-South exchange** it has fostered. While UNDP has experience in South-South sharing, this most commonly takes place within a region. Examples of exchange taking place between two regions are far rarer, however Boots on the Ground has shown the ability to capitalize on the cultivated relationships across 4 regions – Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Arab States. For example, in early 2012, the government of Zambia approached the UNDP Zambia CO seeking examples of terms of reference and organograms for institutional arrangements



Simone in the mangrove plantations of the Gandon Community Nature Reserve, Senegal.
Photo: Erick-Christian AHOUNOUS.

for climate change coordination. Capitalizing on the Boots network, this request was immediately and seamlessly shared with 25 other countries around the world and the officer in Zambia was able to share these results with their government.

Further developing a **strong network** among Boots advisors and broader colleagues, workshops and Monthly Knowledge Topics have been facilitated on relevant, demand-driven issues. These initiatives help to further share experiences while also building the expertise of the National Officers who can then offer better support to their respective country governments. Recent examples include a joint topic with UNDP’s Democratic Governance Group on engaging parliamentarians on climate change, exploring the topic of Loss and Damage with UNDP’s Disaster Risk Team, and REDD+ readiness and other key technical issues (i.e. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, Reference emission levels/reference levels, safeguard information systems, etc.).

REGIONAL TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening the Capacity of African Negotiators

Helping to strengthen countries' participation in the international climate change negotiations and building the capacities of negotiating teams continued to be a strong focus in the region over 2012.. National policy briefs on key aspects of the negotiations (such as climate change finance, NAMAs, NAPs and NAPAs) have been developed and shared in all countries in the region, and the development of position papers supported. Further, National post-COP 17 workshops were organized for key climate change stakeholders in **Kenya** and **Lesotho** to update them on the outcomes of the negotiations in 2011. Training and preparatory workshops to prepare for COP 18 were supported in **Mozambique, Kenya, Lesotho, and Zambia**, with post-COP debriefing workshop scheduled for early 2013 in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Kenya and Zambia. These workshops and other capacity building efforts resulted in improved capacity of individual negotiators to participate in the negotiations, as well as strengthened clarity on country positions (including the national statements made) in advance of the COP.



THE AFRICA REGION:

The six countries in East and Southern Africa supported by Boots on the Ground are **Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia**. These six countries are supported by a Regional Policy Advisor based in the UNDP Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Johannesburg, South Africa. Similarly, the eight countries in West and Central Africa supported by Boots on the Ground are **Benin, Burkina-Faso, DR Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Togo**. These six countries are supported by a Regional Policy Advisor based in the RSC in **Dakar, Senegal**. The regional advisor in West and Central Africa is provided by the ICCPP initiative and delivered in a coherent manner, allowing for additional countries in the sub-region to also receive regional policy support.

Results in the Africa Region in 2012 focused on the following areas (specific country achievements are outlined in the next section):

- 1) **Capacity to substantively and effectively engage in the UNFCCC negotiations built:** Many African countries were supported to develop national positions for the 18th Conference of Parties (COP 18) to the UNFCCC, which included trainings on climate change negotiations, information meetings and briefings on COP18, and awareness raising on key UNFCCC-related products (e.g. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Communications). Technical support was also provided to the African Union and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) to develop an African position on climate change in preparation for COP 18.

- 2) **Capacity for effective use of climate finance improved:** Technical support and training was provided to the federal and regional ministries of finance and planning on climate change finance to enhance access to and delivery of climate change funds at the national level in several countries. A regional capacity building workshop on climate finance for East and Southern Africa provided an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned. Dedicated national support was also provided to several countries, focusing on support for NAMAs, operationalization of National Climate Funds and National Climate Change Coordination Frameworks to coordinate climate funds, and integration of gender considerations into climate finance frameworks.

- 3) **South-South Cooperation and awareness raising of relevant decision makers on climate change fostered:** Extensive experiences have been shared both within the region and with other regions, particularly focused on climate finance. Learning tours have been organized through Boots on the Ground with delegations from one African country visiting another to learn about national climate change financing mechanisms. Similarly, countries in Africa have been learning about the work undertaken in the Asia-Pacific region on Climate Finance Frameworks and CPEIRs, and as a result, these are expected to be key work areas for Africa in 2013.

- 4) **Support provided to the African regional organizations to address climate change:** Technical support has been provided to the African Union (AU) to mainstream climate change finance in the Africa Strategy on Climate Change. This will enhance continental efforts to mobilise climate change finance. Support has also been provided to other African regional organizations, such as the Regional Economic Commission of the West Africa States (ECOWAS), and the UN integrated Sahel Strategy. This support encouraged the development of policies & programmes that address climate change and helped to identify synergies and complementarities among ongoing initiatives. In Mali, for example, UNDP and the African Centre on Climate Policies (ACCP) of ECOWAS have discussed collaboration to support Mali's transition to a low carbon and climate-resilient economy.



The Bati biofuel project in Ethiopia was supported by the Boots on the Ground national advisor through implementation of the Africa Adaptation Programme, funded by the Government of Japan. This project aimed to ensure sustainable environmental management by planting Jatropha, a plant that helps with land degradation and at the same time provides the stock for a renewable source of energy: biofuel. Growing Jatropha helps remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere thus contributing to mitigation by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. At the same time, activities such as fencing with and planting Jatropha in and around agricultural areas also contribute to soil and water conservation by protecting soils and encouraging rain water infiltration, thus providing mechanisms to adapt to more extreme climate events (i.e. floods and drought) in the future.

Developing agro-pastoral shade gardens as an adaptation strategy to climate change for poor rural communities in Djibouti

In Djibouti, the Boots on the Ground programme supported the government to formulate a \$4.6m adaptation project to develop shade gardens in rural communities. The project, funded by the Adaptation Fund, contributes to water access and management, and rural microfinance measures to build resilience of rural communities.



THE ARAB STATES REGION:

Boots on the Ground is active in two countries in the Arab States region, Djibouti and Yemen, with five additional countries supported in 2012 (Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, and Sudan) through the provision of a regional policy advisor based in the Regional Centre in Cairo.

Results in the Arab Sates Region in 2012 focused on the following areas (specific country achievements are outlined in the next section):

- 1) The development of new climate change adaptation projects: Both Yemen and Djibouti are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, with a large per-

“The presence of a national expert has also facilitated climate change mainstreaming across other UNDP projects, bringing new programmatic focus and approaches (National Agricultural Sector Strategy National Fishery Development Strategy; National Water Sector Strategy & Investment Program; UNDP Country Program Document, amongst others).

Ismail Ouldcheikhahmed, UNDP Resident Representative, Yemen

- 2) Raising the profile of the international climate negotiations in the region: With Qatar hosting the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 18th Conference of the Parties (COP) in December, 2012 was an important year for the Arab States region in terms of the climate negotiations. Through the Boots initiative, advisors provided dedicated updates and summaries of COP related issues to strengthen the capacity of negotiation teams in both Djibouti and Yemen. A sub-regional workshop on climate change for Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) diplomats held in Kuwait in preparation for COP 18 was facilitated. A contribution was also made to an event organized by Chatham House held in Qatar on “Approaching COP 18 - New Avenues for Enhancing Multilateral Action.”
- 3) Integrating climate change considerations into national development planning: In both Djibouti and Yemen, support was provided to ensure climate risks and opportunities are integrated into national and sectoral development policies, such as the National Fishery Development Strategy in Yemen and the Disaster Risk Reduction Action plan in Djibouti, which integrated drought risk management. A workshop on integration of climate change into development processes in Djibouti also targeted a range of different ministries, and laid the foundation for a 2013 workshop on the topic of integration of climate change considerations into national development, and the national budgeted aspects for adaptation;
- 4) Mainstreaming climate change in UNDP portfolio and programming: As the UN System’s strategic programme framework for the UN Country Team, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) describes the collective response of the UNCT to the priorities set out in the respective national development framework. The UNDAF usually runs for a 5-year cycle, and as such, it is important that climate change considerations are taken into account in both the development and implementation of the UNDAF. To implement the UNDAF, UNDP designs its own Country Programme Document (CPD) which defines the specific support UNDP will provide to contribute to achieving the UNDAF outcomes. In Yemen, the new UNDAF cycle began in 2012, and in Djibouti it began in 2013. Therefore, in 2012 the Boots on the Ground programme supported the integration of climate change into the UNDAF and CPDs of the respective countries. In Djibouti, for example, the new CPD covering 2013-2017 recognizes the nexus between climate change and development.

Mainstreaming Climate Change into UNDP Country Programming in Yemen

In Yemen, technical advice from the Boots on the Ground national advisor was provided to integrate climate change considerations into the revised Country Programme Document (CPD), aligned with the UNDP Transitional Plan under the Gulf Countries Council’s (GCC) deal. The advisor also reviewed several UNDP CO programmes and projects to identify entry points for integrating climate change consideration across several portfolios – including local economic development disaster risk reduction and early recovery, gender and economic empowerment, and natural resource management. In addition, a policy note advocating for mainstreaming climate change into Socotra Governance and Biodiversity Conservation (SGBP) was developed, and has provided basis for UNDP Country Office’s future programmatic visioning on Socotra as a globally recognized rich and unique biodiversity.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12380

