

## Regional Project Document

Project Title	Capacity Development for Climate Risk Management in Eastern Europe and CIS
RPD Outcome(s):	OUTCOME 1: By 2013 national and sub-national levels in the region have improved capacity to support the transition to low emission and climate-resilient economies
Expected Output(s):	<u>Output 1:</u> Improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation in the countries of the region; <u>Output 2:</u> Enhanced UNDP CO capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities <u>Output 3:</u> Climate risk management introduced at local level in Moldova
Implementing partner:	UNDP Regional Center for Europe and CIS
Other Partners:	UNDP Country Offices, Ministries of Environment,

### Project Summary

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world's environment, society and economy today. ECIS region will not be immune to the impacts of this global change. In addition to natural climate variability, long-term trends and climate change are already having a discernible impact on development in the region that may jeopardize attaining the MDGs in the parts of the greatest exposure. Timely and effective response to this growing challenge requires substantial institutional capacities which most EE and CIS countries have not yet developed. UNDP COs will also require more robust technical guidance and capacity building to help internalize climate risk management into UNDP's routine of programme development and delivery.

The project as a direct response to the UNDPs global climate change strategy is designed to bring its key elements into practical implementation. The objective of the project is to improve climate risk management in Eastern Europe and CIS by developing national and UNDP CO capacities for climate change adaptation, which will be achieved through implementation of the following outputs:

- i) The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation;
- ii) UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities;
- iii) Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local level in Moldova.

Programme Period: RPD 2006-2010  
Programme Component: Energy and Environment Practice  
Project Title: Capacity Development for Climate Risk Management in Eastern Europe and CIS  
Project ID:  
Project Duration: February 2008 – December 2013  
Management Arrangement: DEX

Total budget:	USD 1,353,560
Allocated resources:	USD 1,053,560
• Government	
• Regular	USD 530,000 TRAC BRC
• Donor	EUR 400,000 Austrian TTF (USD 523,560)
• Unfunded budget:	USD300,000

Agreed by UNDP \_\_\_\_\_

Jens Wandel, Deputy Regional Director & Regional Centre Director



United Nations Development Programme  
Bratislava Regional Centre

Regional Project Document

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## 1 Situation analysis

### *Background Information:*

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world's environment, society and economy today. Its impacts can already be seen across the globe. And as more climate change is inevitable the need to adapt becomes more pressing, not just in the way we live, but in the way we do development. In response to this challenge, this year's Human Development Report is dedicated to the climate change from human development perspective. "It explains how climate change will create long-run low human development traps, pushing vulnerable people into a downward spiral of deprivation." (Human Development Report, 2007)

ECIS region will not be immune to the impacts of this global change. The region has warmed already more than global average, with a 0.95<sup>0</sup>C increase in last 100 years. In addition to natural climate variability, long-term trends and climate change are already having a discernible impact on development in the region. This is particularly the case for the impacts of glacier retreat and increased risks of flooding and droughts that are closely related to observed trends in rising temperatures. Southern slopes of Ala-Too ranges in Kyrgyzstan, Pamir Mountains in Tajikistan, greater Caucasus in Azerbaijan and Georgia are already experiencing dramatic rates of glacier retreat. It is very likely that the process will continue, dramatically reducing freshwater stock in the region and changing surface runoff that might affect hydropower potentials in many countries. Sea level rise is another experiential impact of climate change in the low lying coasts of Adriatic and Black seas posing the threats to local settlements, farmlands and strategic infrastructure such as ports. The warming in the region has been largest over northwestern Russia and the southern belt of the region covering most parts of Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia. Central Asia's semi-arid and arid climate will likely experience further aridification translating into problems of food production and water resource availability, if adaptation does not take place. As such, crop reduction decrease in Central Asia is anticipated reaching 30% by end of the century.

Moldova is one of the most vulnerable to climate change countries in the region. The country is prone to different kinds of natural hazards, including drought, floods, severe weather, and landslides.

On average, northern Moldova experiences a drought once every 10 years, central Moldova once every five to six years, and southern Moldova once every three to four years.<sup>1</sup> Average annual losses between 1996 and 2004 were around \$19 million per year.<sup>2</sup> Abnormally high temperatures and low rainfall over a three-year period resulted in a severe drought in 2007, which crippled Moldova's agricultural sector, resulting in \$1.2 billion in losses.<sup>3</sup> The effects of poor nutrition were exacerbated by reduced access to potable water, particularly in rural areas where 45% of the population relies on wells as their main source of drinking water.

Heavy rains result in frequent floods (an average of 1.2 per year, 1992-2005), to which 40% of the settled areas in the country are exposed. Floods result in average annual damages of around

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<sup>1</sup> Drought has become more frequent and intense during the last two decades, appearing nine times (1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2007), leading to significant crop losses. In 1990, 1992, 2003, and 2007 drought was observed during the entire vegetative season. In the remaining years drought struck during summertime.

<sup>2</sup> Societatea de Cruce Rosie a Moldovei and Departamentul Situatsii Exceptionale al Republicii Moldova, 2005, *Opredelelenie uviazimosti rayonsov i naseleennykh punktov Respubliki Moldova k chrezvychainym situatsiam prirodного i tekhnogennogo kharaktera.*

<sup>3</sup> National Hydrometeorological Service and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

five million dollars.<sup>4</sup> In 2008 the country experienced severe torrential rains, which together with releases from upstream in Ukraine, led to flooding in both the northern and southern areas of the country. Moldova incurred \$120 million in losses from this event.<sup>5</sup> Flooding occurs relatively frequently in the smaller internal rivers, especially in the region of the Carpathian Mountains, and affects approximately 168 settlements (160 000 people). In 1994, severe floods in Cimișlia killed 29 people, destroyed 802 homes and left over 2000 houses badly damaged.

Severe weather events, such as torrential rains, hail, wind, and frost occurs annually in the country within localized areas. Average annual damages accruing from these have been estimated at over \$7.5 million.<sup>6</sup>

In Moldova, 43.7% of settlements are threatened by landslides, and they are increasing every year. Landslides are mainly linked to subsidence from large construction works and widespread deforestation, rather than heavy rainfall events. They are relatively slow-moving and not a major contributor to morbidity or mortality. Most damages are related to local displacement, which may result from damage to buildings and other assets, and loss of cropland. Average annual losses from them amount to \$1.3 million.<sup>7</sup>

Average annual losses from hydrometeorological hazards comprise around three percent of GDP (if the 2007 drought is factored into the annual average<sup>8</sup>). They have a severe impact upon the rural population of Moldova, which makes up around 60% of the total and depends largely upon agriculture for their livelihood.<sup>9</sup> Climate variability has accelerated in the last few decades. Since the 1980s annual air temperature has increased dramatically (about 0.58 °C per decade). Spring precipitation has risen since the 1980s (by around 6 mm per decade), summer precipitation has declined (by over 13 mm per decade), and variability has been amplified in spring and autumn. Hydrometeorological hazards, particularly drought and floods, have become more frequent and intense in the last 15 years, which is consistent with the Second National Communication to UNFCCC.

In addition to more severe exposure to meteorological hazards, climate variability and climate change is expected to have dramatic impacts upon Moldova's economy and environment. According to the available models, surface water resources will diminish by 16-20% in the 2020s. Taking into account groundwater supplies, severe water stress will set in after 2030, particularly in the south of the country. Wheat and corn yields may diminish significantly (wheat by 25% of the 1960-1990 baseline in 2010-2039), which will reduce food security. Aridization and lower water availability will shift spatial distribution of flora and fauna species and have a negative impact upon aquatic ecosystems such as wetlands. Desertification and accompanying land degradation will become more widespread.

Thus the issues of water and disasters, coastal development, agriculture and food security represent the core set of issues to be brought into the mainstay of adaptation agenda in the region. Additionally, the three sub regions noted above represent the main hotspots in relation to these issues and will therefore fall under the main focus for the UNDP's adaptation support in the

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<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 2007, *Rural Productivity in Moldova – Managing Natural Vulnerability*.

<sup>5</sup> Official estimates.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, 2007, *Rural Productivity in Moldova – Managing Natural Vulnerability*.

<sup>7</sup> V.A. Osinok, A.P. Sudarev, and E.N. Sheremet (Gosudarstvennoe Agentsvo po Geologii Respubliki Moldova "AGeOM"), 2006, *Monitoring opasnykh geologicheskikh protsessov na territorii Moldovy*.

<sup>8</sup> Otherwise, they account for 0.3% of GDP. Figures are based upon a GDP in 2007 of \$4.4 billion.

<sup>9</sup> The rural population increased in the 1990s as people lost urban jobs and moved away from large towns and cities.

region. These sub-regions also include most of the non-Annex 1 countries of the region that according to the UNFCCC guidance are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts due to high poverty levels and poor response capacities. Thus, a combination of vulnerability, future risk, and existing climate change trends weigh into the strategic decision about regional focus for adaptation support in the region that the proposed project will provide.

*i) Linkage to the Overall Practice Strategy:*

UNDP's evolving work on climate change recently culminated in the adoption of "promoting adaptation to climate change" as a core component in its' 2008-2011 Strategic Plan. Over the last three years, UNDP has positioned itself to meet the challenge of supporting countries with adaptation to climate change.

Embedding climate change resilience into the development framework is also part of the EE practice strategy. EE practice in the region has developed a strategy and an operational plan for adaptation as part of the business plan that is subject to annual revisions and progress updates. The proposed project is fully in line with the adaptation strategy of the region that is based on thorough review and analysis of key vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities identified by the national communication reports.

One of the key elements of the regional strategy for ECIS is the proposed alignment of national, regional and global funds to attain main pillars of the strategy where climate change features importantly.

*ii) Project Justification:*

In the context of the above, UNDP BRC hosted the first session of the series of "*climate change and human development*" training targeting the senior managers of the UNDP COs. The first such training was organized for the RBEC region during September 27-28, 2007. This event instigated greater commitment to the four pillars of UNDP's climate change strategy and raised the demand for addressing the pressing needs of adaptation in the region. However, in order for the climate change to become part of the national policy and decision-making as well as UNDP's programming routine, the key prevailing gaps and capacities need to be addressed.

(i) There is no methodology or practice of climate risk assessment, or use of available climate information and forecasting; (ii) Financial implications of climate change are not known to stipulate identification and implementation of appropriate adaptive responses. (iii) There is no synthesized guideline to safeguard UNDP development assistance programmes to climate change risks and enable them capture adaptation opportunities.

The proposed project will address the above gaps and barriers with the aim to develop national and UNDP CO capacities for climate change adaptation in Eastern Europe and CIS. In pursuant of this objective the project will be designed to contribute to the following two pillars of UNDP's corporate strategy for climate change<sup>10</sup>: (i) Increase the capacity of developing countries to adapt

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<sup>10</sup> UNDP climate change strategy consists of four main pillars: (i) Mainstream climate change into UNDP core activities aimed at achieving the MDGs; (ii) Build capacity in developing countries for more effective global dialogue on climate change; (iii) Create market conditions for sustainable development and climate change mitigation; (iv) Increase capacity of developing countries to adapt to climate change

to the inevitable consequences of climate change (pillar 2); and (ii) Mainstream climate change action in all UNDP, and as relevant, UN activities and programmes (pillar 4);

*iii) UNDP's capacity and comparative advantage:*

UNDP's frontline role representing the UN in developing countries puts it at the heart of the UN response to climate change. UNDP is well positioned in the region to assist in developing adaptive capacities at national and local levels to introduce appropriate policies, institutional response tools, skills and knowledge to minimize adverse impacts of climate change. The main elements of UNDP's capacity to promote adaptation in the region are the following:

*First, UNDP has strong national network in climate change focal area:* UNDP COs are highly regarded because of their ongoing support for the UNFCCC national communications and their familiarity with local climate change decision makers.

*Second, UNDP has mobilized technical expertise to support the adaptation programming and policy advice:* Vulnerability assessments undertaken during the National Communication (NC) process will provide a critical information pool for developing adaptation work in the region. Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments (V&A) will identify priority ecosystems, sectors and communities most at-risk to the impacts of climate change and will outline national response strategies. There is total of 14 non-Annex 1 countries in the ECIS and all of them are currently implementing Initial or Second National Communications (INCs/SNCs). These should serve as a technical anchor for informing the UNDP's climate risk management actions at multiple scales.

*Third, UNDP is the only GEF agency that has developed and implements adaptation portfolio in the region.* UNDP is currently managing adaptation portfolio of total value of \$4million. The projects, at different stage of project cycle, are designed to address ecosystem resilience in the biodiversity focal area with particular focus on *freshwater ecosystems (Hungary) coastal wetlands (Albania), mountain forests (Armenia) and agri-ecosystems (Tajikistan)*. This provides a solid ground to capture the lessons and improve the understanding of adaptation policy options relevant to the region.

## **II. Strategy**

### **1. Guiding principles**

This project supports implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As noted above, the project is in line with UNDP's climate change strategy that outlines a number of services that the agency provides for the enhancement of capacity of the countries to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change. In an effort to implement the strategy, the project introduces the following climate change adaptation related services to the region: *National socio-economic assessments of climate change impacts*; and *enabling climate proofing of UNDP's programmes*; by introducing these services the project will develop the capacity for climate risk management in the region. Additionally, the project will be guided by the UNDP-UNEP global partnership framework on climate change that pursues the objective to *help countries achieve sustainable development in the face of a changing climate*. Specifically, in the frames of the project, the partnership with UNEP will be sought in project efforts to *incorporate adaptation into national development plans and UN Cooperation Frameworks*. In doing so, the project will accommodate the partnership principles based on defined comparative advantages of the two partner agencies and seek for complementarities in the on-going efforts of

the two agencies. As noted above, UNDP's focus will be kept on capacity development and integrated policy design and implementation at the country level through its network of country offices. Whereas, UNEP's - on normative development, technical analysis, and the provision of science-based guidance, as much as necessary. UNDP BRC through this project will thus facilitate policy change and capacity development to achieve MDGs in countries with economies in transition in the face of Climate Change.

## **2. Project outcome**

The overall **objective** of the project (project "outcome" in ATLAS terminology) is to improve climate risk management in Eastern Europe and CIS by developing national and UNDP CO capacities for climate change adaptation. Achievement of the project objective will directly contribute to MYFF goal 3 "Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development".

## **3. Project outputs**

The main objective (outcome) will be realized through achievement of the following **outputs**:

**Output 1:** The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation.

**Indicator:** Number of climate change sensitive policies and / or decisions initiated as a result of advisory service provided by national reports on climate risk management concerned with climate change economics and policy options at national level.

As an immediate action that has been identified of primary importance is to support UNDP country offices to develop *climate risk management reports* for the countries they serve. The main purpose of this activity is to boost the policy dialogue by providing technically solid advisory service on climate change economics and policy options at national level. These reports have been jargoned as "mini Stern" reports that would borrow the approach and methodology of the famous Stern Review. The report will focus both on mitigation and adaptation side of the issue. However, some countries (especially non-annex 1) may be willing to more emphasize on adaptation side.

The main reason of the potentially varied approach is that in contrast to economic costs of climate change mitigation the economic costs of climate change impacts are not well understood. It is essential that economic assessments of climate change are framed in the context of a sound appreciation and understanding by decision-makers of all of the potential costs and benefits (i.e. net benefits) associated with climate change and climate change response. Once the costs of climate change impacts and net benefits of adaptation options are better understood, decisions can be made about the most appropriate combination of mitigation and adaptation measures.

Based on the above rationale, and in response to the CO requests, UNDP BRC will extend the financial and technical support to formulation of climate risk management reports in the region to be tested in three identified countries: Croatia, Armenia and Macedonia. Combination of annex-1 and non-annex 1 countries, for that matter, reflects the heterogeneity of the ECIS region that will dictate more customized approaches to the countries based on their priority demands.

**Beneficiaries:** national authorities in charge of climate change policies and UNFCCC implementation, CSOs, meteorological departments, research institutes and think-tanks focusing on socio-economic development.

**Output 2:** UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities.

**Indicator:** amount of internal and / or external resources mobilized for adaptation measures as a result of climate proofing of UNDP CO practice programmes.

Another important element of the project will be to help the COs in *climate proofing of their country development assistance programmes*. Climate screening exercise will be introduced to the target COs so as to identify the risks and opportunities climate change poses to UNDP's core practice areas. The main rationale of this lies in the fact that socio-economic development does not reduce vulnerability unless specifically and explicitly addressed in development policies, plans and projects. Moreover, it has been increasingly recognized that the development can actually increase vulnerability and exposure to risks when climate change impacts are overlooked. Therefore, win-win solutions need to be sought. Varied exposure and risks will require varied approaches to climate proofing, however, it is clear now that opportunities for adaptation are being overlooked in current programming practice.

Although UNDP COs in the region are generally well positioned to support countries in climate change adaptation, this is still a relatively new area of intervention, which requires additional skills, knowledge and capacities on the part of UNDP personnel. The project will seek to address this need by providing targeted training, preparation and dissemination of knowledge products and other ad-hoc expert assistance to UNDP COs in EE&CIS.

The CO focal points will be trained and supported to introduce and test a practical application of climate screening tools and methods. The project will particularly target the flagship programmes under the poverty reduction and MDG achievement practice. Typically, these programmes mobilize high governmental commitments and diversity of partnerships. These programmes (community development, regional development, area-based development etc) are highly visible and therefore offer valuable opportunity for demonstration. Armenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan country offices have been identified for climate proofing initiatives, as they all implement or plan to initiate poverty reduction programmes connected with specific geographic area/s with high incidents of poverty and concentration of socially vulnerable groups. Climate proofing exercise will ensure that the target programmes reduce vulnerability through sustainable economic growth that is tied to livelihood diversification and reduced reliance on climate sensitive sectors and resources. These programmes will provide critical entry for catalyzing additional resources for adaptation measures under the CO programme framework. Key lessons will be captured and widely disseminated in the region and beyond in a form of a detailed *guidance of climate proofing for practitioners*.

UNDP COs in Armenia and Croatia have already committed their resources to this initiative and will be primary partners to this project. Beyond this, there is an initial agreement from the other target COs, noted above, to participate in this project. However, more detailed consultations will be held during the inception phase in order to re-confirm their commitments and financial contributions.

**Beneficiaries:** UNDP COs



**Output 3:** Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local level in Moldova.

**Indicator:** Number of Community Development Plans with climate risk management actions integrated

This Output will seek to reduce the vulnerabilities and strengthen capacities of communities and public administrations in Moldova (at the village and district/raion level), which are most directly affected by disaster and climate risks. The output will benefit from advanced decentralization processes in Moldova, which is supported by a well developed and longstanding area-based developed programme (the Integrated Local Development Programme - ILDP). The ILDP's Community Empowerment component will provide the vehicle for delivery on the output. This will permit subsequent interventions of the ILDP to address climate risks and vulnerabilities at the local level as one of several components and dimensions of poverty, which will permit a more holistic risk assessment and provide a wider range of benefits from climate risk management interventions than if they were undertaken as standalone actions.

The local level climate risk management component of the project will commence activities with consultation for and initial development of a local level risk management toolkit. The toolkit will be utilized for implementation of the project and integration into the existing ILDP methodology. Integration is expected to proceed smoothly as both the local level risk management and ILDP methodologies are based upon Participatory Rural Appraisal methods. The toolkit will consist of:

- Manuals and modules for the training of trainers, as well as local governments and communities in disaster and climate risk management;
- Risk assessment manual and forms, including initial risk screening methodology and materials, criteria and analysis for the selection of target communities, and in-depth risk assessment methodology and materials; and
- Pilot community planning methodology and manual; and
- Awareness raising materials.

The toolkit will incorporate and build upon a wide variety of methodologies in local level risk management.<sup>11</sup> Existing tools already utilized by the Moldova Red Cross Society (such as those applied in past vulnerability and capacity assessments) will be adapted (if necessary) for inclusion into the toolkit. Methodologies and tools will be designed to ensure participation and empowerment of especially vulnerable social groups, including women, children, and the elderly.

During the course of its application, the project will conduct consultations with target communities in order to evaluate and refine the local level risk management toolkit. The finalized toolkit will become an integral part of the methodology employed within the ILDP. The toolkit will be developed jointly by an international consultant and project trainers.

In parallel with the development of the toolkit, the international consultant will conduct training of trainers in disaster and climate risk management, who will support capacity development activities within communities. Training of trainers will utilize materials already made available by BCPR for this purpose, as well as others as deemed necessary. If feasible, trainers will be selected from Moldova Red Cross staff and volunteers, in order to ensure that they will remain available to communities beyond the life of the project.

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<sup>11</sup> For examples, see the Community Risk Assessment Toolkit, available at <http://www.proventionconsortium.org/?pageid=43>.

Selection of areas for initial risk screening will be conducted through a review of existing assessments (for example, by Moldova Red Cross Society) and consultation with national risk assessment agencies, in particular the State Administration for Hydrometeorology. The project will select areas 1) repeatedly exposed, most profoundly affected by, and in the process of recovery from droughts and floods in the last two decades, 2) in which climate change in the coming two decades is expected to amplify exposure to droughts and floods, and 3) which are most vulnerable in terms of poverty. Initial risk screening will be conducted in 20 communities utilizing rapid appraisal techniques developed for the toolkit. A clear set of criteria and methodology for analysis will then be applied to select seven communities for in-depth risk assessment and planning. Staff and volunteers of the Moldova Red Cross Society will participate in the assessments and analysis. The number of participants from women and other vulnerable social groups in this process will reflect their proportion of the population.

In-depth risk assessment of target communities will be combined with a strong element of awareness-raising concerning risks and challenges that disaster pose for the most vulnerable social groups. The subsequent planning process will be holistic, with climate risk management integrated into the existing ILDP process for elaborating Community Development Plans, in which communities and local public administration actively participate to identify problems and constraints and rank of priority actions. Interventions in climate risk management will be selected according criteria of 1) priority assigned by the beneficiaries, 2) ability to provide multiple benefits (e.g. DRR, poverty reduction, improved natural resource management, climate proofing), and 3) ability to empower highly vulnerable social groups (women, children, elderly, etc.).

Interventions will consist of training in preparedness and response, the creation or strengthening of networks (and when necessary community-based organizations) in local level risk management, and support to local communities in prevention/adaptation interventions. The volunteer network of Moldova Red Cross Society will benefit from capacity building activities undertaken at the local level. If Transnistria areas are included in to the areas covered by climate risk management interventions, the project will seek to utilize training and workshops to establish a dialogue between communities in Transnistria and neighboring areas of Moldova, thereby contributing to mutual understanding and social cohesion.

The project will encourage non-structural prevention/adaptation and mitigation measures (e.g. improved agronomic and water management practices, as well structural measures (see Annex 4 for a list potential local level measures). These will be supported by a small grants programme. Communities will be expected to make contributions on the order of 15-20% to investments. Where activities involving civil works are proposed, rigorous technical appraisal and design will be required, as well as demonstration of adequate capacity to operated and maintain infrastructure beyond the life of the project.

The execution of investment activities specified Community Development Plans will follow the standard ILDP process, the implementation phase of which consists of the following:

1. Specify technical specification; socio-economic impact; business and marketing plan
2. Prepare financing proposals including local contribution
3. Develop monitoring and evaluation procedure at local and regional level
4. Prepare and submit investment proposal
5. Undertake project field evaluations
6. Project review and approvals
7. Set up Project Implementing Authority
8. Project Implementation Committee, chaired by the Mayor

9. Finalize recommended investment proposals
10. Implementation and disbursement mechanism
11. Monitoring and Evaluation

Prevention/adaptation interventions will benefit from guidance and collaboration from the regional Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment Group, and Poverty Reduction Practices. It may be possible to combine some of them with activities presently being proposed by Energy and Environment Group under GEF grants (particularly improvement of land management and land use). Coordination will also be maintained with a proposed World Bank project, which will aim at climate change adaptation in agriculture.

The project will conduct special studies. The studies will cover areas such as linkages between climate risks and poverty, recommended mainstreaming climate and disaster risk management into ILDP assessment, planning, and implementation activities, identification of effective investments into climate risk management, and other issues to be identified during the course of the project. They will be published via the UNDP Moldova website, regional website, and featured in community of practice events at the regional level. Special studies will also support monitoring and evaluation in deriving lessons learned. Both of these efforts will support evidence-based advocacy for replication and upscaling, as well as the inclusion of successful approaches into country DRR and climate risk strategies and programmes.

**Beneficiaries:** local population in Moldova, especially vulnerable social groups, including women, children, and the elderly

In achieving the defined outputs the project will include a combination of regional and national activities. Regional TRAC resources will be used to provide incremental financing to on-going/planned CO initiatives (in an approximate proportion of 1:2, regional to national) under Output 1 and 2. Output 3 is fully funded by Austrian Government through UNDP TTF Energy and Environment. As such, UNDP's regional resources would be used to i) facilitate national dialogue, identify thematic priorities in adaptation and leverage policy change; ii) bring in international expertise and experience which is not available at the country level and facilitate sub-regional exchange of knowledge; iii) improve technical skills and knowledge of the COs by target training (including on-the-job training) for climate proofing of UNDP/UN programme and iii) achieve project objectives in a most cost-effective manner (instead of undertaking two national projects in parallel, opportunities will be sought to combine activities under sub-regional umbrella, e.g. joint training, knowledge management). Selection of countries for implementation of pilot initiatives will depend on:

- i) the level of host country's interest and commitment (including ability to leverage co-funding) to the project;
- ii) Availability of initial vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) studies as part of the First National Communication, and having Second National Communication under implementation;
- iii) the willingness and capabilities of a UNDP CO to engage in climate proofing exercise;
- iv) the potential to mobilize the interest and action by other UN agencies present in the country in climate proofing of UNDAFs;
- v) the potential for establishing a long-term partnership and a follow-up programme.

Based on the preliminary capacity needs assessment, consultations with the UNDP COs and national governments (conducted during the project preparation stage), two countries (Croatia and Armenia) were identified as first tier countries to be supported within the framework of this

project. In both countries, the UNDP COs committed their resources to undertake economic assessment of climate change risks and impacts through NHDR window (Croatia, Armenia), and a robust climate proofing of UNDP's community development programme (Armenia). Depending on the success of the suggested approach after the first half a year of project implementation, it would be replicated to other countries of EE&CIS tentatively indicated in this document based on positive results of initial consultations.

#### 4. Project activities

For the achievement of the **Output 1 “Improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation in host countries”** the following activities are envisaged:

**Activity 1.1:** Assisting the governments of selected countries to prepare viable (in terms of environmental viability and cost-effectiveness) adaptation policies:

- Build on NCs and prepare national studies of climate change risks and impacts on geographic areas (multiple sector approach) and national sectors (sector-wide approach);
- Apply APF<sup>12</sup> guidance and undertake a detailed stakeholder analysis at national and regional level as relevant to adaptation processes;
- Prepare technical studies to illustrate potential costs and benefits of adaptation, including “business-as-usual (without adaptation scenario) and suit of low regret, no regret adaptation measures and policy options. These studies will take a strong human development perspective and will also focus on environmental and social consequences, of climate change;
- In the framework of technical studies analyse gender and climate change nexus with clear implications of risks and role of gender in promoting adaptation solutions;
- Conduct comprehensive assessment of legal and institutional set up for adaptation at the national level, including main barriers to and capacity gaps for adaptation;
- Formulate National Climate Risk Management Report that customizes the global HDR discourse on climate change and human development into the national context with clear policy options and recommendations;
- Organise the national launch of the report with participation of critical stakeholders and ensure its wide dissemination;
- Based on the findings of the reports provide technical support to the national counterparts to make adjustments into the programmes, plans and policies of vulnerable geographic areas (sub-national level) and sectors (national level) that will provide for safeguards against climate change risks and push for better climate risk management.

**Activity 2.1:** Strengthening the capacities of climate change units and /or other entities that are well positioned to support adaptation policies and decisions at national level:

- Based on a detailed stakeholder analysis (under output 1) extend support to governmental organizations, research institutes, SCOs and private sector (consultancy firms, think-tanks) in developing their technical skills and knowledge base for climate change adaptation;
- Provide targeted training to identified experts and technical personnel of the governmental organizations, both at national and regional levels;

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<sup>12</sup> UNDP (2004), Adaptation Policy Framework for Climate Change: Developing Strategies, Policies and Measures. [http://intra.undp.org/gef/adaptation/supp\\_mat/APF.htm](http://intra.undp.org/gef/adaptation/supp_mat/APF.htm)

- Establish and facilitate the knowledge network on climate change adaptation that will engage in policy dialogue and provide expert judgment to adaptation decisions;
- Provide technical assistance to the government on developing climate change information system in support of decision making by introducing internationally acknowledged good practices (i.e. UKCIP model);
- Help design procedures, rules and regulations for the climate information system that will systematically generate and process the “raw” data, including scenarios, to feed into sectorial and overall development policy formulation and decisions;
- Ensure expert networking with expert teams of other Eastern European and CIS countries and promote transfer of relevant experience and lessons learnt.

For the achievement of the **Output 2 “Enhanced capacities of UNDP COs to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities”** the following activities are envisaged:

**Activity 2.1:** Assisting UNDP COs to sensitize their programmes in core practice areas to climate change adaptation needs:

- Based on available resource tools and materials (such as UNDP\_GEF climate change country database, and National Communications) update and finalise climate change profile for target countries;
- Undertake a scoping exercise by reviewing UNDP’s current portfolio in core practices, with particular focus on poverty reduction, environment and crisis prevention (especially disaster risk reduction programmes), in terms of thematic scope and geographic coverage;
- Conduct portfolio screening so as to identify the risks and opportunities climate change poses to UNDP’s core practice areas;
- Introduce climate screening exercise to the target COs through learning-by-doing modality;
- Make adjustments and revisions to the programmes and projects (including budgets) that have been identified sensitive to climate change risks and / or to offer opportunities for adaptation;
- Document the main lessons from the key steps of climate proofing and develop a user friendly *guide of climate proofing for practitioners* mainly targeting UNDP programme analysts and project staff but may also be of use to wider constituency (public officials, CSOs);

**Activity 2.2:** Strengthening capacity of UNDP and UNCT (as possible) to enable climate proofing of development assistance framework (UNDAF)<sup>13</sup>:

- Provide guidance to the CCA process, that is to take stock of the current baseline situation in a country, in such a way that it identifies key risks and impacts of climate change to be considered in UNDAF formulation;
- Review UNDAFs of selected countries and identify needs and opportunities for adaptation mainstreaming and help revise them accordingly to reflect country’s urgent adaptation needs; In doing so closely examine current experience with using the ISDR guidance note on “Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into CCA and UNDAF”<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Actions under this cluster of activities will be implemented in partnership with the UNEP as identified relevant during the inception phase. As well cooperation with BCPR will be extended.

<sup>14</sup> ISDR, UNDP (2006) Guidelines for “Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into CCA and UNDAF”  
<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/sustainable-development/cca-undaf/cca-undaf.htm>

- Identify key gaps in knowledge and in-house expertise among UNDP and wider UNCT programme group and address these gaps by on-the-job and targeted training modalities;
- Based on experience and lessons of adaptation mainstreaming into the CCA/UNDAF processes, in the framework of this project and beyond<sup>15</sup>, develop a training package for UNDP / UNCT personnel;
- Help identify potential adaptation project / programme ideas in the framework of UNDAF and assist in developing project concepts for various funding options;
- Assist UNDP and other UNCT agencies in donor consultations and resource mobilization efforts for identified adaptation interventions.

For the achievement of the **Output 3 “Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local level in Moldova”** the following activities are envisaged:

**Activity 3.1:** Strengthening local capacities to address climate risks:

- Consult with national and local level stakeholders and conduct analysis to identify high-risk areas, focusing upon those repeatedly affected by drought and flood risks in the last three decades and likely to incur the most profound impacts of climate change. Produce a preliminary analysis of risk patterns posed by present-day variability and climate change.
- Develop a local level climate risk assessment toolkit, to be tested, refined, and integrated into the ILDP methodology during the course of the project.
- Train field staff and trainers, as well as national actors, in local level climate risk assessment and management.
- Within the area identified in the preliminary scoping exercise, conduct rapid community risk assessments for screening and analysis, followed by in-depth risk assessment in target communities.

**Activity 3.2:** Implementing climate risk management interventions at local level:

- On the basis of analysis of the risk assessment, as well as further consultation with target communities, determine and execute specific climate risk management interventions through the development of community development plans or integration of climate risk management into existing plans. Interventions will encompass prevention/adaptation, early warning (focusing upon multiple benefits), and preparedness and response. Where appropriate, support the development community-based organizations such as local search and rescue teams, farmer’s associations, etc.

**Activity 3.3:** Disseminating lessons learned:

- Disseminate lessons learned and successful approaches to national and local level stakeholders and provide a platform for the government to adopt and scale up the approaches piloted

## **5. Project duration: 2008 – 2013**

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<sup>15</sup> The project will closely cooperate and exchange lessons with the newly approved MDGF adaptation project in Turkey (with total value of \$7 million that also contains a component on adaptation mainstreaming into the UNCT development assistance framework.

### III. Management arrangements

The project will be implemented under the (regional) Direct Execution modality, following UNDP's rules and regulations<sup>16</sup>. The basic implementation structure will comprise of the following elements: The project Steering Board - chaired by the EE practice leader of UNDP-BRC, comprised of a designated representative of one of the beneficiary countries, project manager and Regional Technical Advisor for climate change adaptation (RTA). More specific roles are described below. The PB will be responsible for making strategic decisions with regards to the project. The RTA will fulfil the role of project assurance.

#### 1. Roles and responsibilities

The regional project will cover regional as well as national actions. **UNDP Bratislava Regional Center** (Energy and Environment Practice) will provide overall coordination of the project activities and will be responsible for implementation of regional activities (e.g. regional workshops, training, adaptation cost and benefit studies, as well as inter-regional exchange or knowledge and expertise). Services to be rendered by the UNDP BRC will, include, but not be limited to, the following: (i) overall project management, including finances; (ii) technical backstopping at national and regional levels; (iii) procurement of equipment and provision of office space, where needed; (iv) recruitment of international and local experts, (v) organization of regional/sub-region workshops and training; (vi) documentation, production and dissemination of information material and knowledge products; and (vii) providing for M&E of the project in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures; (vii) and quality assurance for project deliverables.

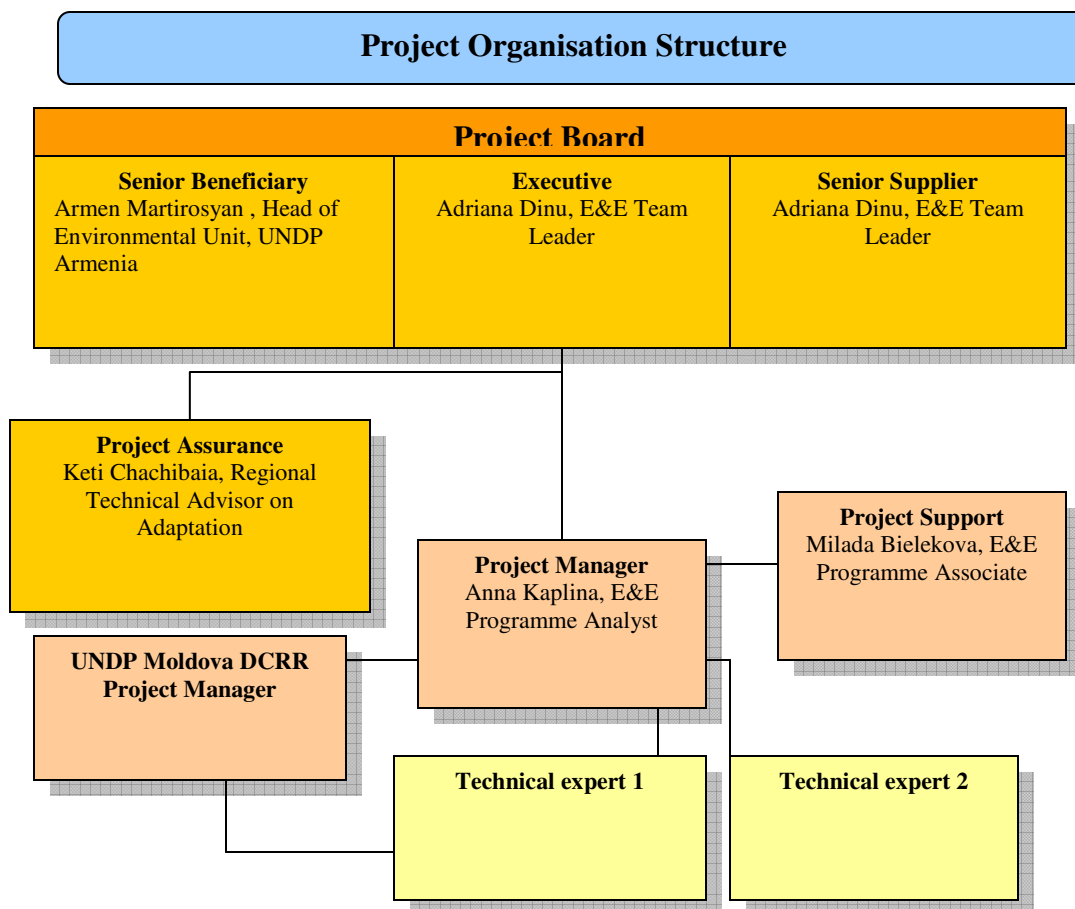
**UNDP Country Offices** in selected countries will support implementation of the project at the county level. To the extent possible, opportunities will be sought to integrate this regional project activities within other on-going initiatives on climate change adaptation **NCs and other GEF- and non-GEF supported projects**. The project will also rely on expertise and technical advice from BRC's EE practice, particularly to make sure that the project is consistent with UNDP's climate change strategy, ECIS business plan and that it builds on UNDP's past experience and lesson learnt in this field as well as benefits with technical guidance and other quality assurance services.

Output 3 of the project - Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local level in Moldova - will be implemented through the national Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction Project (DCRR), Output 2: Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local levels.

Figure below presents the project's organizational chart.

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<sup>16</sup> Roles and Responsibilities as per UNDP's Results Management Guide, section on Project Management <http://content.undp.org/go/userguide/results/project/running-a-project/?lang=en#7.0%20Roles%20and%20Responsibilities>



## 2. Partnership

Activities conducted under the framework of this regional project are expected to rely on extensive cooperation with UNDP country offices in RBEC region, as well as relevant national authorities and players in the climate change area. Project will seek for the partnership with UNEP, specifically under the output 2. And will capitalize on the recently initiated partnership plan of action piloted in Armenia that intends to achieve a programmatic coherence the way UNDP provides support to the countries in disaster risk reduction and climate risk management. This cooperation is at the nascent stage however, the project will offer additional means to execute the partnership in practical terms. Opportunities are clearly given under the output 2 where the project will closely examine existing experience with application of guidance on ‘Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into CCA and UNDAF’.

## 3. Financing

UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, from Energy and Environment Practice (E&E), will allocate \$830,000 for 2008-2013 from the TRAC funds. However, beyond 2011 the project financing by BRC’s E&E practice, will be subject to fund availability. 400,000 EURO (US\$ 523,560) was



mobilized from the Austrian Government to be channeled through Energy and Environment Thematic Trust Fund to support local level climate risk management in Moldova in 2011. To enable monitoring of the funds' delivery, a separate Output 3 'CRM in Moldova' was created. Funds will be allocated under Moldova B-department.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

In accordance with UNDP rules and regulations, Energy and Environment Practice of the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre will monitor and evaluate the outputs and the project outcome referring to the data (time frame, indicators) stated in the *Work Plan and the Budget*, and in the *Results and Resources Framework* (below in the document). As stated above, monitoring and oversight of project activities and outputs are under the direct responsibility of the Project Manager at the EE practice of BRC (project assurance). In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlines in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following steps of project implementation cycle:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results;
- An issue Log shall be maintained by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change;
- Risk Log will be maintained by reviewing the external factors that may affect the project implementation<sup>17</sup>;
- A Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager (project assurance) to the Steering Committee, using standard report format;
- A Project Lessons-Learned log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and to facilitate the preparation of the lessons-learned report by the end of the project.
- Annually, the project manager will prepare Annual Review Report and submit to the Steering Committee;
- Annual Project Review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after in order to assess the performance of the project and the progress made towards achieving the outputs against the pre-defined indicators.

#### **V. Legal Context**

This regional project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Governments participating and the United Nations Development Programme.

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<sup>17</sup> A detailed risk assessment and risk mitigation strategy will be developed during the project inception phase in close consultations with all project stakeholders.

## PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK\*

<b>Intended RPD Outcome:</b> OUTCOME 1: By 2013 national and sub-national levels in the region have improved capacity to support the transition to low emission and climate-resilient economies			
<b>Outcome indicators:</b> 1. Number of legal and regulatory frameworks that address climate change challenges 2. Amount of funds mobilized by Bratislava Regional Centre from GEF, carbon finance and adaptation funds for Governments and private sector in RBEC			
<b>Project title and ID: Capacity Development for Climate Risk Management in EE&amp;CIS</b>			
<b>Intended Outputs/Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Provisional inputs</b>
<p><u>Output 1:</u> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Countries have limited knowledge of impacts of climate change and their short and long term implications on national development agenda. Some of the target countries currently do vulnerability and adaptation (V&amp;) assessments. However, a robust cost assessment of CBA for adaptation falls outside of the scope of the V&amp;A studies. These studies are confined within the technical community of the countries without having adequate levers for policy impact. There is inadequate policy framework or institutional capacity to support climate change adaptation in the countries of the region.</p> <p><u>Output Indicator:</u> Number of climate change sensitive policies and / or decisions initiated as a result of advisory</p>	<p>1.1. Assisting the governments of selected countries to prepare viable (in terms of environmental viability and cost-effectiveness) adaptation policies by adjusting existing regulatory and fiscal frameworks;</p> <p>1.2. Strengthening the capacities of climate change units and other entities that are well positioned to support adaptation policies and decisions at national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At least five countries develop national reports on socio-economic impacts of climate change and options to adapt, through NHDR window or separately<sup>18</sup></li> <li>➤ At least three governmental entities are strengthened to have institutional capacity, knowledge and mandate to inform and influence decision-makers about climate risks and adaptation options;</li> <li>➤ At least three pieces of policy, including regulatory framework and budgets have been amended to reflect the adaptation needs;</li> <li>➤ Two sub-regional workshop / training for experts conducted;</li> <li>➤ Knowledge network is in place and operational by end of the project.</li> </ul>	\$ 540,000 – regional TRAC

<sup>18</sup> For the first year of the project the two countries, Armenia and Croatia will be supported other countries for the subsequent years of the project will be identified during the first phase.

<p>service provided by national reports on climate risk management concerned with climate change economics and policy options at national level.</p>			
<p><b>Output 2:</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> UNDP COs do not have a fiduciary system that could ensure integration of CC into UNDP’s programming process. COs programme staff does not have adequate tools and methodology to undertake a systematic integration of Climate Change into core programmes. Currently, there is not a single country office that has climate proofed its programmes or programme operations.</p> <p><b>Output Indicator:</b> amount of internal and external resources mobilized for adaptation measures as a result of climate proofing of UNDP CO practice programmes</p>	<p>2.1. Assisting UNDP COs to sensitize their programmes in core practice areas to climate change adaptation needs</p> <p>2.2. Strengthening capacity of UNDP and UNCT (as possible) to enable climate proofing of development assistance framework (UNDAF).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At least three community programme revised to make it “climate proof”<sup>19</sup>;</li> <li>➤ Between 10-20% of target programme budget has been directed to address climate change risks;</li> <li>➤ At least five UNDAFs fully reflect climate risks and adaptation needs of countries<sup>20</sup>;</li> <li>➤ CO training on climate proofing designed and delivered to UNDP COs;</li> <li>➤ At least three COs develop new adaptation projects and identify funding sources.</li> <li>➤ A how to guide on climate proofing for programme practitioners developed and tested.</li> </ul>	<p>\$ 290,000 – regional TRAC</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Vulnerabilities reduced and capacities strengthened to manage climate risks at local levels</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Local governments and municipalities have inadequate capacity to assess and manage climate risks. Communities are highly vulnerable to climate variability and have a low level</p>	<p>3.1 Strengthening local capacities to address climate risks;</p> <p>3.2 Implementing climate risk management interventions at local level;</p> <p>3.3 Disseminating lessons learned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At least 3 communities completed in-depth risk assessment (disaggregation of data by gender)</li> <li>➤ At least 2 Community Development Plans with disaster and climate risk management actions integrated</li> </ul>	<p>\$ 523,560 – Austrian government through E&amp;E TTF</p>

<sup>19</sup> In the first year of the project the Armenian community development programme will be supported for a diagnosis and implementation (modifications)

<sup>20</sup> Armenia will be supported during the first year. Other countries will be identified in the course of the first year of the project.

<p>of resilience.</p> <p><u>Output Indicator:</u> Number of Community Development Plans with climate risk management actions integrated</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ At least 5 climate risk management interventions implemented at local level</li><li>➤ Evaluation to derive lessons learned and identify approaches for potential replication conducted</li></ul>	
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## Annual Work Plan for 2008

Title of the project: **Capacity Development for Climate Risk Management in EE&CIS**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount	
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation	X	X	X	X	UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	7,000.00	
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	1,500.00	
							04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	500.00	
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	5,000.00	
							04220	00012	72100 - Contractual services Companies	26,000.00	
	Sub-total:										40,000.00
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities	X	X	X	X	UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	7,000.00	
							04220	00012	72100 - Contractual services - Companies	22,000.00	
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	25,000.00	
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	2,500.00	
04220							00012	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	3,500.00		
Sub-total:										60,000.00	
TOTAL											100,000.00

## Annual Work Plan for 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	65,000.00
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	10,000.00
			X	X	X		04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000.00
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	10,000.00
							Sub-total:			90,000.00
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	50,000.00
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	5,000.00
		X	X	X	04220		00012	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000.00	
Sub-total:									60,000.00	
TOTAL									150,000.00	

## Annual Work Plan for 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount	
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation	x	x	x	x	UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	50,000.00	
		04220	00012	71600 - Travel	20,000.00						
		04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000.00						
		04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	10,000.00						
	<b>Sub-total:</b>									90,000.00	
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities			x	x	x	UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	25,000.00
								04220	00012	71600 - Travel	10,000.00
						04220		00012	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000.00	
<b>Sub-total:</b>									40,000.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>									130,000.00		

### Annual Work Plan for 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	55,000
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	10,000
							04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	20,000
							04220	00012	75700 – Training, Workshop, Conferences	30,000
							Sub-total:			120,000.00
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	20,000
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	5,000
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	5,000
							Sub-total:			30,000
	<b>Activity 3.</b> Risk management introduced at local level in Moldova					UNDP BRC			74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	14,308
									72100 – Contractual services - Companies	220,000
									74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	20,000
									75700 – Training, Workshop, Conferences	40,000
									71600 - Travel	30,000
									71300 - Local Consultants	90,000
									71200 - International Consultants	45,000
							74800 - Vehicle	30,000		



									751005 - GMS	34,252	
Sub-total:							Sub-total:				523,560
TOTAL											673,560

## Annual Work Plan for 2012

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	60,000.00
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	8,000.00
			x	x	x		04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	30,000.00
		Sub-total:								
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	25,000.00
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	15,000.00
			x	x	x		04220	00012	71600 - Travel	5,000.00
							04220	00012	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000.00
	Sub-total:									50,000.00
TOTAL									150,000.00	

## Annual Work Plan for 2013

EXPECTED OUTPUTS & MONITORING ACTIVITIES	Key Activities/Annual Output targets List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4-		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount
Strengthened capacities climate risk management in EE&CIS countries	<b>Activity 1.</b> The countries of the region have improved knowledge of costs of climate change impacts and available policy options for adaptation					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	60,000.00
							04220	00012	71600 - Travel	8,000.00
			x	x	x		04220	00012	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	30,000.00
							Sub-total:			100,000.00
	<b>Activity 2.</b> UNDP COs of the region have enhanced their capacities to address country adaptation needs and catalyze financial resources for adaptation activities					UNDP BRC	04220	00012	71200 - International Consultants	25,000.00
							04220	00012	71300 - Local Consultants	15,000.00
			x	x	x		04220	00012	71600 - Travel	5,000.00
							04220	00012	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000.00
	Sub-total:									50,000.00
TOTAL									150,000.00	

## Risk Assessment and Risk Mitigation Strategy:

Risk Description	Risk Level	Risk Mitigation Strategy
<p>Limited technical skills and capacity of local experts in climate change economics and risk assessments may cause unsatisfactory performance and quality of the reports to substantiate NHDR and an upstream policy dialogue.</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proactive implementation support to the NHDR preparation process;</li> <li>- Quality assurance service to the country teams by systematic technical guidance and advisory support; close monitoring of progress;</li> <li>- Linking national experts with international consultants of an adequate set of skills and experience with a clear task of knowledge transfer and capacity building.</li> </ul>
<p>Low motivation of the COs to engage / invest in climate proofing exercise that in the absence of fiduciary or clear incentive system is often viewed as additional burden to the current workload</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstration pilots of climate proofing to showcase win-win scenarios that can bring double or triple dividends (development, risk reduction and adaptation benefits) through UNDP programmes.</li> <li>- Adaptation training workshops for the COs to introduce to tested methods and tools of climate proofing exercise, as well as demonstrable benefits of the exercise to the overall programme.</li> </ul>
<p>The governments may not be prepared to make substantial changes into their policies, plans and programmes based on NHDR recommendations, without a robust follow-up programming in support of climate change adaptation.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular dialogue and consultations with the national governments and key national institutions to mobilize commitment and secure a follow-up to NHDR recommendations;</li> <li>- Targeted training and institutional capacity building to foster better understanding of risks, impacts and acceptable policy options;</li> <li>- Active support to the COs in resource mobilization to help bring additional financing to adaptation.</li> </ul>
<p>Lack of Government buy-in of climate risk management strategies, as well as lack of support to upscaling of local level climate risk management approaches may hamper achievement of some of the activities under Output 2.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular awareness raising, dialogue and consultations with the national governments and key national institutions to mobilize commitment;</li> <li>- Targeted training and institutional capacity building to foster better understanding of risks, impacts and acceptable policy options.</li> </ul>

## **Annex 1: TOR for International Consultant**

### **Subject: Climate Risk Management Report; Socio- Economic Impacts of Climate Change in [insert country] and Policy Options to Adapt**

#### **Background:**

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world's environment, society and economy today. Its impacts can already be seen across the globe and [insert country] will not be immune. And as climate change impacts are inevitable, the need to adapt to our changing climate becomes more pressing, not just in the way we live, but in the way we do development. In response to this challenge, this year's Human Development Report is dedicated to the climate change from human development perspective. [insert country] will develop a detailed account of the economic policy implications of climate change in the country. The main purpose of this activity is to support the national policy dialogue on the socio-economic implications of climate change and policy options at national level.

#### **Purpose:**

The purpose of the project would be to provide evidence and analysis on the economics of climate change that is specific to [insert country]. The study will contribute to a more detailed understanding of the costs of impacts, adaptation and mitigation at the national level. The project aims to provide economic analysis for decision-makers, as well as to develop national capacity for effective participation at the UNFCCC negotiations. Furthermore, the project aims to provide policy recommendations for the government for implementation of adaptation measures that will benefit the Human Development of the country.

#### **Project proposal:**

The purpose of the project would be to provide evidence and analysis on the economics of climate change that is specific to [insert country]. The study will contribute to a more detailed understanding of the costs of climate change impacts in the absence of adaptation policies and measures at the national level, with particular focus on the priority sectors subject to the anticipated impacts. The project aims to provide economic analysis for decision-makers that need to manage the impacts of climate change by minimizing negative impacts and maximising any beneficial opportunities. Therefore, the project aims to provide policy recommendations for the government for implementation of adaptation measures that will benefit the Human Development of the country.

Technical support will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and Headquarters on costing methodologies, climate change information, review and comments on draft reports.

#### **Terms of Reference:**

Under the overall supervision of UNDP Regional Technical Advisor at EE practice of Bratislava Regional Centre and direct supervision of the Project Manager, in cooperation with the local expert team, the International Consultant will be responsible for conducting the study and due and timely submission of the analytical report on **Economic Impact of Climate Change in [insert country]** .

The study will be carried out in two phases. Phase I is a scoping exercise, gathering information on climate change in the country and building consensus on priority issues as well as defining the scope of work, in consultation with national expert team and stakeholders. This phase will also identify the composition of expert team, roles, responsibilities and timeframes for expert inputs. Phase II is a detailed analysis, reporting and awareness raising on the subject matter.

## **Phase I - Initial scoping exercise and consultation with key stakeholders.**

This exercise would determine the disaggregated level of country data and analysis in relation to the impacts of climate change and assessment of the costs of adaptation policy options.

- Desk review of climate change initiatives, activities, research and existing capacities in [insert country] and in the region that has relevance and identifies current adaptive capacity in the country.
- Comprehensive stakeholder analysis in the key sectors.
- Review of current vulnerability and risk assessments available in [insert country]; Identification of gaps in assessing the impact of climate change nationally; addressing the gaps as much as the scope of the study requires.
- Conduct consultations with the stakeholders on the methodology and content of the study, based on national priorities.
- Identify required composition of expert team.
- Brief the UNDP, as well as other cooperating partners on the results of the Phase I.

## **Phase II – Cost-and-benefit analysis of climate change and adaptation.**

Use existing and develop new analysis to assess impacts and costs of climate change in [insert country], including the following:

1. Compile a range of climate change scenarios for [insert country], based on various emissions projections (IPCC), to determine potential negative changes in the biophysical systems that can be expected due to climate change in [insert country].
2. Examine the impact of these scenarios on [insert country] economic growth and development objectives, including distributional impact on the poorest.
3. Determine the extent to which climate has changed (climatology, hydrology, 10-15 years behind), including the evidence of extreme weather events, scale and associated costs of damages caused due to historical climate, on the basis of existing data, or extrapolate them from global/general projections.
4. Identify the most vulnerable sectors of economy as well as geographic areas subject to climate change impacts.
5. Identify one or two key sectors on which the success of the mid-term (2008-2015) and long-term development plans depend, in order to demonstrate social and/or economic impacts of climate change.
6. Investigate the economic, social and environmental consequences of climate change in [insert country], especially in monetary terms/costing, taking into account the risks of increased climate variability and major irreversible impacts.
7. Quantify, as far as possible, the adaptation costs expected at different levels of global climate change scenarios, including taking no action (i.e. business as usual) scenarios;
8. Draft Policy recommendations based on the above analysis and provide recommendations on choices relevant to [insert country] development objectives. Issues to be addressed include:
  - What is the “order of magnitude” for climate risks and the net economic costs of climate change impacts?
  - What is the menu of “no-regret/low-regret” adaptation options for [insert country] or win-win measures?
  - What is the estimate of net benefits of adaptation options to specific climate change impacts for the purpose of choosing between different options?

- How can international financial flows further support adaptation to already observed climate change and enhance climate-resilient development paths?
- How can public and private capital be leveraged / enhanced to support efforts to both adapt to climate change and enhance climate-resilient development paths?
- How can these opportunities be utilized to help meet Armenia's stated objectives within human development?

### **Expected outputs**

The key product expected is the comprehensive analytical report that should, at least, include the following contents:

- Executive summary;
- Introduction;
- Review of existing research and available data on climate change impact;
- Description of the assessment methodology;
- Situation analysis with regard to economic impacts of climate change on priority sectors/issues;
- Review the cost of adaptation options through ranging them (no regret, no cost, low cost; etc.), determine the options for change in policies and business practices that would help to better adapt to climate change in [insert country];
- Recommendations on adaptation measures.

### **Qualifications and Experience**

- Advanced university degree (Master's or PhD level) in environmental economics or other related field;
- At least 7 years of work experience in the field of sustainable environment and good environmental governance;
- Experience in conducting research/analytical studies combined with capacity development efforts;
- Affiliation with recognized international think-tanks, applied research institutes and/or universities is expected;
- Demonstrated skills in drafting reports, knowledge and competencies/experience in policy analysis, capacity development and mainstreaming issues such as gender;
- Sound knowledge on climate change;
- Experience with a UN organization is an asset;
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills;
- Strong cultural sensitivity and ability to work in multi-cultural environments;
- Ability to work effectively with stakeholders with different backgrounds, including government officials and civil society;
- Ability to work efficiently under pressure;
- Strong skills in the use of computers for word processing, spreadsheets, database statistical data analysis and internet-based communication tools;
- Fluency in both written and spoken English, knowledge of Russian is an asset.

## **Annex 1: Background Analysis – TOR for Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment:**

The following background analysis must be readily available from the country's National Communications to the UNFCCC or other assessments (see the list of references). In case of the need to cover the gaps in existing data and information the following terms of reference provides a checklist for undertaking an additional study to fill such gaps.

Two key areas associated with current conditions:

- Vulnerability to current climate and scope.
- Effectiveness of adaptation measures that may have already been implemented.

*Assessment of climate risks and potential impacts*, (characterizing climate variability; extremes and hazards; assessing impacts; developing risk assessment criteria; and assessing current climate risks). Assessing current climate risks fundamentally depends on the approach selected<sup>21</sup> (e.g., climate hazard approach, vulnerability-based approach, policy analysis approach, or the adaptive capacity approach)<sup>22</sup>. Existing information on risks and hazards can be used.

*Assessment*<sup>23</sup> *of socio-economic conditions within the priority system(s)*. It will contain a concise description of current conditions affecting current vulnerability and risk. This description can also be used for the development socio-economic scenarios for the system(s) and inform projections of future vulnerability and climate risk. It can entail: (i) clarifying system boundaries (sectors, geographic areas; (ii) developing system indicators - GDP per capita, total revenue from a sector, poverty levels, etc.; (iii) describing socioeconomic conditions today; and (iv) analysis of critical characteristics of the socio-economic conditions.

Assessment of adaptation experience (including policies and measures) and adaptive capacity. The output of the task will be an adaptation baseline. This baseline is a description of the recent and current adaptation experience, including policies and measures currently in place, and an assessment of current adaptive capacity. In subsequent components, the adaptation baseline can be used to assess future adaptive capacity. Assessing adaptation experience involves two main processes: (1) thorough scoping and synthesis of existing information on policies and measures relevant to adaptation in the sectors considered, and (2) an assessment of the system's capacity (generic and specific) to adapt to current hazards – i.e., how well have these policies and measures worked? For a thorough assessment, both autonomous and planned adaptations<sup>24</sup> (if any) should be explored.

*Assessment of vulnerability (to both socioeconomic conditions and climate)*. Assessment of current vulnerability (both socioeconomic and climate) can involve a detailed synthesis of the assessments in the preceding tasks (climate risks, socioeconomic conditions, etc.). It can be a simple synthesis of pre-

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<sup>21</sup> The team will decide about the approach in the course of work.

<sup>22</sup> A Climate Hazard Approach analyzes possible outcomes from a specific climate hazard. A Vulnerability-Based Approach determines likelihood that current or desired vulnerability may be affected by future climate hazards. A Policy Analysis Approach investigates the efficacy of an existing or proposed policy in light of a changing exposure or sensitivity. An Adaptive Capacity Approach analyzes the barriers to adaptation and proposes how they can be overcome.

<sup>23</sup> The team will determine the most appropriate socio-economic indicators (qualitative, quantitative or mixed) for every sector, and assembling description (data-rich or qualitative) on current socio-economic conditions. The description should include demographic, economic, natural resources, governance/development and cultural aspects of current conditions.

<sup>24</sup> *Autonomous Adaptation* is triggered by ecological changes in natural systems and by market or welfare changes in human systems; *Planned Adaptation* is the result of a deliberate policy decision.



existing vulnerability assessments. As with preceding tasks, vulnerability assessment can be the *detailed process* or a *qualitative input* to an assessment of current climate risks.

### 1.1 Assessment of future climate-related risks

The purpose of this section is to describe potential future climate change and the risks and opportunities associated with it. Generally, it will consist of two basic elements – a set of future climate change scenarios and an analysis of associated risk. The elements of this section would be as following:

*Climate change scenarios for [insert country].* The main task is to update the climate change scenarios for [insert country], by using the new version of MAGICC/SCENGEN modelling software. In the course of work the team will decide about GJG scenarios (from the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios family or others), General Circulation Models and time horizons to be used.

*Socio-economic trends.* The purpose of this task is to develop and describe prospective socio-economic conditions in the priority sectors. There are two primary tasks involved. The first is to develop alternative “storylines” of the future for an appropriate time period (e.g., between 20 and 50 years, or more into the future). The second is to make projections about how socio-economic conditions will change in the future under the alternative storylines. The output will be a series of quantitative and/or or qualitative scenarios. These scenarios<sup>25</sup> can be used as input to projections of future vulnerability and climate risk. Characterizing future socio-economic conditions will involve building on an assessment of *current* conditions. This task will entail a characterization of multiple alternative storylines. These can include a reference scenario (when climate change is not taken into consideration), which begins with current socio-economic conditions and projects them into the future; and two or more alternative conceptions of the future, which take climate change into account and imply adaptation policies. When integrated with additional trends this series can include:

- baselines without adaptation measures,
- scenarios incorporating past and current adaptation measures (adaptation baselines)
- scenarios incorporating additional adaptation policies and measures

*Natural resource and environmental trends* This sub-section will indicate the assessment of natural resource management trends and future plans for the communities within selected areas that may be vulnerable to climate change impacts and the sources of their vulnerability. Changes in environmental conditions may require environmental scenarios to be developed where important feedbacks may exacerbate climate-related risks, where environmental conditions may influence adaptive capacity, or where environmental management options can be used to assess adaptation. Environmental scenarios can be projected from models developed for that purpose, via socio-economic story lines or as regular changes in conditions designed to assess sensitivity. Such scenarios include land-use/land cover change, water resource scenarios, etc.

### References:

National Communication Reports [http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/items/1408.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php)

The European Environment Agency (EEA) report, 2007 ‘Climate change: the cost of inaction and the cost of adaptation’ <http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/measuring-the-cost-of-climate-change>

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<sup>25</sup> To develop these scenarios, the team can build their own, or use/adapt existing ones. This can be a detailed, quantitative process, or a more quantitative one. Either way, the process will likely involve working with stakeholders to determine the most appropriate storylines and scenarios for the priority system

Economic Issues Relevant to Costing Climate Change Impacts, Australian Greenhouse Office, 2004  
<http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/impacts/publications/pubs/costing.pdf>

Metroeconomica, 2004: Costing the Impacts of Climate Change in theUK. UKCIP Technical Report, United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme Oxford, 90 pp.  
[http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/publications/pub\\_dets.asp?ID=54](http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/publications/pub_dets.asp?ID=54)

Stern Review Reports [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent\\_reviews/stern\\_review\\_economics\\_climate\\_change/stern\\_review\\_report.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/stern_review_report.cfm)

IPCC reports: <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

Adaptation Policy Framework: [http://www.undp.org/gef/adaptation/climate\\_change/APF.htm](http://www.undp.org/gef/adaptation/climate_change/APF.htm)

## Annex 2: Response LPAC Comments:

Comments	Response	Revisions to Document
The funding in the results framework has to be corrected to cover the whole duration of the project.	Revisions have been made to the logframe. Now it covers the entire duration of the project. Additionally, risk management table has also been included	Project Results and Resources Framework, p13-14; p18
AWP should cover all three years of project implementation and reflect co-funding; outputs and activities should be simplified for entering Atlas	AWPs revised, outputs and activities aggregated as to be entered in Atlas. Project co-financing from the COs are parallel to the project funding, therefore cannot be included into AWP and Atlas. However, PRRF indicates all confirmed co-financing by the participating country offices.	AWP, p15-17
Provide evidence of CO demand for the project	CO confirmations provided	Attachement

### **Annex 3: Country Office Confirmations for Project Participation:**

#### ***Armenia CO:***

-----Original Message-----

From: Consuelo Vidal [<mailto:consuelo.vidal@undp.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2008 7:51 AM

To: Keti Chachibaia

Cc: Armen Martirosyan

Subject: Re: RBEC\_Climate Risk Management Project

Thank you Keti, this is great news. I would like to confirm our interest to participate.

Consuelo

Keti Chachibaia wrote:

> Dear Consuelo, It was really nice meeting you in Baku. As we briefly  
> discussed the regional project on climate risk management was approved  
> by LPAC on 31st January. The project (attached) is designed deliver  
> two main services to the COs: (i) support to cost assessment reports  
> or national HDRs on climate change; and (ii) enable climate proofing  
> of UNDP CO programmes. This project will help BRC to move from the  
> current ad hoc services to more systematized support under these  
> components. However, in order to operationalise the project we need to  
> resubmit the revised version in response to LPAC comments. One of the  
> main comments that we received was to provide evidence of the CO  
> interest / buy in to the project (although the project explains that  
> the initiatives come from the COs). I would therefore appreciate, if  
> you could confirm the CO interest by responding to this email. One  
> last point on this, as I already confirmed to Armen the regional  
> project will be able to provide 25K for the cost assessment report and  
> approx 20K for the proofing exercise. And the last thing, I just sent  
> the Work Plan to Armen with support material for his inputs. I thought  
> it would be much more useful to have a comprehensive package for the  
> cost assessment initiative (see the attached). many thanks and kind  
> regards, keti

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> Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor,  
> Climate Change Adaptation and Capacity Development  
> UNDP/GEF, Europe, CIS and Arab States  
> Bratislava Regional Centre  
> Grosslingova 35, 81109 Bratislava  
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> Tel: +421 2 59337 422  
> Fax: +421 2 59337 450  
> [keti.chachibaia@undp.org](mailto:keti.chachibaia@undp.org) <<mailto:keti.chachibaia@undp.org>>

>

#### ***Croatia CO:***

**From:** Yuri Afanasiev [mailto:Yuri.Afanasiev@undp.org]  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 21, 2008 10:29 AM  
**To:** Keti Chachibaia  
**Cc:** Seth Landau; Sandra Vlasic  
**Subject:** RE: RBEC\_Climate Risk Management Project

Dear Keti,

Sorry for the delay, I was away on mission. Yes, indeed, I can confirm that the services proposed in your project would be very much welcomed by Croatia CO in both service lines indicated. This together with the foreseen BDP support for development of country-level negotiating positions for post-Bali/post-Kyoto talks would indeed represent the cutting edge of where UNDP needs to be on climate change.

Thank you again for your proactive support.

Yuri Afanasiev  
Resident Representative in the Republic of Croatia  
United Nations Development Programme  
Radnička Cesta 41, 10000 Zagreb  
Phone: (+385 1) 236-1621  
Mobile: (+385 98) 359-557  
Fax: (+385 1) 236-1620  
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[www.undp.hr](http://www.undp.hr)



Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

**From:** Keti Chachibaia [mailto:keti.chachibaia@undp.org]  
**Sent:** Monday, February 18, 2008 7:03 PM  
**To:** Yuri Afanasiev  
**Cc:** Seth Landau; Sandra Vlasic  
**Subject:** RBEC\_Climate Risk Management Project

Dear Yuri, I trust this finds you well. Sandra and Seth may have informed you already that the regional project on climate risk management has been recently approved by LPAC (see the attached). The project is designed to deliver two main services to the COs: (i) support to CC cost assessment reports or national HDRs on climate change; and (ii) enable climate proofing of UNDP CO programmes. Pretty much responding to the requests that came out at the RR training in Bratislava. This project, I believe will help BRC move from the current ad hoc services to more systematized support under these two components. However, in order for us to move the project to the implementation stage we need to resubmit the revised version in response to LPAC comments. And that's the reason for this email. One of the main comments that we received was to provide evidence of the CO interest / buy in to the project (although the project explains that the initiatives come from the COs). I would therefore appreciate, if you could confirm the CO interest by responding to this email. One last point on this, as I already confirmed to Sandra, the regional project will be able to provide 30K for the NHDR, we'll jointly agree on the best use of it. many thanks and kind regards, keti

## Annex 4. Prevention and Mitigation Measures at Local Level

Hazard	Prevention and Mitigation Measures
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversification of production and livelihoods to “spread the risk”</li> <li>• Selection of drought-resistant plant varieties and optimization of planting times</li> <li>• Minimum tillage</li> <li>• Increase soil organic matter to improve water retention and enhance fertility</li> <li>• Increased vegetative cover and/or vegetative barriers between parcels with trees and bushes to limit soil erosion from wind and water, as well as increase water retention</li> <li>• Water retention structures (ridges-and-furrows, basins, and water spreading) and landscape contouring to direct runoff into areas planted with trees, shrubs, and turf</li> <li>• Simple brushwood or grass hedges across gullies to prevent erosion, prevent water loss, and enhance percolation to promote aquifer recharge</li> <li>• Improved operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems</li> <li>• Water harvesting and storage</li> <li>• Land leveling of fields to reduce on-farm water use</li> <li>• Reuse of drainage water within salinity limits</li> <li>• Improved pasture and rangeland management</li> <li>• Improved animal selection and herd management</li> <li>• Improved household water supply and sanitation</li> </ul>
Landslide and mudslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afforestation and agroforestry in zones of formation</li> <li>• Land use planning</li> <li>• Coverage of slopes with wire netting</li> <li>• Improved rangeland management</li> <li>• Buffer zones between grazing areas, paths, and roads and zones of formation</li> </ul>
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afforestation and agroforestry in zones of formation</li> <li>• Land use planning</li> <li>• Creation of floodplains and wetlands (where feasible)</li> <li>• Diversion of a portion of water to small reservoirs or irrigation systems</li> <li>• Management of channels to reduce speed of flow (winding channels)</li> <li>• Spillways</li> <li>• Small check dams and brushwood or grass hedges across gullies</li> <li>• Embankments</li> <li>• Improvement of drainage and reduction of water applications (where water tables are high)</li> <li>• Protection of springs, wells, and aquifers from flood contamination</li> </ul>
Energy shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of alternative energy sources, such as hydropower or biomass/agricultural wastes</li> <li>• Sustainably managed forestry or agro-forestry for fuel generation</li> </ul>