

Adaptation & Resilience

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UNEP's Climate Action

Advocacy (climate and triple crisis)

Science & transparency

Programme Coordination Projects:

- Science & Transparency (E&CB)
- Science & Policy (SP)

Sector solutions

Programme Coordination Projects:

- Decarbonization (E&CB)
- Adaptation & Resilience (CCAU)

Finance & Consumers

Programme Coordination Projects:

- Finance & Economic Transformations (FET)

Digital Transformations and Environmental Governance

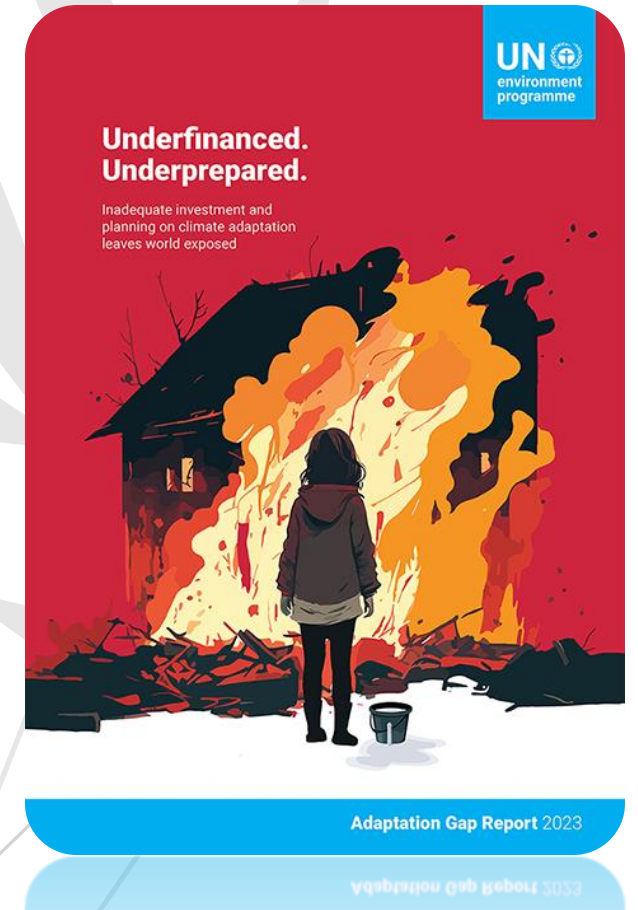
A. Background: Programme Direction

Programme Objective:

- Enhance UNEP's role in supporting countries and stakeholders in emission reduction and adaptation to climate change through more effective interactions between science, policy, finance, technology, and the economy.

Programme Outputs (key areas of work):

- Climate risk assessments methodologies generated and applied to country level planning and budgeting.
- Adaptation strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks implemented across various sectors.
- Direct country action on adaptation.
- Public-private financing models for adaptation designed and funded.
- Knowledge products and platforms launched that promote a positive shift in adaptation action.
- Partnerships established and strengthened for information management and stakeholder engagement.
- Communication and advocacy - Knowledge and Science provided to support policy improvement and decision-making nationally and internationally.



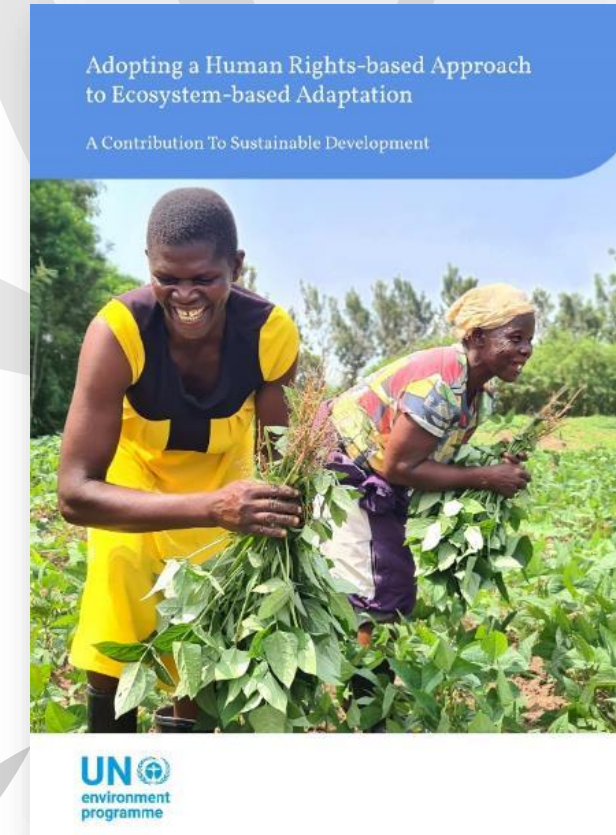
A. Background: Envisaged Impact and Strategic Coherence

Envisaged impact of programme:

- Resources mobilized by countries for climate action.
- Adoption of adaptation policies, strategies and planning frameworks.
- Numbers people benefitting from nature-based adaptation.
- Hectares of ecosystems restored for adaptation outcomes.
- Positive shifts in awareness, behaviour and practices.
- Decision makers at all levels adopt resilience pathways.

Synergies with other programmes within MTS:

- Nature Action.
- Pollution action.
- Finance & Economic Transformation.
- Science-Policy.
- Environmental Governance.
- Digital Transformations.



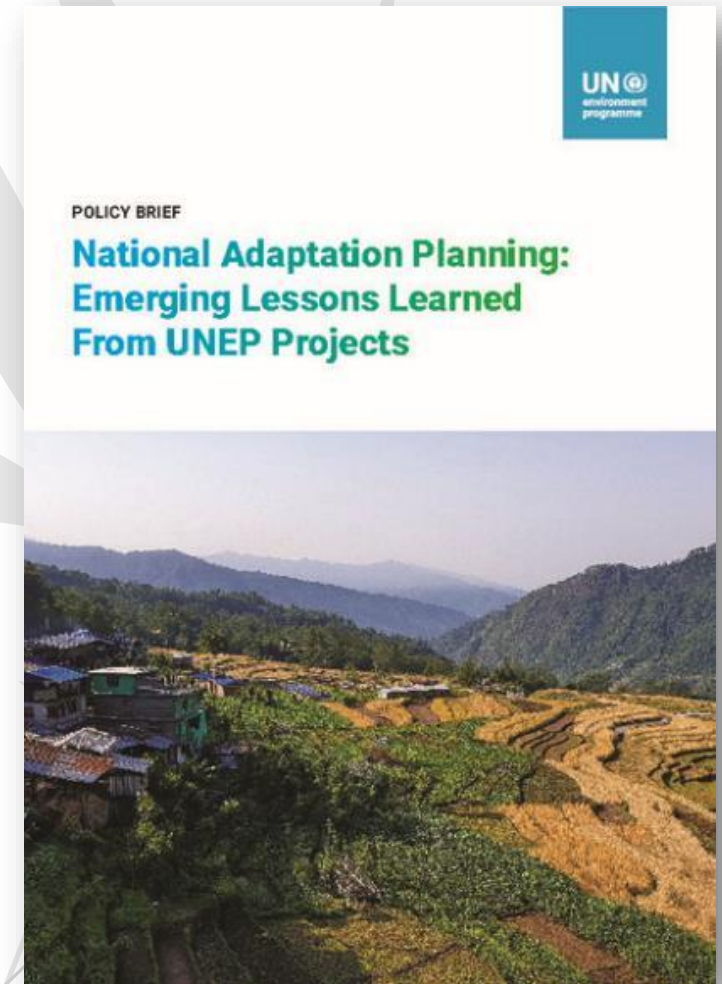
A. Background: Contribution to MTS and PoW

Contribution to MTS Outcomes (PoW 2025 Outcomes):

- **Outcome 1A:** Decision makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways.
- **Outcome 1B:** Enhanced assistance to capacity building, technology, and finance in support of the Paris Agreement.

Contribution to PoW Direct Outcome:

- **1.1** - Policy/decision-making for climate and environment action is informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation.
- **1.2** - Carbon neutrality and resilience are integrated into climate planning and policy and regulatory frameworks at all levels.
- **1.4** - Sectoral partnerships and access to technologies for decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience are enhanced.
- **1.5** - Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- **1.7** - Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed.



B. Project Portfolio: Overview

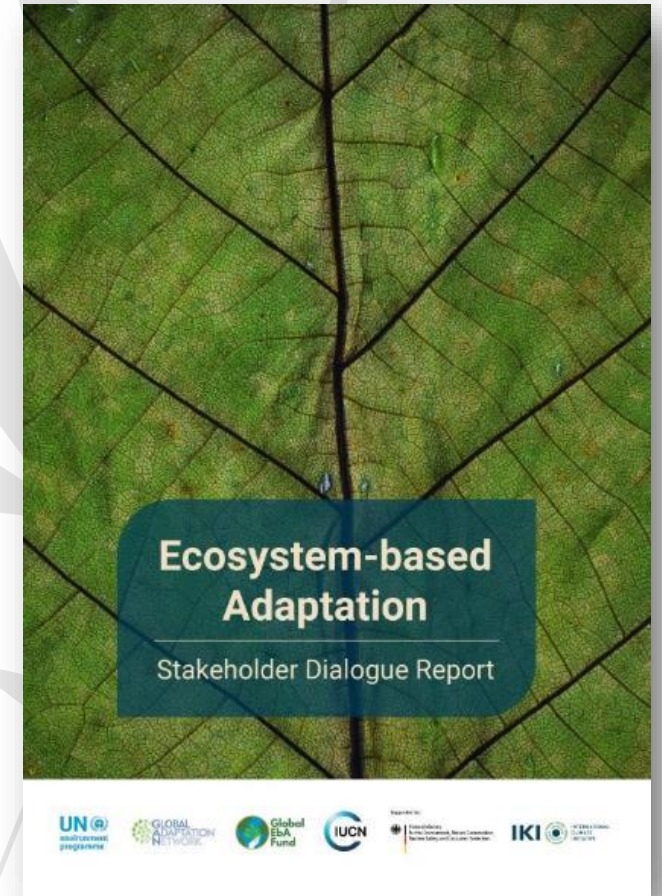
With 79 climate adaptation projects across 52 countries in Africa, Asia Pacific, LAC, and Europe, and a total portfolio value of \$554 million, UNEP promotes a wide range of solutions, including NbS, the development of NAPs, early warning climate services, climate-resilient livelihood training and more.

The portfolio supports governments and non-state actors to advance adaptation outcomes through development of cutting-edge science-policy approaches and information management tools and training.

The portfolio has two technical assistance programmes running since 2021: Global EbA Fund and Climate Innovation Accelerator. Both have received further phases of funding. The programmes fund catalytic and innovative ideas, including technological advancements, to break through barriers to investment for adaptation and EbA.

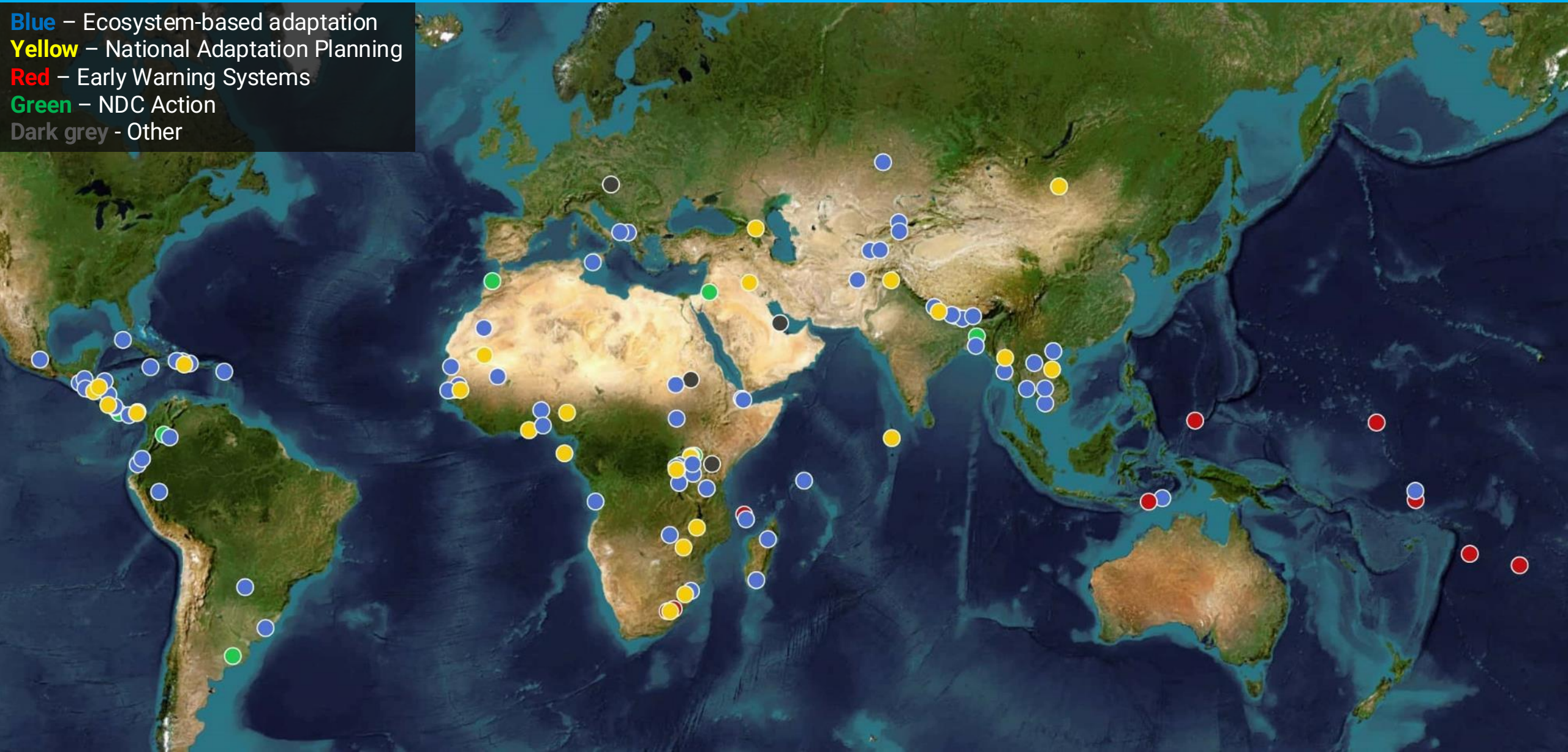
The portfolio provides advocacy and communication services to disseminate the learning from UNEP's work and promote the uptake of good practice.

The portfolio informs the global discourse on adaptation and loss and damage through UNEP's partnerships, country level work and thought pieces.



UNEP & Climate Adaptation

Blue – Ecosystem-based adaptation
Yellow – National Adaptation Planning
Red – Early Warning Systems
Green – NDC Action
Dark grey - Other



B. Project Portfolio: Illustrative Examples

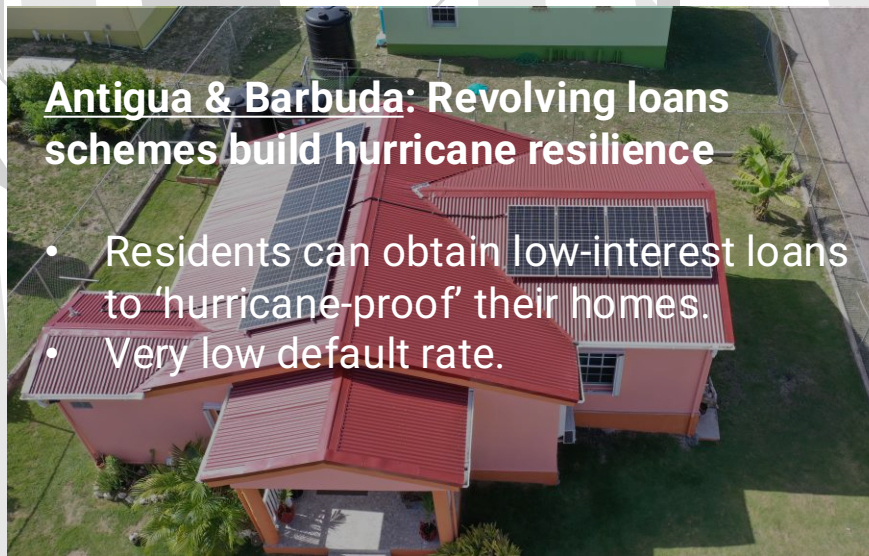
Nepal unveils historic climate adaptation plan:

- Outlines 64 specific adaptation interventions across eight key economic sectors.
- Cost of implementation: \$47 billion.



Antigua & Barbuda: Revolving loans schemes build hurricane resilience

- Residents can obtain low-interest loans to 'hurricane-proof' their homes.
- Very low default rate.



Sudan's water crisis and the women fighting back

- Empowering women with training on climate adaptation techniques.
- Restored 4,000 hectares of forest and rangeland, benefitting 8,000 households.



Mexico turns to cloud forest to protect major city

- Project known as **CityAdapt**.
- Increasing resilience for almost 100,000 people.



B. Climate Risk Assessments: Illustrative Example

Transboundary Climate Risks in the Euphrates and Tigris Basin

Purpose

To help countries in the Euphrates-Tigris Basin to adapt to transboundary climate risks through shared understanding of the science, facilitated by UNEP - potentially leading to cooperative adaptation action.

Developing innovative way of communicating risk

- Review of current hazards and vulnerabilities and observed climate change.
- Regional climate change storylines with focus on water resources.
- Qualitative environmental and socio-economic impact narratives.
- Headline adaptation options for key sectors.

And using the science to engage in policy dialogues

- Briefing and consultation with UN Resident Coordinators in Euphrates Tigris Basin.
- Meetings with Turkiye and five regional states (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria).
- Case study for the 2023 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report.
- Complementing national level adaptation planning in Iraq & Syria.



C. Results Achieved & Targets

Over the past decade:

- **42** climate adaptation projects in over **28** countries, benefitting over **1.2 million** people (Target: **55** projects in **35** countries benefitting over **3.5 million** people).
- Developed **3** NAPs and supported **24** countries to develop NAP projects (Target: **24** NAPs and **31** countries to develop NAP projects).
- Restored over **80,000** hectares of land (Target: over **250,000** hectares).
- Built over **1,200** water harvesting structures (Target: **7,800** structures).
- Trained over **75,000** people (Target: **320,000** people).

The infographic features a background image of mangrove trees with a blue header containing the UNEP logo. The title is prominently displayed in white and yellow text. The content is organized into several sections: a detailed project description, a list of key figures, and funding information. The key figures section uses a grid layout with icons and numbers to highlight specific achievements. The funding section includes logos for the GEF and UNEP.

UNEP
environment
programme

Restoring Climate-resilient Mangroves and Communities

A case study from Djibouti

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been working with the Government of Djibouti and partners since 2010 on two climate adaptation projects, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)'s Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). The projects have been building the resilience of ecosystems and communities against climate change through a practice known as 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation'.

Djibouti is a small coastal country in the Horn of Africa, where the Red of Aden crosses with the Red Sea. Djibouti is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, made up of approximately 95% desert. Most of Djibouti's population lives in coastal areas, from its capital, mangroves, estuaries and the country's main port. Djibouti is highly vulnerable to climate change. According to climate projections, Djibouti is expected to become even hotter and drier until, unless action is taken, risks to a part of its coastline to rising sea levels, threatening livelihoods and water and food security.

Mangrove forest represents a critical ecosystem to build resilience against climate change impacts along Djibouti's coastal zones. Mangroves provide a natural defense against extreme weather events and buffer against sea level rise while absorbing carbon, acting as a 'sponge' for biodiversity and providing livelihood options for coastal communities. Globally, each hectare of mangrove forest provides ecosystem services worth an estimated US \$88 000-\$127 000 annually (UNEP 2021).

Restoring and rehabilitating mangroves represent key adaptation measures that Djibouti is pursuing as part of its National Adaptation Plan of Action and Nationally Determined Contributions.

Project Title
Phase 1: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the most vulnerable coastal zones in Djibouti (2010-2014)
Phase 2: Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's coastal plains (2014-2023)

Executing Agency
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Djibouti

Key Figures

2,000	400+	16
Hectares of coastal land restored with mangrove forest (UNEP)	Hectares of rehabilitated and 100% of mangroves restored in the Angor	Communities trained in mangrove restoration in the Angor and Pajon

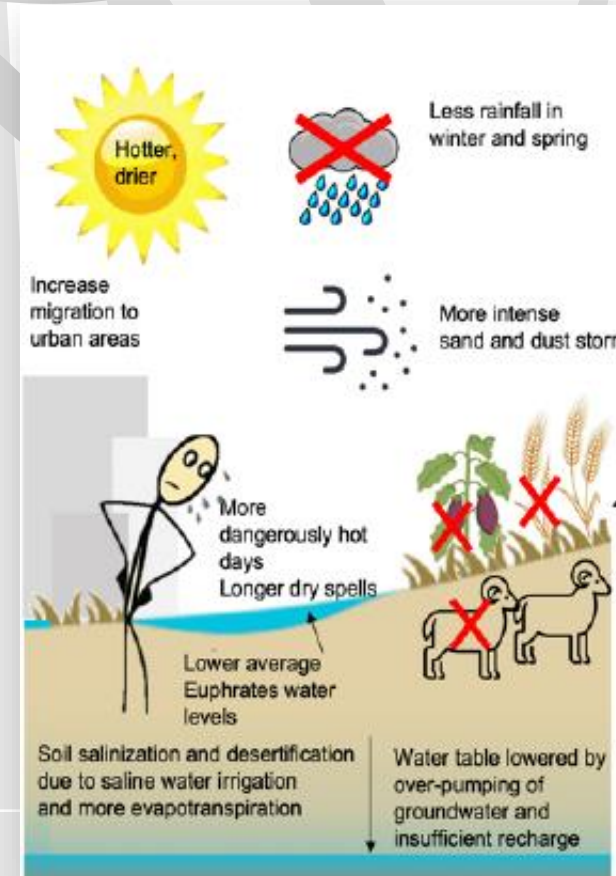
Funding
Supported by the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund

GEF
UNEP

Co-Funded: \$16 Mn
GEF Grant: \$14 Mn

C. Results Achieved & Targets

- Promoted a wide range of adaptation solutions, from use of nature for resilience outcomes; early warning to alternate livelihoods.
- Developed capacities for adaptation planning and facilitated planning and facilitated knowledge exchange through GAN regional networks.
- Conducted the first phase of a transboundary climate risk assessment covering the Euphrates-Tigris Basin.
- Promoted conflict-sensitive adaptation for peace in transboundary contexts.
- Engaged with UN Resident Coordinator system on climate change risks and adaptation.
- Developed tools and training for climate risk assessments for public and private sector.
- Strengthened communication and advocacy based on programme learning.

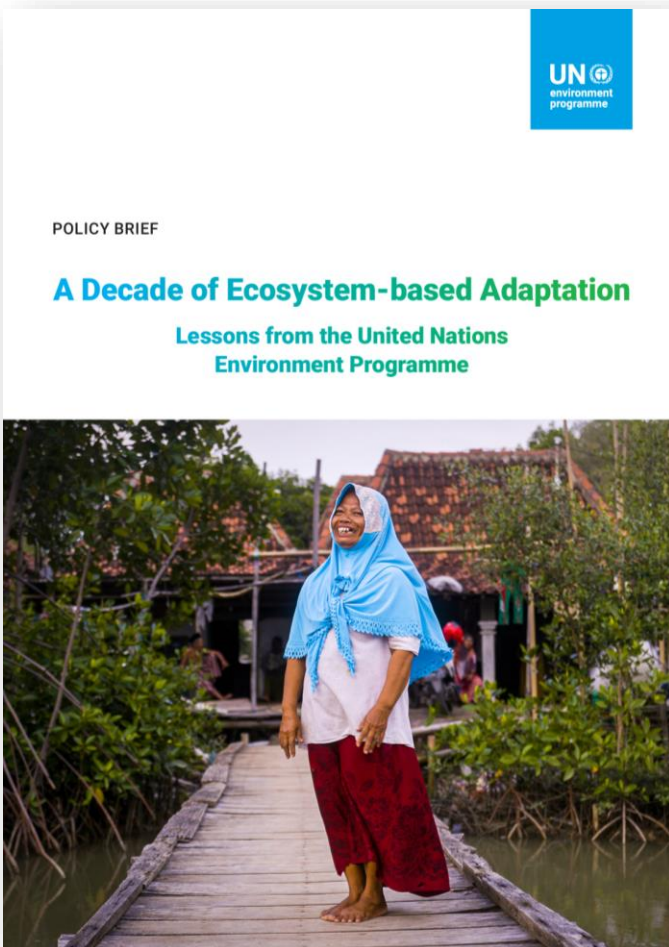


D. Lessons Learned

Direct field level action

A new UNEP publication takes stock of the key lessons learned from its ecosystem-based adaptation

Changes Made



- Take a holistic approach: systems analysis, mix of context-appropriate measures.
- Focus on addressing the adaptive capacity needs of local stakeholders: locally-led, benefits profile, benefitting all groups, building trust.
- Focus on long-term sustainability: determine EbA models; integrate into local planning processes; stakeholder engagement; monitoring processes.
- Strengthening project design: gender approach; understand land tenure system; stakeholder engagement strategy.

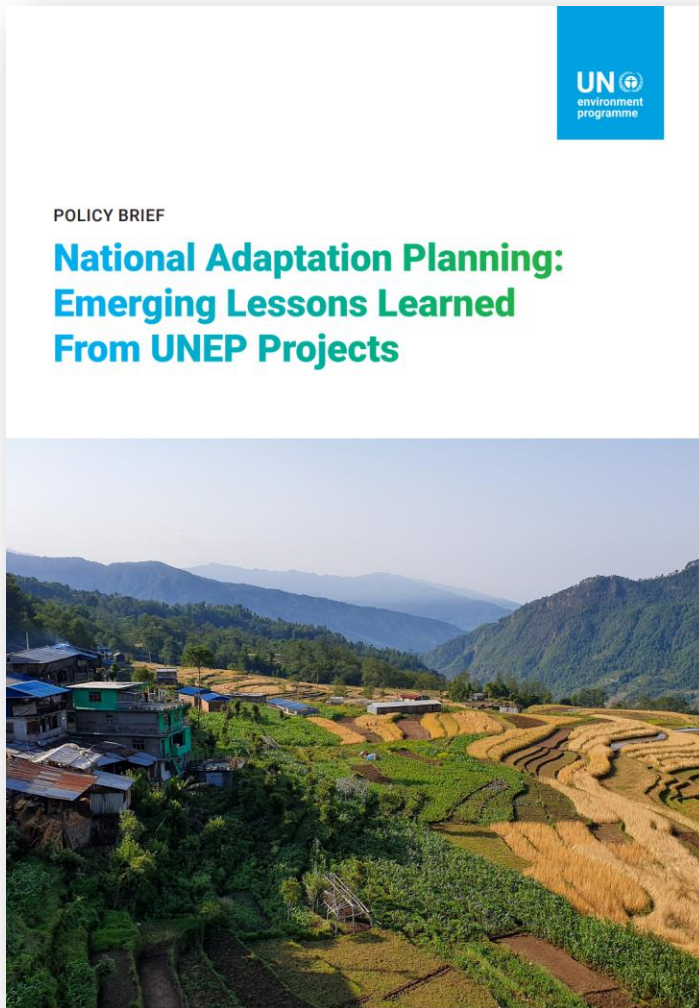
- Carry out detailed community-level consultation and adjust the project design accordingly.
- Develop gender assessments and action plans.
- Design projects with a good strategy to tackle barriers and a well-informed theory of change.
- Forge partnerships with NGOs; engage in discussion with governments about execution challenges.

D. Lessons Learned

National Adaptation Plans

The lessons can be summarized as:

Changes Made:



- Translating climate risk information into language and formats that decision-makers can understand.
- High-level leadership essential for effect NAP processes.
- Links between national and sub-national governments a key feature of a strong NAP process.
- Introduction of national adaptation laws or decrees has proved to be key catalyst with vertical and horizontal integration.
- Develop stakeholder engagement strategies and integrate views and knowledge into a climate planning processes.
- Need for support in establishing data collection processes for monitoring frameworks, particularly for baseline establishment.

- UNEP engagement with Coalition of Climate Finance Ministers to raise the profile of adaptation and NAPs.
- Continue strengthening science-content and stakeholder engagement strategies in NAPs.
- Strengthen South-South learning of NAP teams through a Community of Practice.

E. Way Forward

A: Respond to member state requests in line with UNEP's mandate, capacity and added-value.

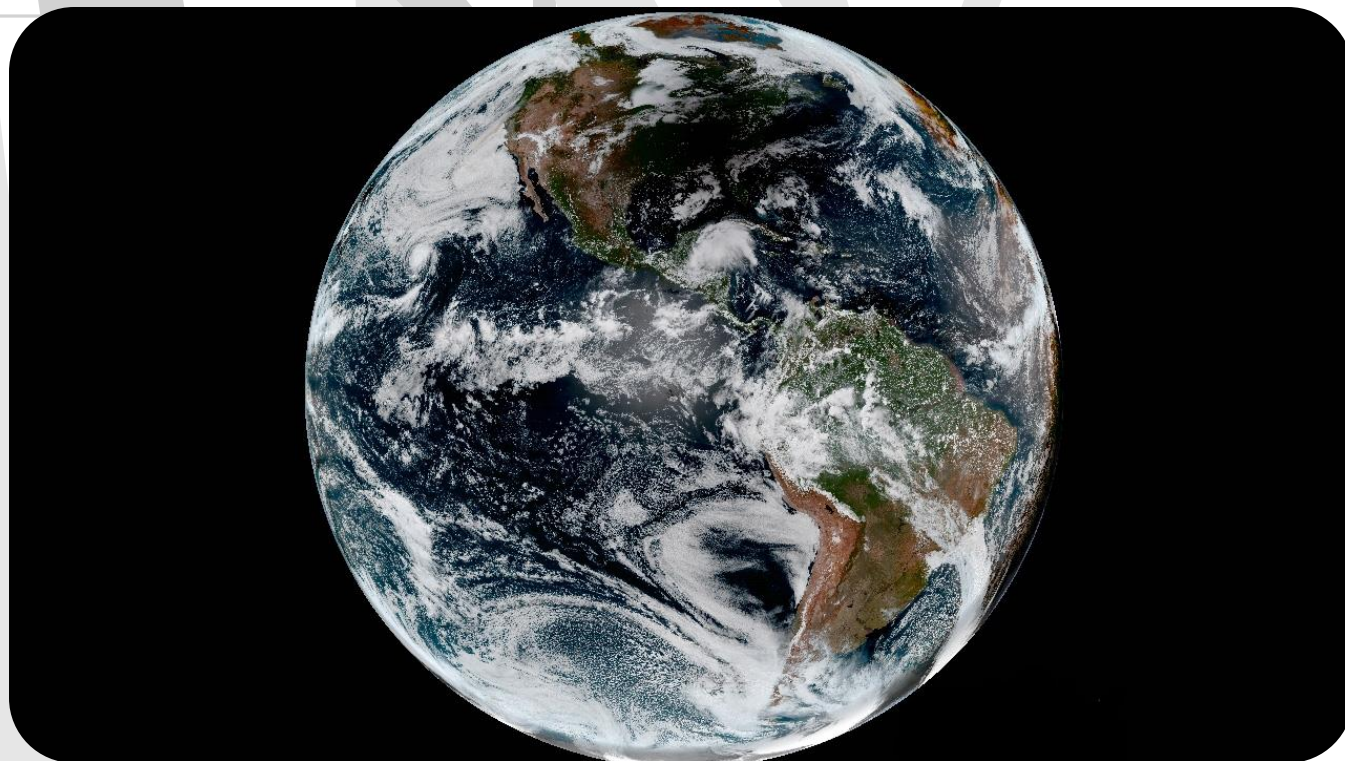
B: Emphasize locally-led adaptation approach to maximise benefits and contextualize adaptation response.

C: Strengthen science-policy linkages to adaptation planning based on systems understanding and environmental factors.

D: Contribute to the debate on climate-security, policy responses and emerging issues such as Loss & Damage.

E: Pool evaluation outcomes and recommendations to position and reshape UNEP's portfolio.

F: Derive lessons, good and bad practices to inform the next UNEP MTS and global processes.



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