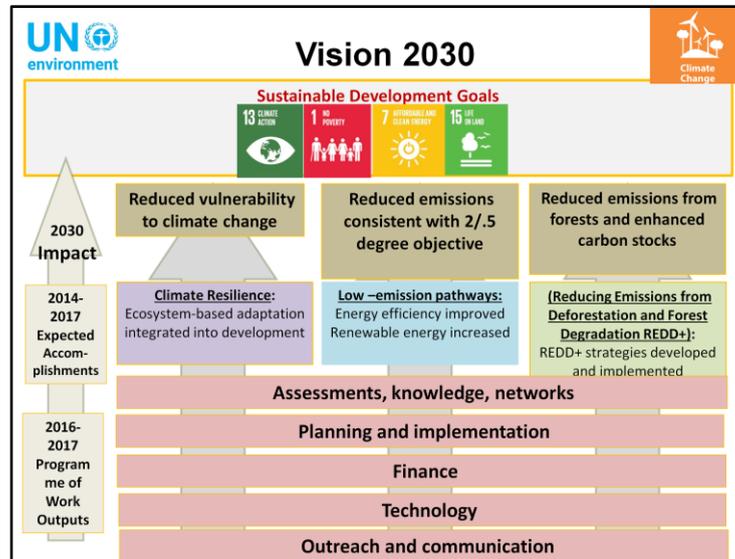




Supporting countries to move towards climate-resilient and low emission pathways

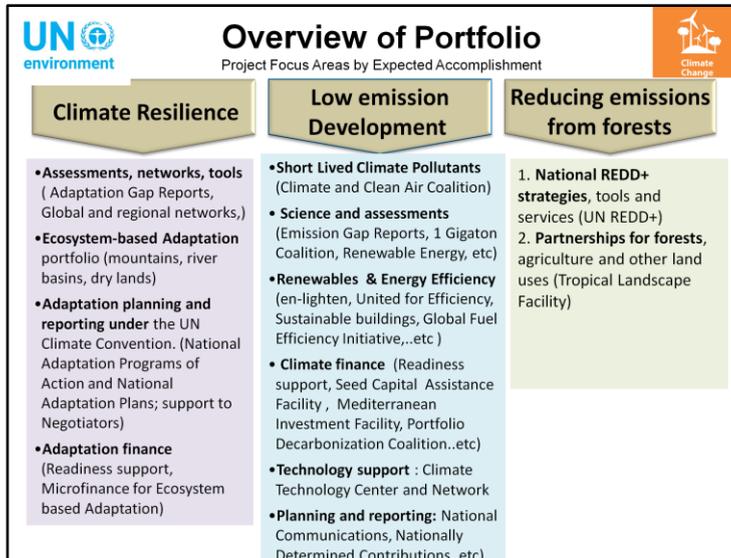
1. Overview of the portfolio
2. Results targeted
3. Overview of progress, including UN Environment Assembly resolution on Paris Agreement
4. Challenges and Opportunities
5. Case study



The climate change programme’s Theory of Change outlines the support to countries through the combination of four areas of focused intervention:

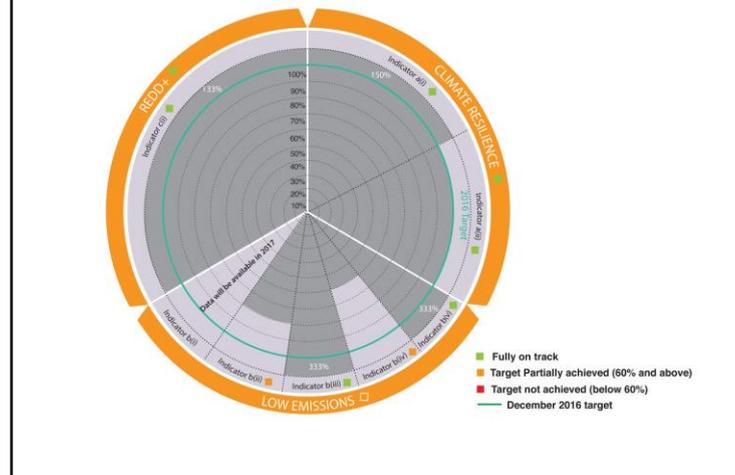
- Improved understanding of climate change through science and assessments
- Providing policy advice for low emission and resilient development
- Catalyzing public and private finance for climate change .
- Stimulating the uptake of low GHG, resilient and climate friendly technologies

According to the Medium Term Strategy 2014/17, UN Environment’s climate change programme objective is **“to strengthen the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low emission pathways for sustainable development and human well-being”**. UN Environment provides support to countries and institutions to meet the challenges of climate change by promoting ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, up-scaling the use of and facilitating access to financing for clean and renewable energy and technologies, and capitalizing on the opportunities of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.



This slide provides an overview, in summarized form, of the initiatives and projects which contribute to the 3 expected accomplishments of the climate change programme: Resilience, Low Emission Development and REDD+.

We met our targets with the exception of 2 targets



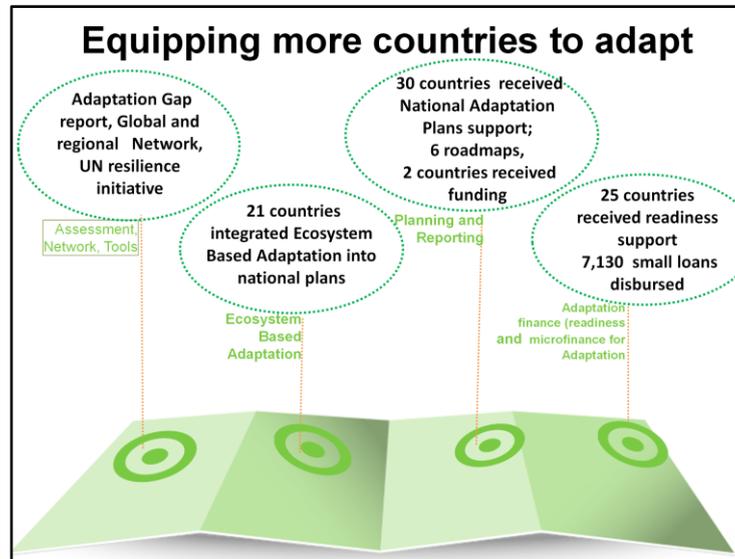
The performance of the program is measured against 8 indicators with 2 linked to Climate Resilience (Expected Accomplishment A), 5 linked to low Emission pathways (Expected Accomplishment B) and 1 linked to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Expected Accomplishment C). Six out of eight out of 8 indicators are new for this biennium.

In 2016, we met and even exceeded some of our targets with the exception of 2 targets, which have progressed solidly but not to the extent we had targeted.

The global data set for Indicator EA(B) (i) are produced every year in May/ June for the year before, hence the data for 2016 will be produced in June 2017 from Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21). However, we have shown the progress made in 2015, based on the 2016 report of the network.

The diagram gives an overview of progress against 8 indicators, respective to December 2016 targets.

We will review the progress against these indicators in detail and provide you also with some examples of the results that have been achieved.



UN Environment supports developing countries to shift to climate resilient development pathways. It does so by providing guidance on the development of appropriate policy frameworks, undertaking analysis to inform choices, promoting knowledge exchange on adaptation and supporting implementation of adaptation actions, through the global or regional. There is an emphasis on using ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

UN Environment’s work on Adaptation is measured against two indicators:

- (i) Increased number and percentage of countries implementing concrete ecosystem-based and other supporting site-based adaptation initiatives, with the assistance of UN Environment*
- (ii) Increased number and percentage of countries that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches into sectoral and national development strategies, with the assistance of UN Environment*

On indicator (i) :

UN Environment enabled 20 countries to implement Ecosystem based Adaptation and other approaches during 2014-15. UN Environment target for 2016-17 is to enable 4 more countries to do so. During 2016 UN Environment enabled 3 more countries (Albania, Angola and Antigua & Barbuda) to start the implementation of including from

Green Climate Fund resources. This brings the cumulative number to **45 countries** that are implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation and other adaptation measures as at December 2016.

Countries are increasingly recognizing Ecosystem based Adaptation as an effective approach, with some governments scaling up their ongoing ecosystem-based adaptation work and incorporating ecosystems in their Nationally Determined Contributions as part of their vision for adaptation. In 2016, three countries (The Gambia, Nepal and Rwanda) successfully scaled up their ecosystem-based adaptation work with additional resources, including from the Green Climate Fund. Five countries (Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sudan, Comoros 2 and Tanzania) secured LDCF funding and are about to start the implementation of adaptation interventions.

On indicator (ii):

As of December 2015, 19 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Laos PDR, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Peru, Sudan and Zambia) had progressed with integrating ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches into national plans. In 2016, we enabled 2 more countries (Lesotho and Uganda) to integrate ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches into national plans, bringing the cumulative total to **21 countries**. This means that our 2016 target for this indicator has been met.

Other work streams:

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) support: 30 countries have received support through a Global Support Program implemented jointly with United Nations Development Program; Out of 30 countries, 6 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Peru, Uruguay) have developed National Adaptation Plans roadmaps. 96 countries have received training on the National Adaptation Plans. 2 countries (Rwanda and Nepal) have received funding for the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan including from the Green Climate Fund.

Assessments, networks: include Adaptation Finance Gap Report, dissemination and promotion of knowledge through global and regional networks

Adaptation finance: UN Environment supported 10 countries on accreditation progress to the Adaption Fund , and 15 countries received readiness support to the Green Climate Fund. 7, 130 small loans , which translates into nearly US\$9.1 million of private funds benefitting more than 7,000 farmers were disbursed in 2016 in Peru and Columbia.

21 countries have integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation into national plans



This map shows 21 countries (**Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Laos PDR, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Peru, Sudan, Zambia, Lesotho and Uganda**) that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches into sectoral and national development strategies, with the assistance of UN Environment.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9819

