

# **INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE COUNTRY ANALYSIS AND THE UNDAF**

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**A Guidance Note for  
United Nations Country Teams**

April 2010



**UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT GROUP**



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# Executive Summary

This Guidance Note is a part of efforts to ensure an effective response by the United Nations (UN) system to assist Member States to prepare and implement coherent and balanced development policies to effectively confront climate change as part of economic growth and poverty eradication. If the causes and consequences of climate change are to be addressed effectively and efficiently, UN agencies must collaborate and utilize their comparative advantages. Isolated responses by individual agencies may lead to duplication and, worse, to ineffective outcomes. The cross-cutting nature of climate change calls for collaborative efforts by UN Country Teams and Non-Resident Agencies to provide collective responses in support of national priorities. The coming years provide a critical opportunity to enhance delivery and put in place the arrangements that deliver on national priorities.

This Note provides guidance about how best to incorporate actions that address the risks and opportunities related to climate change in the Country Analysis (such as the Common Country Assessment, or CCA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It includes a Quick Guide to Mainstreaming Climate Change in the Country Analysis (such as the CCA) and UNDAF. The Quick Guide is organized around the main steps for [UN common country programming](#), and outlines the entry points, and related actions and tools. These are elaborated in the main body of the Note.

In addition to this Guidance Note, two other environment-related guidance have been issued by the UNDG, namely [Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF \(2009\)](#) and [Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA and UNDAF \(2009\)](#). This set of guidance represents different substantive elements of an overall mainstreaming process. The commonalities demonstrate there are many possibilities for obtaining synergies if the three sets of guidance are applied in an integrated manner, thereby increasing efficiency and avoiding duplication.

# Introduction to the Guidance Note

Climate change is a development issue. It will have significant impacts on countries' capacity for economic growth, poverty alleviation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Development policies and planning will have to be adjusted as new threats emerge to water and food security, environmental sustainability, production and public health, among others. Achieving an adequate balance between the need for economic growth, less dependence on fossil fuels, and increased resilience to climate change and climate related disasters is a significant challenge for any country, but particularly for those countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that are least able to plan for and confront it. The UN system can assist Member States, particularly those most vulnerable, in finding the right combination of policies and means to address these challenges.

Over the longer term, human lives and livelihoods are subject to threats from climate-related disruptions of ecological, economic and social systems. Without increased efforts to ensure income diversification, food security, healthy ecosystems, sustainably managed natural resources, and without reducing risk, improving preparedness and emergency responses, climate change as well as recurring and increasing extreme events will set back development gains. Climate change is thus a cross-cutting issue that has an impact on and links to humanitarian and development activities. But it also creates opportunities to develop coherent and efficient approaches that combine humanitarian and development agendas. The UN system is well placed to respond through its coordinated support for national planning processes.

Beneficial synergies between climate change responses and development are also readily apparent with disaster risk reduction, and must be included in the design of interventions to support adaptation.

Importantly, there is growing evidence that efforts to limit the degree of climate change or avoid its worst consequences can be cost-effective. Policies and measures undertaken to move a country along a low-emissions, sustainable development pathway are beneficial in social and economic, as well as environmental terms. Job creation, poverty reduction and economic growth can result from such measures. However, in order for that to happen, coherence among policies is needed. In this regard, the UN can play a key role.

The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, has frequently highlighted climate change as “the defining challenge of our times.” The cross-cutting nature of climate change highlights the need for a collaborative effort by UN Country Teams (UNCTs), including the Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs), to provide collective responses in support of national priorities. Climate change thus challenges the UN to bring together its expertise to focus on the problem in a coordinated and targeted manner.

This note aims to provide common guidance about how best to reflect the risks and opportunities related to climate change in the Country Analysis or Common Country Assessment (such as CCA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It is part of efforts to ensure an effective response by the UN system to assist Member States to prepare and implement coherent and balanced development policies that effectively confront climate change as part of economic growth, development and poverty eradication. It is also a response to the findings of the 2009 UN Development Group (UNDG) study of UNCT activities related to climate change and the feedback of UNCTs regarding their need for guidance tools, as well as information on good practices, lessons learned and case studies.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [UNDG \(2009\): Climate Change Actions Undertaken by United Nations Country Teams. United Nations Development Group \(UNDG\) Study, Working Group on Programming Issues, Task Team on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change, 46pp](#)

# Structure of the Guidance Note

This Introduction is followed immediately by **A Quick Guide to Mainstreaming Climate Change in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF**. The Quick Guide is organized around the main steps for UN country programming, and outlines the entry points, and related actions and tools. Section 1 includes brief statements on the purpose of the Guidance Note, as well as its target audience. Section 2 includes brief statements on the why's and how's of mainstreaming climate change, the key opportunities and approaches for UNCTs and coordination with development assistance partners. Section 3 expands on the Quick

Guide and is thus the core of the Guidance Note. Using the main steps for UN country programming, it describes specific entry points and related actions, tools and resources for mainstreaming climate change in the Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF. The focus is on UNDAF preparation. For countries that have just begun UNDAF implementation, or are mid-cycle, the UNDAF annual review is an important entry point. Finally, Section 4 presents suggestions for further learning and improving performance in a results-based context.

## Climate Change Terminology

**Mainstreaming climate change** is the process by which actions to address the causes and consequences of climate change are implemented as part of a broader suite of measures within existing development processes and decision cycles. The causes and consequences of climate change are often referred to collectively as **climate change considerations**.

It is common practice to start the process of mainstreaming climate change by establishing the key linkages between development activities and both the causes and consequences of climate change, and determining how these linkages are or can be taken into account in planning and other processes. This activity is called **climate screening**. It can be undertaken at the programming, sector, project and project portfolio level. While in practice there are many variants of climate screening, in a general sense climate screening is defined as a systematic process of examining activities, outputs and programmes in order to identify their sensitivity to the consequences and causes of climate change and also assessing the extent to which these

sensitivities call for action to enhance climate resilience and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Such actions that address climate change fall into two broad categories, though there is often value in undertaking mitigation and adaptation together.

**Adaptation** encompasses actions aimed at reducing the adverse consequences of changes in the climate. It increases **climate resilience**, defined as the ability of a social or ecological system to accommodate climate-related stresses and changes, including retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning as well as the capacity for self-organization. Climate resilience can be described for a nation, sector, community and the like. Unless carefully planned, there is a risk that development efforts will actually decrease climate resilience. This includes activities that promote human settlement or infrastructure development in areas that may become unsuitable because of climate change. Such activities are referred to as **maladaptation**, defined as business-as-usual development which, by overlooking potential climate change impacts, inadvertently increases exposure and/or vulnerability to climate

(cont'd) ►

change. Actions that are intended to reduce climate change impacts, but actually increase vulnerability, also represent maladaptation.

The second category is **mitigation**. It includes all actions aimed at slowing the rate of climate change by reducing the emissions of GHGs such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). Since tropical deforestation equates to around 20% of global carbon emissions there is increasing effort to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Development that results in lower emissions of GHGs compared to the baseline, business-as-usual development path is often referred to as **low-emissions development**. Strengthened regulatory frameworks can help capitalize on low- or no-cost mitigation opportunities. However, it is difficult to develop low emissions energy interventions without feed-in or cost-effective tariffs. Thus fiscal reforms are often required in order to exploit these opportunities at a more systemic level.

The money that flows to countries and other entities hosting GHG emission reduction activities under the Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and similar transactions is widely known as **carbon finance**. It is essentially a payment to a project entity (any legal entity, public or private, NGO, etc.) for the emission reductions generated by that project. Governments and companies in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Annex I

countries purchase project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions in developing countries or in other Annex I countries, mostly to meet their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol or to trade them on the market for a potential profit. Payments are made once the project is operational, and typically on a yearly basis, as in a commercial transaction. The selling of emission reductions—or carbon finance—has been shown to increase the financial viability of projects, by adding an additional revenue stream in hard currency, which reduces the risks of commercial lending or grant finance. Carbon finance can also help overcome barriers for project development and implementation by, for example, improving access to financial resources, enabling transfer of technologies and know-how.

Climate change-related interventions that generate net social and/or economic benefits irrespective of whether or not human-induced climate change occurs are often termed **no regrets** initiatives, meaning they will deliver wider development benefits (often referred to as **co-benefits**), even if the climate does not change as anticipated. Co-benefits can include improved health, energy security and technology advances. Today, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures are often seen as costs to development. Whether they are costs or not, the real challenge is to turn them into drivers of change and economic growth. This would, in turn, accelerate the transition to a “green economy.”

# A Quick Guide to Mainstreaming Climate Change Considerations in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF

This Quick Guide uses the main steps for UN country programming to describe entry points, and the related actions and tools, for mainstreaming climate change in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF. These are described in more detail in Section 3 of this Guidance Note. It is important to note that, while the main steps are sequential, the entry points related to a given step can be acted on in any order that fits UNCT circumstances and national priorities.

Mainstreaming climate change is a dynamic process, undertaken with country partners, to:

- Understand both the beneficial and detrimental linkages between climate change and development;
- Use this knowledge to strengthen the national development framework and UNDAF priorities;
- Address climate change related risks and opportunities as early as possible in UN-supported programmes and projects; and
- Track progress towards achievement of UNDAF outcomes, including their contribution to climate resilience and low-carbon development at national level.

Mainstreaming actions must be tailored to specific country needs and capacities. For this reason, this Guidance Note, including the following Quick Guide, should be used flexibly. For obvious reasons the Quick Guide does not provide specific details of the type of climate change related work and outputs the UNCT is expected to provide. More specific indications, including the types of analyses and other work where the expertise of the UNCT may have to be complemented from other sources, are provided in Section 3 and in Annexes A through K.

<b>STEP 1: PLAN OF ENGAGEMENT (WORK PLAN)</b>	
<b>Entry Points</b>	
<b>1.1 Review of existing country analytic work</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Identify where the need and opportunities to enhance climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions have been highlighted</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Questions to help focus review of existing work (see Annex A)</p>
<b>1.2 Engage with relevant stakeholders in mapping the national planning process</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Work with relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for strengthening national and sectoral planning processes to ensure all development initiatives have low sensitivity to climate change and facilitate low-carbon development</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Screening checklist to help identify climate change response opportunities (see Annex B)</p>
<b>1.3 Identification of UNCT comparative advantages and gaps</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Assess the capacity of UNCT in terms of climate risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Checklist for assessing relevant capacity of UNCT (see Annex C)</p>
<b>STEP 2: SUPPORT COUNTRY ANALYSIS (SUCH AS CCA)</b>	
Only one of the first three entry points identified here will apply, depending on the quality of the existing country analyses	
<b>Entry Points</b>	
<b>Either 2.1 Contribute to government-led analysis</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Support relevant government work related to characterizing climate-related risks, inventorying GHG emissions and assessing mitigation options, vulnerabilities and adaptation options</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Checklist for assessing where climate-related assistance is required (see Annex D)</p>
<b>Or 2.2 Support targeted climate-related studies</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Support studies which can help clarify how national planning may take into account the need to increase climate resilience and move to a low-carbon economy and society</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Checklist to identify the studies required (see Annex D)</p>
<b>Or 2.3 Assess climate-related risks and opportunities in a Country Analysis (such as CCA)</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Assess and address the sensitivity of national and sectoral development and other socio-economic plans to climate change</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Checklist for identification of climate-related risks and opportunities in a Country Analysis (such as CCA) (see Annex D)</p>
<b>And 2.4 Participation in the prioritization exercise for the UNDAF</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Assist government efforts related to taking into account both climate-related risks and opportunities when preparing, reviewing and updating national development priorities</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Checklist to reflect climate change when setting national development priorities takes climate change into account (see Annex D)</p>

## STEP 3: UNDAF FORMULATION AND PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PREPARATION

### Entry Points

<b>3.1 Selecting 3-5 national priorities on which to focus</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Work to ensure that the national development priorities on which the UNCT will focus take into account climate-related risks and opportunities</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions for setting priorities of the UNDAF (see Annex E)</p>
<b>3.2 UNDAF outcomes provide collective support system for national development</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Ensure UNDAF outcomes enhance climate resilience and movement to a low-carbon economy and society.</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions to guide the climate screening of the draft UNDAF results matrix and work plan (see Annex F)</p>
<b>3.3 Climate screening of agency programmes and projects</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Undertake climate screening of all agency programmes and projects, with emphasis on those under formulation</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions for climate screening of agency programmes and projects (see Annex G)</p>
<b>3.4 Comprehensive environmental assessments (if required)</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Ensure climate-related risks and opportunities are considered as part of any required SEA and EIA procedures for agency programmes and projects</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions designed to ensure that the causes and consequences of climate change are considered in the assessments (see Annex H)</p>
<b>3.5 Climate change-related considerations in the Annual Work Plan or other annual plan instruments</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Ensure actions to enhance climate resilience and progress to a low-carbon sustainable economy are included and costed in annual work and other plans</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions designed to help ensure responses to climate change, and their costs and benefits, are included in the operational plans (see Annex I)</p>

## STEP 4: UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Entry Points

<b>4.1 Results contributing to national priorities</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Ensure monitoring and evaluating outcomes includes indicators related to climate resilience and the carbon intensity of development</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions designed to ensure that climate change considerations in monitoring and evaluation (see Annex J)</p>
<b>4.2 Feed back into country analysis and planning</b>	<p><b>Action:</b> Monitor activities, outputs and outcomes to provide learning on climate-related risks and opportunities</p> <p><b>Tool:</b> Focus questions to ensure monitoring and evaluation provide opportunities to learn from climate-related activities (see Annex K)</p>

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# List of Abbreviations<sup>2</sup>

<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment <sup>3</sup>
<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Programme of Action
<b>NC</b>	National Communication
<b>REDD</b>	Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDG</b>	United Nations Development Group
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator

<sup>2</sup> Note that CCA is used here as the abbreviation for Common Country Assessment, one of the three options of Country Analysis. In some other contexts CCA is used as the abbreviation for climate change adaptation. To avoid confusion, the latter term is never abbreviated in this Guidance Note.

<sup>3</sup> According to the UNDG "[How to prepare an UNDAF Part I: Guidelines for UNCTs](#)", each UNCT can choose any of the three following Country Analysis: (i) UNCT participation in government-led analytical work and use of government analysis, including sectoral reviews and analyses; (ii) Complementary UN-supported analytical work, with a focus on gaps in the existing analysis; and (iii) A full Common Country Assessment (CCA).

# 1. The Guidance Note

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Guidance Note is to assist UNCTs in undertaking actions to help ensure that climate change<sup>4</sup> does not impede economic growth, human development or poverty reduction. It is organized around a common, but flexible, methodology based on evolving international good practice. The guidance provides:

- A targeted understanding of climate change and its relevance to the achievement of national development priorities;
- Appropriate ways to consider and address the causes and consequences of climate change during UN country programming, with a focus on practical entry points and related actions that can help UNCTs engage more effectively with country and other partners; and
- A practical set of performance expectations related to including climate change considerations in the UNDAF, along with tools for assuring quality and undertaking monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for UNCTs and country partners.

## 1.2 Structure, scope and goal of the Guidance Note

The guidance is structured according to the steps for UNDAF preparation and implementation. However, it should not be used rigidly. Some of the suggested entry points, actions and tools may be used in parallel, or at different stages of the UNDAF cycle, depending on the needs and capacities of the UNCT and country partners.

While the focus of the guidance is mainstreaming climate change into the UNDAF, and hence into the specific programmes and projects of the UNCT and individual UN agencies, it is important not to lose sight of the ultimate goal. This is for UNCTs to effectively support countries in mainstreaming climate change into their national development plans and policies, within the context of sustainable development and according to each country's national priorities and circumstances. Thus, even though this Guidance Note is oriented to serving the needs of UNCTs, its real and longer-term benefit will be through the support provided by the UNCTs to increase national capacity to address climate change in the context of sustainable development and rights-based issues related to gender equality, youth and children, and marginalized peoples who are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts.

Given this close link between UN programming and national development planning processes, references to mainstreaming into national planning are made throughout this Guidance Note. However, mainstreaming climate change considerations in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF, or in national development planning, require different but linked approaches and entry points (see [Annex L](#)). It is therefore important not to treat them as one and the same process.

## 1.3 Target Audience

This guidance note is intended for:

- UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs) and staff in the RC coordination offices;
- UNCTs and all programme staff; and
- Regional UNDG Teams and UN staff in Peer Support Groups providing quality support and assurance.

<sup>4</sup> Climate change refers not only to changes in long-term average atmospheric and ocean conditions, but also to changes in both climate variability and extreme events.

## BOX 1

### Guidance on Mainstreaming Environment-Development Considerations in Country Analysis and the UNDAF

In addition to the present Guidance Note, two other sets of environment-related guidance have been issued by the UNDG, namely:

- [\*Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF \(2009\); and\*](#)
- [\*Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA AND UNDAF \(2009\).\*](#)

This set of guidance represents different substantive elements of the overall mainstreaming process. Annex B highlights the many similarities and the few differences in the target groups, goals, key steps, and principal outputs and outcomes of these three elements of mainstreaming.

As a result of these commonalities there are many possibilities for obtaining synergies if the three sets of guidance are applied in an integrated manner, thereby increasing efficiency and avoiding duplication. An example is risk analysis—a single risk analysis can be carried out for environmental and non-environmental climate change hazards.

## 2. Mainstreaming Climate Change – Overview of Why and How

The need for urgent and effective actions to address the causes and unavoidable consequences of climate change is highlighted by the findings of the recent assessment undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).<sup>5</sup> Worryingly, the 2009 Climate Change Science Compendium<sup>6</sup> not only reaffirms the strong evidence delivered by the IPCC in 2007, but shows that climate change is accelerating at a much faster pace than was previously anticipated. There are uncertainties as to how climate change will manifest in the future, globally and especially for specific locations. However, this can no longer be used as a reason for inaction or delayed responses. Finding appropriate solutions now reduces costs in financial, human and ecological terms.<sup>7</sup>

In addition, the need for improved disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, early warning and response to protect developmental gains that have already been achieved creates linkages and opportunities. This is especially so across the humanitarian and development pillars of the UN system.

Responses to climate change must rest on the reconciliation between typical shorter-term policy and planning horizons, and the longer timeframe over which the climate will change. Adaptation action focusing on addressing present vulnerabilities and risks can simultaneously assist countries to prepare for addressing longer-term impacts, including by building adaptive capacity. The timing of climate change interventions is also important. For example, the long lifetimes (often up to 20 years or more) and

high cost of many development initiatives have implications for the kinds of climate information that must be considered in planning and design. In terms of adaptation, large investments in infrastructure, such as dams, roads, rail and dikes need to take into account likely changes in climatic conditions decades after construction. With respect to mitigation, a long-term perspective is required when considering the GHG emissions and the health implications of various energy supply options, including efficiency measures and renewables.

Actions to address climate change can be integrated into the foundations of plans to achieve the MDGs and other national and sectoral development goals (see Box 2). While mainstreaming climate change considerations occurs in the context of preparing national and sectoral development policies and plans, it can also take place at more local scales, such as in development planning at district and community levels and in infrastructure and other development projects.

Mainstreaming climate change may facilitate actions that use the many synergies between mitigation and adaptation (Figure 1), including through ecosystems management which intersects with adaptation, mitigation and rural livelihoods in the context of managing reservoirs of terrestrial carbon.<sup>8</sup> For example, carbon finance mechanisms can be used to reduce GHG emissions, provide funding for adaptation and deliver auxiliary benefits such as income generation, payment for environmental services and improved livelihoods. Similarly, cross-cutting policies can be

<sup>5</sup> [IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: The physical science basis. Contribution of working group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, New York; IPCC, 2007b: Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Groups II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, New York; IPCC, 2007c: Climate Change 2007: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, New York.](#)

<sup>6</sup> [McMullen, C.P. and Jabbour, J., 2009: Climate Change Science Compendium 2009. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. EarthPrint, 76pp.](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Stern, N. 2007. The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.](#)

<sup>8</sup> More details on this aspect of ecosystems management can be found in [Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF: A Guidance Note for United Nations Country Teams and Implementing Partners, UN Development Group, 26pp.](#)

shaped to deliver similar objectives, for example, employment policies aiming to create new green jobs or reinforce entrepreneurs in environmentally-friendly sectors. As a result of the implementation of such policies, mitigation and low-carbon development measures will be achieved. For relevant industries and sectors that are often driving environmental degradation, such as forestry and agriculture, it is important to understand the real-life opportunity costs and the incentives and investments needed to improve performance and create sustainable livelihoods, income and employment for the communities which depend on them. Carbon finance is becoming an increasingly important way to support such investments. [Annex M](#) provides an overview of international funding sources for mitigation and adaptation, including those related to carbon finance.

It is highly desirable that actions to address climate change deliver benefits even if the climate does not change as anticipated. For example, Thailand's CCA notes that the Thai Government is committed to combating climate change, and as a result is focusing more on renewable energy to save foreign exchange and promote environmental sustainability. This is a no regrets approach. Figure 1 provides illustrative examples of interventions across the continuum of climate change response initiatives. All categories other than "Confronting Climate Change" can include no regrets initiatives.



<b>BOX 2</b>	
<b>Climate Change and the MDGs</b>	
<b>MDG</b>	<b>Examples of Influence of Climate Change</b>
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Droughts, wind storms, floods and coastal inundation destroy livelihoods and reduce food production, as does coral bleaching; extreme high temperatures hasten spoiling of stored food; poverty and malnutrition are exacerbated by increased failures of subsistence crops and in food prices; reduction in the livelihood assets and income of poor people.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Adverse weather conditions and increased incidence of diseases reduce school attendance of children, especially girls; education infrastructure at increased risk from damage due to extreme weather conditions.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Women represent a large percentage of the poor, experience gender inequity and are faced with increasing vulnerabilities as the climate changes; because of their economic and social roles (e.g. reduced livelihood assets, increased workload, health issues, reduced time to participate in decision-making) and heavy reliance on natural resource-based income-generating activities, levels of mortality for women and girls are often higher in natural disasters and physical, emotional and sexual violence rises in the wake of these events.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Infant mortality rates affected largely through impact of climate change on infectious diseases; other key influences are food shortages and extreme and damaging weather events; access to potable water is often reduced.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Pregnant and lactating women, along with the very young and very old, are most vulnerable to health threats such as infectious diseases and non-infectious health effects, including heat waves; levels of physical, emotional and sexual violence often rise in the aftermath of disaster; health care and proper hygiene often inadequate in shelters.
	<b>Examples of Adaptation and Mitigation</b>
	Improved food and nutrition security, water security, health status, livelihood security, income diversification, resilience and preparedness to cope with risks from uncertain and extreme events strengthens adaptive capacity; use of renewable energy sources to reduce GHG emissions can help alleviate poverty through improved access to employment and affordable energy; new income-generating opportunities for forest dwellers. Improved skills increases ability to sustainably manage ecosystems, change vocations or move locations, thereby reducing vulnerability; increased awareness of climate-health linkages reduces incidence of water and vector borne diseases; strengthening education infrastructure can be used as opportunity to increase energy efficiency, use of renewable energy and ensure continuing adequate supplies of drinking water. Enhance capacity of women to deal with added economic and social risks from climate change; make increased use of the knowledge, skills and influence of women in efforts to cope with climate change and reduce the emissions that cause it; reducing the time spent by women on energy provision and providing access to drinking water; creating additional employment and income-generating activities for women. Improved access to health services enhances the resilience of children; strengthen quarantine regulations and border surveillance; reducing energy consumption in the health sector results in increased funding available for disease prevention measures. Improved access to health services will enhance the resilience of mothers and infants to the health effects of climate change; improved food and water security and access to health services improves adaptive capacity; fuel switching at household level decreases the incidence of respiratory illnesses among women and children.

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MDG	Examples of Influence of Climate Change	Examples of Adaptation and Mitigation
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>	<p>Many prevalent human diseases are linked to climate fluctuations, including cardiovascular mortality and respiratory illnesses due to heat waves, altered transmission of infectious diseases (e.g. malaria), health issues related to water access and sanitation, and malnutrition from crop failures; climate change leads to displacements, making social, environmental and health conditions unbearable, increasing risk of HIV infection, and disrupting treatment and care services; populations most vulnerable to HIV infections, especially marginalized groups, are more adversely affected in emergency situations; rapid-onset disasters place people, especially women and girls, at risk of HIV infections; in the immediate aftermath of climate-induced emergencies access to prevention services is disrupted and comprehensive AIDS treatment, care and support services are not readily available and accessible. See <a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/Conferences/2009/20091207_COP15.asp">http://www.unaids.org/en/Conferences/2009/20091207_COP15.asp</a> and <a href="#">UNAIDS brochure</a></p>	<p>Enhanced capacity to prevent and deal with epidemics increases resilience to climate change; examples of interventions include improving public health infrastructure, developing more-tolerant crop strains, increasing freshwater storage capacity and provision of safe sanitation service, creating early-warning systems, and bolstering disease surveillance; improved integration of AIDS, treatment and care programmes as part of national disaster preparedness strategies; strengthened health systems to integrate service provision in emergency situations; enhanced integration of food security, health security and resilience to cope with risks from uncertain and extreme events improves adaptive capacity; use of renewable energy sources to reduce GHG emissions can help alleviate poverty through improved access to employment and affordable energy.</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Climate change will degrade the quality and productivity of ecosystems and living natural resources; resilience of many ecosystems likely to be exceeded by a combination of climate change, associated disturbances such as flooding, drought, wildfire, insects, ocean acidification, and other pressures such as land-use change, pollution and over-exploitation of resources. Ecosystem services such as water, food and firewood will be severely impacted in many developing countries (refer to <a href="#">Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF</a>).</p>	<p>Healthy ecosystems and sustainably managed natural resources are important for adaptation to the effects of climate change and for establishing synergies between adaptation and mitigation in areas such as water resources management, forestry and land management; sound environmental practices and resource efficiency can help build the path to a low-emissions future; avoid maladaptation such as reforestation with high water-consuming eucalyptus trees and initiatives that undermine progress towards gender equity; use fiscal instruments and standards to provide incentives for resource efficiency.</p>
<p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p>	<p>Climate change is a global and cross-cutting issue; GHGs emitted at any one place will affect the climate everywhere, and for centuries to come; climate change impacts, especially those related to extreme events, will often exceed the coping capacity of the affected country; thus international cooperation is required to address the causes of climate change, as well as to ensure comprehensive and effective responses to its consequences.</p>	<p>Partnerships need to be built with actors internationally and nationally, including the private sector and civil society, to ensure awareness-raising, knowledge-sharing, capacity building, technology transfer and financing for adaptation and mitigation. Access to international climate change funds and carbon financing mechanisms (e.g. Clean Development Mechanism and REDD) can help developing countries to enhance climate resilience and achieve low emissions development (see Annex C and the section on costs and financing in Annex B).</p>



**FIGURE 1. Conceptual framework for responses to climate change, from development-focussed (left) to climate change-focused (right), with illustrative examples for adaptation, mitigation and the two combined. Adapted from McGray et al. (2007) and OECD (2009).**

	<b>Addressing Drivers of Vulnerability</b>	<b>Building Capacity For Action</b>	<b>Anticipating Impacts and Opportunities</b>	<b>Confronting Climate Change</b>
				
<b>Development Context</b>	Poverty alleviation and other activities to reduce vulnerability - climate change not considered when assessing vulnerability	Interventions laying the foundation for more targeted, on-the-ground initiatives - climate data helps identify the most vulnerability groups/sectors	Climate change related interventions that may also result in significant development benefits - high reliance on climate information	Interventions assume the certainty of climate change, with serious adverse consequences for human well-being and for natural ecosystems
<b>Adaptation Example</b>	Pro-poor payments for watershed services	Installing cyclone early-warning system and shelters	Landuse plan included coastal setbacks and land for new crop varieties	Malaria prevention campaigns to be at risk
<b>Mitigation Example</b>	Carbon funds used to establish and maintain a protected area	Warning systems and shelters powered by solar energy	Planning for increased use of co-generation and public transit systems	Projects prioritised on basis of need to eradicate mosquito breeding sites
<b>Example of Synergy</b>	Community agro-forestry project on erosion-prone hill slope	Shelters also used as climate change awareness raising centres	Plans include low-emissions and climate resilient development using REDD	Constructing new energy efficient hospital in anticipation of increased needs

## 2.1 Key Opportunities and Approaches for UNCTs

The UNDAF preparation cycle can be used to identify opportunities for joint UNCT programmes and projects addressing climate change. It will also highlight the knowledge and skills relating to climate change already held by individual members of the UNCT, including the NRAs, and combine and strengthen this expertise in a coordinated manner. In many instances considerable climate-related work will have already been undertaken by UN agencies. However, it may not be recognized as such because the main focus was on other aspects, such as poverty alleviation, water, welfare and education of children, social protection, employment creation, reforestation or risk assessments for improved disaster preparedness and response.

The scale and complexity of climate change requires collective and coordinated efforts between all actors, including National Governments, UN agencies and other partners. This will help avoid initiatives that are single agency driven, disparate and ad-hoc. These place an additional burden on countries, often leading to duplication as well as a lack of alignment between related policies and plans. A coordinated approach can also contribute to building a strong institutional framework at national level, with the participation of many stakeholders, including the Government, the private sector, civil society, and the UNCT along with other development assistance partners.

Mainstreaming climate change in the context of the UNDAF process can take place at two levels: (i) as a cross-cutting theme, with a climate change perspective incorporated in all relevant UNDAF elements and thematic groups such as gender, HIV/AIDS and the MDGs; and (ii) as a climate-focused thematic pillar with specific activities and outputs contributing to a separate UNDAF outcome. The latter helps to ensure that the issue is not overlooked, that key climate-focused activities are carried out (e.g. vulnerability assessments, economic studies of climate change, support to mainstreaming in the national development

planning) and that adequate human and financial resources are allocated to climate-related activities and processes. Regardless of the approach taken, mainstreaming climate change requires an understanding of development-climate linkages, as well as acting on the risks and opportunities that climate change presents for the achievement of national and sector development priorities, including the MDGs.

The benefits of a coordinated and collaborative approach become readily apparent in responses to weather- and climate-related emergencies. Climate change is now magnifying the disaster risks threatening many developing nations, setting back hard fought development gains, increasing vulnerability of populations to future shocks and diverting government resources from country development programmes to responding to emergencies. In addition to generating new threats, such as to the human rights of affected populations, the increasing scale and frequency of humanitarian emergencies are stretching national and international humanitarian capacities. In the case of some small island states, increasing risk levels are undermining their continued social and economic viability as nations.

Addressing the underlying drivers of disaster risk, while at the same time improving preparedness for future disasters and ensuring that planned responses are aligned with national developmental programmes and policies, offers the potential for a triple win. This involves making simultaneous advances on adaptation, disaster risk reduction, environmental sustainability and poverty reduction. Examples include reforestation, sustainable agriculture, integrated water resource management, and building back better after a disaster, as well as the establishment and strengthening of safety nets and other social protection schemes. These offer an opportunity for communities to work on disaster risk reduction and climate resilience activities while at the same time creating a mechanism that can be scaled up to assist the most vulnerable in times of

crisis, including providing human rights guarantees and specific protection in the context of extreme weather events. UNCTs should also be aware of the regional dimensions in terms of vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change. For instance, the analysis of vulnerability of water resources and impact assessment of climate change on Shared River Basins and relevant transboundary issues and socio-economic implications extend beyond national boundaries.

A key component of the support provided by UNCTs to Member States should relate to evaluating the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation measures compared *to inaction*. Without estimates of such cost and benefits, climate change-related measures will not be reflected in national budgets, and consequently, will not be implemented.

## 2.2 Coordinating with Development Assistance Partners

The guidance on thematic mainstreaming provided in the Guidelines for UNCTs and How to prepare an UNDAF for UNCTs<sup>9</sup> emphasizes the importance of UN agencies coordinating and collaborating with other

development assistance partners. This is of particular value in the context of supporting national efforts to address climate change. Given the enormity of the challenge and the substantial resources that need to be mobilized, a collective effort by development partners is required. In addition, response initiatives cut across areas of expertise, bodies of knowledge, and the mandates and priorities of development partners.

Both the Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF preparation should be used as avenues towards enhanced coordination of the work of country partners. This includes identifying and developing opportunities for joint programming and delivery. The UN is well placed to play a key role in helping governments to maximize donor coordination. Furthermore, since climate change is a relatively new issue facing governments, an important role for UNCTs is to assist governments in establishing and strengthening their internal mechanisms for coordinating with donors and other stakeholders, and ensuring they operate effectively and efficiently. Information gathered while mapping the national planning process from a climate change perspective (Entry Point 1.2; see [Annex B](#)) will help identify existing and potential platforms and forums that can also promote a coordinated approach.

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<sup>9</sup> [UNDG. How to prepare an UNDAF Part I: Guidelines for UNCTs and How to prepare an UNDAF Part II: Technical Guidance for UN Country Teams. January 2010](#)

### 3. Entry Points, Actions and Tools

This “how to” section is the core of the Guidance Note, elaborating the content of the Quick Guide. Specific entry points for mainstreaming climate change, as well as the related actions and tools, are described for the four main steps in preparing and implementing the UNDAF. The description of each step follows a similar structure:

- Key messages for mainstreaming climate change in the specific UNDAF step;
- A brief description of the specific UNDAF step;
- Description of the intended outcomes of the climate change mainstreaming activities; and
- A description of specific entry points, actions, tools, and sources of information related to mainstreaming climate change considerations.

Key information for each of the four steps is also summarized in Figure 2, while Box 3 provides a practical example of how a UNCT team has supported national activities in relation to adaptation (enhancing climate resilience) and mitigation (reducing the carbon intensity of economic activities). UNCT's can draw on a number of resources to assist their work. The most basic are listed below.

#### Possible Sources of Information to Assess Climate Change-Development Linkages

To generate a rapid understanding of climate change issues critical to the partner country:

- [MDG Reports](#) and [National Human Development Reports](#)
- [World Bank Country Environmental Analyses](#)
- Environmental analysis and assessments from the [regional commissions](#) and [regional development banks](#)
- [EC Country Environmental Profiles](#)
- [UNEP State of the Environment Reports](#)

- [IPCC Reports and related literature](#)

To generate a rapid understanding of national climate change priorities:

- National Climate Change Policy (or approximate equivalent)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action, NAPA (or approximate equivalent)
- National Capacity Self-Assessment, NCSA
- National Environmental Action Plans (NEAP)
- National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)

To generate a rapid understanding of international climate change obligations:

- Most recent National Communication to the UNFCCC
- National reports to the Governing bodies of major MEAs, particularly [Biological Diversity](#) and [Desertification](#)

To understand how climate change issues relate to/are integrated into national development priorities:

- National Development Plan or [Poverty Reduction Strategy](#) (PRS)
- National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS)
- National Emergency Management and Disaster Response Preparedness Plans
- National Profile for Population and Reproductive Health
- National reports on adolescents, youth, elderly, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, human rights
- National reports on progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action
- Sectoral Development Plans

**FIGURE 2: Overview of the steps, entry points actions and tools for mainstreaming climate change in the UNDAF**

Steps for UN Country Programming	Entry Points	Actions and Tools
<b>1: Plan of Engagement (Work Plan)</b>	<p>Three Entry Points:</p> <p>(1.1) Reviewing existing analytic work</p> <p>(1.2) Mapping national planning processes</p> <p>(1.3) Identifying UNCT comparative advantages/Gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight needs, opportunities, relevant national processes and UNCT capacity related to climate change</li> <li>• Checklists and other analytical and planning tools (Annexes A-C)</li> </ul>
<b>2: Support Country Analysis</b>	<p>Four Entry Points:</p> <p>(2.1) Contributing to government-led analysis; or</p> <p>(2.2) Supporting targeted climate-related studies; or</p> <p>(2.3) Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities in a CCA</p> <p>(2.4) Participation in prioritization exercise for the UNDAF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support studies to help ensure national and other planning takes into account the need to increase climate resilience and move to a low-carbon economy and society</li> <li>• Facilitate national development priorities taking into account both climate-related risks and opportunities</li> <li>• Checklists and other analytical ad planning tools (Annex D)</li> </ul>
<b>3: UNDAF Formulation on Programme &amp; Project Preparation</b>	<p>Five Entry Points:</p> <p>(3.1) Selecting 3-5 National Priorities on which to focus</p> <p>(3.2) Providing Collective Support System for National Development</p> <p>(3.3) Climate Screening of Agencies Programme and Projects</p> <p>(3.4) Supporting environmental impact assesment (if required)</p> <p>(3.5) Including climate change risks and opportunities in Annual Work Plan (or similar)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure UNDAF priorities and outcomes lead to enhanced climate resilience and movement to a low-carbon economy and society</li> <li>• Undertake climate screening of all agency programmes and projects</li> <li>• Check lists and other analytical and planning tools (Annexes E-I)</li> </ul>
<b>4: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<p>Two Entry Points:</p> <p>(4.1) Results Contributing to National Priorities</p> <p>(4.2) Feeding back into Country Analysis and Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation uses indicators related to climate resilience and the carbon intensity of development</li> <li>• Checklists and other analytical planning tools (Annexes J and K)</li> </ul>

## STEP 1: PLAN OF ENGAGEMENT (WORK PLAN)

### Key Messages

- Ensure that all relevant actors are included in the mapping exercise and on any national steering committee or advisory body for UNDAF preparation;
- Engage with the executive office, with legislative bodies, with the relevant ministries (e.g. finance and planning, agriculture, natural resources, fisheries, industry, trade) to raise issues and start making the case for the integration of climate change considerations into national and sectoral development planning and priorities;
- Understand the critical interactions between climate change and development linkages that have already been identified in country analytic work, and their relevance to national development priorities and strategies;
- Raise awareness about the associated risks and opportunities within the UNCT and identify where the UNCT may have the comparative advantage to act; and
- Identify and engage with country partners that can carry-out further analysis and help make the economic and social case for mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sectoral planning processes, particularly for poverty reduction.

### Brief description of Step 1

Preparation of the Plan of Engagement is the first step in the UNCT's efforts to support and strengthen the country analysis and prepare the UNDAF. The Plan builds on three activities, namely:

- Reviewing existing country analytic work;
- Engage with relevant stakeholders to map the national planning process; and
- Assessing the UNCT's comparative advantages.

Based on the findings of these activities, the UNCT will support further country analytic work, normally as part of providing assistance to prepare or strengthen a national policy or plan. This is addressed in Step 2.

### Intended outcomes of Step 1

A key outcome of this step is a broad understanding of the main linkages between development and climate in the context of national policy-making and planning. This will provide the basis for identifying the related actions for mitigation (i.e. low-carbon development) and adaptation to be included in the UNDAF. The mainstreaming activities will help ensure that UNCT support for further country analytic work takes into account climate change risks and opportunities related to economic and social development at national and sectoral levels, and that plans will give appropriate attention to adaptation, mitigation and their contribution to sustainable development.

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Entry point 1.1: Review of existing country analytic work (see <a href="#">Annex A</a> , p. 19)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
Build on and add value to the screening of existing country analytic work by identifying all instances where the need and potential to enhance climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions have been recognized, including how they might impede or support achievement of national development priorities, including the MDGs.	Questions to help focus the reviews of existing information, leading rapidly to a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which climate change can impede or facilitate achievement of economic and social development at national and sectoral levels. It will also help develop an understanding of the extent to which climate change is influencing achievement of context-specific development targets.	UNCT members in Costa Rica used information and guidelines from the IPCC that assisted work on mitigation and adaptation strategies (and the development of related tools), and helped in the gathering of further information and data on national inventories and assessments of greenhouse emissions.
Entry point 1.2: Engage with relevant stakeholders in mapping the national planning process (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> , p. 21)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
As part of mapping the national planning process, work with relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for adding value to national development planning and budget cycle by ensuring development initiatives have low sensitivity to climate change and facilitate low-emissions development. The mapping should also identify opportunities to strengthen environment and development sectoral linkages in support of a multi-sectoral, multi-ministerial planning approach.	Screening checklist to help ensure a clear and comprehensive understanding of national and sectoral policy and regulatory frameworks, the main pathways through which development programmes affect national and other capacities to adapt to climate change and to reduce its GHG emissions in a cost-effective way.	The Government of Zambia has established sectoral advisory groups (SAGs). Climate change issues are covered by the SAG on Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources. The SAG membership is comprised of government, private sector, development partners (including UN agencies) and NGOs. The mandate of the SAG is policy advice and reviews of sector performance.
Entry point 1.3: Identification of UNCT comparative advantages and gaps (see <a href="#">Annex C</a> , p 23)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
Ensure that capacity of the UNCT for climate risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation in the context of sustainable development is taken into account in the assessment of the UNCT's comparative advantages and gaps.	The checklist for assessing relevant capacity of UNCT is designed to help ensure that due recognition is given to the capacity of the UNCT for climate risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation in the context of sustainable development when assessing the UNCT's comparative advantages and gaps.	In Mauritius there are regular meetings, facilitated by the UNCT, and involving the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and donor agencies, with emphasis on coordination of their respective activities.

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## STEP 2: SUPPORT COUNTRY ANALYSIS

### Key Messages

Mainstreaming climate change considerations in the UNCT's support for the Country Analysis (such as CCA) will help to:

- Align climate change considerations within ongoing country analytic work related to various sectors and generate new information about climate change-development linkages;
- Identify the most serious and plausible climate-related threats, as well as key opportunities;
- Determine the capacities of the institutions involved to respond to these risks and opportunities;
- Reach agreement with country partners on how best to avoid climate change impeding development, as well as on the most appropriate ways to take advantage of opportunities for low-carbon development;
- Increase understanding of the ways in which climate change influences the likelihood and consequences of natural disasters and impacts on national security;
- Use country-specific evidence and champions to start making the case for the recognition of climate change when setting national development priorities, including those related to poverty reduction, where relevant;
- Identify urgent requirements to strengthen the capacity to act to enhance climate resilience and accelerate progress to a low-carbon economy and society, and reflect these in the UNDAF;
- Ensure that the relevance of considering climate change in the context of development planning and priority setting is highlighted in background papers and during presentations, particularly the ways in which climate change can influence the sustainability of development and the relative costs and benefits of initiatives to enhance climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions;
- Provide key actors in government with targeted information on the ways in which climate change influences the sustainability of development; and
- Ensure that UNCT members make informed and well-considered contributions to the prioritization activities related to identifying and formulating possible activities for UNCT assistance to national Government-UNCT cooperation, and that these contributions reflect climate change related risks and opportunities.

### Brief description of Step 2

The UNCT's support for the Country Analysis is intended to strengthen national analytical processes and products, including facilitating the process of reaching a consensus on the priority development problems and opportunities, and the requirements for capacity enhancement in order to address climate change. This lays an important foundation for the ultimate strengthening of national and sectoral development policies and plans, as well as for more informed decision-making. *The UNCT and country partners may choose any of the following options:*

- UNCT participation in government-led and harmonized donor analytical work and use of government analysis;
- Complementary UN-supported analytical work, with a focus on gaps in the existing analysis; or
- A full CCA process.

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### Intended outcomes of Step 2

Further identification and elaboration of climate change-related risks and opportunities for economic and social development are now important elements of high-quality country analysis. The UNCT's efforts to mainstream climate change considerations in any of these options will build on the understanding gained through the screening and mapping activities conducted during preparation of the Plan of Engagement (Step 1). With the entry points, actions, and tools described below, the UNCT and country partners can:

- Help ensure that national development priorities take into account the links between climate change and development in the national context;
- Help ensure that the UNDAF priorities reflect the opportunities for managing the risks and exploit the opportunities that climate change brings to economic and social development;
- Identify the need for the UNDAF to include activities that strengthen capacities to undertake priority actions related to climate change and development interactions, including data collection and analysis; and
- Provide evidence that highlights the role of climate change in disasters and human security, and identify opportunities to improve preparedness for and the impact of future disasters.

*Either Entry point 2.1: Contribution to government-led analysis (see [Annex D](#), p. 25-28)*

Action	Tool	Practical Example
Provide qualified UN programme staff or external experts to support relevant government work related to characterizing climate-related risks, inventorying GHG emissions and assessing mitigation options, vulnerabilities and adaptation options. The UNCT can also assist in synthesizing and package key findings, in order to increase the effectiveness of presentations to the economic ministries that make decisions about national priorities.	The tool has focus questions and statements related to the four Entry Points under this second step of the UNDAF preparation process. For Entry Point 2.1 it assists in identifying relevant climate change-related risks, the associated vulnerabilities and adaptation options, as well as GHG emissions and mitigation options to facilitate low-emissions development.	With UN support, several studies on mitigation and adaptation are being carried out in Costa Rica, as well as studies related to the transfer and development of technologies, strengthening of national capacities, communication, education and awareness, among others.

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**Or Entry point 2.2:** Support targeted climate-related studies (see Annex D, p. 25-28)

Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Identify the need for and support specific studies that will inform the UNDAF and facilitate national planning, taking into account the need to increase climate resilience and support the transition to a low-carbon economy and society. Economic studies of the costs and benefits of addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation should be considered, and given priority where appropriate.</p>	<p>The studies and assessments should be tailored to the capacities and needs of the UNCT and country partners. The focus questions and other tools in Annex A2 facilitate this approach by providing multiple pathways for assessing climate-related risks, options for low-carbon development, relevant capacities and need to capacity strengthening. This includes the economic studies of the costs and benefits of addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>The UNCTs in Eritrea and Armenia conducted studies on climate change impact or vulnerability assessments in the water, agriculture, forestry, coastal environment and human health sectors. The UNCTs in some countries are assessing adaptation options, often in support of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA). For example, Eritrea is developing a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation activities in the country, and identifying key adaptation projects to assist highly vulnerable groups.</p>

**Or Entry point 2.3:** Assess climate-related risks and opportunities as part of a Common Country Assessment (CCA) (see Annex D, p. 25-28)

Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Strengthen the Country Analysis (such as CCA) process and reporting by assessing the sensitivity of key national and sectoral development priorities to climate change. The targeted Country Analysis (such as CCA) studies should also identify climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the MDGs, the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and other international agreements, as well as capacity constraints and the most appropriate ways to resolve them.</p>	<p>The focus questions will help ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities are considered at each relevant stage of the Country Analysis (such as CCA). This includes assessing how climate change could impede development (e.g. national, sector, cross-cutting, rights-based issues) along with options for achieving low-emissions development.</p>	<p>The CCA for Thailand highlighted that energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate change are among the country's priority environmental concerns. Responses will require capacity building in, and transfer of, technology and technical know-how in the area of industrial energy efficiency. Thailand is now taking advantage of the Clean Development Mechanism in order to access overseas funds for emission reduction projects.</p>

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**Entry Point 2.4. Participation in the prioritization exercise for the UNDAF (see Annex D, p. 25-28)**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Tool</b>	<b>Practical Example</b>
<p>Ensure that the process to determine national development priorities takes into account both climate-related risks (e.g. adverse impacts of climate extremes and variability on food security and on social progress) and opportunities (e.g. mitigation investments to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and increase energy security). Participants in the prioritization activities should include UNCT members who can speak to the importance of mainstreaming climate change considerations in development cooperation, and who are aware of existing UN capacity, initiatives and experiences.</p>	<p>The focus questions will help ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities influence the priority setting. Tools such as cost-benefit analysis and multi-criteria analysis can also be useful in setting priorities.</p>	<p>Responding to climate change is a national priority in the Philippines. The UNCT joint programme on climate change financed with the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund is in response to this priority.</p>

**STEP 3: UNDAF FORMULATION AND PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PREPARATION**

**Key Messages**

- Opportunities to ensure that development efforts are appropriately resilient to climate change and do not increase the carbon intensity of development should be identified as early as possible, preferable as part of the country analysis;
- While UNDAF outcomes may not relate specifically to enhancing resilience to climate change and reducing the carbon intensity of development, they should be designed in such a way as to deliver these co-benefits and to avoid maladaptation;
- Any improvements in programme and project design that relate to enhancing climate resilience and decreasing the carbon intensity of development should be based on proven climate change-development interactions identified in the various country analytical work;
- In order to enhance the sustainability of planned outcomes, climate-related risks and opportunities should be considered as part of any required SEA and EIA procedures for agency programmes and projects;
- Performance targets and indicators should be capable of demonstrating the success, or otherwise, of efforts to enhance climate resilience and reduce the carbon intensity of development; and
- It is important to be able to demonstrate that the costs of enhancing climate resilience and reducing the carbon intensity of development represent a sound investment in terms of the resulting benefits, such as increases in the sustainability of the proposed development efforts.

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### Brief description of Step 3

The prioritization process (Entry Point 2.4) results in agreement on the broad outline of the UNDAF. This provides the basis for inter-agency groups to work with country partners to prepare the draft results matrix for each UNDAF outcome. An UNDAF work plan may also be prepared. These will guide the preparation of more detailed agency programmes and projects. As noted above, while there may be agreement on the need for a specific climate-related UNDAF outcome, this should not divert attention away from including climate change considerations in activities related to all other UNDAF outcomes.

Step 3 provides five entry points for mainstreaming climate change in the UNDAF. They move progressively from the overall strategic planning level (UNDAF preparation and national planning cycle) through programme preparation to project design and development of an annual work plan. At all these levels there are significant opportunities to ensure that climate change impacts on the sustainability of economic and social development initiatives are minimized, and vice versa.

### Intended outcomes of Step 3

During UNDAF formulation, and programme and project preparation, is it important that relevant UNCT members maintain a watching brief to ensure that climate change considerations continue to be reflected in the processes and outputs of the current step. In doing so, they will be informed by the findings of earlier work, including reviewing the country analytic work, mapping national development planning and related processes, and the more detailed follow-up studies to address knowledge gaps, and by identification of capacity constraints and how they might best be addressed.

Another outcome is the mainstreaming of climate change considerations when agencies prepare their detailed cooperation programmes and projects. This is particularly the case when earlier steps and activities have identified opportunities to enhance the impact and sustainability of development initiatives by increasing resilience to climate change and by pursuing low-emissions development options.

### Entry point 3.1: Selecting 3 to 5 national priorities on which to focus (see Annex E, p.29)

Action	Tool	Practical Example
Ensure that the 3-5 UNDAF priorities take into account climate-related risks and opportunities. Realistically, capacity constraints within the UNCT and NRAs, as well as comparative advantage considerations, make it highly unlikely that the UN will choose to engage in all the economic and social development initiatives designated as national priorities. As a result the UNCT, in conjunction with the NRAs, must establish its own priorities for supporting national and sector initiatives related to economic and social development. Thus Entry Point 3.1 provides an important opportunity for mainstreaming climate change considerations in the UNDAF.	The tool provides focus questions that can be used to strengthen the process of priority setting for the work of the UNCT and NRAs by ensuring that a longer-term perspective of national development priorities and related opportunities for UN assistance is taken when deciding on the priorities of the UNCT. Relatively long time frames are required for addressing the causes and consequences of climate change. As a result, decision support tools such as SEA have high importance.	The UNDAF for Bhutan focuses on supporting capacity strengthening of key government agencies to implement a disaster management framework, mainstream disaster/climate risk reduction into plans and policies, and strengthen national and local capacity for disaster preparedness and response systems. Climate change is part of UNDAF Outcome Five, "By 2012, national capacity for environmental sustainability and disaster management strengthened (MDG 7)"

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Entry point 3.2: Ensuring UNDAF outcomes provide collective support system for national development (see Annex F, p. 30-31)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Ensure UNDAF outcomes enhance climate resilience and facilitate progress to a low-emissions economy and society. Even though UNDAF outcomes may not relate specifically to enhancing resilience to climate change and reducing the carbon intensity of development, the above action is designed to help ensure that the proposed UNDAF outcomes will include such co-benefits.</p>	<p>The focus questions can be used by all UNDAF outcome groups, with the assistance of UN staff or external experts with expertise in climate change screening and assistance programming. They will guide the climate change screening of the draft UNDAF results matrix and work plan. The tool also supports identification and elaboration of performance targets and indicators related to increasing the resilience of development efforts to climate change, and also reducing the carbon intensity of development.</p>	<p>The UNCT in Thailand carries out actions through the Thematic Working Group for Environment (TWGE). The TWGE ensures coordination among UN agencies regarding their interventions in the area of environment, as well as a harmonized engagement with development partners. The Group meets quarterly and recently included Thai counterpart agencies, multilateral agencies, and NGOs. A matrix of activities is updated periodically. The TWGE also conducts annual UNDAF reviews for this results area.</p>
Entry point 3.3: Climate screening of agency programmes and projects (see Annex G, p. 32-33)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Undertake climate screening of all agency programmes and projects, with emphasis on those under formulation.</p> <p>While some of the proposed outcomes of planned agency programmes and projects may not relate specifically to enhancing resilience to climate change and reducing the carbon intensity of development, this action is designed to help ensure that the proposed UNDAF outcomes will include these co-benefits, where possible and appropriate.</p>	<p>The focus questions in this tool will help determine whether anticipated changes in climate will jeopardize achievement of the outcomes of the programmes and projects. It is also desirable that achieving the outcomes does not increase the carbon intensity of economic and other activities. The focus questions can be used by all UNDAF outcome groups, with the assistance of UN staff or external experts with expertise in climate change screening and assistance programming.</p>	<p>The UNCT has included two UNDAF Outcomes in Egypt's UNDAF 2007-2011 that address promotion of sustainable development concepts and climate change issues. Outcome 2 is Enhanced Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change. An adaptation performance scorecard, including a "climate risks" screening tool and a set of adaptation indicators, are being used as part of efforts to ensure that the water, agriculture and coastal zone development sectors are resilient to climate change impacts.</p>

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Entry point 3.4: Environmental Assessments (see Annex H, p. 34-35)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Ensure climate-related risks, impacts and opportunities are considered as part of any required SEA and EIA procedures for agency programmes and projects. This will help ensure sustainability of programme/project outcomes and that the programme/project does not contribute to exacerbating adverse climate change impacts.</p> <p>Note: SEA and EIA procedures may have to be revised to consider not only the impacts that a project/programme has on the environment, but also how environmental constraints can compromise its sustainability.<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>The focus questions in this tool are designed to help ensure that the proposed activities, performance targets and indicators are consistent with the need for the development efforts to be appropriately resilient to climate change, while also reducing GHG emissions, where possible and appropriate. It will help to determine the need and provide additional resources/guidance for conducting more detailed assessment. This tool does not replace assessment procedures required under national legislation.</p>	<p>None found to date.</p>
Entry Point 3.5: Including climate change-related considerations in the Annual Work Plan or in other annual planning instruments (see Annex I, p. 36-39)		
Action	Tool	Practical Example
<p>Ensure that actions to enhance climate resilience and progress to a low-emissions sustainable economy are included in annual work and other plans (for both climate change and non-climate change-specific outcomes), and that the additional costs of taking climate change into account in programmes and projects are also estimated and included in the UNDAF budget.</p> <p>While actions related to earlier entry points will go a long way to mainstreaming climate change considerations in the UNDAF, the annual work plan should be assessed to ensure that it is consistent with the earlier efforts. For example, the annual work plan needs to include specific response to recommendations from a SEA or EIA, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The focus questions in this tool are designed to help ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to make the proposed development initiatives appropriately resilient to climate change and at best neutral in terms of their impact on the emissions intensity of the development initiatives, in a cost effective manner.</p>	<p>One of the common “mainstreaming” challenges is to move from planning (conceptual linkages) to implementation (integrated approaches to operationalization). An appropriate example of the latter is UNCT partners assisting in the development of the regional Early Warning System for Central America. They worked in partnership with international scientific institutions (e.g. NASA, NOAA), regional institutions (the Integration System for Central America), and national entities.</p>

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<sup>10</sup> See [Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF](#).



## STEP 4: UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Key Messages

Monitoring and evaluation should be capable of detecting:

- When changes in the actual climate enhance or impede the achievement of development results;
- Emergence of new capacity development needs in order to successfully mainstream climate change considerations in national and sectoral plans and policies; and
- When new information on the effectiveness and the relative benefits and costs of mainstreaming climate change considerations suggests the need to modify development programmes and projects.

### Brief description of Step 4

The UNDAF evaluation is an important opportunity to assess whether, and how well, information about climate change-development linkages is being used in the planning process and integrated into UNDAF cooperation areas.

### Intended outcomes of Step 4

Because it makes an essential contribution to managing for results, monitoring and evaluation provides an important opportunity for mainstreaming climate change considerations. This is because:

- Actual or unanticipated changes in the climate may enhance or impede the achievement of results, despite all efforts to enhance the climate resilience of the development initiatives and outcomes;
- Emergence of new capacity development needs of implementing partners to successfully address the causes and consequences of climate change when preparing and implementing national and sectoral plans and policies; and
- New information on the effectiveness and the relative benefits and costs of mainstreaming climate change considerations may require modifications to the programmes and projects.

It is important to align the M&E of climate change-related interventions with the UNDAF M&E plan. During implementation, periodic assessment, such as desk top reviews and field visits, will be necessary to review the extent to which climate resilience has increased and the carbon intensity of development has decreased.

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**Entry point 4.1: Assess the extent to which UNDAF results contribute to national priorities (see Annex J, p.40-41)**

<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Monitor and evaluate outcomes, focusing on the relevant UNDAF outcomes and outputs; ensure they increase climate resilience and decrease the emissions intensity of development, as well as contribute to national priorities, including those related to internationally agreed actions such as the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p><b>Tool</b></p> <p>Focus questions are designed to ensure that M&amp;E provides evidence that implementing the UNDAF has increased resilience to climate change, while also reducing the emissions intensity of economic activities.</p>	<p><b>Practical Example</b></p> <p>In Bhutan, the overall monitoring of the UNDAF and the common UNDAF Action Plan process is being undertaken jointly by the UN and the Gross National Happiness Commission. The Theme Groups (one of which covers Environment and Disaster Management) are responsible for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the UNDAF and Action Plan through work plans with implementing partners, and for ensuring that UN support is timely and addresses the actual needs of the government. Since 2009 the Theme Groups are co-chaired by the lead ministry and a UN agency.</p>
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**Entry point 4.2: Feed back into country analysis and planning(see Annex K, p.42-44)**

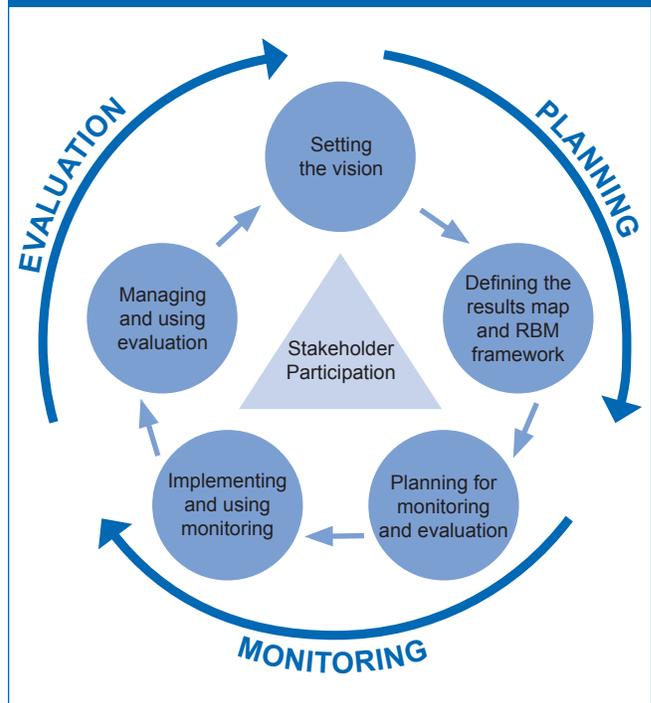
<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Monitor activities and outcomes to ensure that they continue to be responsive to learning on climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p>This action provides for continuous improvement and learning, which is an important part of UNDAF preparation and implementation. It is particularly critical in the context of climate change as it is a relatively new issue for development assistance. The action implements the guidance provided in Section 4.</p>	<p><b>Tool</b></p> <p>The focus questions are designed to ensure that the M&amp;E provides an opportunity for learning and continuous improvement as part of UNDAF preparation and implementation.</p>	<p><b>Practical Example</b></p> <p>The food security area of cooperation in the UNDAF for Zambia includes an outcome on climate change: “institutional and household level capacity targeting vulnerable groups and female-headed households for climate change adaptation improvements.” The mid-term review of this UNDAF in 2008 resulted in activities related to climate change being integrated in the existing agency Country Programme Action Plans. This includes work on legal frameworks, policies, practices, and financing mechanisms on climate change adaptation and mitigation to promote and protect livelihoods.</p>
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## 4. Moving Forward: Learning and Improving for Results<sup>11</sup>

Managing for results is an ongoing process, involving constant feedback, learning and improvement. It is particularly important in the context of work related to climate change. Mainstreaming climate change considerations in to development policies and plans has a very short history. Many development policies, plans and projects currently fail to take into account climate variability, let alone climate change. There is growing evidence that climate change is already having major repercussions across economies, societies and natural ecosystems, and has the potential to destabilize economic growth, exacerbate food and water shortages, and erode recent gains in poverty reduction. When such realizations combine with the increasing speed with which the climate is changing, and the lack of experience in mainstreaming climate change, the importance of engaging in an ongoing process of doing, learning and improving becomes very evident.

UN agencies are demonstrating leadership in this regard, collectively as well as individually. Mainstreaming climate change considerations in the Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF is one of many such initiatives. As a result, programmes, projects and work plans should be modified on a regular basis, based on the lessons learned through M&E. The design of new programmes and projects will also be influenced by the lessons coming from M&E. This ongoing process of doing, learning and improving is referred to as the results-based-management, life-cycle approach (Figure 3). Learning not only helps improve results from existing programmes and projects, but also enhances the capacity of an organization and individuals to make better decisions in the future.

**FIGURE 3: The results-based-management, life-cycle approach (from UNDP, 2009: [Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#))**



<sup>11</sup> Based on [UNDP, 2009: Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 232pp.](#)

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Note: In accordance with the [UNDAF guidelines approved in January 2010](#) there is now considerable flexibility in the UNDAF process. The UNCT is able to align its UNDAF activities with national processes. In addition, while certain tools and actions may be recommended they are not mandatory. The UNCT will need to decide which tools to use.

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# Annex A

## Entry Point 1.1

### Climate Change Perspective in the Review of Existing Country Analytic Work

**Action:** Identify where the needs and opportunities to enhance climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions have already been highlighted in existing country analytic work.

As part of screening existing country analytic work and strategies, members of UNCTs (including the NRAs) could use the questions listed below to guide their internal discussions, as well as those with key government counterparts and donor stakeholders. Any screening should be limited in scope, depth and time, and should help to identify specific entry points for UN-supported country analysis. A wide range of available information sources are listed in the following box.

### Tool: Questions for review of existing work

The following questions are designed to help focus the review of existing country analytic work with respect to identifying the needs, opportunities and capacities related to addressing climate change. This information will be used to help enhance the sustainability of national and other development initiatives. The questions are subdivided into those related to enhancing climate resilience through adaptation, to reducing GHG emissions through low carbon development, and to opportunities that might create synergies between adaptation and mitigation.

FOCUS QUESTIONS
<b>Risks: assessing the need to enhance climate resilience</b>
To what extent are variations and extremes in the current climate already impacting on society, the economy and natural ecosystems, and reducing environmental sustainability?
What are the groups of population, sectors, and regions considered most vulnerable to climate change or current climate variability?
Why are they at greatest risk (e.g. poor development, poverty, degraded natural resources)?
What are the links between the impacts of climate change and vulnerability?
What are the anticipated changes in climate, including changes in variability and extreme events, at the national scale and at scales relevant to key sectors and to communities?
In what ways and to what extent will these anticipated changes in climate impede economic and social development at national, sectoral and other relevant levels (including consideration of urban-rural settings, poverty reduction, strengthening human rights and improving human health and well-being)?
Is or will climate change exacerbate existing vulnerabilities?
Is there a regional dimension to climate change vulnerability, for instance trans-boundary waterways?
<b>Opportunities to enhance climate resilience</b>
What are the implications of identified climate risks for national and sectoral development policies and plans?
Do existing national planning instruments incorporate and support adaptation opportunities?
What are the critical gaps in the existing information, analysis and understanding?
How are these critical gaps affecting policy development, planning and decision-making?
What resources are already approved for climate change adaptation and related initiatives?

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<b>Capacities: the ability to adapt</b>
What is the current situation for implementing (short- and long-term) adaptation, and how might it be improved?
Does the ability exist to ensure that development initiatives will not result in maladaptation?
How well-equipped is the country to analyse information on climate variability and risks, and use this to prepare for effective responses to safeguard development and economic growth?
What financial resources are required for climate change adaptation and related initiatives?
What needs to be done to mobilize these resources?
<b>Need to reduce GHG emissions</b>
What are the main sources and sinks of GHGs?
What are the most carbon intense sectors and activities?
<b>Opportunities to reduce GHG emissions</b>
What measures could be taken to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?
Of these measures, which ones are likely to be most viable and effective?
Do existing national planning instruments incorporate and support opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?
What are the opportunities for low-carbon development that will also benefit the vulnerable, poor, women and other marginalized groups?
What are the critical gaps in the existing information, analysis and understanding?
How are these critical gaps impacting on policy development, planning and decision-making?
What resources are already approved for climate change mitigation and related initiatives?
<b>Capacities: the ability to respond</b>
What is the current situation for undertaking mitigation initiatives, and how might it be improved?
How well-equipped is the country to analyse information on GHG emissions and sinks?
How well-equipped is the country to use the above information to prepare for mitigation and other low carbon development initiatives that will help to ensure the sustainability of human development and economic growth?
What financial resources are required for climate change mitigation and related initiatives?
What needs to be done to mobilize these resources?
<b>Opportunities to Secure Synergies between Enhancing Climate Resilience and Supporting Low Carbon Development</b>
Are synergistic opportunities already being exploited?
Are there opportunities to build on these existing opportunities?
Have any new synergistic opportunities been identified explicitly?
Does the existing country analytic work suggest that additional opportunities exist?
If so, what needs to be done to take advantage of these opportunities?

# Annex B

## Entry Point 1.2

### Engage with Relevant Stakeholders in Mapping the National Planning Process

**Action:** As part of mapping the national planning process, identify opportunities for adding value to national development planning and budget cycle by ensuring that all development initiatives have low sensitivity to climate change and facilitate low-carbon development.

The intention is to build on and add value to the existing understanding of the national planning process by identifying opportunities for more explicit consideration of development initiatives that will enhance resilience and/or lower the carbon intensity of development.

### Tool: Questions to help identify climate change response opportunities

Responses to the the following questions will help focus the mapping of the national planning process by highlighting the opportunities to increase the attention being given to addressing climate change in the context of human and economic development.

BACKGROUND STATUS
Is the country a signatory to the UNFCCC?
Is the country signatory to the Kyoto Protocol?
Are there well-developed processes to prepare the National Communication?
Are there well-developed processes to prepare the NAPA or equivalent?
Are there well-developed processes to prepare and implement a GHG mitigation strategy?
Are there well-developed processes to prepare and implement a disaster reduction strategy?
Are relevant trans-boundary issues covered by bilateral/multilateral agreements and or co-operation?
Climate Change Policy Development and Implementation
Is there a National Climate Change Policy, or similar?
If so, is it well-formulated and effective?
Is the Policy fully integrated into national planning?
Or is it more stand alone, focused on adaptation and mitigation as distinct initiatives?
To what extent, and how, is climate change reflected in national policies and plans?
To what extent, and how, is climate change reflected in sector or sub-national policies?
Is there a National Climate Change Committee or similar?
If so, is it chaired by individual with excellent credentials?
Is good use being made of opportunities for combining and sequencing financing?

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<b>Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response</b>
Are adaptation and disaster risk reduction harmonized or implemented separately?
Do disaster risk and meteorological agencies collaborate and share information?
Are disaster early warning systems a collaborative effort?
Is disaster risk reduction incorporated in national and sector development efforts?
To what extent do disaster preparedness and response plans, or emergency activities in general, link to adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts or other longer-term development programmes?
<b>Development Policies and Planning</b>
What is the level of understanding of climate-development linkages?
What is the level of understanding of the links between current and future climate, on the one hand, and national and sector development priorities on the other?
What is the level of understanding of the links between low carbon development and national and sector development priorities?
Is human development policy considered an entry point for climate change mainstreaming?
Does work under other global environmental conventions (biodiversity, desertification, ozone depletion) interlink and deliver climate benefits?

When answering the above questions, possible challenges and issues to be aware of include:

- The focus of government efforts is often with the Ministry of Environment despite the need for a whole-of-government approach coordinated by Ministries such as Planning and Finance;
- Low level of awareness and knowledge of the linkages with poverty reduction and pro-poor economic growth;
- The need to identify the potential economic costs and social implications of climate change, as well as the direct and indirect benefits of adaptation and low carbon development;
- Political considerations, such as how to increase the political will;
- The critical role of sectors (e.g. agriculture, land use, water) and sub-national bodies;
- The implementation challenge (e.g. financing, measuring the impact of policy measures); and
- The need for sustained institutional and capacity strengthening at relevant levels.

## Additional Resources:

The following resources provide additional guidance or access to comprehensive information and learning platforms of relevance to understanding the national planning process from a climate change perspective.

Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Module 2 of Mani, M., Markandya, A., and Ipe, V., 2009. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Development Programs, A Practical Guide. The World Bank</a>	The purpose of this module is to identify the main channels through which development programmes could affect the capacity of a country to adapt to climate change and to reduce its GHGs in a cost-effective way.
<a href="#">Integrating Climate Change Adaptation at the National Level. OECD, 2009. Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation</a>	Provides policymakers and practitioners in development co-operation agencies with information and advice on how to mainstream climate change into development.
<a href="#">Adapting to Climate Change: Analysing the Role of Government. Defra Evidence and Analysis Series, 2010</a>	Provides a framework for analysing the role of Government in helping people and businesses adapt to projected changes in climate.
<a href="#">Online Inventory of UN System Activities on Climate Change</a>	Provides information on the wide array of activities underway throughout the UN system in response to the global climate change challenge.
<a href="#">A One UN Training Service Platform, UN CC: Learn</a>	Brings together UN agencies with the goal to strengthen country-driven human resource and skills development to address climate change challenges.
<a href="#">The Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</a>	Draws on experiences on the ground, featuring tools and practical guidance to meet the adaptation needs of developing countries.

# Annex C

## Entry Point 1.3

### Climate Change Perspective on Identification of UNCT Comparative Advantages and Gaps

**Action:** Ensure that capacity of the UNCT for climate risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation in the context of sustainable development is taken into account in the assessment of the UNCT's comparative advantages and gaps.

The increased understanding resulting from this assessment can be used when setting the UNDAF priorities and determining where and how to enhance the capacity of the UNCT.

### Tool: Questions for assessing comparative advantages

The questions listed below will help to ensure that the UNCT's comparative advantage extends to considering the capacity of the wider UN system, as well as the knowledge and skills of the UNCT with regard to climate change issues and links with human development. Capacity shortfalls will also be identified. These can inform subsequent capacity development initiatives.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Does the UNCT have the mandate to assist the government to reflect climate change considerations in its development planning and activities?

Does the UNCT have the capacity to provide such assistance, in terms of the expertise and existing and potential resources, to reflect climate change considerations in development assistance?

Does the UNCT have the potential to generate any new resources that might be required?

In what ways is the UNCT likely to perform better than other development assistance partners in terms of assistance related to climate change?

In relative terms, how well is the UNCT placed to address the identified opportunities, needs and gaps, including those identified in relation to climate in the National Capacity Self Assessment?

Where does the UN system (covering the entire range of analytical, normative, technical and operational expertise of the UN system) have a comparative advantage to reduce barriers to delivering assistance to address climate change, including exploiting opportunities?

Where and how does capacity need to be built to maximize these advantages and reduce barriers?

Which resident and non-resident agencies, funds and programmes have a comparative advantage to reduce barriers to delivering assistance to address climate change, including exploiting opportunities?

Which resident and non-resident agencies have the greatest potential to generate any new resources that might be required?

For the resident and non-resident agencies, where and how does capacity need to be built to maximize the advantages and reduce barriers?

## Additional Resources:

The following sources provide additional information and insight to assessing the comparative advantage and capacity of the UN system and an individual UNCT.

Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">How to Prepare an UNDAF: Part (II) Technical Guidance for UN Country Teams (2010), Conducting a SWOT exercise, page 15.</a>	Guidance on how to clarify the comparative advantages of the UNCT by identifying its strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities and threats in the national development context.
<a href="#">UN Executives Board for Coordination, Acting on climate change: the UN system delivering as one. United Nations System, Chief Executives Board for Coordination, 36pp.</a>	Provides an overview of ongoing UN system actions in key climate change-related areas, in support of national endeavours and in furtherance of the implementation of mandates received through the UNFCCC and other inter-governmental bodies.
Annex 1 – Tools for Self Assessment, C. Lusthaus, M. Adrien, G. Anderson and F. Carden, 1999. <a href="#">Enhancing organizational performance a toolbox for self-assessment.</a> IDRC.	Provides a process for conducting an assessment, a framework for assessing issues, and some tools and tips to help address an issue that an organization is facing.
GEF, 2007. <a href="#">Comparative Advantages of the GEF Agencies, Global Environment Facility.</a>	Provides an approach towards clear and equitable roles of the GEF agencies.

# Annex D

## Entry Points 2.1 to 2.4

### Climate Change Perspective on Supporting Country Analysis and Prioritization

**Action:** Support targeted studies undertaken by government and relevant UN and other experts to characterize climate-related risks, inventory GHG emissions, and assess and prioritize mitigation options, vulnerabilities and adaptation options.

These studies will help inform UNDAF preparation and strengthen the Country Analysis (such as CCA) process. The information will help to ensure that the setting of national development priorities takes into account both climate-related risks (e.g. adverse impacts of climate extremes and variability on food security and on social progress) and opportunities (e.g. mitigation investments to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and increase energy security). Ultimately the sustainability of national development outcomes will be improved as a result of taking into account the need to increase climate resilience and support the transition to a low-carbon economy and society. Climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the MDGs, the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements will be highlighted, as well as capacity constraints and the most appropriate ways to address them.

Based on the country analytic review (Entry Point 1.1) and stakeholder engagement in mapping national planning processes (Entry Point 1.2), the need for more detailed assessment of climate change vulnerabilities, risks and cross-sectoral linkages may have been highlighted. Country analysis therefore provides an entry point to address these needs, regardless of the scope of analysis required or level of UNCT involvement.

The tool and additional resources provided below apply to the following four actions:

- Support relevant government work related to characterizing climate-related risks, inventorying GHG emissions, and assessing mitigation options, vulnerabilities and adaptation options;
- Support studies which ensure that national planning takes into account the need to increase climate resilience and move to a low-carbon economy and society;
- Assess and address the sensitivity of national and sectoral development plans to climate change; and
- Participation in the prioritization exercise for the UNDAF.

### Tool: Questions designed to support country analysis and prioritization

The tool provides focus questions related to the four Entry Points under this second step of the UNDAF preparation process. Responses to the questions can help guide decisions and actions related to undertaking additional work to support the country analysis. Climate change-related assessment and analysis prioritization should provide answers to some or all of the following questions:

## FOCUS QUESTIONS

What are the linkages between climate change, economic, human rights and social development?

What are the climate change-related risks to the sustainability of existing and emerging development initiatives and plans (i.e. NDP, PRS)?

What are the anticipated impacts of planned development initiatives on climate change vulnerability?

How can possible adverse impacts best be reduced?

What are the anticipated impacts of planned development initiatives on GHG emissions?

How can these GHG emissions best be reduced?

What groups will be most affected by climate change and what are their concerns?

Can the existing legal, institutional and policy frameworks effectively respond to climate change impacts, risks and opportunities?

How can climate risk and impact management, and low-carbon development initiatives best be incorporated into sector policies and plans?

How might action help to ensure that climate change does not impede achievement of national development priorities (i.e. MDGs) and meeting obligations under MEAs?

Is there adequate understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities in order to consider how climate change might influence priority setting?

Have the emerging development priorities given adequate consideration to the extent to which the anticipated changes in climate will impede the efforts required to achieve the intended development outcomes?

Is there adequate understanding of what other development needs should be given higher priority due to the impacts of climate change or to the opportunities to slow the rate of climate change?

Is there adequate understanding of the need to give greater priority to specific aspects of poverty reduction, strengthening human rights protection, and improving human health and well-being as a result of anticipated changes in climate?

Is there adequate understanding of the opportunities for low-carbon development that will also benefit the vulnerable, poor, women and other marginalized groups, and the need to give these considerations adequate recognition in the setting of priorities?

## Additional Resources

There are numerous possible assessment and analytical tools and methodologies available that can be tailored to the needs of the UNCT and country partners.

The following are some of the key existing tools and methodologies that can be applied, descriptions of what they are intended to provide, and hyperlinks to facilitate access. These can also help identify the additional work required to support the country analysis.

Resource	Brief description
<b>1. Assessing and Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability and Risks:</b> Vulnerability to climate change is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variability and change to which a system is exposed, the sensitivity of the system to those changes, and its adaptive capacity. An assessment of climate-related risks considers not only the potential level of harm arising from a climatic event or condition, but also the likelihood that such harm will occur.	
<a href="#">UNFCCC, 2008. Compendium on Methods and Tools to Evaluate Impacts of, and Vulnerability and Adaptation to, Climate Change</a>	Existing adaptation analysis and decision frameworks and tools are catalogued in a clear and easy to use manner, but does not prescribe or recommend methods or tools.
<a href="#">IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations. (Carter, T.R., M. L. Parry, H. Harasawa, and S. Nishioka (eds.), 1994)</a>	The guidelines aid users to assess the impacts of potential climate change and identify appropriate adaptation options.
<a href="#">UNFCCC Handbook on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment</a>	Provides a brief overview of some of the main methods being used to assess vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; emphasizes a few methods in particular that are readily accessible and applicable; also provides guidance on obtaining data.
<a href="#">National Communications Support Programme Country-level Climate Profiles</a>	Uses existing climate data to generate country-level data plots from the most up-to-date climate observations and multi-model projections.
<a href="#">United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Adaptation Policy Framework</a> (Burton et al., 2004)	Presents a flexible approach to developing adaptation strategies, policies, and measures.
<a href="#">National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) Guidelines</a> (UNFCCC, 2002)	Provides guidance on the process of compiling a document that specifies priority adaptation actions in an LDC.
<a href="#">Hess U. and Hazell P. (Forthcoming). Sustainability and Scalability of Index-based Insurance for Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods. World Food Programme, Rome, Italy</a>	

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Resource	Brief description
Balzer N. and Hess U. (Forthcoming) "Weather Index Insurance in China and Ethiopia." In Omamo S.W., Gentilini U., and Sandstrom S. (eds) <a href="#">Innovations in Food Assistance: Emerging Lessons from WFP's Experience</a> . World Food Programme: Rome	
<b>2. GHG Inventories and Mitigation:</b> GHG inventories characterize emissions of GHGs, usually on a national and sector basis, while mitigation reduces the anthropogenic forcing of the climate system; it includes measures to reduce GHG sources and emissions and enhance GHG sinks.	
<a href="#">2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</a> (Eggleston, S. Buedia, L., Miwa, K., Ngara, T., and K. Tanabe (eds.), 2006)	Provides guidance on compiling a complete national inventory of greenhouse gases.
<a href="#">Energy and Power Evaluation Program (ENPEP-BALANCE)</a>	A set of ten integrated energy, environmental, and economic analysis tools; BALANCE is a market-based simulation that determines how various segments of the energy system may respond to changes in energy prices and demands.
<a href="#">Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP)</a>	An integrated energy-environment, scenario-based modelling system, which uses relatively simple accounting and simulation modelling approaches.
<a href="#">Draft international standards for determining greenhouse gas emissions for cities</a>	The Standard Tables for Reporting of GHG Emissions for Cities provide a consistent reporting format for GHGs from cities and local regions.
<b>3. Sector Specific:</b> Initiatives to address climate change can focus on a specific sector. Some examples are provided here. The UNCT will need to decide the sectors on which they will focus, and then work with sector specialists.	
<a href="#">Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Projects: Guidance Notes</a> . Climate Change Team, Environment Department, World Bank, 2009	Provides lessons learned, best practices, recommendations, and useful resources for integrating climate risk management and adaptation to climate change in development projects, with a focus on the agriculture and natural resources management sectors.
<a href="#">Water and Adaptation to Climate Change: Consequences for Developing Countries</a> . GTZ, 2009	Demonstrates the significant and diverse hydrological impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities of development countries and takes stock of current status of addressing hydrological impacts of climate change.
<a href="#">Climate Change in the African Drylands: Options and Opportunities for Adaptation and Mitigation</a> . UNDP, UNCCD, UNEP 2009	Provides options for adaptation and mitigation in drylands, and links these with the need for alleviating poverty by creating incentives to custodians of drylands and safeguarding dryland communities' livelihoods through improved ecosystem services.

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Resource	Brief description
<b>4. Integrated and Cross-cutting Approaches:</b> Integrated approaches will often combine adaptation and mitigation and include disaster risk reduction, linking them to broader sustainable development initiatives, including addressing cross-cutting considerations such as gender equity and human rights.	
<a href="#">Guidance Note on Linking Climate Change Policies to Human Development Analysis and Advocacy</a>	Addresses the demand for guidelines to support the work of report teams and partners in integrating human development analysis and advocacy into more equitable, sustainable, and climate-resilient development planning and policy debates.
<a href="#">Climate Change Connections - UNFPA and WEDO resource kit on gender, population and climate change</a>	Provides guidance on incorporating a gender perspective into climate change policies, projects and funds in order to ensure that women contribute to and benefit from equitable climate solutions.
<a href="#">Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change, UNDP/GGCA</a>	Informs practitioners and policymakers of the linkages between gender equality and climate change and their importance in relation to the achievement of the MDGs.
<a href="#">Venton, P. and S. La Trobe, 2008: Linking climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Tear Fund, 19pp</a>	Designed to raise awareness of the similarities and differences between climate change adaptation and DRR, to highlight the benefits of a more integrated approach to these issues, and to increase the level of strategic co-ordination between the climate change and disaster risk management communities.
<a href="#">OECD DAC Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change Adaptation Advisory Note</a>	Illustrates how SEA can provide a framework for integrating considerations of climate change risks and opportunities into strategic planning.
<a href="#">OHCHR study on the relationship between climate change and human rights (A/HRC/10/61)</a>	Provides examples of specific human rights affected by climate change threats, and guidance as to human rights standards and principles which should inform policy-making in the area of climate change.
<a href="#">Climate Change and Human Rights - A Rough Guide, International Council on Human Rights Policy (2008)</a>	Pinpoints areas where climate change will have direct and indirect human rights impacts, and where human rights principles can sharpen policy-making on climate change.
<b>5. Costing/Finance</b>	
<a href="#">Methodology Guidebook for the Assessment of Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change, UNDP 2009</a>	Provides an approach for conducting national investment and financial flows assessments for mitigation and adaptation that accounts for national circumstances, capacities, and resources.

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Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Tool to assess financial feasibility of potential REDD projects</a>	Designed to help project proponents to estimate the costs and revenues in a REDD project.
<b>6. Social Safeguards</b>	
<a href="#">Guidance Note on Linking Climate Change Policies to Human Development Analysis and Advocacy, UNDP 2009.</a>	Addresses the demand for guidelines to support the work of report teams and partners in integrating human development analysis and advocacy into more equitable, sustainable and climate-resilient development planning and policy debates.
<a href="#">Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in the Implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies.</a> The World Bank Environment Department: Washington, DC	Assesses the extent to which climate change has been addressed in the poverty reduction strategy process in a sample of countries.
<a href="#">Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change, Global Gender and Climate Alliance, 2009</a>	Helps to understand the importance of including the dimensions of gender for sustainability of the environment and of energy.
<a href="#">Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.</a> OHCHR <a href="#">The Handbook for Applying the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, published by the Brookings Project and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (1999)</a>	The Guiding Principles are based on international humanitarian and human rights law and analogous refugee law. They identify the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of the internally displaced in all phases of displacement, serving as a guide for governments, international organizations and all other relevant actors in providing assistance and protection to IDPs. The Guiding Principles are available in 40 languages.
<a href="#">Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and displaced persons – Implementing the Pinheiro Principles.</a> Issued jointly by OHCHR, OCHA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, FAO, NRC	Forced displacement and the loss of housing, land and property (HLP) is a common consequence of natural disasters. The Handbook provides practical guidance to those working on housing and property restitution issues. It aims at promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees, including the right to return to the homes and properties from which they fled or were forced to leave.
<a href="#">IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters</a> <a href="#">Human Rights and National Disasters - Operational Guidelines and Field Manual on Human Rights Protection in Situations of Natural Disaster (2008)</a>	The Operational Guidelines provide guidance on how to protect the human rights of individuals affected by natural disasters, focusing on what humanitarian actors should do in order to implement a rights-based approach to humanitarian action in the context of natural disasters. The Field Manual complements the Operational Guidelines by providing examples of how the Guidelines can best be implemented.

# Annex E

## Entry Point: 3.1

### Climate Change Perspective on Setting Priorities of the UNDAF

**Action:** Ensure that selection of the three to five UNDAF priorities takes into account both climate-related risks (e.g. adverse impacts of climate extremes and variability on food security and on social progress) and opportunities (e.g. mitigation investments to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and increase energy security).

It is unlikely that the UNCT (including NRAs) will have the capacity to engage with all the economic and social development initiatives that have been designated as national priorities. In conjunction with its national counterparts, the UNCT must therefore select the national priorities to be included in the UNDAF. This Entry Point provides an opportunity to ensure that climate change concerns are given due consideration when making this selection.

### Tool: Questions related to setting priorities of the UNDAF

The following questions can be used to strengthen the process of priority setting for the work of the UNCT (including NRAs) by ensuring that risks and opportunities related to climate change are given due attention. Where the results from UNCT-supported country analysis reveal important environment-development linkages, it is critical that these are included and addressed during the prioritization exercise. The additional resources listed below can be used when responses to the questions indicate that further analysis is required.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Is there adequate climate change-related information available to decide UNCT priorities for supporting national and sector development initiatives?

Does taking climate change into consideration suggest the need for the UNCT to change its choice of the national and sector development initiatives that it should support as a matter of priority?

In terms of UNDAF formulation and the planned programmes and projects, what should be the focus of efforts related to climate change and how should they be pursued?

How will the planned programmes and projects affect and/or benefit various groups—including women, children, indigenous and elderly—and will they target or reach them equitably?

**Additional Resources**

Resource	Brief description
<p><a href="#">A. Olhoff and C. Schaer (2009). Screening Tools and Guidelines to Support the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into Development Assistance – A Stocktaking Report.</a> Integrating climate change risks and opportunities into national development processes and UN country programming project. UNDP: New York. <a href="#">Economic Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and their role in project prioritization and appraisal.</a> GTZ Climate Protection Programme, 2007.</p>	<p>Analyses available guidance material on climate change mainstreaming; the analysis focuses on the content of the resources and identifies the mainstreaming advice within them and how this relates to guidance needed for UNCTs to mainstream climate change.</p>
<p><a href="#">Economics of Climate Adaptation Working Group, 2009: Shaping climate-resilient development: a framework for decision-making.</a> Economics of Climate Adaptation Working Group, 164pp.</p>	<p>Focuses specifically on the economic aspects of adaptation; outlines a fact-based risk management approach that national and local leaders can use to understand the impact of climate on their economies—and identify actions to minimize that impact at the lowest cost to society.</p>

# Annex F

## Entry Point: 3.2

### Climate Change Perspective on Aligning UNDAF Outcomes and Support for National Development

**Action:** Ensure UNDAF outcomes enhance climate resilience and facilitate progress to a low-carbon economy and society.

This action is designed to ensure that even the UNDAF outcomes, which do not relate specifically to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities, will benefit from taking climate change into consideration.

### Tool: Questions to guide the climate screening of the draft UNDAF results matrix and work plan

The following questions can be used by all UNDAF outcome groups, with the assistance of UN staff or external experts with expertise in climate change screening and assistance programming, to guide the climate change screening of the draft UNDAF results matrix and work plan. This tool also supports identification and elaboration of performance targets and indicators related to increasing the resilience of development efforts to climate change and also reducing the carbon intensity of development. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that the UNDAF could be strengthened through further consideration of climate change.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Overall, does the draft UNDAF, and especially the results matrix and work plan, take advantage of all appropriate and reasonable opportunities to ensure that the proposed economic and social development initiatives also increase resilience to climate change and facilitate progress to a low-carbon society and economy?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address climate change risks to programmes and projects?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address potential opportunities to enhance climate resilience?

Does the draft UNDAF benefit the population spectrum, and identify and address obstacles to benefits and opportunities, especially for the most marginalized peoples and in light of their varied vulnerability to climate change?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address the risk that development initiatives will result in maladaptation?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address potential adaptation measures?

Does the draft UNDAF identify and address potential measures to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?

Have the needs and opportunities to strengthen relevant capacities been identified and addressed by activities included in the draft work plan?

Does the UNDAF include performance targets and indicators which reflect the need to increase the resilience of development efforts to climate change and also reduce the carbon intensity of development?

## Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<p><a href="#">A. Olhoff and C. Schaer (2009). Screening Tools and Guidelines to Support the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into Development Assistance – A Stocktaking Report.</a> Integrating climate change risks and opportunities into national development processes and UN country programming project. UNDP: New York. <a href="#">Economic Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and their role in project prioritization and appraisal.</a> GTZ Climate Protection Programme, 2007.</p>	<p>Analyses available guidance material on climate change mainstreaming; the analysis focuses on the content of the resources and identifies the mainstreaming advice within them and how this relates to guidance needed for UNCTs to mainstream climate change.</p>
<p><a href="#">OECD, 2008. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Adaptation to Climate Change.</a></p>	<p>Illustrates how SEA can provide a framework for integrating considerations of climate change risks and opportunities into strategic planning.</p>
<p><a href="#">OECD, 2009. Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation.</a></p>	<p>Provides policymakers and practitioners in development co-operation agencies with information and advice on how to mainstream climate change into development.</p>
<p><a href="#">Mani, M., Markandya, A., and Ipe, V., 2009. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Development Programs, A Practical Guide.</a> The World Bank.</p>	<p>Provides targeted guidance on the linkages between the design of development programmes and the objectives of adapting to climate change and limiting emissions of GHGs.</p>
<p><a href="#">Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into Development Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners</a> UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative.</p>	<p>A guide for champions and practitioners engaged in the task of mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national development planning.</p>

# Annex G

## Entry Point: 3.3

### Climate Screening of Agency Programmes and Projects

**Action:** Undertake climate screening of all agency programmes and projects, with emphasis on those under formulation.

This action may involve modifying or adding planned results, performance indicators and activities in order to strengthen the UNDAF results matrix and work plan in ways that ensure results are better aligned with the need to enhance the sustainability of outcomes despite a changing climate. The UNDAF should also include results and activities designed to strengthen country capacity to integrate climate resilience and carbon intensity indicators into sectoral policies and plans, and monitor and report on progress towards national and sectoral development goals, including the MDGs.

### Tool: Questions related to climate screening of agency programmes and projects

The focus questions will help determine whether anticipated changes in climate will jeopardize achievement of the outcomes of the programmes and projects. It is also desirable that achieving the outcomes does not increase the carbon intensity of economic and other activities. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that the proposed programmes and projects could be strengthened through further consideration of climate change. The focus questions can be used by all UNDAF outcome groups, with the assistance of UN staff or external experts with expertise in climate change screening and assistance programming.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address climate change risks to the achievement of the planned outcomes?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of proposed initiatives?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address potential opportunities to enhance climate resilience?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address various populations needs, especially those at highest risk and vulnerability due to climate change?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address the risk that the planned activities will result in maladaptation?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address potential adaptation measures?

Does the proposed programme or project identify and address potential measures to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?

## Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<p><a href="#">A. Olhoff and C. Schaer (2009). Screening Tools and Guidelines to Support the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into Development Assistance – A Stocktaking Report. Integrating climate change risks and opportunities into national development processes and UN country programming project. UNDP: New York. Economic Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and their role in project prioritisation and appraisal. GTZ Climate Protection Programme, 2007.</a></p>	<p>Analyses available guidance material on climate change mainstreaming; the analysis focuses on the content of the resources and identifies the mainstreaming advice within them and how this relates to guidance needed for UNCTs to mainstream climate change.</p>
<p><a href="#">UNDP, 2009: Quality Standards for the Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Programming, 14pp.</a></p>	<p>Provides a comprehensive yet concise and structured framework for the integration of adaptation into development practice, based on a small number of clearly defined steps.</p>
<p><a href="#">The Spanish-funded Climate Change Risk Project: UNDAF Risk Screening Reports, 9pp.</a></p>	<p>The 5 UNDAF risk screening reports prepared under the Spanish-funded project are combined to prepare a screening format in the form of a synthesized ‘matrix template.’</p>

# Annex H

## Entry Point: 3.4

### Environmental Assessments

**Action:** Ensure climate-related risks and opportunities are considered as part of any required SEA and EIA procedures for agency programmes and projects, to increase the sustainability of project outcomes.

This action is undertaken where screening indicates that more detailed assessments are necessary. Further effort may be required to enhance the climate resilience and reduce the carbon intensity of national and sectoral development efforts.

**Tool: Questions designed to help ensure that the causes and consequences of climate change are considered in the assessments**

The focus questions will help assess whether the proposed activities, performance targets and indicators are consistent with the need to ensure that the development efforts are appropriately resilient to climate change and do not increase the carbon intensity of development initiatives. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that the proposed programmes and projects could be strengthened through further consideration of climate change. The focus questions can be used by all UNDAF outcome groups, with the assistance of UN staff or external experts with expertise in climate change screening and assistance programming.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Will the programme or project contribute to climate change as a result of increasing GHG emissions?

Will climate change influence the long-term sustainability of the programme or project?

Will climate change reduce the benefits the programme or project is intended to deliver?

Does the proposed programme or project include all reasonable measures to ensure that development efforts are appropriately resilient to climate change and do not increase the carbon intensity of economic activities?

Will climate change reduce the intended benefits for some populations over others, especially the most marginalized?

Does the results matrix that the proposed programme or project include performance targets and indicators capable of demonstrating an increase in climate resilience or the contribution to the carbon intensity?

## Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Practitioners and Policy-Makers Guide: Incorporating Climate Change into the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, Suite of Climate-Change Related Toolkits and Guides.</a>	Provides environmental assessment (EA) practitioners with general guidance for incorporating climate change considerations in project EA; provides general guidance to be considered at the discretion of jurisdictions and regulatory authorities.
<a href="#">Caleb W. Christopher, 2008: Success by 1000 Cuts: The Use of Environmental Impact Assessment in Addressing Climate Change, Vermont Journal of Environmental Law (9).</a>	EIA has traditionally been used to address more obvious and localized ecological impacts; this practice has led to the mistaken presumption that EIA is unable to tackle the complex challenges of climate change.
<a href="#">OECD, 2008. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Adaptation to Climate Change.</a>	Illustrates how SEA can provide a framework for integrating considerations of climate change risks and opportunities into strategic planning.
<a href="#">OECD, 2008. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction.</a>	Illustrates how SEA can provide a framework for integrating considerations of disaster risk reduction into strategic planning.

# Annex I

## Entry Point: 3.5

### Including Climate Change-Related Considerations in the Annual Work Plan or in other Annual Planning Instruments<sup>12</sup>

**Action:** Ensure that actions to enhance climate resilience and progress to a low-carbon sustainable economy are included in the annual work and other plans; additional costs of taking climate change into account in programmes and projects are estimated and included in the UNDAF budget.

This action is designed to build on the results of earlier work by ensuring that the annual work plan and other plans also include activities that will minimize climate change impacts on the sustainability of economic and social development initiatives. The additional costs of including climate change considerations

in the proposed activities will be assessed against the benefits, such as increases in the enhanced sustainability of the proposed development efforts.

**Tool: Questions designed to help ensure that responses to climate change, and their costs and benefits, are included in the operational plans**

The focus questions will assist in ensuring that all reasonable steps are taken to make the proposed development initiatives appropriately resilient to climate change and, at best, neutral in terms of their impact on the carbon intensity of the development initiatives in a cost effective manner. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that the plan could be strengthened through further consideration of climate change.

#### FOCUS QUESTIONS

Does the plan incorporate and respond to climate change risks to the proposed programmes and projects?

Does the plan incorporate and respond to opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?

Does the plan incorporate and respond to identification of adaptation opportunities?

Does the plan incorporate and respond to risks that the proposed initiatives will result in maladaptation?

Does the plan incorporate and respond to identification and assessment of potential adaptation measures?

Does the plan incorporate and respond to identification and assessment of potential measures to reduce the carbon intensity of development initiatives?

Have all reasonable steps been taken to ensure that all requirements have been met and opportunities taken up with regard to making the proposed development initiatives appropriately resilient to climate change and, at best, neutral in terms of their impact on the carbon intensity of the development initiatives?

Have the additional costs of meeting these requirements, and acting on opportunities, been evaluated in a sound manner?

Has a cost-benefit analysis been undertaken?

Does the cost-benefit analysis show that the costs represent a sound investment in terms of the resulting increases in the sustainability of the proposed development efforts?

<sup>12</sup> [Standard Operational Format & Guidance for Reporting Progress on the UNDAF](#)

## Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<b>Adaptation</b>	
Economic Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation Projects: Approaches for the agricultural sector and beyond, Gretel Gambarelli (ENV) and Mike Toman (DECRG), ENV ESW Paper, June 2009.	Identifies key challenges and solutions for carrying out project-level economic analysis of adaptation to climate change—both stand-alone and integrated into broader development projects.
<a href="#">UNDP, 2009: Quality Standards for the Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Programming, 14pp.</a>	Provides a comprehensive yet concise and structured framework for the integration of adaptation into development practice, based on a small number of clearly defined steps.
<a href="#">Martin Parry, Nigel Arnell, Pam Berry, David Dodman, Samuel Fankhauser, Chris Hope, Sari Kovats, Robert Nicholls, David Satterthwaite, Richard Tiffin, Tim Wheeler (2009) Assessing the Costs of Adaptation to Climate Change: A Review of the UNFCCC and Other Recent Estimates, International Institute for Environment and Development and Grantham Institute for Climate Change, London.</a>	Provides an evaluation of estimates of the costs of adaptation made by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2007 and by some preceding studies; the costs have been used as the basis for discussion regarding the levels of investment needed for adaptation to climate change; assesses these estimates and considers ways to improve them in the future.
<a href="#">OECD, 2009. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation: Policy Guidance.</a>	Provides policymakers and practitioners in development co-operation agencies with information and advice on how to mainstream climate change into development.
<a href="#">National adaptation funding: ways forward for the poorest countries. International Institute for Environment and Development, London, 2009.</a>	NAPAs have clearly identified the needed adaptation action in the poorest countries; funding the full development and implementation of NAPA projects pinpointed as urgent and immediate is a clear starting point.
<a href="#">Financing Adaptation to Climate Change through Budget Support. German Development Institute, 2009.</a>	Analyses whether budget support, as a specific form of programme-based approaches already well-established in development cooperation, could be a viable approach for adaptation funding.
<a href="#">Principles for Delivering Adaptation Finance, Institute for Development Studies and International Institute for Environment and Development, London, 2008.</a>	Proposes a set of principles for delivering adaptation finance, which are based on three elements: (i) those already enshrined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); (ii) the content of submissions of parties to the UNFCCC; and (iii) potential learning from experiences of delivering development assistance.

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Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Klein, R. and Persson, A. (2008) Financing Adaptation to Climate Change: Issues and Priorities, European Climate Platform Report No. 8. October 2008.</a>	Presents a summary overview of the current state of knowledge and policy initiatives related to adaptation; outlines a number of issues.
<a href="#">Financing Adaptation Action, Global Environment Facility, Washington, DC.</a>	The GEF received the mandate from the Climate Convention in 2001 to finance adaptation projects on the ground; as a result, the GEF began piloting adaptation action under three financing avenues.
<b>Mitigation</b>	
Why Clean Energy Public Investment Makes Economic Sense—The Evidence Base. UNEP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative Public Finance Alliance (SEF Alliance) 2009.	Addresses the growing interest in using “green” spending programmes (renewable energy, energy efficiency, environmental initiatives, etc.) as economic stimulus and job creation programs.
<a href="#">Tool to assess financial feasibility of potential REDD projects</a>	Designed to help project proponents to estimate costs and revenues in a REDD project.
<a href="#">International Energy Studies</a>	The International Energy Studies Group is composed of scientists active in the world forum in the areas of energy, forestry, and climate research.
<a href="#">GTZ Climate Check</a>	GTZ’s tool for mainstreaming climate change, including mitigation.
<a href="#">Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP)</a>	An integrated energy-environment, scenario-based modelling system, which uses relatively simple accounting and simulation modelling approaches.
<a href="#">Energy and Power Evaluation Program (ENPEP-BALANCE)</a>	A set of ten integrated energy, environmental, and economic analysis tools; BALANCE is a market-based simulation that determines how various segments of the energy system may respond to changes in energy prices and demands.
<a href="#">Charting A New Low-Carbon Route To Development, UNDP, 2009</a>	Introduces a set of approaches to help sub-national authorities through the whole process of designing their Integrated Territorial Climate Plan, from setting objectives and participatory arrangements for the preparation of the Plan, to financing priority activities.
<b>Integrated</b>	
<a href="#">Climate Policy Integration: Towards Operationalization</a>	Explores the imperative for climate policy integration, the state of current understanding, and proposals for implementation at the crucial national policy scale.

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Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Cost-Effective Actions to Tackle Climate Change, OECD Policy Brief, 2009</a>	Cost of action would be minimized if a cost-effective set of policy instruments, with a focus on carbon pricing, were applied as broadly as possible across all emission sources, including all countries, sectors, and GHGs.
<a href="#">Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change, UNFCCC, 2007</a>	Reviews and analyses existing and projected investment flows, and financing relevant to the development of an effective and appropriate international response to climate change.
<a href="#">GTZ Climate Check</a>	GTZ's tool for mainstreaming climate change, including mitigation.
<a href="#">Comparing apples with oranges—new metrics for assessing climate change. Nature Reports Climate Change, Vol 2, 2008</a>	Climate policymakers need to know the total level of atmospheric greenhouse gases that should not be exceeded globally, as well as how one means of cutting emissions compares with another.
The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review. Asian Development Bank, 2009	Reviews and scopes existing climate studies, climate change modeling, and national and regional consultations with experts and policymakers.
Stern, Nicholas. 2006. Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, United Kingdom.	Examines evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilizing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere; considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided.
<a href="#">Economic Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and their Role in Project Prioritization and Appraisal. GTZ Climate Protection Programme, 2007.</a>	Assists the project prioritization process with regard to climate change adaptation activities by discussing some of the constraints on effective climate risk management and suggesting how economic approaches could be applied to evaluate adaptation projects.
<a href="#">The Economics of Climate Change for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)</a>	This document seeks to enhance understanding of the economic dimension of climate change and contribute to the search for possible solutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its preliminary conclusions are based on the national studies carried out on the topic in the region.

# Annex J

## Entry Point: 4.1

### Assess Extent to which UNDAF Results Contribute to National Priorities

**Action:** Monitor and evaluate outcomes, focusing on the relevant UNDAF outcomes and outputs; ensure they increase climate resilience and decrease the carbon intensity of development, as well as contribute to national priorities related to internationally agreed actions, including the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

The M&E plan and activities should provide evidence that UNDAF implementation is contributing to an increase in climate resilience, as well as a decrease in the carbon intensity of economic activities, as appropriate.

### Tool: Questions designed to ensure that climate change considerations are included in monitoring and evaluation

The questions are designed to ensure that M&E provides evidence that implementing the UNDAF has increased resilience to climate change, while also reducing the carbon intensity of economic activities. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that UNDAF implementation is not achieving the intended results in terms of addressing climate risks and opportunities.

FOCUS QUESTIONS
Are there plans for regular assessments of progress towards the climate-related results in the matrix?
Will the consequences of climate change for poverty reduction, human rights, gender equality, and human health and well-being be assessed and evaluated?
Does monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation give adequate attention to assessing whether opportunities to increase climate resilience provide tangible benefits to the vulnerable, poor, women and other marginalized groups?
Are opportunities for low-carbon development that will also benefit the vulnerable, poor, women and other marginalized groups given adequate attention in monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation?
Is appropriate attention being given to identification of partners' capacity development needs, particularly for data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting related to addressing the causes and consequences of climate change?
Are outcomes related to enhanced climate resilience and the carbon intensity of development included in the results-based reporting on achievements?
Is there provision for assessing changes in the level of co-operation among UN agencies with respect to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities?
Is the monitoring and evaluation sufficient to make a judgement about the effectiveness and efficiency of the UNDAF strategies and results in terms of enhancing climate resilience and reducing the carbon intensity of development?
Is the monitoring and evaluation sufficient to make a judgement about the effective use of UNCT resources and comparative advantages, particularly for the development of capacity to address climate change?
To what extent will it be possible to show the improved positioning of UNDAF results and lessons in terms of influencing the national development framework for responding to climate change, and informing relevant country analysis and planning in the next cycle?

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## FOCUS QUESTIONS

Did the review of existing country analytic work consider climate-related risks and opportunities?

Did the review highlight the key climate-related risks and opportunities, including their importance for economic and social development, particularly poverty reduction?

Did the review highlight the constraints, opportunities and critical gaps in understanding related to climate change and achievement of national development goals, MDG targets, and the goals and targets of ratified international environmental agreements?

Were relevant stakeholders and key planning and policy processes included in the mapping exercise undertaken to identify opportunities for adding value to national development planning and the budget cycle by ensuring development initiatives have low sensitivity to climate change and facilitate low-emissions development?

Were UNCT comparative advantages considered to support policy and programming for increasing climate resilience and facilitating low emissions development?

Did the UNCT's support for country analysis include climate change considerations?

Did work supported by the UNCT help to identify the linkages between climate change and the success in achieving national development goals?

Did work supported by the UNCT help identify capacity assets and development needs for action on climate change and development issues, including data collection and analysis?

Did work supported by the UNCT help to identify how climate change might contribute to increased risk of natural disasters and of conflicts?

Did the review of draft UNDAF results include climate change considerations?

If the review did consider climate-related risks and opportunities, did it result in changes to UNDAF results and indicators to better integrate climate change considerations?

## Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results. Evaluation Office, the Operations Support Group, and the Capacity Development Group of the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, 2009.</a>	Supports a more results-oriented process through improved focus on development changes and real improvements in people's lives by driving the effective application of the results-based management approach in programming and performance management.
<a href="#">Measuring Progress towards Sustainable Development and Climate Change</a>	Climate change-related indicators derived from broader sustainable development indicator sets can be used to identify areas for possible policy interventions on climate change that are embedded in the broader national sustainable development agenda.
<a href="#">Climate Change Performance Index</a>	An innovative instrument that enhances transparency in international climate politics; on the basis of standardized criteria the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performances of the 57 countries that, together, are responsible for more than 90 percent of global energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
<a href="#">Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies</a>	Presents a set of indicators for consideration and use, particularly at the national level; these are intended to serve as a starting point in the development of a more comprehensive and universally accepted set of energy indicators relevant to sustainable development.

# Annex K

## Entry Point: 4.2

### Feed Back into Country Analysis and Planning

**Action:** Monitor activities and outcomes to ensure they continue to be responsive to learning on climate-related risks and opportunities.

This action provides for continuous improvement and learning, which is an important part of UNDAF preparation and implementation. It is particularly critical in the context of climate change as it is a relatively new issue for development assistance. The action implements the guidance provided in Section 4.

### Tool: Focus questions to ensure monitoring and evaluation provide opportunities to learn from climate-related activities

The focus questions are designed to ensure that M&E provides an opportunity for learning and continuous improvement as part of UNDAF preparation and implementation. The additional resources listed below will likely be of use in those instances where the responses indicate that the opportunities for continuous improvement and learning are not being followed up.

FOCUS QUESTIONS
How will adaptation measures integrate new information about climate change hazards, risks, vulnerability, costs and benefits, and access to new technologies?
How will measures to reduce the carbon intensity of development integrate new information and access to new technologies?
Are systems in place to ensure that knowledge gained from monitoring and evaluation is used to inform ongoing and future planning and programming related to climate change?
Are systems in place to ensure specific monitoring of impacts on various social groups and by gender, by using indicators, for example, and that this information is integrated into evaluations, results assessments and future planning related to climate change?
Will lessons from evaluations of programmes, projects and initiatives, and management responses be available when new outcomes are being formulated or projects or programmes are being identified, designed and appraised?
Is there assurance that evaluation of pilot initiatives will be completed and reported before such initiatives are replicated or scaled up?

### Additional Resources

Resource	Brief description
<a href="#">Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results. Evaluation Office, the Operations Support Group, and the Capacity Development Group of the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, 2009.</a>	Supports a more results-oriented process through improved focus on development changes and real improvements in people's lives by driving the effective application of the results-based management approach in programming and performance management.
<a href="#">UNDP/UNEP/World Bank Adaptation Learning Mechanism</a>	Draws on experiences on the ground, featuring tools and practical guidance to meet the adaptation needs of developing countries.

# Annex L

## Guidance for Thematic Mainstreaming in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF

Three sets of thematic mainstreaming guidance have been issued by the UNDG, namely:

- *Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Country Analysis and the UNDAF*;
- *Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA and UNDAF*; and
- *Including Climate Change Considerations in Country Analysis and the UNDAF* (the current Guidance Note).

As can be expected, there are some major commonalities in the approaches, as well as significant differences. The following table highlights the similarities when mainstreaming environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations in the Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF, and hence the opportunities for harmonizing and integrating these three mainstreaming initiatives. For example, it has already been emphasized that reduction of climate-related disaster risk is an important component of adaptation to climate change, while both represent key ways in which environmental constraints on development can be minimized. Similarly, mitigation activities designed to

reduce the carbon intensity of development represent an important environment-related opportunity. However, environmental considerations encompass much more than climate change and disaster risk reduction. Similarly, climate change is much more than just an environmental issue and some natural disasters are unrelated to weather and climate extremes.

It is therefore recommended that UNCTs give emphasis to the commonalities between the three mainstreaming approaches, and harmonize them to the extent that is practical and possible, consistent with national needs and UN capacity at the country level. An important benefit of having three complementary sets of guidance is that each can go into greater detail without becoming overwhelming when taking a more integrated approach to mainstreaming environmental, climate change and disaster considerations. Moreover, it would impede the mainstreaming process if climate change was presented only as an environmental issue or if only responses to climate-related disasters were mainstreamed in the UNDAF. The principles underpinning the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* are of relevance to mainstreaming climate change, as are the elements of performance and principles of engagement detailed in the *2009 Guidelines for UN Country Teams on Preparing a Country Analysis (such as CCA) and UNDAF* (see Box).

### UNDAF Elements of Performance and Principles of Engagement

**National ownership:** Development plans, and the country analysis from which those plans emerge, must be aligned with national development priorities. This requires government leadership and engagement in all stages of the process, to maximize the contribution that the UN system can, through the UNDAF, make to the country development process and its outcomes

**Core comparative advantage:** while responding to national priorities and supporting the implementation of international norms and

standards, the UNCT must assess its roles and capabilities, and focus its efforts where it can provide leadership and make the biggest difference.

**Maximum effectiveness and accountability:** UNCT performance must be measurable, and accountabilities clarified, so the system can deliver effectively.

There are also five inter-related principles that must be applied at country level, namely: a human rights-based approach; gender equality; environmental sustainability; results-based management; and capacity development.

	Country Analysis (such as CCA)/UNDAF Mainstreaming Theme			National Development Planning and Related Processes <sup>13</sup>
	Environmental Sustainability	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Change	
Principal Target Audience	UNCTs	UNCTs	UNCTs	National Planning and Finance Officials
Principal Goal	Anticipate environmental opportunities and constraints as early as possible in UN-supported programmes and projects	UNDAF reflects risks of disasters, as well as capacity gaps for DRR and how they will be addressed	UNDAF outcomes and related agency initiatives enhance climate resilience and accelerate progress to a low-carbon economy	Climate change does not impede economic growth, human development or poverty reduction
 The Process	Stocktake of current environmental issues and links with planning processes and UN capacities	Analyse disaster risk	Stocktake of climate-related risks and opportunities for development, links with planning processes and UN capacities	Identifying and engaging key national actors
	Country analysis of links between environment and development and of capacity needs	Review interactions with development	Country analysis of opportunities to increase climate resilience and foster low-carbon development and of capacity needs	Improving access to national-level climate information
	Reflect environmental constraints and opportunities in UNDAF strategic priorities	Assess national capacities and risk reduction options	Reflect climate-related risks and opportunities in UNDAF strategic priorities	Organizing government structures to better address adaptation
	Include environment-related results and indicators in the UNDAF	Identify priorities for intervention	Include climate-related results and indicators in the UNDAF	Building upon and reinforcing existing national mechanisms for disaster risk reduction

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<sup>13</sup> Based on [OECD DAC, 2009: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation, 190pp.](#)

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	Country Analysis (such as CCA)/UNDAF Mainstreaming Theme			National Development Planning and Related Processes
	Environmental Sustainability	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Change	
 <p>The Process</p>	Environmental screening and assessments conducted as part of programme and project preparation	Incorporate DRR in preparation of the UNDAF	Climate screening; climate considered in wider assessments conducted as part of programme and project preparation	Modifying regulations and standards to reflect current and anticipated climate risks
	Consider responses to environment-development linkages in the annual UNDA review	DRR an integral part of the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation process	Consider responses to environment-development linkages in the annual UNDAF review	Enhancing linkages between multilateral/regional commitments and adaptation
Principal Output	UNDAF that identifies and responds to environmental opportunities and constraints for development	UNDAF that reflects risks of disasters and how UN will assist country to reduce disaster risks	UNDAF that identifies and responds to climate-related risks and opportunities for development	National policies and plans that reflect climate-related risks and opportunities
Principal Outcome	National development processes maximize environment-related opportunities and minimize environment-related constraints	Disaster risk a reduced impediment to national development and poverty reduction	Increased climate resilience at all levels and decreased carbon-intensity of national economy	Responses to climate change implemented as part of a broader suite of measures within existing development processes and decision cycles

# Annex M

## Information on International Funding Sources for Adaptation and Mitigation

Source: <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing>

Fund (click for overview)	Type	Administered by	Areas of focus
<a href="#">Adaptation Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">Adaptation Fund Board</a>	Adaptation
<a href="#">Amazon Fund (Fundo Amazônia)</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - REDD, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Clean Technology Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World Bank</a>	Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Congo Basin Forest Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">African Development Bank</a>	Mitigation - REDD
<a href="#">Cool Earth Partnership</a>	Bilateral	<a href="#">Government of Japan</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Environmental Transformation Fund - International Window</a>	Bilateral	<a href="#">Government of the United Kingdom</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World Bank</a>	Mitigation - REDD
<a href="#">Forest Investment Program</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World bank</a>	Mitigation - REDD
<a href="#">GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Global Climate Change Alliance</a>	Bilateral	<a href="#">The European Commission</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - REDD, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">European Commission</a>	Mitigation - general
<a href="#">International Climate Initiative</a>	Bilateral	<a href="#">Government of Germany</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">International Forest Carbon Initiative</a>	Bilateral	<a href="#">Government of Australia</a>	Mitigation - REDD
<a href="#">Least Developed Countries Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</a>	Adaptation

(cont'd) ►

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Fund (click for overview)	Type	Administered by	Areas of focus
<a href="#">MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">UNDP</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Pilot Program for Climate Resilience</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World Bank</a>	Adaptation
<a href="#">Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low Income Countries</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World Bank</a>	Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Special Climate Change Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</a>	Adaptation
<a href="#">Strategic Climate Fund</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The World Bank</a>	Adaptation, Mitigation - REDD, Mitigation - general
<a href="#">Strategic Priority on Adaptation</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</a>	Adaptation
<a href="#">UN-REDD Programme</a>	Multilateral	<a href="#">UNDP</a>	Mitigation - REDD

# Annex N

## Potential Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating Inclusion of Climate Change Considerations in the Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF

Proportion of the projects and programmes complying with each of the following:

- Assessed for sensitivity of planned outcomes to weather and climate extremes and/or changes in climatic conditions;
- Sensitivity of planned outcomes to weather and climate extremes and/or changes in climatic conditions reduced at design stage or mechanisms in place to reduce sensitivity as a result of operational experience;
- Assessed for risk of maladaptation and necessary modifications made;
- Designed to reduce (directly or indirectly) the consequences of climate change for poverty reduction, human rights, and human health and well-being;
- Reducing the carbon intensity of the interventions (relative to business as usual);
- Reducing the carbon intensity of development, while also addressing the needs of the vulnerable, poor, women and other marginalized groups;
- Climate-related risks to the sustainability of development initiatives are adequately characterized at all relevant levels, including national, key economic and social sectors, and vulnerable and/or marginalized communities and groups;
- Climate risk management and low-carbon development initiatives are incorporated in sector policies and plans, including those related to agriculture, water, mining, transport, health, education, rural development and energy;
- The design will help to ensure that climate change does not impede achievement of national development priorities such as the MDGs;
- The design will help meet obligations under the UNFCCC;
- The design includes initiatives to avert humanitarian disasters through disaster risk reduction and preparedness in order to preserve development gains;
- Addresses critical gaps in existing information, analysis and understanding; and
- Information on climate variability and risks is analysed and used to strengthen disaster responses to safeguard development and economic growth.