

Potential new climate change adaptation funding sources for disaster preparedness activities

Background paper

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Purpose

This document describes potential new funding sources for activities to help humanitarians support preparedness for climate risks, in particular extreme weather events. It also suggests messages that can help humanitarians promote the role of preparedness within adaptation funding programs.

It is intended to support OCHA Regional and Country Office efforts in assisting national governments and other partners to mobilize resources for preparedness activities by providing details of non-traditional, 'non-humanitarian' funding sources¹.

Scope

The list and supporting analysis is not exhaustive, but rather initial.² More particularly, it will need to be updated in the coming months as more is known about new bilateral climate adaptation funding sources, and as such should be seen as a work in progress.

Traditional preparedness funding sources are not included unless the fund has a newly acquired focus on funding climate-related humanitarian activities, as the intention is to highlight new climate funding sources that may be less known to humanitarians.

Context

OCHA plays an important role in preparedness, and supports the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action Priority 5 (disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels) and Priority 2 on early warning. Climate change can affect OCHA's approach to preparedness in several inter-connected ways:

- **Scientific evidence** indicates that there will be an increase in climate risks, which will have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable populations. This means there is a **need to scale-up preparedness** in many areas.
- There are **increasing amounts of information on climate change risks** that can be **integrated into preparedness and contingency planning** activities and scenarios to deliver more robust results;
- There are **increasing amounts of funds** available for climate change adaptation – broadly defined – and in this context, OCHA may, in some countries and regions, be well positioned to

¹ It is explicitly noted that OCHA is not an implementing or operational agency and has a zero-growth policy.

² For instance, the list might inadvertently omit some of the specific country-level funding sources despite their central role in funding field-level preparedness activities that bear direct relevance to adaptation.

work with partners to help **catalyze additional funding** for scaled-up preparedness activities from these new, non-traditional sources.

Climate funding landscape and how humanitarians fit in

There are increasing amounts of funding available for climate change adaptation and which are of a magnitude that may eclipse preparedness and disaster risk reduction funding from traditional humanitarian donors. For example, the Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009 states:

*The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, **approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 - 2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation.... In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, **developed countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.*****

These figures compare to an estimated USD 15 billion on *all* humanitarian assistance in 2007, and total ODA predicted for 2010 of USD 145 billion³.

Despite the fact that the Copenhagen Accord is not an internationally agreed legal document, the figures are of a magnitude that could revolutionize the ways in which humanitarians address gaps in financing preparedness and DRR activities, even if only part of the funding materializes.

The **overall challenge** for humanitarian actors is to understand **how these new climate funding sources could enable the scale-up of disaster preparedness, complement traditional humanitarian funding mechanisms**, and translate the increasing availability of funds into concrete activities that **increase preparedness as a crucial part of holistic adaptation**.

In the **immediate term** humanitarians can:

- Scale-up disaster preparedness at all levels and help **build the capacity of disaster prone countries** to adapt to the adverse humanitarian impact of climate change;
- **Position** themselves as **key players in the adaptation debate and framework**, especially at the country level, where the majority of adaptation decisions will be made, as well as at the regional level;
- Engage in **country-level adaptation policy and programming**, especially by promoting the inclusion of preparedness therein and by working closely with government counterparts and demonstrating the **added value of humanitarian action in adaptation efforts** so as to be considered as implementing partners of country-driven adaptation and preparedness processes;
- Together with development, DRR, and environment actors, **develop common approaches** to adaptation financing to ensure appropriate scale and type of funding;
- Ensure that preparedness and early recovery activities address immediate and future extreme weather risks as well as **contribute to longer-term development objectives** as part of a single, integrated effort;
- Be aware of **relevant adaptation funding mechanisms** and ensure that, as applicable, applications for preparedness funding are submitted; and,

³ From *Background note on humanitarian financing*, OCHA, 2009

- **Influence bilateral donors** to earmark a sufficient proportion of their overall adaptation funding for humanitarian activities.

Possible messaging and approaches that humanitarians can consider when seeking funding can be found in **Annex 1 and 2**.

Potential funding sources for preparedness and risk reduction as part of adaptation efforts

The funding sources below are sorted according to who can **access them as well as relevance**. The relevance and potential of a specific funding source depend on whether it explicitly funds preparedness activities. It is also related to the issue of access, namely on the **eligibility** of humanitarians for direct access to funds, or if they are not eligible, whether they can access funds through a proxy or play a catalytic role in helping eligible governments access funds.

Name of the fund	Accessibility for humanitarian actors	Relevance and potential for humanitarians	Current size of the fund
UNFCCC Adaptation Fund	Direct and Indirect	High	Net funding availability of USD 23.53 million ⁴ , with significant extra funding envisaged to be made available Certified Emission Reductions issued through the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.
Japan Cool Earth Partnership	Direct	High	Up to USD 2 billion pledged for adaptation, out from the total of USD 10 billion.
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	Direct	High	USD 135 million contributed. ⁵
German International Climate Initiative	Direct	Medium	EUR 120 million / year earmarked for developing countries and countries in transition.
UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Fund	Indirect	High	USD 180.8 million pledged, with contributions amounting to USD 147 million. ⁶
UNFCCC Special Climate Change Fund	Indirect	High	USD 123.1 million pledged, with contributions of USD 104.1 million. ⁷
European Commission Global Climate Change Alliance	Indirect	High	EUR 139.6 million deposited. ⁸ In addition, EUR 180 million will be used for DRR to serve the objective of the Alliance in African, Caribbean

⁴ As of 30 November, 2009.

⁵ As of 8 January 2010.

⁶ As of 30 September, 2009.

⁷ As of 30 September, 2009.

⁸ As of 17 February, 2010.

			and Pacific countries.
World Bank Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	Indirect	Medium-low	USD 614 million pledged, with USD 128.6 million currently available to support funding decisions. ⁹
UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund / Thematic Window for Environment and Climate Change	Indirect	Low	USD 90 million deposited for Thematic Window. Further funding may be forthcoming as a specific allocation to the Thematic Window from the overall EUR 400 million pledged by the Spanish to the MDF Fund. ¹⁰

⁹ As of 30 September, 2009.

¹⁰ As of November 2009.

I. Funds with direct access for humanitarian actors

UNFCCC Adaptation Fund (AF)

Contact information:

<http://adaptation-fund.org/>

For details on accessing AF resources, please refer to the handbook:

http://afboard.org/AdaptationFund_handbok_CRA.pdf

Contact details for submission of funding proposals: secretariat@adaptation-fund.org

Objective and thematic coverage:

The overall goal of all adaptation activities financed by the AF is to support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change that communities, countries, and sectors are facing.

Relevant activities that will be supported by the AF include:

- (a) Supporting capacity building for preventive measures, preparedness and contingency planning, and management of disasters related to climate change, in particular for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events;
- (b) Strengthening existing and, establishing new national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilizing information technology as much as possible;
- (c) Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

Kyoto Protocol parties that are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change, including low-lying small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas prone to floods, drought and desertification, with fragile mountainous ecosystems. Funding decisions are made based on criteria such as the level of vulnerability, urgency, multi- and cross-sectoral benefits, and adaptive capacity to the impact of climate change.

Eligible countries may have direct access to the Fund through National Implementing Entities (NIE) or using the services of Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIE). Multilateral organizations and regional entities can function as MIEs and directly access funding if they meet the administrative and financial standards and accreditation criteria of the AF Board. The MIEs, chosen by Eligible Parties to submit proposals to the Board, will bear the full responsibility for the overall management of the projects financed by the AF. In addition, Executing Entities are organizations that execute these projects.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential (pending additional funding and call for project proposals) for humanitarians as the Fund specifically supports preparedness and early warning activities. Humanitarians may (1) support governments, NIEs and MIEs in developing proposals and in the implementation as Executing Entities, or (2) may want to consider applying for MIE status through the accreditation process outlined in the Handbook and at the AF homepage.

Japan Cool Earth Partnership

Contact information:

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html>

For further information on concrete funding opportunities, please contact local Embassy of Japan / JICA office.

Objective and thematic coverage:

Under its adaptation track, the partnership specifically supports developing countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to take disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures as specific adaptation actions. This track aims to deliver up to USD 2 billion over a period of five years.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

All developing countries, with a geographic emphasis on African and Pacific Island states. Humanitarians can directly access the fund, as exemplified by the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa.

Disbursement of funds is dependent on bilateral policy consultations with Japan, with the intent of reaching a common understanding of climate change policies.

For adaptation efforts in developing countries, Japan will give assistance in the form of grant aid ('Program Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change'), technical assistance and aid through international organizations to address the needs in developing countries.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential for humanitarians due to the central focus on DRR and preparedness within the adaptation track of the Partnership. Humanitarians can access partnership funding directly or alternatively promote the importance of disaster preparedness to governments and establish partnerships with them to secure funding for the implementation of joint preparedness efforts.

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)¹¹

Contact information:

<http://gfdr.org> (for application guidelines, see under applicable Track at the GFDRR homepage)

Objective and thematic coverage:

GFDRR aims to promote technical and financial assistance to high risk low- and middle-income countries to mainstream DRR in national development strategies and plans to achieve the MDGs. It works to strengthen global and regional cooperation to leverage country systems and programmes in DRR and recovery, including partnerships to develop new tools and practical approaches, foster an enabling environment at the country level to increase investments in DRR practices within a sustainable legal, policy, financial and regulatory framework, as well as facilitate knowledge sharing on DRR and sustainable recovery, and create climate change adaptation capacities. Of its five 'business lines', two are of direct relevance to humanitarians:

Track-I: Global and Regional Partnerships: Supports ISDR global and regional processes (advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management) to enable leveraging country resources for ex-ante investment in prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities. Activities should promote the standardization and harmonization of DRR tools and methodologies, also by disseminating best practices.

Track-II: Mainstreaming DRR in Development: Provides technical assistance to mainstream DRR in country-level strategic planning and development processes, particularly the PRPS and various sectoral development policies, to ensure that risk assessments/mitigation/transfer and preparedness are incorporated into plans and programmes. Track-II specifically supports adaptation activities.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

Proposals for Track-I activities may originate from any interested source, but must be routed through the ISDR Secretariat. These activities are coordinated and implemented by the ISDR Secretariat, in cooperation with regional organizations and in accordance with any relevant framework arrangements with the World Bank.

Recipients of Track-II funds include, *inter alia*, governments, UN agencies, and regional organizations. Beneficiaries include countries (i) prone to high disaster risk with, and (ii) having adverse geo-economical settings, such as fragile and small island states. Beneficiaries are selected in the annual list of designated countries. Proposals are assessed based on consistency with the GFDRR mission, government commitment, donor coordination, and co-financing.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential due to specific emphasis of GFDRR on preparedness and DRR, its current approach of addressing specifically climate-related hazards and integrating humanitarian activities to the wider climate change agenda, and a growing portfolio of funded projects focusing on preparedness, early warning and DRR as specific parts of adaptation. Direct access to the fund could enable the leadership of humanitarian actors in implementation. Previous experiences in accessing GFDRR funding should be capitalized on when applying for climate-related preparedness funding.

¹¹ GFDRR is included amongst climate funds due to its growing portfolio of funded DRR-cum-adaptation projects

German International Climate Initiative

Contact information:

http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_initiative/international_climate_initiative/doc/43517.php

For further information on funding opportunities, please contact local Embassy of Germany / GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) office.

Objective and thematic coverage:

The German ICI will provide financial support to international projects supporting climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity projects with climate relevance. The criteria on which projects will be selected include those projects which, *inter alia*, are anchored in partner countries national strategies (including NAPAs) and have synergies with the conservation of other global environmental goods. Projects should complement existing development cooperation with respect to climate change, without being limited to certain sectoral or regional focuses or priorities. However, a particular focus is on the implementation of selected parts of national and regional programmes for adaptation, including NAPAs. Through an integrated approach several aspects of adaptation can be incorporated, including disaster prevention, preparedness and risk reduction.

Existing structures of development cooperation will be used for the implementation of projects, with GTZ and KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, German Development Bank) playing a key role in project identification and implementation.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

Project proposals can be submitted by developing countries, NGOs, governmental organizations, universities and research institutes, private-sector companies, multilateral development banks, and organizations and programmes of the United Nations. As a precondition, the presence of a robust executing organization in the partner country is needed alongside support for the project from the host government.

Funds from ICI will primarily flow into bilateral projects, but projects by multilateral organizations will also be supported.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

Medium relevance and potential for humanitarian actors due to the prioritization of mitigation funding and the lesser importance of disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. However, humanitarians could investigate opportunities in national contexts to ascertain whether ICI could fund humanitarian activities. If the size of the fund is of any indication, ICI could have considerable potential also for preparedness efforts.

II. Funds with indirect access for humanitarian actors

UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Contact information:

http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/ldc_fund/items/4723.php

For project proposal purposes, contact the Implementing Agency of the GEF (UNDP, UNEP, World Bank) that is tasked with NAPA facilitation and support in your country, as well as the designated government Operational Focal Point for GEF.

Objective and thematic coverage:

Operated by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the fund supports LDCs that are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. This including funding to the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), which include high-priority activities that identify and respond to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs in various sectors. NAPAs usually also include projects on preparedness and early warning.

The NAPA preparation phase provides a process for LDCs to identify priority adaptation needs and activities. Relevant steps include synthesis of available information; participatory assessment of vulnerability to current climate variability and extreme events and of areas where risks would increase due to climate change; identification of key adaptation measures as well as criteria for prioritizing activities; and selection of a prioritized short list of activities. The development of a NAPA also includes short profiles of projects and/or activities intended to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDC Parties.

In the second phase, after the official NAPA report is finalized and made public, the LDCF will support the implementation of identified activities to promote the integration of adaptation measures in national development and poverty reduction strategies, plans or policies, with a view to increasing resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. The implementation phase includes the design, development, and implementation of projects on the ground. Projects are also monitored to measure progress, and at project completion, a terminal evaluation is required to assess the effectiveness of the adaptation measures implemented. The implementation phase should also involve relevant key stakeholders.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

LDCs that are party to the UNFCCC.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential for humanitarians due to the inclusion of preparedness and early warning projects within NAPAs. However, it should be noted that the implementation of NAPAs has been until recently seriously hampered by slow release of funds. Humanitarians may consider various roles and activities, including promoting the importance of humanitarian NAPA projects in-country and in various regional fora, catalyzing (co-)funding for these projects, and participating in their implementation.

UNFCCC Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Contact information:

http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php (SCCF UNFCCC homepage); and http://www.gefweb.org/interior_right.aspx?id=264 (SCCF GEF)

For project proposal purposes, contact an Implementing Agency of the GEF (UNDP, UNEP, World Bank) as well as the designated government Operational Focal Point for GEF.

Objective and thematic coverage:

SCCF aims to support long-term adaptation measures that increase the resilience of national development processes to the impact of climate change, with a focus on long-term response strategies, policies and measures, rather than reactive short-term approaches. Activities should be country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, and should take into account national communications and NAPAs, relevant studies, etc.

SCCF supports, *inter alia*, disaster preparedness activities which must include at least two of the following three elements: (a) integration of climate change risk reduction strategies, policies, and practices into different sectors; (b) implementation of adaptation measures; and (c) institutional capacity building and awareness-raising. Activities related to climate variability and extreme weather events should focus on prevention and mitigation, and seek to assist the most vulnerable countries and people.

Preparedness projects should tackle those impacts of climate change that present additional barriers to the achievement of countries' development goals, and should ideally link up with the following sectors to safeguard development gains: (a) water resource management, (b) land management, (c) agriculture, (d) health, (e) infrastructure development, (f) fragile ecosystems, and (g) integrated coastal zone management.

It should also be noted that SCCF supports (in a complementary manner) similar disaster preparedness activities as the Adaptation Fund (cf. under the AF) to support capacity building, strengthen national and regional response networks, and improve the monitoring and forecasting of diseases.

Eligibility for accessing the fund

All developing countries (non-Annex 1), with geographical emphasis given to the most vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, and small island developing states.

Funding is provided only to address the impacts and additional costs of climate change on a vulnerable socio-economic sector that are above and beyond the development baseline.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential for humanitarians due to the inclusion of preparedness activities that are similar to those funded under the Adaptation Fund. As funded activities are country-driven, humanitarians could link up with interested governments and in-country actors to support the preparation and implementation of preparedness and early warning projects, especially given that GEF – the entity administering SCCF – seeks to coordinate with international and regional organizations that have relevant expertise and experience in adaptation efforts (including disaster preparedness).

European Commission Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

Contact information:

Please contact local EC Delegation for further information, including on concrete funding opportunities.

Please also see:

(http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2007_0540_F_EN_ALLIANCE_MONDIALE.PDF)

Objective and thematic coverage:

The overall objective is to build a new alliance on climate change between the European Union and the developing countries that are most affected and that have the least capacity to deal with climate change. The GCCA works through established channels for political dialogue and cooperation at national level.

More specifically, GCCA provides technical and financial support to promote DRR by improving and extending climate monitoring, forecasting and information systems and translating data into effective preparedness measures. GCCA supports the strengthening of regional capacities for climate-related disaster risks, including information sharing, knowledge management, early warning and contingency planning. It also specifically supports the identification and design of measures to assist developing countries in the implementation of the HFA, including addressing underlying risk factors, building resilience and risk-sharing approaches (e.g. insurance schemes).

GCCA also aims to provide a platform for dialogue and cooperation that helps countries to integrate climate change, development strategies and poverty reduction. It also supports countries to develop institutional capacity for mainstreaming, and climate-proofing programmes and projects. GCCA funds projects that are implemented in joint management with international or regional organizations, including those supporting the implementation of NAPAs.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

All developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS. The country should have national and/or sectoral climate change policies in place or have expressed its intention of preparing them to ensure the integration of climate change into development strategies, plans and budgets. The government should also strive to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the EC and donors. Lastly, hazard profiles partly determine priority countries and activities.

At the initial stage, projects will be funded in Maldives, Cambodia, Tanzania, Vanuatu, Bangladesh, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

High relevance and potential for humanitarian actors due to explicit emphasis on funding DRR and preparedness activities. Despite being ineligible for direct access, humanitarians may promote the inclusion of preparedness elements in governments' project proposals, and participate in the implementation. The joint implementation aspect invites collaboration from a wide group of humanitarian actors. Depending on the specific context and need, OCHA could consider playing a natural role in bringing interested actors together and coordinating joint efforts. As GCCA can also support NAPAs, humanitarians together with the LDC in question should consider seizing this opportunity to secure funding for the preparedness and early warning projects in various NAPAs, and participate in the implementation.

World Bank Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Contact information:

<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/ppcr>

For project proposal purposes, contact designated PPCR Focal Point in one of the identified Program countries or local World Bank/Multilateral Development Bank office.

Objective and thematic coverage:

PPCR supports pilot projects that integrate climate risk and resilience into national development planning and implementation while contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development goals.

The Program will be carried out in two Phases: Phase 1 will include various tasks, including facilitation of a dialogue to reach a common vision of climate resilience in the medium and long-term, and formulation of a strategic approach for climate resilience. To support this strategic approach an underlying investment programme called the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience will be developed. Phase 2 will focus on implementing the Strategic Program through actions such as support to policy reform, institutional capacity building, and scaling-up other investments in key sectors.

Projects implemented under the PPCR should be country-led, build on NAPAs and other relevant country strategies and studies, and help developing countries build upon existing national work.

PPCR funding is divided 50/50 to loans and grants. It currently has total pledges of over USD 600 million, and total deposits amounting to circa USD 130 million.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

ODA-eligible countries that have an active multilateral development bank country programme, with priority given to vulnerable LDCs and Small Island Developing States. PPCR has effectively chosen the following countries and regions as its initial beneficiaries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Zambia, as well as the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada) and the South Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga) as regional recipients.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

Medium – low relevance and potential for humanitarians as recipient countries have already been identified and because half of PPCR funding consists of loans. Phase 1 is currently ongoing in pilot countries and first joint missions to assist respective governments to put in place a clear process for formulating the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, have already been undertaken in the end of 2009. Swift engagement is necessary if humanitarian actors desire to promote the inclusion and implementation of disaster preparedness during Phase 2.

There might be a better opening for the engagement of humanitarians in the context of the regional programmes in the Caribbean and South Pacific as these follow a slightly different schedule and have a two-track approach that include both country specific components as well as region-wide activities focusing on climate monitoring, institutional strengthening, capacity building and knowledge sharing.

UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund / Thematic Window for Environment and Climate Change

Contact information:

<http://www.mdgfund.org/content/environmentandclimatechange>

Objective and thematic coverage:

Objective of the funding window to help reduce poverty and vulnerability in eligible countries and contribute towards MDGs by supporting interventions that (a) improve environmental management and service delivery at the national and local level, (b) strengthen adaptation capacity, and (c) mainstream environmental issues in national and sub-national policy, planning and investment frameworks.

The thematic window funds activities that specifically (a) integrate climate risk reduction into national development and investment decisions through policy reform and their implementation, (b) integrate climate risk reduction into UN programming frameworks; and (c) pilot or scale-up climate adaptation projects and approaches.

USD 85.5 million have been committed to date through the approval of 17 Joint Programmes in the environment window, with a duration of three years. Disbursements are made on a yearly basis.

Eligibility for accessing the fund:

The 59 countries identified by the Spanish Master Plan for International Cooperation. Projects must be conceived by a minimum of two UN Agencies in collaboration with Government and non-Governmental counterparts and submitted by UN RC in eligible countries applying on behalf of their UN Country Team.

Joint Programmes are currently being implemented in the following 17 countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, and Turkey.

The thematic window is currently closed for new applications.

Relevance and possible approach for engagement:

Low relevance and potential for humanitarians despite explicit emphasis on disaster risk reduction as the thematic window is currently closed for new applications. Therefore linking up with ongoing Joint Programmes to promote disaster preparedness is the recommended course of action.

III. Possible emerging sources for adaptation and preparedness activities

Various discussions on possible new sources for adaptation and preparedness funding are currently ongoing and will likely take concrete form and produce tangible results in the near-future. The Copenhagen Conference established a multi-billion dollar **Green Fund** to finance both mitigation and adaptation activities. The Fund will likely assume a central role in the climate funding landscape when it becomes operational, although it is still unclear how it would operate or be managed because the decisions made in Copenhagen currently lack institutional and operational shape, and the modalities of the Fund still need to be elaborated.

As noted in the introduction, additional sources of bilateral funds are expected. Information on these will be gathered and shared.

Annex 1

Messaging for humanitarian actors – Making a case for disaster preparedness in an adaptation context

The recent upsurge of interest in adaptation funding both within the donor community as well as humanitarian and development actors is not consistently translated into more funding for preparedness, despite its importance to effective adaptation. Therefore humanitarians need to effectively promote scaled-up disaster preparedness both from traditional humanitarian sources, and within the wider adaptation framework.

This challenge is complicated as humanitarian issues and funding are often considered separately from development and adaptation funding. This may result from the fact that in some cases, different organizations deal with humanitarian and development issues, and that humanitarian and development funding generally come from different donor budget lines. These issues may mean that some donors and humanitarians may consider a preparedness proposal to be a poor or unlikely fit for an application to adaptation funding sources.

In this context, the following messages and concepts could be used to advance preparedness proposal for adaptation funds:

- Preparedness **saves lives** and **protects livelihoods and infrastructure**, and therefore strengthens the resilience of countries and communities to disasters.
- Preparedness for disaster response is a simple, proven and **cost-effective** way to reduce the vulnerability of populations to disaster risks as it increases the **effectiveness, timeliness and appropriateness** of response when disasters strike.
- Preparedness for climate risks **contributes to humanitarian and development outcomes**: Effective preparedness measures can ensure that a minimum of development gains are lost in the event of a disaster. By contrast, a lack of preparedness can result in the erasing of years of development gains when disasters strike. As such, preparedness is one **area of intersection between humanitarian and development communities**. This is exemplified by the central role of preparedness in the holistic risk reduction efforts outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action.
- Both humanitarian and development stakeholders are generally **concerned with** the same groups, namely the **most vulnerable populations**. Furthermore, climate change has social, economic, health, migration, gender, and many other facets that bear relevance for both humanitarian and development communities.
- **The distinction between humanitarian and development actors is often an artificial one**: many organizations (WFP, WHO, UNICEF, etc) deal with both acute humanitarian and longer-term development issues.

Annex 2

Additional considerations for humanitarians approach to securing adaptation funding

- The integration and prioritization of preparedness and risk reduction elements and climate change considerations can be supported in relevant national planning processes (PRSP, NAPA/NAP, CCA/UNDAF), also to ensure adaptation funding for humanitarian activities in these contexts. This is all the more important as individual countries retain the decision whether DRR/DRM/preparedness will be a national priority.
- Documentation of, and advocacy using, best practices on the effectiveness and cost-benefits of disaster preparedness and risk reduction could support access to resources and the integration of preparedness in adaptation funding.
- Rather than solely target adaptation funds, humanitarians could also simultaneously continue making a separate pitch for increased humanitarian funding from traditional sources to prepare for the impact of climate change, while assessing how the current humanitarian funding regime could be improved to increase flows to the most vulnerable countries. In doing so, humanitarians could approach development donors to better situate preparedness in the framework of wider DRR and longer-term development by promoting strengthened disaster risk management as a tool to address the development – and by extension also adaptation – challenge.
- Advocacy could be considered vis-à-vis governments to ensure the inclusion and participation of civil society, local NGOs and vulnerable people in decision-making. This is especially important since it is not clear how activities at the community level will be funded as some countries may choose not to include community-based initiatives to the extent that would be necessary and recommended especially in terms of effective disaster risk management. It is therefore crucial that community-level actors have a voice in national decision-making. Humanitarians could play a central advocacy role in this regard and help ensure bottom-up adaptation activities.
- Ensure that climate financing targets activities that support the most vulnerable especially at the community level and meet their humanitarian needs, are proactive and strengthen preparedness and DRR, as well as contribute towards longer-term integrated and holistic development/adaptation/risk management goals in a sustainable manner.
- The considerable increase of adaptation funding at country-level may increase the need for humanitarians to support governments in establishing and strengthening their disaster management systems, including possible national preparedness and response funds if these become a central element of the adaptation architecture. Humanitarians could seize this opportunity to help governments access and use adaptation funding for preparedness and risk reduction purposes. Overall, greater engagement at country level should create significant opportunities for capacity building and new partnerships, and also allow demonstrating the added value of humanitarian organizations in holistic adaptation.