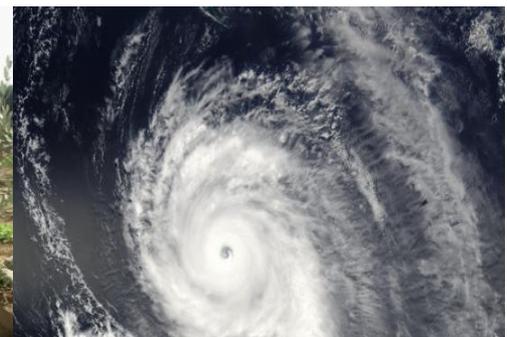




Local Action for Climate Resilience



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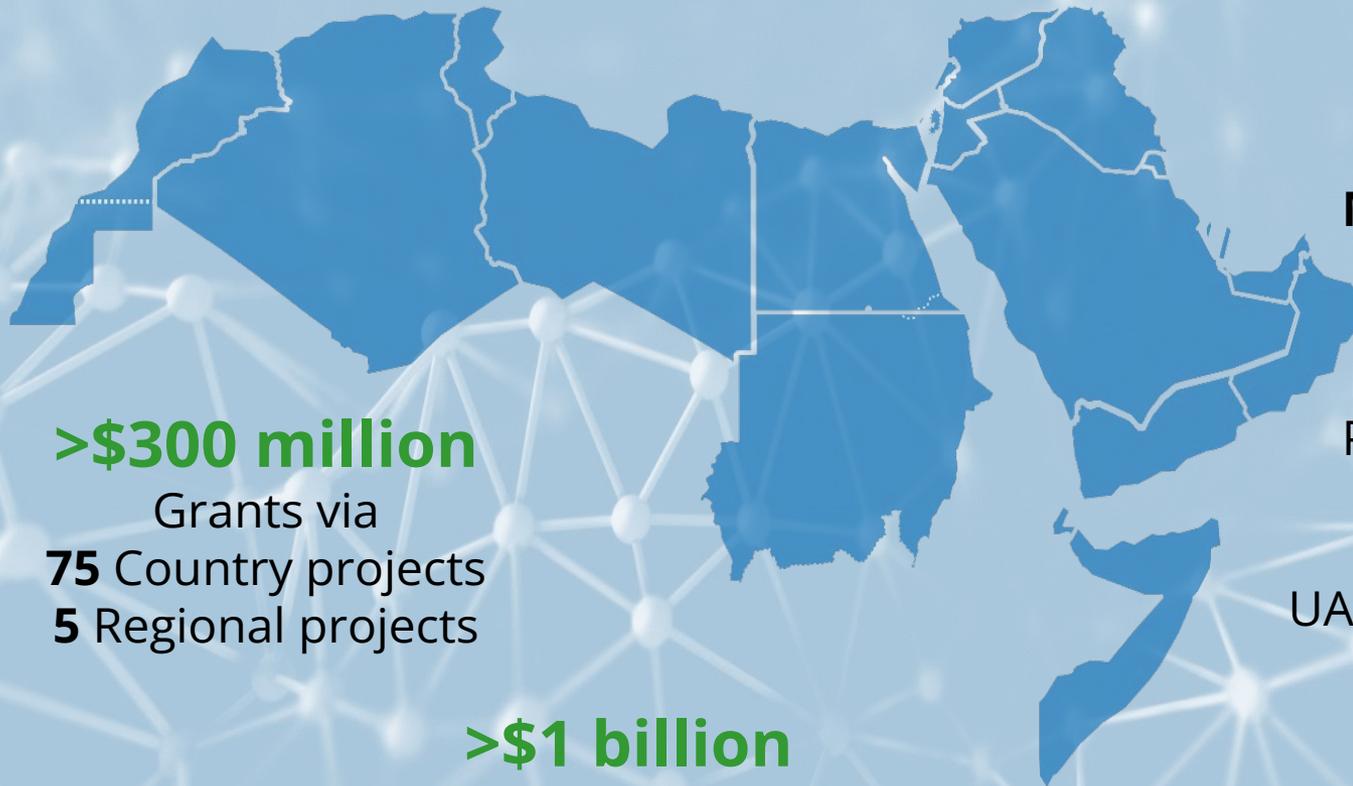
MENA region is now the most water scarce, food import-dependent region globally, with temperatures rising faster than world average. Period 2007-17 among the most severe drought cycles in 1000 years. Climate change is exacerbating water scarcity, with ripple affects through growing food insecurity, rural to urban displacement, and loss of social cohesion.





UN
DP

Nature, Climate and Energy Cooperation in the Arab Region



>\$300 million

Grants via
75 Country projects
5 Regional projects

>\$1 billion

Co-Financing from
**Public and Private
Partners**

20

Countries

Mid East & N Africa

Iraq	Egypt
Syria	Tunisia
Lebanon	Libya
Palestine	Morocco
Jordan	Algeria
Yemen	Djibouti
UAE, Qatar,	Somalia
Bahrain,	Sudan
Oman	
Kuwait	
Saudi	

Climate Risk Insurance in Sudan (2017-2021) (\$17m: \$5.8m LDC-F and \$11m co-financing)

In Sudan, UNDP has helped the government establish a new market for **weather indexed insurance** products, a form of **adaptive social protection** to bolster the resilience of farmers against more frequent climatic induced disasters.

The project has supported national financial entities with design and issuance of 20 climate insurance products, **partnership with lending institutions** for **expanding micro-finance**, outreach to over 100 **local farmer associations**, and partnerships with insurance companies to pilot new climate insurance, initially to 5,000 beneficiaries to be scaled up in future.



Local Climate Planning and Finance in Morocco (2022-27) (\$308m: \$9.6m GEF, \$299m private/public co-financing)



In Morocco, approximately \$50 billion of new climate mitigation and adaptation actions are envisaged under the **enhanced NDC**. In support of this effort, UNDP has developed a new **climate planning and finance** programme at the sub-national municipal level in Morocco.



The project focuses on **de-risking private investments** for low carbon and climate adaptation at the local level, and **market-based instruments** such as green bonds and green municipal investment funds.





Climate Adaptation and Water in Somalia (2020-2025) (\$18m: \$8m from LDC-F and \$10m national co-financing)

A key priority in Somalia is to address threats to communities from more frequent drought events, with millions at risk of **water insecurity, famine and climate displacement**.

UNDP helps put in place new **early warning systems** to build resilience of **climate vulnerable communities** and their livelihoods and to enhance local **water management** and retention systems.

Results contribute to NDC implementation, SDGs 1, 2, 6, 11, 13, and community resilience to the economic and climate crises.



Climate Resilience in Egypt's Nile Delta (2018-25) (\$105m: \$31m from GCF and \$74m national co-financing)



A key priority in Egypt's NDC is to address threats to coastal communities from sea level rise and climatic disasters, with millions at risk of **climate displacement** in coming decades.

UNDP partners with the Ministry of Water and local partners in the Nile Delta region to establish new sand dikes to **protect poor communities and livelihoods** from rising sea levels, expand **early warning systems**, and improve coastal management policies.

Results contribute to NDC implementation, SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13, 15, and community resilience.



Solar Irrigation in Sudan (2019-2023)

(\$6.4m Korean International Cooperation Agency)

- Building the resilience of rural communities is a priority in Sudan’s NDC, including **solar solutions for farming communities**, as the major source of livelihoods.
- The project accelerates adoption of off-grid solar pumping for irrigation, enhanced **livelihoods and income** for the poor, **women’s empowerment**, increased **water use efficiency**, and support to activate a **National Solar Fund** for long-term results.
- Results bring co-benefits for NDC implementation and SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13.



Solar for Displaced Communities in Yemen (2019-2024) (\$10m: European Commission)



A key priority in Yemen is to use solar solutions to **close the energy gap** for communities affected by crisis, with strong **co-benefits for water access**.

Solar solutions are a key pillar under the ERRY crisis response programme between UNDP, FAO, ILO and WFP, with solar power being deployed for **irrigation needs of farmers** and to power hundreds of **schools, clinics** and public facilities. A special focus is on **recovery of livelihoods and resilience of health facilities** via better access to water.





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