

Local Solutions for Poverty, Environment, Climate Change, and the MDGs:

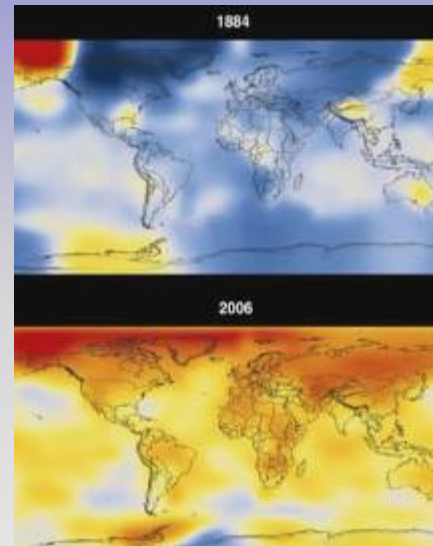
UNDP's Approach to Building and Catalyzing Local Capacity and Action

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14th Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) Meeting
31 March – 2 April 2009
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Climate Change: Driver of a New Development Paradigm

Those who contributed least to the problem are suffering the most



New Opportunities for Sustainable Development from Environmental Finance

UNDP's Environmental Financing Facilities

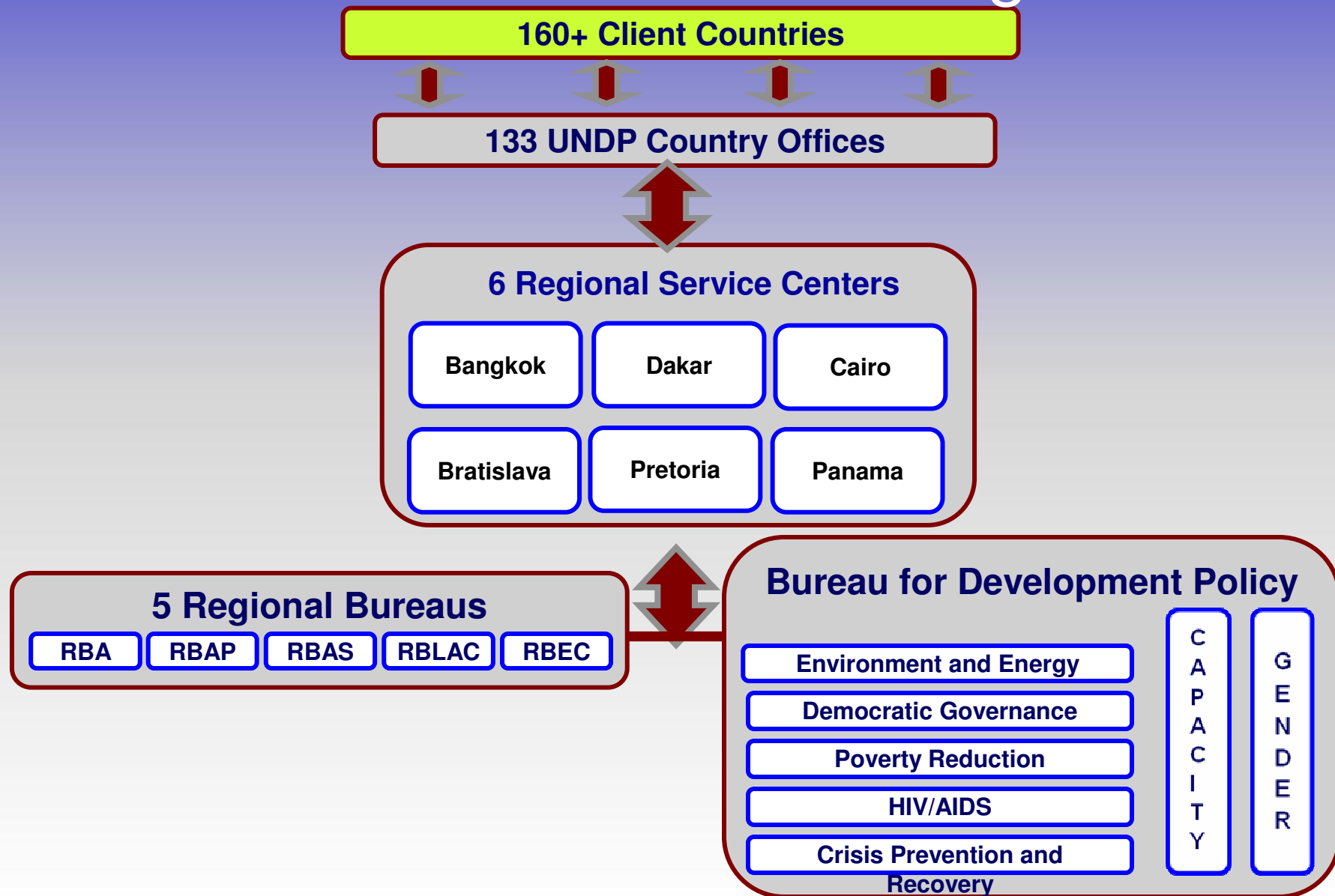
- MDG Carbon Facility
- Community-based Adaptation (CBA)
- UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD Programme)
- Green Commodities
- Energy Facility
- Territorial Approach
- Regional Adaptation Programme
- Carbon Auction
- Multi Donor Budget Support (MDBs)
- Climate Change Risk Transfer

Local Capacity and Action is Integral to an Effective Global Climate Change Response

Community-based adaptation initiatives are key to inform national adaptation efforts. Similarly, a global scheme to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) will surely, not succeed without the legitimate empowerment and engagement of local actors.



How UNDP is Organized to Contribute to the Local Agenda



UNDP's Strategic Framework for Environment and Sustainable Development

Mainstreaming

Identifying priority activities for sustainable development at the national & sub-national levels

Environmental Finance

Combining/sequencing various sources of funds to implement priority actions

Climate Change

Mainstreaming climate change risk management into national development strategies

Local Capacity and Action

Strengthening national and local capacities to scale up local action

Energy and Climate Change

Adaptation
Mitigation
Energy Access

Ecosystems and Natural Resources

Biodiversity
Water
Land

Ozone Depletion and Chemicals

Ozone
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

UNDP's Mandate to Work at the Local Level

- United Nations Charter (1945)
- Agenda 21 commitment to Major Groups (1992)
- UNDP Public Information and Documentation Disclosure Policy (1996, revised 2008)
- UN Millennium Declaration (2000)
- UNDP and CSOs: a Policy of Engagement (2001)
- UNDP Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2001)
- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
- UN World Summit (2005)
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
- UN Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples (2008)
- UNDP CSO Advisory Committee and Liaison Committee on Indigenous Peoples (2001-2008)
- UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2011
- UNDP Global Strategy to Strengthen Civil Society and Civic Engagement: Voice and Accountability for Human Development 2009-2011
- 4th UNDP Global Programme 2009-2011

UNDP's Local Initiatives



- Biodiversity Programme
- Community Water Initiative
- Energy Access Programme
- Equator Initiative
- Land

- GEF Small Grants Programme
- Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)
- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (UN-REDD Programme)



Empowering Local Communities to Influence Global Policy



Community Dialogue Spaces:

Community Poble, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Barcelona, Spain, 2008

Community Dorf, CBD COP9, Bonn, Germany, 2008

Community Taba, CBD COP8, Curitiba, Brazil, 2006

Community Commons, 2005 World Summit, 2005

Community Vilaj, UN Meeting for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, 2005

Community Kampung, CBD COP7, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2004

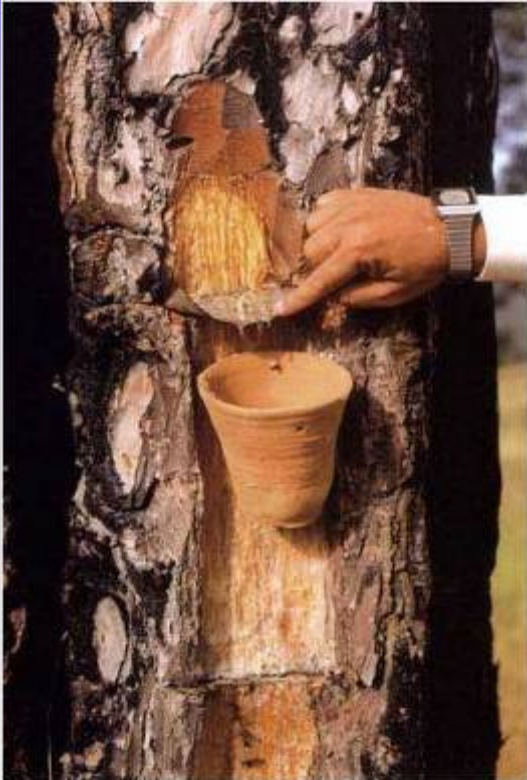
Community Mubaan, World Conservation Congress, Bangkok, Thailand, 2004

Community Shamba, International Ecoagriculture Conference, Nairobi, Kenya, 2004

Community Park, World Parks Congress, Durban, South Africa, 2003

Community Kraal, World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002

Untapped Potential for Local Capacity and Action



- Chief users and guardians of the world's ecosystems

- Manage or administer at least 22% of developing country forests and over half the world's 102,000 Protected Areas

- Vast majority of environmental decisions (including on investment and land use) are made at the local level.



UNDP's Strategy on:

Local Capacity and Action for the
Environment and Sustainable Development



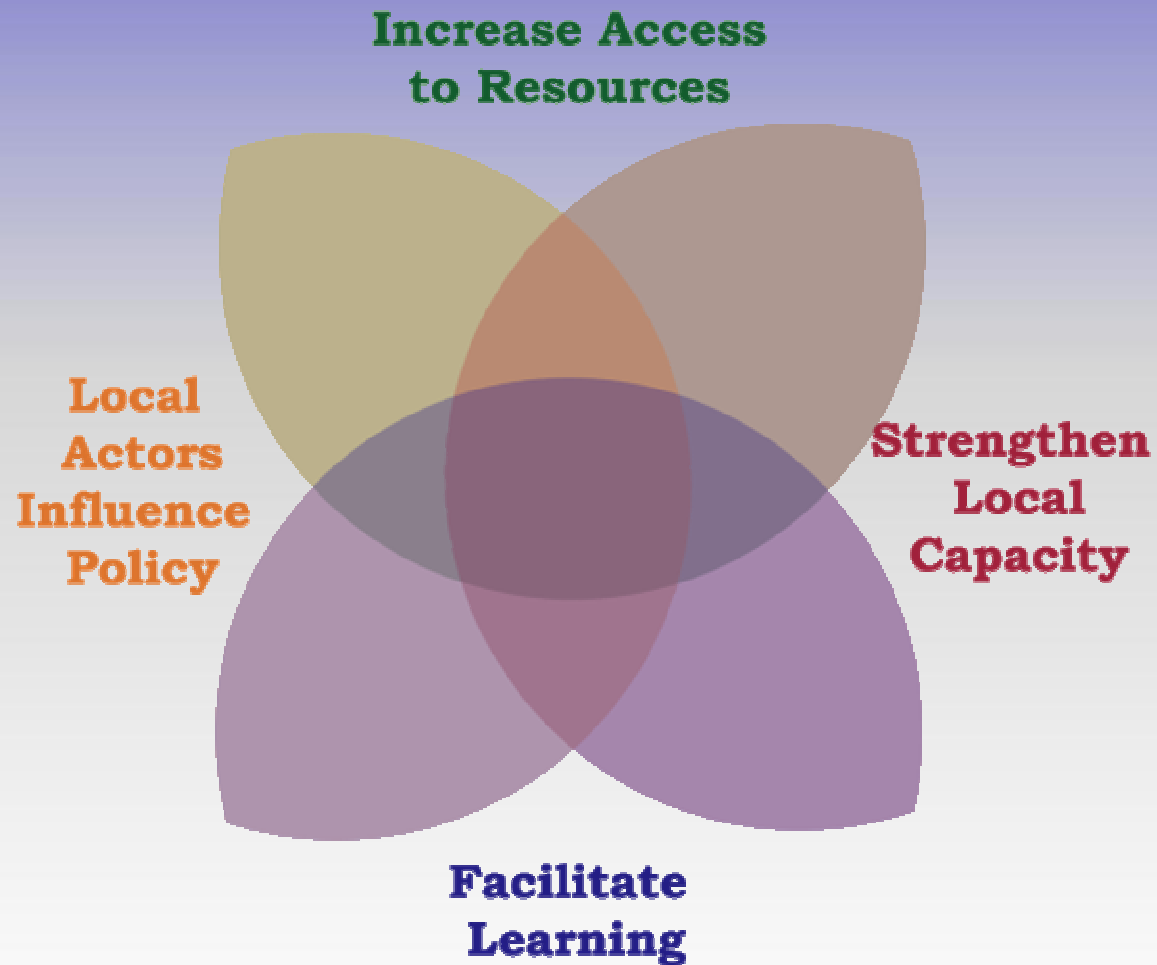
Human Rights-Based Approach

- People are recognized as key actors in their own development, rather than passive recipients of commodities and services.
- Participation is both a means and a goal.
- Programmes focus on marginalized, disadvantaged, and excluded groups.



- The development process is locally owned.
- Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are used in synergy.
- Programmes support accountability to all stakeholders.

Strategy for Scaling-up



Priority 1: Enabling Environment

At the *global level*, ensure key international environmental financial mechanisms benefit the local level (e.g. through EEG 'facilities' and UNFCCC processes and decisions on CBA and REDD)

At the *national level*, strengthen:

- Relationship between state and non-state actors (e.g. through multi-stakeholder dialogues and policy formation)
- Government capacity to identify local best practices and support local efforts to scale-up
- SGP national systems (National Coordinators and National Steering Committees) to carry out additional, UNDP-supported local activities

Priority 2: Local Capacity



Capacity to understand and demand access to available resources, through:

- Rights and Access
- Effective Participation
- Demonstration and Documentation

Capacity to scale-up sustainable management of natural resources and environment and energy programmes:

- Institutional Development
- Financial Development
- Business Development
- Network Development and Social Mobilization



Priority 3: Local Learning

- Facilitate peer-to-peer dialogue and site visits
- Support communities to maintain ongoing learning platforms
- Establish “centres of excellence” for training and demonstration
- Support the implementation of new knowledge and acquired lessons

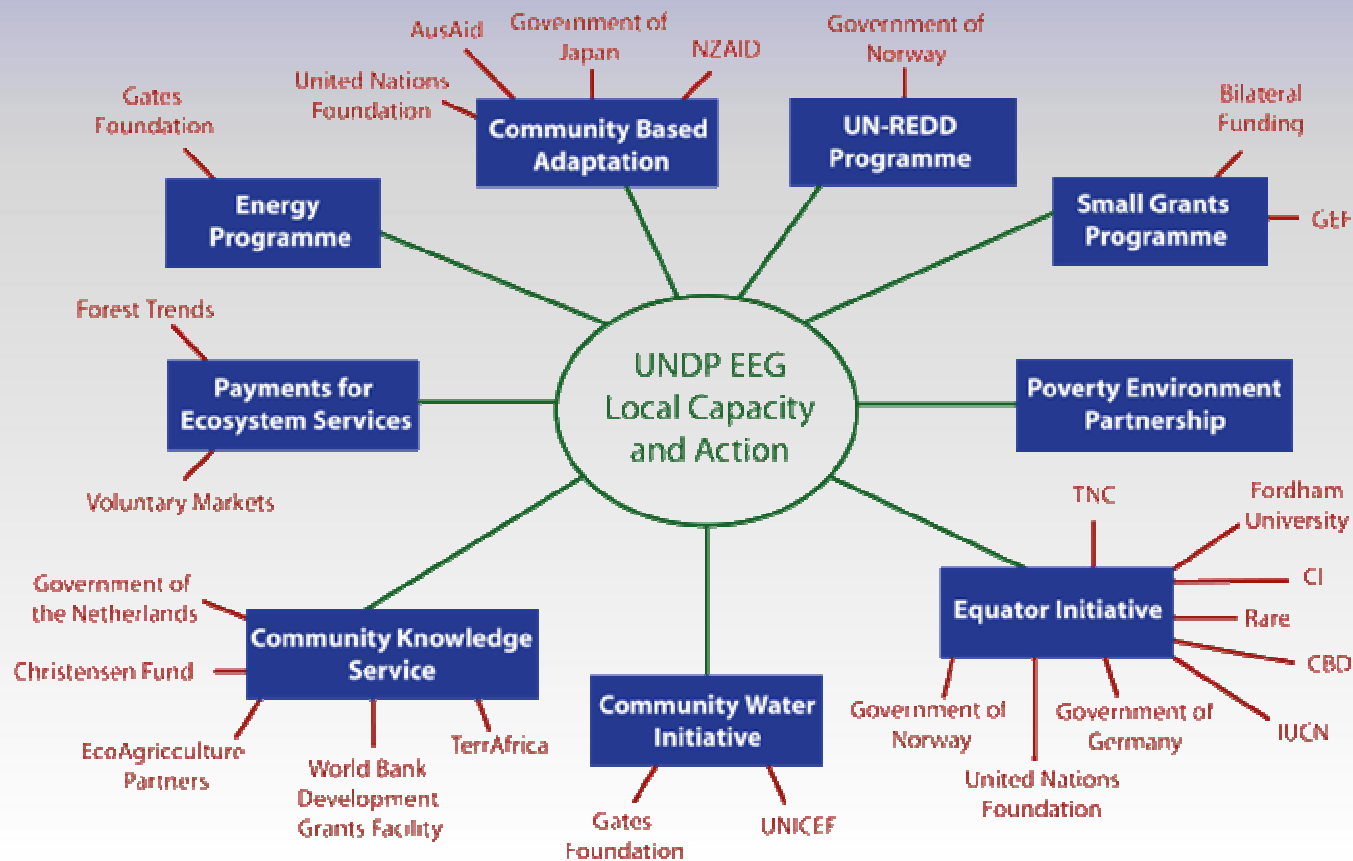


- Support local actors to document best practice in locally relevant forms
- Adapt existing information and training materials to be made more useable for community groups.
- Develop training kits, information sharing workshops, analytical case studies, and open source information exchange.

Priority 4: Advocacy

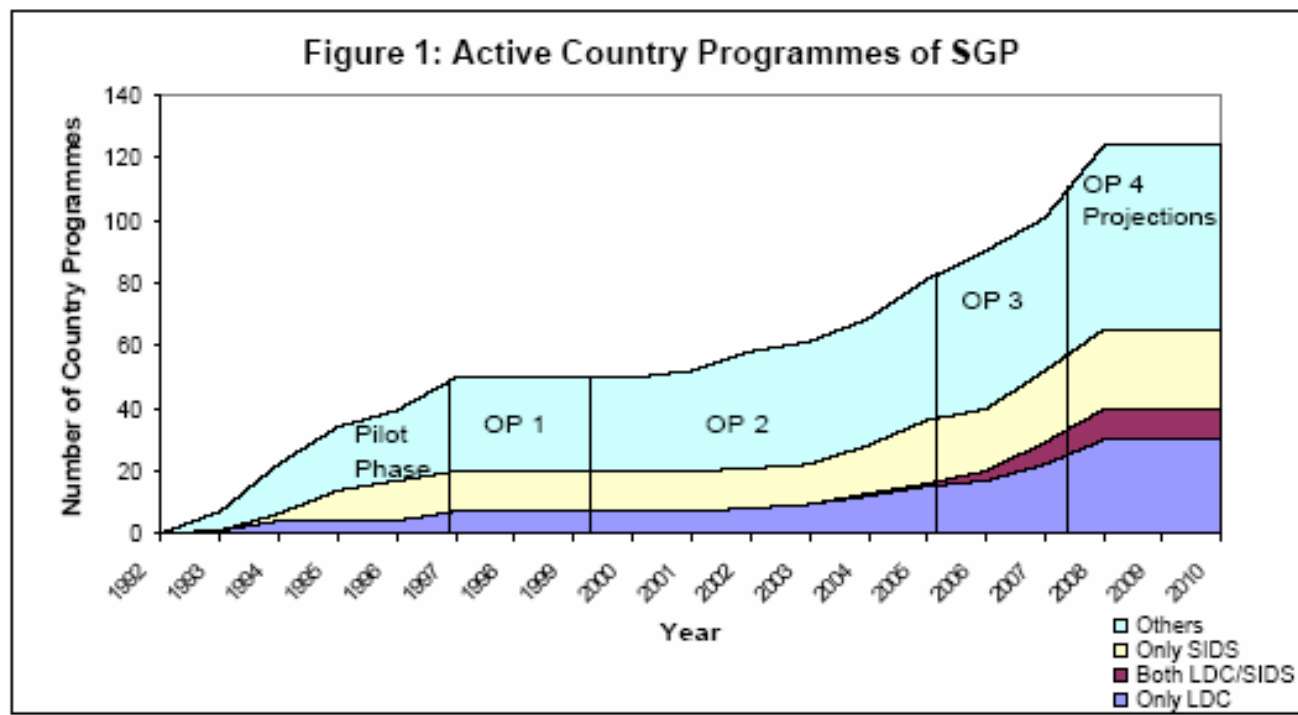
- Spearhead partnerships and constituency building for strategic advocacy of local action
- Broker multi-stakeholder dialogues to integrate local voices into national and international environment and energy policy formation
- Equip local actors with the skills and tools to advocate for themselves

Global Partnership for Local Action



Responding to Increasing Demand for Small Grants Programme Services

The demand from developing countries has doubled the number of SGP country programmes from 65 in 2003 to 120 today.



Consultation Process

Consultations (in-person and e-discussion)

November 2008 – April 2009

- EEG
- UNDP Regional Bureaux and Regional Service Centers
- BDP Practice Groups
- Civil Society Division
- Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor
- Partnerships Bureau
- UNCDF
- SGP National Coordinators
- Selected UNDP Country Offices
- Internal & external local level experts and practitioners
- Local and indigenous community representatives
- Potential partners and donors

14TH Poverty Environment Partnership Meeting

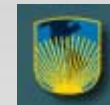
March 2009

Strategic Planning Meeting and Finalization of Strategy

April 2009

Help Us Empower Local Voices

Community Dialogue Space,
UNFCCC COP15, Copenhagen, December 2009



Questions for Discussion

1. Comments/Advice/Guidance on our Strategy?
2. Share experiences/lessons from your own work at the local level?
3. Join us in empowering local voices at UNFCCC COP15?
4. (Other questions to be based on WRI and IIED presentations ...)