

# Programmatic Approaches in CC Adaptation

## Case – BOLIVIA

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# Structure of this presentation

- Highlight mayor V&A issues in Bolivia
- Provide an overview of current adaptation activities in Bolivia
  - Challenges with regards to programming Adaptation
- Express some views with regards to international financial architecture
  - Metrics in Adaptation

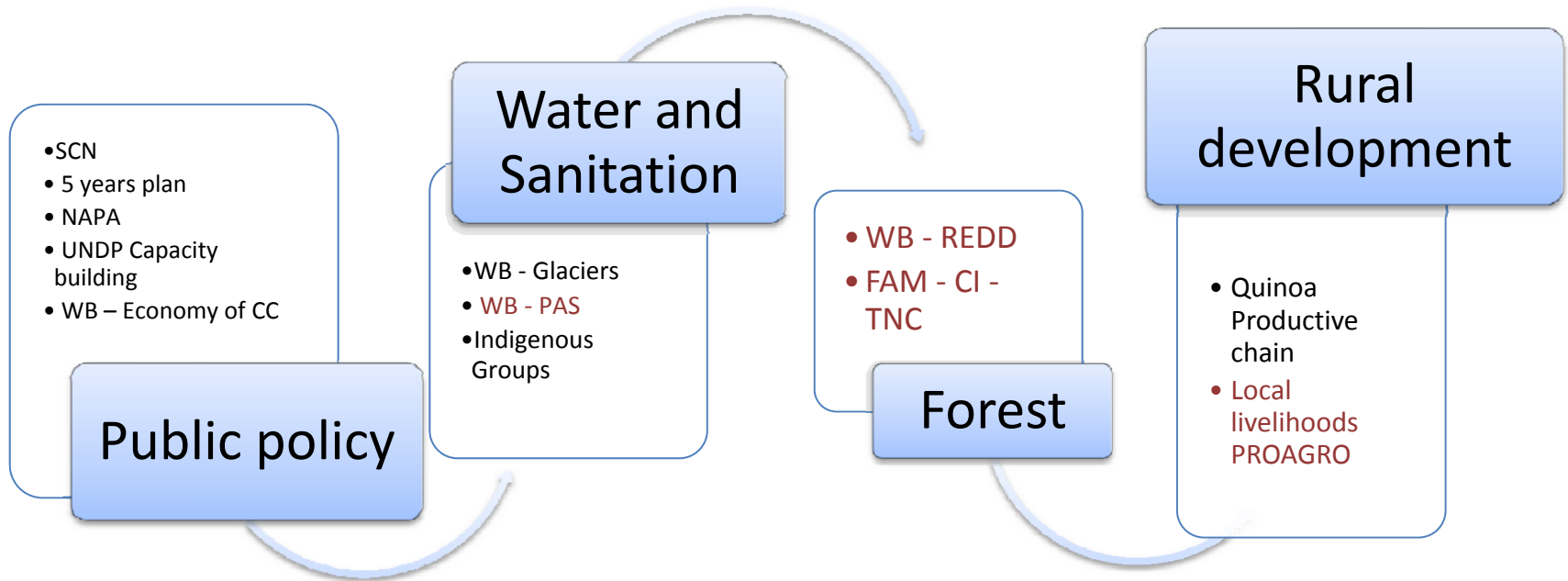
# V&A Issues

- We are already perceiving changes (1960-1990) (1990-2009)
- Water, food, human health sectors are highly vulnerable.
- Development trends increase the vulnerability (social construction of risk)
- CC will enhance population dynamics and exacerbate current environmental problems (deforestation and ecosystem degradation)



# Current Adaptation Agenda

## Project level

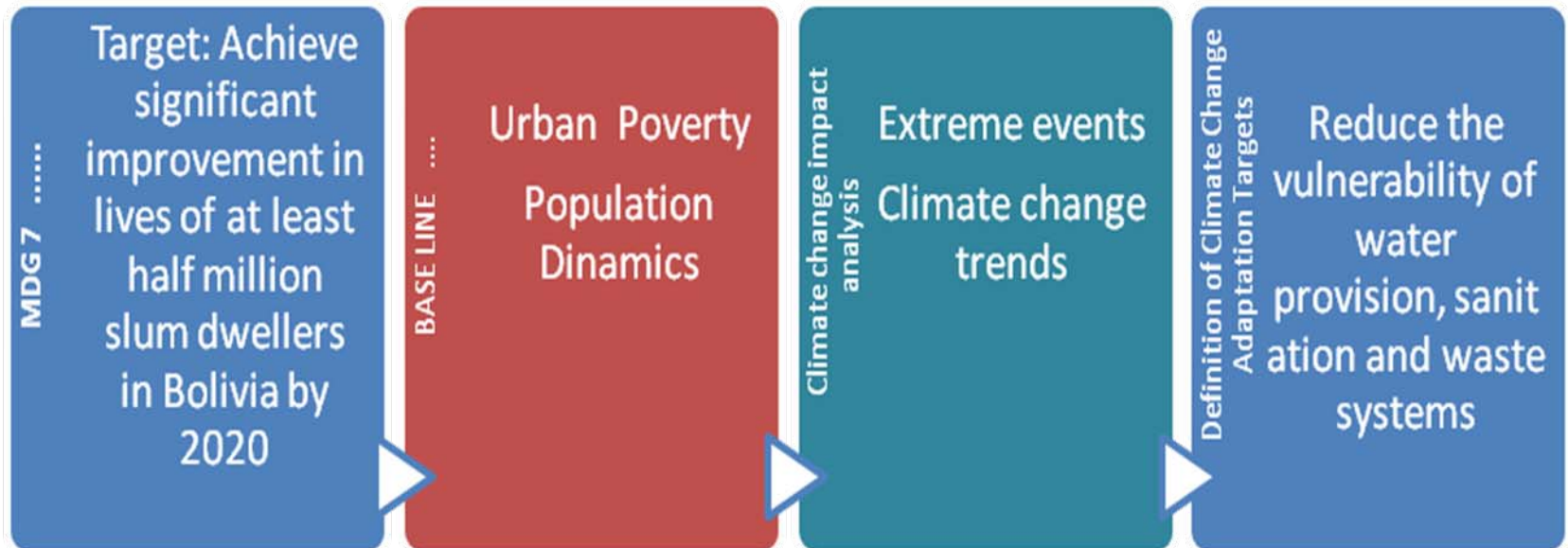


Source: Asdi 2009

# Program development

- Mainstreaming into ongoing projects and programs.
  - The government has to set priorities, goals and targets,
  - Paris declaration motivate to harmonize cooperation portfolios,
  - New authority of CC under Ministry of Environment (Biodiversity, Water, CC)
  - A very active decentralization process in the country (autonomous entities at the local and provincial levels)

# Additional efforts to ensure the MDG's



## BL - vulnerability

### Short duration rainfall

Short duration  
rainfall



- deterioration urban drainage conditions
- health impacts

S: urban

G: urban population (class  
differentiation: slum dwellers and middle  
class)

Source: NCAP – Bolivia

Code of the urban cluster	City	Intensity and recurrence of extreme events between 1980 – 2008	Climate change impacts	Highly vulnerable slum dwellers
A	Metropolitan Area of La Paz	●●●	Heavy rains, landslides, glacier withdrawal will jeopardize water provision	About 50.000 families living in risky areas.
B	Metropolitan area of Cochabamba	●●	Drinking water stress, food supply jeopardize by extreme events	About 120.000 people and periurban farmers under water stress.
C	Metropolitan area of Santa Cruz	●●●	Heavy rains, floods, hot waves, vector borne and sanitary diseases	Less than 20% of 1.8 Million people have access to basic sanitation. Most vulnerable population children, mothers and the elderly (best estimate 60.000 people).
1	Cobija	●	Floods	≤ 100 people living in floods prone areas
2	Riberalta y Guayaramerin	●●	Floods, Forest fires	1000 people living in floods prone areas.
3	Rurrenabaque-Reyes-San Borja	●	Floods	≤ 100 people living in floods prone areas
4	Trinidad-Santa Ana de Yacuma – Baures – Marban	●●●	Floods and droughts, vector borne and sanitary diseases	Less than 5% of the population has access to basic sanitation. About 50000 families living in flooding areas
5	Yungas settlements	●	Heavy rains, landslides	About 10.000 people living in risky areas

# With regards to the financial architecture of UNFCCC

Bali Road Map motivate to think:

- More integrative approaches (Adaptation, TT, mitigation),
- Promote resilience and low carbon development paths,
- Country drivenness,
- Built capacity,
- Possibility of registration and RMV.

Possibility of extra funding

- There are provisions for ANNEX I countries top report on additional funds and ODA that contribute to TT, capacity building and Adaptation.
- Municipal and private partnerships (mitigative-adaptative options)

# Thank you!

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