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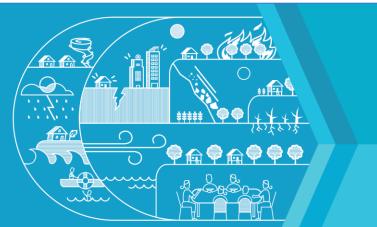
An Overview of ADB's Approach to Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Recommendations to Make Projects More Resilient

Noelle O'Brien PARD Principal Climate Change Specialist



Climate and Disaster Risk Management in ADB Projects





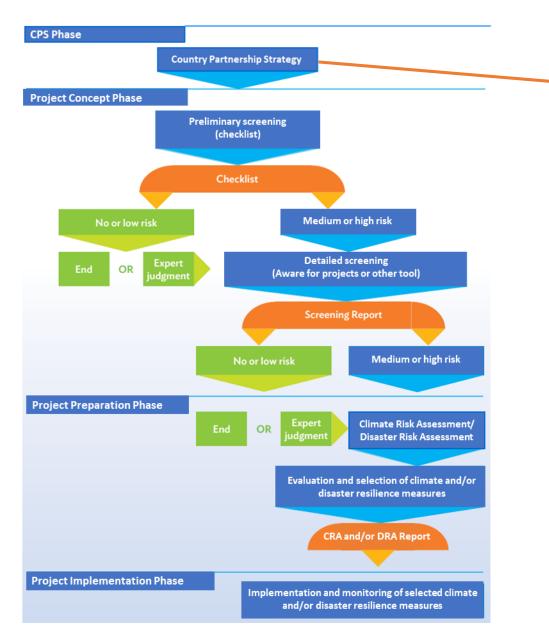
DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT FOR PROJECT PREPARATION

A Practical Guide





Country Partnership Strategies



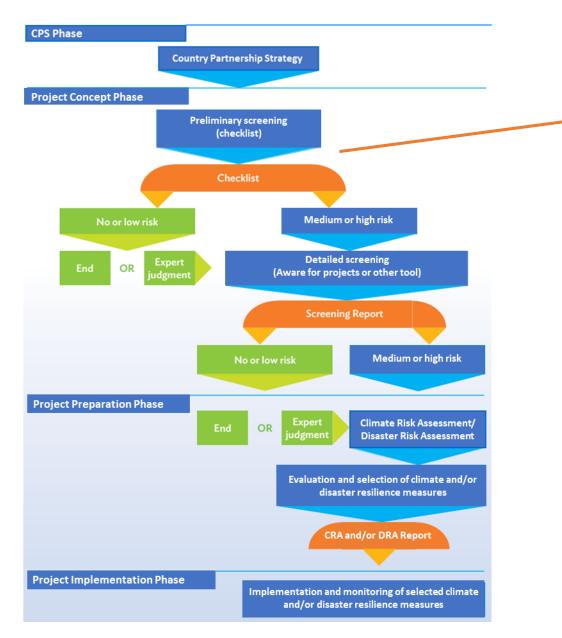
CPS updated every five years

- 4 Sections (15-25 pages)
 - Development Trends and Issues
 - Country Strategy (Objectives, Themes)
 - Strategy Implementation (Resources, Program Areas)
 - Results Framework (Priorities, Outcomes, Indicators)
- Linked Docs (e.g. Economic, Environmental, Gender, Poverty, Sector Assessments)

Country Operations Business Plan and Issue Paper updated every 3 years

- Strategy 2030
- Recommendation #1: Move the CRM/DRM process upstream, into the CPS/COBP and project concept stages, to enhance the opportunity to influence project selection or location and to change project designs.

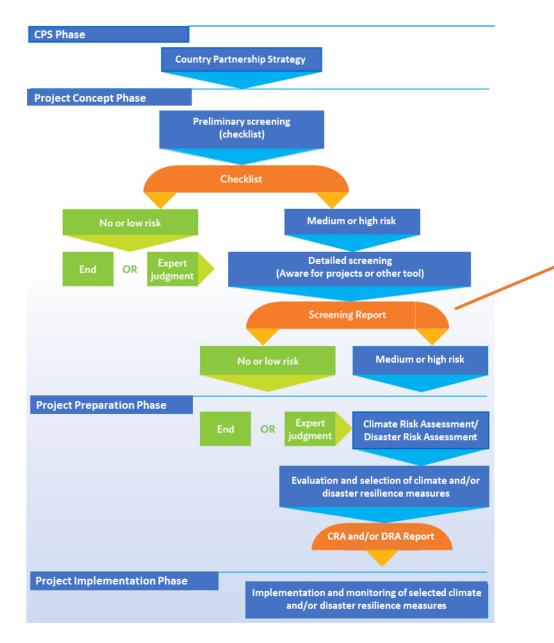
Preliminary Screening Phase



Completed as part of the Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA)

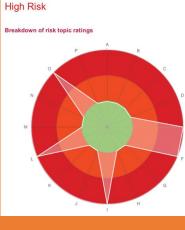
- Short (one page) and basic checklist
- Five screening questions in three areas: 1) location and design; 2) materials and maintenance; and 3) performance of project outputs
- Each question is scored from 0 to 2, and overall risk is determined by adding scores:
 - > 0 = low risk
 - > 1-4 = medium risk
 - > 5+ = high risk
- Risk designation reflected in "Project at a glance" in concept paper
- Recommendation #2: At this stage, differentiate projects and start thinking about CRA guidance that relates to the materiality (proportionality) of climate change/disaster risks and adaptation needs.

Detailed Screening Phase



If risk from preliminary screening is medium or high, detailed screening is usually conducted

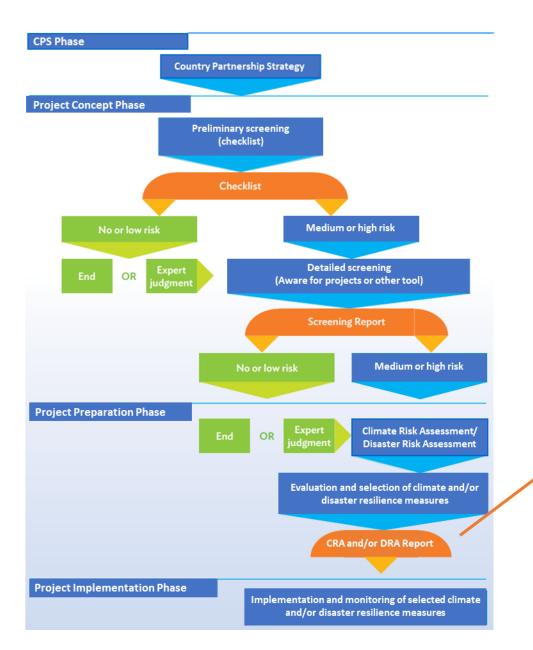
- Dedicated screening tools, AWARE online tool for Projects
- 16 risks considered



A) Temperature increase B) Wild fire C) Permafrost D) Sea ice E) Precipitation increas E) Flood G) Snow loading H) Landslide I) Precipitation decrease J) Water availability K) Wind speed increase L) Onshore Category 1 storms M) Offshore Category 1 storms N) Wind speed decrease O) Sea level rise P) Solar radiation change

Recommendation #3: At this stage, allocate CRA resources based on adaptation needs. Criteria include the project lifetime, the lock-in involved, and the level of precaution warranted (the 3Ls), and also the economic risk (EIRR risk).

Climate and/or Disaster Risk Assessment



CRAs required for projects classified as medium or high risk

- Quantifies risks and identifies adaptation options that can be integrated into the project design (climate proofing)
- Estimate the incremental cost of adaptation

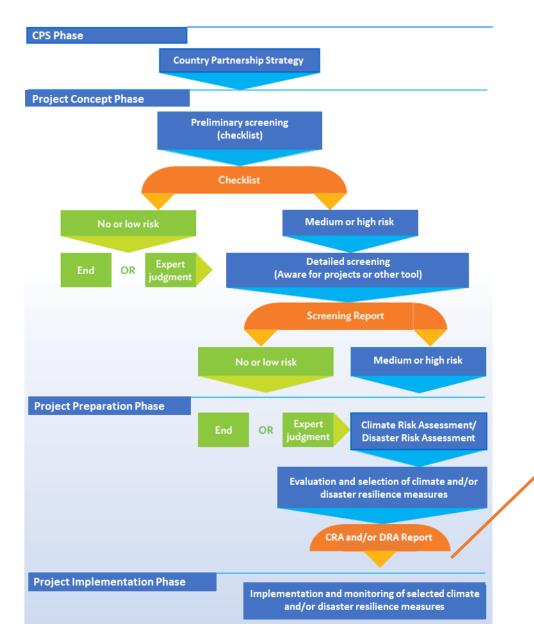
Recommendation #4: Start by understanding the climate and/or disaster risks to the project objectives, output and outcomes. Climate scenarios and projections can come later.

Recommendation #5: Consider a joint CRA/DRA if there are substantial geophysical risks to the project.

Recommendation #6: Focus on what matters by identifying priority risks based on how material they are for the project performance and key indicators.

Recommendation #7: Identify low regret adaptation options taking account of timing and uncertainty and emphasizing the economic rationale for adaptation (the costs and benefits).

Linked Document – Climate Change Assessment



Mandatory requirement for projects reporting climate finance

- Not to exceed five pages
- Disclosure upon Board approval of the RRP
- Summarizes climate finance for reporting as guided by the Guidance Note on Counting Climate Finance at ADB (October 2016) and initial project climate risk screening

Recommendation #8: At this stage, think about how to strengthen downstream implementation and monitoring and evaluation, using Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Frameworks.



A Much-Needed Makeover for Alotau Wharf, Papua New Guinea



Thank you.

