



Lessons Learned from "Type 2" Adaptation Projects in Central and West Asia

19 November 2021, Friday 2-3:30 p.m. Manila Time (GMT+8) Zoom



This online session tackled shared experiences from developing, processing, and implementing 'Type 2' or standalone climate adaptation projects. Issues such as upstream programming, climate change modelling and risk assessments, expertise requirements, government capacity and buy-in, adaptation measures, and impacts and metrics were discussed.

Nathan Rive of ADB presented the project development and implementation of the pilot program for climate resilience (PPCR) in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Saif Anjum of the Punjab Irrigation Department in Pakistan discussed provincial water and climate change initiatives. Maria Pia Ancora of ADB shared insights from strengthening urban resilience in Central and West Asia. Finally, Artessa Saldivar-Sali shared World Bank experiences on building resilience in Pacific Atoll Island Countries, particularly in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

We are happy to have ADB's technical assistance to support a holistic investment approach that ensures integrated water resource management and all aspects relating to climate change.

> SAIF ANJUM Secretary Irrigation, Punjab Irrigation Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan

SPEAKERS



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ARTESSA SALDIVAR-SALI Senior Municipal Engineer, World Bank Group

KEY MESSAGES

- The recent United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26) signaled a strong call to step up action on climate adaptation and resilience. ADB recently announced its increased ambition on climate finance that includes financing of \$100 billion between 2019-2030 including cumulative adaptation finance of \$34 billion.
- Achieving this target will require stronger role in supporting DMCs to develop, finance, and implement 'Type 2' adaptation projects. Type 2 adaptation projects are predicated on climate adaptation. They support outputs and activities that reduce current and future climate impacts or help address barriers to adaptation. They should be informed by national adaptation-related issues, challenges, and priorities, based on robust climate risk assessment of the target systems, enable transformational adaptation, use indicators to track the outcome of adaptation measures and align with the joint Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) methodology for estimating climate adaptation finance.
- ADB's pilot program for climate resilience (PPCR) for the Kyrgz Republic and Tajikistan highlights lessons on the importance of upstream strategic planning and both topdown and bottom-up processes to prioritize investments. Climate-risk framing is a useful tool for project prioritization and climate change mainstreaming in project processing. Longer-term programmatic partnerships with governments and communities are strongly beneficial for informing resilience priorities.
- Initiatives on water and climate change delivered by the Punjab Irrigation Department align closely with ADB's approach to Type 2 adaptation. These initiatives focus on improving lives and livelihoods of rural farmers who primarily bear the impacts of climate risks, are based on robust knowledge and understanding of climate risks at a systems level and cover a broad spectrum of interventions from irrigation to water resources management and broader institutional reforms to support resilience. Long-term programming approaches and technical assistance (TA) projects are valuable in strengthening resilience action and institutional capacity.

A national urban assessment can establish the enabling environment to incorporate climate resilience upstream in the urban planning processes.

> MARIA PIA ANCORA Senior Urban Development Specialist, Central and West Asia Regional Department, ADB

- ADB's experience in urban resilience programming in Central and West Asia highlights the importance of undertaking climate risk assessments at different scales, including the national, city and project level to provide an evidencebased approach for climate adaptation. A range of financing modalities, policy reforms, and a programmatic approach are available to best fit individual countries' needs and ensure government buy-in and successful implementation of urban climate adaptation projects.
- World Bank Group highlighted the importance of upstream climate risk information and diagnostic work to inform Type 2 adaptation projects. Exposure mapping is an important component if risk assessment and visualization. Scaling up adaptation projects in developing countries will require additional concessional finance

FURTHER INFORMATION

ADB. 2017. Protecting Tajikistan from Avalanches, Floods and Droughts. <u>https://www.adb.org/news/videos/</u> protecting-tajikistan-avalanches-floods-and-droughts

GFDRR. 2021. Building resilience in Pacific atoll island countries. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmQ_ **KXirhwc**