Localizing global agendas: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development including DRR and climate action

27-29 September, Manila

Paris Agreement: Key highlights

AMBITION

Temperature goal, below 2 degrees with an aspiration of 1.5 degree

Net zero emissions in second half of this century

UNIVERSALIITY

Emission reductions by all countries

Developed countries lead through economy wide targets, developing countries to do so over time

PROGRESSION

Initial stocktake in 2018; first formal stocktake 2023; ratcheting up every 5 years

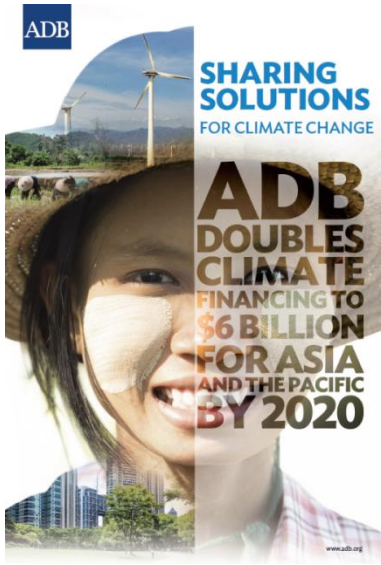
$ 100 bn/yr finance a floor and for 2020-2025; thereafter a new finance goal

INCLUSION

Deft inclusion of issues of each block— REDD +, adaptation, loss and damage, response measures, capacity building

Agreement reached in an open and inclusive manner

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



50 YEARS

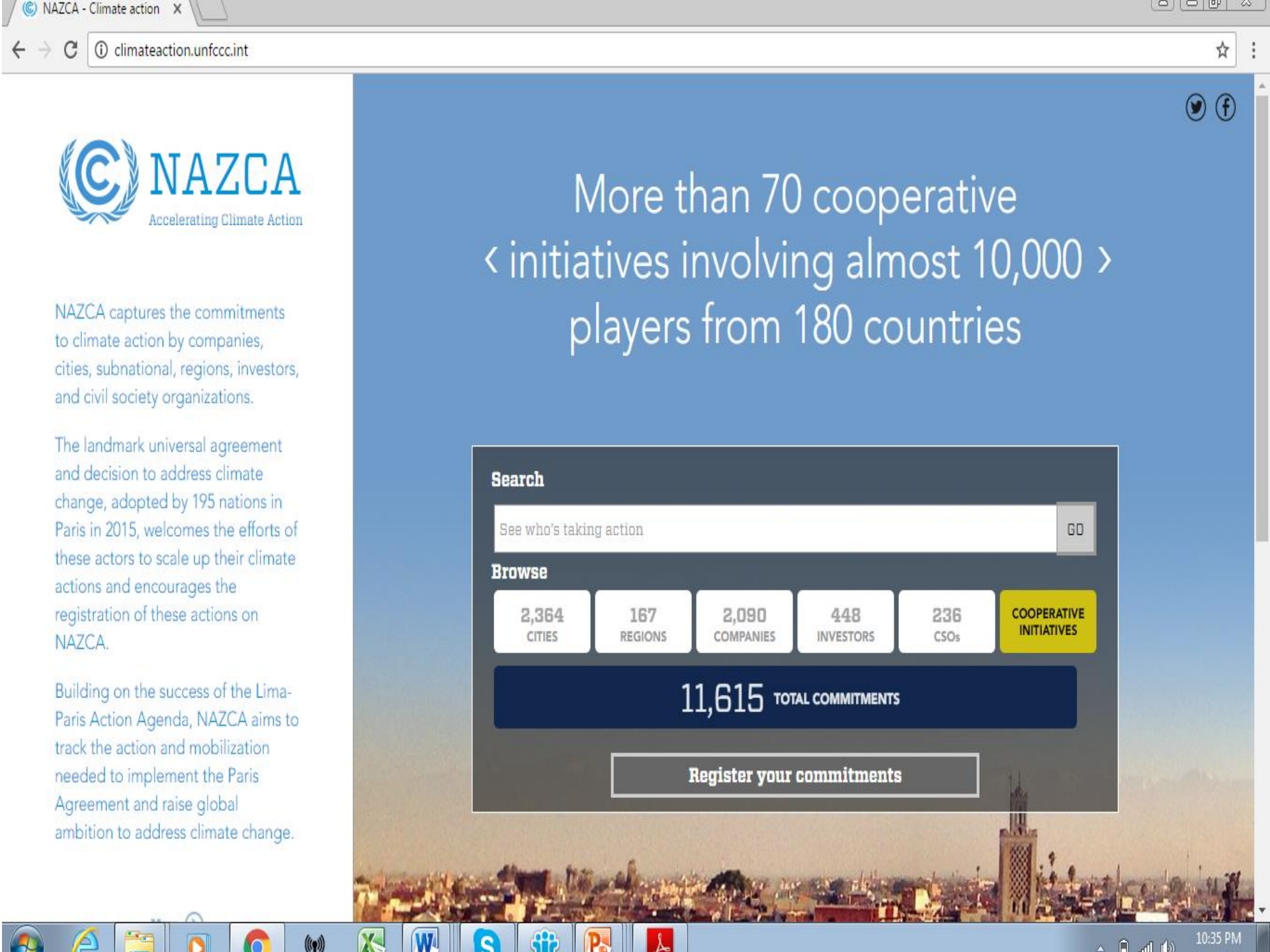
ADB

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Key highlights

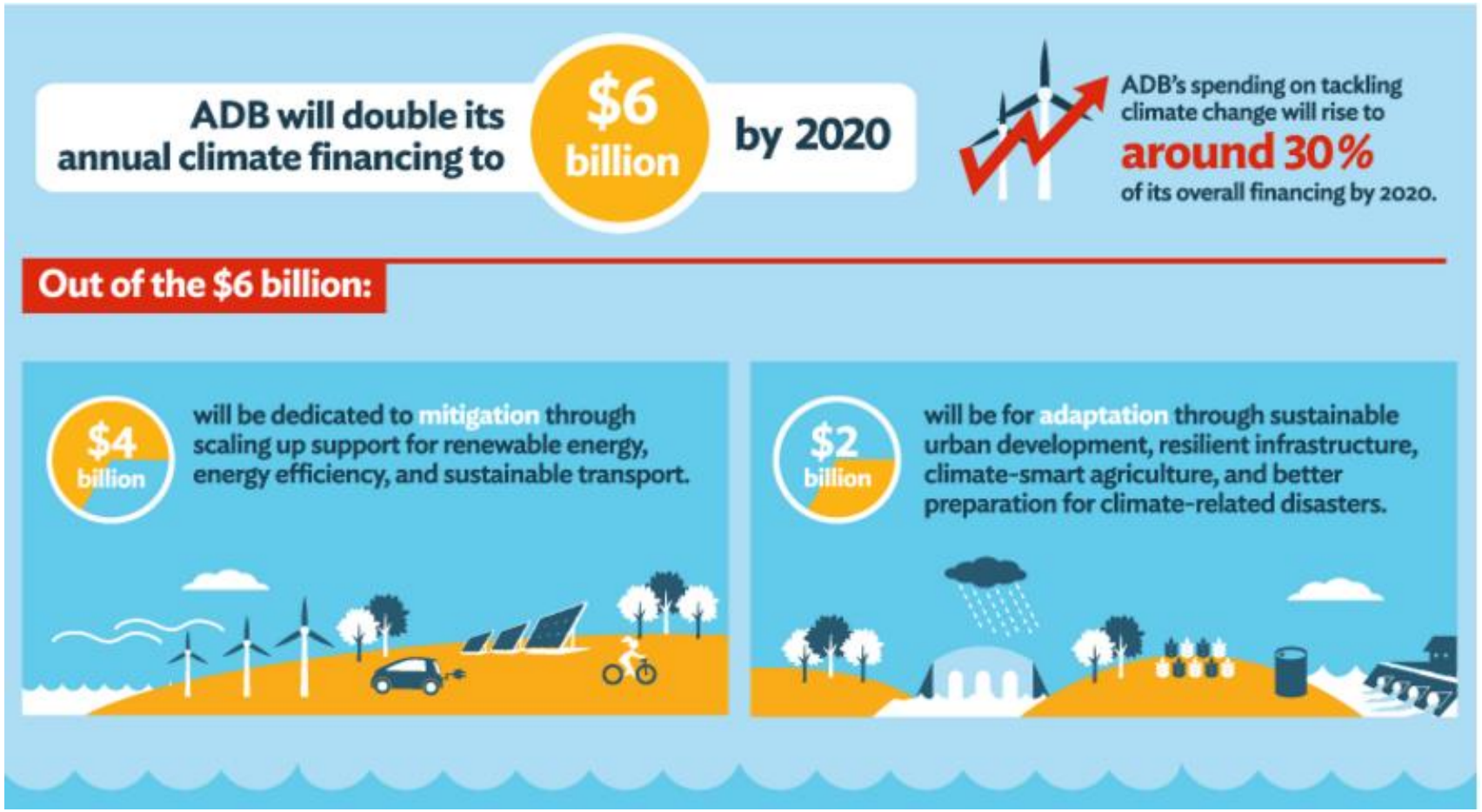
- Adopted on March 18, 2015
- Goal - prevent new risk, reduce existing risk, and strengthen resilience
- 7 targets to drive progress on protecting people and assets : reducing (i) global disaster mortality by 2030; (ii) number of affected people globally by 2030; (iii) direct disaster economic loss; (iv) disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services; and increasing (v) number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; (vi) international cooperation ; and (vii) availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.
- 4 priority areas for action:
  - Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.
  - Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
  - Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
  - Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Sustainable Development Goals Related to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

ROLE OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS


NAZCA - Climate action
climateaction.unfccc.int
NAZCA
Accelerating Climate Action
NAZCA captures the commitments to climate action by companies, cities, subnational, regions, investors, and civil society organizations.
The landmark universal agreement and decision to address climate change, adopted by 195 nations in Paris in 2015, welcomes the efforts of these actors to scale up their climate actions and encourages the registration of these actions on NAZCA.
Building on the success of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, NAZCA aims to track the action and mobilization needed to implement the Paris Agreement and raise global ambition to address climate change.
More than 70 cooperative
‹ initiatives involving almost 10,000 ›
players from 180 countries
Search
See who's taking action
GO
Browse
2,364 CITIES
167 REGIONS
2,090 COMPANIES
448 INVESTORS
236 CSOs
COOPERATIVE INITIATIVES
11,615 TOTAL COMMITMENTS
Register your commitments
10:35 PM

ADB Climate Finance Target



Building Resilience: Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

❑ Early warning systems

Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project

- Project cost: ADF $81.5 million; Australia: $5.89 million; IDRMF: $1.8 million
- Adaptation finance: $1.8 million
- Aims to support the governments of the LAO and VIE to undertake structural and nonstructural measures to prepare for and manage disaster risks linked to floods and droughts.
- With four key outputs: (i) Enhanced regional data, information, and knowledge base for the management of floods and droughts; (ii) Upgraded water management infrastructure; (iii) Enhanced capacity for community-based disaster risk management; and (iv) Effective project implementation.

Building Resilience: Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

❑ Development planning and practices:

Tajikistan - Building Capacity for Climate Resilience

- Project cost: SCF $6 million
- Adaptation finance: $ 6 million
- TA will enhance planning capacity for climate change adaptation at national and local levels, and within vulnerable sectors and vulnerable population groups.
- The impact will be Tajikistan's increased resilience to climate variability and climate change. By 2022, the number of households affected and the economic losses resulting from drought, flooding, and landslides will be reduced by 20% from the 2011 baseline..

Building Resilience: Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

❑ Agriculture and food security

Bangladesh: Pilot Project on Weather Index-Based Crop Insurance

- Project cost: $2 million (JFPR)
- Adaptation finance: $0.76 million
- Project will increase resilience of farm households to climate and natural disaster risks.
- It is expected that through weather index-based crop insurance (WIBCI), farm income losses will be reduced.

Bangladesh: Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project

- Project cost: $675 million
- ADB loan - $250 million (ADF)
- AfD loan: $64 million (ADB-administered)
- Adaptation finance: $200.67 million (ADB resources)

The project will improve the public transport system Dhaka North City Corporation and the Gazipur City Corporation areas in north Great Dhaka through the delivery of a 20-kilometer bust rapid transit corridor, benefiting a population of 1 million.

Enhancing Energy Sector Innovations: New business model

- Simpa Networks ("Off Grid Pay-As-You-Go Solar Project") in India
  ADB Investment: $2 million equity investment in 2013, $5 million CTF loan under preparation in 2015
- **Investee:** Simpa Networks, a venture-backed technology company with a bold mission: to make modern energy simple, affordable, and accessible for everyone.
- **Strategy:** Simpa offers an unique pay-as-you-go metering solution for off-grid solar home systems in rural India by using mobile phones technology to transform recurring energy expenditures into an eventual capital asset purchase. Scaling up of solar "leasing as a service" model.
- **Development Impacts:** Increased access to affordable clean energy for base of the pyramid (BoP) consumers in rural India (10,000 systems installed as of April 2015), avoiding the greenhouse gas emissions by reducing kerosene usage.

50 YEARS

ADB

Implementation of global agreements necessitates an integrated approach as also…

- Translation of targets to sectoral action plans to be delivered at sub national and local levels **for full ownership and commitment.**
- Adequate financing, technology—and concomitant **devolution of decision making**
- **Partnerships including CSOs and private sector**
- Appropriate **skills and capacity** at the local level
- Protocols for monitoring, reporting and verification and above all **accountability**

For further information

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