Nature Based Solutions (Green infrastructure): Climate adaptation An inextricable link



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Designing right or Designing Differently?

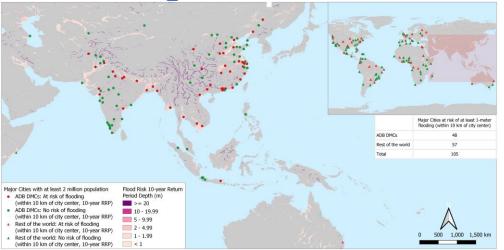
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Resilience Learning Month

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Scale of Flooding & Sea level rise in Asia-Pacific



Source: Map prepared by Asian Development Bank, based on data from the European Commission, Joint Research Centre and UNDESA, World Urbanization Prospects 2018.









Approach paper, Complete report,

Evaluation in brief, and Management response, Available online at:

https://bit.ly/climate-evaluation

Key Takeaways on Climate Adaptation

- 1. Urgent, scaled-up action to improve resilience to climate impacts in Asia and Pacific
 - Results frameworks need strengthening.
 - Climate-proofing infrastructure was mainly through structural measures.
 - TAs & PBLs are enhancing DMCs' capacity to manage climate risks.
 - Project beneficiaries highlighted the importance of community engagement.
- 2. Improving resilience must be a priority in country strategies and programming.
- ${\bf 3.}\ \ Work\ upstream\ and\ embed\ climate\ risk\ assessments\ in\ private\ sector\ operations.$
- 4. Adaptation investments should focus on tracking climate outcomes.
- 5. Greater attention should be given to projects with adaptation as the primary objective

Independent Evaluation ADB

Coastal Cities and the Environment and Climate Change Conundrum

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

2 ZERO HUNGER















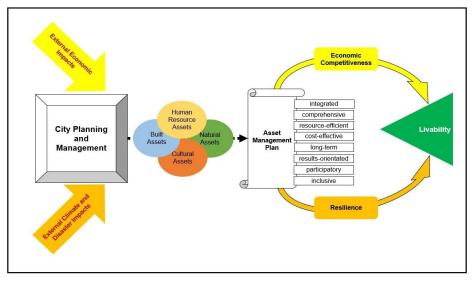




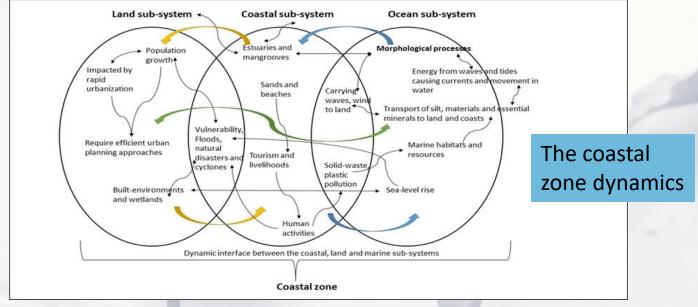
Development Problem and Challenge for Policy Makers

- Segmented approach to urban and infrastructure planning has led to loss of natural habitats, degradation of eco-systems; increasing greenhouse gas emissions, water and air pollution levels threatening health standards
- Exacerbation from risks of climate change and natural hazards especially across coastal cities, causing irreversible environment damage
- Interrelations of natural ecosystems with economic drivers especially tourism

Total Asset Management



Sandhu, S. C., et al. (2016). GrEEn Solutions for Livable Cities. Asian Development Bank. https://www.adb.org/publications/greeen-solutions-livable-cities



Source: Sandhu. S.C., et al, Resilient Coastal Cities for Enhancing Tourism Economy: Integrated Investment Planning Approaches, ADBI Working Paper Series, 2019

Coastal Eco-systems are Dynamic

Land system Infrastructure - built urban cities. Farbors, industries, roads, resorts Solid waste and sanitation Clean and open space sea - ground and surface water resources, habitats such as wetlands

Coastal system

- BeachShoreline
- Estuaries
 Lagoons
- Natural coastal protection systems such as mangroves and dunes
- Human activities such as aqua sports, swimming, and walking

Ocean system

- Sea level rise
- Pastic pollution
 Marine habitats and resources
- Waves, tides and currents

DYNAMIC & CONTINUOUS INTERACTIONS

between land, coastal, and ocean systems

erosion of rocks and movement

- and deposition of sediments

 energy from tides and winds
 causing the movement of water i
- causing the movement of water in the form of currents, reaching high intensity during storms
- movement and transport of materials such as silt, sand and organic matter

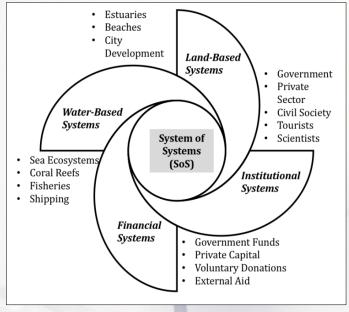
Human pressures

Impacts from infrastructure and services

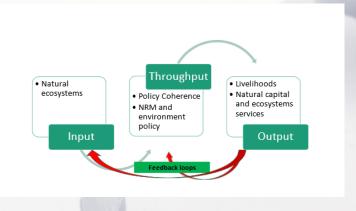
infrastructure and services ports, harbors, industrial activities, fisheries, agriculture, and tourism

INCREASING VULNERABILITY

DISASTERS



A Systems of System (SoS) approach for improving coastal city management.



Source: Sandhu. S.C., et al, Resilient Coastal Cities for Enhancing Tourism Economy: Integrated Investment Planning Approaches, ADBI Working Paper Series, 2019

Designing interventions differently



Physical Gray-infrastructure
• Nature-based Solutions

Green	Gray	Hybrid
Protecting the living shoreline, eg., through mangroove systems Using natural buffers for flood control eg: seagrass, oyster reefs, sand-dune systems	Using hard- infrastructure solutions such as sea-walls, canals, pipes, waste-water treatment and filtration plants	Using combination approaches of green, gray and blue infrastructure such as grass and other natural buffers, natural restoration techniques alongside hard solutions like embankments, etc.

Focused on Operation and Maintenance of built infrastructure Inclusion of ecological and social dimensions

Green, gray and hybrid solutions

Safeguarding the natural environment

Protection of social and cultural heritage

Understanding the regulatory environment

Increase economic competitiveness
Increase livability and longevity of

assets

· Foster greater

resilience

Total asset
management (TAM)
approach: Use of
hybrid solutions for
designing coastal
infrastructure for
climate adaptation
and improving
resilience

Arjan L, Sandhu S.C., Rau S. in Susantono, B. Ed., & Guild, R. Ed. (2021). Creating Livable Asian Cities. Asian Development Bank. https://doi.org/10.22617/SGP210110

Nature Based Solutions: 5 principles going forward











Designing right or Designing Differently?

- (i) Stakeholder engagement for improved planning
- (ii) Systematic cross-sector collaboration across departments e.g., using systems thinking
- (iii) Innovative project designs which combine nature based solutions and structural measures
- (iv) Continuous capacity development that embeds innovative and integrated thinking
- (v) Digital applications for improved data management for evidence gathering

Recalibration of institutions for decision making towards a climate-resilient Asia-Pacific region