

Facilitator Note: Module 3 is designed to last for an entire day. As the course was originally designed, this means that module 3 will occupy the second half of the second day and the first half of the third day. The module includes instructional material and several collaborative activities. This module requires a significant degree of “localization” in advance of presentation. Therefore, you should review appropriate materials and make modifications/add slides corresponding to the country-specific information. Some useful information can be found in the folder for your country on the course thumbdrive. Information to gather and review includes the following:

- National level climate change adaptation strategies and related documents (NAPA, NAP, etc.)

- Climate change projections/analysis conducted by universities/NGOs/research agencies

- Locally specific case studies/anecdotes that describe the in-country experience with climate change.

*Note that the master for this presentation includes material specific to Indonesia and India. This information should be replaced by locally-appropriate information.

Materials required:

- Whiteboard and markers
- LCD projector
- Flipchart and markers
- Internet connection (if available).

You may choose to begin the day with some locally appropriate ice-breaker activity that reviews some of the material from module 1. Make sure to reiterate the high points from module 1, and the overall flow of the course. Ask the participants to think about the post-it note goals they made for themselves at the beginning of module 1, as well as the master list of expectations. Ask the participants what progress they have made towards achieving these goals.

Today we are going to move on to planning aspects associated with climate change adaptation projects. The major focus of this module is the importance of aligning projects and proposals with existing strategic plans and frameworks. In most if not all USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific countries, planning work on climate change adaptation has already been completed, or is currently underway in the form of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), or other country-specific national level documents. The NAPA process began with Decision 5 of the 7th COP meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco in 2001 and the recognition of the special situations and needs of Least Developed Countries, which is enshrined in Article 4.9 of the UNFCCC. The establishment of the NAPA process was followed by the NAP process, which was promulgated under the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010 at the COP 16 meeting. The NAP process enables Parties to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programs to address those needs. Since 2001 (and in some cases even before), many countries have developed other strategies and frameworks relevant to climate change adaptation.

The important issue from the perspective of project preparation is that the adaptation project be aligned as closely as possible with the strategic directions and needs identified in the existing national frameworks. In this module participants will examine the relevant existing strategies and plans as well as sector-specific challenges.

ANECDOTE to set the stage: One of the issues raised by experienced proposal reviewers is that project proponents frequently do not adequately read or reference the background materials (e.g. NAPs, NAPAs, the websites of potential project financiers, previously approved projects, templates for project submissions, etc.). This leads to

proposals that do not make adequate reference to plans, strategies, and supporting evidence that **justifies the need** for a project investment. Rather these proposals leap directly to describing the project components, with little or no background, including ongoing or previous projects in the proposed project area. This is seen as a major weakness by proposal reviewers, since no one understands why the project is needed or how and why it was selected over other potential options. It is also important to thoroughly review all relevant and available information, but this is also a common mistake. For example, proposals prepared by academic institutions typically focus narrowly on academic material, whereas those that come from non-government organizations (NGOs) often make no reference to existing government plans. Moreover, from a project proposal preparation standpoint, it is always beneficial to cite other projects relevant to the project at hand, but this typically **does not** happen, especially when the other projects have been implemented by other government agencies or NGOs. On the other hand, multilateral agency project proponents tend to comprehensively review government plans and strategies, and are generally knowledgeable about previous project experience. This is a skill that in-country project proponents and managers can benefit from.

Guidance documents, including “how to” information and examples of approved projects, are widely available on the websites of climate change adaptation financing agencies, but we find that these are not adequately utilized by proponents of new projects.

Failure to follow the guidelines laid out by financiers will result in delays in approving the project.

- Day 1: Climate Finance and the “Evidence Base”
- Day 2: Linking to Broader Strategies and Problem Identification
- Day 3: Managing Project Prep and Economic Considerations
- Day 4: Safeguards and Project Design
- Day 5: M&E and the Path Forward



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Module 2: Finance for Adaptation

This module will cover the main sources of finance for adaptation, focusing on the main international funds, and how to access their resources. If the country in which the materials are being implemented has a domestic fund, the module will cover the domestic fund. Full details for localization of this module can be found in the instructor guide. In addition, it will include the global Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), etc. The aim of the module is to inform participants of the various sources, their requirements for access, an orientation to their formats for project concepts and proposals, and the main features of project proposals that they seek.

Outcomes of module 2: *Trained government personnel who understand the basics of identifying international climate finance for use in future CCA projects in their countries.*

Objective of module 2: Training materials on the various sources of international financing for CCA projects. The materials will be adequate for presenting a one-day module to a group of country officials, including slides, case studies and supporting notes/source information.



Module 3 Outcomes

- Identify the development context for your climate change adaptation project
- Identify national and subnational climate change strategy documents, as well as sectoral strategies and the priorities contained therein
- Describe how your project concept is consistent with the aforementioned policies



PART 1: NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AND OTHER SOURCES OF PLANNING GUIDANCE

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In this first section we will discuss some resources that will help you identify adaptation priorities that are aligned with national adaptation goals and frameworks. We'll start with national level policies and strategies related to climate change adaptation. These vary from place to place, and so we'll discuss strategies associated with the UNFCCC as well as other national documents specific to your country. We'll also look at some other sources of information relevant to identification of adaptation priorities, including sector strategies, research studies, and other resources. We'll work together to figure out practical ways to start moving from these strategies to actual projects to address climate vulnerabilities.

The key message to preface this section is to build on work that has already been done in your country.

GOALS—IMPORTANCE—OBJECTIVES—OVERALL FIT

GOAL: The goal of this section is to familiarize participants with existing national-level documents and other sources of information associated with climate change adaptation so that the management and design of CCA projects can comply with the directions, priorities, and policies contained in these plans.

IMPORTANCE: This section is critically important for a number of reasons. As we learned in the first module, climate change is a particularly complex and thorny problem, with impacts across all sectors. This makes it quite difficult to address, as coordination across sectors becomes tricky. In an effort to establish some coherence to adaptation

efforts, national, and in some cases subnational governments have already developed frameworks, guidelines, and overall strategies for adaptation. These plans are the primary source of government priorities, policies, and information on climate change in most countries. Linking your undertaking to these strategies is an essential first step in developing an effective, bankable project, and will help you to ensure that your project is aligned with the priorities, directions, and policies that have already been established. Funding institutions examine project proposals carefully, and one of the things they are looking for is a clear link between the project being proposed and the priorities laid out in national level plans.

Projects developed outside the context of broader strategies and frameworks run the risk of duplicating effort, and perhaps more importantly, stand little chance of being approved and hence funded by donors and lenders.

OBJECTIVES: At the conclusion of this section, participants will be able to:

3.1.A. access adaptation priorities elaborated in relevant national adaptation strategies and frameworks

3.1.B. explain the importance of linking potential adaptation projects to relevant national adaptation strategies and frameworks

3.1.C. identify additional sources of information relevant to project selection.

3.1.D. demonstrate how to review existing pilot projects for information to inform new/scaled up adaptation projects.

OVERALL FIT: As noted above, this information will enable participants to link potential adaptation activities to adaptation priorities that have already been identified in national level documents and policies. This is an essential step in developing bankable project proposals.



Module 3 Section 1 Objectives

3.1.A. Access adaptation priorities elaborated in relevant national adaptation strategies and frameworks

3.1.B. Explain the importance of linking potential adaptation projects to relevant national adaptation strategies and frameworks

3.1.C. Identify & locate additional sources of information relevant to project selection

3.1.D. Demonstrate how to review pilot projects for information to inform new/scaled up adaptation projects.

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These are the objectives for this section. Make sure to step through them one by one and explain how each of them fits in the overall process of project development.



- ✓ Climate change processes (general)
- ✓ Climate change relative to your country
- ✓ Relationship to national development goals
- ✓ The need to adapt

- Connection to existing adaptation policies & strategies

Again we see the project cycle. The **project cycle** shows us the main steps in the development and implementation of a project or program, and how each of the steps relate to one another. We can use it here to help envision where climate change and resilience building considerations might be integrated into sector- or city-wide programs of projects. While different agencies and organizations may have slightly different procedures, the project cycle described here should be familiar and comprehensible to most participants. This particular Project Cycle diagram is based on a model developed by **USAID**, and has been adapted for its specific application here on climate change projects.

In this module we are focusing on “Climate policy & strategies”. This is the initial step in this project cycle, and the information covered here informs the “**background**” and “**project rationale**” sections of the project document (PD). Here we want to clearly describe the strategic problem being addressed, making sure to make reference to existing climate change plans and strategies. These plans should be used because they provide a good summary of the vulnerabilities and the priorities in each country for addressing climate change.



Practical Application

Adaptation Fund: “Describe how the project/programme is consistent with...national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments...”

GCF: “Please describe how the project/programme contributes to country’s identified priorities for low-emission and climate resilient development, and the degree to which the activity is supported by a country’s enabling policy and institutional framework...”

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These are actual questions from the AF and GCF application packages. This section of module 3 will help you effectively address these questions, and other similar questions in the application processes of other financiers.



Project Cycle Responsibilities

| Project Cycle Step | Who's Responsible? | Managerial Responsibilities |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Climate policy & strategy | Government | Be informed and alert |
| 2. Project design | Financier, lead agency, contractor (design team) | Project concept, TOR for design, supervision of contractors |
| 3. Project appraisal | Financier, lead agency, contractor | Verify quality, feedback. Yes/no |
| 4. Project implementation | Implementing entity | Supervision, reports |
| 5. Monitoring & evaluation | Implementing entity | Supervision |

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This table shows the responsible (lead) parties for each step in the aforementioned project cycle along with the managerial responsibilities associated with each step. As we go through the course each of these project cycle steps will be discussed in detail. Introductory comments are made below:

- 1. CC policy & strategy:** the NAPs at country level or below (state/provincial level) provide the "best guess" analysis of the country's situation as currently anticipated after a significant amount of climate modeling and related work.
- 2. Project design:** initial project concepts are normally developed with assistance of development partners or domestic groups (such as NGOs) after a request for proposals is issued by the lead government agency. Ideally these should include outline terms of reference for a design team. The project design phase includes all aspects of project identification, preparation and feedback from reviews/appraisal and may take 6 months to implement in full.
- 3. Project appraisal:** This is a yes/no decision point. Appraisal should be rigorous: (i) *Role of appraisal:* Sound project appraisal should take a broad perspective and be thorough so as to help develop the best and most efficient climate change adaptation projects. It should also exercise authority: (i) to stop poor projects being developed; (ii) to correct or redirect good projects that may be off-track in preliminary design; (iii) to determine if project components are consistent; (iv) to assess the sources and magnitudes

of risk; and (v) to determine how to reduce and efficiently share risks.

(ii) **Impact of appraisal:** Quality of analysis (also called “quality at approval or at entry”) has been found to be a key determinant of the success of a project’s performance. A thorough appraisal can cause the project to be redesigned so that it is less likely to fail. Evaluation studies after completion have shown that poorly prepared projects (e.g. those with inadequate appraisal) fail far more often than well-prepared projects; (iii) **Scope of appraisal:** The scope of project appraisal consists of a review of all the materials provided by the design team in the initial project design paper, and identification of any incomplete or overlooked tasks that should be completed to meet the financier's requirements.

4. Project implementation: After financial approval, the project is implemented in the way described in the project design and management framework.

5. Monitoring and evaluation: Although monitoring and evaluation is listed as part of a step in the USAID project cycle, here we have separated it for special attention. This is because, in practice, monitoring and evaluation is rarely done, or rarely done well. We talk about this here because it’s a key step because the results from monitoring and evaluation feed back into future project design. That’s not done frequently, but it should be. Because if you don’t learn from your mistakes, then you will repeat them. If you are not incorporating the lessons learned, then you will find it harder to get approval. It also makes the next round of preparations easy and easier to scale up. You don’t have to spend money re-learning the things you already know how to do.



Key Messages for Practice

- Figure out “the fit” for your project
 - Clearly reference existing plans and strategies
 - One big project or a program with smaller projects?
 - What are the most urgent needs?
1. Refer to national plans/policies
 2. Refer to sub-national and local plans/policies
 3. Refer to sectoral plans/policies/additional information
 4. Review Pilot Projects
 - a) Incorporate lessons
 - b) Scale up

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Facilitator: This slide describes some key messages from experience that contribute to good practice. Up front we want to explicitly go over the key messages for practice that derive from this section. Leave nothing to chance, leave no room for interpretation; don’t expect that the participants are going to be able to distill the key messages. Tell them up front. Regardless of the modifications made to localize the module, make sure these messages shine through in the final product. These key messages are summarized here, but each will be elaborated upon over the course of module 3.

Figure out “the fit” for your project. As noted in the introductory slide, many proposals for funding do a poor job of describing how the project fits in with broader adaptation strategies, and hence have a difficult time attracting funding. Successful proposals clearly lay out how the proposed project fits in with national adaptation priorities as well as subnational and local adaptation needs. Thus you should make yourself familiar with national adaptation plans as well as sub-national and sectoral plans and strategies related to adaptation, along with “bottom up” sources of information that provide insight into local climate challenges, capabilities, needs, and opportunities. In other words, the messages that come from national strategies need to be augmented by information that illustrates local realities. “Bottom up” information will also help reveal the needs of the most vulnerable; many funding agencies prioritize projects that help poor or marginalized people. An example of this is the Adaptation Fund. The “fit” may not be a new project; it might involve **climate proofing** existing or in-the-pipeline projects, or it may involve **scaling up pilot projects** that have proven successful. Along these lines, make sure to look at the requirements and priorities of the financiers so that

you can choose the appropriate source of finance for your projects.

Clearly reference existing plans and strategies. After you figure out “the fit”, make sure this is clearly explained in the rationale and background section of your proposal! The project rationale has to be linked to a clear statement or analysis of the risk associated with climate change and include a specific linkage to a national strategy. Funding agencies will look for these connections; for example, the Adaptation Fund handbook recommends that proposals take into account relevant national strategies, including national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, communication programs, NAPAs, and other relevant documents.

One big project or a program with similar projects? Adaptation comes in many forms (remind the participants of the section on the many forms of adaptation discussed in module 1). Sometimes adaptation consists of a large project. However, it is important to remember that in many cases multiple adaptation needs can be addressed by several smaller projects that are integrated into a larger program. Preparation costs are more expensive for larger projects, and they also require a greater degree of managerial capacity. Make sure that you have adequate financial and managerial resources to support project preparation. Also, recall that adaptation also involves **climate proofing** existing and in-the-pipeline projects. Thus as you review the sources of information discussed in parts 1 and the issues covered in part 2, remember to consider the adaptation needs in your country as well as your agency’s capacity to implement projects. In some cases, large projects may challenge the capacities of domestic agencies to manage the project. In these cases, it is often wise to think about breaking the broader adaptation objective down into smaller “bite sized” projects that can be managed effectively.

What are the most urgent needs? As you review the various sources of information, make sure to pay attention to the most important needs. Funders prioritize the most urgent needs. For example, the Adaptation Fund states that “specific criteria for the allocation of resources to Parties are the level of vulnerability, the level of urgency and risks arising from delay.” Also, make sure that you are always operating in the public’s best interest!

Other points to emphasize:

Look for no-regrets options. Define no-regrets options.

Adaptation may not be the best or most obvious or critical investment now, but prudence may dictate reserving land or resources to enhance future flexibility and options.

Background and context of project proposals should indicate why the project is an appropriate use of public funds!

The material on this slide addresses **learning objective 3.1.B**.

What goes into the “Long List”?



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The "long list" of potential CCA projects for any country is *potentially quite long* -- but in reality nearly all developing countries in the Asia-Pacific regions struggle to develop viable concepts and full projects. Quite often they rely on development partner agencies for these ideas. If they develop concepts then there is a high probability of them being "business as usual" from ministries and departments, and not CAA projects. They may, however, be able to develop components or additional funding to "climate-proof" assets such as roads, etc., which is very important.

The lead agency for CCA in all A-P countries should develop the capacity to identify "long list" projects as well as how to short list projects and to prepare project concepts.

This slide graphically illustrates the different sources of information that should be explored when researching the background and context for your adaptation projects and developing the “long list”. We will say a few words about each of these in subsequent slides, but we’ll summarize them here.

National plans & frameworks. Start here. Virtually all countries have already developed some sort of national adaptation strategy or guidance.

Subnational/regional plans & strategies. Some countries have also completed similar

guidance documents at the subnational level. This should be your next source when looking for information about pre-identified adaptation priorities and needs.

Community plans, VAs, etc. As noted on previous slides, effective background and context statements include information on local adaptation challenges and needs. Consult with community development plans, pre-existing vulnerability assessments (VAs) and other locally-produced information.

Academic, NGO, & Multi-lateral studies. In many cases, research and studies conducted by non-government stakeholders will provide useful information in establishing the background, need, and fit for your adaptation projects.

The information on this slide addresses **Learning Objective 3.2.B** and **Learning Objective 3.2.C**.

An example: Checklist for NABARD on Shortlisting Pilot Projects

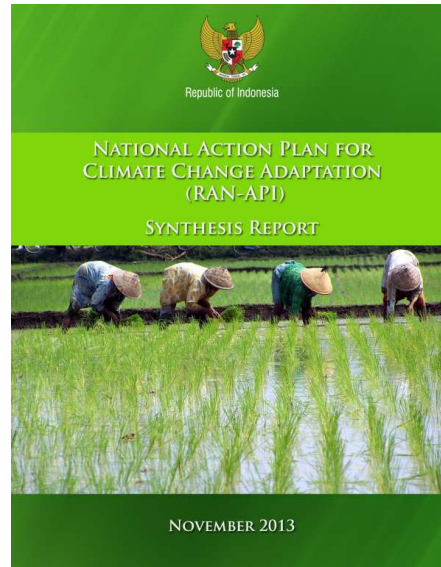
- Is the sector selected the most appropriate to address climate change adaptation and rural development needs in the area or region? *i.e. how was the sector - forestry/ agriculture/water etc.- selected?*
- Is there appropriate data analysis to establish climate variability?
- Has a Vulnerability Assessment been done to identify the most affected communities? *i.e. has village micro-planning with a community been undertaken to ensure technical prescriptions are responsive to the social and economic needs of the community and environmental sustainability of the area? Are marketing arrangements clear for livelihoods products that will be promoted by the project?*
- Have approved technical standards been adopted for proposed interventions?
- Are adaptation actions appropriate vis-a-vis business as usual? *i.e. is there strong justification for the adaptation project and financing?*
- Are adaptation interventions cost effective? *i.e. is there a cost effectiveness/least cost analysis or a simple cost-benefit analysis presented? Is there a cost comparison with NABARD or other cost norms?*

- Does the proposal offer potential for scaling up or replication of adaptation actions *i.e. do similar problem areas exist in the same/nearby locality or other regions? Are there many affected people?*
- Is the proposal aligned with the State Action Plan for Climate Change? Also, are there arrangements to inform Government of progress and results and work with them to facilitate replication with government funds in future? *i.e. are there provisions for periodic meetings and workshops with state and local agencies and local leaders?*
- Has the capacity of the EE (executing entity and its partner organizations) been assessed to ensure successful program implementation? *i.e. documentary evidence to show that the EE or its partner organizations effectively implemented similar projects in the past or was NABARD's rating chart used to assess capacity?*
- Does the project duplicate/complement other agency initiatives? *i.e. any other domestic or international funding for similar projects in the area? Will the project make use of their experience?*
- Is the project proposed to be fully supported by the Adaptation Fund? *i.e. will the project be co-financed or cost shared?*
- Is there an adequate project implementation and plan for project M&E? *i.e. any partnership with local organizations and if yes, what are the management, reporting, and monitoring responsibilities?*
- Is the Project Results Framework consistent and aligned with the Adaptation Fund's RF?
- Is there a detailed budget and disbursement schedule? *i.e. are budget heads consistent with project components and output-specific—as per the PRF?*
- Is there an arrangement for knowledge dissemination? *i.e. are there provisions for workshops/meetings/publications, etc. to generate awareness and share results/success stories and support sustainability?*
- Is the AF project template fully completed, and are the tables, charts, diagrams, etc. clear and accurate?
- Are there project risk management measures that are clearly identified and listed in the PF?



National CC Strategies and Action Plans

- National level documents include **NAPAs, NAPs, and other country-specific adaptation frameworks**
- Some countries may have sub-national/regional/provincial plans
- Existing national strategies guide CCA project and program investments.
- **What is the situation in your country? What are the CCA priorities?**



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Facilitator Note: Prior to the training, identify national and sub-national strategies and policies for your country. A good place to start is by referring to the resources CD included in the training pack. On this CD you will find files for each of the countries in the USAID Adapt Asia Pacific program. Find your country and review the relevant documents (if they have been included). If your country has a NAPA or other national adaptation strategy, we have attempted to include it. Modify this slide and the subsequent slides in this section to reflect the contents of the national and sub-national strategies. Information to include:

- an overview of identified priorities
- contents of the plan
- laws associated with the plan
- administrative structure associated with implementation...who has what job? Who coordinates?
- resources available at the national level for adaptation
- vertical integration of sub-national plans
- change the picture so it is a locally relevant plan.

For Participants: As noted during the introduction, most countries have already developed some sort of national framework, guideline, or policy with respect to climate change adaptation. These vary from place to place; some countries have **National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)** and/or **National Adaptation Plans (NAP)** which

have been or are being developed in accordance with guidelines established by the UNFCCC. These will be discussed on subsequent slides (if relevant to the host country). Other countries have developed strategies according to their own governance contexts.

These plans should guide climate change adaptation project and program investments. Therefore, the first step in eventually developing a bankable project proposal is to familiarize yourself with these documents. Pay particularly close attention to:

- Climate information that is included in the plan
- Key challenges described in the plan. This will help you to describe the “background and context” for your project
- Adaptation priorities identified in the national strategy; remember to identify the most urgent/pressing concerns for action.

In some larger countries (e.g. India), sub-national governments have also developed frameworks and strategies for climate change adaptation. As an example:

Karnataka State Action Plan for Climate Change: The Karnataka State Action Plan for Climate Change (2010) reveals some interesting findings at the state level. Although it contains relatively little specific information for an urban area, such as Mysuru, located in the southwest of the state, there are several clear messages:

Summary of Main Findings:

- Rainfall analysis shows that there is a long-term negative trend of about 6% in precipitation over Karnataka for the period 1951-2004.
- Rainfall variability is very high in Chikballapur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Kolar, Mandya and Tumkur districts.
- There is considerable decrease in precipitation over the Coastal and North Interior Karnataka districts during the period 1951-2004.
- Annual mean minimum and maximum temperatures are highest in Raichur, Gulbarga and Yadgir districts of North Interior Karnataka.
- Bidar and Gulbarga districts indicate a larger inter-annual variability with respect to annual mean minimum and maximum temperature.
- A steady warming trend is observed in both the minimum and maximum temperature over Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur.
- Most of the areas in the state are projected to warm by 1.8 to 2.2 degrees.
- The northeastern and southwestern parts of the state are projected to experience a decrease in the quantum of rainfall annually and during the JJAS monsoon season.
- The OND rainfall is projected to decrease in the southwest part of the state.
- Rainfall variability is also projected to increase.

- For forestry, the projected climate is not suitable for the existing forest types and the species present. Forested grids mainly in the central and northern parts of Western

Ghats and southeast are projected to be impacted by climate change.

Overall Karnataka is the second most vulnerable state in India to be impacted by climate change. While some of the impacts are likely to be beneficial (increased rainfall will increase water availability in some coastal areas), floods could cause disruption and damage to crops and infrastructure. People from the high density rural areas will migrate to low density areas and cities. The increasing concentration of people in urban areas may increase other risks of calamities like rare climate events causing heat stress, urban flooding and urban drought causing massive pressures on infrastructure arrangement. Increased population will increase vulnerability caused from climate change.

Urbanization: 37% of Karnataka's 61.1 million populations live in urban areas. The vehicular population rose by an alarming 70% in merely six years. Congestion, increased travel times, vehicular air pollution and noise have come to define urban standards. While efforts are being made to improve infrastructure and public transport – and successfully so – the rise of private motor vehicles is probably irreversible. *Efforts are directed to promote non-motorised transport (walking, cycling) by creation of the necessary infrastructure as incentive.* Likewise, attention is being paid to the better integration of public transport into mobility concepts and door-to-door solutions. *Migration of rural people* as a result of climate change induced droughts, higher temperatures and lack of water resources into relatively richer urban areas such as Mysore (a medium size city in the south of the state) is an important additional consideration that will need to be addressed by planners.

The management of Karnataka's 9,000 tons of *solid waste* per day across 218 urban local bodies (ULBs) has seen frantic activities and tangible improvements. Plans adopted at ULB level are in the process of being completed. While some ULBs have achieved compliance with legislation, prerequisite land acquisitions are subject to court proceedings in other cases and timelines are thus difficult to maintain. Illegal dumping and uncontrolled burning of waste continue to elude solution.

Challenges that this action plan seeks to address include:

- Inadequacies in health, education, housing and employment in tier 2 and 3 cities;
- Storm water drains are unable to deal with water from moderately heavy rainfalls;
- Solid waste management is yet to be fully implemented;
- Significant inadequacies in sewage collection, treatment and reuse of water;
- Absence of a long-term planning perspective for rail-bound public transport; and
- Basic needs of the urban poor in respect of water, sanitation and electricity unmet.

Bangalore Climate Change Initiative, Karnataka, 2011.

Report funded by the World Bank:

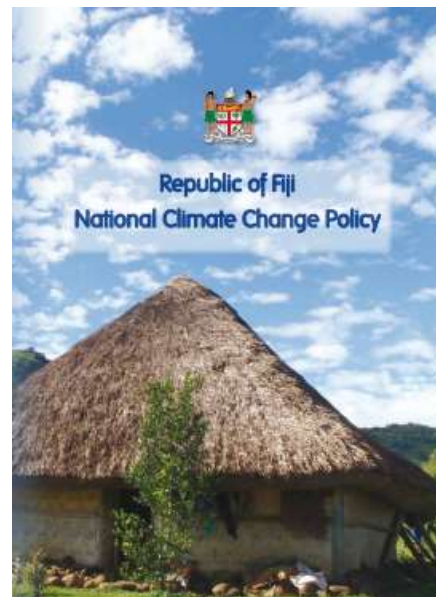
http://www.lse.ac.uk/asiaResearchCentre/_files/KarnatakaCCactionPlanFinal.pdf

The information in this slide addresses **learning objectives 2.1.A & 2.1.B**



Fiji National Climate Change Policy (2012)

- Climate and climate change physical processes
- Sectoral implications of climate change
- National institutional context
- Constraints to implementation
- Policy goals, principles, strategies
 - 15 adaptation priorities





Fiji Identified Priorities

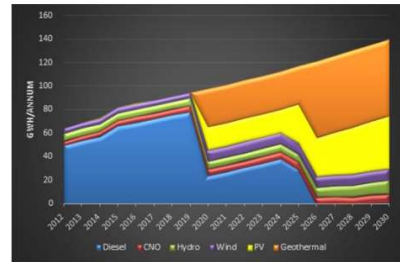
- Integration of DRR and CCA
- VAs and projections in NR planning, infrastructure, rural/urban
- Adaptation technologies incorporating TEK
- Hazard maps
- Better DR capacity, access to health and emergency services
- Ag capacity to respond to diseases, EWS
- National research to determine effective adaptation measures



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Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Envisioned as support for Paris COP21 agreement
- Provides national context
- Describes mitigation targets and low carbon development trajectories
- Some INDCs include adaptation information
- Support for implementation



| No. | Sector | Focus of Projects and Programmes |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Climate Resilience in Farming Systems and Agriculture Infrastructure Promote Appropriate Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation |
| 2 | Forestry and Land Use Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Climate Resilience in Forestry Production and Forest Ecosystems Promote Technical Capacity in the Forestry Sector for Managing Forest for Climate Change Adaptation |
| 3 | Water Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Water Resource Information Systems for Climate Change Adaptation Managing Watersheds and Wetlands for Climate Change Resilience Increasing Water Resource Infrastructure Resilience to Climate Change Promotion of Climate Change Capacity in the Water Resource Sector |
| 4 | Transport and Urban Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the Resilience of Urban Development and Infrastructure to Climate Change |
| 5 | Public Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the Resilience of Public Health Infrastructure and Water Supply System to Climate Change Improving Public Health Services for Climate Change Adaptation and Coping with Climate Change Induced Impacts. |

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Another national-level document that provides guidance on adaptation strategies is your country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). **ASK** the participants if they are familiar with their country's INDC.

Envisioned as support for Paris COP21 agreement. INDCs are documents that describe climate pledges that countries committed to in the run up to the COP21 meeting in Paris in December of 2015. The idea for INDCs emerged out of the COP19 meeting in Warsaw, Poland in 2013, which invited all governments that were ready to do so to set out their intended contribution to the new Paris agreement by the first quarter of March of 2015. The INDCs were originally conceived as part of an effort to reach an agreement in Paris to limit cumulative anthropogenic global warming to less than 2 degrees C. The INDC preparation process represents the first time that the majority of Parties, across all regions and regardless of their economic status, have actually engaged in the preparation of a former contribution to global efforts to combat climate change. However, not all countries submitted INDCs by the deadline. The INDCs that were submitted cover approximately 95% of total global GHGs. Analysis from the Climate Action Tracker (CAT 2016) shows that the collective impact of the INDCs submitted, if fully implemented, leads to an increase in global temperatures of approximately 2.7 degrees C above pre-industrial levels with a 50% probability. Thus further efforts would be needed to remain below 2 degrees C.

Note that a research paper outlining difficulties that developing countries had with INDCs outlined some conclusions that are consistent with deficiencies this course (and

this module) seek to address:

- Many countries had difficulties identifying precise financial and support needs for the planning and implementation of an INDC
- Many developing countries also had difficulties in identifying potential economic impacts and co-benefits of INDC actions
- Many developing countries experience an ongoing lack of high quality data and analysis, which is a prerequisite for preparation and implementation.

Provides national context. Most INDCs provide a general and brief overview of the country with respect to climate change, which you may find useful to inform project proposals and preparation.

Describes mitigation targets and low carbon development trajectories. INDCs contain information on future emissions targets for mitigation of global warming, including plans for developing along a low-carbon trajectory. Many of them also have an adaptation component. The general format for INDCs approximates the following:

- A reference point (the base year from which emissions will be reduced)
- Timeframe for reductions
- Scope and coverage
- Methodological approach towards calculating emissions
- How the contribution is fair and ambitious
- How it contributes towards achieving the objective of the UN's climate convention.

Some INDCs include adaptation information. Some of the INDCs contain useful information derived from future projections (e.g. Kiribati), which can be used for project development.

Support for Implementation. Some of the INDCs provide details as to how the efforts will be supported, while others highlight key areas in which international support is needed. For example, the Marshall Islands' INDC explains that external support is needed to expand solar, biofuel, and wind power generation facilities.

As of March 19, 2016, there had been 160 submissions representative of 188 parties. The participant resources pack contains INDCs for all of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific countries that have submitted the document.

The top image is from Vanuatu's INDC and represents that country's projected power mix into the future. The table in the lower right corner is focus adaptation programs from the Laos INDC.



Fiji NDC: Identified Challenges

- Develop an integrated approach and policy and operational level to effectively address climate change
- Construction of cyclone resistant buildings in rural and urban areas
- Strengthen role of local governments in building resilience
- Mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation in national and subnational planning and budgetary processes
- Strengthen partnerships at all levels for building resilience to climate change

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Note to Facilitator: This is an example of the type of information to include in localizing these materials. Put your national level plan here. NAPA, NAP, etc.

Indonesia's **Indonesia National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) 2014** is listed at: https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/wp-content/uploads/filebase/programme-info/RAN-API_Synthesis_Report_2013.pdf.



Example: Samoa GCF Project

22. Specifically, the GoS has aspirations to pursue an integrated ridge-to-reef approach that encompasses the following:

- (a) Integrated catchment management for the protection of the AUA;
- (b) Construction of a resilient flood protection network including detention storage to manage river flows and the drainage network;
- (c) Establishment of hydro-power system for climate-smart economic development;
- (d) Sustainable water supply for ensured availability of agricultural and potable water during climatic duress; and
- (e) Resilient infrastructure (roads, bridges, drainage, port) capable of withstanding extreme weather.

23. Against this context, the GoS has identified a comprehensive programme on integrated flood management in Samoa as a priority area for climate financing. The overarching programme envisaged, based on a series of assessments and consultations, consists of the following components:

- (a) Integrated flood management to enhance resilience in the Vaisigano River Catchment;
- (b) Climate Proofing the Cross Island Road;
- (c) Construction of a reservoir upstream of the Vaisigano river (to support flood management with co-benefits in hydropower generation and as a potable water storage for the AUA); and
- (d) Promotion of climate resilient drainage systems in the AUA.

Source: “Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa”



Example: India AF Project

Key Policies of Central and State Government, on which this project is based, are as follows.

| SN | Central/State Government Policy | Responsible Agency | Project Component Consistent with the Policy |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | 12 th Five year plan | Planning Commission, Govt. of India | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of surface water bodies Concrete effort to engage in the process of de-siltation and restitution of water bodies through treatment of their catchment areas making tanks suitable for storage of rain water and fishery promotion |
| 2 | National Water Mission | Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designing incentive structures to promote water neutral or water positive technologies Integrated water resource management helping to conserve water Optimise water use by increasing water use efficiency by 20% Enhancing storage, both above and below ground, special effort to increase water storage capacity |
| 3 | National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change | Cross cuts all the Ministries & Department | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying challenges of and response to climate change Research on socio-economic impacts of climate change, including impact on health and livelihoods Development of innovative technologies for adaptation and mitigation Research to support policy and implementation |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change | Housing and Environment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of fish bio-diversity Study of impacts of climate change on inland fisheries |

| SN | Central/State Government Policy | Responsible Agency | Project Component Consistent with the Policy |
|----|---|--|---|
| | | Department, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop agro-climatic zone wise plan for fisheries Strengthening the existing system of fish management in the State Capacity building to integrate climate change risk in planning |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh State Fishery Policy, 2008 | Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loans to fish farmers JanshreeBimaYojana for all fishermen (Insurance) Use of the latest techniques in fishing to improve production |

Source: “Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security”



Example: Sri Lanka GCF Project

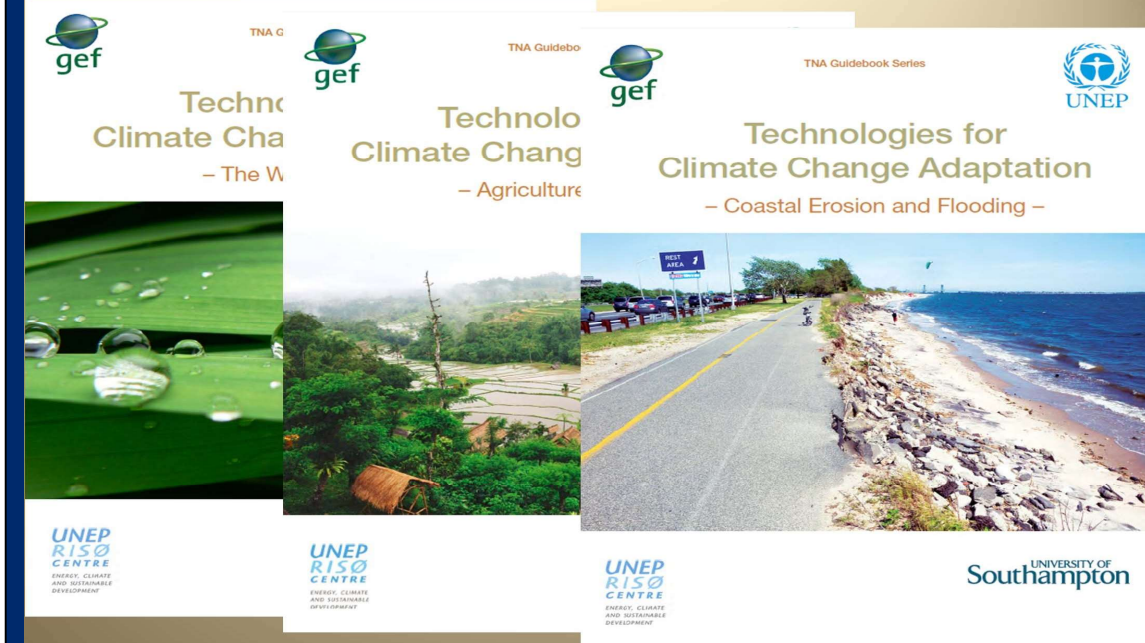
Government of Sri Lanka's (GOSL) vision

14. GOSL has committed to Sustainable Development Goals, including the goals of ending poverty, achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture, promoting inclusive growth, reducing inequality and promoting inclusive societies. Two policy pronouncements of the GOSL made in the recent past three months, the Prime Minister's Economic Policy Statement⁹ and the Budget Speech made by the Minister of Finance¹⁰, emphasize the development of the rural economy, overcoming inequality of income distribution and supporting agriculture-based livelihoods as key priorities. The GOSL recognizes that no meaningful reduction in poverty can be achieved in the country without addressing the deleterious impacts of disasters and climate change. In responding to the challenges, the Government is focused on implementing a number of strategies as outlined in its National Climate Change Policy, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, and the Sri Lanka Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme. These strategies focus on adaptive measures to avoid/minimize adverse impacts of climate change to the people, their livelihoods and ecosystems and develop the country's capacity to address the impacts of climate change effectively and efficiently. GOSL has in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to UNFCCC committed to minimizing climate change impacts on food security. The INDC and National Adaptation Plans focus on the water sector as a crucial crosscutting sector to be addressed; and, as such, water management for farming in the Dry Zone, outside of the major irrigation works, is a key priority of government intervention.

Source: "Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management".



Other Planning Resources (cont.)



Note for Facilitator:

For ADB guidelines on technologies for climate change adaptation, see the Global Environment Facility website. For example:

<https://www.thegef.org/gef/TechnologyTransfer>:



Other Planning Resources *(cont.)*

| Resource | URL | Uses | Products |
|---|--|---|--|
| Technology Needs Assessment (TNA): UNEP, GEF, partners | http://tech-action.org/ | Guidance in process, technology, finance and other resources | Guidebooks, national studies, databases, resources |
| WeAdapt: SEI and partners | https://weadapt.org/ | Identify, support adaptation good practices | Guidance materials and resources; case studies |
| Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN): ADB, MoEJ, USAID, SEI, UNEP, IGES | www.apan-gan.net/adaptation-practices | Identify, support adaptation good practices | Guidance materials and resources; case studies; adaptation technology database |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | www.adb.org | Climate risk management of investment projects, adaptation planning | Guidelines for Climate Proofing: Agriculture, Transport, Energy; case studies |

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Note to Facilitator:

Other planning resources.



Other Planning Resources *(cont.)*

| Source | URL | Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Nairobi Work Programme (UNFCCC) | http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/6996.php#NWP | Databases on tools and methods, best practices, case studies (including EBA); others |
| Convention on Biological Diversity | https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/sourcebook/ | Database of case studies emphasizing biological, agro-ecological and ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP) | http://undp-alm.org/explore | Adaptation project profiles |
| PROVIA (UNEP, SEI & partners) | http://www.unep.org/provia/ | Framework, guidelines |
| Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN): ADB, MoEJ, USAID, SEI, UNEP, IGES | www.apan-gan.net/adaptation-practices | Guidance materials and resources; case studies; adaptation technology database |
| WeAdapt: SEI and partners | https://weadapt.org/ | Guidance materials and resources; case studies |

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Note to Facilitator:

Other planning resources.



Other Planning Resources *(cont.)*

- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Programme
- Financed by GEF, Australia, & UNDP
- SPREP the implementing partner
- PACC was the first major climate change adaptation initiative in the Pacific region
- Since 2009 PACC has done the groundwork for more resilient Pacific communities to cope with climate variability today and climate change tomorrow
- In 14 Pacific island countries, the Programme *demonstrated best-practice adaptation in coastal zone management, food security and food production, and water resources management*. Each country hosted a pilot project in one of these theme areas to demonstrate CAA
- *Knowledge generated contributed to a sound base for future CCA; tools, technical guidelines, experiences and lessons learned were shared.*

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Note for Facilitator:

The PACC has provided 14 Pacific Island countries with excellent analysis and examples on which to base their future CCA thinking and projects.



Databases

[Compendium on Methods & Tools](#): Provides key information on available frameworks, methods and tools, and their special features. It is designed to assist Parties and other potential users in selecting the most appropriate methodology for assessments of impacts and vulnerability, and preparing for adaptation to climate change.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/knowledge_resources_and_publications/items/5457.php.

[Database on ecosystem-based approaches to Adaptation](#): An initiative under the Nairobi work programme to provide examples of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, supplementing information to FCCC/SBSTA/ 2011/INF.8, mandated by the SBSTA at its thirty-fourth session under the Nairobi work programme.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/knowledge_resources_and_publications/items/6227.php.

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Note to Facilitator:

Draw attention to the resources & sources available.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/6996.php.



Databases

[Database on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation](#): Case studies on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation as inputs for the technical paper mandated in paragraph 17 of [FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3](#).

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/nairobi_work_programme/items/7769.php.

[Database on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change](#): Case studies on the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change as inputs for the technical paper mandated in paragraph 17 of [FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3](#).

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/nairobi_work_programme/items/7786.php.

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Note to Facilitator:

Draw attention to the resources & sources available.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/6996.php.



Databases

[NWP Adaptation practices interface](#): A web-based interface providing information on existing adaptation practices, requested by SBSTA ([FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11](#)) (paragraph 59)) and updated for the thirtieth session of the SBSTA.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/knowledge_resources_and_publications/items/4555.php.

[NWP Partners and Pledges database](#): Provides easy-to-access resources on: All Nairobi work programme partners.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/nairobi_work_programme/items/3923.php.

Provides links, as requested by the SBSTA, to existing efforts to identify, describe, apply and make accessible terrestrial, atmospheric and oceanic data and available climatic and relevant non-climatic data and information, including socio-economic information and data on climate change impacts.

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/model-data/model-datasets/> numerical-weather-prediction.

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Note to Facilitator:

Draw attention to the resources & sources available.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/6996.php.

Private Sector Initiative - database of action on adaptation:

- http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/nairobi_work_programme/items/6547.php.

UNFCCC Local coping strategies database:

- <http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/>.

NWP partner's resources: Further databases by NWP partners can be found here.

- http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/5135.php.

Note to Facilitator:

Draw attention to the resources & sources available.

Private Sector Initiative database of action on adaptation. Online database featuring good practices and profitable climate change adaptation activities being undertaken by private companies.

UNFCCC Local coping strategies database. Provides detailed information on long-standing coping strategies/mechanisms, knowledge and experience from communities that have had to adapt to specific hazards or climate conditions. This can help communities that may just be starting to experience such conditions, as a result of climate change.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/databases/items/6996.php.



Strategy Question #1

List the national-level documents related to climate change that have been produced by your country. What are the adaptation priorities that are described in these documents?

How has climate change adaptation been described in national documents and official statements by national leaders?



Relationship to Other Projects/Coordination

- Describe past, current, and future development/climate change projects (PPCR, LCDF, AF, GCF, ADB, etc)
- Does your project enhance the impacts/reach of these projects? Does it fund “incremental costs”?
- Does your project build on the outcomes of these projects?
- Does your project build on lessons learned?
- How will your project coordinate with the efforts of other agencies?



Example: Sri Lanka GCF Project

Baseline Investments

19. The Government of Sri Lanka invests close to a USD 150 million in its annual capital budget for rural development related programmes¹⁶. Around USD 68.7 million of underlying and parallel financing is invested by GOSL to meet regular, non-climatic development needs of target districts. Dis-aggregated by sector, these include: Repairs and restoration of damaged VIS (27.3 million); Investments in developing and improved seeds and planting material (7 million); New rural water supply investments in target districts (10 million); Repairs to water supply intakes and flood damages (2.07 million); CKDu control (safe drinking water and disease treatment - USD 13 million); Implementing water safety plans (0.5 million); Improved forecasting and disaster preparedness (2 million); and National Food Security Drive and Safe Agriculture Promotion (USD 7 million). The proposed project will invest in additional and incremental costs of adaptation building on such baseline investments.¹⁷

20. There have also been many other investments in the past in water management in the Dry Zone including through donor supported projects such as the Village Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (VIRP) and its successor National Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (NIRP), the JBIC/JICA funded Pro-poor Economic Advancement and Community Enhancement (PEACE), and the World Food Programme (WFP) funded small tank rehabilitation projects. In addition to these investments, there are few highly relevant projects that the proposed project learns from and builds on including: (i) Plan International's cascade based small tanks rehabilitation project in the Anuradhapura district which tested out the landscape approach to irrigation rehabilitation and Cascade Farmer Committee approach for improved upstream and downstream coordination; (ii) IUCN/HSBC project focused on restoring traditional elements of a cascading tank systems in the Dry Zone in Anuradhapura District; and (iii) two phases of the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CWSSP) funded by World Bank which successfully tested out the community managed approach to rural water supply and was the precursor to the establishment of the Department for National Community Water Supply. (For further details, refer to Annex II, Feasibility Report, Sections 3.1 and 3.2).

Source: “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management”.

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Example: Tuvalu GCF Project

22. There are several ongoing initiatives that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the country, particularly focusing on reducing coastal vulnerability. The proposed GCF project will build on and complement the following initiatives:

- The ***“Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change”*** (LDCF US\$3,060,000; DFAT AU\$1,000,000, UNDP) (2009-2016) project is the first project that addresses NAPA priorities and designed to increase the resilience of coastal community in all inhabited islands of Tuvalu. A preliminary coastal assessment has been carried out in the islands of Nukufetau and Nanumea, and it has identified a range of coastal protection options including geo-textile container revetments and ecosystem-based approaches such as coastal vegetation. Building on this report, construction of a geo-textile revetment along 390 m of coastline is expected to start in 2016 using the Tuvalu Climate Change and Survival Fund resources as part of Cyclone Pam recovery work. This preliminary assessment was one of the very few coastal assessments ever undertaken in the country and offers an important basis for possible coastal protection options that are technically feasible especially in the outer island context. The proposed project incorporates feasibility lessons from this technical assessment (See Feasibility Study, Annex II).
- The ***“Effective and responsive island-level governance to secure and diversify climate resilient marine-based coastal livelihoods and enhance climate hazard response capacity”*** (LDCF US\$4,325,000, UNDP) (2013-2017) project is the second NAPA follow-up project. It has a component that aims to build the capacity of outer island administrations for integrating climate change priority actions into their Island Strategic Plans and financing them from domestic unconditional grants. This component will be an important basis for establishing a sustainable financing mechanism for climate change adaptation actions (refer to the Project Output 3).
- ***Implementing a ‘Ridge to Reef’ approach to protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Tuvalu (R2R Tuvalu)*** (GEF US\$3,762,844, UNDP) (2015-2020) aims “to preserve ecosystem services, sustain livelihoods and improve resilience in Tuvalu” through an approach that encompasses all areas from ridge to reef. This project also

Source: “Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project”.



Example: Tuvalu GCF Project (con't)

23. In addition to these donor-financed initiatives that present a basis on which the proposed GCF project is built, the GoT has produced a *Tuvalu Tropical Cyclone Pam Report and Recovery and Vulnerability Reduction Plan*. It is a disaster recovery and vulnerability reduction plan with key priorities for community resilience building, risk reduction and preparation for future disasters with identified financial gaps of US\$60.6 million, although sources of financing are yet to be identified. One of the three priority areas is to “support the construction and repair of damaged infrastructure (coastal protection, sea walls, permanent shelters and community infrastructures). The proposed GCF project will deliver on the disaster recovery and vulnerability reduction efforts under the Tuvalu TC Pam Recovery and Reduction Plan. The GoT is also currently using its own resources to conduct short-term, temporary coastal works in preparation for this cyclone season.

Source: “Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project”.



Example: ADB Vietnam Urban Resilience Project

Major Development Partners

| Development Partner | Project Name | Duration | Amount (\$ million) |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Comprehensive Urban Development | | | |
| ADB | Central Region Small and Medium-Sized Towns Development | 2006–2012 | 53.22 |
| | Thanh Hoa City Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development Project | 2009–2015 | 72.00 |
| | Comprehensive Socioeconomic Urban Development Project in Viet Tri, Hung Yen, and Dong Dang | 2011–2017 | 70.00 |
| AFD | Secondary Cities Development Project | 2013–2019 | 95.00 |
| | HCMC Urban Project Fund Tranche 1 (€30 million) | 2006–2012 | 37.60 |
| | Can Tho and Danang Urban Project Fund (€20 million) | 2011–2017 | 28.80 |
| JICA | HCMC Urban Project Fund Tranche 2 (€20 million) | 2011–2017 | 28.80 |
| | Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project (II) (¥14.79 billion) | 2006–2012 | 127.10 |
| | Vinh Phuc Province Investment Climate Improvement Project | 2007–2013 | 95.00 |
| KEXIM | Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project (III) (¥17.95 billion) | 2009–2015 | 187.90 |
| | Thanh Hoa City Comprehensive Socio-Economic Development Project | 2009–2015 | 32.73 |
| | World Bank | Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project | 2006–2012 |
| World Bank | HCMC Investment Fund for Urban Development Project | 2007–2013 | 50.00 |
| | Viet Nam Priority Infrastructure Investment Project | 2008–2014 | 152.40 |
| | Viet Nam Urban Upgrading Project – Additional Finance | 2009–2015 | 160.00 |
| | HCMC Environmental Sanitation (Nhieu Loc-Thi Nghe Basin) Project, Additional Finance | 2010–2016 | 90.00 |
| | Medium Cities Development Project | 2011–2017 | 210.00 |
| | Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project, Additional Finance | 2011–2017 | 65.30 |

Source: “Urban Environment and Climate Change Adaptation Project (43237-013)”.



Coordination Question #1

List and describe other development and climate change projects that compliment and/or could potentially be enhanced by your project. What are the connections between your project and these projects?



Examine Previous Pilot Projects

Pilot projects can guide larger investments. Features:

- **Ease of implementation** – increases chance of success and learning
- **High visibility** – key for local awareness and future scale-up
- **Low regret** – increase climate resilience but bring development benefits irrespective of climate conditions; this will ensure visible benefits even if climate conditions do not change for a period.

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Pilot projects are another good source of information. In many cases, pilot projects which have proven successful have not been scaled up. Upscaling of good pilots should always be encouraged, but it is rarely done.

When examining pilot projects, look for the following:

--relevance of previous pilots to the situation being addressed in a new CCA project.

Problem: a pilot project is often done by an NGO....but the government is often not really interested in NGOs, particularly in centrally planned economies.

There normally has not been sufficient independent evaluation of the results of pilot projects to gauge their benefits and lessons.

If you think a pilot project has been successful, take another look at it.

There is a demonstrated utility of public participation and a great deal of value in examining the efforts of NGO pilot programs.

Pilot Projects: Piloting a small set of projects, *such as the Adaptation Fund financed projects in India*, is a good way to demonstrate the effectiveness and relevance of climate change adaptation, and to raise awareness in the local community and gain political momentum. Ideally such pilot adaptation projects should have the following features.

A low hurdle for implementation: this increases the likelihood of success and provides opportunities for practitioners to gain experience.

High visibility: this is the key for local awareness raising and future scale-up.

Low regret: the project should increase the climate resilience of the targeted area, but should also bring development benefits irrespective of climate conditions. This will ensure that benefits of the projects become visible even when the climatic conditions remain unchanged for a few years.

To scale up pilot projects, raising awareness among local communities and other stakeholders is critical before, during and after project implementation. Some practical methods to raise awareness are suggested by the World Bank:

- Establishing confidence and dialogue with communities with the help of trusted local intermediaries (*e.g.* NGOs, community groups, extension workers or government bodies) to avoid conflicting information on climate change issues from “non-trusted” sources
- Educational activities for youth through open discussions, peer learning and training
- Village-level “knowledge centres” targeting community-based organisations
- Cultural activities, such as drama, singing and the use of visual media (movies, short videos, documentaries etc.)
- “Exhibition farms” that successfully demonstrate the use and adoption of innovative techniques and adaptation options (*e.g.* improved soil management and introduction of new stress-resistant breeding varieties)
- Orientation programmes and workshops addressing climate change impacts on specific activities (*e.g.* water management)
- Field visits and guided tours as experiential learning opportunities.

High visibility. Pilot projects can raise awareness of the need for adaptation. Some examples include:

- Establishing confidence and dialogue with communities through trusted intermediaries (e.g. NGOs)
- Education for youth – open discussions, peer learning and training
- Village level knowledge centres
- Cultural activities (drama, singing, movies)
- “Exhibition farms” that successfully demonstrate adoption of innovative techniques, and adaptation options (e.g. improved soil management).

Source: OECD. INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, A User Guide For Practitioners Working at the Project Level.
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/9/43652123.pdf.

Opportunities for Improvement of the Government Housing Programme

26. The Pilot programme to support poor households improve safety conditions for accommodation, coping with floods in North and South Central coastal provinces targeted 700 households in 7 provinces. The original design included a raised floor of 1.5m and a flat roof. The total cost of the pilot design house meeting minimum requirements was approximately US\$1,300/house⁷ (this is considered a very conservative estimate as it does not reflect the higher costs of materials and labor in remote areas). The house design however did not adequately consider projected flooding and increased storms due to climate change. As a result, damages to the pilot programme houses were reported. Specifically, there were cases of flooding that exceeded the height of the raised floor, and damage to the flat roofs during storms. This resulted in enhancements to the MOC house design.

27. Based on lessons learned of the pilot, MOC produced an enhanced design (see Figure 1) which is applied in the ongoing phase of the housing programme. The enhanced design builds on the climate-resilient features of the original design (i.e. 10m² base and reinforced concrete frame), to a 2-story structure with a mezzanine at 3m, with a pitched corrugated metal roof. The estimate cost of the enhanced house design is estimated at US\$1,500 - US\$2,000, depending on costs of materials and labor in the location.

Figure 1: Flood and Storm-Resilient House Design



Source: “Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam”.



Examine Approved Projects

Look at approved projects from ADB, WB, GEF, AF, GCF:

- See the types of projects that have been approved
- These cover all the major sectors
- Examples relevant to Asia-Pacific are provided
- Look at examples relevant to your country

For example, see the AF website for approved projects by sector....

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Note to Facilitator:

Other planning resources.

e.g. Adaptation Fund website:

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-sectors/>.

e.g. Agriculture

With increased instances of droughts and extreme rainfall events, and more variability in temperature and rainfall patterns, climate change is threatening agricultural production around the world. The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programmes to help the most vulnerable communities in developing countries cope with these challenges. Fund-financed initiatives include enabling farmers to test climate resilient technologies and practices, from drought tolerant seeds, to improved irrigation systems and more sustainable land management practices. These offer farmers an opportunity to secure their livelihoods before the worst effects are felt.



Conclusions and Summary of section 1: Do your homework!

1. Find out what policy documents/strategies/ frameworks have been developed for your country with respect to climate change
2. Look for pilot projects and successful projects
3. Develop a list of useful resources for planning, including tools and data
4. Disseminate this information to your staff/team.

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Facilitator: This slide describes immediate steps the participants can take upon conclusion of this section. You may choose to open a discussion of these suggestions with the participants. Ask them if they have any additional suggestions.



- ✓ Climate change processes (general)
- ✓ Climate change relative to your country
- ✓ Relationship to national development goals
- ✓ The need to adapt
- ✓ **Connection to existing adaptation policies & strategies**

This is a reminder of the project-cycle relevant tasks and concepts we have covered thus far.



Resources and Tools for Section 1

- [Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: A UNDP Toolkit for Practitioners](#). UNDP 2010.
- [Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation](#). OECD 2009.

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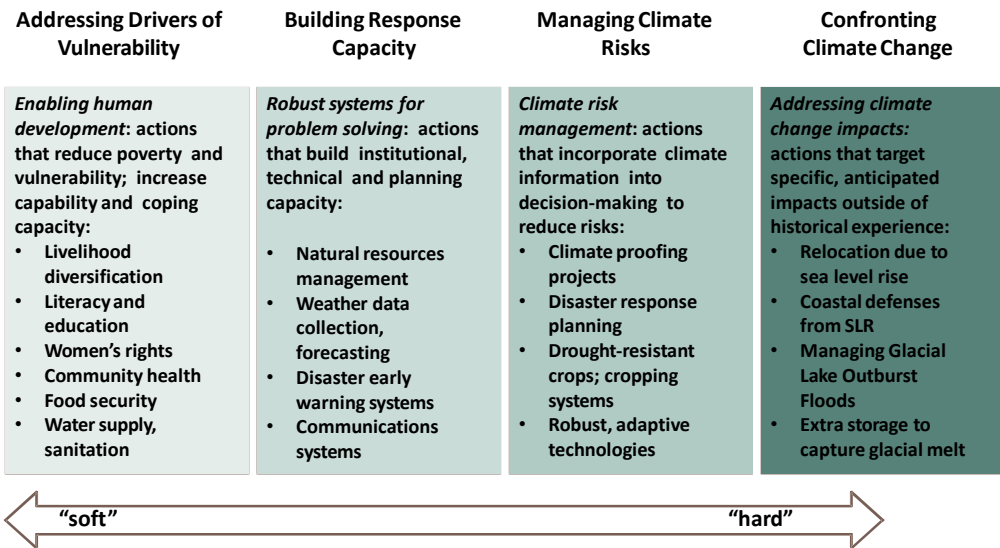
[Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: A UNDP Toolkit for Practitioners](#). UNDP 2010. Download at:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/951013_Toolkit%20for%20Designing%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation%20Initiatives.pdf, also included in participant resources pack.

[Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-Operations: Policy Guidance](#). OECD. 2009. Download at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/43652123.pdf>; also included in participant resources pack.



Continuum of Development to Adaptation



From McGray et al. (2007) *Weathering the Storm*

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This slide shows a number of different aspects of adapting to climate change. We want to be open to possibilities that address the identified needs. There are many approaches, you might not necessarily need a big infrastructure project. Additionally, you can piece these together to make a program with several projects that are synergistic. They might be easier to manage.

Another important thing about this continuum is that adaptation is really difficult to distinguish from development because good development should take into current and future climate conditions.

A Hui Hou!



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