



Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2012
Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development: Adaptation in Action

PLENARY 2: INSIGHTS FROM PRACTICE

***How has JICA taken notice of
adaptation practices in the field
and incorporated them in development
policies and strategies?***

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Kyosuke INADA

Advisor, Climate Change, Global Environment Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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#1 Adaptation Practices in the Field

Bangladesh: Khulna Water Supply Project

Loan Agreement Signed: May 18, 2011

Loan Amount: 15,729 Mil. JPY (approx. 200 Mil USD)

- Only about 22% of residents in Khulna, the third largest city in Bangladesh, have access to piped water supply service. Many unconnected households rely on shared public taps and spend on average 90 minutes to fetch water everyday.



- **The objective of the project is expansion of reliable access to safe water. The project also functions as climate change adaptation thru salinity control facilities.**

- Khulna is located on the coastal belt of Bangladesh, and rivers running near the city are affected by salinity intrusion from Bengal Bay especially during dry season, and thus it is not easy to secure potable fresh water.

#1 Adaptation Practices in the Field

Samoa: Program for Improving the Weather Forecasting System and Meteorological Warning Facilities

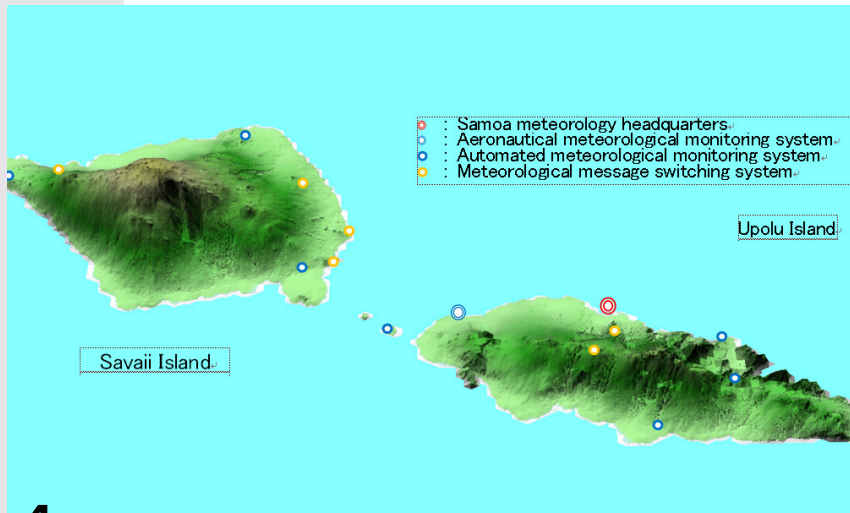
Enhancing weather forecasting ability and reducing vulnerability to natural disaster through improvement of system and facilities

“Program Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change”
(2010~2013, about 750 mil JPY (8 mil USD))

Grant aid offering a combination of tangible (facilities and equipment) and intangible (technical support) components



Equipment installed at Samoa meteorology headquarters



- Expected outcomes include:
 - Nationwide meteorological monitoring system allowing early warning of weather related disasters, providing detailed information on cyclones
 - Accumulation of weather data helping global climate change research as well as improving local scientific knowledge of weather impact on industries

#2 Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) JICA Climate Finance Impact Tool (Climate-FIT) 【June 2011】

JICA has prepared JICA Climate-FIT (Draft Ver. 1.0), a reference document which contains the following components in order to facilitate consideration of policies and formulation of projects for assisting climate change related measures in developing countries.

1. Mitigation (25 sub-sectors)

Methodologies for MRV related to evaluation of GHG emission reduction

2. Adaptation (15 sub-sectors)

Concepts and guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation considerations into projects that contribute to reduction of vulnerability against climate change, and sustaining and increasing adaptive capacity and resilience



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Climate Finance Impact Tool
for Mitigation and Adaptation (Summary)

JICA Climate-FIT (Summary)

Draft Ver. 1.0

June 2011

Office for Climate Change
JICA Global Environment Department

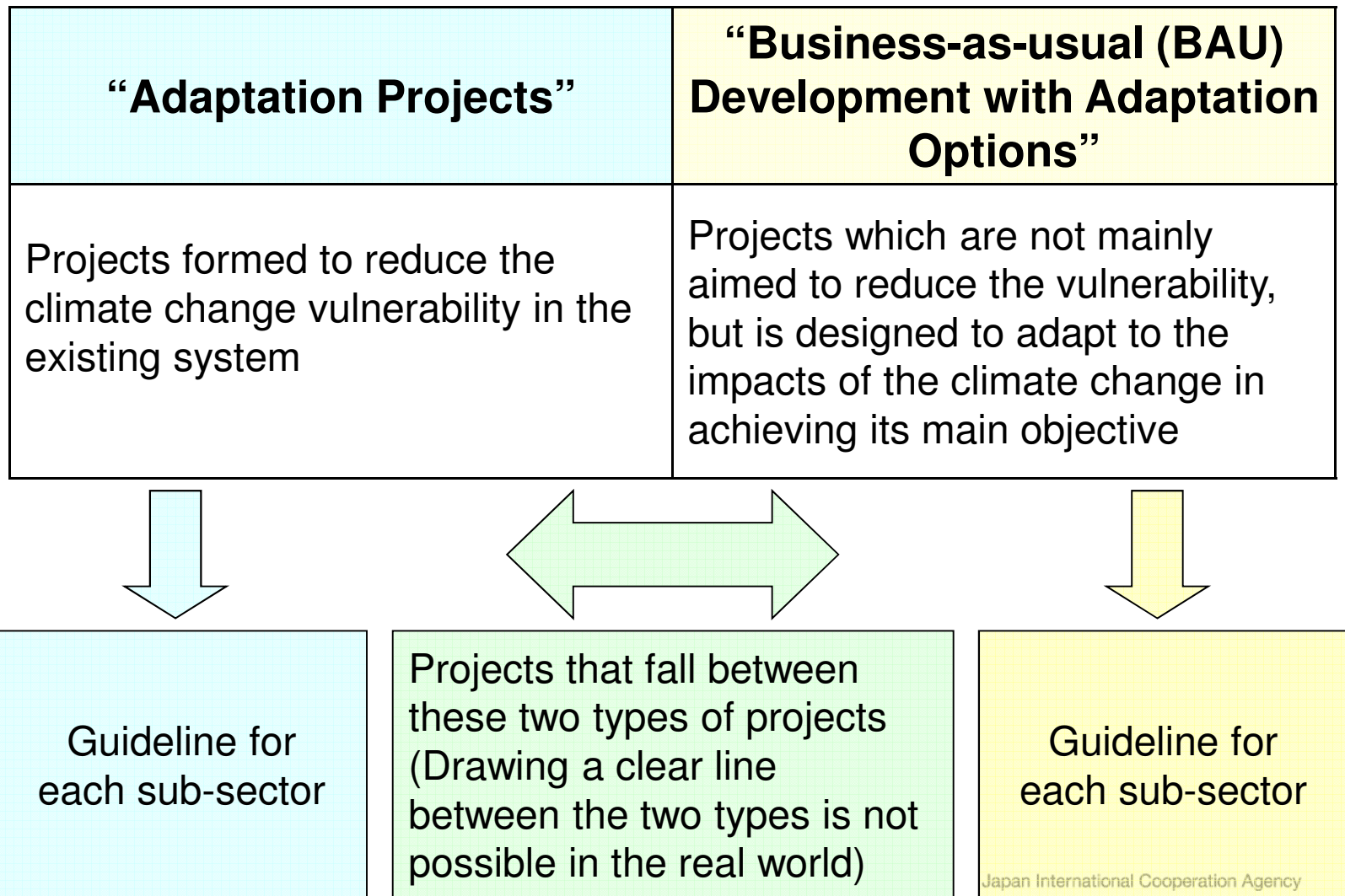
Final Report for Study on Mainstreaming Climate Change Considerations into JICA Operation (Summary) by NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/climate_change/index.html

Japan International Cooperation Agency

#2 Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development

JICA Climate-FIT / Adaptation - Basic Concept



Example of Water Resource Sub-sector

Guideline for “Adaptation Projects”

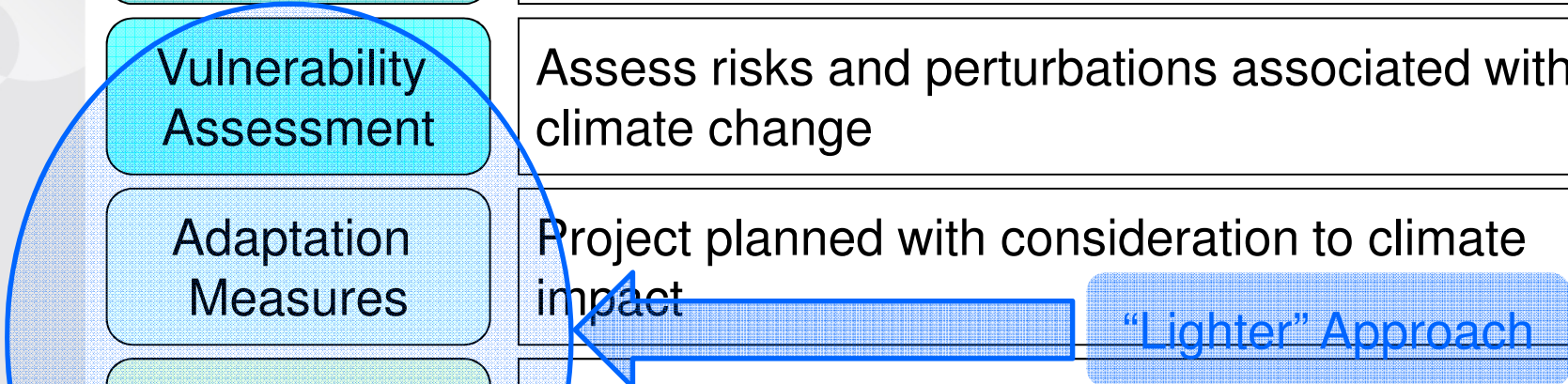
Necessity of Adaptation	Climate change causing imbalance between water supply & demand, damage to facilities.
Vulnerability Assessment	Observed & future climate + sensitivity + adaptive capacity = vulnerability assessment
Adaptation Measures	Increase available water resource, increase reservoir capacity, improve management, etc.
Outcome	Impact of climate change on water resource is mitigated
Assessment Items	Future sensitivity, flexibility to unaccounted impacts, resilience against extreme events, etc.
Alternative Assessment Items	Improvement of target investment return period, increase in awareness, etc.

Example of Water Resource Sub-sector

Guideline for “BAU Development with Adaptation Options”

Necessity of Adaptation	Necessity for infrastructure to meet socio-economic demand, climate impact considered
Vulnerability Assessment	Assess risks and perturbations associated with climate change
Adaptation Measures	Project planned with consideration to climate impact
Outcome	Expected water supply maintained in the event of climate change
Assessment Items	Future sensitivity
Alternative Assessment Items	Improvement of target investment return period, increase in awareness, etc.

“Lighter” Approach

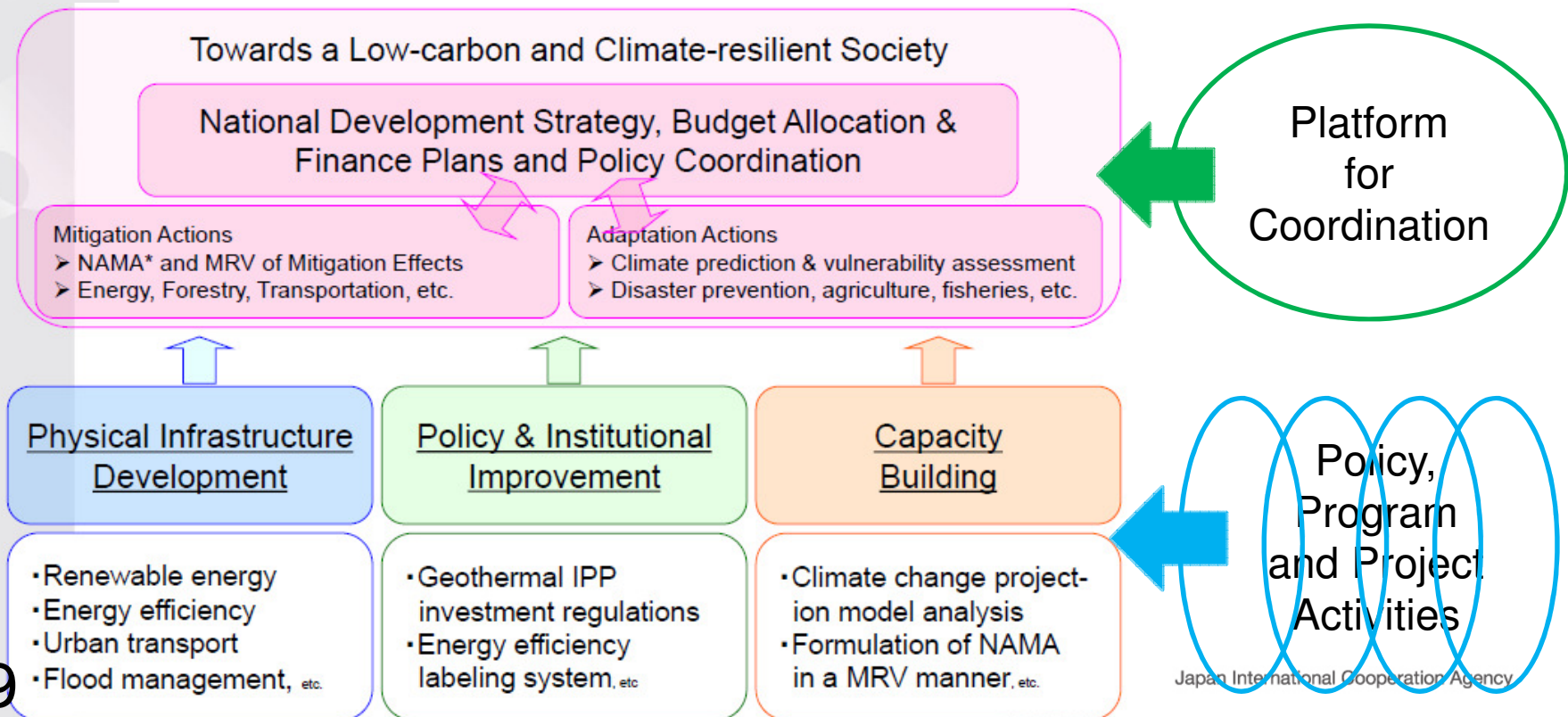


#2 Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development

Providing a platform at the national level for coordination will likely to enhance effectiveness and coherence of interventions to individual policy, program and project activities

Strategic and Multi-layered Assistance

(Examples from Indonesia and Vietnam)



#3 Outstanding Issues for Further Consideration

- **Adaptation and Good Development**

- How is adaptation different from good development?
- What are the consequences of integrating climate impact considerations into development planning --- does it lead to substantial changes in planned actions or used mainly for confirmation of the adaptation effects?

- **Application of Impact / Vulnerability Assessment**

- To what extent and how precisely should we measure and take into account the impact of future climate (change) when formulating projects --- only for special adaptation actions or wider application to development actions in general?
- What methodologies are feasible for incorporating future low-probability but catastrophic risk in policy decision making?



Thank you for your attention.

Contact:

Kyosuke Inada (Mr.)
Advisor, Climate Change
Global Environment Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

E-mail: gegoc@jica.go.jp
TEL: +81-3-5218-8470