



Enhancing the Effectiveness of Adaptation Mainstreaming: Some Preliminary Observations

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Outline

- Rationale for Adaptation Mainstreaming
- Indicators for Effective Mainstreaming
- Case Studies:
 - PPCR in Cambodia & other Asian LDCs
 - Multi-lateral Development Bank (ADB)
Operations
- Challenges and Countermeasures
- Concluding Remarks



Expected Benefits of Adaptation Mainstreaming

- More efficient use of resources, as compared with managing adaptation in isolation
- Minimized cross-sectoral policy conflicts
- Reduced climate risks and vulnerability or improved adaptive capacity of communities
- Leveraging much larger financial flows than the amounts available for financing adaptation separately
- Improved sustainability of investments
- Reduced reliance on reliability and accuracy of climate projections and impact assessments

Points to Ponder

- Can we really measure the effectiveness of adaptation mainstreaming (AM)? Do we have a baseline and target for AM?
- Are the AM indicators SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound)?
- When do we consider AM complete and successful or most effective?
- Where is AM most relevant with regard to national circumstances and capacities?
- How can AM be reconciled with the need for transparency and additionality of adaptation funding?



Potential Indicators for Effective Adaptation Mainstreaming

- Efficient use of resources (human, financial and technological resources)
- Improved institutional cohesion and policy coherence
- Enhanced financial flows for climate-resilient development
- Improved sustainability of adaptation investments
- Enhanced adaptive capacity and/or reduced exposure and sensitivity to climate risks

Case Study I: PPCR in Cambodia

- Objective: To pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into development planning
- Phase 1: Enabling environment for AM (\$1.5M)
- Phase 2: Investments to enhance resilience (\$91M from PPCR and \$325M co-financing)
- Transformational changes in policies, institutions, technologies and behavior of actors

Strategic/ operational level	Entry Points
National	NSDP, Rectangular Strategy II
Sub-national	SNDD; urban planning; Commune development plans
Sector level	National agriculture/water/ infrastructure policy documents and investment plans
Program/project level	Individual programs and projects (portfolio screening)



Five Core Indicators of PPCR

- Degree of integration of climate resilience within national, sectoral and sub-national planning and budgeting;
- Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience;
- Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change;
- Extent to which vulnerable households, communities businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&CC;
- Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested.



Qualitative indicators for **integration**

- Existence of a specific **climate change plan** or a climate resilience strategy embedded in the principal planning documents at various levels (national, sector, ministry);
- **Responsibility assigned** to coordinate climate resilience planning and adequate resources available;
- **Specific measures** to address climate resilience identified and prioritized;
- **Routine screening** for climate risk in planning processes;
- Existence of a **formal monitoring and evaluation system** that reviews climate risk screening, assessment, and reduction measures, and integrates lessons learned into planning.

Indicators for **capacity & coordination**

- **Strengthened capacity for AM**
 - Enhanced institutional knowledge
 - Enhanced levels of political will or support for AM sector exercises/processes
 - Levels of resources being allocated to AM in sectors
 - Human capacity to mainstream
- **Strengthened coordination mechanism for AM**
 - Evidence of enhanced levels of functionality of the mechanism set up to mainstream climate resilience
 - Adequate budgetary resources allocated and/or ability to source new and additional financing.
- **Functionality assessment:**
 - Extent to which the mechanism is formalized (ad hoc group versus cabinet sanctioned institution)
 - Integration into all government ministries/sectors
 - Comprehensiveness of non-governmental stakeholder representation
 - Availability of climate resilience information to general public
 - Ability to self-assess and update earlier undertakings
 - Inclusiveness, in particular in terms of women/gender

PPCR Experiences to date - I

- Entry points for AM in the policy cycle have been identified at various levels in Phase I
- Guidance documents to applying climate lens developed, but there is no evidence yet of their effective use; Some are concerned that AM may even lead to low visibility of adaptation efforts
- No evidence of reallocation of budget to more vulnerable sectors or regions;
- Multiple challenges seen at all levels in terms of cross-sector policy integration but some progress was evident in building awareness of the need for AM;

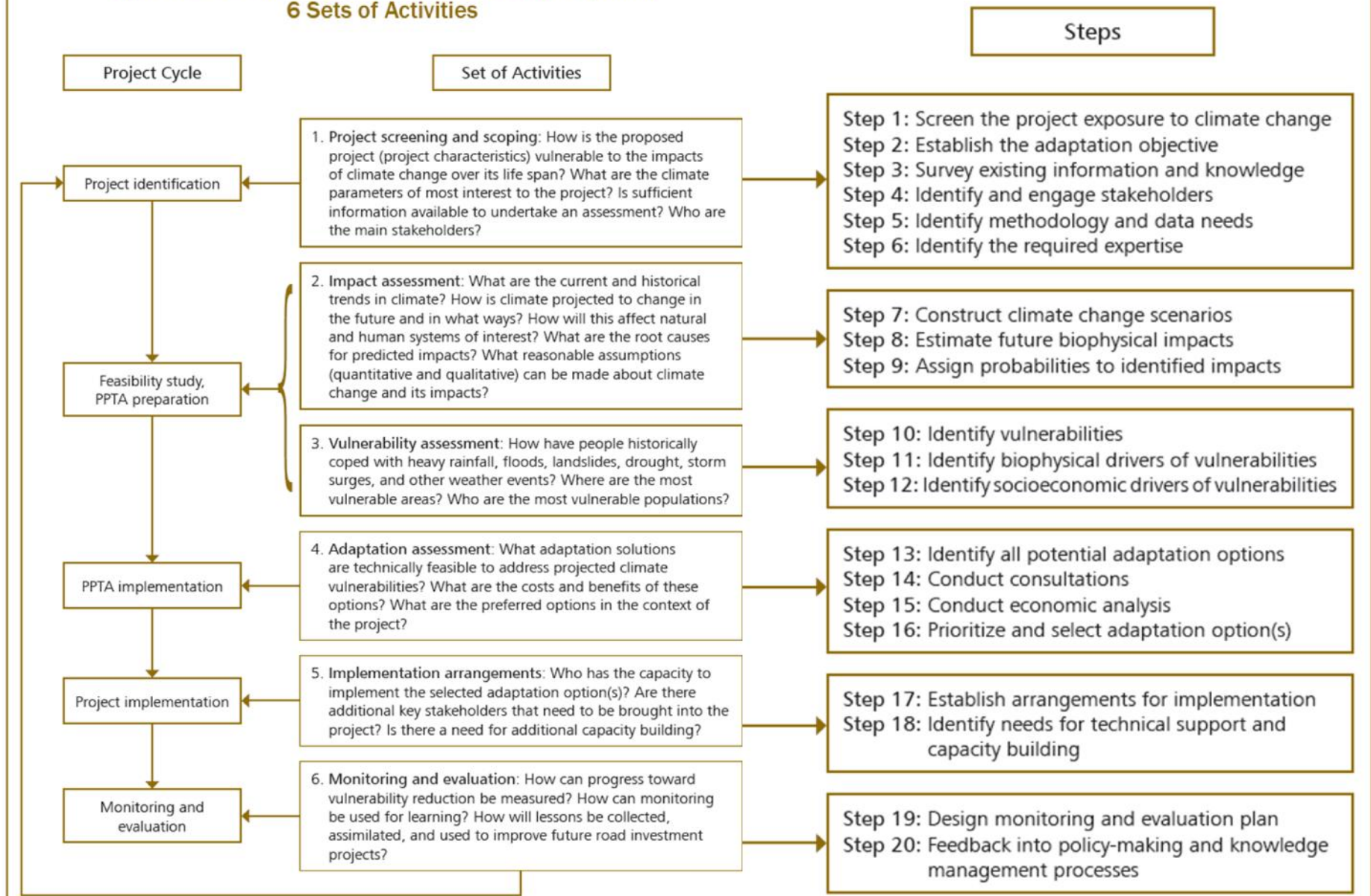
PPCR Experiences to date - II

- The notion that AM is complex and costly still prevails;
- Further strengthening of institutions and capacities is crucial to make AM as a standard practice;
- Stakeholder engagement in AM initiatives, especially at sub-national level, needs significant improvement;
- M&E systems to track the performance of adaptation investments not yet introduced;

Adaptation Mainstreaming at ADB

- ADB's Strategy 2020
- Adaptation as one of 5 operational priorities to address climate change
- Tracking adaptation finance within ADB
- Mainstreaming at 3 levels:
 - Institutional → Country Partnership Strategy and Country Operations Business Plans
 - Sectorial → Sector Assessment, Strategy and Roadmaps
 - Program/Project → Climate risk screening and integration of countermeasures

**Figure E1 Assessing Adaptation Needs and Options:
6 Sets of Activities**



PPTA = project preparation technical assistance.
Source: ADB.



AM at ADB – Some observations

- The notion that AM is technically complex and costly still prevails
- Uncertainty on local impacts of climate change remains a challenge for AM
- Very limited concrete evidence that AM is indeed effective and sustainable
- Lack of clarity on entry and leverage points for AM, especially in operations
- Finding additional resources for AM in the face of competing priorities and demands by national governments is a challenge



Challenges for implementing AM strategies and approaches

- Mainstreaming fatigue
- Vested interests
- Incoherent policies and conflicting priorities
- Weak institutional/inter-sectoral coordination
- Lack of awareness of local impacts
- Uncertainties on climate risks and benefits
- Limited stakeholder engagement
- Limited capacity to use AM guidelines
- Over-reliance on or preference to engineering solutions that may create new vulnerabilities



Measures to Enhance Effectiveness of AM

- Strengthen capacities to use climate information and deal with uncertainties
- Provide adequate financial support for AM
- Broaden and deepen stakeholder (especially local) engagement to enhance ownership
- Strengthen communications between research, policy and beneficiaries
- Incentivize coherence of policies for AM by supporting institutional champions
- Build on existing policies and focus first on no regret strategies and options
- Objectively monitor and evaluate AM strategies

Concluding Remarks

- AM appears to be primarily top-down or supply- or donor-driven rather than bottom-up and stakeholder-driven.
- AM at strategic level is still limited; Some evidence exists at local level operations.
- International support – finance, capacity building, institutions – to enable AM and establish processes for M&E is necessary.
- AM can be complex, time-consuming and even costly (at least initially); hence plan and facilitate accordingly.
- More concrete evidence on the relevance of different strategies and tools to promote AM is crucial.



Thank you.