

Panel 1.2 Increasing the effectiveness of adaptation mainstreaming initiatives

Reviewing projects through a climate lens

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Contents

- “Climate Lens” - OECD’s Approach
- “Climate lens” – JICA’s Approach
- Lessons from the field
- Conclusion

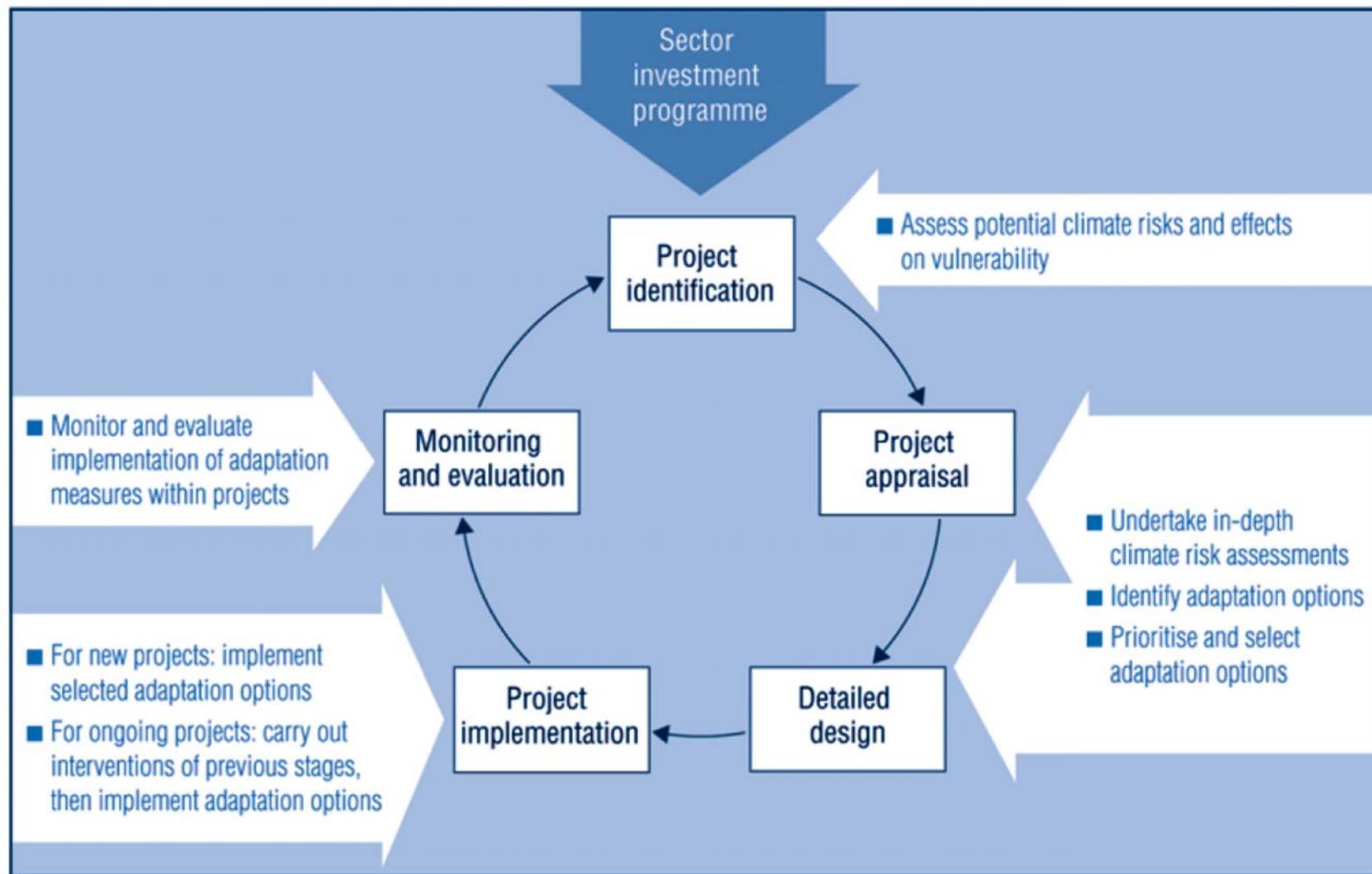
Climate Lens: OECD's approach

- A climate lens is an analytical process/step/tool to examine a policy, plan or programme.
- The application of a climate lens at the national or sectoral level involves examining:
 - i. the extent to which the policy, strategy, regulation or plan under consideration could be vulnerable to risks arising from climate variability and change;
 - ii. the extent to which climate change risks have been taken into consideration in the course of programme formulation;
 - iii. the extent to which the policy, strategy, regulation or plan could lead to increased vulnerability, leading to maladaptation or, conversely, miss important opportunities arising from climate change; and
 - iv. for pre-existing policies, strategies, regulations or plans which are being revised, what amendments might be warranted in order to address climate risks and opportunities (sometimes referred to as “climate-proofing”).
- A first quick application of the climate lens should enable a policy maker to decide whether a policy, plan or programme is at risk from climate change.
 - For a policy, plan or programme that is not at risk, no further work needs to be done.
 - For a policy, plan or programme that is at risk, further work is required to identify the extent of the risk, assess climate change impacts and adaptation responses in more detail, and identify possible recommendations and “downstream” actions.

Why the project level matters for adaptation

- There are two ways in which climate change is relevant to projects.
 1. Projects may be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (e.g. floods or sea-level rise damaging infrastructure).
 2. Projects may increase or decrease the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change.
- Both of these aspects need to be considered.

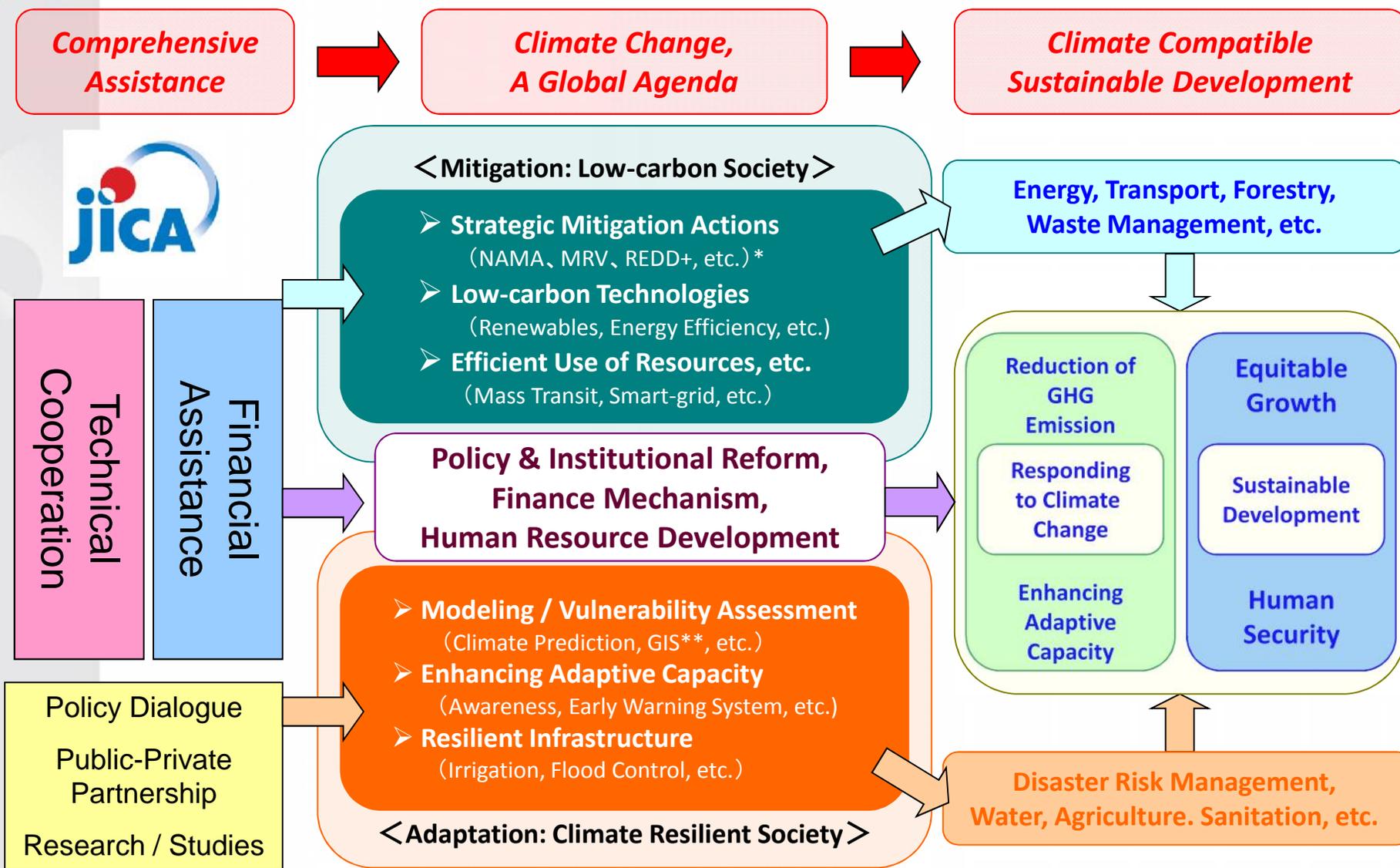
Apply Climate Lens at Project cycle



OECD (2009)



JICA's Approach: Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Cooperation



• NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)
 MRV (measurable, reportable, verifiable)
 REDD+ (Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Degradation)
 **GIS (Geographic Information System)



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.

A reference document for assisting climate change related measures

Mitigation:

- Methodologies for implementing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Simplified estimation of GHG reduction using excel sheets
- 25 sub-sectors: forestry, transport, energy, waste, etc.

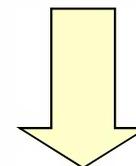
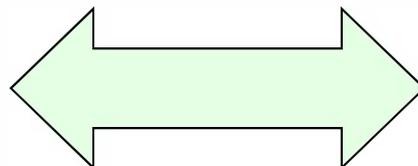
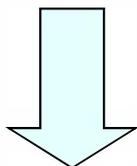
Adaptation:

- Concepts and guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation considerations
- 15 sub-sectors: water resources, irrigation, forest preservation, infrastructure, etc.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/overview.html

Example of Adaptation Impact Evaluation

<p>“Adaptation Projects”</p>	<p>“Business-as-usual (BAU) Development with Adaptation Options”</p>
<p>Projects formed to reduce the climate change vulnerability in the existing system</p>	<p>Projects which are not mainly aimed to reduce the vulnerability, but is designed to adapt to the impacts of the climate change in achieving its main objective</p>

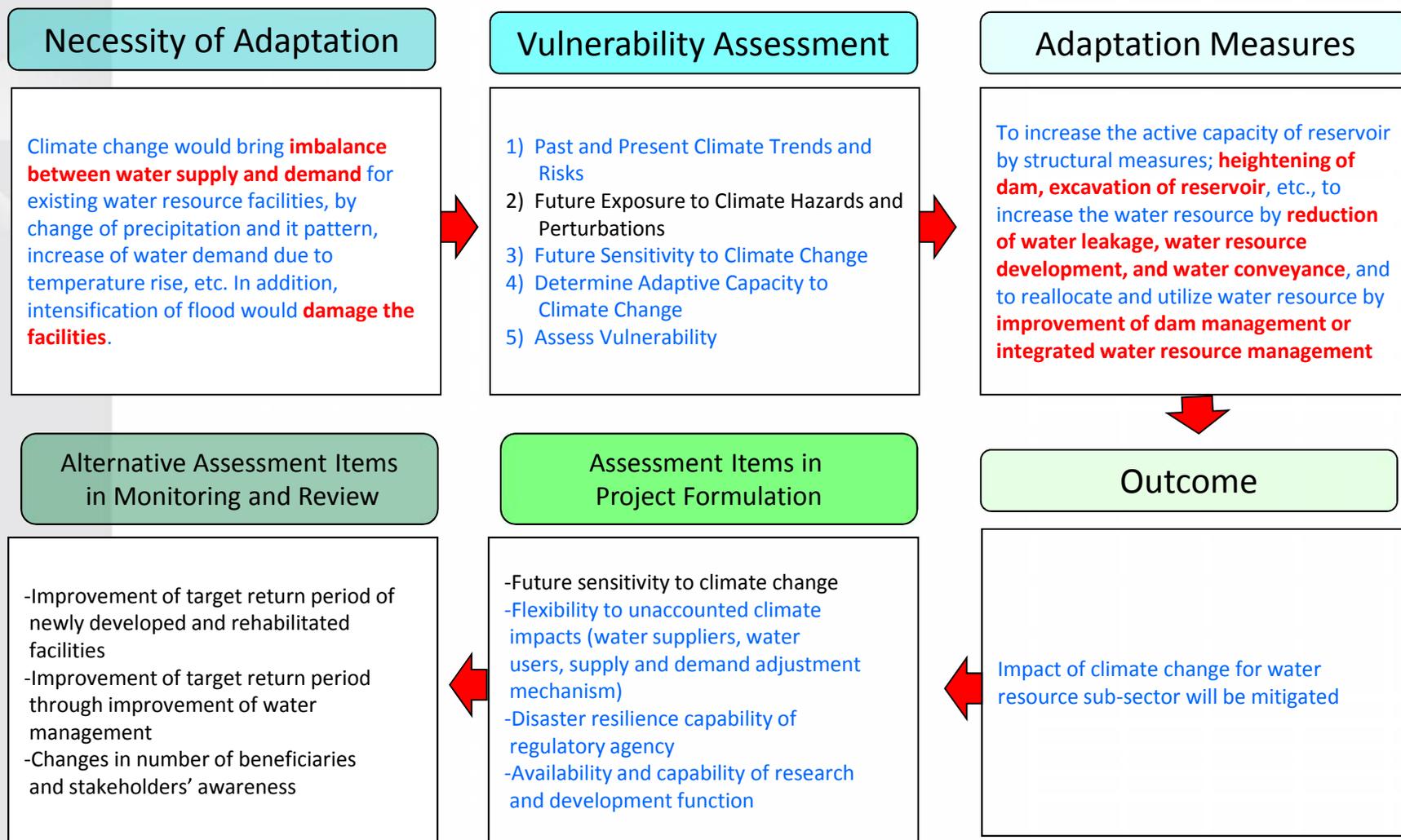


Guideline for each sub-sector

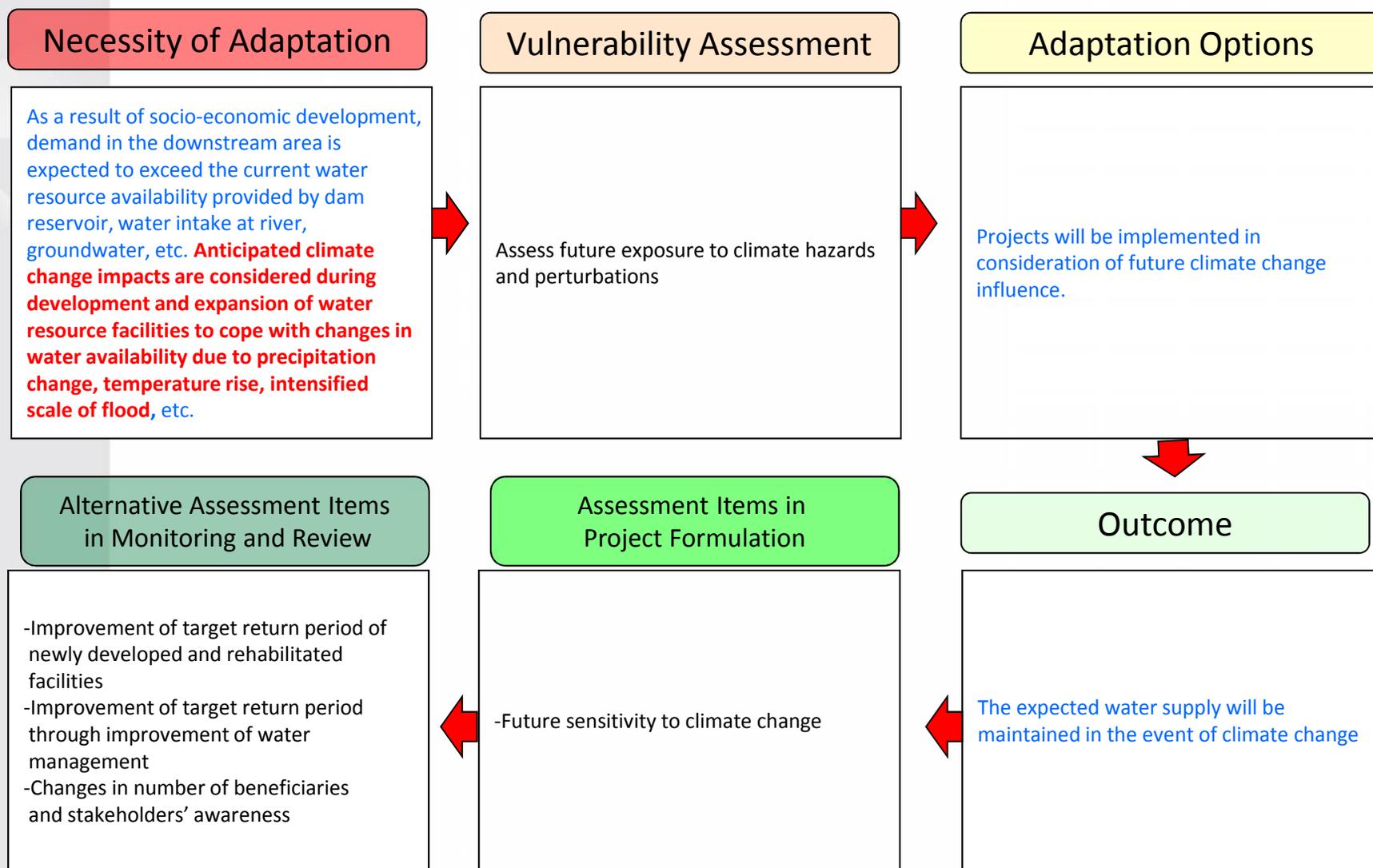
Projects that fall between these two types of projects (Drawing a clear line between the two types is not possible in the real world)

Guideline for each sub-sector

Example of “Adaptation Projects”



Example of “BAU Development with Adaptation Options”



Lessons from Japanese Grant Assistance project for Adaptation: -Cyclone Shelter

- **Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter Project (Phase V), Bangladesh (Grant Assistance)**
 - Construction of 91 two-story multi purpose cyclone shelters through 5 phase-long cooperation
 - Shelters can be used as primary school in normal.
 - When Cyclone/flood happens, they work as Shelters



Lessons from Japanese ODA Loan project for Adaptation (1) : -Flood Control-

- The Philippines: Iloilo Flood Control Project
 - **Project objectives:**
 - To enable Iloilo City to withstand the floods within the 20-year return period.
 - To improve sanitation conditions and the living environment of the people living in this area, and in turn, to contribute to the development of the regional economy.
 - **Expected effects of the Project**

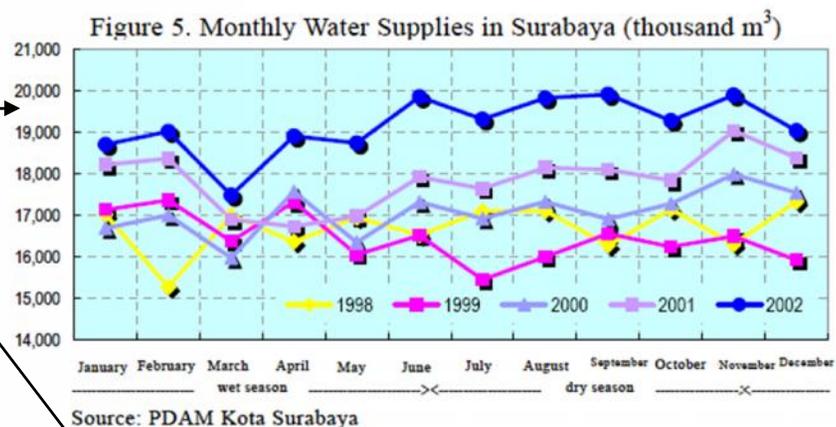
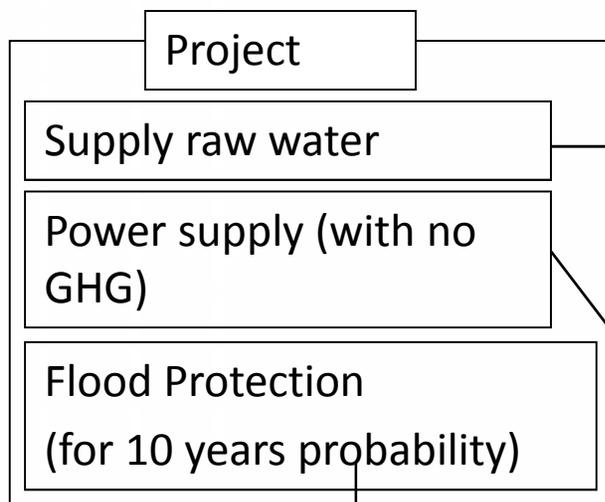
	Reference (1994 Flood)	Without Project (20 years Return Period)	With Project
Cost of Disaster (Million Peso)	1,152	863	0
No. of affected households	24,836	21,990	0



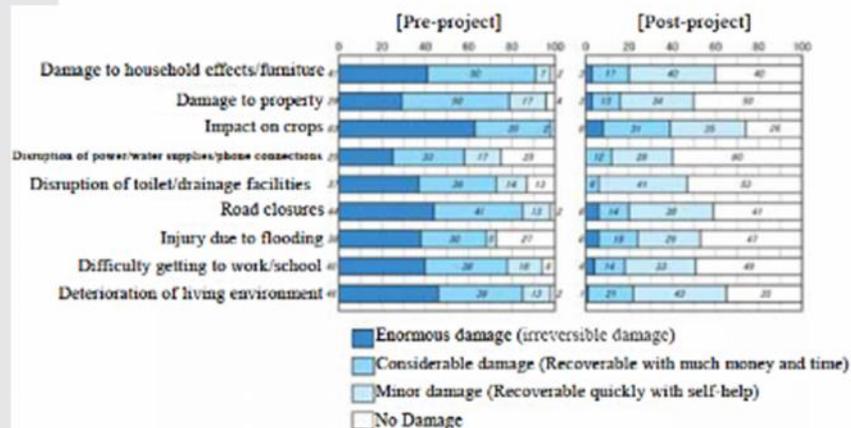
Lessons from Japanese ODA Loan project (2) :

-Multi-purpose Dam (Development, Adaptation, mitigation)

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Flood Damage has been Reduced



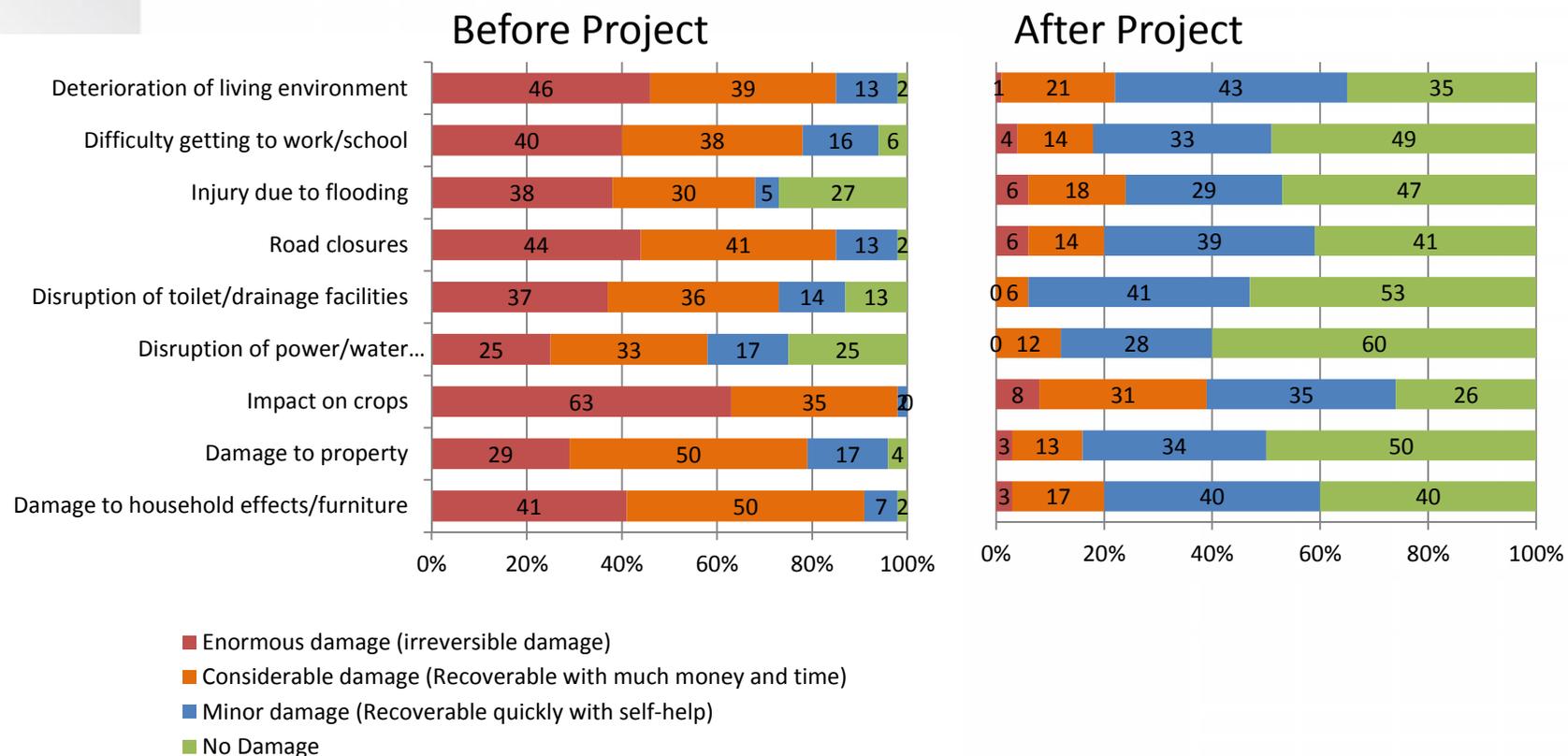
Power generated
16.2GWh (2002), 17.6GWh (2003)

- Hydroelectric power has stabilized/improved nighttime supplies of electricity.
- According to the beneficiary survey, one in two respondents (50%) stated that it is now possible "to watch nighttime TV broadcasts", "for children to study at night" and "for the area to be lit at night as a deterrent to crime".

+GHG mitigation as alternative to coal/oil-fired power station 国際協力機構

Lessons from Japanese ODA Loan project (2) : -Multi-purpose Dam (Development, Adaptation, mitigation)

Changes in Damages from Disaster – Interview survey



Conclusion and the Way forwards

- **“Climate lens” should be applied at all level from policy to project.**
 - A “climate lens” is a useful analytical process/step/tool to examine a policy, plan, programme and project in the context of climate change.
 - Donors have already use “climate lens” at the process of decision making.
 - Limited application of Climate Lens at Monitor and Evaluation stage.
- **Next step to be considered will be application of “Climate Lens” at monitoring and evaluation stage.**
 - Should Climate lens be modified for application at monitoring and evaluation stage?
 - Any experiences and lessons can be applicable?
 - How to evaluate the effectiveness of the project as adaptation measures?

Thank you for your attention!

Your comments are highly appreciate!

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