











Climate change and disaster risk management

Session 3: ADB-Japan Scholarship Program Symposium Knowledge for Development













Human activities including developments have resulted in GHG emissions that led to climate change



Impacts may lead to disaster ... some are already there ... drought, flood, sea level rise, etc.

Operational Priority 3

Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability

- Integrated approach in country partnership strategy/country operations business plan
- Deploy approaches for capturing co-benefits in coordination with other operational priorities
- Promote innovative clean technology
- Expand private sector operations
- Build partnerships with think tanks, nongovernment organizations, academe, and private sector
- Access to finance: use of concessional finance in a targeted and catalytic way-maximizing delivery of outcome

Targets: 75% committed operations (3-year rolling average) and \$80 billion of own resources (2019-2030 cumulative) will support climate actions

Strategic Operational Priorities

Mitigation of climate change increased

Climate and disaster resilience built

Environmental sustainability enhanced

- Operational Approaches - -

Clean energy



Sustainable transport and urban development







Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land use





Climate and disaster Resilience





Physical (climate-proof), eco-based, financial, social, and institutional

Water-foodenergy security nexus



Natural capital and healthy oceans

Environmental governance

Sub-pillars

- · Access to climate finance increased
- Capacity of developing member countries to implement climate actions enhanced
- Low-carbon infrastructure improved
- Renewable energy capacity increased
 - Low-carbon development solutions implemented
- · Integrated flood risk management measures supported
- Resilience building initiatives implemented
- · Finance preparedness for post-disaster response enhanced
- Planning for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management improved
- · Infrastructure assets made more resilient
- · Pollution control infrastructure assets implemented
- Pollution control and resource efficiency solutions promoted and implemented
- Conservation, restoration and enhancement of terrestrial, coastal and marine areas implemented
- Solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas promoted and implemented
- · Water-food-energy security nexus addressed



Figure 2: Framework for Operational Priority 3 of Strategy 2030

| VISION | Low-carbon, climate- and disas | ter-resilient, and environmentally | sustainable Asia and the Pacific |
|--|---|--|---|
| STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES | PILLAR 1: Climate change mitigation increased | PILLAR 2: Climate and disaster resilience built | PILLAR 3: Environmental sustainability enhanced |
| OPERATIONAL APPROACHES | Support in implementing NDCs and reducing GHG emissions | Apply a comprehensive approach to build climate and disaster resilience | Assist in enhancing pollution control, protecting natural capital, and addressing competing water demands |
| IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES | Increase capacity in implementing climate actions | Develop gender-inclusive climate and disaster capacities Enhance financial preparedness | Implement pollution control and resource-efficiency solutions and improve infrastructure assets |
| | Establish or improve low-carbon infrastructure assets Implement low-carbon solutions including deployment of high-level technologies | for post-disaster response Implement planning for disaster risk reduction and/or management plans | Conserve, restore, or enhance terrestrial, coastal and marine areas, and implement related solutions |
| | | Infrastructure assets made resillient | Implement sustainable water—food—energy security nexus solutions |

FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY, CAPACITY BUILDING, PARTNERSHIPS, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

GHG = greenhouse gas, NDCs = nationally determined contributions Source: Asian Development Bank, 2019.



Galloss and damage is happening now 55

Urgently need to develop new approaches or build on existing ones to manage the more diverse climate risks countries and communities are facing, and those they expect to face in the future Need to understand them clearly and use that knowledge to inform decision making and financing **J**



Thank you



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