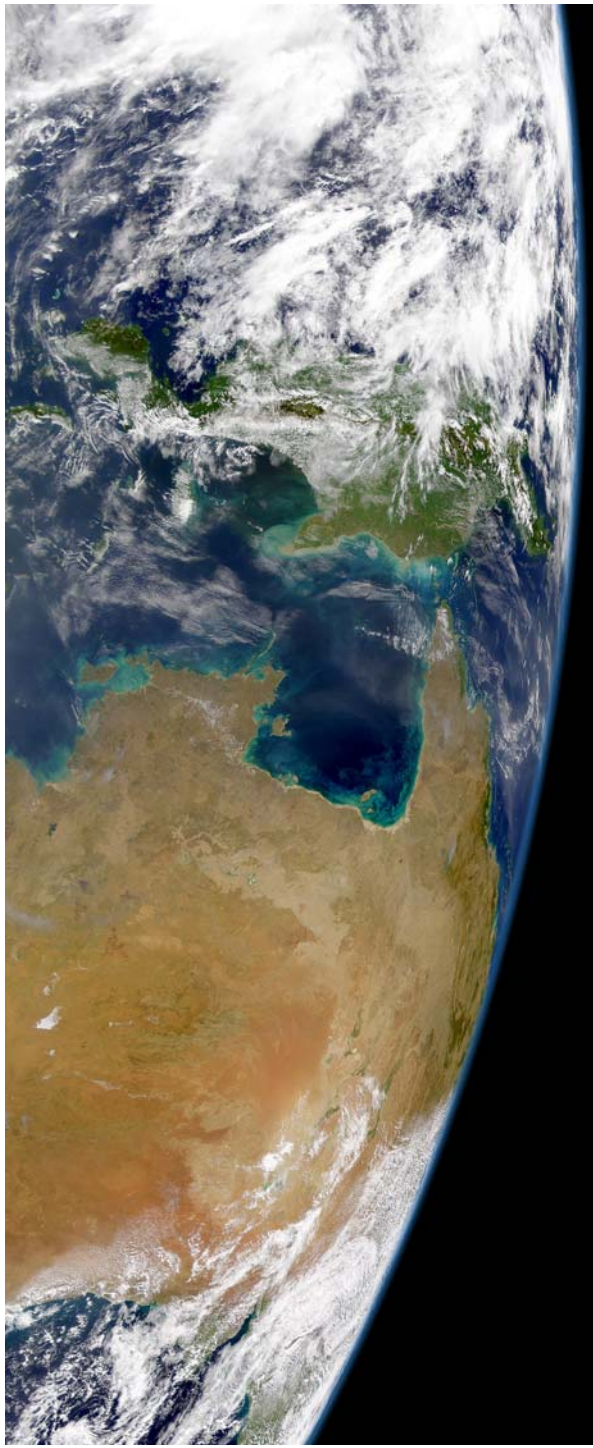
Adapting to Adaptation

World Bank

Ian Noble

How to approach adaptation

- Engaged in a debate over how to fund and execute the activities necessary to make all peoples and all ecosystems more resilient to climate variability and change
  - Capacity Building
  - National plans; NAPAs
  - Specific adaptation projects



Two observations

Investments in Developing Countries

	$B per year
Net FDI^	300
ODA	60
WB Loans	12
WB Grants	8
Other IFIs	15
CDM Mitigation	0.5
GEF Mitigation	0.15
GEF Adaptation	0.025

^ Foreign Direct Investment

- For every $1M in investment in developing countries, GEF has $60 for adaptation

Analysis of WB portfolio

- World Bank approves over 400 projects per year
- Leading to $21B per year in loans and grants
- 40% of these p
  climate sensiti
- $4B of portfoli
- Only 2% of pr
  documents exp
  climate variabi

Sample of 12% over 3 years

Classified into four risk categories

And, into 3 categories of proportion of loan/grant at risk

Approach to Adaptation in the World Bank

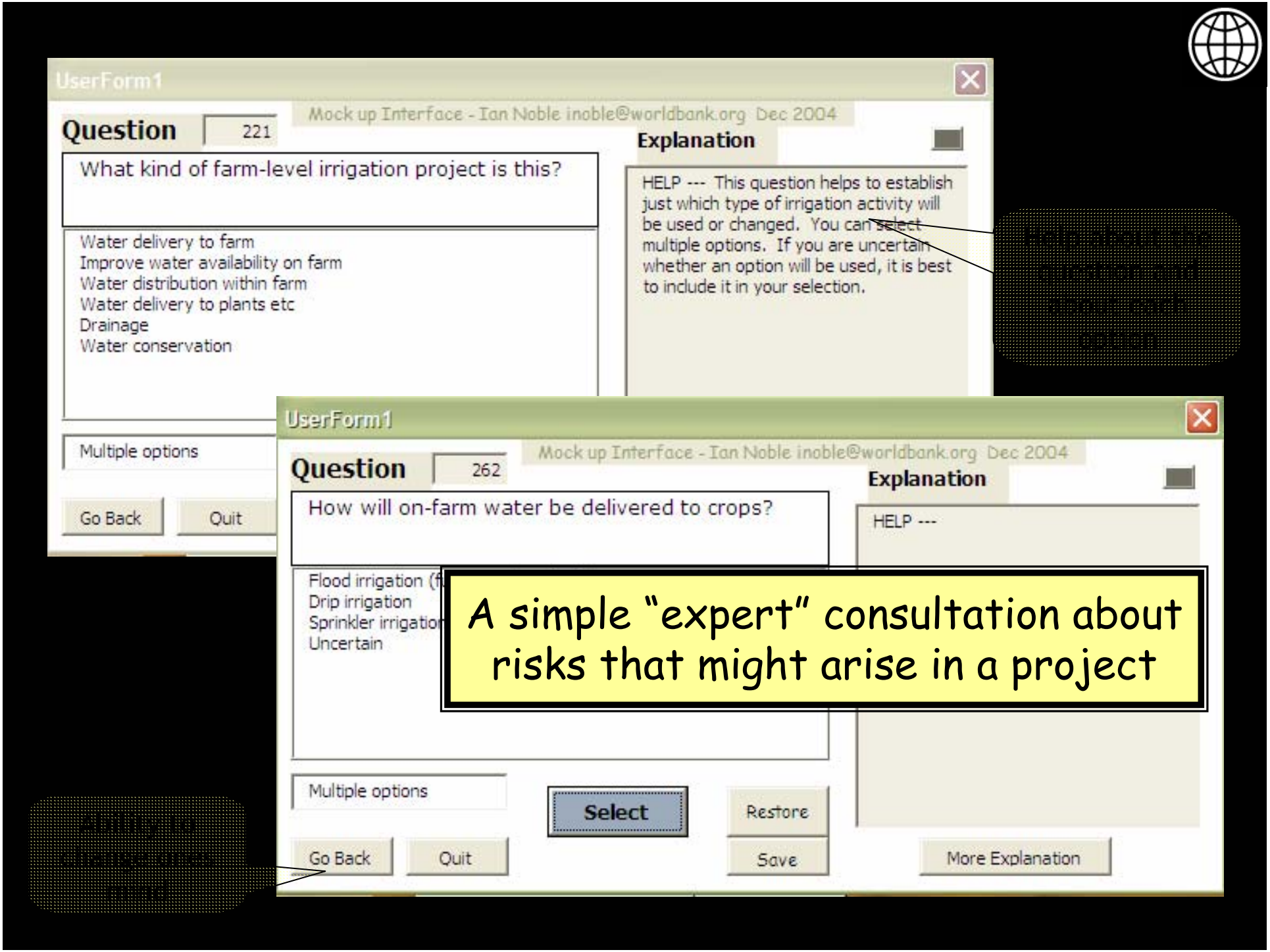
- Attempt to influence the design of projects and thus the flow of Bank lending and granting
  - Also known as …
    - Mainstreaming
    - Climate proofing
    - Climate resilient development
  - We will prioritise areas of initial action according to criteria that include
  - Continue to learn from specific pilots

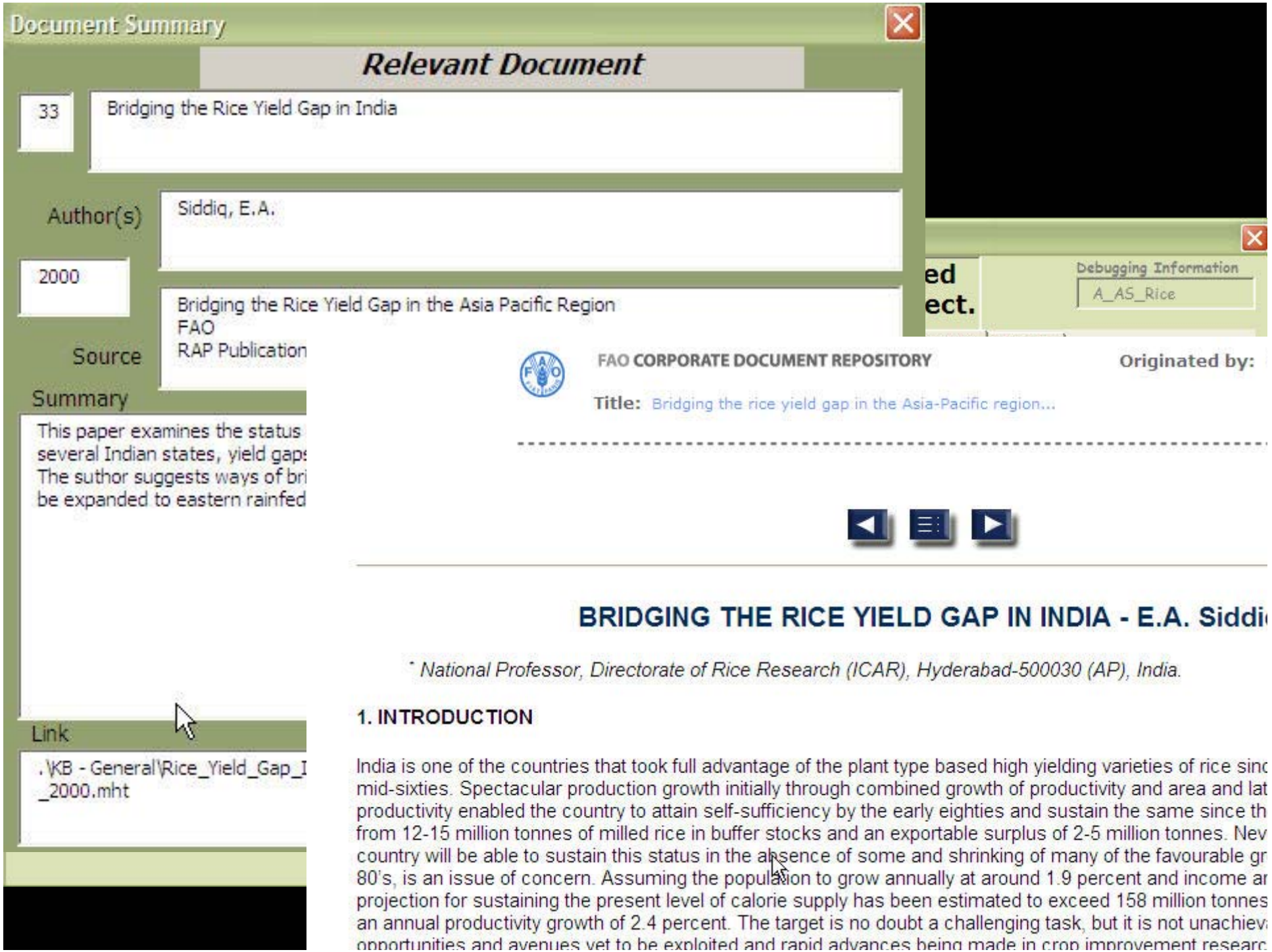
Approach to Adaptation in WB

- Raise awareness within Bank of the risk posed to our portfolio
  - Using carrot rather than a stick approach
  - Focus on PSRPs and CASs (and CEAs) – i.e. the project planning tools

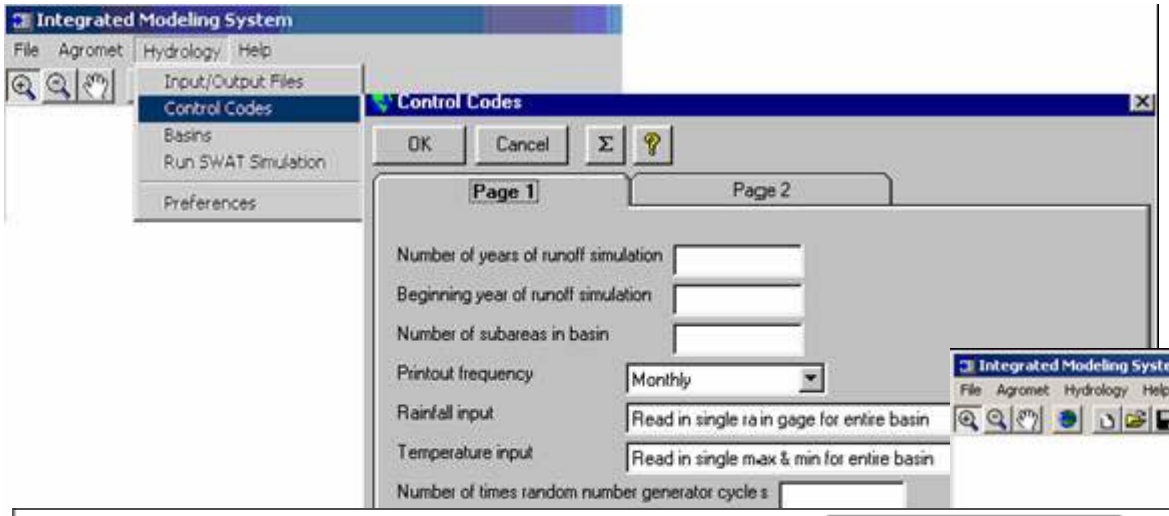
Approach to Adaptation in WB

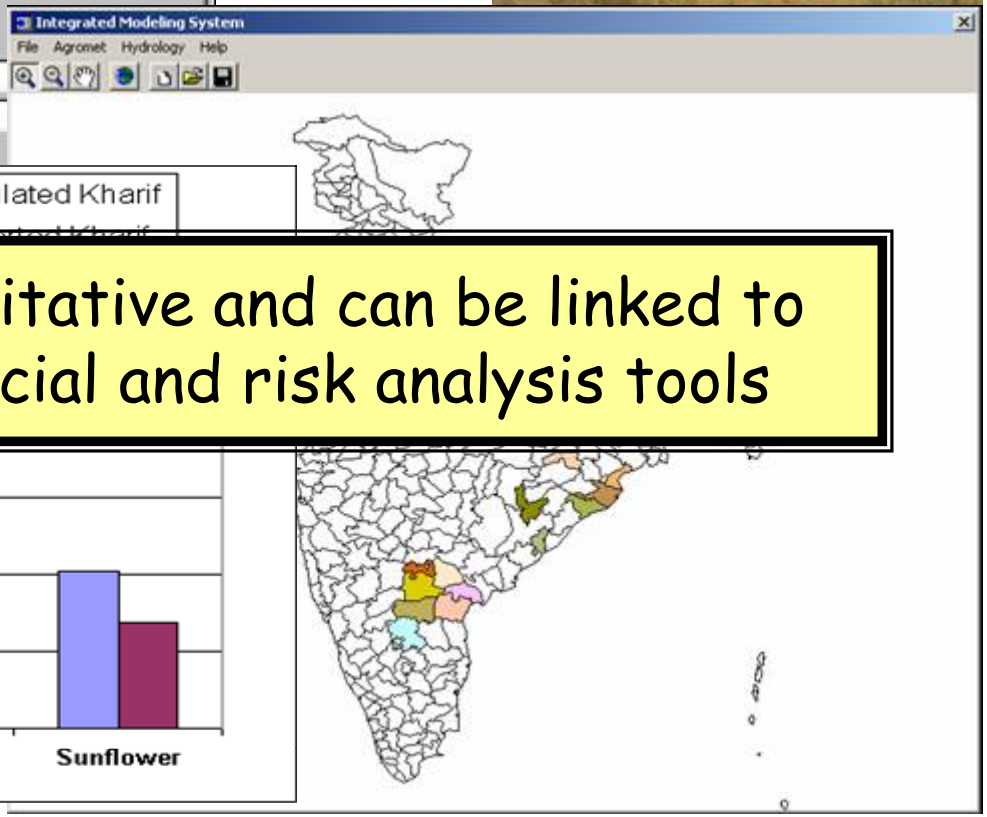
- Provide tools so that project designers and managers (Bank & partner country) can address climate variability and change issues
  - Do this cooperatively with other institutions

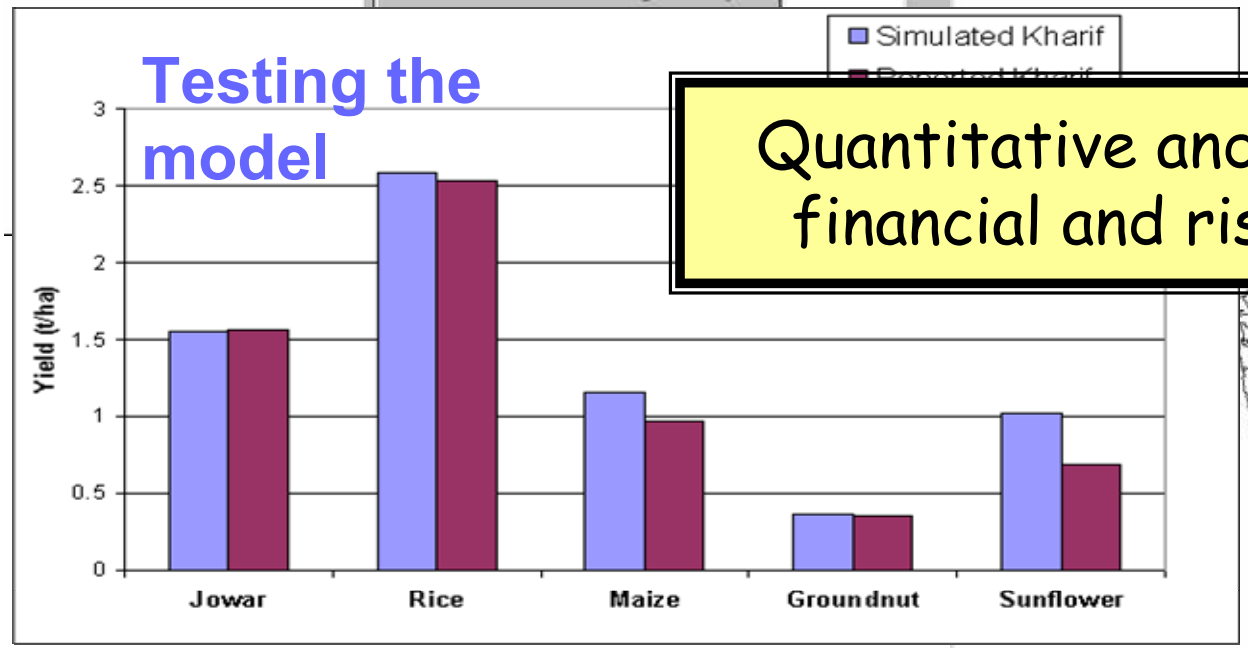

UserForm1
Mock up Interface - Ian Noble inoble@worldbank.org Dec 2004
Question
221
What kind of farm-level irrigation project is this?
Water delivery to farm
Improve water availability on farm
Water distribution within farm
Water delivery to plants etc
Drainage
Water conservation
Explanation
HELP --- This question helps to establish just which type of irrigation activity will be used or changed. You can select multiple options. If you are uncertain whether an option will be used, it is best to include it in your selection.
Multiple options
Go Back
Quit
UserForm1
Mock up Interface - Ian Noble inoble@worldbank.org Dec 2004
Question
262
How will on-farm water be delivered to crops?
Drip irrigation
Uncertain
Explanation
HELP ---
Multiple options
Select
Restore
Save
Go Back
Quit
More Explanation
A simple "expert" consultation about risks that might arise in a project


Document Summary
Relevant Document
33
Bridging the Rice Yield Gap in India
Author(s)
Siddiq, E.A.
2000
Bridging the Rice Yield Gap in the Asia Pacific Region
FAO
RAP Publication
Source
Summary
This paper examines the status
several Indian states, yield gaps
The suthor suggests ways of bri
be expanded to eastern rainfed
Link
.\KB - General\Rice_Yield_Gap_I
_2000.mht
Debugging Information
A_AS_Rice
FAO CORPORATE DOCUMENT REPOSITORY
Originated by:
Title: Bridging the rice yield gap in the Asia-Pacific region...
BRIDGING THE RICE YIELD GAP IN INDIA - E.A. Siddi
* National Professor, Directorate of Rice Research (ICAR), Hyderabad-500030 (AP), India.
1. INTRODUCTION
India is one of the countries that took full advantage of the plant type based high yielding varieties of rice sinc
mid-sixties. Spectacular production growth initially through combined growth of productivity and area and lat
productivity enabled the country to attain self-sufficiency by the early eighties and sustain the same since th
from 12-15 million tonnes of milled rice in buffer stocks and an exportable surplus of 2-5 million tonnes. Nev
country will be able to sustain this status in the absence of some and shrinking of many of the favourable gr
80's, is an issue of concern. Assuming the population to grow annually at around 1.9 percent and income ar
projection for sustaining the present level of calorie supply has been estimated to exceed 158 million tonnes
an annual productivity growth of 2.4 percent. The target is no doubt a challenging task, but it is not unachiev
opportunities and avenues yet to be exploited and rapid advances being made in crop improvement researc

Integrated Tool for cropping systems and irrigation



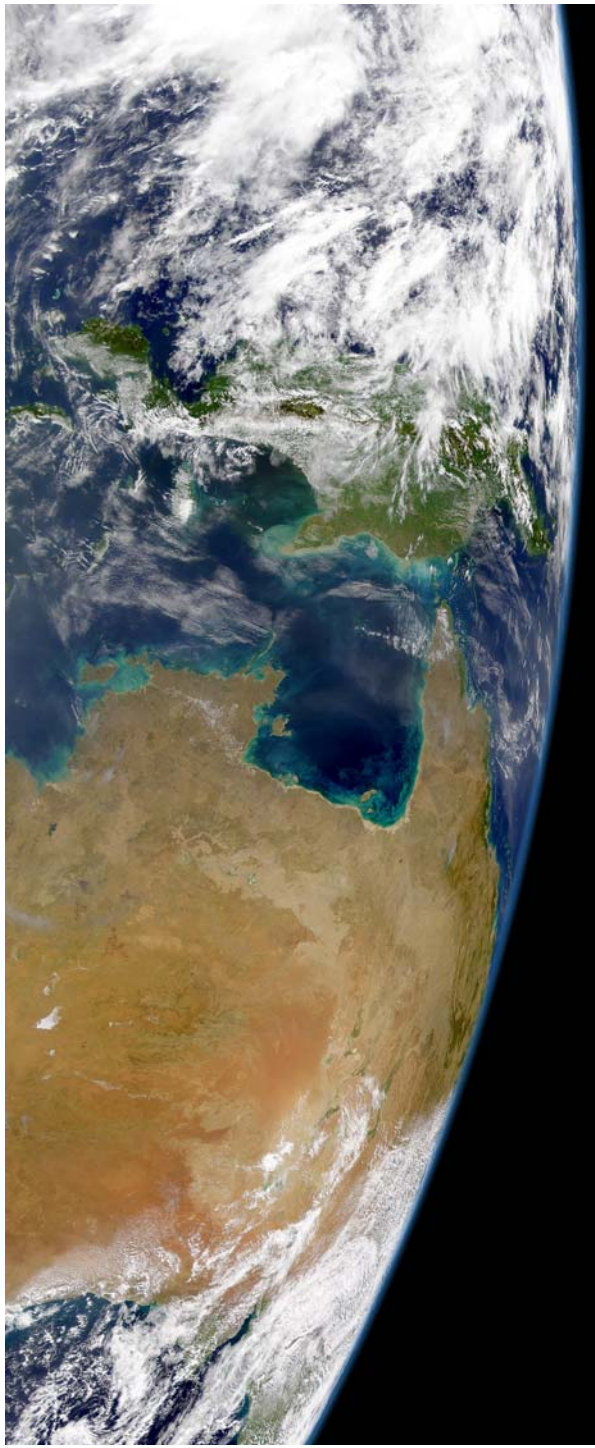




Quantitative and can be linked to financial and risk analysis tools

Approach to Adaptation

- Seek novel approaches to funding adaptation
  - If CC reduces growth in Developing Countries by 0.5% per year the approximate cost is $70B per year
  - Global tax on ????
- Seek novel uses of the funds
  - Right now move more funds to capacity maintenance rather than capacity re-building
  - Engaging the private sector (not just the insurance sector)
- Maximum leverage of small priming funds from GEF, ODA etc



Adaptation in the Bank

- Climate change is already a threat to development
- A climate risk management approach (tackle current climate variability and climate change)
- Learn through research & engagement in ongoing projects
- Develop good practice guidance and tools for project designers
- Maintain capacity in Bank & countries
- Goal to treat climate volatility as an essential part of development planning