



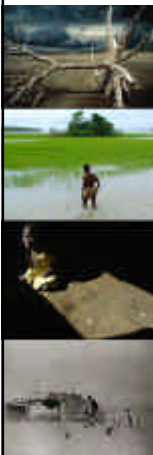
# Adapting to Adaptation

World Bank

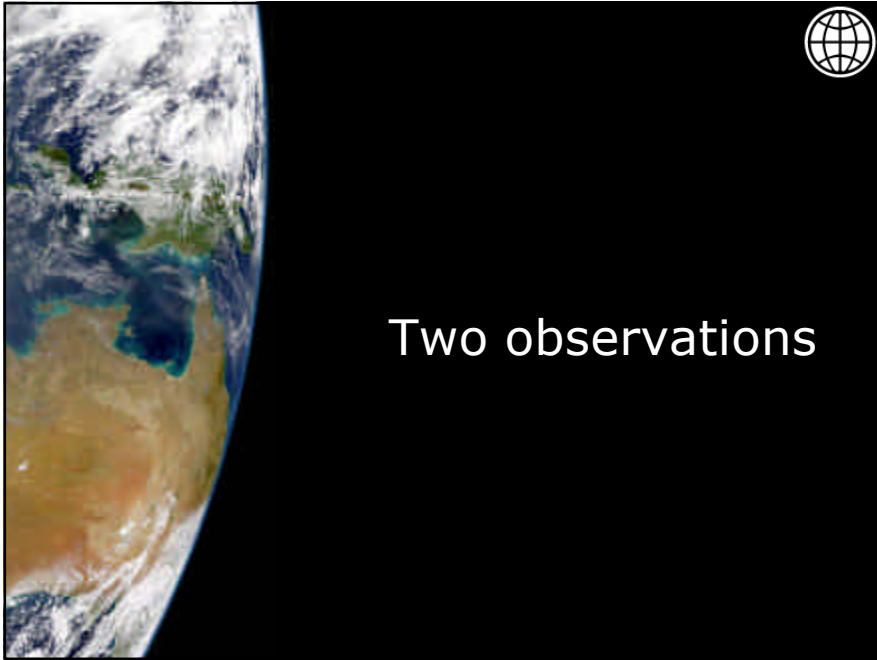
Ian Noble



## How to approach adaptation

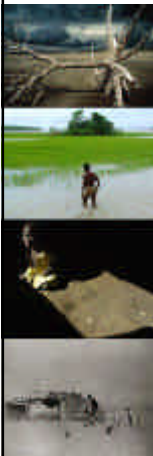


- We are all engaged in a debate over how to fund and execute the activities necessary to make all peoples and all ecosystems more resilient to climate variability and change
  - Capacity Building
  - National plans; NAPAs
  - Specific adaptation projects
  - “Mainstreaming”
  - “Climate resilient development”



## Two observations

## Investments in Developing Countries



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

<sup>^</sup> Foreign Direct Investment

- Cost of climate impacts??
  - 0.5% reduced GDP growth in developing countries would 'cost' c. \$70B / yr



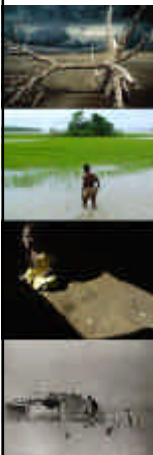
## Analysis of WB portfolio



- World Bank approves over 400 projects per year
- Leading to \$21B per year in loans and grants
- 40% of these project include climate sensitive components
- \$4B of portfolio is at risk
- Only 2% of project design documents explicitly mention climate variability or change



## Approach to Adaptation in the World Bank



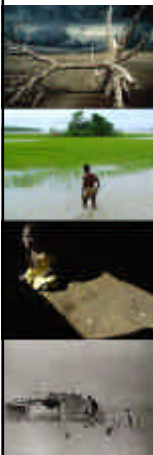
- Attempt to **influence the design** of projects and thus the flow of Bank lending and granting
  - Also known as ...
    - Mainstreaming
    - Climate proofing
    - Climate resilient development
  - We will **prioritise** areas of initial action according to criteria that include
  - Continue to learn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

Question: What kind of farm-level irrigation project is this?

Options: Water delivery to farm, Improve water available by on-farm, Water distribution within farm, Water delivery to plants etc., Drainage, Water conservation

Explanation: HCR— This question helps to establish just which type of irrigation activity will be used or changed. You can select multiple options. If you are unsure whether an option will be used, it is best to include it in your selection.

Question: How will on-farm water be delivered to crops?

Options: Flood irrigation, Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, Uncertain

Buttons: Go Back, Out, Select, Feature, Score, Next Explanation

Callouts:
 

- Help about the question and about each option
- A simple "expert" consultation about risks that might arise in a project
- Ability to change ones mind

Relevant Document

13 Bridging the Rice Yield Gap in India

Author(s): Siddiqi, E.A.

1996

Bridging the Rice Yield Gap in the Asia-Pacific Region  
FAO  
RAP Publication

Summary

This paper examines the status of several Indian states, yield gaps. The author suggests ways in which it can be expanded to eastern rainfed...

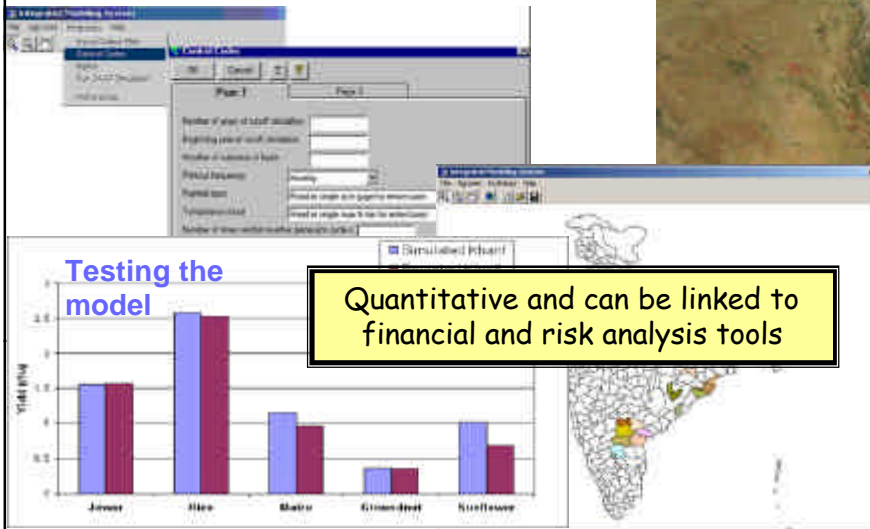
BRIDGING THE RICE YIELD GAP IN INDIA - E.A. Siddiqi

National Professor, Directorate of Rice Research (ICAR), Hyderabad-500030 (AP), India

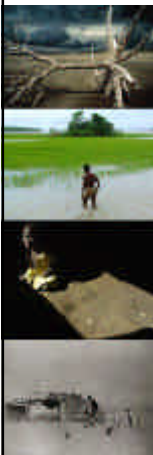
1. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the countries that took full advantage of the plant type based high yielding varieties of rice and mid-stades. Spectacular production growth initially through combined growth of productivity and area and later productivity enabled the country to attain self-sufficiency by the early eighties and sustain the same since then from 12-15 million tonnes of milled rice in buffer stocks and an exportable surplus of 2-5 million tonnes. Now country will be able to sustain this status in the absence of some and shrinking of many of the favourable growth conditions is an issue of concern. Assuming the population to grow annually at around 1.9 percent and income at a projection for maintaining the present level of calorie supply has been estimated to exceed 160 million tonnes an annual productivity growth of 2.4 percent. The target is no doubt a challenging task, but it is not unachievable provided and every effort is to be exerted and rapid advances have to be made in crop management practices.

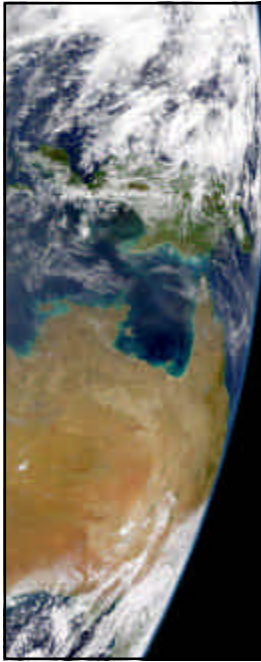
# Integrated Tool for cropping systems and irrigation



## Some research challenges



- What would constitute a definition ('bounding') of adaptation that would be acceptable to host and donor countries alike?
- Can we develop 'metrics' to measure progress in adaptation in managerial time spans?



## Adaptation in the Bank



- Climate change is **already a threat** to development
- A **climate risk management approach** (tackle current climate variability, i.e. the here and now, and anticipate climate change)
- Learn through research & **engagement** in ongoing projects
- Use GEF and similar funds in pilots that seek **maximum leverage** of other funding
- Develop good practice guidance and **tools for project designers**
- **Build and maintain capacity** in Bank & countries
- Goal to treat **climate volatility** as an essential part of development planning