

Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF)



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Overview



1. What is UCCRTF
2. What have we achieved
3. What have we learned



What is UCCRTF: multi-donor Financing Partnership

- Partnership of ADB, Rockefeller Foundation, SECO, DFID
- \$135m in UCCRTF (2013-21)



UCCRTF will invest funds in 3 Components:

1. Planning: integrating cc and disaster risk planning in city plans and build capacity of stakeholders and city actors (20%)
2. Investment: Soft investments on city institutional capacity, project preparation and financial closure of infrastructure investments (70%)
3. Knowledge: Peer to peer learning and M&E (10%)

High-level Objectives

ADB



in ADB investments
which are linked to
UCCRTF

The program's goal includes the roll out of

2500 infrastructure projects
cities with climate resilient urban plans
people trained in urban
climate change resilience

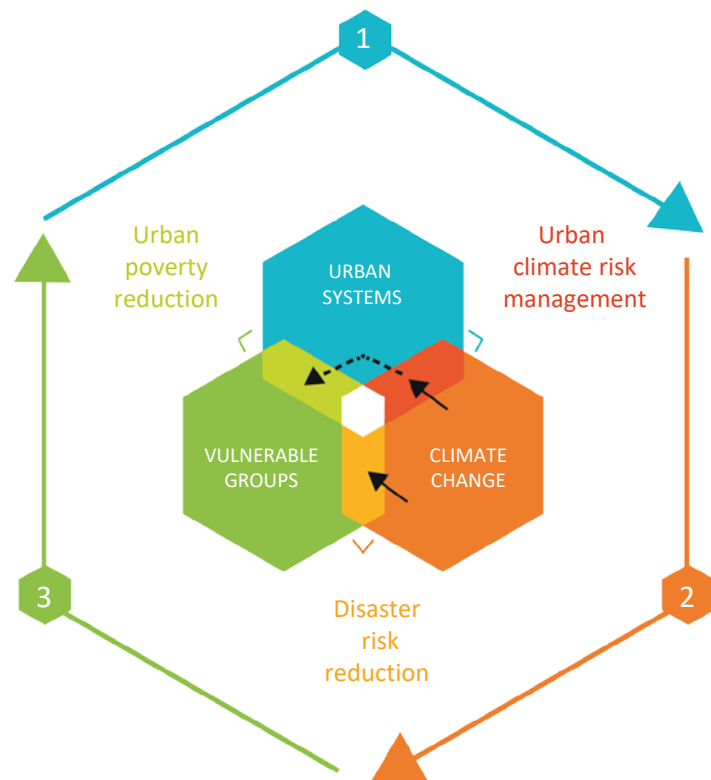
and other resilience measures to protect

2.2 million poor people

in the target cities by 2021



Conceptualizing Urban Resilience to Climate Change



Maintaining Essential Urban Functions

Actions to build resilience should respond to three key questions.

1. How does the city work (the urban systems)?
2. What are direct and indirect impacts of climate change (climate change)?
3. Who is least able to respond to shocks and stresses (vulnerable groups)?

Figure 1 highlights that the action focusing on disaster risk reduction and/or urban poverty reduction is necessary but insufficient to maintain urban functions in the face of direct and indirect climate change impacts.

1 How does the city work?

2 Who is least able to respond to shocks and stresses?

3 What are the direct and indirect impacts of climate change?

Direct Impact

Indirect Impact

Figure 1: Conceptualizing Urban Resilience to Climate Change

Source: Da Silva, et al. 2012

ADB UCCRTF Project Design Criteria

- 1. Support resilience of poor and vulnerable**
- 2. Address interdependent shocks and stresses**
- 3. Reduce costs due to the effects of climate change**
- 4. Involve diverse stakeholders in a cross-sector planning process and be led by community members**
- 5. Incorporate training or programming that helps build awareness of risks**
- 6. Create minimal environmental impacts and no physical or economic displacement**
- 7. Respond to the seven resilience characteristics of UCCR**
- 8. Align with other ADB projects**

Seven qualities frame how we understand the resilience of a system and the solutions that aim to address vulnerability



Reflective



Flexible



Robust



Inclusive



Integrated

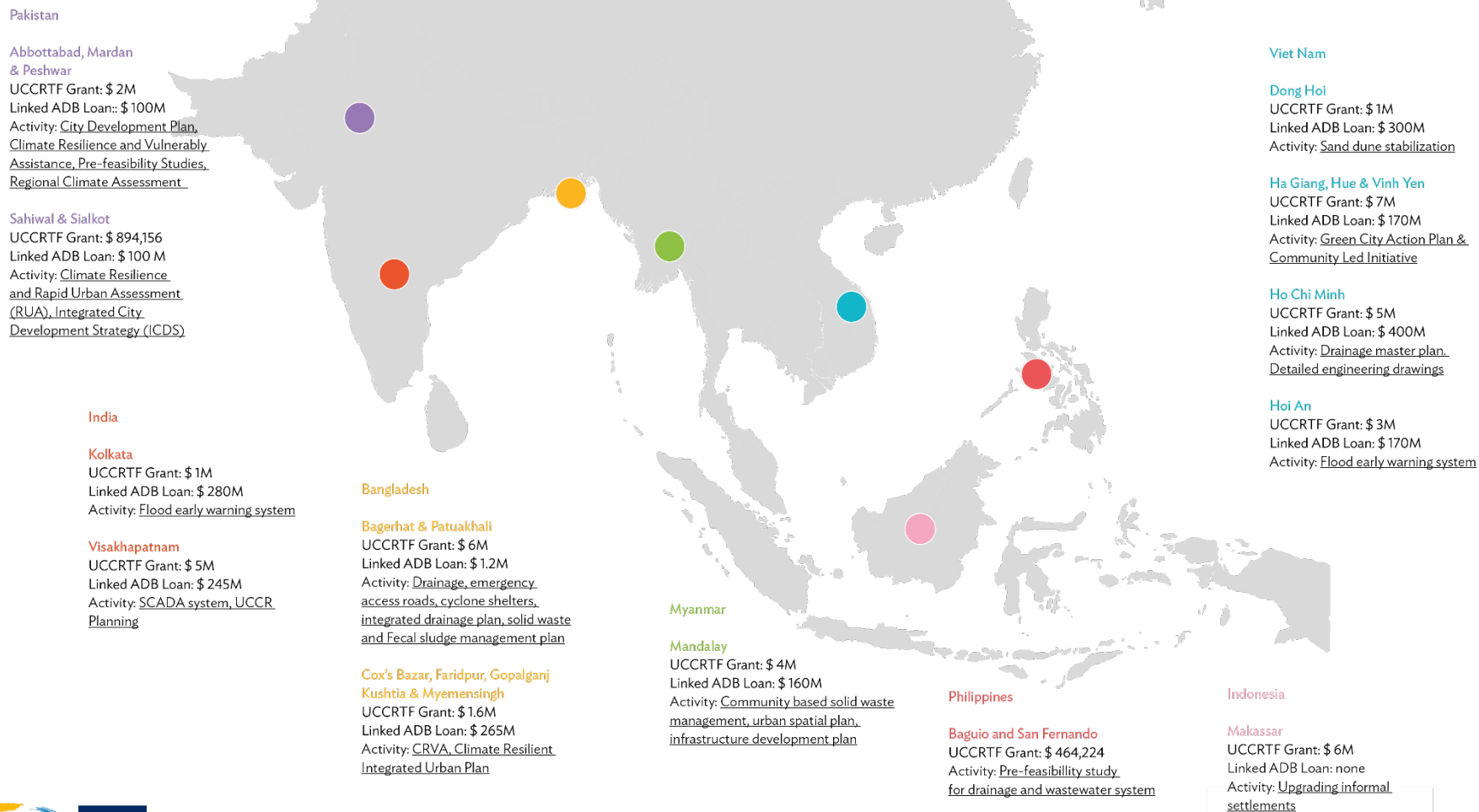


Resourceful

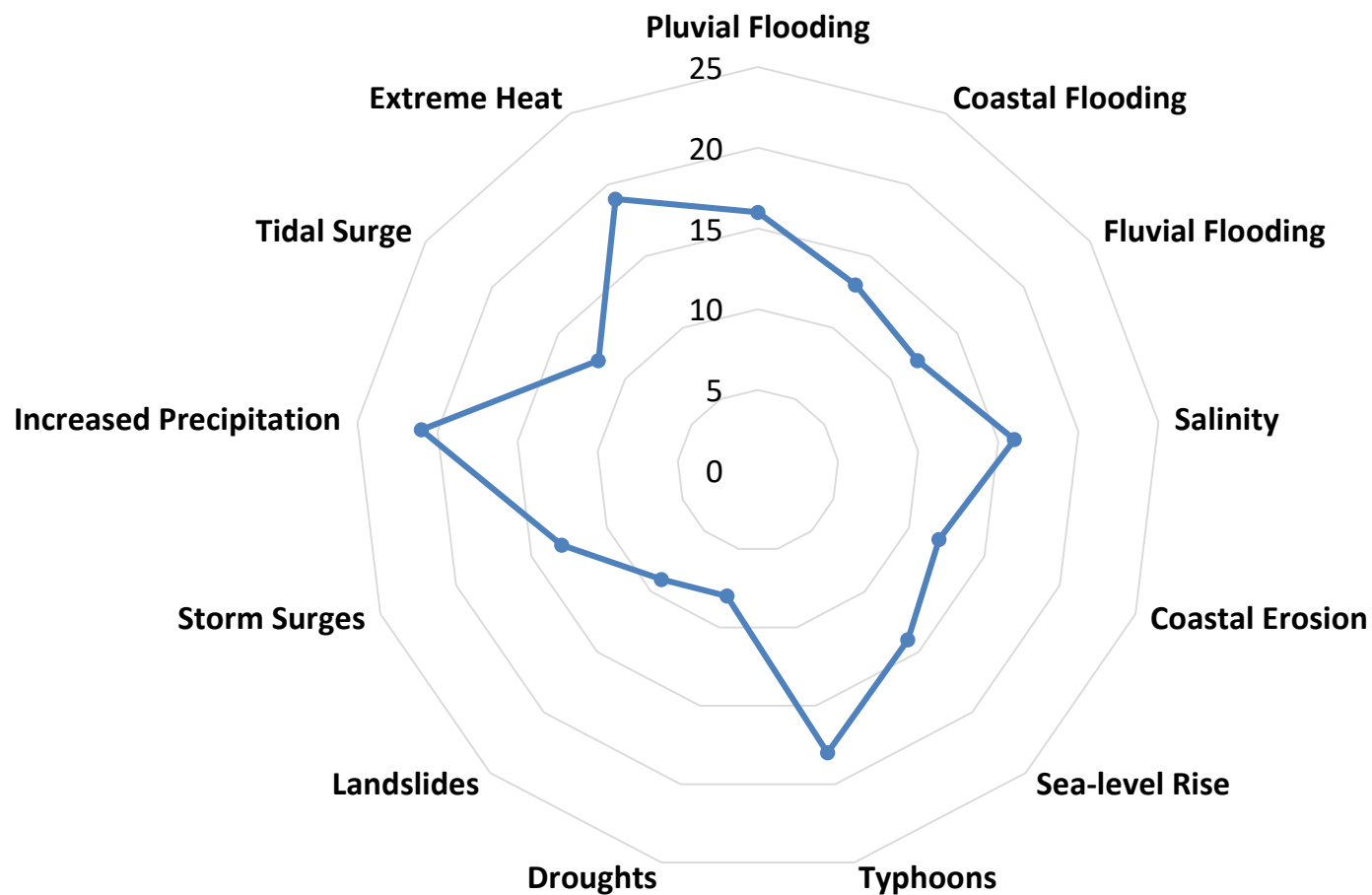


Redundant

UCCRTF Project Portfolio

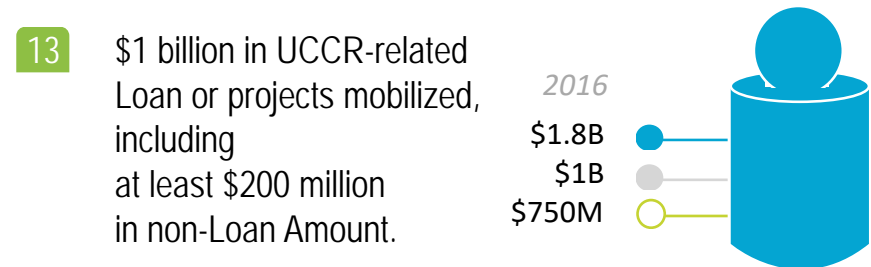
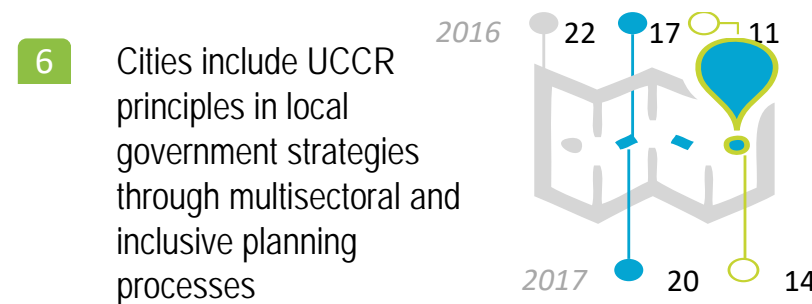
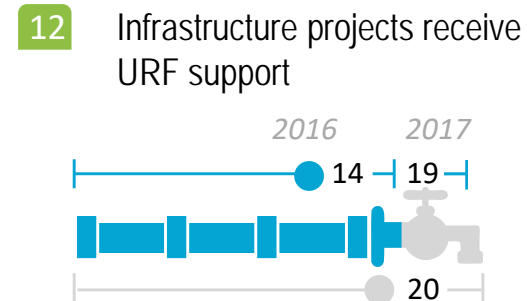
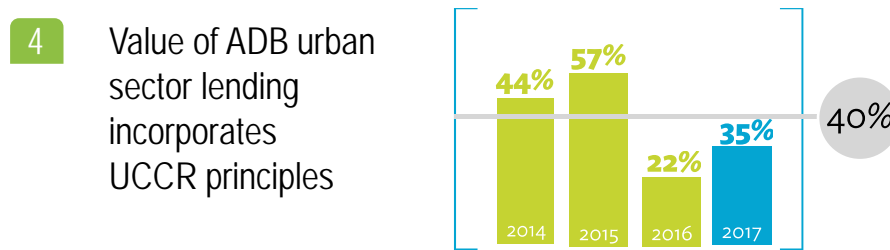
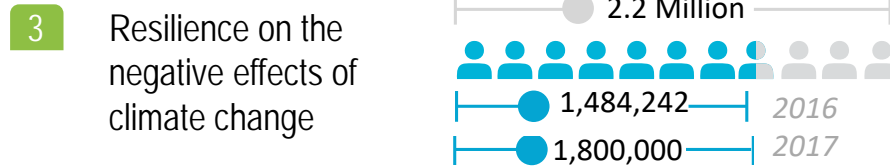


UCCRTF Climate Risks





Achievements to Date



UCCRTF's Work on Data

ADB



The Spatial Application Facility will support and inform ADB strategies and projects



This is funded by the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF)



VIE: Secondary Cities Development Project (Hue, Ha Giang and Vinh Yen)

Pilot Projects: BAN: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (Bagerhat and Patuakhali)



Partners for Future Applications

1 Data Gathering



Baseline data collected via earth observation satellite financed by UCCRTF

Supported by: CESA JAXA



Socio-economic data are collected through field surveys, smart cards, etc.

Exploring by: NPS Smart Card
Validating by: ADB ICT RETA



Data Integration and Analysis System (DIAS) assess climate change & disaster risk

Supported by: 東京大学 The University of Tokyo

2 Data Integration Management



Data are securely stored via web service
Hosted by: amazon



Integration system enables analysis of collected data



Data are accessible on computers or mobile devices

3 Information Products



Urban Settlements and Population Distribution Mapping



Changes in Temperature and Precipitation, Sea Level Rise




Disaster Risk Mapping and Damage Assessments

4 Future Applications



- Enabling innovative urban finance
- Visualizing development impacts
- Promoting multi-sectoral solutions
- City level green house gas emission

Lessons Learned

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- Planning for resilience does not automatically lead to resilience enhancing projects.
 - Good data is not enough for good projects
 - Relying solely on climate-science based risk assessments is not sufficient to ensure that infrastructure projects increase the resilience of the most vulnerable communities.
 - Identifying and implementing community-led interventions does not generally emerge automatically from infrastructure planning processes.
 - Communicating resilience is extremely challenging



Thank You