Development Priorities for South Asia Christine Chan, Asian Development Bank CORDEX South Asia, IITM, Pune Oct 18 2012



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ADB: multilateral development bank--67 members finance and technical assistance mandate is poverty reduction



South Asia Department

India Nepal Bhutan

Bangladesh Sri Lanka

Maldives

Country Partnership Strategy www.adb.org



■ ADB LENDING

Sector (No. of	Amount (\$M) / %
loans)	

Agriculture	(6	262.97 / 0.97
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Energy (59) 9,351.29 / 34.64

Finance (19) 2,620.00 / 9.71

Health (1) 20.00 / 0.07

Industry and Trade (5) 275.90 / 1.02

Public Sector (8) 1,050.00 / 3.89

Transport and ICT 8,363.85 / 30.98 (41)

Water Supply (24) 2,372.66 / 8.79

Multisector (15) 2,679.00 / 9.92

TOTAL (178) 26,995.68 / 100.00

Cumulative as of 31 December 2011

While rapid economic growth in India has lifted millions out of poverty, income disparities and regional imbalances persist.

Expanded operations (60% in 2011) to states with high poverty, low levels of social development, weak capacity, and inadequate infrastructure

Development priorities for India

\$2.2 billion annually 2012-2014

infrastructure









agriculture and water resources







clean energy







infrastructure

GOI: poor infrastructure slashes 2% off annual growth

\$1 Trillion over next 5 years roads: access to jobs, schools, markets, medical clinics

financing: PPP, carbon markets, global climate funds

agriculture ar

GOI:

poor infrastructure slashes 2% off annual growth

\$1 Trillion over next 5 years

roads: access to jobs, schools, markets, medical clinics

financing:
PPP, carbon markets,
global climate
funds

rastructure







agriculture and water resources





water use efficiency, flood protection, climate resilience

clean energy

solar power: 310 sunny days/year 500 MW Gujarat

public transport: railway network urban network use Climate Change Investment Fund to increase low-carbon and adaptation investments "The delayed monsoon, coupled with weaknesses in the agricultural supply chains and rising costs of fertilizers and irrigation, are likely to result in subdued agricultural growth and sustain pressure on food prices."

Asian Development Outlook 2012

develop
agribusiness and
irrigation
infrastructure for
value addition

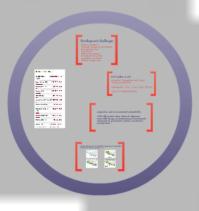
water use
efficiency, flood
protection,
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clean energy

solar power: 310 sunny days/year

500 MW Gujarat 100 MW Rajasthan public transport: railway network urban network use Climate Change Investment Fund to increase low-carbon and adaptation investments solar power: 310 sunny days/year

500 MW Gujarat 100 MW Rajasthan public transport: railway network urban network use Climate Change
Investment Fund to
increase low-carbon and
adaptation investments



Nepal

ADB LENDING

Sector (No. of	Amount (\$M) / %
loans)	

Agriculture	(48)	788.89 /	28.35
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Education (11) 185.40 / 6.66

Energy (15) 521.90 / 18.76

Finance (9) 214.10 / 7.69

Industry and Trade (9) 142.23 / 5.11

Public Sector (2) 65.00 / 2.34

Transport and ICT 407.36 / 14.64 (18)

Water Supply (14) 445.00 / 15.99

Multisector (1) 12.75 / 0.46

TOTAL (127) 2,782.63 / 100.00

Cumulative as of 31 December 2011

Development challenges

Political transition Frequent changes in government Poor infrastructure Governance Difficult topography Declining food security Inadequate electricity Climate change risks

\$270 million in 2011

Electricity Transmission and Supply (hydropower) \$75m

Kathmandu Valley Water Supply (\$80m)

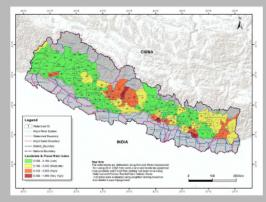
School Sector Reform \$65m

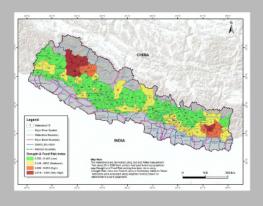
adaptation and environmental sustainability:

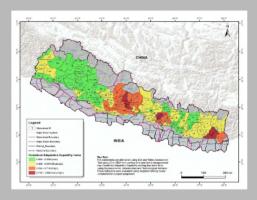
ADB will promote clean urban development, renewable energy, mainstreaming of environment safeguards in government systems, and disaster management.

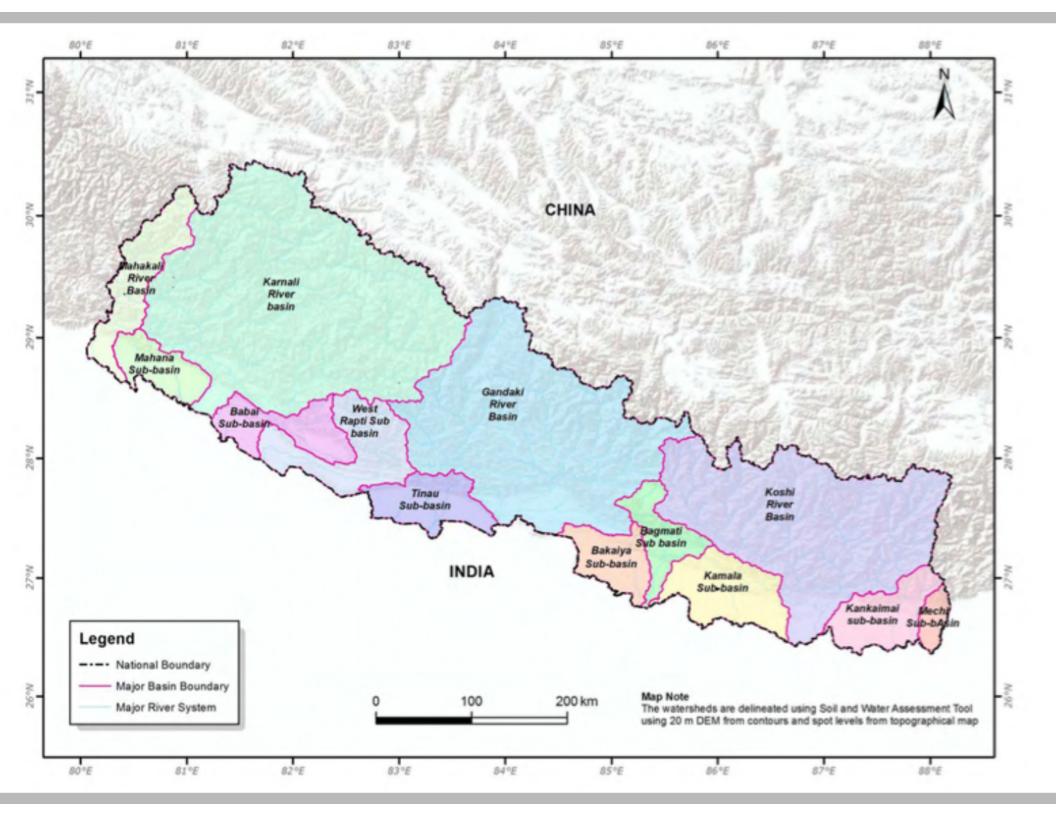
Climate Change and Vulnerability Mapping in Watersheds IWMI 2012, Project Preparatory TA

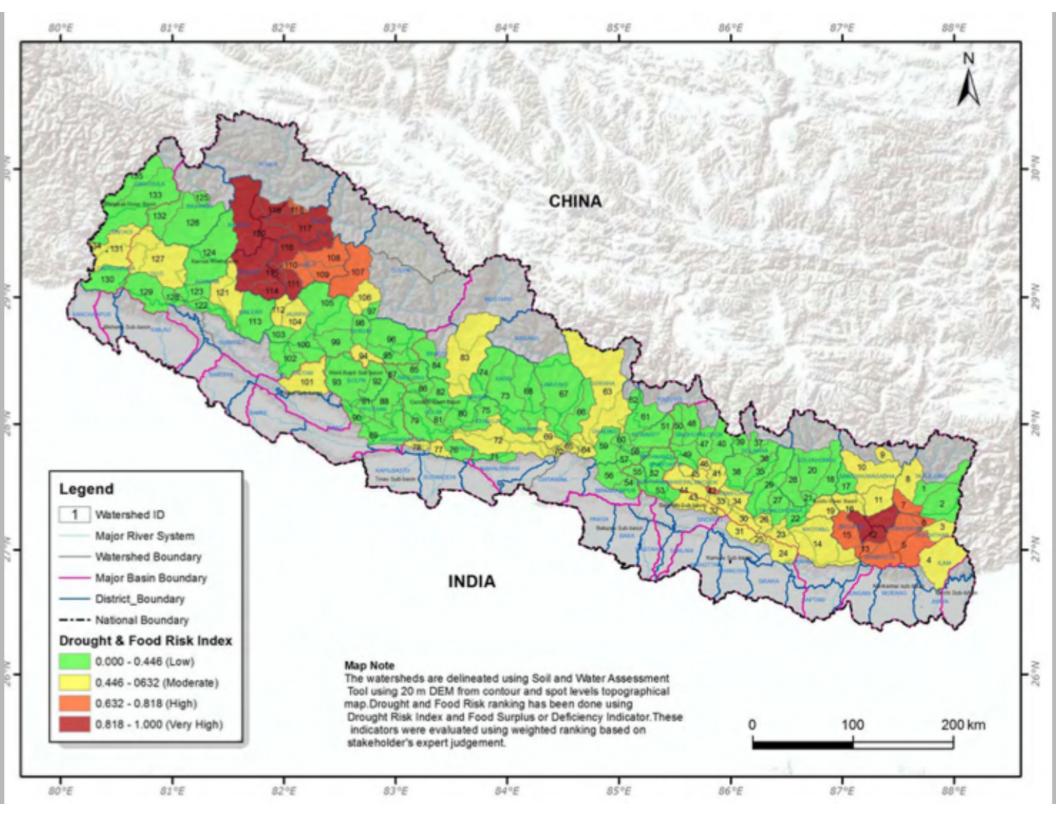


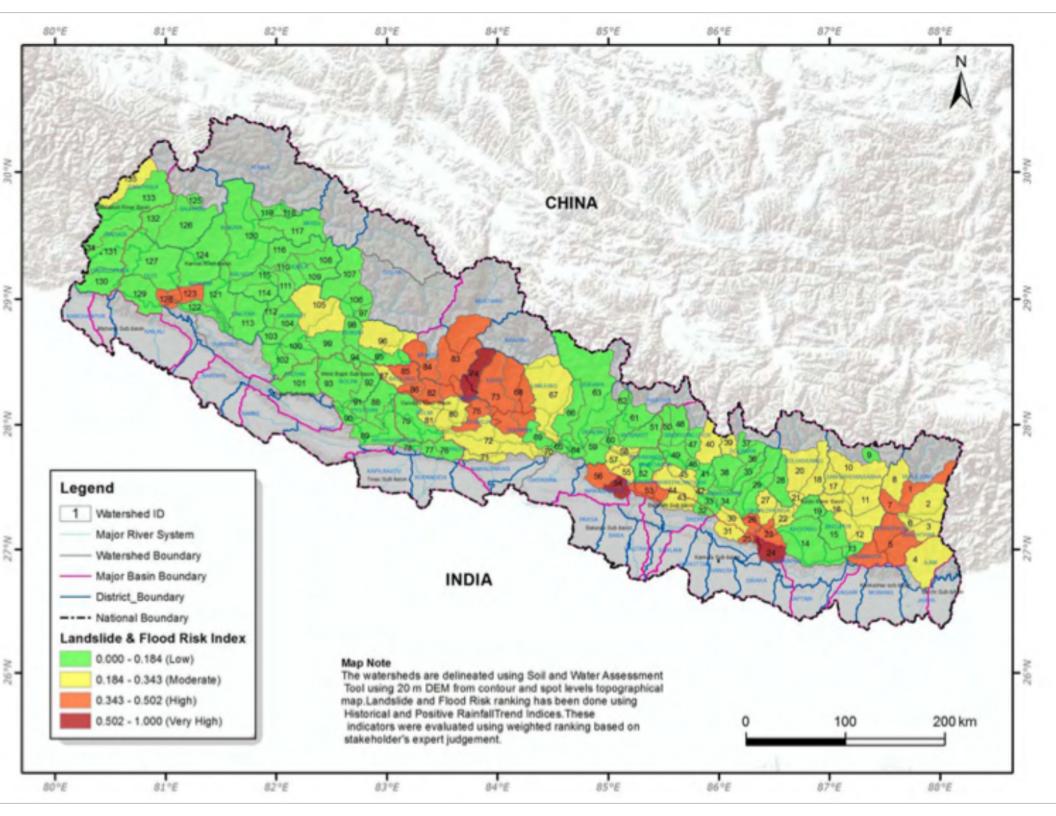


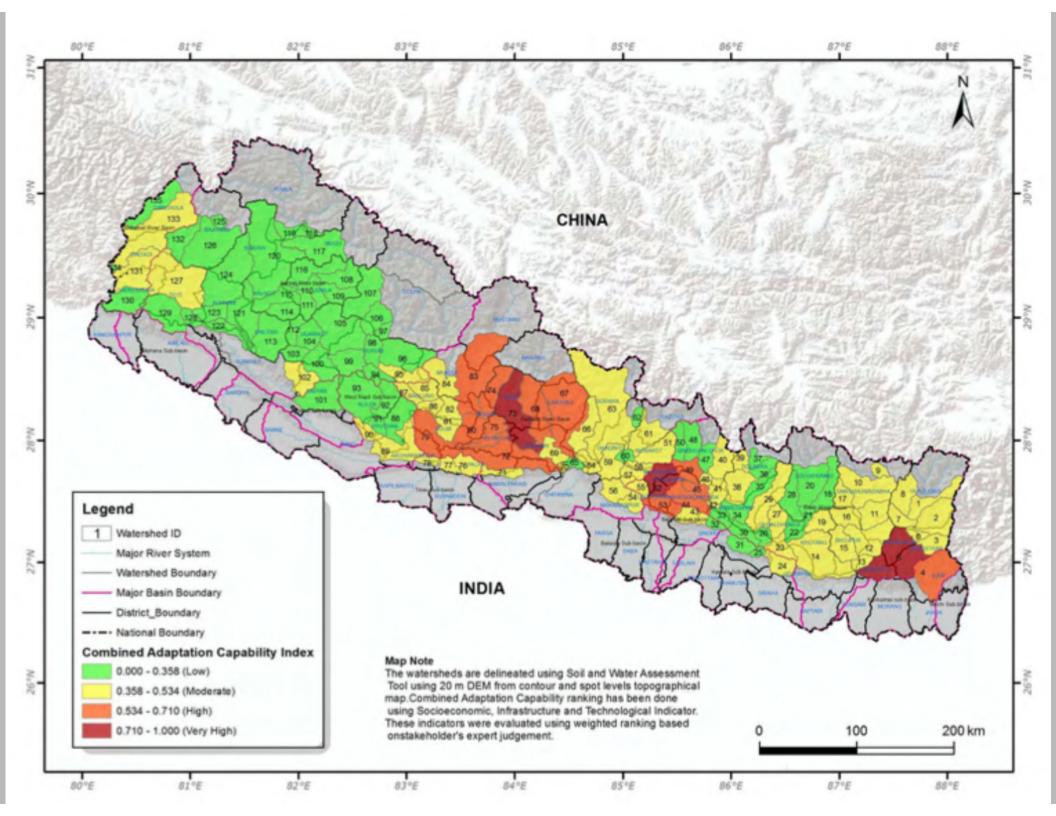




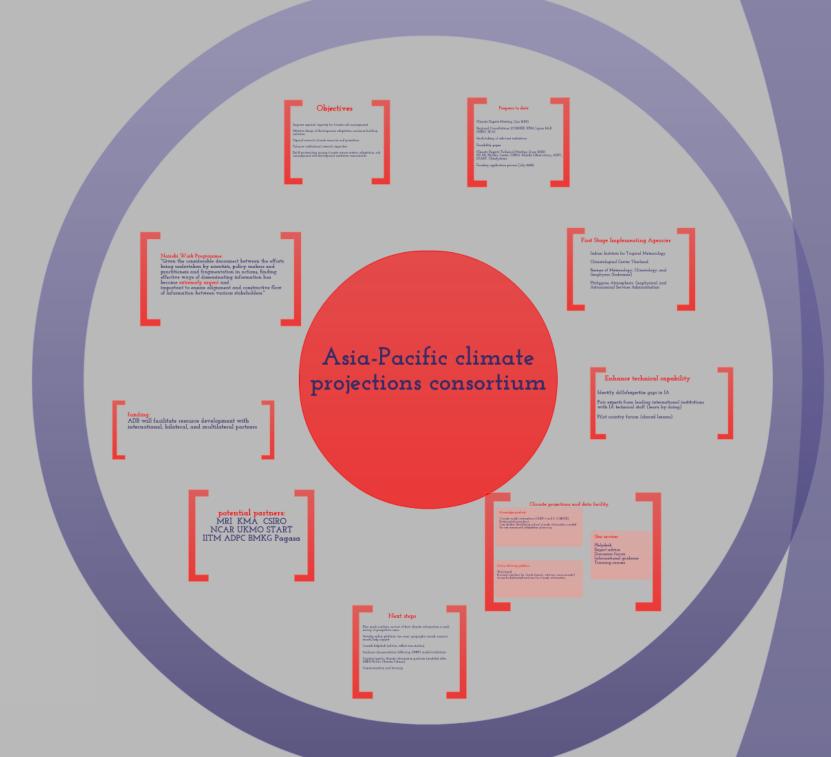












Nairobi Work Programme:

"Given the considerable disconnect between the efforts being undertaken by scientists, policy makers and practitioners and fragmentation in actions, finding effective ways of disseminating information has become extremely urgent and important to ensure alignment and constructive flow of information between various stakeholders."

Objectives

Improve regional capacity for climate risk management

Effective design of development, adaptation, resilience-building activities

Expand access to climate scenarios and projections

Enhance institutional research capacities

Build partnerships among climate science centers, adaptation, risk management and development assistance communities

Progress to date

Climate Experts Meeting (Jan 2012)

Regional Consultations (CORDEX, IITM, Japan MoE, CSIRO, JICA)

Stock-taking of relevant initiatives

Feasibility paper

Climate Experts Technical Meeting (June 2012) NCAR, Hadley Center, CSIRO, Manila Observatory, ADPC, START, ClimSystems

Funding application process (July 2012)

First Stage Implementing Agencies

Indian Institute for Tropical Meteorology

Climatological Center Thailand

Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (Indonesia)

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration

Enhance technical capability

Identify skills/expertise gaps in IA

Pair experts from leading international institutions with IA technical staff (learn by doing)

Pilot country forum (shared lessons)

Climate projections and data facility

Knowledge products

Climate model evaluations (CMIP 3 and 5, CORDEX)
Downscaled projections
Case studies identifying critical climate information needed for risk assessment, adaptation planning

Online delivery platform

Web-based
Primary interface for clients (search, retrieve, communicate)
Access to distributed archives for climate information

User services

Helpdesk
Expert advice
Discussion forum
Informational guidance
Training courses

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Next steps

User needs analysis: review of how climate information is used; survey of prospective users

Develop online platform 'use cases': geographic search, scenario search, help request

Launch helpdesk (advice, collect case studies)

Guidance documentation following CMIP5 model evaluation

Country-specific climate information products (modeled after CSIRO Pacific Climate Futures)

Communication and training

potential partners: MRI KMA CSIRO NCAR UKMO START IITM ADPC BMKG Pagasa

funding:

ADB will facilitate resource development with international, bilateral, and multilateral partners

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