

Evaluation Approach Paper Thematic Evaluation Study: ADB Support for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation June 2013

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A. Background

1. Evaluation of Asian Development Bank (ADB) support for climate change mitigation and adaptation will contribute to informing the intergovernmental process under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and relevant stakeholders on the mobilization and utilization of resources to support ADB's developing member countries (DMCs).¹

2. This evaluation presents a learning opportunity. In particular, the study team² discussed with the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD), Strategy and Policy Department (SPD) and various operations departments about ADB's knowledge products on climate change related issues, project classification systems, project design aspects, transformational impacts, additionality and monitoring and evaluation systems.

3. As outlined in Strategy 2020 adopted in 2008, ADB will refocus its operations into five core specializations, one of them being environment, including climate change. ADB will also help DMC's "...move their economies onto low-carbon growth paths" as well as "help DMCs adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change—including those related to health—through national and municipal planning, investments in defensive measures, support for insurance and other risk-sharing instruments and climate-proofing projects."³

4. As ADB began efforts to accelerate support for climate change adaptation activity in 2009, the proposed evaluation focuses on the four year period 2009–2012. The study period also provides a basis for IED to compare the trends in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions post 2009 with the 2001–2008 period (which were analyzed as part of a previous evaluation study).⁴ This previous evaluation had also found that considerable opportunities exist for scaling up support for certain types of climate change mitigation projects (such as end-use energy efficiency and municipal solid waste management), as well as for improving the quality of information reported in project documents and GHG emission reduction analysis.

¹ The financial mechanism of the UNFCCC provides funds to developing countries for managing climate variability and change, through various international facilities and entities, including intergovernmental organizations such as the ADB.

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³ ADB. 2008. *Strategy 2020; The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*. Manila.

⁴ IED. 2009. *Evaluation Knowledge Brief: GHG Implications of ADB's Energy Sector Operations*. Manila, October.

5. Relevant findings of other previous IED evaluations are: (i) that ADB does not always sufficiently target the most vulnerable groups;⁵ and (ii) that traffic management and speed optimization can cut GHG emissions; and urban public transport is more GHG efficient than private transport modes.⁶ The study will also draw upon the ongoing formative evaluation of Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) which (along with other issues) is also studying the transformative aspects of various CIF windows and programs on recipient governments and MDBs.⁷

6. Several technical assistance (TA) interventions approved during the study period have been completed, while few (if any) investment projects approved during the study period are anticipated to be completed or closed by end-2013, when the proposed evaluation is expected to be completed. This is therefore a formative evaluation where, in addition to a review of available ex-ante information and progress updates (where possible), an understanding of design and approval processes on matters related to ownership, participation, barrier removal, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can be used to understand likely outcomes and impacts pertaining to scale-up and transformation.

B. Rationale

7. ADB's strategic priority of supporting both climate change mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) measures, in fact reflects a finding from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, that: (i) the warming of the global climate system since the mid-20th century is unequivocal; and (ii) it is very likely (with greater than 90% confidence) a consequence of increased anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.⁸

8. The global mean temperature rise has now reached about 0.8°C above pre-industrial levels. A prevailing view is that the global mean temperature rise should remain below 2°C,⁹ although some climate models indicate it can possibly exceed pre-industrial levels by 4°C by the year 2100 or earlier.¹⁰ Such temperature rises are expected to be accompanied by a sea-level rise, an increase in tropical cyclone intensity in low-latitude regions, and an increase in aridity and drought in many developing countries located in tropical and sub-tropical areas. The world's poorest regions are likely to be the worst affected. Low incomes, greater reliance on natural resources, limited skill and insufficient attention from government policy makers will exacerbate the climate change impacts.

9. This scenario is consistent with increased frequency of meteorological, hydrological and other weather related disturbances observed since the early 1980s.¹¹ In 2010, of the 42.3 million

⁵ IED. 2012. *Special Evaluation Study: ADB's Response to Natural Disasters and Disaster Risks*. Manila, October.

⁶ IED. 2010. *Evaluation Knowledge Brief: Reducing Carbon Emissions from Transport Projects*. Manila, July.

⁷ Evaluation Oversight Committee, 2012, *Approach Paper: Independent Evaluation of the Climate Investment Funds (Approved by the joint CTF/SCF Trust Fund Committee)*, September 6. See http://www.cifevaluation.org/cif_eval_approach_paper.pdf

⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007. *Fourth Assessment Report*, Spain, November.

⁹ UNFCCC. 2009. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session (Copenhagen Accord)*. Copenhagen, 7 to 19 December.

¹⁰ World Bank. 2012. *Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must be Avoided* (A report for the World Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics). Washington DC, November.

¹¹ As per Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT): (i) meteorological disasters include storms that may be tropical storms, extra-tropical cyclones (winter storms) and local/convective storms such as lightning, snowstorms, sandstorms, tornados and strong winds; (ii) hydrological disasters include floods as well as wet mass movements; (iii) other climatological disasters include extreme temperatures (heat waves, cold waves, extreme winter conditions), drought and other wild fires. This does not include: (i) geophysical disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions and dry mass movements and (ii) biological disasters such as epidemics, insect infestations and animal stampedes.

people estimated to have been displaced owing to sudden onset of natural hazards, over 38.2 million were affected by extreme weather events.¹²

10. From 1980 to 2009, the Asia and the Pacific region contributed 25% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) but suffered 42% of global economic losses due to natural disasters.¹³ As an important development partner in the Asia and the Pacific, the ADB is expected to position itself as a competent and knowledgeable partner.

C. ADB Strategy and Support

11. To address climate change issues, a coordinated and collective response is required from governments, international organizations that include multilateral development banks (MDBs), civil society and the private sector. ADB has participated actively in many forums, and built up its portfolio for advising and assisting its DMCs to meet the climate change challenge of keeping their development on track—in terms of sustaining development, achieving stated or planned economic development objectives, and meeting millennium development goals.

12. **Building Blocks.** In 2007, the Bali Action Plan¹⁴ had outlined five building blocks of global climate change architecture (shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology transfer). The shared vision refers to a long-term vision for action on climate change, including a long-term goal for emission reductions. ADB's support programs and initiatives on climate change matters conform to the Bali Action Plan and are in line with Strategy 2020.

13. ADB recognizes its role in providing financial resources needed to help make climate change mitigation and adaptation actions more efficient and affordable to DMCs. ADB works with multiple development partners to: (i) mobilize additional concessional resources; (ii) catalyze private sector investments; and (iii) maximize the use of market-based mechanism such as carbon and insurance markets.

14. ADB has launched a regional technical assistance program to pilot a center to coordinate accelerated development and deployment of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies in its DMCs. This followed a study to assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing a marketplace (or exchange) to enable and accelerate the transfer of low carbon technologies to manufacturers in Asia and the Pacific.¹⁵

15. **Regional and Country Strategies and Business Plans.** ADB had begun the process of developing regional climate change implementation plans (CCIPs) in 2008–2009. Country partnership strategies (CPS'), coupled with national climate change action plans define the extent to which climate change issues are incorporated in ADB interventions.¹⁶

16. **Priorities for Addressing Climate Change in Asia.** In recognition of the increasing importance of addressing climate change, ADB articulated its priorities in 2010,¹⁷ which included: (i) expanding the use of clean energy; (ii) encouraging sustainable transport and urban

¹² K. Haldorsen, 2011, Climate Change and Displacement: 42 million displaced by sudden natural disasters in 2010, Norwegian Refugee Council, 6 June. <http://www.nrc.no/?did=9570125>

¹³ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. 2010. *Protecting Development Gains: Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Building Resilience in Asia and the Pacific*, Bangkok.

¹⁴ Formulated at the UNFCCC 13th Conference of Parties in December 2007 in Bali (Indonesia)

¹⁵ ADB. 2010. *Establishment of a Marketplace for Transfer of Low-Carbon Technologies to Asia and the Pacific*. Manila, May. McKinsey and Company provided analytical support for the study.

¹⁶ These can be designed to meet national objectives and targets, can incorporate a role for the private sector, and be integrated with regional cooperation strategies.

¹⁷ ADB. 2010. *Addressing Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific: Priorities for Action*. Manila, April.

development; (iii) managing land use and forests for carbon sequestration; (iv) promoting climate-resilient development; and (v) strengthening policies, governance and capacities. Nonetheless, it suggests three modalities to operationalize the strategy, which are: (i) mobilizing and innovating to meet financing needs; (ii) generating and disseminating knowledge; and (iii) cultivating and fostering partnerships, such as the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).

17. Coordination of Climate Change Activities. ADB's Climate Change Program Coordination Unit (CCCU) is housed in the RSDD's front office and comprises climate change specialists with expertise on mitigation and adaptation (including afforestation and reforestation matters). The CCCU provides overall coordination of ADB's climate change programs. Mitigation and adaptation expertise is also available in other RSDD divisions and other departments of ADB. RSDD has published a few guidelines thus far and continues to work on guidelines and other knowledge products, but the approach so far has been to give sufficient space to regional departments to allow them to innovate.

D. ADB's Climate Change Portfolio

18. Presented below is an overview of the sources of funds, reporting and tracking of mitigation and adaptation finance, as well as available data on ADB's support for mitigation and adaptation interventions.

1. Mitigation and Adaptation Finance

19. In addition to ordinary capital resources (OCR) and concessional Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources, ADB supported climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions are comingled with financing from other sources. ADB manages a large number of funds, many of which focus exclusively on mitigation projects while a few focus on adaptation projects. ADB also jointly co-manages some funds with other MDBs, and can also help project-developers access financing from externally managed funds. ADB's self-managed funds can also support project proponents that are not ADB clients.

20. Similarities between business-as-usual developmental interventions and activities that lead to adaptation to climate variability and change, make it difficult to ascertain the extent of ADB support toward increasing resilience, reducing vulnerability and adapting to climate variability and change. Likewise, for other MDBs. In recognition of such difficulties, and with the objective of having a consistent approach for reporting adaptation finance, the MDBs agreed on a common and harmonized approach for such reporting at the December 2012 18th Conference of Parties.¹⁸ One of the key aspects is to explicitly link project activities to the context of climate variability, and reflect only direct contributions to climate resilience.

21. Difficulties are also encountered in demarcating the mitigation component of an ADB intervention (for instance, to improve transmission system efficiency). The MDBs therefore also agreed to a harmonized approach for reporting mitigation finance at the December 2012 Conference of Parties.¹⁹ A common approach was agreed for: (i) clean energy; (ii) transport; (iii)

¹⁸ The eighteenth session of the Conference of Parties (COP) took place from 26 November to 7 December 2012 in Doha, Qatar. The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention). All states that are parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, where they review the implementation of the Convention and the accompanying legal instruments, as well as institutional and administrative arrangements adopted for implementing the Convention. The agreed adaptation finance reporting approach is elaborated in <http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Joint%20MDB%20Report%20on%20Adaptation%20Finance%202011.pdf>.

¹⁹ Refer to http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/MMF_2011_version_21.pdf.

agriculture, forestry and land use; (iv) waste and wastewater; (v) non-energy reductions; and (vi) cross-sector activities such as policy formulation, energy audits, and research and development of low-carbon technologies.

22. **ADB's system of Tracking Mitigation and Adaptation Finance.** ADB's project classification system effective December 2000 recognized the need to identify projects with a thematic classification of "environmental protection" and thus indirectly identified CCM projects. CCA was first recognized as an activity under the broad theme of "environmental sustainability" and subtheme of "global and regional transboundary environmental concerns and issues" in the revised project classification of December 2004. The same theme and subtheme of the 2004 classification system also clearly mentioned CCM as an activity.

23. CCA tracking began to be emphasized only in 2009 with a revision of the project classification system that required projects that promote environmental sustainability or disaster risk management to indicate whether or not they address CCA or CCM and the extent (high, medium or low) of their expected impacts. However, classification of loans/grants to indicate CCA components remains weak, due to the fact that it is genuinely difficult to ascertain the CCA portions of most investment projects.

2. Mitigation Interventions

24. Following analytical investigations and capacity building activities in DMCs in the 1990s and early-2000s, ADB began accelerating support for CCM activities with the launch of the Energy Efficiency Initiative in 2005 and Carbon Market Initiative in 2006. Since then, ADB has scaled up support for clean energy activities and is estimated to have exceeded \$2 billion in 2011.²⁰ Table 1 shows the nearly 10-fold increase in annual approvals for clean energy lending support from 2003 to 2011. As per available data, ADB approved 139 loans, grants, equity and partial credit guarantees for climate change mitigation during the study period; as well as about 123 advisory, capacity development and other non-project-preparatory TAs.

Table 1: Increasing ADB approvals for Clean Energy

Year	Clean Energy component approvals (\$ million)	Investment interventions with Clean Energy components (\$ million)	Total Operations (\$ million) ^a	Share of Clean Energy Components approved	
				As % of Investment interventions with Clean Energy Components	As % Total Operations
2003	225.9	2362.6		17.9	
2004	306.2	1355.8		22.6	
2005	756.8	1805.0		41.9	
2006	657.4	1612.3	8389	40.8	7.8
2007	668.5	1800.8	10770	37.1	6.2
2008	1753.2	3023.3	10898	58.0	16.1
2009	1312.7	2688.3	15413	48.8	8.5
2010	1756.4	3388.1	13535	51.8	13.0
2011	2133.0	5428.3	14023	39.3	15.2

^a Excluding cofinancing.

Source: (i) <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/clean-energy-projects-summary.pdf>; (ii) ADB Annual Reports (various).

²⁰ Data for 2011 also shows that ADB's internal mitigation finance reporting system is well synchronized with the approach jointly agreed by the MDB's.

3. Adaptation Interventions

25. ADB's estimates of adaptation financing beginning in 2009 were based on full project costs, and not on a disaggregated measure. Therefore, ADB mounted a special effort to compile a list of financial and technical assistance projects approved in 2011 in line with the approach agreed with other MDBs. To the extent it was possible to estimate approvals for adaptation cost by project component, it was done. This accounted for an estimated 43% of total adaptation finance estimated for 2011.

26. In line with ADB's overall investment portfolio (more than 80% for infrastructure in 2011), support for CCA also appears to be tilted towards improving climate resilience of infrastructure projects (see Table 2). In addition to climate proofing of ports, roads, water supply systems, cities and coastal infrastructure, ADB supported adaptation interventions include: (i) developing institutional capacity, policies and regulations; and incorporating vulnerability risks into national development strategies and actions; (ii) reducing vulnerabilities of communities and peoples through income generation, improved health and education and addressing other social dimensions; and (iii) promoting sustainable land use planning, sustainable cities and climate resilient agriculture in coastal areas, mountains, plains and other geographies. As per data recently compiled by RSDD, ADB approved 104 loans and grants for climate change adaptation during the study period, of which 32 also included a mitigation component; and ADB also approved 107 advisory and other non-project-preparatory TAs for climate change adaptation, of which 32 addressed both mitigation and adaptation.

Table 2: ADB's CCA approvals in 2011 (\$ million)

	Infrastructure related CCA interventions (\$ million)	Other CCA interventions (\$ million)	Total CCA interventions (\$ million)	Share of Infrastructure related CCA interventions (%)
Investment loans/grants	435.3	256.7	692.1	63%
Technical Assistance	31.1	41.3	72.4	43%
Total	466.4	298.0	764.5	61%

Note: The total \$764.4million exceeds the \$757 million figure provided in the joint MDB paper because four interventions that include both CCA and CCM components are included here. These are: TA7842-REG (\$1.5 million), TA8018-REG (\$3.29 million); TA7776-INO (\$0.225 million) and TA7779-VIE (\$2.5 million).

Source: Compiled from RSDD data.

E. Evaluation Objectives

27. The study will review ADB's portfolio to assess the progress towards the mainstreaming of support for climate change mitigation and adaptation. In line with Strategy 2020 (para 3), the study will also provide lessons and recommendations based on the regional context to enable ADB to increasingly support DMCs—as knowledge provider and financing facilitator—in enhancing climate resilience, reducing vulnerability and exposure to climate change, and moving to a low-carbon growth path in the coming years.

F. Evaluation Framework and Approach

28. The evaluation issues and methodology presented below are in line with the evaluation objectives, and reflect the formative nature of the proposed evaluation and its learning orientation. Evaluation limitations are also presented by way of defining the study boundaries.

1. Evaluation Issues

29. Key evaluation issues and questions related to the overarching evaluation objectives are given below.

a. To what extent is CCM and CCA support aligned with country needs and ADB priorities?

30. The consistency between CPS and objectives and scope of ADB's CCM and CCA interventions in DMC's will be examined in the context of country needs, priorities as well as ownership of interventions. The consistency of ADB's portfolio will also be examined vis-à-vis national climate change action plans, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation programs of action, and CIF investment plans (where available). In this context, the study will examine: (i) ADB support for CCM through standalone projects (such as renewable energy), retrofitting projects (such compact fluorescent lamps in buildings) and inherently efficient structural design (such as efficient buildings); (ii) whether or not CCA concerns addressed through a mix of interventions that provide benefits in the short and medium terms is in sync with national priorities and objectives; and (iii) the extent to which projects harness synergies between CCM and CCA as per project design.

b. What is ADB's experience with CCM and CCA thus far, and how can it be scaled up?

31. The study will review the project documents of interventions that are classified as contributing to reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate risks or improving climate resilience. The emphasis will be on understanding whether or not the projects are designed with such climate adaptation objectives in mind, or whether the adaptation outcomes are likely to be incidental. This does not foreclose the possibilities for such interventions having substantial climate adaptation outcomes or leading to maladaptive interventions.

32. Where significant on-the-ground progress has been made in implementing investment and TA projects (whether ADB-only or CIFs supported CCA interventions), the study will try to decipher suitable critical success factors.

33. The study will also review ADB's experience (thus far and likely planned) in: (i) creating and disseminating knowledge products (such as guidelines, checklists and risk screening tool) and positioning itself as a major knowledge hub in selected aspects of climate change adaptation; (ii) harnessing internal resources to enable risk screening of infrastructure projects to retrofit climate proofing measures; (iii) accessing financial resources for meeting incremental costs for climate proofing retrofits; (iv) optimizing design of infrastructure projects so that climate proofing measures are in-built; and (v) harnessing synergies between adaptation and mitigation measures.

34. Where CIFs interventions are through the pilot project for climate resilience (PPCR) window, the study will also analyze project design and comment on: (i) the likely benefits of creating suitable high-level coordination units within the DMC governments which enable better coordination between various MDBs and different arms of the government; (ii) the rationale for the type of interventions included in the strategic program for climate resilience (SPCR); (iii) emphasis on enhancement of development policy and planning to better manage climate risks and reducing peoples' vulnerabilities to climate risks vis-à-vis climate proofing of infrastructure and long-life projects; (iv) likely transformative outcomes in view of barrier removal in some sector (if any) and intended beneficiaries (such as low income and marginalized groups, women

headed households etc.); and (v) financial additonality (if any) due to additional resources being available for managing climate change risks, and possibly leveraging additional funds from the private sector.

35. The study also intends to understand: (i) the implications of ADB's experience with PPCR on the manner in which ADB can possibly help mainstream climate change adaptation related processes in DMCs.

36. The study will comment on the various initiatives and programs, as well as the large number of trust funds that promote CCM interventions. The study acknowledges the rapid build-up of clean energy portfolio of investments and technical assistance, and having met CCM financing targets in advance of the target date. The study will investigate the relatively slow progress in ramp up of other CCM measures (for instance, in transport, agriculture, forestry and land-use planning).

37. The study will take stock of sources of climate finance currently available to ADB, including from: (i) internal sources, such as the climate change fund (ADB-CCF); (ii) ADB managed funds; (iii) externally managed funds that ADB can access; (iv) privately run venture capital funds; (v) climate public-private-partnership fund jointly set up by ADB, DFID and an external partner (Fund Manager); and (vi) cofinancing sources. Ease of and criteria for accessing some of these funds will be assessed as well as availability of funds for CCA (particularly for climate proofing of infrastructure) vis-à-vis requirements.

38. The study will focus on understanding the skills base regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation matters that is available in regional departments and knowledge departments; coordination between various departments, and ADB's internal and external capacity development programs. To the extent relevant, the study will also review and comment upon similar information from other comparator organizations.

c. How does ADB measure and record inputs and results of CCM and CCA interventions?

39. For CCA interventions, the study will attempt to understand ADB's and the government's perspectives on the measurement and evaluation (M&E) of results, views on efforts to improve M&E, plans for investing and strengthening the M&E systems, and perceptions regarding role of the government or executive agencies vs the international community (including ADB).

40. For a sample of projects, the study will examine the results framework with a view to understanding whether or not: (i) the results chain reflects national priorities; and (ii) performance indicators only require information/data that is anyway collected in the country. For additional data/information requirements for some indicators in the results framework, whether or not the government or/and ADB are providing the necessary enablers (financial resources, institutions at various levels, equipment, skill-sets, regulations etc.).

41. Regarding clean energy and other CCM interventions, the study will investigate the extent to which ex-ante GHG emission reduction estimates provided upfront in project documents are verifiable—particularly as one of the key findings of a previous evaluation (footnote 5) was that there is significant scope to improve the quality of information reported in RRP for GHG emission reduction analysis. The study will also define plausible counterfactuals to arrive at reasonable estimates of GHG savings ex-ante.

42. The study will work towards aggregating indicators for CCA and CCM interventions, and provide suggestions for strengthening the ADB results framework.

2. Evaluation Methodology

43. A mix of desk studies, coupled to interactions with ADB staff and in-country stakeholders in selected countries will provide the basis for suitable case studies, and information for the evaluation. The desk study will include:

- (i) review of documents that pertain to ADB's strategy, priorities and plans, country programming and climate change related knowledge products prepared by RSDD and some regional departments;
- (ii) review of literature on climate change mitigation and adaptation funds managed by ADB and/or accessed by ADB;
- (iii) review of intervention specific documents that include Report and Recommendation of the President (RRP), memos for supplementary financing or additional financing, TA and project completion reports, as well as documents available on eSTAR, such as concept papers, back-to-office reports (BTORs), consultant reports, comments received from fund managers or trustees of the relevant climate funds, supplementary appendix on climate change (if any) and other relevant documents at the preparation and processing stages, as well as background information to verify GHG emission reduction estimates for mitigation projects;
- (iv) review of country portfolio review mission documents (including background papers, aide-memoirs or memoranda of understanding, and back-to-office reports) for case-study countries;
- (v) review of ADB's official databases such as e-Operations (eOps), loan and grant financial information services (LGFIS);
- (vi) review of data on resident skills on climate change adaptation and mitigation, (specially on climate change specialists and sector specialists in energy, transport, water, urban, agriculture, environment and natural resource divisions), as provided by the Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department;
- (vii) review of national or/and local economic development plans and priorities, national climate change plans and activities;
- (viii) review of other relevant literature from relevant intergovernmental organizations, research and academic bodies, such as economic development and CCA continuum, inter-relationships between CCA and CCM, climate finance and sector-specific issues.

44. ADB staff working on climate change related matters in knowledge departments, country programming, as well as in preparation, processing and implementation of CCA or/and CCM interventions will be interviewed.

45. The study team will prepare an overall portfolio analysis on the basis of 75% of all CCM and CCA investment project (loans and grants) interventions as per lists made available by RSDD. In addition, the study team will prepare case studies on all countries/regions for which a portfolio analysis is done. The case studies will be on the basis of: (i) desk review and interviews with relevant ADB staff for India, the Pacific region, People's Republic of China (PRC), Thailand and Vietnam; and (ii) desk review, discussions with concerned ADB staff as well as interface with in-country stakeholders (such as national/provincial and local governments, executing agencies, implementing agencies and civil society organizations) for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Tajikistan—where ADB's CCA interventions are coupled with support

from CIFs PPCR window that aims at transformative outcomes. Where relevant, a field survey of stakeholders will also be conducted.

3. Evaluation Limitations

46. This evaluation does not intend to address the following questions: (i) whether or not climate change has occurred or will occur in the foreseeable future; (ii) what are the implications of climate change and variability on economic development; (iii) which countries or geographies or communities in the Asia and Pacific region are most vulnerable or most exposed to climate change; (iv) to what extent have DMCs been successful in accessing climate finance; (v) what is the optimal mix of mitigation and adaptation finance; and (vi) whether or not, and if so to what extent, finances should be diverted from supporting GHG reducing mitigation measures to climate change adaptation measures. The study will not assess the effectiveness of CCM or CCA interventions as no investment projects approved during the study period are completed thus far. The study findings will also be limited by the fact that only 34 of the 230 advisory and other non-project preparatory TAs have closed so far.

47. The paucity of time and resources available for the study also does not allow for: (i) a detailed analysis of change management aspects required for ADB to mainstream support for CCA and CCM across sectors and DMCs; and (ii) an analysis of how existing climate change resources and capacity have been used on activities linking disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

G. Timeline and Knowledge Dissemination Plan

48. The indicative timeline is as follows:

Item	Expected Completion Date
Finalization of Approach Paper	III June
Desk Research	IV July
Site Visits	IV August
Drafting Report	III September
Peer Review/Director's 1 st Review	IV September
One-stop meeting	I October
Interdepartmental Circulation	I October
Interdepartmental Meeting	IV October
Director's 2 nd Review	I November
Editing	III November
DG Approval and Circulation	I December

49. **Peer and external review.** Kelly Hewitt and Joanne Asquith are the proposed IED peer reviewers, and Ajay Mathur (Interim Head, Green Climate Fund Secretariat, Bonn), the external peer reviewer. A previous version of the draft approach paper has been reviewed by them. They will also review the study report. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has also tentatively agreed to provide period reviews of TES drafts and background analyses.

50. **Knowledge dissemination plan.** This evaluation approach paper (EAP) and the final evaluation report will be made available to the public upon IED Director General approval. A summary of key findings and lessons in the form of Learning Curves will be prepared, along with other possible dissemination mediums. SDC and IED have also had a preliminary discussion on potential collaboration on knowledge dissemination.

51. Approval is sought for the proposed evaluation methodology, study team composition (including consultants), and timeline.

Supplementary Attachments (available upon request)

1. ADB Interventions for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation