



# Technical Assistance Report

---

Project Number: 49318-001  
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)  
August 2017

## People's Republic of China: Mainstreaming Urban Climate Change Adaptation in the People's Republic of China

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011.

Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 July 2017)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1471
\$1.00	=	CNY6.7951

## ABBREVIATIONS

°C	–	degrees Celsius
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
PRC	–	People’s Republic of China
TA	–	technical assistance
UCCA	–	urban climate change adaptation
UCCAAP	–	UCCA action plan

## NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

<b>Vice-President</b>	S. Groff, Operations 2
<b>Director General</b>	A. Konishi, East Asia Department (EARD)
<b>Director</b>	S. Penjor, Urban and Social Sectors Division, EARD
<b>Team leader</b>	S. Rau, Urban Development Specialist, EARD
<b>Team members</b>	R. Abrigo, Climate Change Officer (Climate Change Adaptation), Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC) M. Ancora, Climate Change Specialist, EARD F. Asseline, Principal Climate Change Specialist (Climate Finance), SDCC J. Bai, Associate Project Officer (Urban Development), EARD C. Buentjen, Principal Public Management Specialist, SDCC B. Dunn, Principal Environment Specialist, SDCC M. Guzon, Operations Assistant, EARD A. Hagiwara, Senior Economist, EARD K. Katich, Urban Development Specialist, EARD N. Kim, Senior Environment Specialist, EARD X. Lu, Lead Climate Change Specialist, EARD M. Nishimura, Transport Specialist, EARD M. Rattinger, Climate Change Specialist, SDCC S. Robertson, Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist, EARD J. Vogel, Energy Specialist, EARD T. Yabut, Portfolio Management Officer, EARD

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ISSUES	1
III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	3
A. Impact and Outcome	3
B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities	4
C. Cost and Financing	4
D. Implementation Arrangements	4
E. Governance	5
IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION	5
 APPENDIXES	
1. Design and Monitoring Framework	6
2. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan	9
3. List of Linked Documents	10

## KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 49318-001	
<b>Project Name</b>	Mainstreaming Urban Climate Change Adaptation in the People's Republic of China	<b>Department /Division</b>	EARD/EASS
<b>Nature of Activity</b>	Capacity Development	<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
<b>Modality</b>	Regular		
<b>Country</b>	China, People's Republic of		
2. Sector		ADB Financing (\$ million)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and other urban infrastructure and services  Agriculture, natural resources and rural development Energy Transport	<b>Subsector(s)</b> Urban flood protection  Urban policy, institutional and capacity development Urban sewerage Urban water supply Rural flood protection  Electricity transmission and distribution Urban public transport Urban roads and traffic management		0.13          0.10 0.05 0.05 0.05  0.04 0.04 0.04 <b>Total</b> <b>0.50</b>
3. Strategic Agenda		Climate Change Information	
Inclusive economic growth (IEG)  Environmentally sustainable growth (ESG) Regional integration (RCI)	<b>Subcomponents</b> Pillar 2: Access to economic opportunities, including jobs, made more inclusive  Disaster risk management Global and regional transboundary environmental concerns Pillar 4: Other regional public goods	Adaptation (\$ million) Climate Change impact on the Project	0.50 Low
4. Drivers of Change		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
Governance and capacity development (GCD) Knowledge solutions (KNS)  Partnerships (PAR)	<b>Components</b> Institutional development  Application and use of new knowledge solutions in key operational areas Knowledge sharing activities Pilot-testing innovation and learning Civil society organizations International finance institutions (IFI) Official cofinancing Regional organizations	Some gender elements (SGE)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Poverty and SDG Targeting		Location Impact	
Geographic Targeting Household Targeting SDG Targeting SDG Goals	Yes No Yes SDG11	Rural Urban	Low High
<b>6. Risk Categorization</b>	Low		
<b>7. Safeguard Categorization</b>	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply		
8. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
<b>ADB</b>		<b>0.50</b>	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.50	
<b>Cofinancing</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
None		0.00	
<b>Counterpart</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
None		0.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.50</b>	

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The technical assistance (TA) will summarize expected climate change phenomena and impacts in the various climate zones of the People's Republic of China (PRC), assess climate change risks, review and assess relevant knowledge resources, and prepare international and domestic good practice cases on urban climate change adaptation (UCCA). It will align, and as much as possible, link to global and regional climate change adaptation initiatives.<sup>1</sup> It will be coordinated and create synergies with other ongoing TA projects both in the PRC and throughout the Asian Development Bank (ADB). UCCA tool kits will be compiled using readily available best practice examples.

2. The TA will prepare technical guidelines aimed at providing options to improve and mainstream UCCA in the PRC. The guidelines will consider the PRC's various geographical climate risks on urban areas, infrastructure, and assets for various types of cities; and risks to public safety and human health. The UCCA guidelines will include recommendations for planning and actions for existing and new urban areas. They will also consider integrated land use and adaptation planning, and options for ecosystem-based adaptation—especially for planning new urban areas—using green infrastructure in the form of green space and various synergies that ecosystem services provide.

3. The TA will develop and improve policies, institutional arrangements, and governance to (i) observe climate change; (ii) plan climate-proof and resilient adaptation for existing urban areas; (iii) plan climate-resilient new urban areas integrating land use, transport, and green open space, applying an ecosystem-based adaptation approach; and (iv) review and improve the city-level early warning system and mechanisms. The executing agency will select pilot cities from a pool of pre-selected cities. The TA will provide training and support to apply the technical guidelines and institutional arrangements, and test smart city and geographic information system applications to improve UCCA. It will include capacity building in the form of disseminated reports, consultations with line agencies, workshops, and training events as well as on-the-job training for the executing agency and pilot cities. The TA is included in the country operations and business plan, 2017–2019 for the PRC.<sup>2</sup>

## II. ISSUES

4. Climate change has led to an increase in extreme weather in recent years, resulting in disasters that claimed numerous lives, damaged assets, and adversely impacted livelihoods globally, especially in Asia, including the PRC. Disasters have been exacerbated by unsuitable land use planning and urban development in flood-prone areas; and unintegrated, isolated flood protection structures as opposed to watershed-wide flood risk management. The future impacts of climate change are expected to be even more frequent and severe.<sup>3</sup> Mitigating more severe

---

<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2015. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to the People's Republic of China for the Jiangxi Pingxiang Integrated Rural–Urban Infrastructure Development Project*. Manila; A. Bahadur, T. Tanner, and F. Pichon. 2016. *Enhancing Urban Climate Change Resilience: Seven Entry Points for Action*. *ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series*. No. 47. Manila: ADB; ADB. 2015. *Green City Development Tool Kit*. Manila; ADB. 2016. *Nature-Based Solutions for Building Resilience in Towns and Cities: Case Studies from the Greater Mekong Subregion*. Manila.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2017. *Country Operations Business Plan: People's Republic of China, 2017–2019*. Manila. The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 6 June 2017.

<sup>3</sup> A. Revi et al. 2014. Urban Areas. In Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-Chap8\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-Chap8_FINAL.pdf)

changes to the global climate is a key challenge of our time. At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Paris in December 2015, all participating countries agreed to limit global warming to below 2.0 degrees Celsius (°C).<sup>4</sup> However, for the PRC, a significant temperature increase by up to 4.5°C in the north and west, and by up to 3.0°C in the southeast, is projected by 2100 compared with 1960–1990 averages; and a precipitation increase of up to 20% is expected in the PRC’s northeast.<sup>5</sup>

5. Climate change-related impacts include heat stress, droughts, more evaporation, food and water insecurity, water pollution, sea level rise and storm surges, inland flooding, extreme weather events, heavy rainfall and strong winds, ocean acidification, and accelerated environmental degradation. Urban areas are particularly exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change since many cities are in low-lying river and coastal areas, and have high concentrations of residents, infrastructure, and fixed assets. Continuing rapid urbanization, and the expected increase in the frequency and severity of climate change-related disasters, increase risk exposure.<sup>6</sup> The need for comprehensive UCCA is urgent: (i) climate-proofing existing cities and infrastructures, (ii) planning new urban areas to be climate change resilient, and (iii) establishing early warning systems for disaster preparedness and response. Successful UCCA through structural and nonstructural measures, as demonstrated in selected water, food, energy, and transport projects, will lead to more resilient cities and communities, and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Cities and their energy, transport, industry, and building systems as well as residents’ lifestyle choices have the greatest potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially in rapidly growing and industrializing economies. Green infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation, low-carbon buildings, energy, transport, and industries have the potential to reduce emissions while contributing to increasing climate change resilience. However, many rapidly developing cities lack adequate policies, as well as the financial, technological, institutional, and governance capacity required for effective mitigation and adaptation, and the synergies created by integrating them.

6. The PRC released a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in 2013, indicating the types of adaptation measures that should be adopted, including enhancing risk management and improving disaster response systems affecting human health, infrastructure, and other private and public investments.<sup>7</sup> To implement the strategy, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development, and other relevant line ministries released the UCCA Action Plan (UCCAAP).<sup>8</sup>

7. Current technical standards for land use, urban master planning, infrastructure and building construction, operation, and maintenance do not adequately incorporate climate change projections or their potential risks. Critical urban and urban–rural infrastructure and public and private fixed assets are not designed to withstand climate change-related shocks and stresses, and are not designed as systems to mitigate the impacts of disasters. The UCCAAP is a policy document that needs to be complemented by technical guidelines, a framework defining institutional coordination and responsibilities, and implementation arrangements to enable city

---

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2015. Historic Paris Agreement on Climate Change: 195 Nations Set Path to Keep Temperature Rise Well Below 2 Degrees Celsius. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/finale-cop21/>; and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement. [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php)

<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2015. *Addressing Climate Change Risks, Disasters, and Adaptation in the People’s Republic of China*. Manila.

<sup>6</sup> ADB. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: Transforming Partnership: People’s Republic of China and Asian Development Bank, 2016–2020, Sector Assessment (Summary): Urban and Urban–Rural Development*. Manila.

<sup>7</sup> Government of the PRC, State Council. 2013. *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*. Beijing.

<sup>8</sup> Government of the PRC, National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development. 2016. *PRC’s Urban Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan*. Beijing. (Chinese)

clusters, cities, and their rural hinterlands to plan and implement structural and nonstructural UCCA measures effectively. The TA is urgently needed to support the development and pilot testing of technical guidelines, policies, and administrative regulations to implement the UCCAAP, to enable mainstreaming of UCCA in the PRC.

8. The TA builds on significant experience and links to ongoing ADB projects, which include the following loans, TA projects, and knowledge products: (i) Jiangxi Pingxiang Integrated Rural–Urban Infrastructure Development, (ii) Institutionalization of Urban–Rural Environmental Master Planning to Guide Environmentally Sustainable Urbanization, (iii) Modeling Urban Low-Carbon Development in Xiangtan, (iv) Building Climate Change Resilience in Asia’s Critical Infrastructure; (v) Enhancing Urban Climate Change Resilience: Seven Entry Points for Action, and (vi) Nature-Based Solutions for Building Resilience in Towns and Cities: Case Studies from the Greater Mekong Subregion.<sup>9</sup> The TA will also align with international adaptation knowledge and initiatives, and it will consider gender and vulnerable people’s aspects of climate risk and resilience. The technical guidelines will include risks and action categories, and methods for assessing risks and vulnerabilities of cities and urban–rural areas, peoples’ lives, health and livelihoods, and public and private assets.

9. The TA is aligned with the strategic priorities of the ADB Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 and the country partnership strategy, 2016–2020 for the PRC (footnote 6) to support the priority of managing climate change and the environment.<sup>10</sup> By supporting the PRC’s efforts to improve and mainstream UCCA, this TA is aligned with ADB’s Urban Operational Plan, 2012–2020. It is also in line with the key policies of the PRC’s Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020; the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2013); the National UCCAAP (2016); and key strategies of the PRC’s National New-Type Urbanization Plan, 2014–2020, as well as related policies and programs by the Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development, including Low-Carbon Eco-Cities and Sponge Cities.<sup>11</sup>

### III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### A. Impact and Outcome

10. The TA is aligned with the following impact: urban and urban–rural climate change adaptation systems and capacities in the PRC improved and mainstreamed. This is aligned with directions identified in the ADB Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 (footnote 10) and the PRC’s Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020 (footnote 11); and the PRC’s UCCAAP (footnote 8). The TA will have the following outcome: technical guidelines, policies, and institutional arrangements for urban and urban–rural climate change adaptation, and mechanisms for mainstreaming resilience to extreme weather events in the PRC enhanced.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> ADB. 2014. *Technical Assistance to the People’s Republic of China for Institutionalization of Urban–Rural Environmental Master Planning to Guide Environmentally Sustainable Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China*. Manila (TA 8537-PRC); ADB. 2015. *Technical Assistance to the People’s Republic of China for Modeling Urban Low-Carbon Development in Xiangtan*. Manila (TA 8948-PRC); ADB. 2015. *Technical Assistance for Building Climate Change Resilience in Asia’s Critical Infrastructure*. Manila (TA 9191-REG); A. Bahadur, T. Tanner, and F. Pichon. 2016. *Enhancing Urban Climate Change Resilience: Seven Entry Points for Action*. *ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series*. No. 47. Manila: ADB.

<sup>10</sup> ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila.

<sup>11</sup> ADB. 2013. *Urban Operational Plan, 2012–2020*. Manila; Government of the PRC, State Council. 2015. *National Economy and Social Development Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020*. Beijing; Government of the PRC, National Development and Reform Commission. 2015. *China’s Policies and Actions on Climate Change*. Beijing; Government of the PRC, State Council. 2014. *National New-Type Urbanization Plan, 2014–2020*. Beijing.

<sup>12</sup> The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

## **B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities**

11. **Output 1: Technical guidelines, policy recommendations, and framework for institutional arrangements enabling mainstreaming of structural and nonstructural actions for urban climate change adaptation in the People's Republic of China delivered.** This output will include documentation of international and national good practices, technical solutions, policies, institutional arrangements, and theoretical literature on UCCA; and assess applicability in the PRC for planning and implementation. Lessons will also be drawn from institutional arrangements and responsibilities, and cross-department cooperation within local and provincial governments for UCCA planning, investment prioritization, plan implementation, and for nonstructural measures like early warning and disaster response. The technical guidelines and policy recommendations will include a list of action categories and methods for assessing risks and vulnerabilities of climate change to cities and urban–rural areas, peoples' lives, health and livelihoods, and public and private assets. The technical manual will include options for structural and nonstructural interventions for UCCA for both existing and newly planned urban areas. Structural measures will include green infrastructure to benefit from various ecosystem services, integrated climate-resilient infrastructure and private assets planning, climate-proofing of existing infrastructure systems, and retrofitting of existing assets and infrastructure. The technical guidelines will also include dimensions of UCCA improving resilience, public health, and making resilience socially and gender inclusive. Nonstructural measures include general awareness of climate change related exposure to risks, and awareness of early warning systems and disaster response mechanisms developed.

12. **Output 2: Support to pilot cities in urban climate change adaptation action planning of structural and nonstructural measures; and testing and refining of technical guidelines, policies, and implementation arrangements completed.** This output will include initial investment prioritization and economic analyses of alternatives.

13. **Output 3: Inclusive capacity development on urban climate change adaptation accomplished.** Capacity development and knowledge sharing will be key TA aspects, involving various line ministries and agencies at the national, provincial, and municipal levels. Activities will include (i) on-the-job training and workshops in pilot cities, (ii) workshops for concerned agencies, and (iii) dissemination of TA outputs and recommendations.

## **C. Cost and Financing**

14. The TA is estimated to cost \$550,000, of which \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources).<sup>13</sup> The government will provide counterpart support equivalent to \$50,000 in the form of counterpart staff, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions. The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

15. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions.

## **D. Implementation Arrangements**

16. ADB will administer the TA. The East Asia Department will select, supervise, and evaluate consultants, organize workshops, and provide staff to act as resource persons in the workshops.

---

<sup>13</sup> Application for additional funding of TA activities contributing to output 2 from the Cities Development Initiative for Asia may be explored at a later time.



### Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	August 2017–September 2018		
Executing agency	Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	QCBS (90:10)	25 person-months	\$400,000
	ICS	7 person-months	\$80,000
Disbursement	The TA resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ICS = Individual Consultant Selection, QCBS = quality- and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

17. **Consulting services.** An international consultant firm with experience in the PRC and individual consultants will be engaged under the TA. Areas of expertise include land use and infrastructure planning, with various required specialists in technical and economic fields as detailed in the terms of reference. The consultants will be engaged by ADB in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time).<sup>14</sup>

#### E. Governance

18. Risks to successful TA implementation are (i) inadequate or late provision of required data, information, and maps; (ii) poor performance of the consultants; (iii) poor cooperation across concerned line ministries and agencies, and concerned local administrative departments; and (iv) limited support by pilot cities and limited cross-department cooperation, which may lead to lack of cross-sector planning and implementation of UCCA structural and nonstructural measures. To mitigate these risks, (i) ADB and the TA consultants will inform the participating agencies of data and information required for the TA during the TA inception phase through official communication; (ii) recruitment and performance of consultants will be closely monitored; and (iii) a quality–cost ratio of 90:10 will be applied for consultant recruitment. The government has agreed to provide adequate counterpart support and all necessary data. Close coordination among the consultants, the executing agency, and ADB, as well as the establishment of a project steering committee that includes key ministries, will also mitigate the risks.

#### IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

19. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 on a grant basis to the Government of the People's Republic of China for Mainstreaming Urban Climate Change Adaptation in the People's Republic of China, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

<sup>14</sup> Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<b>Impact the TA is Aligned with</b>			
Urban and urban–rural climate change adaptation systems and capacities in the PRC improved and mainstreamed (PRC’s Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020) <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Results Chain</b>	<b>Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines</b>	<b>Data Sources and Reporting</b>	<b>Risks</b>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Technical guidelines, policies, and institutional arrangements for urban and urban-rural climate change adaptation, and mechanisms for mainstreaming resilience to extreme weather events in the PRC enhanced</p>	<p>By 2019:</p> <p>a. Technical guidelines, policy recommendations, institutional arrangements, and early warning and response mechanisms reviewed and considered for endorsement by MOHURD and National Development and Reform Commission (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>b. At least three pilot cities developed UCCA assessment and plan using technical guidelines, policies, and recommended institutional arrangements (2017 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>a–b. MOHURD and National Development and Reform Commission annual reports, ADB TA completion report</p>	<p>Commitment to cross-ministerial coordination and cooperation is not sustained</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Technical guidelines, policy recommendations, and framework for institutional arrangements enabling mainstreaming of structural and nonstructural actions for UCCA in the PRC delivered</p> <p>2. Support to pilot cities in UCCA action planning of structural and nonstructural measures; and testing and refining of</p>	<p>By 2018:</p> <p>1a. Report discussed, completed, and shared with MOHURD, ADB, and other concerned line agencies (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>1b. Report is gender-responsive and recommends specific actions to strengthen women’s and vulnerable groups’ resilience to climate change in urban and urban–rural settings (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>2a. UCCA assessment and plans for at least three pilot cities prepared (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>2b. At least two pilot cities consider impacts and actions for women and vulnerable groups (2017 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>1a–b. TA reports, ADB review missions, TA completion report</p> <p>2a–b. TA reports, ADB review missions, TA completion report</p>	<p>Commitment to support cross-departmental cooperation and cross-sector planning and implementation in pilot cities is not sustained</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
<p>technical guidelines, policies, and implementation arrangements completed</p> <p>3. Inclusive capacity development on UCCA accomplished</p>	<p>3a. At least 30 officials from concerned national, provincial, and municipal agencies, including pilot cities (of which at least 30% are women) report improved knowledge and skills on UCCA policies, guidelines, planning and implementation. (2017 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>3a. TA reports, ADB review missions, TA completion report</p>	
<p><b>Key Activities with Milestones</b></p> <p><b>1. Technical guidelines, policy recommendations, and framework for institutional arrangements enabling mainstreaming of structural and nonstructural actions for UCCA in the PRC delivered</b></p> <p>1.1 Review international and national policies, regulations, institutional arrangements, responsibilities, and mechanisms for UCCA mainstreaming by December 2017</p> <p>1.2 Review international, national, and ADB best practices for UCCA tool kits, planning, implementation, and early warning and response systems by December 2017</p> <p>1.3 Draw lessons with respect to applicability in the PRC by December 2017</p> <p>1.4 Technical guidelines draft report completed and included in TA interim report by March 2018</p> <p>1.5 Policy recommendations draft report completed and included in TA interim report by March 2018</p> <p>1.6 Framework for institutional recommendations report completed and included in TA interim report by March 2018</p> <p>1.7 Lessons from pilot cities reflected and technical guidelines, recommendations for policies, and institutional arrangements revised by May 2018</p> <p>1.8 Draft reports discussed with MOHURD, ADB, and line agencies; and comments incorporated in revised TA interim report by May 2018</p> <p><b>2. Support to pilot cities in UCCA planning of structural and nonstructural measures; and testing and refining of technical guidelines, policies, and implementation arrangements completed</b></p> <p>2.1 Selection criteria for pilot cities agreed based on different types of climate change risks, city types and sizes, and development level by September 2017</p> <p>2.2 At least three pilot cities selected based on agreed selection criteria by December 2017</p> <p>2.3 Workplan for support of UCCA pilot cities developed and initial training events completed by March 2018</p> <p>2.4 Support of pilot cities in planning and implementation of structural and nonstructural measures of UCCA carried out applying the TA interim report findings by September 2018</p> <p><b>3. Inclusive capacity development on urban climate change adaptation accomplished</b></p> <p>3.1 Inception workshop confirming scope and discussing work plan, training, consultation, and dissemination plan carried out by December 2017</p> <p>3.2 Interim workshop presenting and discussing TA draft interim report completed by June 2018</p> <p>3.3 Dissemination workshop presenting TA draft final report completed by October 2018</p> <p>3.4 Comments discussed in the workshops provided to consultants, and TA final report delivered by November 2018</p>			

3.5 TA final report disseminated to MOHURD and other concerned line agencies, provincial, and municipal level agencies, and other stakeholders by December 2018
<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <p>ADB: \$500,000<sup>b</sup></p> <p>Note: The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions.</p>
<p><b>Assumptions for Partner Financing</b></p> <p>Not applicable</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, MOHURD = Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development, PRC = People's Republic of China, TA = technical assistance, UCCA = urban climate change adaptation.

<sup>a</sup> Government of the PRC, State Council. 2015. *National Economy and Social Development Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020*. Beijing.

<sup>b</sup> Application for additional funding from the Cities Development Initiative for Asia will be explored.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**  
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
<b>Asian Development Bank<sup>a</sup></b>	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	145.0
ii. National consultants	175.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	40.0
ii. Reports and communications <sup>b</sup>	5.0
iii. Printed external publications <sup>c</sup>	5.0
2. Surveys	10.0
3. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences	
a. Resource persons, including facilitators	15.0
b. Travel cost of ADB staff acting as resource persons	5.0
c. Venue rental and related facilities	25.0
d. Participants	25.0
4. Contingencies	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.0</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Note: The TA is estimated to cost \$550,000, of which contributions from ADB are presented in the table above. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions. The value of government contribution is estimated to account for 9.1% of the total TA cost.

<sup>a</sup> Financed by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources).

<sup>b</sup> Includes cost for translation.

<sup>c</sup> Includes cost for interpretation and translation.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS**

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=49318-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants