



THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Adaptation in national development and climate change planning

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OECD work on adaptation and development

1. Climate-related development finance – DAC statistics

- Rio markers bilateral commitments – adaptation data 2010 - 2013
- Data from MDBs, GEF, AF and CIFs and UAE reporting in 2013

2. Task Team on Adaptation and Development – since 2007

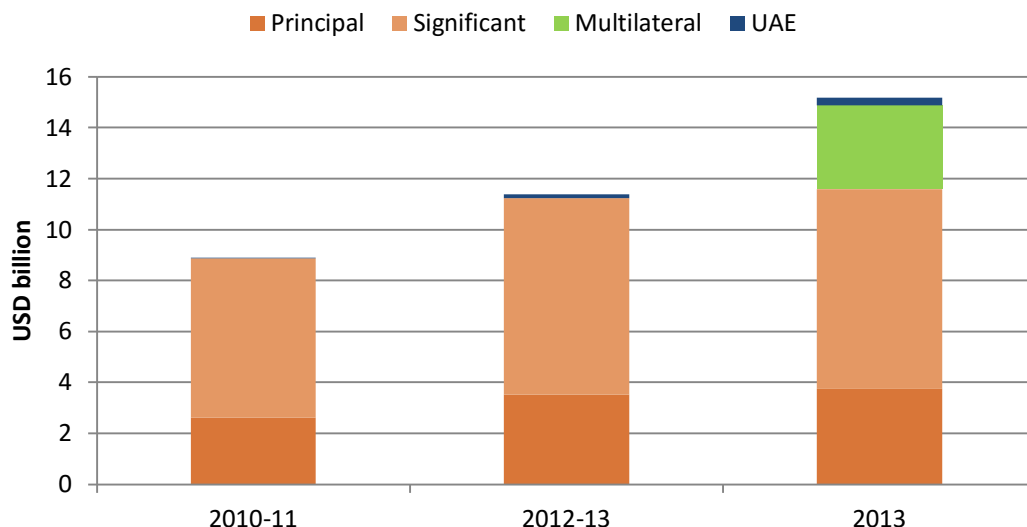
- Created to develop guidance for mainstreaming adaptation into development planning
 - *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation: Policy Guidance (2009)*
- Promoting good practice and peer-learning across bilateral donors
- Past work:
 - Monitoring and Evaluation, Risk Screening tools
- Current work:
 - Evaluating progress on mainstreaming adaptation into development planning: urban – rural linkages and ecosystems
 - Disaster risk management and financing



Development finance targeting adaptation

Total adaptation-related development finance

2010-13, bilateral and multilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2013 prices, annual and 2-year annual average



- Total bilateral adaptation-related ODA by DAC members reached **USD 10.9 bn** per year over 2012-13, or **8% of bilateral commitments**.
- 69% targets adaptation as a *significant* objective, reflecting **mainstreaming** within on-going development activities (2012-2013)
- Bilateral adaptation-related OOF by OECD DAC members: **USD 239 million** per year over 2010-13

Total bilateral and multilateral adaptation-related development finance reached over **USD 15.1 bn** in **2013**.

DAC members = USD 11.4 bn (75%) as ODA+USD 189.7 mn (1%) as OOF

UAE = USD 264 mn (2%)

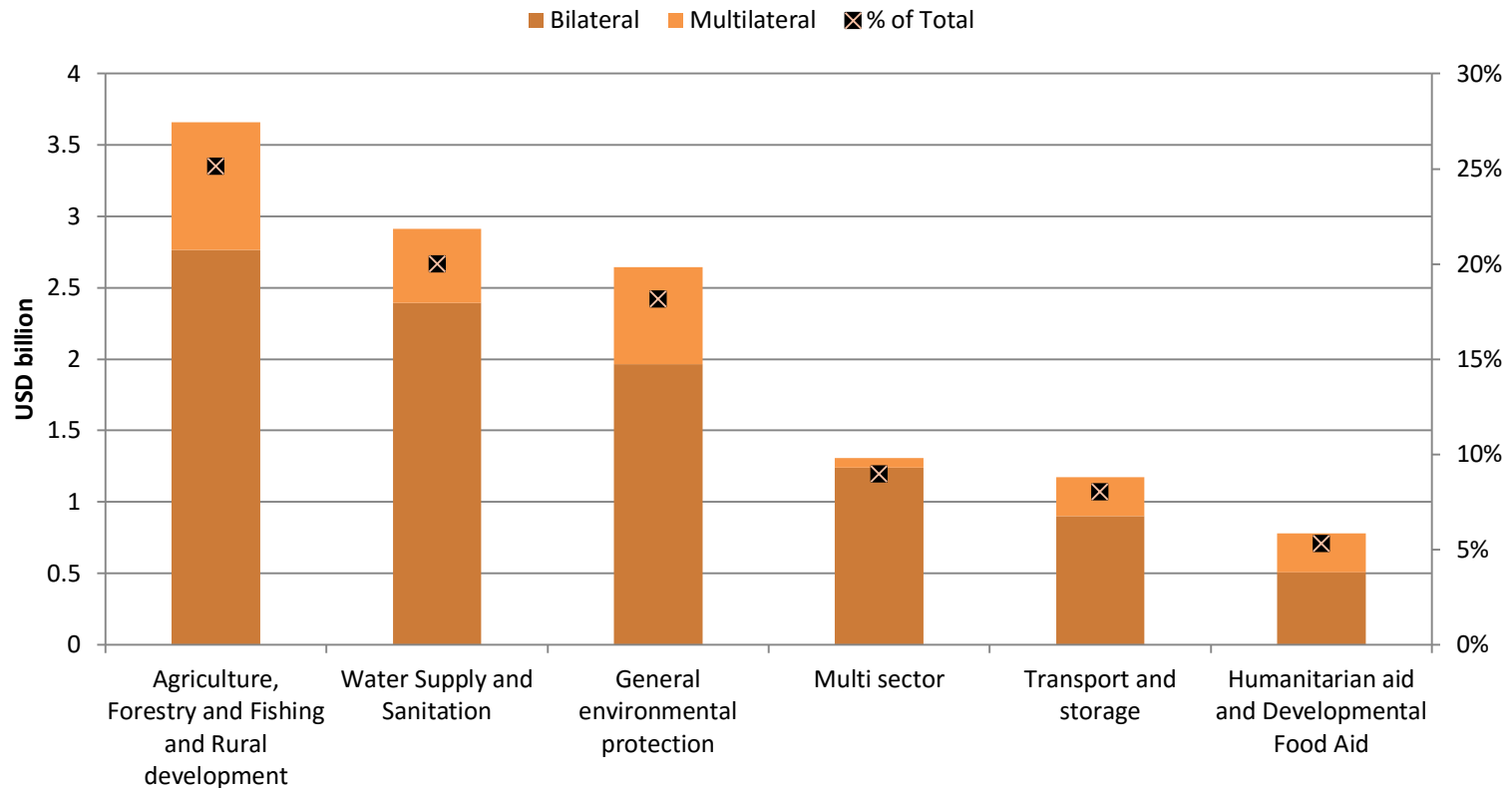
Multilateral = USD 3.3 bn (22%)

For the first time, the OECD DAC statistics capture an **integrated picture** of both **bilateral and multilateral climate-related external development finance flows**.

Concentration in few sectors

2013 bilateral and multilateral data*

Adaptation-related development finance in 2013 per sector



*USA sectoral data not integrated as of June 2013



1. How OECD tracks adaptation-related development finance

- Adaptation Rio marker for 2010-2013 applied by DAC members
 - Policy marker – activity level reporting
 - Objective based - Principal/Significant
 - Adjustments made by parties when reporting to UNFCCC
- Reporting also from UAE
- Data from MDBs, GEF, AF and CIFs for 2013

2. Mainstreaming Adaptation in Development Planning

- Chose **15 countries** based on **top recipients** of bilateral adaptation-related ODA **by region**
- **Review of latest national development plan** (NDP), climate change plans, and other related plans (e.g. green growth, sustainable development)
- Identified how **frequently** adaptation is referred to and in **which non-environment sectors**.
- For climate change plans, focused on adaptation sections with some exceptions



How integrated is adaptation in national development plans?

Country	Integration of adaptation into NDP*	% of total bilateral ODA targeting adaptation** in 2011-13 **principal+significant	Bilateral ODA* targeting adaptation (annual avg 2011-13, USD million) **principal+significant
Bangladesh		16%	296
Bolivia		26%	103
Cambodia		18%	119
Costa Rica		27%	16
Ethiopia		10%	194
India		13%	532
Indonesia		6%	119
Kenya		8%	172
Peru		23%	139
Philippines		13%	209
Solomon Islands		12%	33
Tanzania		11%	185
Tunisia		12%	156
Viet Nam		17%	583
Zambia		9%	73



Mainstreaming findings

- Climate change (CC) is mentioned in all NDPs (National Development Plans) reviewed, adaptation in all but one – but the **degree of sectoral integration varies considerably**.
- In both NDPs and CC plans, adaptation most frequently linked to **agriculture/food security**, to **forests** and to **watersheds**.
- Climate change, and specifically adaptation, is **frequently linked to livelihoods** (agriculture, coastal zones, forestry), and **livelihood diversification** is a frequently mentioned adaptation measure.
- **Urban adaptation** focuses on **integrating adaptation considerations into building codes/design**.



Findings specific to governance and finance

Governance

- Some countries have developed an **inter-ministerial climate change committee or an expert climate change commission** to co-ordinate national climate change responses
 - Examples: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Zambia)

Finance

- Some countries are pooling domestic and international resources for climate change e.g. through a **National Climate Change Fund**
 - Examples: Bangladesh and Kenya; Cambodia and Tanzania are considering this option
- Some countries are identifying **funding sources beyond ODA**
 - Examples: payments for ecosystem services, accessing carbon markets, environmental taxation, debt-for-adaptation swap.



Visit our websites

- Adaptation and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/dac-epoctaskteam.htm>

<http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation-work-areas.htm>

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- Climate-related statistics and analysis

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm>

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