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

- Principal
- Significant
- Multilateral
- UAE

USD billion

2010-11
2012-13
2013

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  
USD billion, bilateral and multilateral commitments, constant 2013 prices  

*USA sectoral data not integrated as of June 2013  

These 6 sectors together concentrate 86% of total adaptation-related finance in 2013 (bilateral and multilateral finance combined).
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: A Review

Approach:

• 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 referred to and in **which non-environment sectors**, via word search (“climat”, “adapt”, “resilien”), plus complete read of environment chapters

• For climate change plans, focus on adaptation sections with some exceptions
Table 1: How integrated is adaptation in national development plans?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of Plan</th>
<th>Integration of adaptation into NDP*</th>
<th>% of total bilateral ODA targeting adaptation** in 2011-13 **principal+significant</th>
<th>Bilateral ODA* targeting adaptation (annual avg 2011-13, USD million) **principal+significant</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Income Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Very vulnerable</td>
<td>LDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Very vulnerable</td>
<td>LDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>UMIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>Very vulnerable</td>
<td>LMIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>LDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>LMIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>Very vulnerable</td>
<td>LMIC</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>LMIC</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>172</td>
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<td>LIC</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>139</td>
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<td>UMIC</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>194</td>
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<td>LDC</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Very vulnerable*</td>
<td>LDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Vulnerable*</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Intermediate*</td>
<td>UMIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>Very vulnerable</td>
<td>LMIC</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodological note for Table 1

• These classifications are based **solely upon each country’s national development plan**. Many countries also have sustainable development or green growth plans, and all countries also have climate change plans, in which adaptation actions are discussed in more detail. Many countries also have elaborate governance structures and finance plans/mechanisms for adaptation; these however were not pertinent to the question of to what extent adaptation is integrated throughout the national development plan.

• The **classifications** are applied as follows:
  – **Green**: Adaptation is widely integrated throughout the document, in a wide variety of sectors, and is mentioned frequently and in detail.
  – **Yellow**: Adaptation is discussed in some detail, mainly in the section on environment and climate change, but is also linked to some other sectors.
  – **Red**: Climate change adaptation is not mentioned or is mentioned very briefly in the document. It is only mentioned within the context of environment and climate change, with reference to link to few other sectors.

• **ODA data** taken from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

• **Vulnerability** is taken from the Standard and Poor’s climate vulnerability index. Countries marked with a * were not included in the Standard and Poor’s index, and in this case the vulnerability has been determined by looking at Maplecroft’s Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of NDP</th>
<th>Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystems</th>
<th>Livelihoods/ Poverty Reduction</th>
<th>Rural devpt</th>
<th>Urban devpt</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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Methodological note for Tables 2 and 3

• Classification:
  – Dark blue: The link with adaptation is explicit;
  – Light blue: The link with adaptation is implicit. For rural development, when adaptation was linked with agriculture, but not with rural development more broadly, light blue was attributed;
  – White: The issue is not associated to adaptation, or not discussed at all.

• Each plan was then given a score between 0 and 4, calculated by giving 1 point to each dark blue box, 0.5 points for each light blue box, 0 points for a white box, and summing the scores across the four boxes per plan. The higher the score, the stronger the linkages.
Findings specific to livelihoods

• Adaptation is explicitly or implicitly linked to livelihoods and poverty reduction in: 13/15 national development plans; all 15 climate change plans

• Plans recognise that climate change will impact the natural resources and sectors that the poor depend on for survival
  – e.g. forests, water, agriculture
  – Ethiopian NDP recognises importance of climate-resilient roads and dams

• 7 countries highlight development of alternative livelihoods/livelihood diversification as an adaptation measure,
  – e.g. eco-tourism, bee keeping

• 7 countries highlight the links between adaptation and health, particularly for poor and vulnerable communities

• 6 countries tie vulnerability to climate change + adaptation actions to gender and empowering women

• 3 countries focus on engagement of local vulnerable communities in implementing adaptation measures
  – e.g. sustainable forest management, mangrove planting
Other selected findings

- Climate change (CC) 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 is most frequently linked to **agriculture/food security, forests and watersheds**.

- Most NDPs and CC plans have a section on climate change adaptation **awareness raising** (general population and policy makers) and **education** (to build capacity and skills for adaptation).

- In many NDPs and CC plans, **forestry measures are primarily focused on mitigation**, and adaptation is secondary benefit.

- **Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)-like approaches are frequently mentioned**, especially in forests, coastal zones and agriculture - although rarely explicitly called EbA.
  - Concentrated in rural areas.
  - Often specified that these should be implemented by local communities.

- **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.
Sources – National Development Plans

Sources – Climate Change Plans

- United Republic of Tanzania Vice President’s Office, Division of Environment (2012), *National Climate Change Strategy*, United Republic of Tanzania Vice President’s Office, Dodoma.
Visit out websites

• Adaptation and Development
  http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation-work-areas.htm
  Contacts:
  Jan.Corfee-Morlot@oecd.org and Michael.Mullan@oecd.org

• Climate-related statistics and analysis
  http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm
  Contacts:
  Stephanie.Ockenden@oecd.org, Gisela.Campillo@oecd.org and Valerie.Gaveau@oecd.org