



THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Adaptation in national development and climate change planning

Anna Drutschinin, Gisela Campillo, Jan Corfee-Morlot
Environment and Development Unit,
Development Co-operation Directorate,
OECD

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

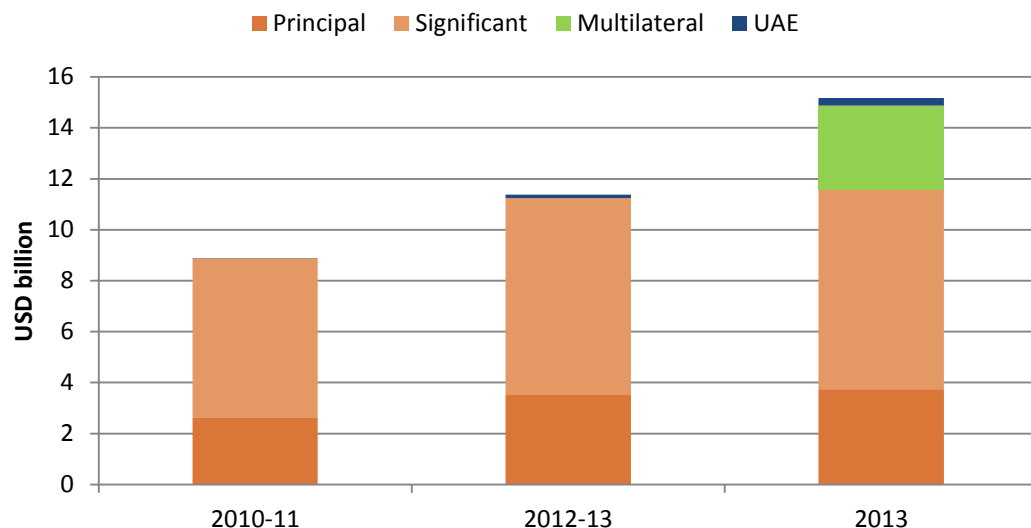
- Created to develop guidance for mainstreaming adaptation into development planning
 - *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation: Policy Guidance (2009)*
- Promoting good practice and peer-learning across bilateral donors
- Past work:
 - Monitoring and Evaluation, Risk Screening 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**.

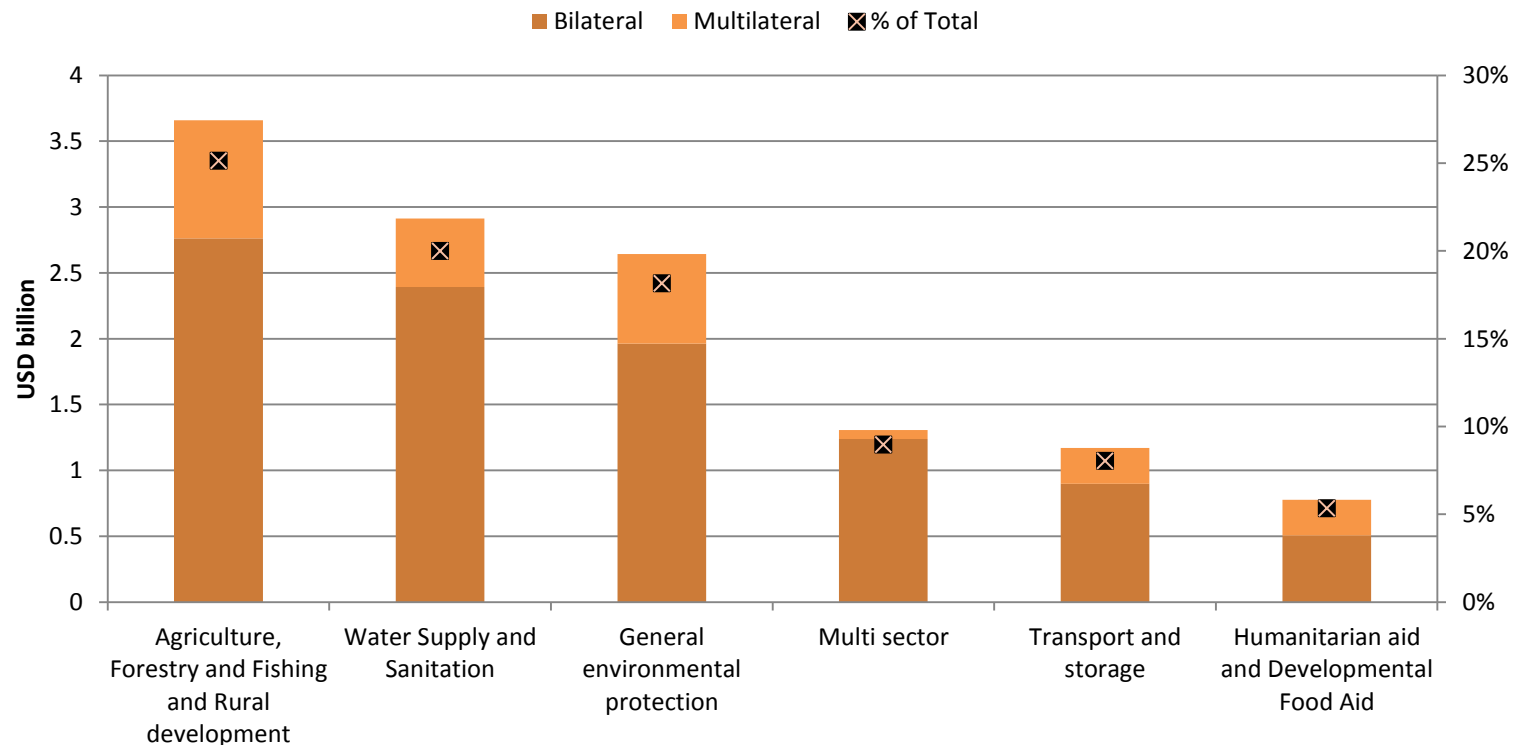


Concentration in few sectors

2013 bilateral and multilateral data*

Adaptation-related development finance in 2013 per sector

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?

Country	Year of Plan	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	Vulnerability	Income Group
Bangladesh	2011	High	16%	296	Very vulnerable	LDC
Cambodia	2014		18%	119	Very vulnerable	LDC
Costa Rica	2015		27%	16	Intermediate	UMIC
Philippines	2011		13%	209	Very vulnerable	LMIC
Zambia	2011		9%	73	Vulnerable	LDC
Bolivia	2006	Medium	26%	103	Intermediate	LMIC
India	2012		13%	532	Very vulnerable	LMIC
Indonesia	2010		6%	119	Very vulnerable	LMIC
Kenya	2013		8%	172	Very vulnerable	LIC
Peru	2011		23%	139	Intermediate	UMIC
Ethiopia	2010	Low	10%	194	Very vulnerable	LDC
Solomon Islands	2011		12%	33	Very vulnerable*	LDC
Tanzania	2011		11%	185	Vulnerable*	LDC
Tunisia	2010		12%	156	Intermediate*	UMIC
Viet Nam	2011		17%	583	Very vulnerable	LMIC

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 2: Adaptation linkages in National Development Plans

Country	Year of NDP	Biodiversity & Ecosystems	Livelihoods/ Poverty Reduction	Rural dvpt	Urban dvpt	Score
Bangladesh	2011					4
Cambodia	2014					2.5
Costa Rica	2015					3.5
Philippines	2011					4
Zambia	2011					3.5
Bolivia	2006					3.5
India	2012					3
Indonesia	2010					2.5
Kenya	2013					2.5
Peru	2011					3
Ethiopia	2010					2
Solomon Islands	2011					2
Tanzania	2011					1.5
Tunisia (5 year plan)	2010					0.5
Tunisia (New Tunisia Strategy)	2012					1
Viet Nam	2011					1.5

Table 3: Adaptation linkages in climate change plans

Country	Year of NDP	Biodiversity & Ecosystems	Livelihoods/ Poverty Reduction	Rural dvpt	Urban dvpt	Score
Bangladesh	2009					4
Cambodia	2013					3.5
Costa Rica	2009					3
Philippines	2011					4
Zambia	2010					3.5
Bolivia	2009					2.5
India	2008					3.5
Indonesia	2007					3.5
Kenya	2013					3.5
Peru	2014					4
Ethiopia	2011					3.5
Solomon Islands	2012					3.5
Tanzania	2012					4
Tunisia	2012					3.5
Viet Nam	2011					3.5

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

- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission (2011), *Sixth Five Year Plan FY 2011-FY 2015 – Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Part 1 – Strategic Directions and Policy Framework*, Planning Commission, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission (2011), *Sixth Five Year Plan FY 2011-FY 2015 – Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Part 2 – Sectoral Strategies, Programmes and Policies*, Planning Commission, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- Bolivia, Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo (2006) *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*, Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo, La Paz.
- Royal Government of Cambodia (2014), *National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018*, Royal Government of Cambodia, Phnom Penh.
- Gobierno de Costa Rica, Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica (2014), *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2015-2018 “Alberto Cañas Escalante”*, Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica, San Jose.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2010), *Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15, Volume I: Main Text*, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2010), *Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15, Volume II: Policy Matrix*, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.
- Government of India Planning Commission (2013), *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) – Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volume I*, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Dehli.
- Government of India Planning Commission (2013), *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) – Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volume II – Economic Sectors*, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Dehli.
- Government of India Planning Commission (2013), *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) – Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volume III – Social Sectors*, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Dehli.
- Indonesia National Ministry of National Development Planning (2010), *Second National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014, Book I National Priorities*, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency, Jakarta.
- Republic of Kenya Ministry of Devolution and Planning (2013), *Second Medium Term Plan, 2013-2017*, Republic of Kenya, Nairobi.
- Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico de Perú (2011), *Plan Bicentenario – El Perú hacia el 2021*, Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico de Perú, Lima.
- Philippine National Economic and Development Authority (2011), *Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016*, National Economic and Development Authority, Pasig City.
- Government of the Solomon Islands Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (2011), *National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020*, Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, Honiara.
- United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Planning Commission (2011), *The Tanzania Five Year Development Plan 2011/2012-2015/2016 – Unleashing Tanzania's Latent Growth Potentials*, United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Planning Commission, Dodoma.
- République Tunisienne – Ministère du Développement Régional et de la Planification (2012), *Stratégie de Développement de la Tunisie Nouvelle*, République Tunisienne, Tunis.
- Republic of Tunisia (2010), *Economic and social Development in Tunisia 2010-2014 – Towards an innovation and creation based growth*, Republic of Tunisia, Tunis.
- Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2011), *Viet Nam's Socio-economic Development Strategy for the Period of 2011-2020* (unofficial translation by www.economica.vn), Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Hanoi.
- Republic of Zambia (2011), *Sixth National Development Plan 2011-2015 – “Sustained economic growth and poverty reduction”*, Republic of Zambia, Lusaka.



Sources – Climate Change Plans

- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Environment and Forests (2009), *Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009*, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.
- Bolivia, Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad y Cambios Climáticos (2009), *Estrategia Nacional Bosque y Cambio Climático*, Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, La Paz.
- Royal Government of Cambodia (2013), *Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan*, Royal Government of Cambodia, Phnom Penh.
- Costa Rica, Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones (2009), *Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático*, Editor Calderón y Alvarado S.A., San José.
- Costa Rica, Dirección Cambio Climático (2012), *Plan de Acción Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático*, Dirección Cambio Climático, San José.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2011), *Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy, Green economy strategy*, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2011), *Ethiopia's Vision for a Climate Resilient Green Economy*, Republic of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.
- Government of India, Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (2008), *National Action Plan on Climate Change*, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Republic of Indonesia (2007), *National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change*, State Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Republic of Kenya (2013), *National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017*, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Republic of Kenya, Nairobi.
- Ministerio del Ambiente de Perú (2014), *Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático*, Ministerio del Ambiente de Perú, Lima.
- Ministerio del Ambiente de Perú (2014), *Plan de Acción de Adaptación y Mitigación frente al Cambio Climático*, Ministerio del Ambiente de Perú, Lima.
- Republic of the Philippines Climate Change Commission (2011), *National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028*, Republic of the Philippines Climate Change Commission, Manila.
- Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (2012), *National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017*, Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Honiara.
- 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.
- République Tunisienne, Ministère de l'Environnement, Direction Générale du Développement Durable (2011), *Stratégie Nationale du Développement Durable*, République Tunisienne, Tunis.
- République Tunisienne, Ministère de l'Environnement, et GIZ (Coopération Allemande au Développement) (2012), *Stratégie Nationale sur le Changement Climatique – Rapport de la stratégie*, Tunis.
- Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2011), *National strategy on climate change, Period 2011-2020*, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Hanoi.
- Government of the Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (2010), *National Climate Change Response Strategy*, Republic of Zambia, Lusaka.



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>

Contacts:

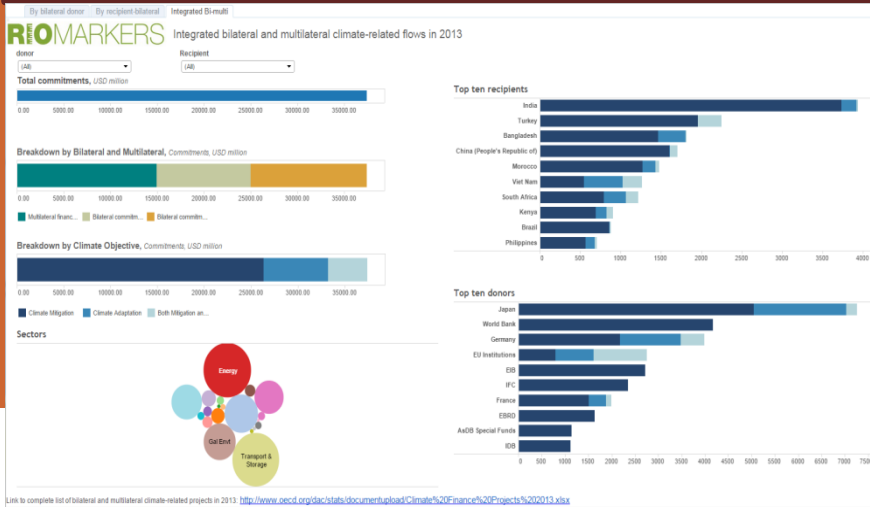
Jan.Corfee-Morlot@oecd.org and Michael.Mullan@oecd.org

- 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



Link to complete list of bilateral and multilateral climate-related projects in 2013: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documents/ebad/Climate%20Finance%20Projects%202013.xlsx>

OECD DAC Statistics Climate-related aid

Climate-related development finance in 2013 Improving the statistical picture

OECD DAC Statistics Aid to Climate Change

OECD DAC Statistics Aid to Urban Climate Change Adaptation