



SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION

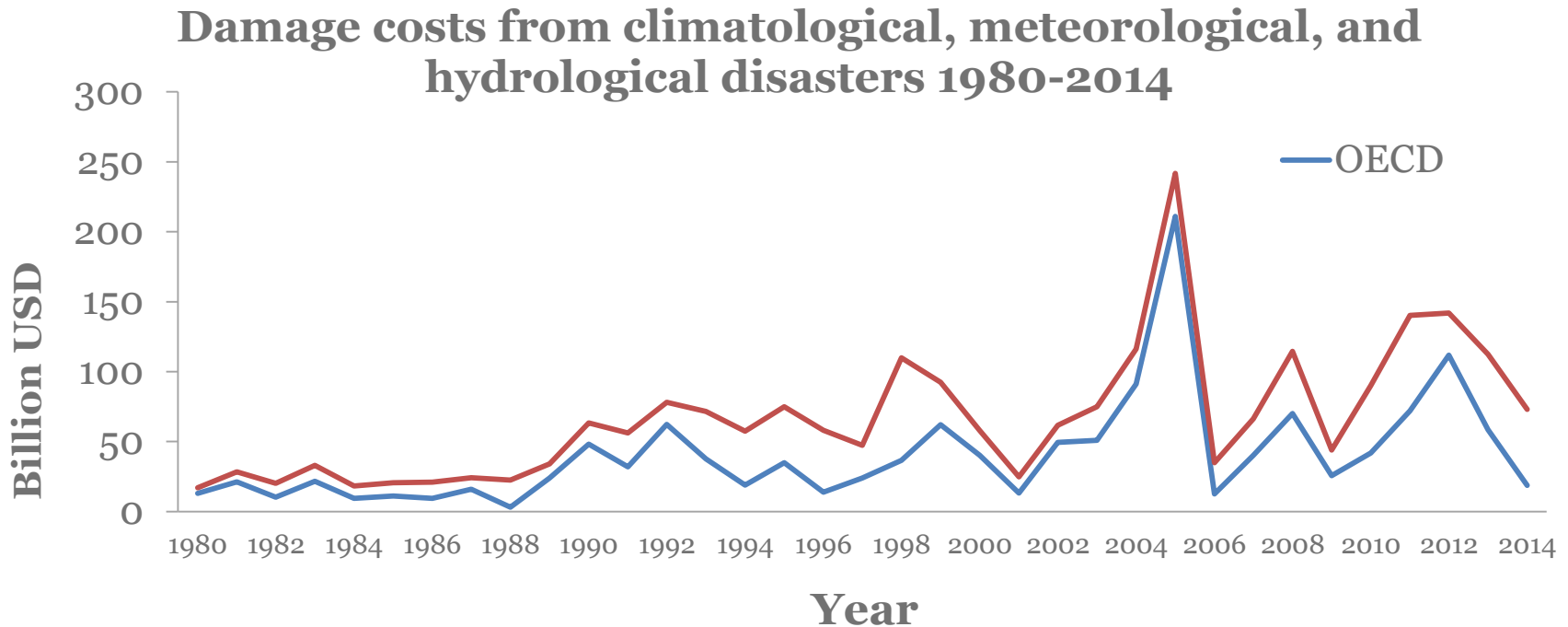
Lola VALLEJO

Analyst– Climate Change Adaptation & Development
Environment Directorate

Beyond Paris: Driving Solutions for the Next Decade
Austrian Climate Change Workshop
Vienna- 18-19 February 2016



An illustration of the costs of inaction



- 95% of casualties occurred in developing countries
- Socio-economic trends and climate change expected to increase disaster losses over time
- Impacts will also arise from trend changes

Source: OECD (2015) based on data from EM-DAT (Emergency Event Database) (n.d.), “



What are the levels of funding required?

Existing commitments:

- USD 100bn by 2020 – “balanced allocation”
- Green Climate Fund – 50:50 split
- Science base: USD 70-100bn/year needed for developing countries by 2050 (low confidence; IPCC AR5).

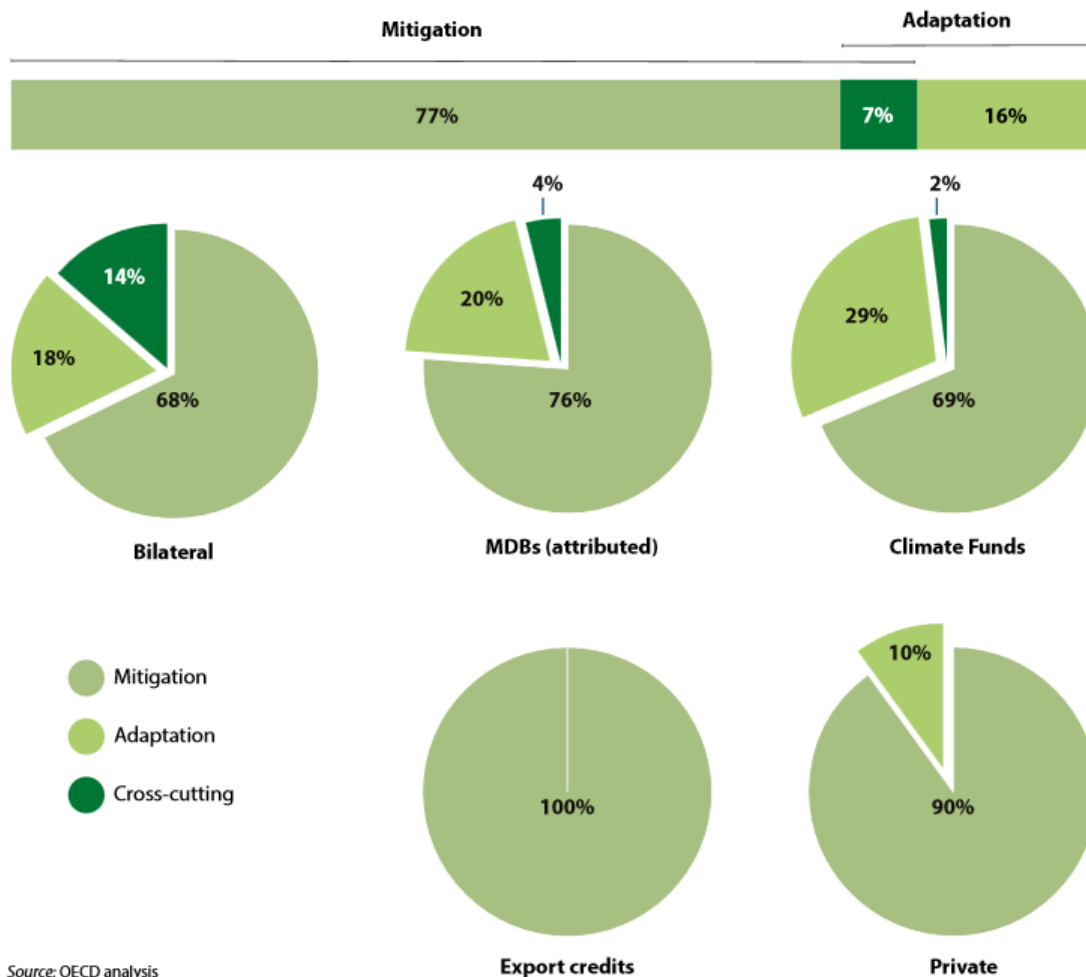
Mainstreaming:

- 24 of 34 OECD countries have produced national strategies – 7 more in progress
- NAP process for developing countries – supports mainstreaming
- Limited discussion of financial resources
- Integration into national development frameworks



Some estimates of the current balance of mobilised funding

Figure 10: Mobilised Climate Finance in 2013-14, thematic allocation



Source: OECD analysis





PRIORITIES FOR ENHANCING ACTION ON ADAPTATION



1) Enhancing access to public finance for adaptation-relevant projects

TOOLKIT TO ENHANCE ACCESS TO ADAPTATION FINANCE

For developing countries that are vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, including LIDCs, SIDS and African states

Report to the G20 Climate Finance Study Group prepared by
the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

August 2015



Support for overcoming barriers:

- Identifying the most relevant financing channels
- Enhancing capacity to design projects and programmes
- Strengthen enabling environments
- Foster lesson sharing and peer-learning



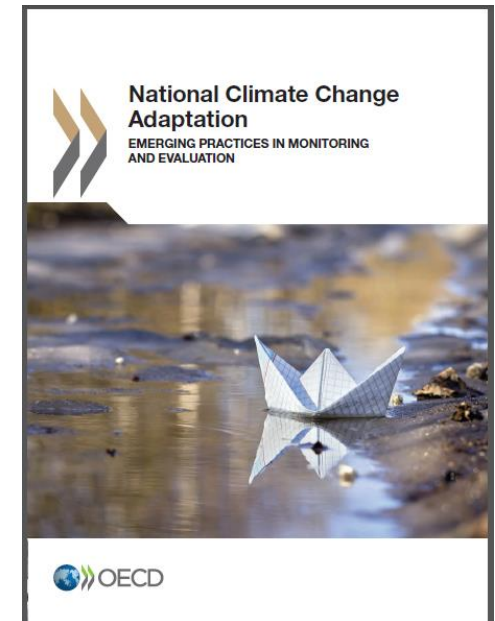
2) Mainstreaming adaptation: case of resilient infrastructure in OECD countries

Policy levers	How much is it used by OECD countries?		How effective is it?
Evidence provision	<u>High</u>	Most countries have quantitatively assessed their national risks to infrastructure; local evidence varies.	(?)
Accounting for climate risks in projects financed by governments	<u>Low</u>	A lot less evidence available for institutions investing domestically, than for multilateral institutions and development providers.	(?) Existing literature mainly in developing countries
Enabling resilience through policy and regulation	<u>Med</u>	Use of spatial planning regulations and technical standards (1/3 of countries revising national standards); less use of economic regulation.	(?)
Disclosure of climate risks	<u>Low</u>	Only 2 reporting schemes in place.	(?)



3) Increase monitoring and evaluation at the national level

- Dual purpose
 - Mechanism for continuous learning
 - Accountability measure
- Four tools
 - Climate risk and vulnerability assessments
 - Indicators
 - Evaluating adaptation policies
 - National audits and climate expenditure reviews





Concluding remarks

- Trillions not billions: need to mainstream adaptation across all relevant investments
- Scale of resources for adaptation is important, but so is effectiveness
 - Avoid distorted incentives
 - Vital role of monitoring and evaluation
- Putting in place tools to measure progress



Thank you!

For more information:

Website: <http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/>

Email: lola.vallejo@oecd.org

Twitter: @oecd_env