

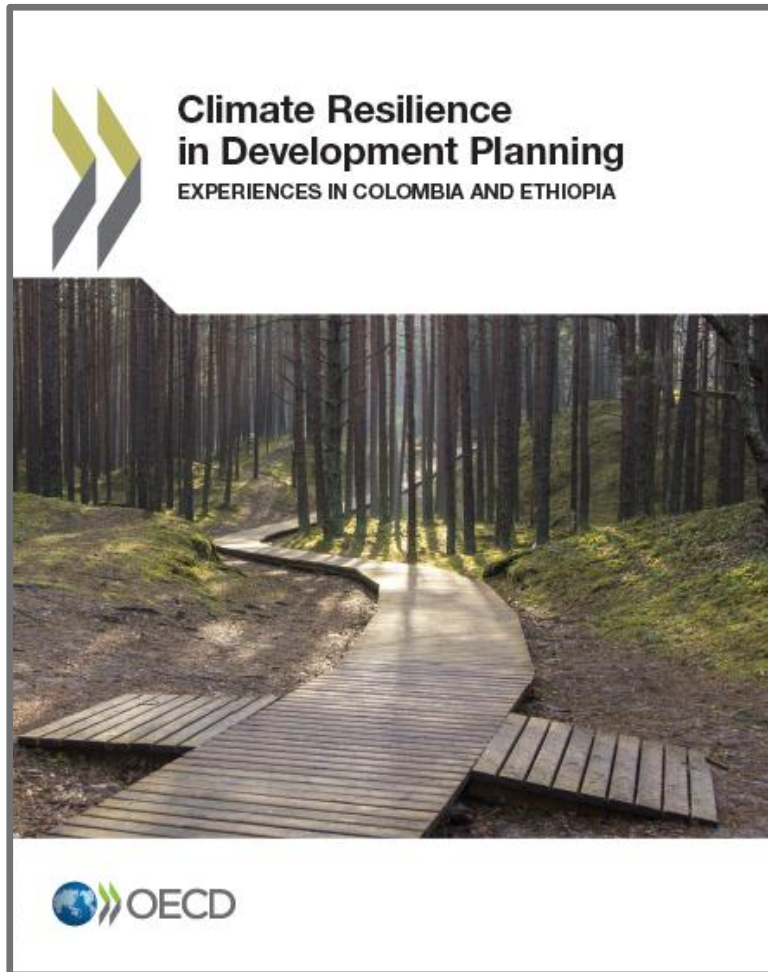


EIONET MEETING ON ADAPTATION: JUNE 24, 2014

Michael Mullan



1) Sharing knowledge across Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries



1. Common vision: political will and development of institutional structures;
2. Evolutionary approach: focus on current problems, with initial thinking about longer-term vulnerabilities;
3. Evidence to guide “transformational” changes is very limited;
4. Finance & capacity remain major barriers.



Including tools for national M&E, at the national level

1

Climate risk and vulnerability assessments

2

Indicators for monitoring prioritised climate change risks and vulnerabilities

3

Learning from adaptation approaches

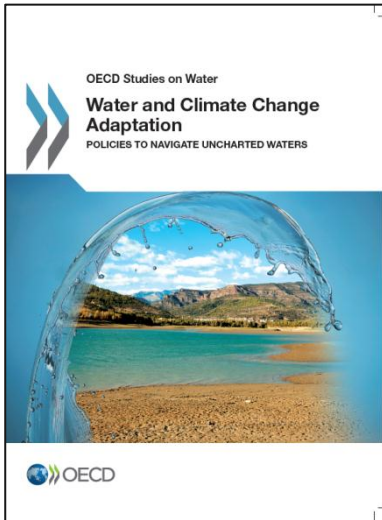
4

National audits and climate expenditure reviews

- Based on analysis of the systems used in Germany, UK, Mozambique and Nepal
- Aims to build on what is already there, rather than specifying a new framework
- Publication Autumn 2014



2) Adaptation at the sectoral level: water



Country profiles from the OECD survey of policies
www.oecd.org/env/resources/waterandclimatechange.htm

Australia	Denmark	Hungary	Korea	Poland	Switzerland
Austria	Estonia	Iceland	Luxembourg	Portugal	Turkey
Belgium	Finland	Ireland	Mexico	Slovak Republic	United Kingdom
Canada	France	Israel	The Netherlands	Slovenia	United States
Chile	Germany	Italy	New Zealand	Spain	European Commission
Czech Republic	Greece	Japan	Norway	Sweden	



- Promotion of risk-based approach – know, target and manage – to support adaptation to climate, in the context of a range of other pressures
- Evidence on trends in water management and examples of good practice from across the OECD



3) Forthcoming publication on the Economics of Adaptation (Spring 2015)

- 1 – The role of economic analysis in supporting adaptation
- 2 – Adaptation costs and benefits from a global and regional perspective
- 3 – Prioritising adaptation at the national level
- 4 – Mainstreaming adaptation into decision-making
- 5 – Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation



What is known about the financing of adaptation in OECD countries?

- All respondents to date (17/17) relied upon a mainstreamed approach, predominantly domestic resources
- Limited evidence on likely scale of needs or current activity
- Improving evidence could help:
 - Identify & overcome potential barriers;
 - Inform distributional analysis;
 - Monitor activity.



More information

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EXTRA



Prioritisation of government intervention at the national level

Challenges: complexity of adaptation planning

- methodological: long time-horizons, uncertainty, deficiencies in quantification of costs and benefits of adaptation, lack of a common metric
- practical: uneven data availability

Methodologies:

- climate impact assessments, CBAs, NAPAs, ...

Documentation & assessment

- What can be learnt from the studies conducted to date?
- Strengths and limitations of different approaches and examples of best practice

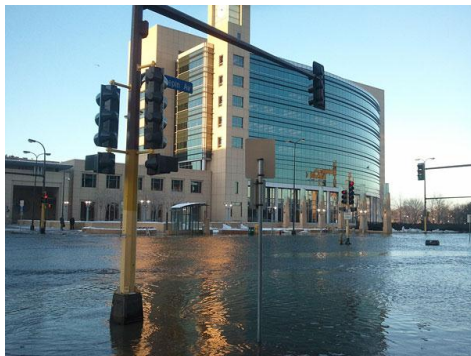


... although few examples of adapting policy and project appraisal



Adaptation project appraisal

- Examples of innovative and sophisticated treatment of uncertainty – e.g. TE2100
- Focus of many existing efforts to date.



Adapting policy and project appraisal

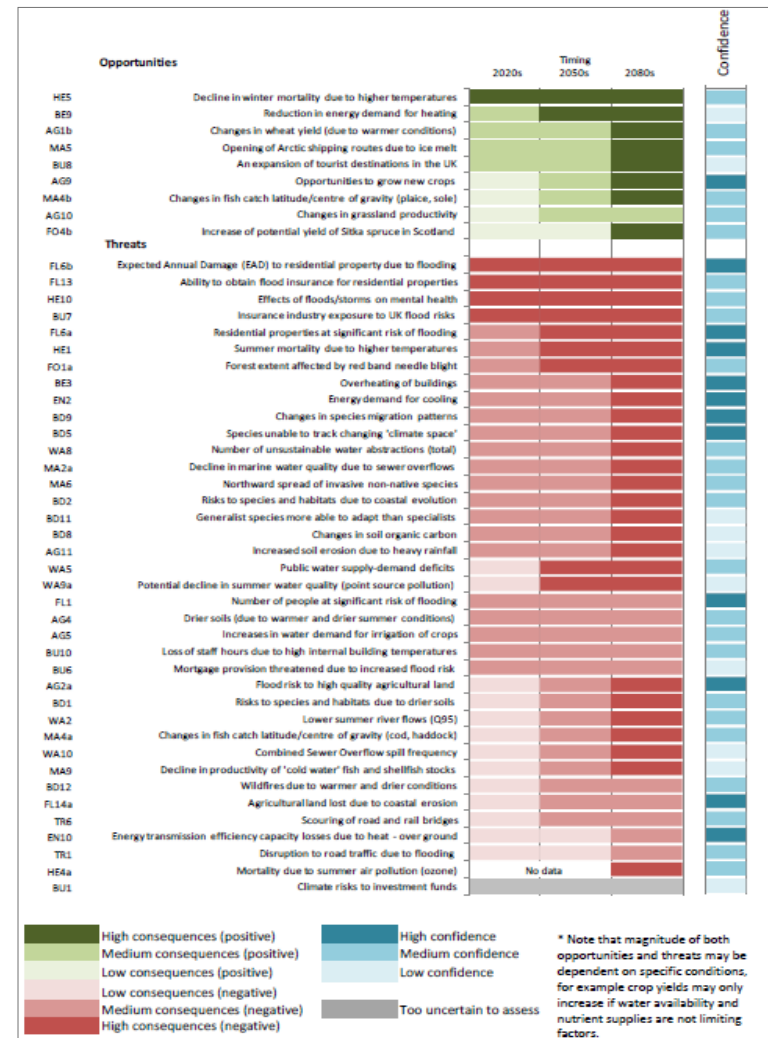
- First initiatives: “green” CBAs (UK), regulatory impact assessments for regulations (Austria);
- Need for pragmatism, balancing rigour with accessibility;
- Compatibility with existing systems.



Prioritisation of government intervention at the national level

E.g. UK Climate Change Risk Assessment

- Review of 700 potential climate impacts
 - Detailed analyses for 100 risks in 11 sectors
 - Updated every 5 years
- ⇩
- *Economics of Climate Resilience* project to support prioritisation through identification of scale of costs and benefits



Source: UK CCRA final report (2012)



Measuring success

- M&E currently behind planning & implementation
 - Implementation is at an early stage, but growing body of practice to draw upon
- Framework for M&E in adaptation will help to
 - **assess** progress in adaptation by business, government and communities
 - **provide** public decision-makers with a body of information
 - **monitor** changes in vulnerability to climate risks through the compilation of quantitative data on trends
 - **facilitate** mid-term adjustments