



INTEGRATING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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Context

- This presentation provides some preliminary findings from an OECD project analysing experience to date in integrating climate resilience into development planning.
- It was informed by an Expert Workshop held in April 2013 (<http://oe.cd/s8>) and 2 country case studies: Ethiopia and Colombia
- Financial support from the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office is gratefully acknowledged



Economic development can be one of the best adaptation strategies...



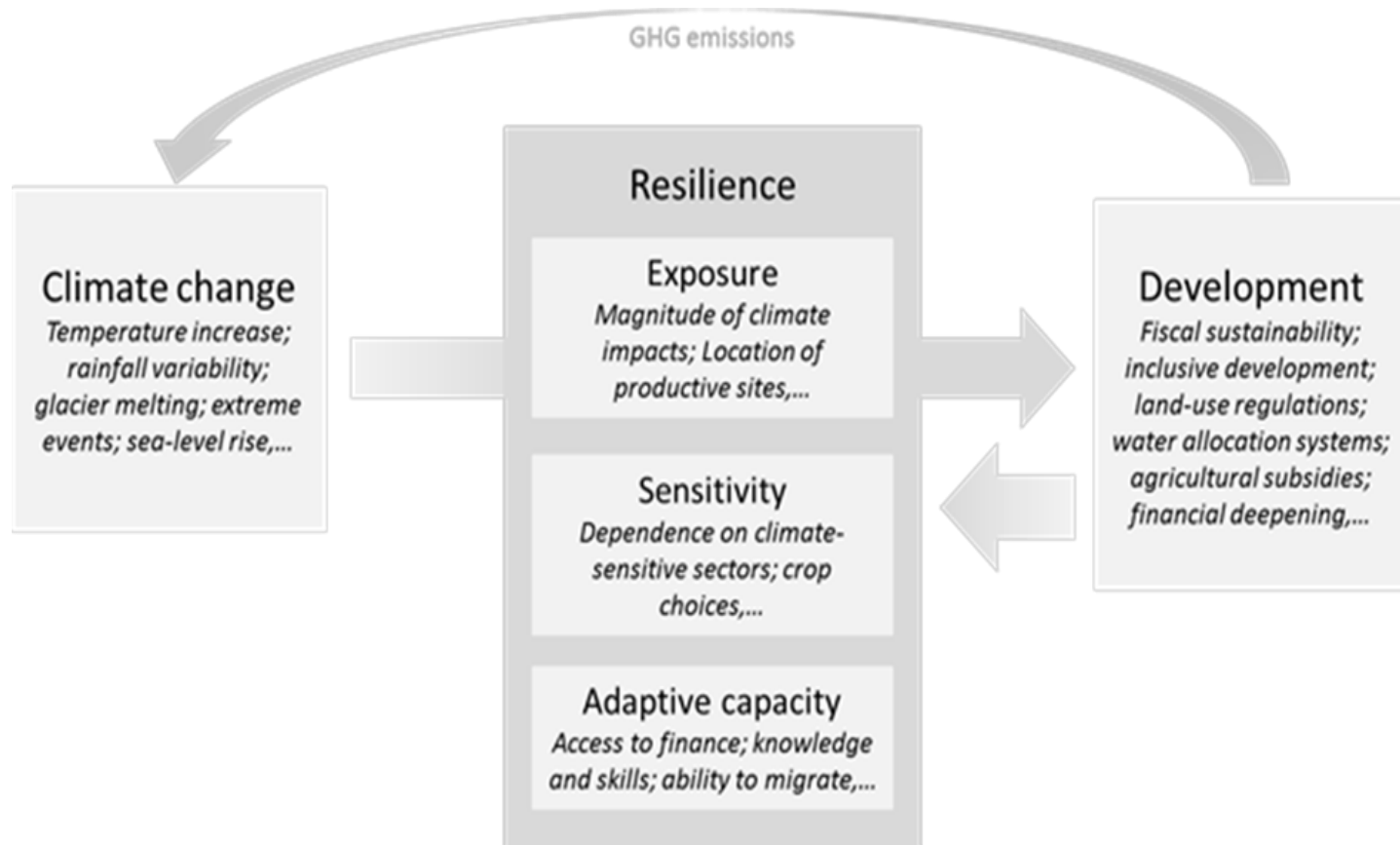


... but some development paths can lock-in reduced resilience





Development planning: key entry point for climate resilience

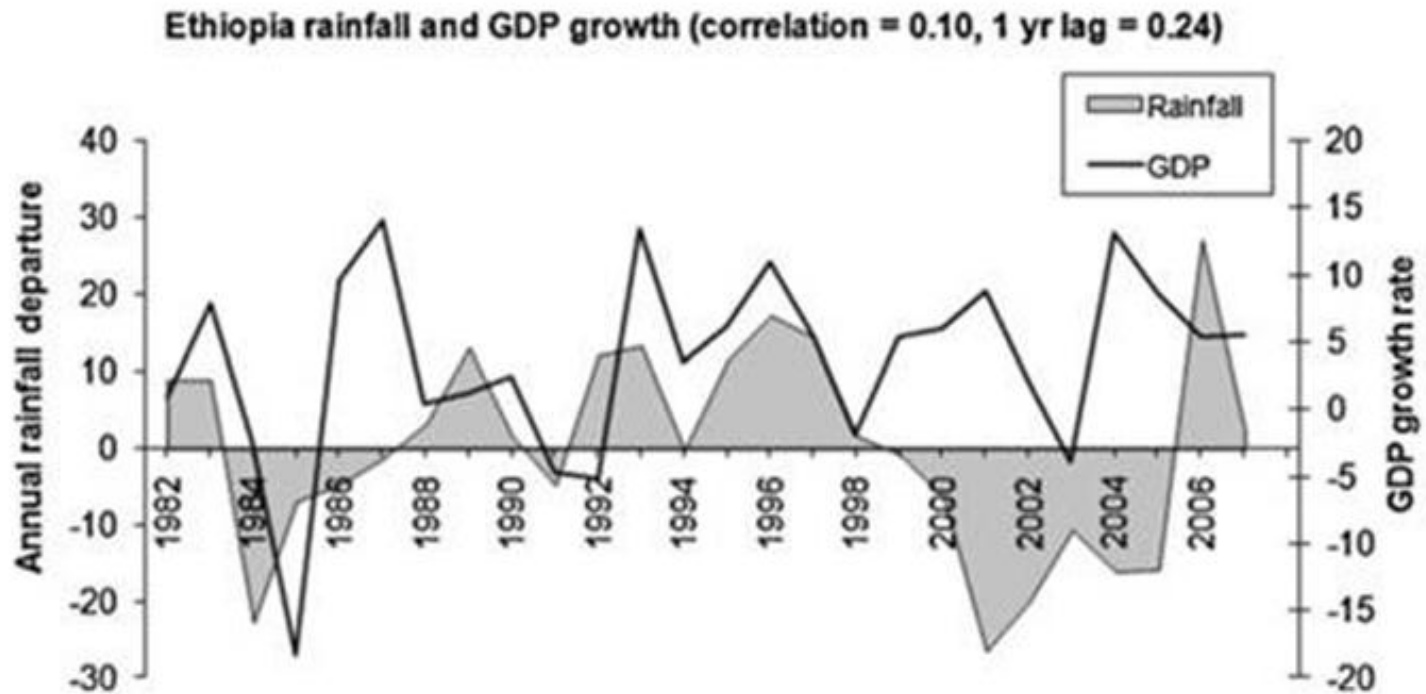


Ethiopia – Case Study



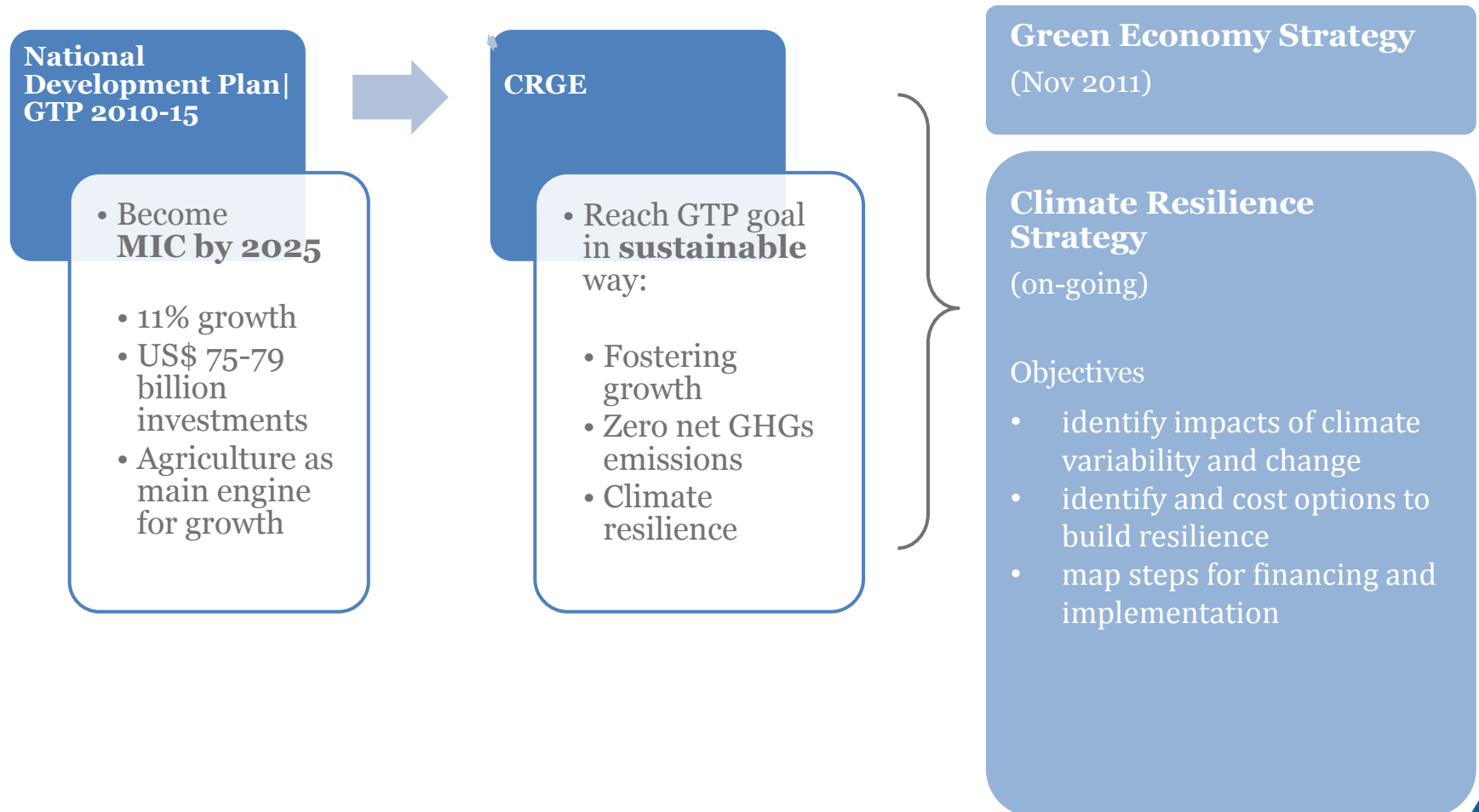


Visible correlation between climate variability and GDP variability





Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)





Climate Resilience Strategy for Agricultural Sector

1. Identifying options

- Long-list of 1000 policy options, filtered down to 41
- Criteria:
 - » relevance and feasibility
 - » contribution to development goals (GTP)
 - » contribution to poverty eradication
 - » reduction of costs of climate impacts

→ 38 of 41 options already underway

2. Appraising options

- Step 1: multi-attribute analysis (CBA and other criteria*)
- Step 2: sequencing (focus on low- and no-regret options)

3. Costing options

- 60% of agricultural budget already supports resilience
- Significant additional investment needs were identified

* criteria: cost-benefit ratio, feasibility, resilience effectiveness, growth synergies, urgency



Initial lessons learned from Ethiopia

- ✓ **Political leadership** and **vision** triggered action beyond the ‘traditional’ climate community
- ✓ Initial focus has been on climate-proofing GTP objectives, but intention to have an **integrated process from 2015**
- ✓ Prospect of **international climate finance** an important driver of the CRGE process
- ✓ **Development support providers** playing vital role through technical and financial support

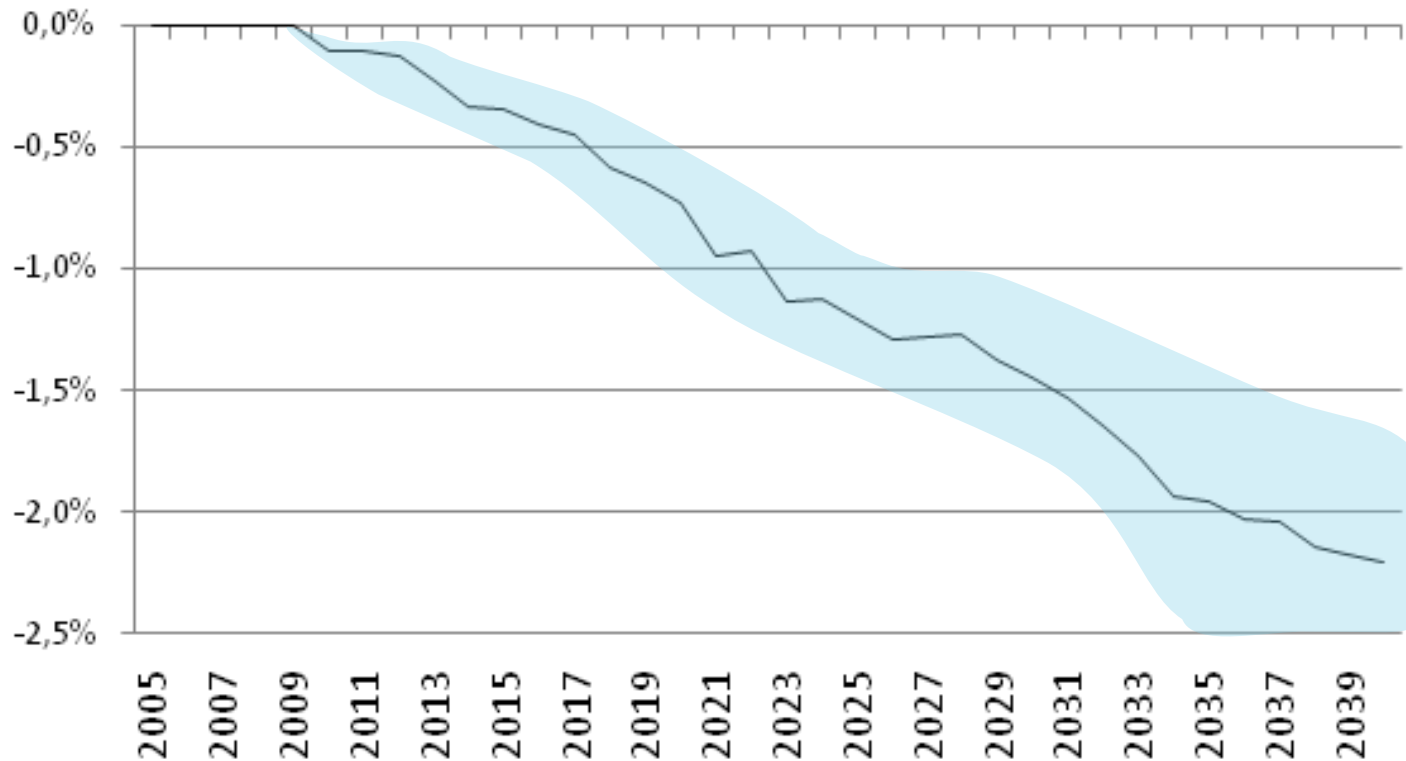
Key Challenges: Maintaining momentum; engaging sub-national institutions into the process; building capacities to deliver action

Colombia – Case study



GDP could be 2.5% lower in 2040 due to climate impacts on productivity

Percentage loss in GDP for A1B in relation to base scenario





But Colombia is also highly vulnerable to extreme events today

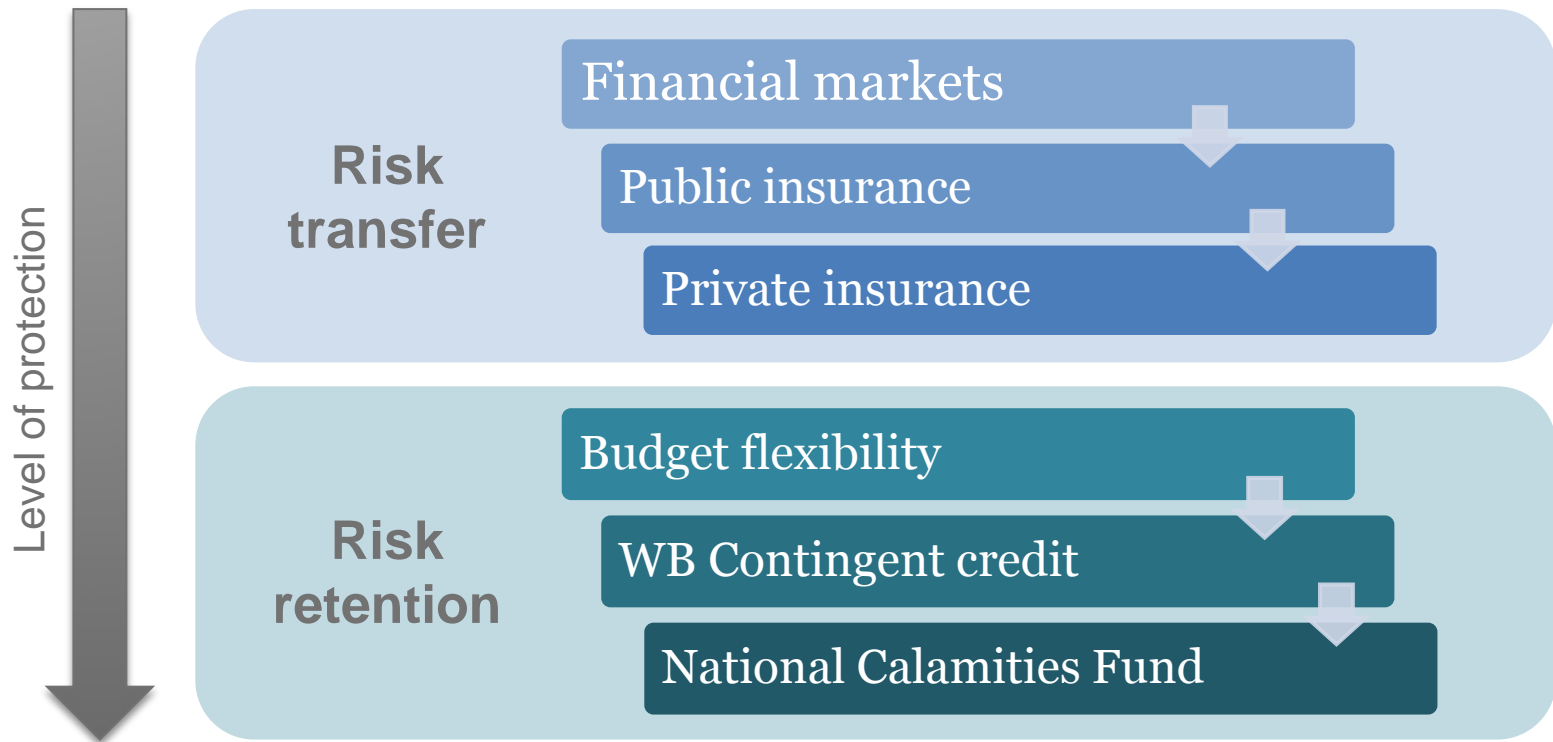
**2010-11
floods:
2% of
GDP**



Sources: UN ECLAC 2012, El Tiempo 2010



Colombia is taking measures to reduce its fiscal vulnerability to disasters





Initial lessons learned from Colombia

- ✓ **Institutional links** being used to strengthen climate change adaptation and development
- ✓ **Remaining challenges with integration of disaster risk management** and climate change adaptation
- ✓ Policy reforms have clarified and improved **financial management of residual losses**
- ✓ **Scientific evidence** has both supported the case for action and facilitating implementation
- ✓ **Donors** playing an important role in strengthening the evidence base

Challenges: capacity at sub-national level, private sector involvement



EMERGING CONCLUSIONS



Common themes

1. Case study countries have a common vision of linking development & climate resilience;
2. Focus on current problems, with initial thinking about longer-term vulnerabilities;
3. More evidence would be needed to inform decisions about structural changes;
4. Finance & capacity remain major barriers to implementation.



Comments or questions?

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<http://oe.cd/adaptation>