

# Meeting of the OECD Joint DAC-EPOC Task Team on Climate Change and Development Co-operation

9-10 April 2014, Zunfhaus Zimmerleuten, Zürich, Switzerland

Co-chairs: Ms. Yuka Greiler (Switzerland) and Mr. Gotfried von Gemmingen (Germany)

## SUMMARY RECORD

### Item I. Welcome and meeting objectives

1. *Yuka Greiler (co-chair)* welcomed participants and outlined the two objectives of the meeting: i) to examine approaches to monitor and evaluate climate change adaptation at the methodological and the national levels; and ii) to discuss future work priorities of the Task Team. This was the last meeting of the Task Team in the 2013/14 biennium. The future of the Task Team will be determined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) in the coming months, but the Task Team plays an important role in guiding the focus of the work. The co-chair provided a special welcome to the participants from the four non-OECD countries: Brazil, Colombia, Kenya and Nepal.

### Item II. Tour de table

2. Participants introduced themselves and a few also shared their priorities and key areas of on-going work on climate change and development co-operation, with a focus on adaptation.

### Item III Methodological approaches to monitoring and evaluating adaptation

3. This session focused on methodological approaches to monitor and evaluate climate change adaptation. *Susannah Fisher (IIED)* presented the report on [Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation: Methodological Approaches](#) that WRI/IIED were commissioned to write by the Task Team that draws from a number of disciplines and approaches. Susannah emphasised three cross-cutting themes that emerged from the analysis. First, the use of complementary methods, each with a different focus and purpose, can help to address some of the monitoring and evaluation challenges the adaptation community is currently facing. Second, it is important to be explicit about the assumptions and mechanisms by which results are expected to be achieved (e.g. by using theories of change). This can help to address some issues linked to the uncertain and complex nature of climate change. Third, it is important to recognise that depending on the intended use of the information generated from monitoring and evaluation, the required format will vary. In some cases, an iterative process is most useful; in other cases an ex post impact evaluation may be more suitable.

4. *Juliet Field (DFID)* presented a DFID method to assess resilience to climate change impacts that focuses on the underlying factors of risks and vulnerability. Once the risk and vulnerability factors have been identified, they can be targeted by the intervention and monitored on a regular basis – also in the absence of a climate hazard. The risks and vulnerabilities can also be tracked alongside indicators of human well-being that reflect the effects of climate hazards. This method is aligned with DFID's overarching view of adaptation, which is aiming to keep development on track in the face of climate change, rather than being an end in itself. The method is currently being piloted in [DFID's BRACED programme](#). At the international level, Juliet emphasised the importance of moving towards international coherence on monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation, as well as on aggregating results in

areas recognised to achieve resilience (e.g. building awareness and knowledge, or capacity and institutions, an enabling environment).

5. *Megan Grace Kennedy-Chouane (OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation)* outlined good practice principles on monitoring and evaluation that can help overcome some of the methodological challenges the adaptation community is currently facing. Despite the specific challenges faced by the adaptation community, useful guidance can be found in the [1991 DAC Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance](#). Additional issues to keep in mind include: i) ensuring learning-ready programmes; ii) considering who produces the evidence and who uses it; iii) avoiding overload to project and programme managers as well as evaluators; and iv) avoiding getting distracted by the details, butkeeping an eye on overall objectives and impacts.

6. An initial draft of the report prepared by WRI/IIED was circulated to the Task Team for written comments in October 2013. The Task Team endorsed the revised version for publication. A number of the Task Team members are active in UNFCCC fora such as the [Least Developed Countries Expert Group \(LEG\)](#). Monitoring and evaluation is high on the agenda in these fora. The respective members volunteered to share the reports with these communities to ensure that their work does not duplicate but rather builds on Task Team activities.

#### **Item IV National approaches to monitoring and evaluating adaptation**

7. This item focused on national approaches to monitor and evaluate adaptation. *Nicolina Lamhauge (OECD Secretariat)* presented a [paper](#) on different sources of information that can feed into countries' assessment of progress made in reducing their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Nicolina emphasised the potential contribution of national systems that can often be found in countries that have gone through a national adaptation planning process. These include: i) climate risk and vulnerability assessments; ii) indicators to monitor prioritised climate risks and vulnerabilities; iii) processes that facilitate learning from adaptation approaches; and iv) national audits and climate expenditure reviews.

8. *Stephen M. King'uyu (Kenya)* presented Kenya's approach to monitor and evaluate adaptation. A deliverable under [Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan](#) is the [National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework \(NPBMF\)](#) that covers both mitigation and adaptation. The objective of the framework is to assist Kenya to: i) implement concrete climate change response actions; ii) formalise and institutionalise national and international reporting obligations; and iii) demonstrate Kenya's climate finance readiness. The adaptation component of the framework is based on a framework developed by IIED focusing on [Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development](#), and which is currently being implemented. The emphasis of this approach is to assess institutional adaptive capacity (using top-down indicators) and vulnerability (using bottom-up indicators). This ensures a focus on assessing whether development goals are on track rather than a focus on costly technological fixes.

9. *Marianne Karlsen (Norway)* shared Norway's experience in monitoring and evaluating adaptation where the focus has been on creating opportunities for peer-learning and enhancing the knowledge base, bridging the national, sub-national and local levels. This includes the "[Cities of the future](#)" programme (2008-2014), regional support and learning platforms through the County Governor's office, involvement of local planners in the development of adaptation tools and methods, and a national clearing house for information sharing and co-ordination. The various initiatives facilitate co-ordination at the national level, ensure that the government's approach on adaptation is coherent with sub-national activities, and help to integrate climate change into regulations across sectors (e.g. water management, disaster risk reduction, agriculture and infrastructure). Instead of introducing a new monitoring and evaluation framework focusing specifically on adaptation, Norway had built on information systems

already in place and on open participatory mechanisms. The government does not monitor adaptation or vulnerability directly.

10. *Soojeong Myeong (Korea)* shared lessons learnt from Korea's national adaptation planning and implementation, based on the National Climate Change Adaptation Master Plan (2011-2015). This includes the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth and an Adaptation Master Plan. The latter has translated into 87 major projects across 10 sectors. The complementary monitoring and evaluation framework consists of three main components: i) self-evaluation (conducted by project implementers in ministries involved in implementation); ii) peer-review of the framework components (conducted by sector experts); and iii) overall evaluation of the framework (conducted by the Ministry of Environment). This feedback cycle contributes to the evaluation of Korea's adaptation initiatives that will be available to the public.

11. *Marcelo Cardoso (Brazil)* outlined how Brazil's Federal Court of Accounts (TUC) in 2009 audited adaptation as part of a [Co-ordinated International Audit on Climate Change](#). The three adaptation audits undertaken by TUC focused on: i) coastal zones; ii) agriculture and livestock; and iii) water safety in semi-arid areas. The audits found that relatively little emphasis had been placed on adaptation in public policies compared to mitigation (e.g. the National Plan on Climate Change). At the same time, there had been limited efforts to identify the potential risks arising from climate change at the national level, and to develop climate models that can assess the potential climate impacts at the regional level. Further, climate data was not easily accessible to decision makers. A 2012 follow-up assessment by TUC found that a National Center for Disaster Monitoring and Alert had been established. Climate time series data have also become more accessible (in part by digitising physical records), and climate change scenarios are also being considered when planning and implementing public policies (e.g. in the context of water). The audits therefore helped to highlight the importance of adaptation and encouraged the discussion to move from adaptation being an isolated topic to become a cross-governmental consideration.

12. *Tom Twinning-Ward (UNDP)* shared experience to date with [Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews \(CPEIRs\)](#). CPEIRs (typically led by the Ministry of Finance or Planning) are a process that enables governments to review their climate change policies, institutions and expenditure. Early experience has shown that climate expenditure is significant in the countries having gone through the CPEIRs process (ranging between 3 and 15% of total expenditure), that domestic expenditure accounts form an important proportion of this finance, and that climate funds in some cases are considered to be a distraction from other development-related goals. Direct outcomes from the CPEIRs include: the establishment or enhancement of climate finance units, the creation of climate finance working groups, institutionalisation of CPEIRs, and consideration of climate in the costing of national development plans. In a few cases CPEIRs have also informed institutional reforms and contributed to the linking of national budgets and systems to climate finance.

13. In discussion, participants noted the importance of focussing upon the national rather than the project level to effectively assess progress made in addressing identified climate risks and vulnerabilities. This is particularly important in countries that have taken an integrated, mainstreamed approach to adaptation. Some participants encouraged the Secretariat to emphasise how the information generated from monitoring and evaluation can better inform policy planning processes and the complementary budget processes in an ongoing manner. Members of the Task Team were requested to submit written comments on the secretariat paper by 1 May, after which the paper will be revised and prepared for publication as an OECD working paper.

## **Item V                    Relevant OECD work on climate change, finance and development co-operation**

14. *Jan Corfee-Morlot, Michael Mullan and Nicolina Lamhauge (OECD Secretariat)* provided a brief overview of on-going OECD work to the group:

- [Joint Network on Environment and Development Co-operation \(ENVIRONET\) and Working Party on Development Finance Statistics \(WP-STAT\) Task Team on the Rio markers](#): The Task Team was established in November 2013 with the objective to improve the four [Rio Markers](#) and the environment and development finance statistics. The goal is to ensure that DAC methodologies and data remain a reference for the international community on ODA and Other Official Flows (e.g., non-export credits) related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification and other environmental concerns.
- [Partnership for Climate Finance and Development](#): The Partnership emerged at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, in Busan in 2011. The Partnership supports in-country efforts to access, manage and use climate finance at the country, regional and global levels. The Partnership facilitated the [Global Forum on Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Finance](#) (2-3 December 2013, Incheon, Korea) focused on the use of country systems to access, manage and use climate finance, including national and local systems, and the processes of planning, policy co-ordination and implementation, budgeting and financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation. It also organised a Focus Session at the First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation on *Climate Finance and Development: challenges, priorities and ways forward in the post-2015 era*. In addition to such regular global-level meetings, the Partnership also supports regional-level platforms and dialogues in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America-Caribbean.
- The OECD published in 2013 [Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development](#), a report outlining a twin-track agenda for national and international action to help achieve green growth in developing countries. Drawing on extensive consultation with developing countries and international stakeholders, it aims to assist governments interested in pursuing green growth in their countries, or supporting it in others by (a) highlighting the near- and long-term benefits of making growth green and inclusive, based on evidence from developing countries and development co-operation; (b) advancing a practical agenda for action to guide developing country policy makers to explore and pursue green growth policies; (c) emphasise the need to gear international co-operation efforts towards managing short-term trade-offs of going “green” and ensuring access to green financing; and (d) improving measurement of progress towards green growth with more robust statistics. Complementing this report, on-going work focuses on advancing Green Growth through development planning and policy, with a focus on development co-operation policy. This includes pilot work with the government of Zambia and a focus on specific themes (e.g. biodiversity).
- [DAC Expert Group on Disaster Risk and Resilience](#). The Expert Group held a meeting in March 2014 to discuss “Resilience Systems Analysis” among other topics, to make risk and resilience analyses more concrete and relevant to all actors. The field test of this method was launched in April 2014 in DR Congo.
- [Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure](#): This is joint work undertaken by the OECD Investment and Environment Policy Committees (with substantial contributions by the World Bank and UNDP). It is a non-prescriptive tool that can help governments to identify ways to mobilise private investment in clean energy infrastructure.
- Task Force of the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme (EAP Task Force): the OECD is supporting the reform of water policies in countries of the former Soviet Union

(Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia). This support has been provided within the framework of the EAP Task Force and includes work on water supply and sanitation, and water resource management.

- [Climate Change Expert Group](#) (CCXG): this long-standing group aims to promote dialogue on and to enhance understanding of technical issues in the international climate change negotiations. Recent work has explored options for designing a flexible and durable 2015 agreement, and on scaling up and replicating effective climate finance interventions. Future work is currently planned on the inter-linkages between different aspects of the 2015 agreement (i.e. mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, transparency), as well as the role of the 2015 agreement in mobilising climate finance.
- [Greening Development: Enhancing Capacity for Environmental Management and Governance](#), published in 2012. This was the outcome of a Joint DAC-EPOC Task Team on Governance and Capacity Development for Natural Resource and Environmental Management. An e-learning course has been developed by [Evidence on Demand](#) based on this guidance. The course will be freely available online. It is the first in a series of courses that will be developed by Evidence on Demand.

#### **Item VI Possible work of the Task Team in the 2015/16 biennium**

15. This item consisted of two sessions aiming to exploring different areas of work that the Task Team may choose the focus on, should its mandate be extended in the 2015/16 biennium.

#### ***Adaptation and Development Planning, Policy and Co-operation***

16. *Juan Casado-Asensio (OECD Secretariat)* presented a [scoping paper](#) that provided an overview of recent international developments on climate change adaptation. The paper situated the discussion within the principles of effective development co-operation and outlined current patterns of finance flows for adaptation as reported by DAC members through the DAC Creditor Reporting System and the Rio markers. Analysing ODA flows is informative about the extent to which development co-operation providers are following international principles of aid effectiveness. The paper looked at the main providers of adaptation-related aid in absolute and relative terms, and looked at some of the priorities of these providers, with no common pattern emerging from the data. In terms of sectors targeted, providers concentrated their efforts in key sectors for adaptation (e.g. water supply and sanitation, general environmental protection, agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development. Other important sectors for adaptation, such as transport and energy, represent only a small share of total adaptation-related aid. Finally, looking at the main recipients of adaptation-related aid showed that about 2/3 of aid is concentrated in Asia and Africa, that Middle Income Countries receive the highest share of total bilateral adaptation-related aid, and that Small Island Developing States receive the highest amounts as a percentage of total ODA.

17. *Nanki Kaur (IIED)* presented findings from ongoing IIED work on financing the transition to climate-resilient green economies. This work is based on close collaboration with seven developing countries: [Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Rwanda, Kenya, The Gambia and Zanzibar](#). Nanki emphasised that the sources of finance, the intermediaries, the economic and financial instruments, the financial planning systems, and the uses and users of climate finance are very diverse across the seven countries. While public finance plays a key role in supporting adaptation investments, it is, given resource scarcity, important to choose intermediaries that have the potential to leverage additional financial resources. Similarly, it is important to support economic and financial instruments that will incentivise investments into adaptation.

18. *Batu Uprety (Chair of the [LEG](#))* outlined progress made in national adaptation planning in the context of the international climate negotiations. This includes commitment to support (financially and technically) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the development of their [National Adaptation Programmes of Action \(NAPAs\)](#) and [National Adaptation Plans \(NAPs\)](#). Batu encouraged representatives from the development co-operation agencies to align their support to the LDCs with the priorities emerging from countries' NAPAs and NAPs, taking (to the extent possible) a programmatic rather than a project approach. This could e.g. include technical guidance to support decision-making processes, support for enhanced private sector engagement, support for pilot initiatives that can help to identify cost-effective approaches to adaptation that can help to influence decision and policy makers. Development co-operation can also play an important role on documenting adaptation practices, so that past mistakes can be avoided.

19. *Chiara Trabacchi (CPI)* shared findings emerging from CPI research examining how public resources can be invested in order to involve the private sector in climate-resilient development. Key barriers to the engagement of private actors in adaptation include: awareness, information and capacity constraints to adequately assess potential climate risks and opportunities, as well as lack of access to capital and mechanisms for risk management. A CPI case study of a project focused on private sector involvement in building the climate resilience of the agricultural sector in Nepal, which was selected from the portfolio of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and designed by the International Finance Corporation, highlighted how these barriers can represent key entry points for well-targeted public finance. In particular, the study identified three key elements of the project strategy that have helped to involve and raise the interest of private actors in Nepal in adaptation. These include: i) early consultations with public and private actors during the development of the country's adaptation strategy and the design of the project to address information market failure by raising their awareness; ii) tackling risks by providing know-how and structuring innovative financing mechanisms; iii) exploiting actors' existing incentives by adopting a supply-chain approach.

## **Climate Resilience and Development Planning**

20. *Michael Mullan (OECD Secretariat)* shared findings from a new OECD report on [Climate Resilience in Development Planning: Experiences in Colombia and Ethiopia](#). The report explores the mutually reinforcing cycle between climate change, resilience and development. Common themes emerging from the report include the importance of a common vision on climate resilient development based on political will and the development of complementary institutional structures; the widespread focus on current climate variability, with some initial thinking about longer-term vulnerabilities; limited evidence to guide "transformational" changes; and finance and capacity continuing to be a major barrier. Based on these observations, priority moving forward should be to make climate resilience central to development planning; to encourage private sector action to build resilience; and to link disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

21. *Diana Hernandez Gaona (Colombia)* shared the approach Colombia is taking to link disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the country's development planning process. A specific focus on climate change in Colombia was introduced at the start of the current government period (2010-2014). This has resulted in four climate change strategies (including an Adaptation Plan) situated under the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA). The national Adaptation Plan will be matched by 5 sectoral plans focusing on the farming, roadway, energy, buildings and environmental health sectors. The Adaptation Plan (and the other climate change strategies) has helped to enhance the institutional architecture linking disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. The government has encountered a number challenges government in aligning the two agendas, including: varying local planning capacities, overlapping functions in different parts of government, weak environmental governance, and competition with other sectoral priorities. Development co-operation can contribute for

example to support the quantification of ecosystem services; making ecosystem service accountability a requirement for project approval; mainstreaming climate variability and change into land use regulation; providing support to assess climate variability and change; and helping to define the potential role of the private sector in sharing and managing risks.

22. *Clarisse Kehler Siebert (SEI)* discussed how the linkages between the disaster risk reduction and adaptation agendas can be improved, drawing on findings from the [IPCC SREX report](#). Clarisse pointed out that the main overlap between the two agendas is the management of hydro-meteorological hazards, where there is a need for the disaster risk reduction community to take into account the changing hazards, and for the adaptation community to enhance the resilience to disaster risks. Although examples of such an integrated approach are emerging (e.g. the conceptual approaches developed by CARE International and Oxfam), disaster risk reduction tends to focus primarily on post-disaster response, while climate change adaptation often does too little and too late to address current disaster risks. It is therefore important that the potential risks from natural hazards become a more central component of development and adaptation planning. This could foster efficiency in the use of available and committed resources and capacity. In doing so, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation should be cross-cutting issues that are regarded as transformative rather than an incremental add-on to business as usual. In the context of development co-operation, a way forward may be to adjust the institutional situation of disaster risk reduction and resilience so that it becomes more integrated in the development planning departments.

23. *Glenn Dolcemascolo (UNISDR)* provided some insights from ongoing international discussions on the need to bring together the two risk management and adaptation agendas. Glenn cautioned that while it can be tempting to label approaches as either risk management or adaptation, depending on the governance structures in place, it is important to recognise that risk reduction is everyone's business. Rather than focusing too much on what approach is taken, it is important to understand what the underlying risks are for the various decision-making processes. Emerging themes include: i) trying to unpack the way the two agendas are currently presented; ii) the accumulation of new risks and how we are dealing with them; and iii) absorbing loss and damages. While there is no one right approach in bringing the two agendas together, [OECD work on policy coherence for development](#) provides a useful starting point. In this context, three important issues to keep in mind are: i) political recognition of the importance of a coherent policy package; ii) the need for clear targets and indicators; and iii) the importance of partnerships. In addition, further work on co-ordination and well-functioning governance systems is needed, e.g., by encouraging development co-operation programmes to incorporate co-ordination mechanisms by design. This would clarify "who does what" and would help find synergies across sectors.

## **Item VI.2 Possible work of the Task Team in the 2015/16 biennium: Discussion and priority setting**

24. The discussion on future work priorities of the group (should its mandate be extended in the 2015/16 biennium) encompassed a number of topics. During the discussion three overarching themes emerged in the context of development planning, policy and co-operation on adaptation:

- **Risk management, transfer and sharing instruments.** How can national planning processes be made more resilient to the effects of climate change, including to natural disasters, what is the role of national authorities and where does the private sector play a role (e.g. insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms), what instruments are available to national authorities that can facilitate this process.
- **Adaptation at the sub-national level, with a focus on cities.** People and infrastructure are increasingly concentrated in urban areas, while important services and sources of income are concentrated in rural or peri-urban areas (water, energy, agriculture). An identified gap in policy

analysis is how sub-national municipalities can govern and finance adaptation. E.g. how do the governance and financial instruments that can support adaptation planning differ at the national and sub-national level, and how can they be better co-ordinated? What revenue-raising instruments are available to municipalities, and how can development co-operation support these? How can private sector investments for urban adaptation be mobilised?

- **Continuation of work on monitoring and evaluation.** Building on work to date, participants were interested in issues including: how to establish baselines, how to develop indicators, and how to ensure that the information generated from monitoring and evaluation informs subsequent planning processes. Monitoring and evaluation will also be crucial when taking a broader risk management and resilience approach.

25. Within these areas, cross-cutting themes included: the national adaptation planning process, gender, and the role of the private sector. It was agreed that the OECD Secretariat would consider these ideas in the context of developing proposals for joint work in this area under the OECD DAC and EPOC 2015/16 programme of work and budget.

#### **Item VII. Wrap-up and conclusions**

26. The *co-chairs* thanked all of the participants for their active contribution to the discussion. Depending on the outcome of on-going discussions by the parent Development Assistance Committee and the Environment Policy Committee on the programme of work for the biennium 2015/16, the next meeting of the Task Team has tentatively been scheduled for March/April 2015.



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### AGENDA

Wed 09.04	Agenda item
09.30 – 09.45	<p><b>I. Opening: Welcome and meeting objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <u>Co-chairs</u> will provide welcome remarks and outline the objectives of the meeting</li> </ul>
09.45 – 10.30	<p><b>II. Tour de table</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Task Team members and other participants</u> are invited to provide a brief overview of their priorities and key areas of ongoing work on climate change and development co-operation, with a focus on adaptation.</li> </ul>
10.30 – 11.00	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
11.00 – 12.30	<p><b>III. Methodological approaches to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Susannah Fisher</u> (IIED) will present the report on methodological approaches to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.</li> <li>• <u>Megan Grace Kennedy-Chouane</u> (OECD Evalnet) will share approaches used by its members to overcome some of the challenges identified in the WRI/IIED paper.</li> <li>• <u>Juliet Field</u> (DFID) will provide examples of some approaches DFID has used to address these challenges.</li> <li>• <u>Task Team members and other participants</u> will be invited to share their experiences and to discuss how to take the draft report prepared by WRI/IIED forward.</li> </ul>
12.30 – 14.00	LUNCH
14.00 – 15.30	<p><b>IV.1 National approaches to monitoring and evaluating adaptation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Nicolina Lamhauge</u> (Secretariat) will present the work on national approaches to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.</li> <li>• <u>Stephen M. King'uyu</u> (Coordinator, Kenya Climate Change Action Plan) will discuss Kenya's experience with national monitoring and evaluation of adaptation</li> <li>• <u>Marianne Karlsen</u> (Norway) will share the approach Norway has taken to monitor and evaluate adaptation.</li> <li>• <u>Task Team members</u> will be invited to share their experiences.</li> </ul>
15.30 – 15.45	COFFEE/TEA BREAK

15.45 – 17.00	<p><b>IV.2 National approaches to monitoring and evaluating adaptation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Marcelo Cardoso</u> (Brazil's Court of Accounts) will share Brazil's experience in auditing adaptation.</li> <li>• <u>Tom Twinning-Ward</u> (UNDP) will briefly present the support UNDP has provided partner countries in formulating their Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIR) and how these can contribute to a better understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities and possible policy gaps.</li> <li>• <u>Task Team members</u> will be invited to share their experiences and to discuss how to take the draft report prepared by the Secretariat forward.</li> </ul>
17.00 – 18.00	<p><b>V. Relevant OECD work on climate change, finance, and development co-operation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <u>Secretariat</u> will brief the Task Team on relevant OECD work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relevant work underway in the OECD Development Directorate;</li> <li>○ Relevant work underway in the OECD Environment Directorate;</li> <li>○ E-learning module on enhancing capacity for environmental management and governance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
18.00 –	APERITIF
19.00 –	DINNER (Restaurant Volkshaus)
<b>Thu 10.04</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>
9.30 – 11.00	<p><b>VI.1 Possible work of the Task Team in the 2015/16 biennium: Adaptation, Development Planning, Policy and Co-operation</b></p> <p>The mandate of the Task Team will have to be renewed by the parent bodies in the Environment and Development Committees for the 2015-16 biennium. Based on the document <b>Possible DAC-EPOC Joint Work on Adaptation, Climate Change and Development Co-operation</b>, the next two sessions will illustrate some of the issues that might be explored in-depth in the coming biennium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Juan Casado-Asensio</u> (Secretariat) will present an initial scoping paper on: "Climate Change Adaptation and Development Co-operation"</li> <li>• <u>Nanki Kaur</u> (IIED) will share work in this area, with attention to the political economy of adaptation planning and engagement of key stakeholders, including the private sector, in developing countries</li> <li>• <u>Batu Uprety</u> (LEG) will discuss what role different actors can play in the national adaptation planning process, and key priorities for development co-operation in this area.</li> <li>• <u>Chiara Trabacchi</u> (CPI) will discuss the potential role of the private sector in climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:30	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
11:30 – 13:00	<b>VI.2 Possible work of the Task Team in the 2015/16 biennium: Climate Resilience and Development</b>

	<p>This session will explore the policy priorities for improving links between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Michael Mullan</u> (Secretariat) will present the key findings from an EPOC project on Climate Resilience in Development Planning.</li> <li>• <u>Diana Hernandez Gaona</u> (Colombia) will provide her perspective on policy priorities for improving links between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.</li> <li>• <u>Clarisse Kehler Siebert</u> (SEI) will discuss development co-operation providers can improve the linkages between the disaster risk management and adaptation agendas.</li> <li>• <u>Glenn Dolcemascolo</u> (UNISDR) will discuss the integration of adaptation, from the perspective of disaster risk management.</li> <li>• <u>Task Team members</u> will be invited to share their experiences.</li> </ul>
13.00 – 14.00	LUNCH
14.00 – 15:30	<p><b>VI.3 Possible work of the Task Team in the 2015/16 biennium: Discussion and Priority Setting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Jan Corfee-Morlot</u> and <u>Michael Mullan</u> (Secretariat) will remind participants of the three indicative areas that future work of the Task Team could focus on, building on previous discussions and feedback received from the Task Team.</li> <li>• <u>Members of the Task Team</u> will be invited to comment on their engagement with key areas of proposed work and their interest to work together on the topics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ supporting adaptation in development planning and policy;</li> <li>○ reducing, transferring and sharing climate risks;</li> <li>○ climate-resilient urban development in developing countries.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Task Team members and other participants</u> are invited to discuss and identify priorities for future work.</li> </ul>
15.30 – 16.00	<b>Wrap-up and conclusions</b>

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