



UPDATE ON RECENT ACTIVITIES (MARCH – NOVEMBER 2022)

Since the fourth meeting of the Task Force on Climate Change Adaptation (TFCCA) in March 2022, the OECD Secretariat has continued to roll out a number of activities related to climate change adaptation, as part of the OECD Environmental Policy Committee's Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2021-22.

ONGOING PROJECTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY COMMITTEE (EPOC)

Adapting to a changing climate in the management of wildfires

As part of the 2021-2022 programme of work's priority on "Adapting wildfire management to climate change" several activities have been undertaken. A full report is being finalised, which provides (i) a comprehensive review of state-of-the-art knowledge on wildfire trends, drivers, costs and expected future impacts; (ii) an overview of the existing country policies used to address climate-induced wildfire risk; and (iii) a set of recommendations on how to adapt wildfire policies to make them fit for future expected extreme fires. To support this work, five in-depth country case studies have been developed in close cooperation with OECD member countries, providing an overview of the existing policy and institutional framework for wildfire management, as well as a discussion of the evolving practices and lessons learned in managing growing wildfire risk in Australia, Chile, Greece, Portugal, and the United States. Good practices reviews were also conducted for Costa Rica. A policy dialogue is planned for early 2023, to discuss the emerging policy recommendations that will be published in the final report. The report, as well as the case studies, will be launched in May 2023, during the International Wildland Fire Conference hosted by Portugal.

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Measuring progress in implementing national adaptation policies

To advance the stock taking exercise on countries' current adaptation measurement practices, the Secretariat carried out a cross-country survey on challenges and opportunities in measuring progress (30 country responses were received). Further in-depth country case studies are being finalised (Korea, Chile, Slovak Republic) in addition to the existing case study of the United Kingdom [[ENV/EPOC/WPCID\(2022\)5](#)]. Finally, another expert meeting was held in September to better understand countries' current practices in establishing adaptation indicators, exploring the potential contribution environmental information experts could make in this process. This meeting was another well-attended meeting by Task Force members as well as delegates from the Working Party of Environmental Information. All the information collected over the course of the PWB period 2021-22 will be brought together in an OECD report to be published in 2023.

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Strengthening resilience to climate-induced water scarcity in the City of Paris

In July 2022, the OECD launched a project with the city of Paris, the Greater Paris Metropolitan Agency and Seine Basin organisation EPTB to assess the climate change induced water scarcity risk for Paris. This 18-months project seeks to shed light on the economic, environmental and social impacts to be expected from growing water scarcity risks. On this basis, and in a large consultation with all affected stakeholders in the metropolitan area, the project seeks to identify areas where policies need to be adapted to address this growing risk in an integrated manner. An issues paper and a questionnaire are currently being prepared for a



public launch event in early 2023. The project seeks to inform the broader priority of work in 2023-2024 on climate-induced drought risk management.

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Climate resilience through finance and investment

Achieving climate-resilient economies and societies will not only require increasing the billions of financial flows for adaptation, but also shifting broader -- public and private -- financial flows and investment away from potentially mal-adapted activities towards those that contribute to climate-resilient economies and societies. In July, a [framing paper](#) was published to summarise the current status of these efforts and outlines a way forward for defining, measuring and mobilising climate resilience-aligned finance. This sets the scene for the next phase of this work programme in 2023-24, which will examine how best to mobilise increased investment for climate resilience, including by mainstreaming climate resilience into the financial system.

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Assessing climate-resilient finance and investment: A pilot study for the EU manufacturing sector

The Secretariat is exploring possible methods and data for assessing progress towards the resilience-related provision of Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement. This provision calls for making finance flows consistent with both a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development. An initial pilot study focusses on heavy industry in EU member countries, while making reflections on the case study's applicability in other geographical contexts. Within this scope, the aim is to assess both real-economy investments by industrial companies, as well as, from a financial sector perspective, stocks of corporate equity. The study is based on a novel analytical approach combining different sets of available data relating to industrial facilities, climate risks, and financing, while considering available reference points for assessing whether such finance is consistent or not with climate resilience policy goals. Where such reference points are unavailable, other identification strategies and indicator proxies will be explored to assess progress towards climate resilience. In addition to contributing to the Research Collaborative body of work on tracking and assessment, it is intended to provide a possible building block for further work on "Climate resilience through finance and investment" (see above).

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Mainstreaming climate resilience in infrastructure development and operations

As part of the Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia (SIPA) led by the OECD Environment Directorate since 2021, the Secretariat contributes a component on enhancing the resilience of infrastructure development to the impacts of climate change in Mongolia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The project is carried out in close collaboration with UNDP, WWF, IISD and IDDRI.

In 2022 work has begun in the Philippines, with the Philippines National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). A first consultation held in September 2022 brought relevant stakeholders together to discuss key infrastructure concepts and make the case for climate resilience mainstreaming in infrastructure planning and financing. The OECD's work seeks to support the Philippine's ambition of strengthening resilience mainstreaming by helping (i) to integrate climate resilience in the upcoming National Development Plan which defines the development priorities and targets for the Philippines for 2023-2028; and (ii) to define objectives and provide guidance to achieve these resilience targets in co-operation with relevant sectoral infrastructure stakeholders. In 2023, the OECD will work with the Philippines to define a roadmap that will support NEDA mainstreaming climate resilience in infrastructure planning, respecting priorities identified by the new Philippines Development Plan.



2022 also saw first consultations with Indonesia, such as the first one held in July in Jakarta with Indonesia's economic and development authority (BAPPENAS). The objective was to raise awareness on climate resilience in infrastructure planning and present possible activities to be conducted by the OECD in 2023 as part of SIPA.

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Promoting Nature-Based Solutions in municipalities in Hungary

The OECD Secretariat has worked closely with the government of Hungary to unlock the potential for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in the country, through a project financed by the European Commission under the Technical Support Instruments (TSI) programme. This work focusses on scaling up the use of NbS for municipalities to address environmental pressures. The project is designed to expedite the use of NbS by (i) increasing awareness among municipalities, private actors and other relevant stakeholders; (ii) identifying (policy, regulatory and financial) bottlenecks to their further deployment; and (iii) offering options to overcome such bottlenecks. The long-term benefit is projected to be a strengthened enabling environment for NbS and more widespread deployment of NbS in municipalities compared to current levels. The recommendations provided were approved by the Hungarian government in August 2022. Several policy briefs, communication and training material have been developed for the Hungarian government. The final report summarising the key findings and recommendations will be published in 2023.

The results of the international workshop can be found here: <https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/climate-adaptation/workshoponscaling-uptheimplementationofnature-basedsolutionsforclimate.htm>

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Green Infrastructure Development in Italy

In cooperation with the OECD's Public Governance Directorate's Infrastructure and Public Private Partnerships Division the Secretariat is engaged in a project that seeks to strengthen green infrastructure, and the use of Nature-based Solutions in infrastructure development in Italy. The project is also financed by the European Commission Technical Support Instruments (TSI). Working closely with the Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Mobility (MIM), the project supports Italy in its efforts to strengthen institutional and administrative capacity, including at regional and local levels, to design, develop and implement green infrastructure projects, including Nature-based Solutions. The adaptation component focuses on the potential for mainstreaming green infrastructure (GI) in urban planning and regeneration, as well as along grey infrastructure to enhance their resilience and reduce their environmental impacts. OECD findings will be published in a report, to be published in the first half of 2023. A capacity building and training with government officials will also be held in the first half of 2023.

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ENV-CFE project on A territorial approach to climate action and resilience (TACAR)

In collaboration with the OECD's Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, the Environment, Transitions and Resilience Division has engaged on a programme "A territorial approach to climate action and resilience", which aims to support cities, regions and countries in their efforts to drive the zero-carbon transition and build systemic resilience across levels of government, including in light of the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. It seeks to demonstrate the significant mitigation and adaptation potential of regional and local climate action by strengthening reporting and monitoring frameworks. A note is currently being finalised that develops a policy evaluation framework on how local adaptation action can be best enabled by multi-level governance levers and policies.

For more information: <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/cities/tacar.htm>

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Environmental Performance Review of Germany – In-depth chapter on “Climate Change Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity”

The OECD is currently conducting the 4th Environmental Performance Review (EPR) of Germany, which reviews the country’s progress towards sustainable development and green growth. Led by the OECD Environment Directorate’s Environmental Performance and Information (EPI) Division, the review comprises an in-depth chapter on climate change adaptation and nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate and biodiversity, which responds to a specific request from the Federal Government of Germany. It is led by the climate adaptation team, working closely with peer reviewers from France and the United Kingdom. The in-depth chapter assesses Germany’s current adaptation policy framework, notably the achievements and challenges in addressing key climate risks and implementing adaptation policies, with a view to providing relevant insights to the forthcoming adaptation strategy and law. It also reviews Germany’s efforts in implementing NbS, notably the Federal Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity. The draft report, including Assessments and Recommendations, will be discussed on 11-13 April 2023 under the auspices of the OECD Working Party on Environmental Performance. The final report will be launched in May 2023 in Berlin.

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Horizontal Project: Building climate and economic resilience in the transition to a low-carbon economy

Drawing on expertise from across the OECD, this horizontal project aims to reframe the climate challenge for the pandemic-affected world and will ultimately deliver a practical policy toolkit for an integrated approach to strengthening climate and economic resilience. The project covers both ensuring a resilient transition to net-zero emissions – including a focus on ensuring fiscal sustainability and macroeconomic stability – and adapting and building resilience to the impacts of climate change. Recognising the ever increasing urgency of climate change, the project includes a project on the risks of triggering climate tipping points and how these risks can be better integrated in policy planning. The contribution from the adaptation team involves an overview of the current state of the art in national adaptation planning and financing, integrating sectoral contributions from other directorates on the climate resilience of the food systems, cities or energy production.

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Benefits of regional co-operation on the energy-water-land use nexus in Central Asia

The OECD-hosted GREEN Action Task Force has been working with the countries of Central Asia to support them in strengthening climate resilience through the “energy, water and land use nexus” approach. The nexus approach has been attracting attention of policy makers, development practitioners and academia in Central Asia as a tool to facilitate regional and cross-sectoral co-operation for climate action and resource security. To better understand economic and non-economic benefits of the nexus approach, the GREEN Action Task Force published a [working paper](#) in May 2022, aiming to highlight several possible action points for promoting the nexus approach to strengthen climate resilience of Central Asia in the face of a changing climate. The paper also supports a regional project on Energy, Water and Land-use Nexus in Central Asia, led by the OECD

For more information: <https://oe.cd/NexusHLDPAImaty>

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International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC)

The OECD Secretariat announced the creation of the International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC) in April 2021. The objective of IPAC is to offer participating countries a new steering instrument, complementary to and consistent with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, to pursue progress towards the transition to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions goal and a more resilient economy by mid-century, thanks to a precise evaluation of their action and the sharing of good practices. IPAC would leverage the OECD's proven working methods to develop evidence-based analysis and sharing of good practices and results, building on existing data and indicators, policy tools, advice and guidance developed by the OECD family, including the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Transport Forum (ITF) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).

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Losses and damages from climate change

The report “Climate tipping points: effective insights for policy action”, to be launched on December 2 2022, reviews the most recent scientific information on climate system tipping points, their impacts and their associated probabilities and timescales, and discusses courses of action for better reflecting the risks of tipping points in climate policies and strategies today. The report was produced by the Environment, Transition and Resilience Division of the Environment Directorate and is a joint product of the Losses and Damages project and the Horizontal project on Climate and Economic Resilience.

The report “Building Financial Resilience to Climate Impacts: A Framework for Governments to Manage the Risks of Losses and Damages”, to be launched on the December 8 2022, explores the fiscal risks of losses and damages from climate change and approaches to reduce and manage those risks. The report provides a strategic framework to help governments, particularly those in emerging market and developing economies, strengthen their capacity to manage the financial implications of climate-related risks. The goal of the framework is to support sound public financial management strategies that take into account budgetary and financing constraints, and to foster broader actions at the national and international levels. The report was produced by the Environment, Transition and Resilience Division of the Environment Directorate, the Consumer Finance, Insurance and Pensions Division of the Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs and the Public Management and Budgeting Division of the Public Governance Directorate of the OECD. It benefitted from oversight, review, information, and comments provided by Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) and its Working Party on Climate, Investment, and Development (WPCID) and by the Insurance and Private Pensions Committee (IPPC).

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RELEVANT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECTS UNDER OTHER OECD COMMITTEES

Climate change adaptation governance (Development Assistance Committee)

Following approval of a [Project Concept Note](#) in February 2021, the GovNet Secretariat of the OECD launched the implementation of a multi-year programme of work on climate change adaptation governance at an [Inception Meeting](#) in July 2021. This work programme, which is a joint GovNet/EnviroNet initiative, sees the Secretariat contribute to the knowledge and learning activities organised under this initiative. 2022 saw a draft review carried out of the localisation of global adaptation commitments; a review of ODA support to adaptation governance was initiated as well as research on the role of coalitions in advancing adaptation; and three case studies on adaptation governance in various eco-systems (small island states; mangrove; mountains) were completed and five others initiated (Colombia, Ecuador, Mongolia, Nepal, Sahel). Progress on all strands of work was assessed in a two-day workshop in Paris in October 2022, in which the Secretariat participated. The empirical research phase is anticipated to conclude in March 2023 and will be followed by a process of policy dialogue, outreach and consultations to build consensus on the practical implications of the research for ODA to local adaptation governance.

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Capacity development and climate change (Development Assistance Committee)

As part of the 2021-2022 PWB of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate prepared a [paper on climate-related capacity development](#). It reviews the experience of development co-operation partners in strengthening capacities in this area, notably on climate change adaptation. To disseminate its findings and promote policy dialogue on the subject, the OECD partnered up with the UNFCCC Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) Network, to organise a series of workshops looking at different aspects of climate-related capacity development. These focused on access to finance, climate services and data, as well as partnerships with academia, private sector and peers from the South. Replays, presentations and summaries of the workshops can be found [here](#). Looking ahead, the Secretariat will be preparing a climate resilience module focusing on capacity development for climate action and ambition in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Work is on-going and will be part of the OECD Strengthening Climate Resilience process (see [here](#)).

Casado Asensio, J., D. Blaquier and J. Sedemund (2022), "Strengthening capacity for climate action in developing countries: Overview and recommendations", *OECD Development Co-operation Working Papers*, No. 106, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/0481c16a-en>.

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Scaling up international financing for adaptation (Development Assistance Committee)

The work is launched with a joint session of the Working Party on Climate Investment and Development (WPCID) and of the ENVIRONET (OECD DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation) on 30 November 2022. The work aims to respond to the growing global focus on adaptation, as highlighted in the OECD DAC Declaration, including the demand for more insights on practicalities regarding the mobilisation of private finance for adaptation. The work will feed into the 2023-2024 programme of work that will develop blended finance guidance for adaptation (ENVIRONET).

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Climate Resilience for Energy Security (International Energy Agency)

The International Energy Agency (IEA) released the report [Climate Resilience for Energy Security](#) to provide a comprehensive overview of climate change risks and impacts on the energy sector, and introduce effective measures for energy suppliers, consumers and authorities. It also aims to provide insights to investors by demonstrating that investment in climate resilience will bring long-term benefits through cost-benefit analyses.

A [launch event](#) was held at COP27 on 14 November with presence of IEA Deputy Executive Director, Canadian Ambassador for Climate Change and members of IEA Consultation Group on Climate Resilience for Energy Security (IAEA, WMO, IDB, Iberdrola) to discuss the threats faced by the energy sector in the face of climate change, raising awareness of the significance of climate resilience for both energy supply and demand. The event proposed concrete measures to enhance climate resilience by energy suppliers, consumers and authorities, and encourage knowledge sharing and exchanging of best practices between governments, international organisations, academia, the financial and private sector.

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Climate change adaptation policies to foster resilience in agriculture (Committee for Agriculture)

This project builds on OECD work on agricultural risk management to evaluate whether and how climate change adaptation efforts undertaken by OECD members strengthen the agricultural sector's resilience to adverse climatic events. To do so, the project takes stock of agricultural climate change adaptation programmes and activities across OECD member states, highlighting areas of significant strength as well as opportunities for greater investment in programmatic development. Programmes established to date are analysed with respect to their potential to strengthen absorptive capacity to prepare for or recover from a shock in the short run, adaptive capacity to implement incremental changes in the medium run, and transformative capacity to create a fundamentally new system in the long run. The final report summarising key findings and recommendations will be published in 2023.

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KEY OECD MEETINGS

Fourth meeting of the TFCCA (March 2021)

On 7-8th March 2022, the OECD convened the fourth meeting of its TFCCA. The event gathered over 140 participants from 32 member countries, 6 non-member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt, Peru, and Romania), the European Union (DG CLIMA, DG ECFIN, JRC, EEA) and 17 organisations (including the UN, the World Bank, the EBRD, IIASA, Zurich Re). The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the outcomes and implications of COP26, the OECD's flagship initiatives on climate and ongoing adaptation work. It also included exchanges on the further orientation of future adaptation work under the 2023-24 PWB, on the basis of guidance received from EPOC and the Working Parties. The meeting welcomed keynote intervention of Dr. Maisa Rojas, Minister of Environment of Chile, as well as the horizon-scanning intervention of Prof. Jim Hall (University of Oxford). Delegates also shared valuable updates on recent national and international adaptation developments in their countries. The meeting agenda, presentations and summary record are available on the TFCCA Community website.

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Thematic meeting on Developing meaningful adaptation policy indicators (20 September 2022)

The OECD Secretariat convened an expert workshop on Developing meaningful adaptation policy indicators in the context of its work on “Measuring progress in the implementation of national adaptation policies”, convening delegates from the Task Force on Climate Change Adaptation and the Working Party on Environmental Information. The event brought together academic as well as policy experts to share knowledge and experience on the current state of advancement of measuring progress in the implementation of national adaptation policies with the use of indicators. The workshop provided an opportunity for countries to further discuss challenges and opportunities and to share good practices and lessons learnt from ongoing country efforts.

All relevant documents are available here: <https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/climate-adaptation/expertworkshopondevelopingmeaningfuladaptationpolicyindicators.htm>.

First OECD Adaptation dialogue (7 October 2022)

The OECD Secretariat facilitated a discussion on how could the national adaptation planning process serve to align strategic priorities across levels of government and sectors. This was part of the first edition of OECD ADAPTATION DIALOGUES in which adaptation policy-makers from three OECD countries currently in the process of developing a new phase of their NAS/NAP shared their experiences and brainstorm solutions.

The implementation of national adaptation policies is challenged in many countries by the difficulty of aligning the priorities and investments of all relevant actors with those identified in the adaptation policies. In the process of developing consecutive phases of national adaptation policies (NAS/NAPs) it is therefore a priority for many countries to address this gap through strengthening the governance arrangements in a way to better align policies and effectively mainstream adaptation actions. However, there is no “one size fits all” approach to designing such governance arrangements.

Events related to climate-resilient infrastructure

In parallel, the OECD participated in 2 main events on climate resilient infrastructure that contributed to knowledge sharing, one of SIPA’s objectives:

- 14 July 2022: in the margins of the G20, the OECD organised an event on quality infrastructure financing. During this event, the OECD chaired a discussion on climate resilient infrastructure bringing together regional stakeholders contributing to the Sustainable Infrastructure Programme activities.
- 5 October 2022: during the OECD Forum on Green Finance and Investment a session was organized on Financing Infrastructure Resilience and Adaptation bringing together infrastructure operators and country government officials to discuss persisting challenges and emerging good practices [.\(https://www.oecd-events.org/oecd-forum-on-green-finance-and-investment/eventagenda\)](https://www.oecd-events.org/oecd-forum-on-green-finance-and-investment/eventagenda)
- 11 October 2022 during the OECD Infrastructure Forum, a session was organised on climate resilient infrastructure where representatives from Indonesia, the Philippines and other infrastructure stakeholders including the International Energy Agency, the Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment and the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure participated. [.\(https://www.oecd-events.org/ipp-week-2022\)](https://www.oecd-events.org/ipp-week-2022)



OECD ADAPATION AT THE COP27

- 9 November | **Adaptation in the global stocktake** | organised by the OECD-IEA Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea | hybrid event | [Weblink](#)
- 10 November | **High-level event: Facing increasing droughts: How can insurers help build resilience through prevention and protection?** | OECD speaker: Jo Tyndall | format: in-person in Sharm El Sheikh | COP27 Egypt Pavilion
- 12 November | **Investment in Infrastructure for Climate Resilience and Job Creation** | Organised by Major Economies Business Forum (BizMEF) | OECD speaker: Walid Oueslati | Green Zone, COP27 Sharm El Sheikh
- 14 November | **Measuring progress in implementing national adaptation policies** | OECD Speaker: Walid Oueslati | Korean Pavilion, COP27 Sharm el Sheikh
- 14 November | **Actions for Scaling-up Effective Investments in Climate Adaptation and Resilience** | Organised by the ADB | OECD speaker: Walid Oueslati | Hybrid event - Room Amon, COP27 | [Weblink](#)
- 15 November | **High-level ministerial side event: Towards global action for drought resilience** | OECD speaker: Walid Oueslati | Room Osiris, COP27 | [Weblink](#)
- 15 November | **Making effective progress on adaptation from project to national and global levels** | organised by the OECD, the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval) and the Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) | OECD speaker: Michael Mullan | Official COP27 Hybrid event | [Weblink](#)
- 17 November | **Adapting to a changing climate – the role of climate risk mapping applications across governance** | OECD speaker: Walid | in-person event, Israel Pavilion, COP27
- 17 November | **Leading Actions towards Zero Carbon Cities** | Organised by the OECD and the Ministry of Environment of Japan | OECD speaker: Walid Oueslati | Hybrid event | [Weblink](#)

TFCCA WEBSITE

The TFCCA website can be found here: <https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/adaptation-task-force/>



RECENT OECD PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Botta, E., M. Griffiths and T. Kato (2022), "Benefits of regional co-operation on the energy-water-land use nexus transformation in Central Asia", *OECD Green Growth Papers*, No. 2022/01, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/7fcec36c-en>.

Jedy-Hugo, S., S. Errendal and I. Kotani (2022), "Adaptation in the global stocktake: Options to deliver on its mandate", *OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Papers*, No. 2022/04, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/396b5224-en>.

Mullan, M. and N. Ranger (2022), "Climate-resilient finance and investment: Framing paper", *OECD Environment Working Papers*, No. 196, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/223ad3b9-en>.

Maes, M., et al. (2022), "*Monitoring exposure to climate-related hazards: Indicator methodology and key results*", *OECD Environment Working Papers*, No. 201, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/da074cb6-en>.