

A high-angle aerial photograph of a river flowing through a dense forest. The river, with its light blue-green water, cuts through the dark green and brown foliage of the trees. The forest appears to be a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, with some showing autumnal colors. The overall scene is a natural, undisturbed landscape.

# ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE



Climate adaptation and  
resilience  
5 February 2025

# VALUE-ADD OF OECD WORK ON CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT



- **Monitor and measure** the implementation of environmental and climate goals
- **Evidence-based analysis and policy guidance** to drive robust environmental policy action
- **Multi-stakeholder** dialogues to facilitate knowledge-sharing and forge common understanding and mutual learning for an effective net-zero, nature-positive transition
- **Support negotiations** at COPs on Multilateral Environment Agreements (UNFCCC, CBD...), at G20 and G7 meetings, etc.
- **OECD standards** to provide best guidance to policy makers



# ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE



## Impacts & solutions to climate hazards

- ➔ Wildfire risk in the context of climate change

## Climate resilient infrastructure

- ➔ Sustainable Infrastructure Project in SEA

## Building Economic and Climate Resilience

- ➔ Measuring progress on adaptation
- ➔ Climate adaptation finance

# ANALYSIS ON IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE HAZARDS



## *Global assessment and outlook on wildfire risk in the context of climate change.*

### ➤ Assessment of the impacts of extreme wildfires

- Biodiversity
- Soil, water and air quality
- GHG emissions

3 billion

animals killed or displaced in Australia (2019-20)

- Long-term health problems
- Mortality
- Displacement

340 000

premature deaths every year due to wildfire smoke

- Asset loss and damage
- Economic disruption
- Wildfire management costs

USD 19 billion

in economic damages (2018 Camp Fire, USA)

### Key recommendations

1. Protect and restore wildland ecosystems
2. Manage fuel in the wildland-urban interface
3. Adapt land-use and building regulations
4. Improve wildfire risk assessment
5. Develop a whole-of-government approach
6. Secure appropriate funding

# MAKING INFRASTRUCTURE CLIMATE RESILIENT

## THE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME IN ASIA

- Mainstreaming resilience into infrastructure planning in **Indonesia** and the **Philippines**
- Clean energy finance and investment in **Indonesia**
- Industry decarbonisation work with **Thailand** and **Indonesia**
- Mainstreaming nature-based solutions in the **Philippines**



*Nature-based solutions, address data availability, capacity building...*

*Trainings on energy efficiency, renewable energy, finance for policy makers and financial institutions*

*Application of the OECD Framework for Industry's net-zero transition*

*Identification of restorations opportunities for nature-based solutions in the Philippines*

# MEASURING PROGRESS ON ADAPTATION



- Providing **insights into OECD country practices in measuring climate adaptation.**
  - **Chile:** strong adaptation measurement framework, working on addressing gaps in understanding of progress and implementation of adaptation policies.
  - **Korea:** well established adaptation policy framework, measurement gaps remain.
  - **the Slovak Republic:** robust policy framework for climate adaptation, further develop adaptation measurement and plans.
  - **the United Kingdom:** well-equipped to review progress on implementing national adaptation policies, improve accessibility of wealth of information at disposal.
- Generally, we observed a **need for stronger adaptation measurement**
  - continue to improve the baselines
  - Set clearer objectives
  - Build conducive institutional arrangements
  - Continue to track implementation
  - Explore ways to assess policy impacts
  - Use adaptation measurement results for future policy making



# CLIMATE ADAPTATION FINANCING



- Shift from tens of billions to hundred of billions per year in investments in adaptation globally.
- Attract private capital to amplify the effective use of public resources thanks to concessional climate finance.
- Capture the “resilience dividend” so domestic policy frameworks reap the rewards of strengthening resilience.

## The Climate Adaptation Investment Framework (CAIF)

*A practical, non-prescriptive, and flexible guidance to support governments efforts to strategically establish their approach to adaptation investments.*

### Strategic planning and policy coherence

Articulate strategic priorities

Implement institutional coordination mechanisms

### Regulatory alignment

Address regulatory distortions and market failures

### Insurance and risk transfer

Ensure the policy framework for insurance supports efforts to reduce climate-related risks

### Public finance and investment

Ensure benefits of investing in adaptation are reflected in public spending

### Sustainable finance

Improve understanding of climate risk (taxonomies, green financial instruments)

### Support and incentives for private investment

Design and implement public support to encourage investment in adaptation by the private sector



**THANK YOU**