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OECD PROGRAMME: A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO CLIMATE ACTION AND RESILIENCE (TACAR)

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A Territorial Approach to Climate Action and Resilience: 4 pillars

Pilar 1. Localised indicator framework

- Localised benchmark on climate action and resilience

Pilar 2. Checklist for action

- Checklist for action
- Country-specific case studies

Pilar 3. Innovative climate policies/

- Compendium of leading examples of a territorial approach
- Country-specific case studies

Pilar 4. Subnational climate finance

- Database of financial flows and subnational green budgeting
- Self-assessment tool to introduce ‘green-lens’ into budgetary practices

Localised indicator framework

Why?

- National averages tend to **mask large territorial disparities**
- Lack of **'common languages'** between national and subnational governments
- Limited **international comparability** of existing climate subnational data

Proposed localised indicator framework

- **32 comparable** indicators
  - **25** indicators at **regional level** (TL2, TL3)
  - **7** indicators available at **city level** (FUA)
- Follows **Pressure-State-Response** approach
- Builds on the OECD Regional and Metropolitan Database **allowing international comparability**
- Consistent with the dashboard of the **OECD International Programe for Action on Climate** offering a **common language** between national and subnational governments allowing for national

Proposed (major) indicators

TL2 and TL3 regions

Functional Urban Areas (FUA)

Pressure indicators (drivers of emissions)

- (Cooling and heating degree days, levels and % change
- Land use: built-up area growth; built-up area per capita, and difference between built-up area growth and population growth
- GHG emissions per capita, level and % change
- GHG emissions by sector: share of total emissions, level, per capita and % change

State indicators (impacts and risks)

- Population exposure to heat stress
- Urban Heat Island Intensity
- Population exposure to coastal flooding
- Population exposure to fires

Response indicators (actions and opportunities)

- Green areas in cities
- Patent applications in climate mitigation technologies as % of total technologies
- Citizens' satisfaction with efforts to preserve the environment

Emission levels and trends are diverse across regions within a same country

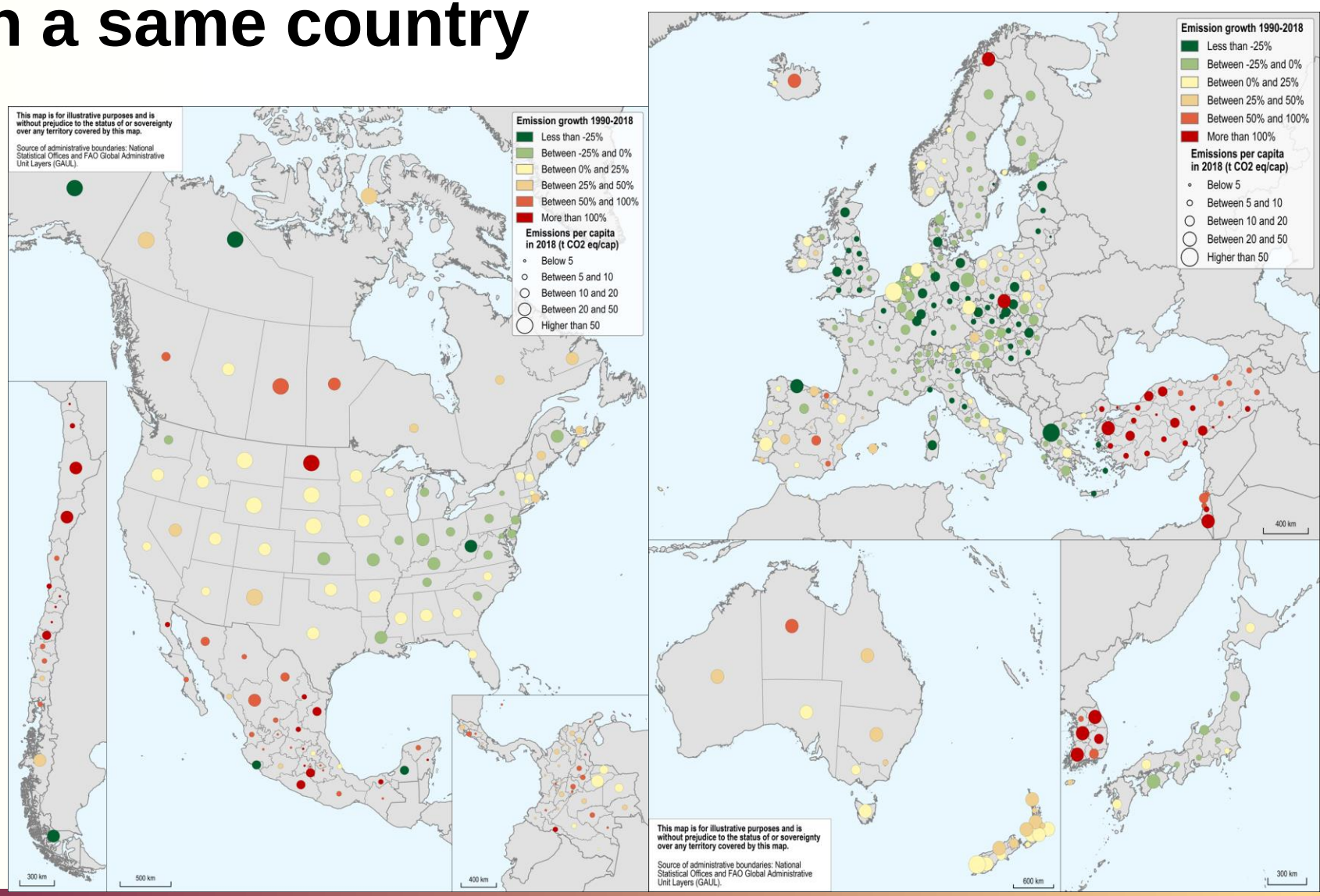
Southland (New Zealand)

83.2 t CO_2 eq/cap

Auckland (New Zealand)

6.5 t CO_2 eq/cap

Indicator: Total production-based greenhouse gas emissions per capita (t CO2-eq/capita), 2018; Emission growth (%) 1990-2018, OECD large regions (TL2)



Difference in temperature between cities and their surrounding areas reaches almost 5°C, and even 7°C

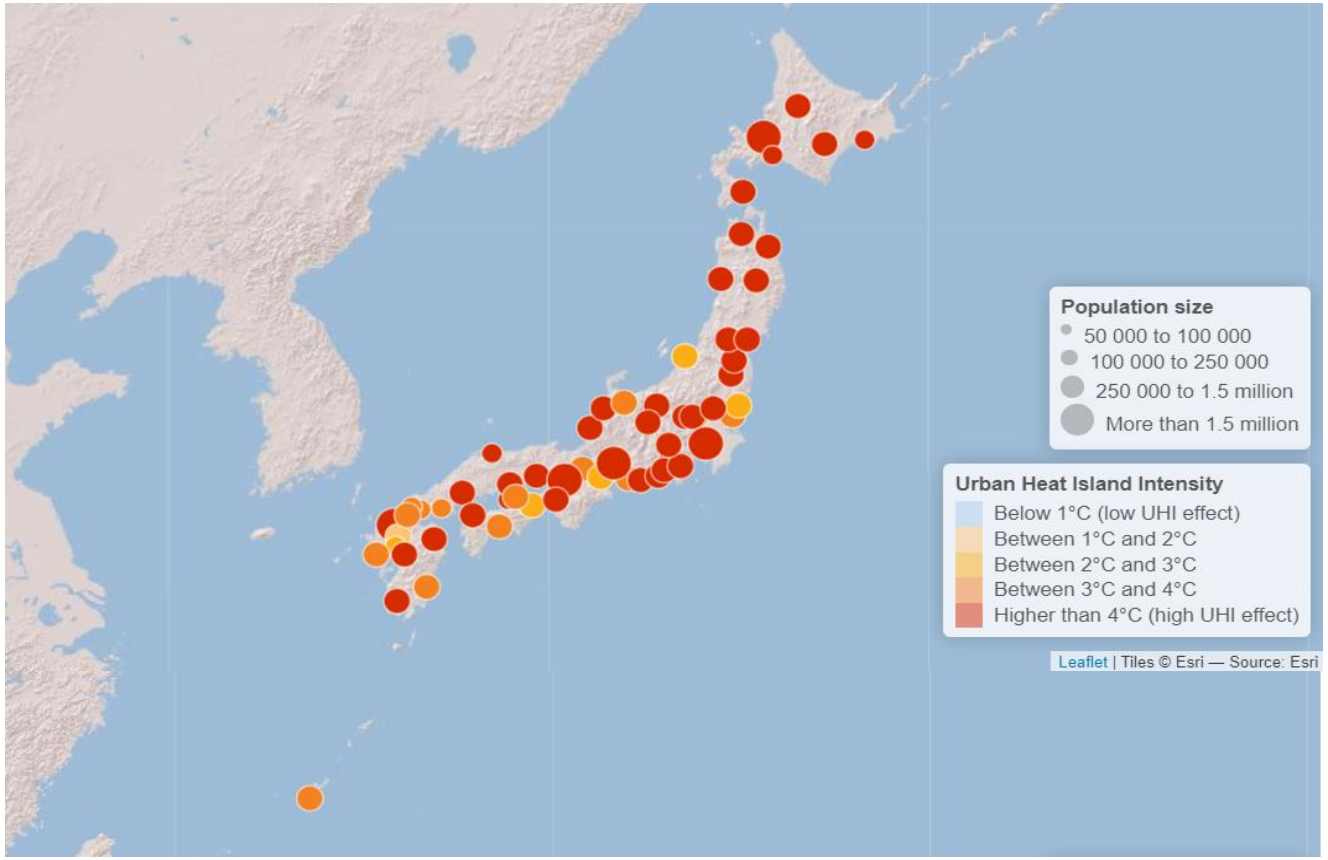
Asahikawa (Japan)

7.1°C warmer than their surroundings

Kurume (Japan)

1.3°C warmer than their surroundings

Urban heat island intensity index, 2021 (FUA)



Green areas in urban centres

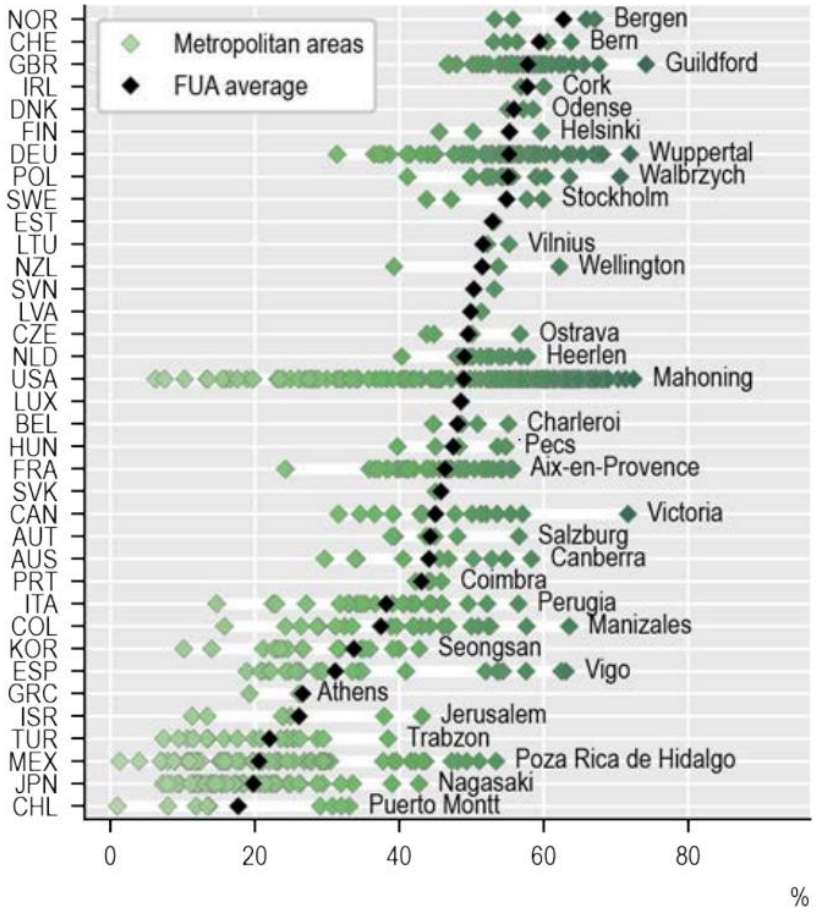
Green areas (trees, grasslands and shrublands) as % of the total area in FUA's urban centres, 2022

Puerto Montt (Chile)

33.1% of the total area in FUA centre

Antofagasta (Chile)

0.97% of the total area in FUA centre



Large territorial disparities in exposure to river flooding in Canada

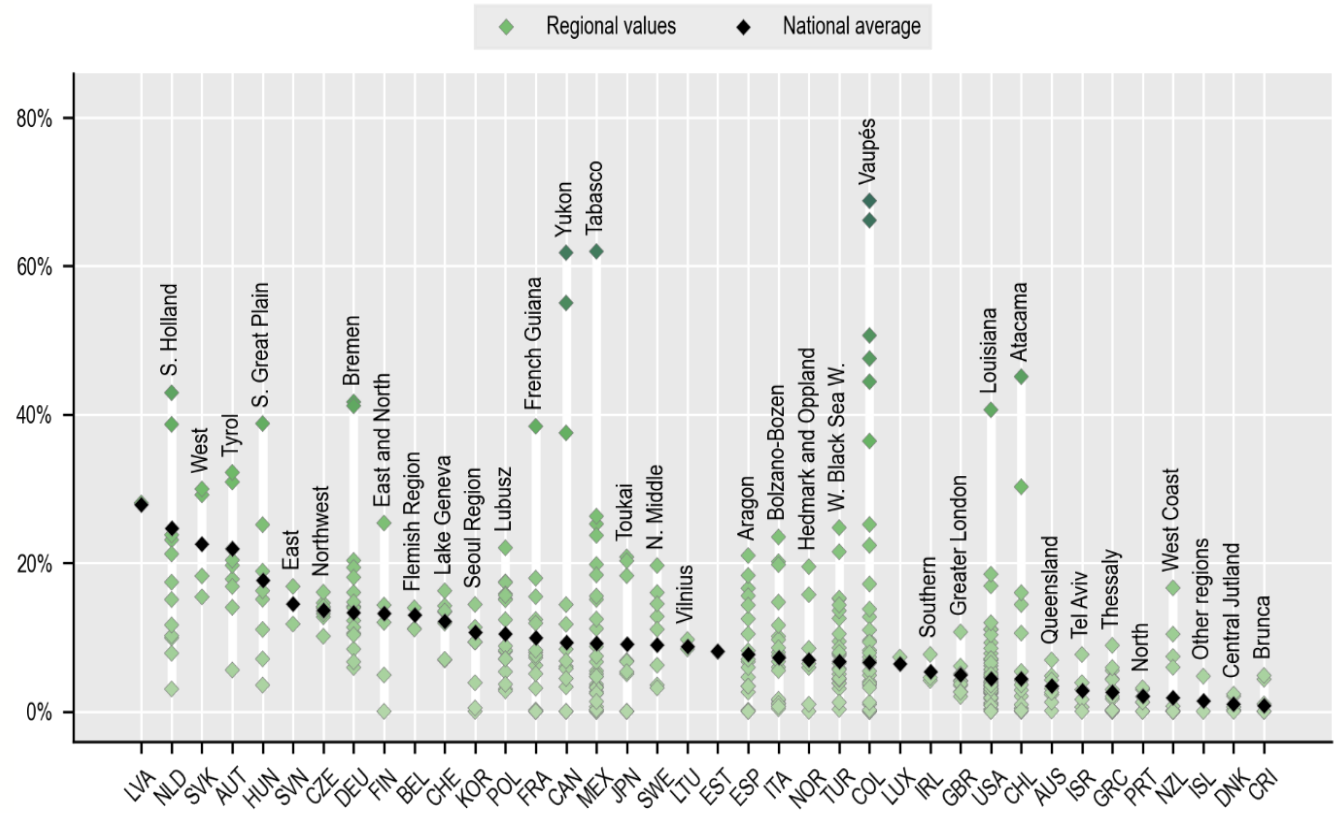
Yukon (Canada)

82.7 % of the total population exposed

Ontario (Canada)

7.68 t of the total population exposed

Population exposure to 100-year river floods in OECD large regions (TL2), 2015



Policy implications: better understanding of territorial disparity can promote multi-level climate action

- Setting **locally differentiated climate targets** in policy framework such as NDCs or NAPs
- Challenging **national investment toward places** with high mitigation potential / vulnerability to climate change
- Aligning and co-ordinating **national and subnational climate strategies**
- Promoting **knowledge sharing among regions and cities** with that have similar opportunities and challenges

TACAR - next steps (2023-)

- Finalising the **indicator framework**
- Developing a **policy checklist** for a territorial approach to climate action and resilience
- Collecting **leading examples of a territorial approach** and producing an international compendium
- Case studies (country, region and city scales)
  - Applying the localised benchmarks to different geographies and scales
  - Assessing policies by applying the policy checklist

For more information about OECD TACAR Programme visit
https://www.oecd.org/cfe/cities/tacar.htm

Thank you

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