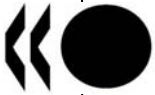


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Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
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**ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE
Environment Policy Committee**

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Global Forum on Sustainable Development

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CHAIR

Paris, 11-12 November 2004

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FOREWORD

The Global Forums on Sustainable Development aim to facilitate a constructive dialogue between non-member and OECD economies on key issues on the sustainable development agenda. The Global Forum on Sustainable Development on Development and Climate Change was held in Paris on 11-12 November 2004. The principal aim of this Forum was to bring representatives from OECD and non-OECD country governments together with members of the research community and non-governmental organisations, to discuss key issues relating to mainstreaming responses to climate change into economic development planning policies.

The meeting was jointly organised by the OECD Environment and Development Co-operation Directorates with the generous financial support of the Center for Co-operation with Non-Members and the Government of Ireland. The organizers would like to thank the Forum speakers and participants for their valuable inputs, and also OECD Deputy Secretary General Kiyo Akasaka, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Chair Richard Manning, and Environment Director Lorents Lorentsen for their keen interest and availability.

Shardul Agrawala, Rémy Paris and Georg Caspary were responsible for the overall organisation of the meeting. Tom Jones and Jan Corfee-Morlot provided valuable guidance and input. Special thanks are due to Simone Gigli, Kathleen Méchali, and Carolyn Sturgeon-Bodineau who held the planning of this event together and on schedule. Valuable contributions were also made by Mark Baldock, Dominique Chéri, Maria Consolati, Elizabeth Corbett, Marc Duvernois, Frédéric Gagnon-Lebrun, Bashkim Hajrullau, Anne-Sophie Robin, Katja Thierjung, Dennis Tirpak, and Anne Wooley Eyries.

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CONCLUSIONS OF THE CHAIR

OECD GLOBAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

11-12 November 2004, Paris, France

1. Introduction

The Global Forum on Sustainable Development (GFSD) on Development and Climate Change was held over the course of two days at the OECD headquarters in Paris on 11 and 12 November, 2004. The Forum was jointly organised by the OECD's Environment and Development Co-operation Directorates. The objective of the meeting was to bring the climate and development communities together to discuss key issues relating to "mainstreaming" of responses to climate change into routine development policies. The main focus of the meeting was on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change, although the links between greenhouse emissions reduction and development were also discussed.

The Forum was chaired by the OECD Deputy Secretary General Kiyoo Akasaka, and was attended by 150 participants from 50 countries. This included representatives from 35 national governments (including officials from environment, development-cooperation, and foreign affairs ministries), the European Commission, and several international and non-governmental organisations.

This summary has been prepared under the responsibility of the Forum Chair. It is not intended as a consensus document but only to provide perspective on some of the main issues raised during the course of the meeting.

2. Key messages

Climate change is inextricably linked with development choices and pathways. Decisions about energy choices, transportation infrastructure, land-use, or forestry, for example, will critically affect future greenhouse gas emissions, and thereby the rate and magnitude of climate change. Climate change, in turn, poses additional impacts on natural and socio-economic systems which are already subject to natural climate fluctuations (such as El Niño) which cause widespread disruptions in society's ability to harness natural resources or even survive.

Climate change is a serious development concern not only for developing countries, but also for the OECD. Responding to it will require both adaptation to climate change and variability, as well as mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to stand alone climate responses, mainstreaming or integration of such measures within development activities can greatly expand the range of opportunities, and be more efficient.

Case studies from diverse locations including Nepal, Peru, and Canada illustrated that the impacts of climate change are already being felt now on natural ecosystems, human beings and livelihoods, as well as development infrastructure. Particularly vulnerable are activities dependent on natural resources such as agriculture, water and coastal resources which are critical for the livelihoods of the poor. The impacts of climate variability and change may consequently also be critical to the achievement of many development targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals), as well as to the viability of long-lived infrastructure.

Decisions which bear upon the vulnerability of societies to such impacts will be made by national and local governments, international donors, the private sector, local communities, and individuals.

Presentations at the Forum highlighted many examples of fruitful collaboration between such groups. In Kiribati, for instance, a major effort involving the national government, international donors, and local communities is underway to mainstream adaptation to climate change at all levels of decision-making. The Kiribati case also highlighted the importance of the right institutional framework, incentives, and policy instruments (the Three I's – Box 1) for successful mainstreaming. In Senegal and Uruguay, it was the collaboration between government agencies and farmers that led to the promotion of agricultural practices that contributed to carbon sequestration. Likewise, policies pursued for non climate objectives such as in response to air pollution concerns, the choice of energy technologies, and in the design of transportation systems can go a long way towards reducing greenhouse emissions, as was illustrated in the example from Mexico.

The "Three I's" for successful mainstreaming

1. *Institutional framework.* Revising and modifying the institutional framework is necessary because institutions are often driven by money flows, not by needs. Environmental ministries and agencies, so far responsible for taking action on adaptation, have little power over national economic planning.
2. *Incentives.* Incentives for politicians to develop preventive measures need to be increased. Since the benefits of preventive investments are rarely felt within the relatively short political life-span of politicians, incentives to act early are generally deficient.
3. *Instruments.* Until now, very little money has been invested in developing instruments for adaptation – a problem that also needs to be addressed in order to make adaptation work.

Source : Sofia Bettencourt, World Bank.

The Forum showed that there has been considerable evolution in the dialogue between the climate change and development communities. What may have started with viewpoints akin to "climate-centrism" on the one hand, and "why bother" on the other, is slowly evolving into a more nuanced exchange on whether and how to integrate climate considerations into development efforts. However, even though a significant share of core development activities (both in absolute and percentage terms) is in sectors potentially affected by climate change, national development plans and strategy papers currently pay little attention to the impacts of climate change. Participants at the forum emphasised the importance for development co-operation agencies and national development planners to rank climate change and the associated vulnerabilities among their top priorities. Prevention measures should therefore be viewed as investments, not expenditures.

The OECD could play a role in helping promote better policy coherence between climate and development objectives. As the coordinating forum for international donors, the OECD could help the development-cooperation and climate change communities find common ground at the operational level. There is also a clear need to place climate change considerations within a broader economic risk management framework. This would require further analytical work on economic valuation of climate change impacts, as well as of adaptation and mitigation measures. Economic modelling of the trans-boundary implications of climate change impacts or of response measures (such as via trade) is also required. Further analytical work is also needed to assess the potential impact of macro-economic and structural adjustment policies on the ability of particular sectors or actors to mitigate or adapt to climate change. These are areas where analytical work by the OECD could make a valuable contribution.

APPENDIX I: SESSION REPORTS

1. Opening high level session

Forum Chairman *Kiyo Akasaka* (Deputy Secretary General, OECD) opened the meeting, noting that there is a clear need for both OECD and developing countries to work together on fostering adaptation to the effects of climate change. Distinct climate and development communities, which do not necessarily "speak the same language", need to be periodically brought together to assess progress and compare experiences on adaptation. In this regard, the Forum aimed to exploit synergies and minimise conflicts between development and climate change objectives. Another important objective was to raise development planners' awareness of the implications of climate change on their particular region (or locus of activities) and to help them to mainstream considerations of climate change within their planning and project activities.

Rajendra Pachauri (Chair, IPCC) highlighted in his video address that the link between development and climate change is going to become progressively more important in the years to come. He also stressed the role that new research activities will play in identifying strategies for each vulnerable sector to minimise the impacts of climate change. These impacts will be felt in sectors as diverse as agriculture, health, and the economy, especially in developing countries. Broadly, solutions need to be urgently found to help developing countries withstand the impacts of climate change without compromising their long-term development potential.

In her opening remarks *Joke Waller-Hunter* (Executive Director, UNFCCC) emphasised the important role sustainable development plays in the context of the UNFCCC, which she called "a child of Rio". The close link between adaptation and sustainable development is also emphasised in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration from COP 8 in 2002. Adaptation to climate change means integrating climate risks in the management of natural resources in the context of development planning, in order to avoid climate change seriously hampering the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Warren Evans (Director, Environment Department, World Bank) agreed that adaptation to climate change is a key part of the development process and must be also integrated into national economic planning. He emphasized that the World Bank recognises climate change as an inter- and intra-generational equity issue, as well as a serious development issue which threatens poverty alleviation. However, few adaptation projects have so far been carried out by the Bank, and existing capacities have yet to be adequately strengthened in most of its client countries. One goal in assisting client countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate variability and change is to shape the regulatory system in order to design an efficient carbon market.

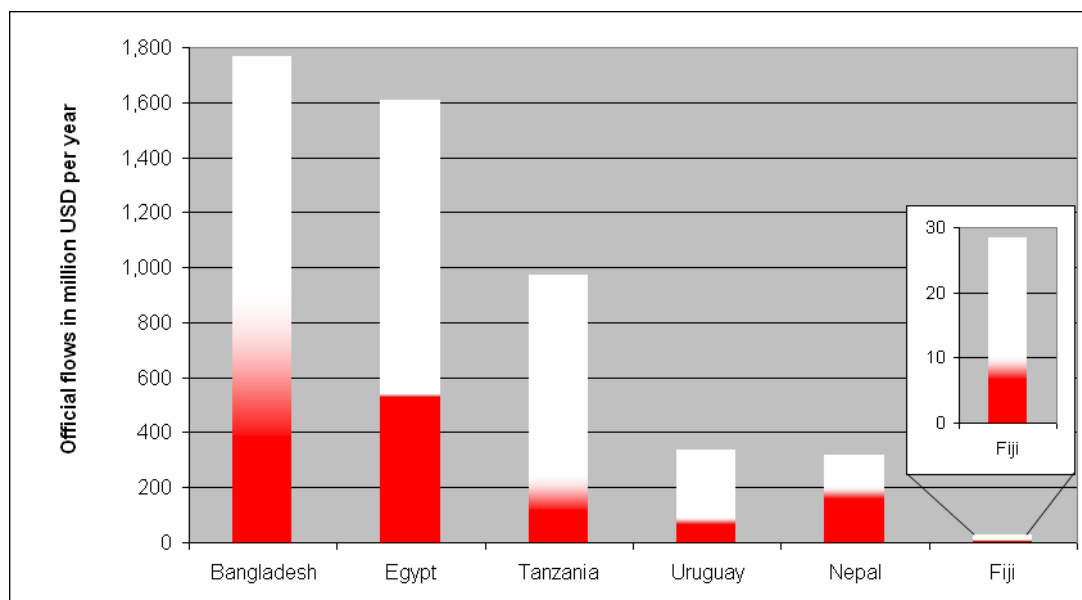
2. Overview session

This session was chaired by *Lorents Lorentsen* (Director, OECD Environment Directorate) who emphasised the need to examine how development can take better account of the critical linkages between both mitigation and adaptation and development.

Papers and remarks by *Shardul Agrawala* (OECD) and *Maarten van Aalst* (Utrecht University) then made it clear that integrated climate risk management will be urgently needed in both OECD and

developing countries, and that risk screening and learning-by-doing in various "hotspots" will be inevitable for implementing adaptation policies. Drawing upon findings from recent OECD work, Shardul Agrawala highlighted that while significant shares of "core" development cooperation activities are potentially affected by climate change (Figure 1), projects rarely identify climate change as a risk factor.

Figure 1. Shares of "core" development cooperation activities potentially affected by climate change



Source: OECD.

Maarten van Aalst emphasized that climate change may cause development plans and projects to fail due to underperformance or "mal-adaptation" (development which actually creates or exacerbates vulnerabilities) or due to a physical threat to investments. The speakers identified several priorities for successful mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into development projects, including:

- Strengthening of synergies, and resolution of conflicts between adaptation and development;
- Involvement of key stakeholders (high-level policy makers, sectoral ministries, local communities; and the private sector);
- Consideration of climate impacts at multiple time-scales (timeframe match of adaptation responses with climate change impacts, with careful consideration of uncertainties associated with long-term implications; incentives for politicians to pay attention to "low-probability, high-consequence" events beyond their legislative period/election cycle);
- Provision of the right tools and resources (easy-to-use risk screening tools, appropriate risk management methodologies, climate risk knowledge base);
- Setting of priorities for targeting adaptation efforts (subjective, but transparent, rankings of available information along multiple metrics, instead of "catalogues" of potential impacts);
- Emphasize proper implementation, operation and maintenance of existing policies and projects before developing new ones.

3. Thematic sessions on mainstreaming climate responses

The focus in these sessions was on national experiences in mainstreaming climate considerations in mountain and high latitude systems; island/coastal systems; development infrastructure; and agriculture, rural development and forestry.

3.1 *Mountains and high latitude systems*

This session was chaired by *Rodolfo de Guzman* (WMO) who emphasised in his opening remarks that climate change not only posed significant challenges to mountains and high latitude systems, but it also opened critical opportunities which must be harnessed. The session featured a review of national experiences by government representatives from *Nepal* (Madan Shrestha, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology), *Switzerland* (Bruno Schaedler, Federal Office for Water and Geology), and *Canada* (Leslie Whitby, Natural Resources and Environment Branch), as well as a presentation on *Peru* (Pierre Chevallier, L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement).

The speakers highlighted a range of climate change related impacts in mountains and high latitude environments which are already having significant impacts on human settlements and development activity. This includes significant increases in temperatures, deglaciation, change in river discharge, formation of glacier lakes and outburst floods, rise of the snowline, and the thawing of permafrost. There is however considerable variation across countries in terms of the degree to which they are able to adapt to such impacts. Switzerland has already developed an integrated flood management programme that factor some of these concerns into structural protection measures, land use policies, and emergency measures. Canada meanwhile has committed to design a comprehensive adaptation strategy, building on the recent Arctic Climate Impact Assessment of the Arctic Council. As part of that process, the Government works in partnership with territorial governments and native peoples to foster sustainable economic and human development and to protect the environment. In the case of Nepal reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst flooding is a growing priority, but comprehensive planning for adaptation is still in its early stages. The case of Peru highlighted that there might in fact be real limits to what societies can do to adapt to many of the impacts posed by climate change on mountains and high latitude systems.

During the discussion that followed, participants noted that, in most countries with market economies, it is difficult for governments to control private initiatives, and therefore to connect environmental issues with local development. Still, it was emphasised that these two issues are intertwined, as shown by the example of threatened water resources that may have important regional economic impacts. Questions were also raised about how to translate regional issues into the UNFCCC process, as well as about how to improve understanding of the linkages between climate variability and climate change. It was emphasized that incorporation of adaptation measures in development projects should not be seen as *expenditures*, but as *investments*.

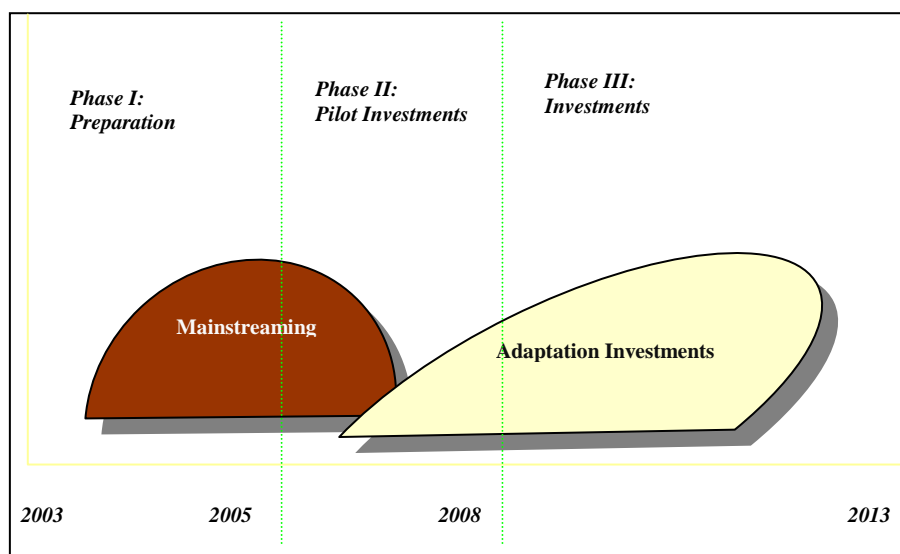
3.2 *Islands and coastal systems*

This session was chaired by Kanyathu Koshy (University of the South Pacific, Fiji) and included presentations on *Kiribati* (Sofia Bettencourt, World Bank), *Bangladesh* (Saleemul Huq, International Institute of Environment and Development), and the *United States* (Jim Titus, United States Environmental Protection Agency). An additional paper was tabled for this session on *Egypt* (Mohamed El Raey, University of Alexandria).

The speakers highlighted a set of common challenges facing coastal zones including saline intrusion, coastal erosion, storm surges, and impacts on human settlements and coastal ecosystems which would be exacerbated under climate change induced sea level rise. While there has been some progress in integrating

such concerns in sectoral level planning in Bangladesh and the United States, there still remains a gap between formulation of plans and their implementation. All presentations emphasised the importance of adaptation being housed in a high-level coordinating ministry, while simultaneously increasing public information and awareness at all levels. In the case of Kiribati the development of a comprehensive adaptation strategy is currently underway through a national consultation process and involving a number of government departments as well as international donors (Figure 2). This experience underscores the importance of including key government departments (like Finance) as well as local communities in the planning process. Also emphasized was the need to place climate change and adaptation within an economic risk management framework.

Figure 2. The Kiribati adaptation programme



Source: Sofia Bettencourt, World Bank.

The subsequent discussion focused on the issues of whether economic impact assessments of climate risk have been carried out, and the extent to which these assessments support national adaptation plans. It was also observed that incentives for governments to support adaptation strategies may be highest if such projects also have an impact on poverty reduction. There is however a need to avoid tensions between mandates of different ministries when dealing with cross-sectoral issues.

3.3 Development infrastructure

This session was chaired by Daisuke Matsunaga (Japan), and included presentations on *India* (P.R. Shukla, Indian Institute of Management); *France* (Pierre-Alain Roche, Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées; and Régis Juvanon du Vachat, Global Climate Observing System and Météo-France) as well as *Mexico* (Adrian Fernández Bremauntz, Mexican Ministry for the Environment). Long-life assets such as infrastructure generally have a low autonomous adaptive capacity and are therefore vulnerable to environmental and climate changes. Choices about infrastructure also have long term implications for greenhouse emissions, given that it will be in place for several decades or more. Therefore both adaptation and mitigation concerns need to be factored in the design of infrastructure. In this session the term “infrastructure” included, but was not limited to, physical capital. Accompanying institutional arrangements were also discussed, as was exemplified in the case of the public health infrastructure in France.

Case studies of flooding risks in India and France highlighted that adaptation measures have yet to be integrated in decisions concerning long lived infrastructure. The case of the Konkan Railway in India showed that an early assessment of adverse climate impacts may have altered project design and configuration. The case of the Paris region meanwhile highlighted that risk management priorities should focus first on reducing the high vulnerability to current flooding risks. The links to climate change are a more immediate concern in the case of the public health sector in France, particularly in the aftermath of the 2003 heatwave. Temperatures similar to the 2003 heatwave are projected to occur as often as once every two years by 2050 under certain scenarios of climate change. Following the 2003 heatwave a number of adaptation measures have been instituted in France, which include establishment of heatwave early warning system and more institutional measures which include contingency plans for public health services, local, and national governments to respond to varying levels of heat related emergencies. The case from Mexico meanwhile highlighted several examples where development objectives are being met while achieving reductions in greenhouse emissions, including energy conservation in low income housing projects, rapid transit corridors to reduce private vehicle use and congestion, and promoting the use of natural gas vehicles.

The following discussion focused on the impacts of early adaptation responses on the costs of infrastructure projects, as well as on the legal and institutional barriers to adopting more cost-effective measures (for example, adaptation is typically not taken into account when carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments). Broadly, participants agreed on the need for a "culture of prevention" – one in which mainstreaming occurs via the integration of adaptation and mitigation considerations at the system, process, and project implementation levels.

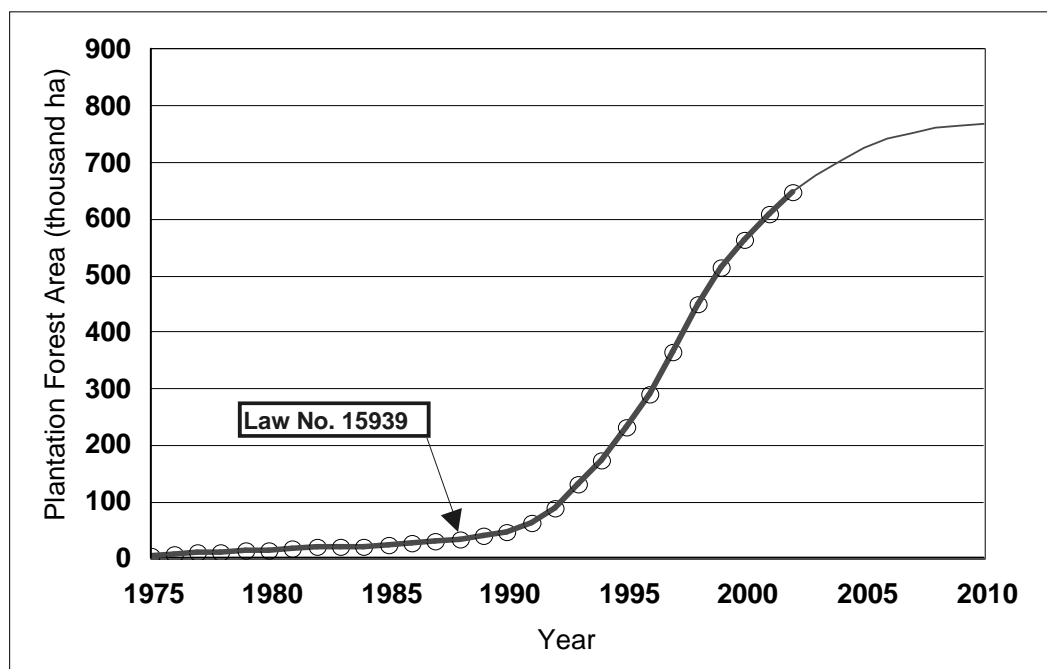
3.4 Agriculture, rural development and forestry

This Session was chaired by Rémy Paris (OECD) with case studies from *Senegal* (Moussa Seck, ENDA Tiers Monde), *Uruguay* (Walter Baethgen, International Research Institute for Climate Prediction), and *New Zealand* (Murray Ward, New Zealand Climate Change Project). A *global perspective* on the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security was presented by Prabhu Pingali (FAO).

The global overview of the impacts of climate change on agriculture by Prabhu Pingali underscored that climate change impacts on agriculture could increase the number of people at risk of hunger. The impact of climate change on food security will be higher in countries with low economic growth potential that currently have high malnourishment levels. In some 40 poor developing countries with a combined population of 2 billion, including 450 million undernourished people, production losses due to climate change may drastically increase the number of undernourished, severely hindering progress against poverty and food insecurity. These low-income food-deficit countries often do not have the resources to finance food imports in order to fill the gap in requirements. Some of the severest impacts seem likely to be in the currently food insecure areas of sub-Saharan Africa with the least ability to adapt to climate change or to compensate for it through greater food imports. The consequences of increased food insecurity have significant economic, social, and environmental implications which need to be considered in setting climate change policy.

The presentations from Senegal and Uruguay underscored the synergies between local development objectives and greenhouse gas mitigation. In the case of Senegal the promotion of agro-forestry has led to a simultaneous increase in food productivity and carbon sequestration. Uruguay has also experienced similar synergies between development and climate goals. Law 15939, for example, which forms the basis of Uruguay's 1989 Forestry Promotion Policy, has led to a dramatic increase in carbon sequestration that has helped offset emissions while also providing a source for export income and jobs (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Evolution of commercial forest plantation area in Uruguay during the period from 1975 to 2002, and projected business-as-usual new plantations until 2010



Source: Baethgen and Martino, 2004.

The focus of the New Zealand case was on adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change. Relative to other OECD countries New Zealand has a rather large agriculture sector (about 10% of GDP). It has started to put in place some proactive adaptation strategies for this sector, in order to cope with the challenges arising from climate change. Various tools and approaches allow assessments of climate change impacts on agriculture and help to avoid major losses in food production due to increased exposure to extremes related to floods and droughts. A key feature of New Zealand's efforts to promote adaptation is the active involvement of local governments and communities.

4. Closing high level donor roundtable

The donor roundtable was chaired by *Richard Manning* (Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee). The panellists included *Jean-Michel Severino* (Director General, Agence Française de Développement), *Warren Evans* (Director, Environment Department, World Bank), *Emmy Simmons* (Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development), *Kazuhiko Takemoto* (Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment, Japan), and *Fons Stoelinga* (Director, Environment and Development, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

The speakers acknowledged that for most international donors climate change and the associated vulnerabilities have rarely figured among the top priorities. This is starting to change however and some donors have recently started to develop strategies to integrate climate considerations in "business as usual" development projects and sectoral policies.

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) recently finalised a new policy framework to address three clusters of activities: (i) integration of climate change issues into national priorities and strategies of partner countries; (ii) modification of its own policies to include climate change issue; (iii) design of new tools and participation in policy instruments to address climate change (such as the Prototype Carbon

Fund). As AFD's Director General Severino observed: "We are now creating a dynamic environment for taking into account climate change not only in the projects we fund but also in the way we fund development."

Climate change considerations are already an important part of the USAID development mission and have led to a shift in focus of its aid programs from a strategy based on official development assistance to the current Global Development Alliance approach based on partnerships with the private sector. "Climate-sensitive development" is an important component of these partnerships. USAID's strategy for these projects is learning-by-doing while multi-sector engagement and capacity building with local partners is considered crucial for success. Japan also considers adaptation to climate change as one of the top priority areas in development assistance policy. In order to reach the adaptation goals, especially in small island states in the Asia/Pacific region, a wide range of activities has already been conducted, including policy dialogue, expert seminars and workshops, training courses, and joint research. These activities contribute to a more coherent national approach and an improved co-operation between different stakeholders. The Netherlands has assisted developing countries in undertaking assessments of their vulnerabilities, one of which is climate change, and associated costs as part of national planning. The World Bank is also actively engaged in efforts to mainstream consideration of climate change considerations within its own operational activities, as well as the policies of its partner countries.

In the subsequent discussion panellists emphasised that there needs to be a better institutional capacity before general mainstreaming activities are put in place and that continued monitoring and reporting are also crucial. Raising the incentives for finance ministries to take action was identified as equally important as involving the private sector in adaptation projects. In this context, public-private partnerships were recognised as useful instruments.

The speakers also called for an intensified dialogue between climate change experts, policy-makers and development communities. OECD's role in this process was classified as being crucial in promoting better policy coherence between climate and development objectives bringing together representatives from different ministries, donor agencies and other stakeholders.

APPENDIX II: FINAL AGENDA

DAY 1

SESSION 1: LINKS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Opening Remarks by the Chair of the Forum:

Kiyo Akasaka, Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Keynote Speakers:

- Rajendra Pachauri, Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Joke Waller-Hunter, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Warren Evans, Sector Director, Environment Department, World Bank

SESSION 2: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESPONSES IN NATIONAL/SECTORAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Chair: Lorents G. Lorentsen, Director, OECD Environment Directorate

Speakers:

- Shardul Agrawala, Administrator, OECD Environment Directorate
- Maarten van Aalst, Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, Utrecht University, Netherlands

SESSION 3: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESPONSES: THEMATIC PERSPECTIVES

Theme 1: Mountain and high latitude systems

Chair: Rodolfo A. de Guzman, Director, Strategic Planning Office, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Speakers:

Nepal: Madan Lall Shrestha, Director General, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology

Switzerland: Bruno Schaedler, Head of Water Resource Management Division, Federal Office for Water and Geology

Canada: Leslie M. A. Whitby, Director, Renewable Resources, Natural Resources and Environment Branch

Peru: Pierre Chevallier, Director of Research, L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)

Theme 2: Islands/coastal systems

Chair: Kanyathu Koshy, Professor and Director, START (System for Analysis Research and Training) – Oceania Secretariat, University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Speakers:

Pacific Islands: Sofia Bettencourt, Senior Natural Resources Economist, World Bank Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Egypt: Mohamed El Raey, Professor and Dean, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Alexandria

Bangladesh: Saleemul Huq, Program Director Climate Change, International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED)

United States: James G. Titus, Senior Policy Analyst, Climate Analysis Branch, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

DAY 2

SESSION 3: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESPONSES: THEMATIC PERSPECTIVES (CONTD.)

Theme 3: Development Infrastructure

Chair: Daisuke Matsunaga, Delegate of Japan to the OECD Development Assistance Committee

Speakers:

India: P. R. Shukla, Professor, Indian Institute of Management (IIM)

France: 1) Pierre-Alain Roche (water), Professor of Hydrology, Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)
2) Régis Juvanon du Vachat (health), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and Météo-France

Mexico: Adrian Fernández Bremauntz, General Director, Office of Research on Urban, Regional and Global Pollution, National Institute of Ecology, Mexican Ministry for the Environment

Theme 4: Agriculture, Rural Development and Forestry

Chair: Rémy Paris, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

Speakers:

Senegal: Moussa Seck, Director, Enda Syspro, Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA Tiers Monde)

Uruguay: Walter Baethgen, Director, Latin America & Caribbean Program, International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI)

New Zealand: Murray Ward, Principal Policy Advisor, New Zealand Climate Change Project

Global: Prabhu Pingali, Director, Division of Agricultural and Development Economics, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

SESSION 4: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESPONSES IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Chair: Richard Manning, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee

Speakers:

- Jean-Michel Severino, Director General, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France
- Warren Evans, Sector Director, Environment Department, World Bank
- Emmy Simmons, Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Kazuhiko Takemoto, Deputy Director General, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Fons Stoelinga, Director, Environment and Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands

SESSION 5: CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIR OF THE FORUM (KIYO AKASAKA, OECD) AND WRAP-UP DISCUSSION

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