



THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

OECD's work on climate, urban and development

Jan Corfee-Morlot
Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)

Overview

1. OECD work on cities and climate change
2. Resources: ODA trends and patterns, focus on the urban and the green
3. Urban adaptation leadership

OECD, cities and climate change

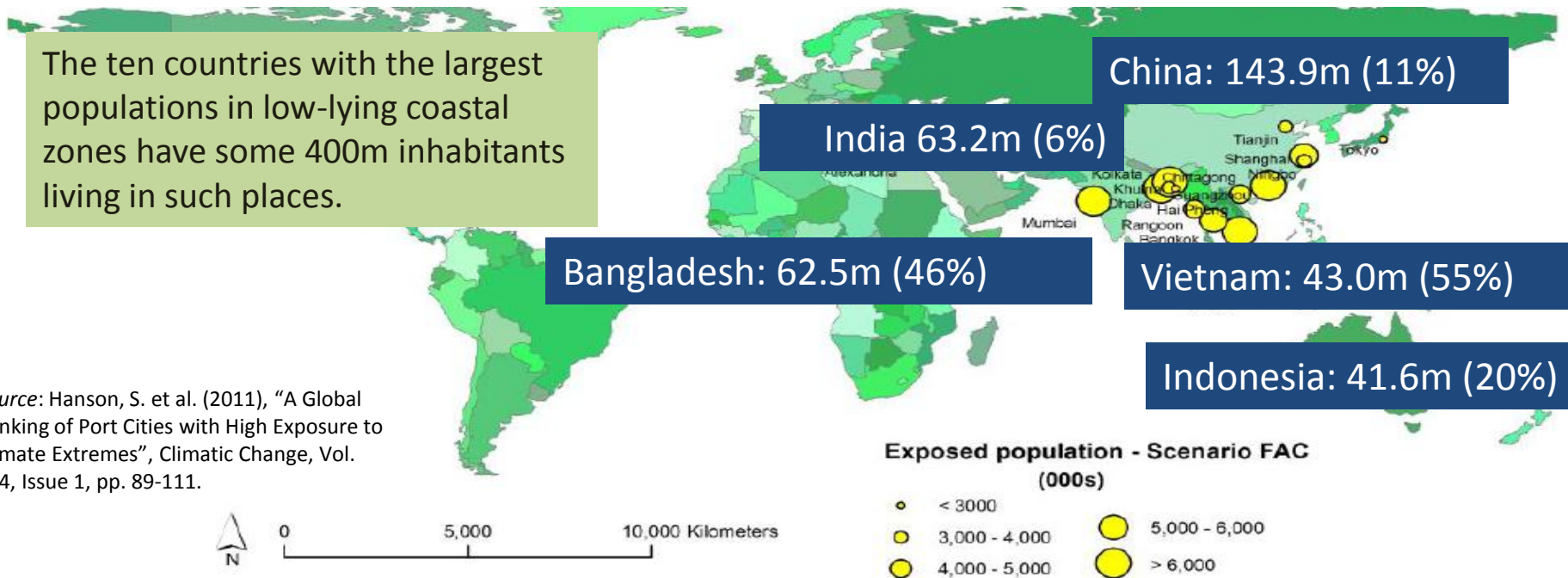
- *Cities and Climate Change* (2010)
 - Survey engaged urban development and climate policy communities to look at how multilevel governance and urban tools work to support action
- *OECD Roundtable of Mayors and Ministers* (ongoing)
 - Focused on climate change (2008) green growth (2010) and financing sustainable urban investment (2012)
- *OECD Green Cities Programme* (2011-2013)
 - Case studies of cities (Kitakyushu, Stockholm, Chicago, Paris) and national-urban policies reviews (China and Korea)
 - *Green Growth in Cities* synthesis identified urban climate policies that could contribute jobs, green tech and attractiveness of cities
- *Towards Green Growth in Southeast Asia* (2014)
 - Chapter on managing rapid urbanisation recommends national policies to support climate resilience and low-emission development in cities
- *Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia programme* (2013-present)
 - “Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia: A conceptual framework” and case studies enable knowledge sharing on urban green growth policies



Climate and other environmental risks threatens growth and sound development: the Asia urban example

- Costly climate impacts, due in part to rapid socio-economic growth, in vulnerable areas
 - coastal flooding costly for growing cities, even with significant investment in adaptation
 - Air pollution problems threaten health and well-being
- Policy solutions: integrate climate, adaptation and disaster risk reduction into urban land use, infrastructure planning, align national-local development policies

Top 20 cities most exposed to floods in terms of population in the 2070s

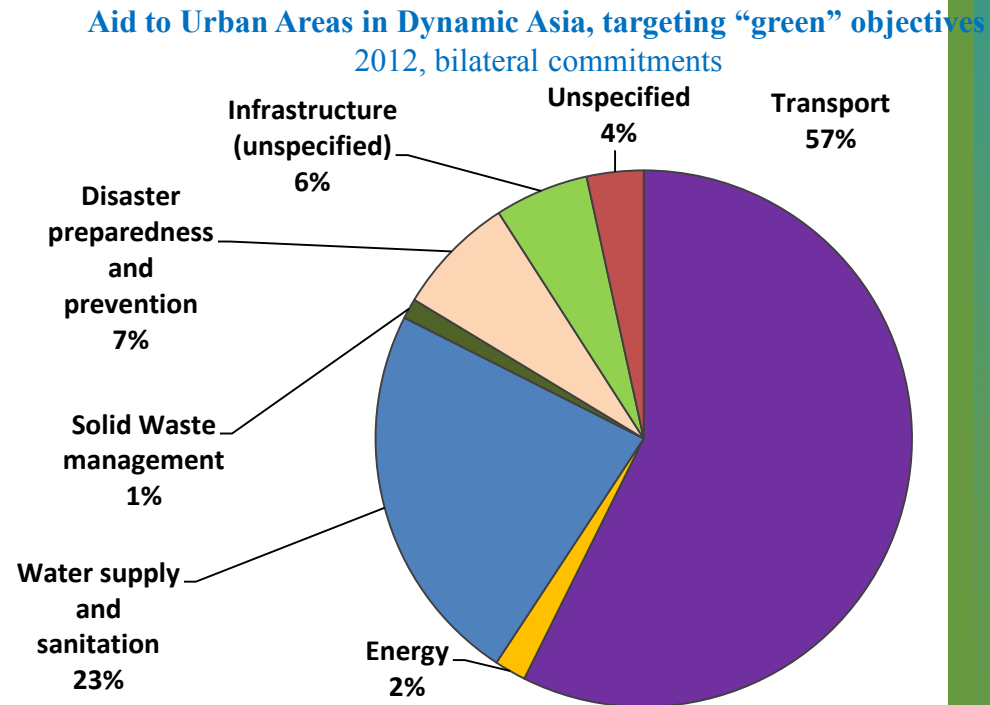


Source: Hanson, S. et al. (2011), "A Global Ranking of Port Cities with High Exposure to Climate Extremes", Climatic Change, Vol. 104, Issue 1, pp. 89-111.

Urban areas: about half of total “green” bilateral aid in selected Asian countries

- Of total ODA in 2012, about 50% is targeting global and/or local environmental objectives (7.3 bn USD)
- Roughly half of the green ODA commitments focus on cities – representing about a quarter of total ODA in 2012

- But urban represents only 7% of the total number of “green” activities – i.e. few, very big
- Majority (57%) of commitments are urban transport projects
- 23% in water supply and sanitation sector
- Only 2% relate to energy....



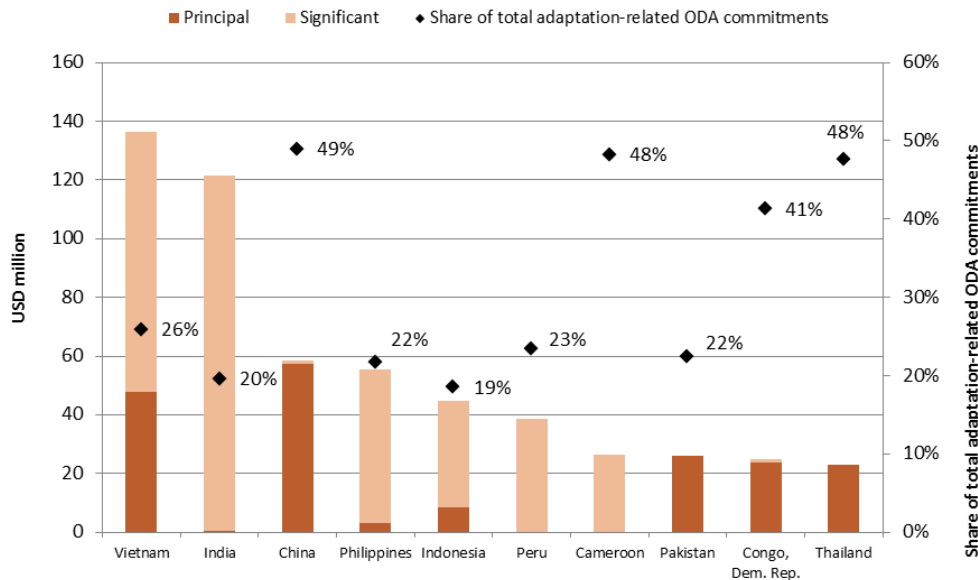
- “Dynamic Asia” includes China, India, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand.

- “Green” aid includes biodiversity, climate and desertification Identified by the Rio markers, and environment-related aid based on the environment marker.

Source: Working Party on Territorial Policy in Urban Areas, *Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia: A Conceptual Framework*, GOV/TDPC/URB(2014)1 (Statistical analysis based on OECD DAC CRS).

Adaptation-related bilateral aid to urban areas: about 8% of total ODA to adaptation

Top 10 recipients of urban adaptation-related aid
Annual average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



Source: OECD DAC CRS and DCD statistical analysis.

Ten cities account for 66% of urban adaptation-related aid
Annual average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices

City	Aid amount (USD million)	Share of urban adaptation-related aid (%)
Delhi (India)	122	17%
Hai Phong (Vietnam)	87	12%
Manila (Philippines)	56	7%
Jakarta (Indonesia)	44	6%
Lima (Peru)	40	6%
Hanoi (Vietnam)	31	5%
Yaoundé (Cameroon)	26	4%
Lu'an (People's Republic of China)	25	3%
Kinshasa (DRC)	24	3%
Bangkok (Thailand)	23	3%

- The **top 10 recipients of urban adaptation-related aid account for 77% of bilateral commitments**, driven by Japan, Korea and Germany.
- **Asia receives 70% of urban adaptation-related aid.**
- **Over 72% of urban adaptation-related aid is committed through concessional loans.**
- **Up to 84% of urban adaptation-related aid flows to cities in Middle Income Countries, primarily for infrastructure.**



Thank you!

For more information: Jan.Corfee-Morlot@oecd.org

OECD Environment and Development Homepage
www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development

OECD DAC CRS Rio marker statistics and analysis
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm

Partnership for Climate Finance and Development
<http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership.htm>

OECD Green Cities Homepage
www.oecd.org/greencities



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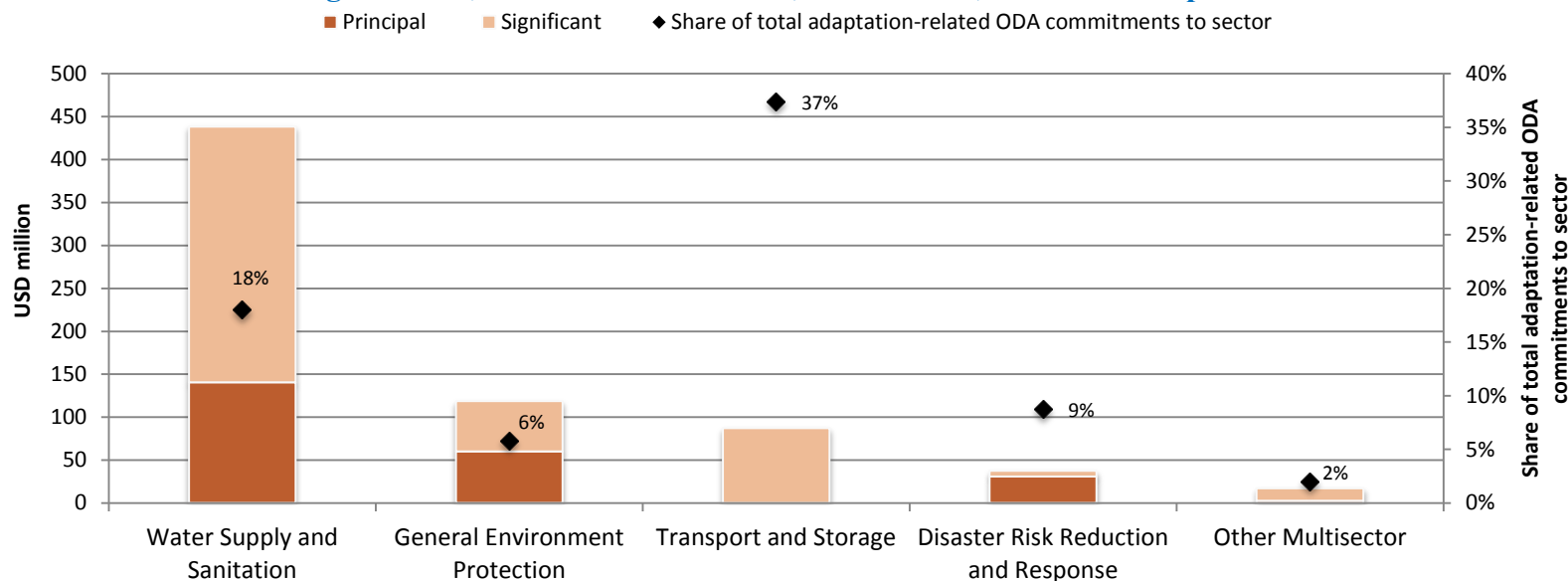
Top 10 urban adaptation...

- **Partner countries largely in Asia:** Vietnam (\$135 million), India (\$120 million), China (\$60 million) ... also the Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand (as well as Peru, Cameroon and DRC)
- **Projects:** largely water supply and sanitation, many in Asia but also 2 in Africa (Cameroon and DRC).
- **Providers:** Japan, Germany, France, Korea, and the EU institutions



Top 5 sectors of urban adaptation-related aid

Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



Note: 1) General Environment Protection includes support to environmental research, education, policy and administration management.
2) Multi-sector projects include urban development and management, and multi-sector education training and research.

- **Water supply and sanitation, general environment protection, and transport and storage** receive the bulk of urban adaptation-related aid over 2010-12.
- The **transport and storage sector** stands out as the sector where the largest share (37%) of adaptation aid is directed to cities.
- Five OECD DAC members provide 97% of total urban adaptation-related aid in 2010-12 (Japan, Germany, France, Korea and the EU).



Views from “urban adaptation leaders”: what do they have to say?

Leaders from 14 cities from around the world, explore 4 questions.

1. What motivates and enables urban adaptation?
 - Political leadership at multiple levels of government...
 - From the local to the national and international
2. How to deal with scientific uncertainty?
 - Need to consider projections to anticipate future conditions
 - Recognise and work with uncertainty – plan and act while building in flexibility
3. What ways of engaging different parts of government and stakeholders?
 - Diverse approaches to planning and implementation and engagement with stakeholders
 - Cross-sector engagement: need to identify synergies with citywide and departmental agendas
4. What resources are needed to follow through?
 - Funding (yes!) but also other resources, e.g. training for staff

Urban Climate Adaptation and Leadership – OECD

By Carmin, Dodman and Chu (2013)