



# Urban leadership, climate adaptation and development assistance

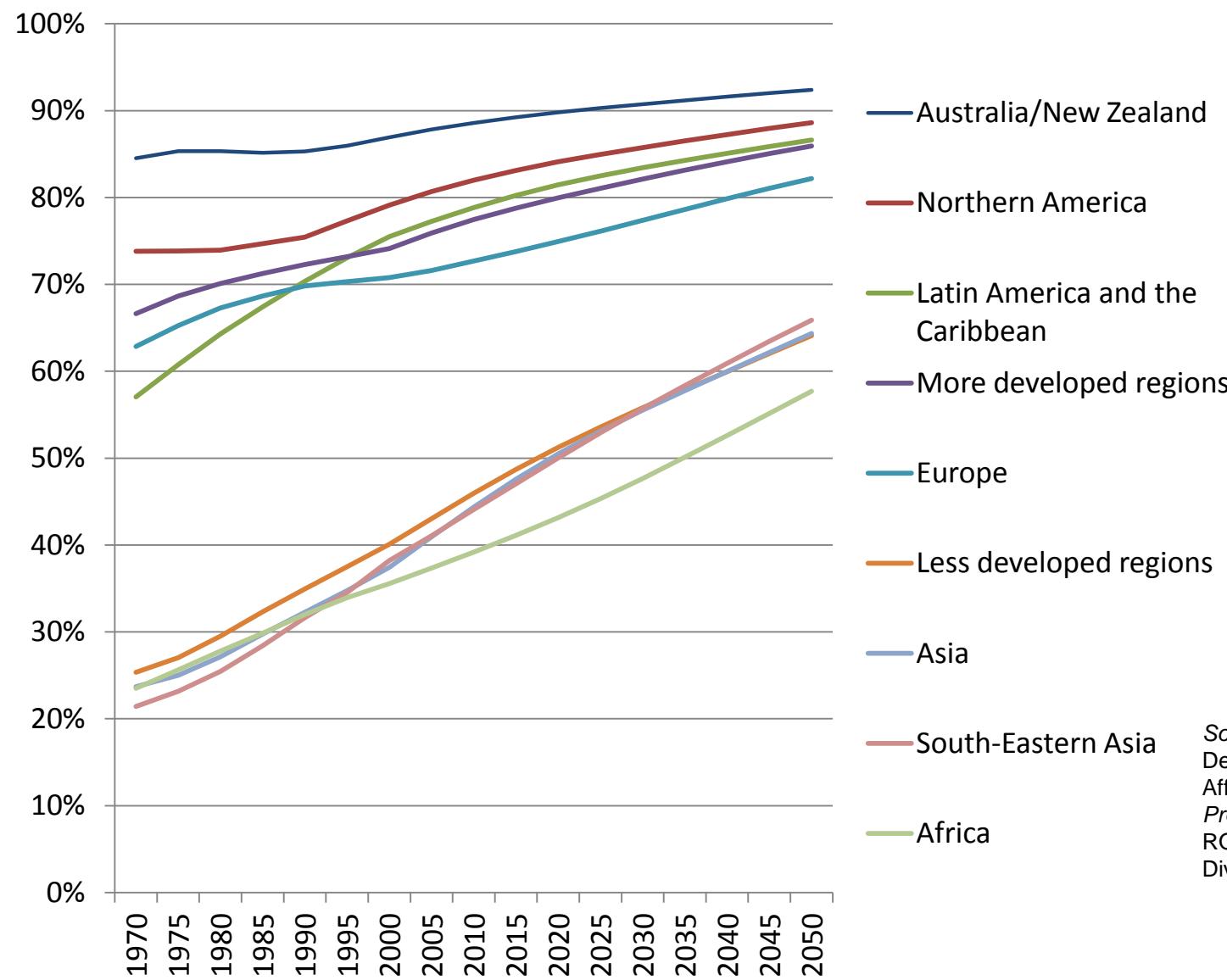
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# Overview

1. Greening urban growth and development: the challenge
2. Urban adaptation leadership
3. Resources: ODA trends and patterns, focus on the urban and the green

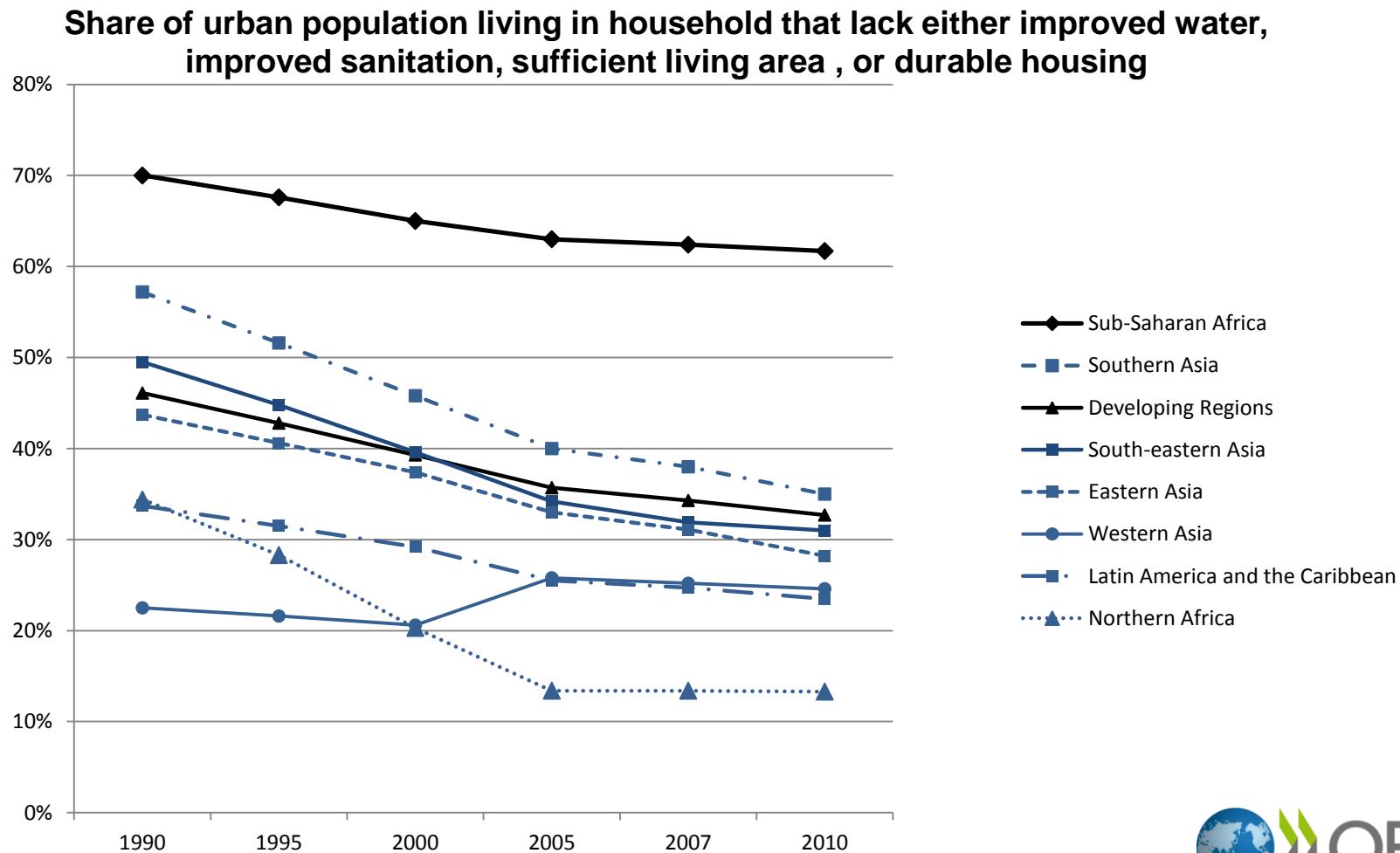
# Share of urban population by major region, 1970-2050



Source: UNDESA (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs) (2012), *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*, CD-ROM Edition, UNDESA Population Division.

# A high urban slum population contributes to vulnerability

- The share of urban population living in slums is falling, but remains highest in Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: UN-Habitat (United Nations Human Settlements Programme) (2010b), *The State of Asian Cities 2010/2011*, UN-Habitat, Fukuoka, Japan

# Many African cities at risk of drought, flooding or both

Cities over 750,000 inhabitants ranked in 8-10<sup>th</sup> risk decile, 2011

Country	Drought	Flood
Algeria	Oran	
Angola	Huambo	
Angola	Luanda	
Ghana		Accra
Guinea	Conakry	
Kenya		Mombasa
		Nairobi
Libya	Tripoli	
Morocco	Agadir	
	Casablanca	
	Fès	
	Marrakech	
	Tanger	
Mozambique		Maputo
	Matola	Matola
Nigeria	Kaduna	
	Kano	Kano
Rwanda		Kigali
Sierra Leone	Freetown	
Somalia	Mogadishu	Mogadishu
South Africa	Cape Town	
		Durban
Uganda		Kampala
Zimbabwe	Harare	

- Among top 20 cities with population exposed to coastal flooding in 2070s under a climate change scenario, Lagos and Abidjan rank 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, respectively. Alexandria ranks 20<sup>th</sup> for assets exposed. (Hanson et al., 2011)
- In 2005, flooding risk in Abidjan due to coastal flooding (average annual losses) were estimated at 0.72% of local GDP, and this is expected to growth to 0.89% of local GDP by 2050 under a climate change scenario (Hallegate et al, 2013).

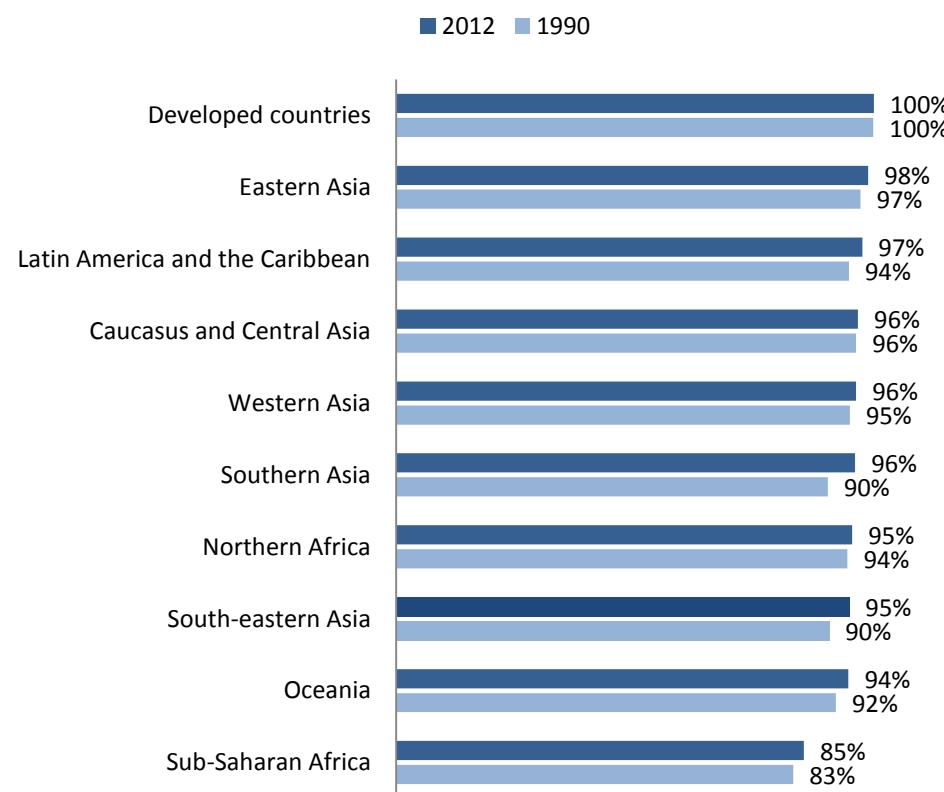
Table Note: An area is classified to be at “high risk” of a particular natural disaster if it is located in grid cells ranking in the top three deciles of the global risk distribution in terms of frequency of occurrences of one or more specified natural hazards.

Table Source: UNDESA (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs) (2012), *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*, File 23: Coastal status, Type of drylands ecosystem, Number of multi-Hazards, Risk decile by type of hazard for Urban Agglomerations with 750,000 Inhabitants or More in 2011, CD-ROM Edition, UNDESA Population Division.

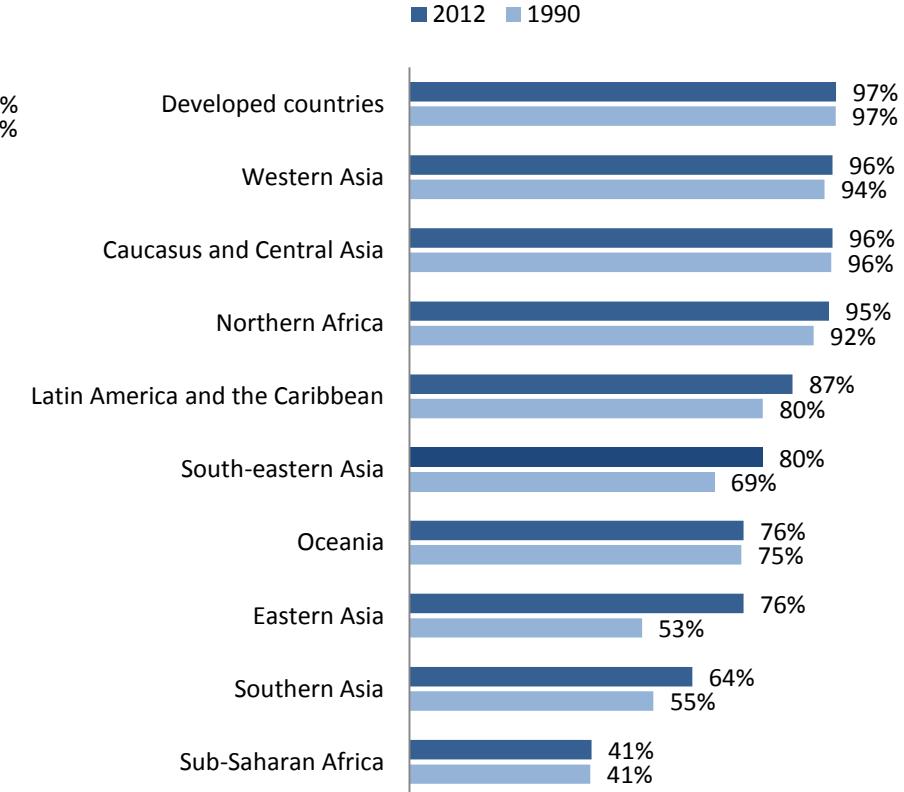
# Poor access to water and sanitation services undermines adaptation efforts

- Sub-Saharan Africa still experiences the lowest access rates

Share of urban population using improved water drinking sources



Share of urban population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO and UNICEF (World Health Organization and United Nations) (2014), *Progress on Drinking-Water and Sanitation: 2014 Update Tables*, WHO/UNICEF

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

***Urban Climate Adaptation and Leadership*** – OECD working paper, 2013

- Study led by JoAnn Carmin (MIT), authored with David Dodman (IIED), and Eric Chu
- Leaders from 14 cities from around the world
- Key questions:
  - What motivations and enabling conditions for adaptation?
  - How to deal with scientific uncertainty?
  - What ways of engaging different parts of government and stakeholders?
  - What resources are needed to follow through?

# Implementing urban adaptation: ingredients

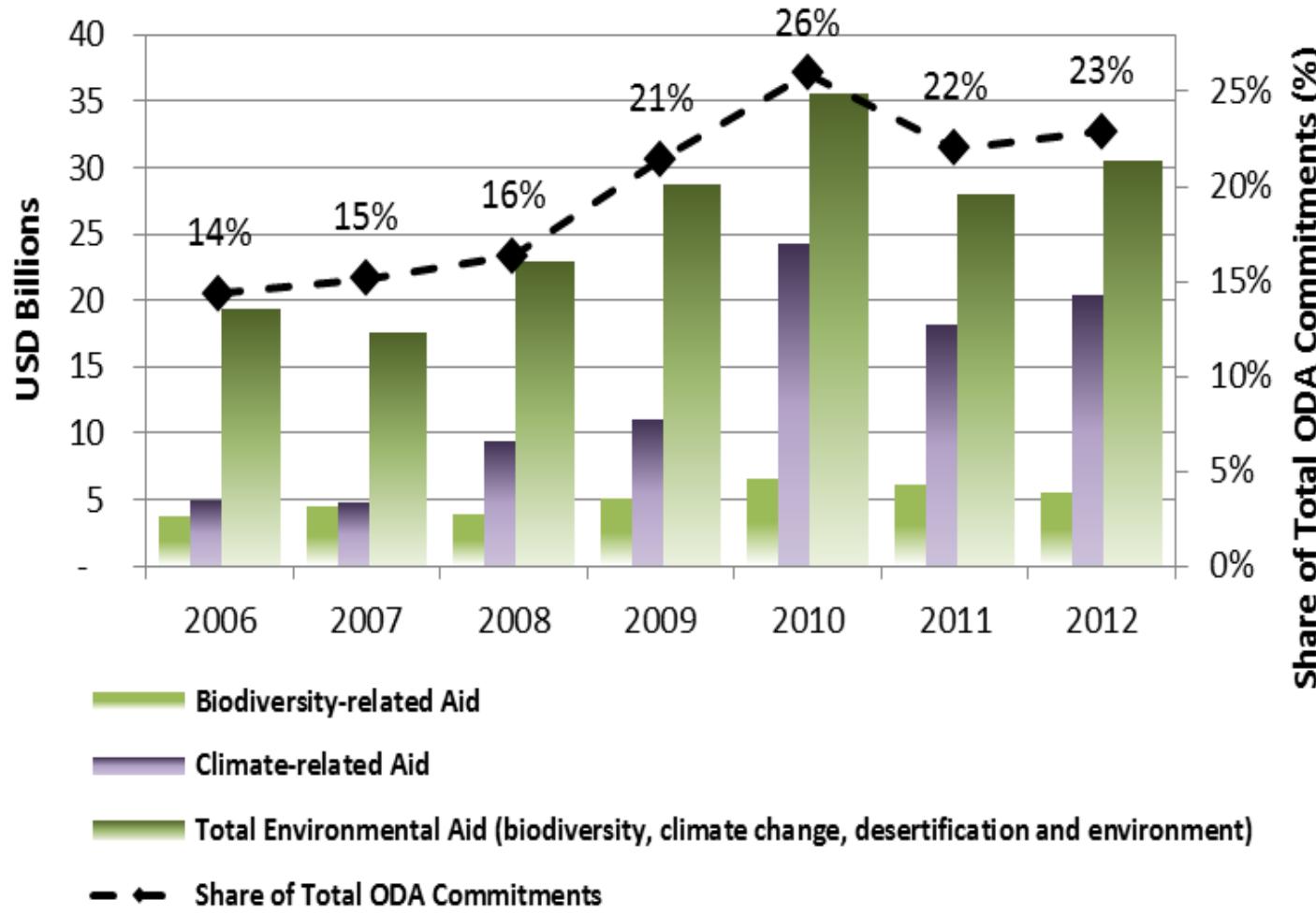
- Political leadership at multiple levels of government...
  - From the local to the national and international
- Understanding risks and vulnerabilities
  - Need to consider projections to anticipate future conditions
  - Recognise and work with uncertainty – plan and act while building in flexibility
- Diverse approaches to planning and implementation and engagement with stakeholders
- Cross-sector engagement: need to identify synergies with citywide and departmental agendas
- Resources, e.g. funding, but also training for staff

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# Aid to biodiversity, climate and the environment is on the rise: about ¼ of total in recent years

Bilateral commitments 2006-2012, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



Source: Statistical analysis based on OECD DAC CRS, 2014

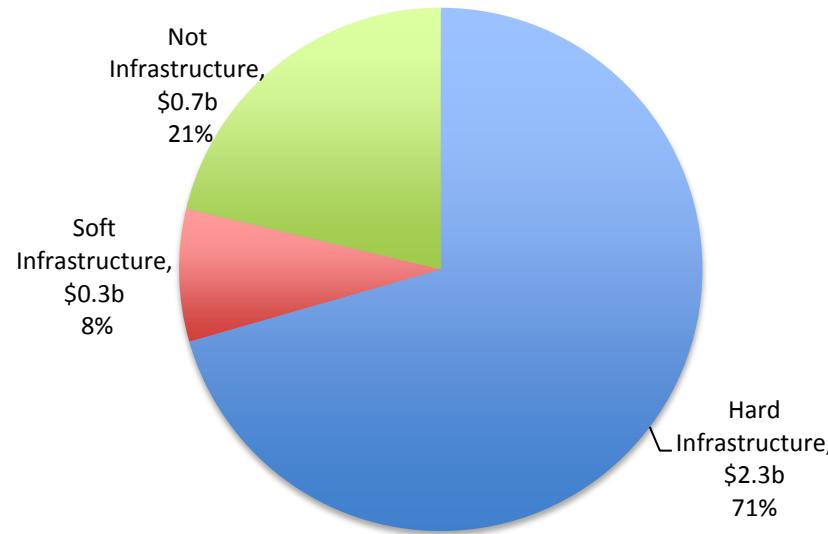
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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

# Adaptation-related bilateral aid to urban areas: about 20% of total ODA to adaptation

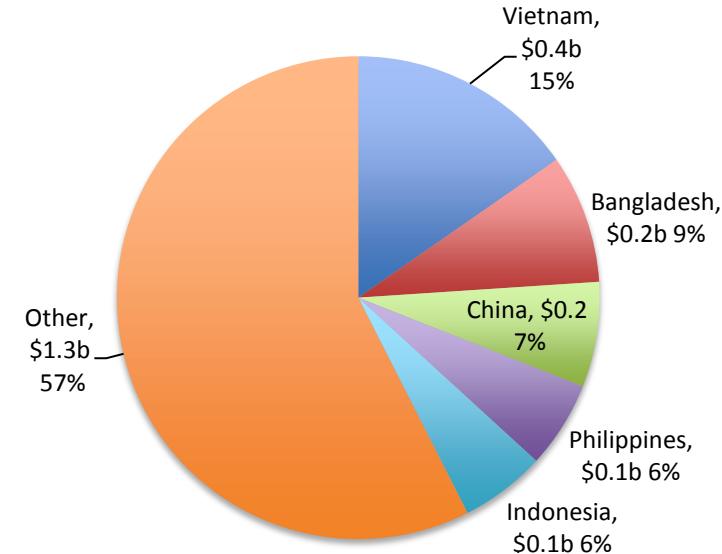
## Adaptation-related Aid in Urban areas

2010-11, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2011 price



## Adaptation-related Aid to Hard Infrastructure in Urban areas

2010-11, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2011 price



- **Almost one-fifth of adaptation-related aid commitments have been assessed to explicitly target urban areas.**
- Of this, over 70% is assessed as hard infrastructure, predominantly water supply and sanitation - out of which 40% is marked as *principal*.
- Hard infrastructure projects dominate total adaptation-related aid to urban areas owing to the large volume nature of the activities (they only account for 20%-30% of the number of projects).
- The top donors of urban hard infrastructure aid are: Japan, Germany, France, and Korea.

- Source: *OECD DAC CRS and DCD statistical analysis*.

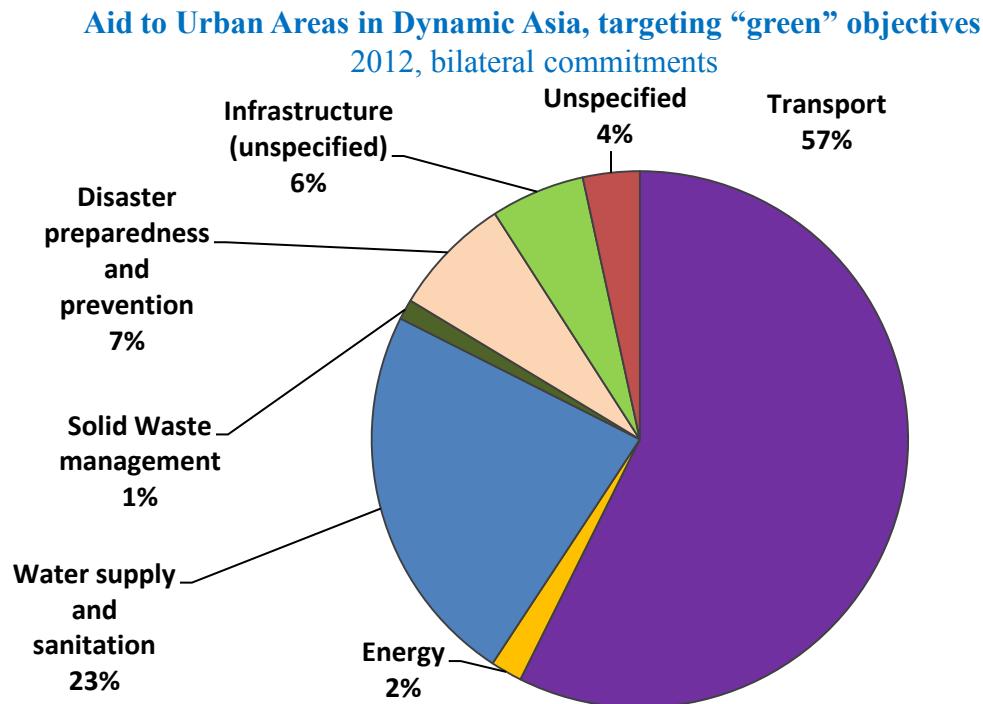
# Top 10 urban adaptation...

- **Partner countries largely in Asia:** Vietnam (\$232 million), Bangladesh (\$146 million), China (\$100 million) ... also the Philippines and Indonesia as well as Peru, and Kenya
- **Projects:** largely water and sanitation, many in Asia but also 2 in Africa (Cameroon and Gabon). All infrastructure except 1 on DRM in Vietnam
- **Providers:** Japan, Germany, France, South Korea, EU, Spain and Denmark



# 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. very 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).



# Thank you!

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OECD Environment and Development Homepage  
[www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development](http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development)

OECD Green Cities Homepage  
[www.oecd.org/greencities](http://www.oecd.org/greencities)

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

OECD DAC CRS Rio marker statistics and analysis  
[www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm)