



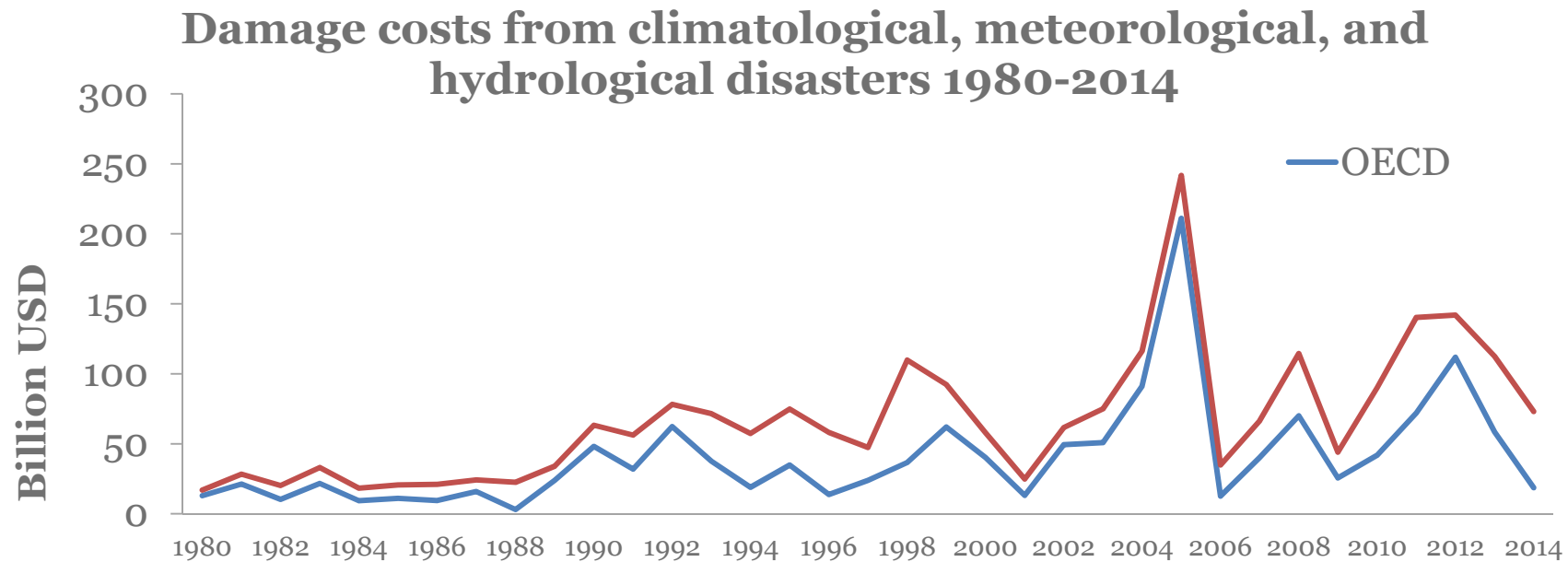
# KICK-OFF PRESENTATION FINANCING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (16-17 April 2015)

Takayoshi Kato, OECD Environment Directorate



# Mounting (recorded) costs of climate-related disasters



Source: EM-DAT (Emergency Event Database) (n.d.), "The International Disaster Database", Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, <http://www.emdat.be/> (accessed 27 February 2015).

- GDP **2% lower** in developing countries 5 years after natural disaster; **no** sustained effect on growth in OECD countries
- **Socio-economic trends** and **climate** expected to increase disaster losses over time
- Finance will also be required to respond to **trend changes**



## How much finance is needed?

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- UNFCCC (2007)
  - **USD 50 bn to USD 170 bn** a year by 2030
- WB(EACC) (2010)
  - **USD 70 bn to USD 100 bn** a year between 2010 and 2050 (for a 2°C warmer world)

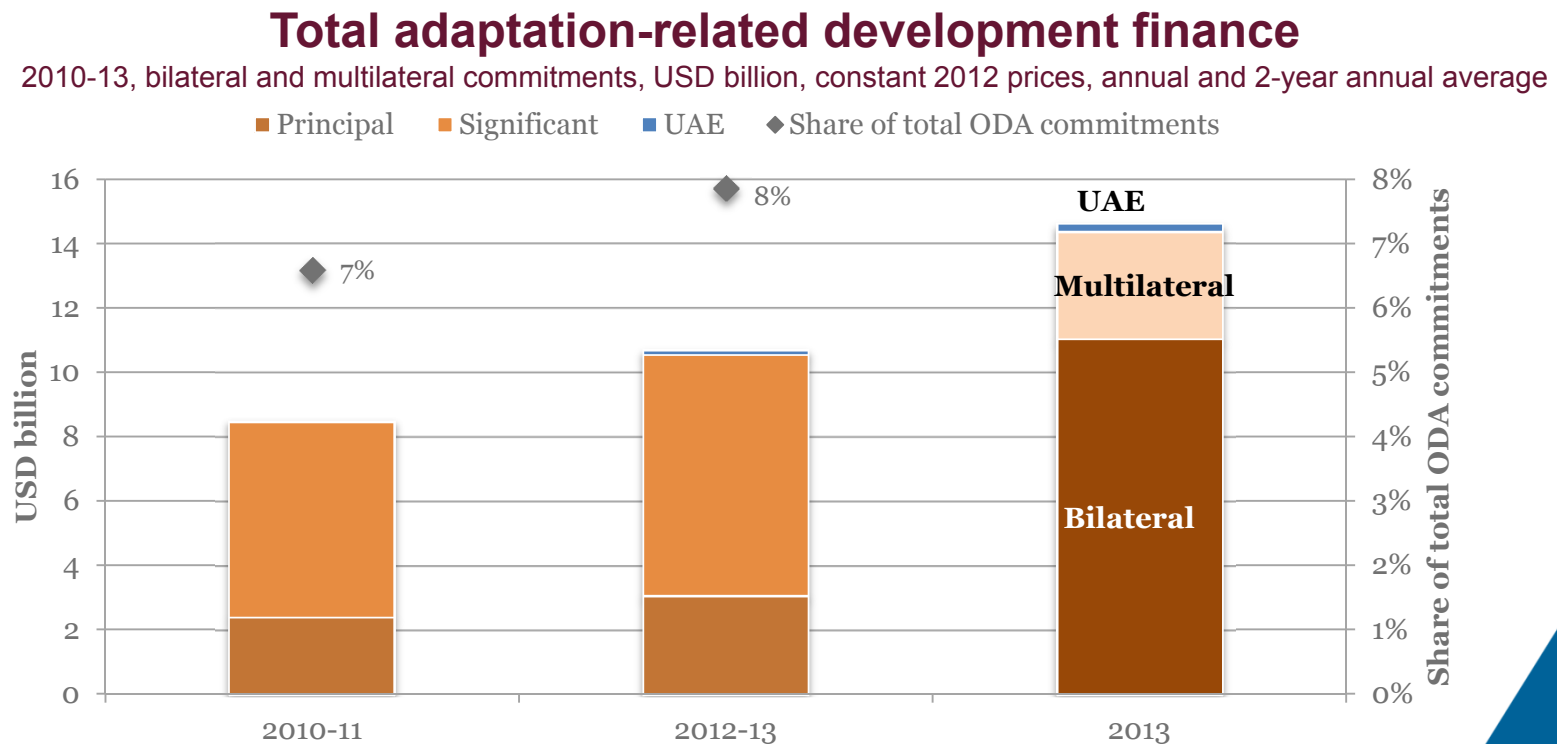
Subject to significant limitations:

- Only include a subset of impacts
- Extreme events not fully included
- Methodological challenges in delineating adaptation (OECD 2015-forthcoming, *Economic of Adaptation*)



# How much finance has been flowing for adaptation?

- Major data gaps with respect to:
  - Private adaptation finance
  - Domestic resource mobilisation
- Better data on bilateral and multilateral finance:



Source: OECD DAC (2014), Climate-related development finance in 2013: Improving the statistical picture, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm)



# Potential for NAP process to improve effectiveness

- Development trajectory affects vulnerability to climate
- NAP process can facilitate alignment of finance streams with sustainable development pathways and goals
  - (e.g. Colombia, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Kenya, etc.)
- Broad engagement is crucial for translating plans into concrete actions (private sector, local institutions, residents etc.)

## Sources :

- OECD 2014 “Climate Resilience in Development Planning”
- Partnership for Climate Finance and Development <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/climate-partnership.htm>

## Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation -

### Partnership on Climate Finance and Development

- Support national climate change policy and planning as part of development planning
- Where appropriate – use country systems
- Share lessons



PARTNERSHIP FOR  
**CLIMATE FINANCE  
& DEVELOPMENT**



# THANK YOU!

[Takayoshi.Kato@oecd.org](mailto:Takayoshi.Kato@oecd.org)

## Visit out websites

- Adaptation and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/dac-epoctaskteam.htm>

<http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation-work-areas.htm>

Contacts:

[Jan.Corfee-Morlot@oecd.org](mailto:Jan.Corfee-Morlot@oecd.org) and [Michael.Mullan@oecd.org](mailto:Michael.Mullan@oecd.org)

- Climate-related statistics and analysis

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm>

Contacts:

[Stephanie.Ockenden@OECD.org](mailto:Stephanie.Ockenden@OECD.org) and [Valerie.Gaveau@OECD.org](mailto:Valerie.Gaveau@OECD.org)

- Partnership on Climate Finance and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/climate-partnership.htm>