World Bank Group

COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

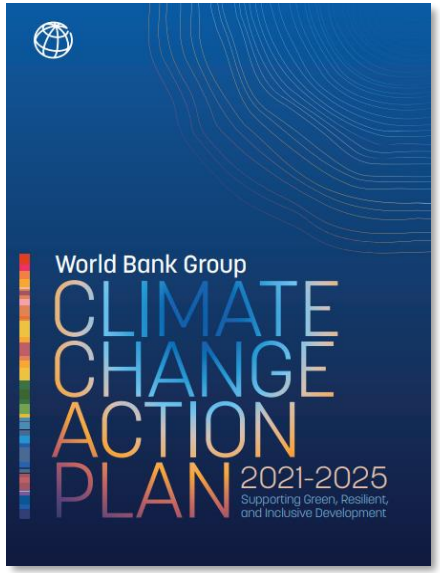
CCDRs and Cities

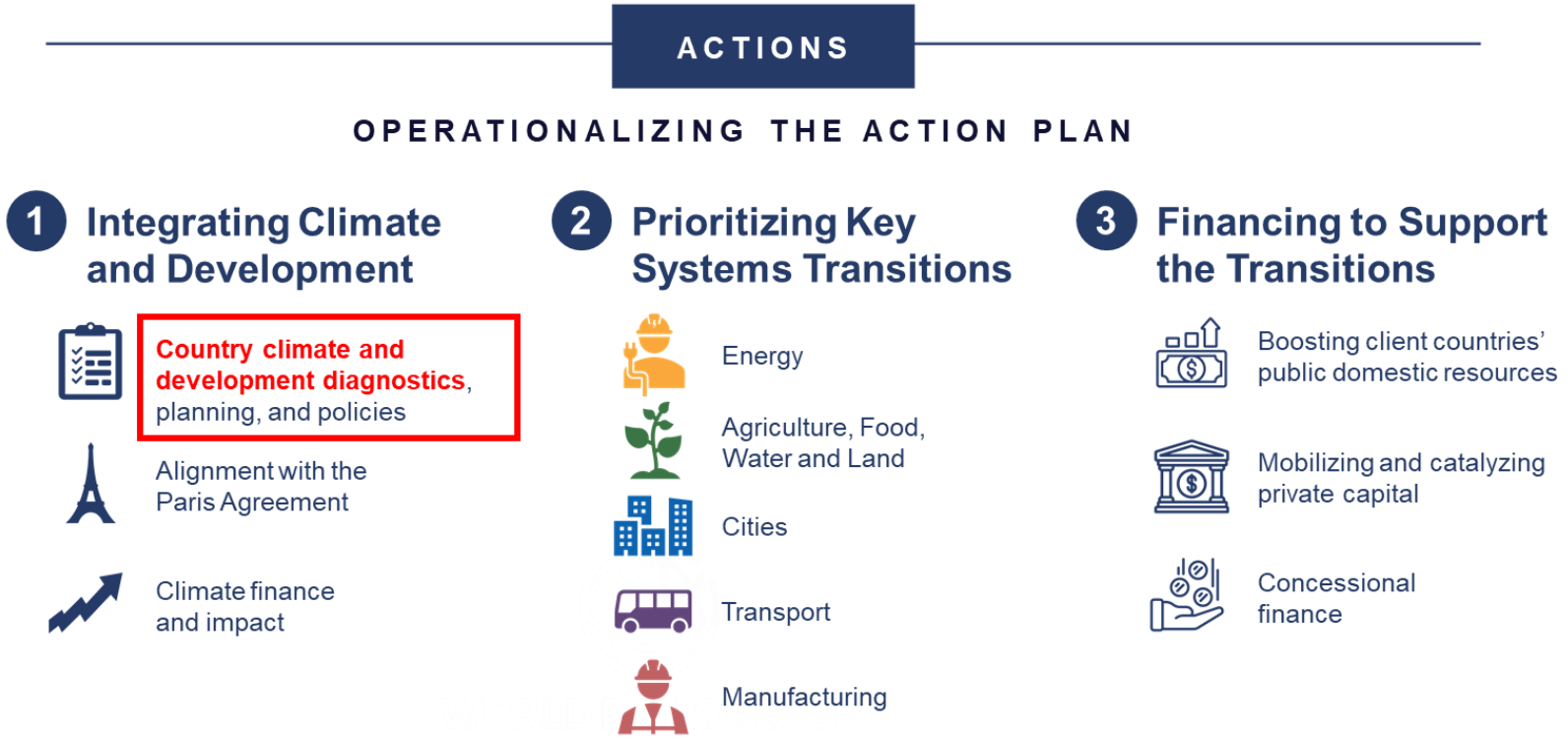
Yokohama, Japan
November 16, 2023

What are CCDRs?

Integrating climate and development is a pillar of the WBG's new Climate Change Action Plan 2021– 2025. To advance its implementation, the WBG has launched a new, core diagnostic tool: the Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR).

Diagnostic that focuses on the **interplay between development** (including poverty reduction, growth, inequality), **climate change and climate policies** in the context of the Paris Agreement.





CCDR Structure

Chapter 1 will set the stage for the subsequent analyses in four sections:

i. Current **development plans** and objectives (incl. an assessment of the relative progress by the countries)

ii. Risks and opportunities related to the **impacts of climate change**

iii. Risks and opportunities related to the **green energy transition**

iv. Assessment of the **stakeholder landscape** and political economy analysis

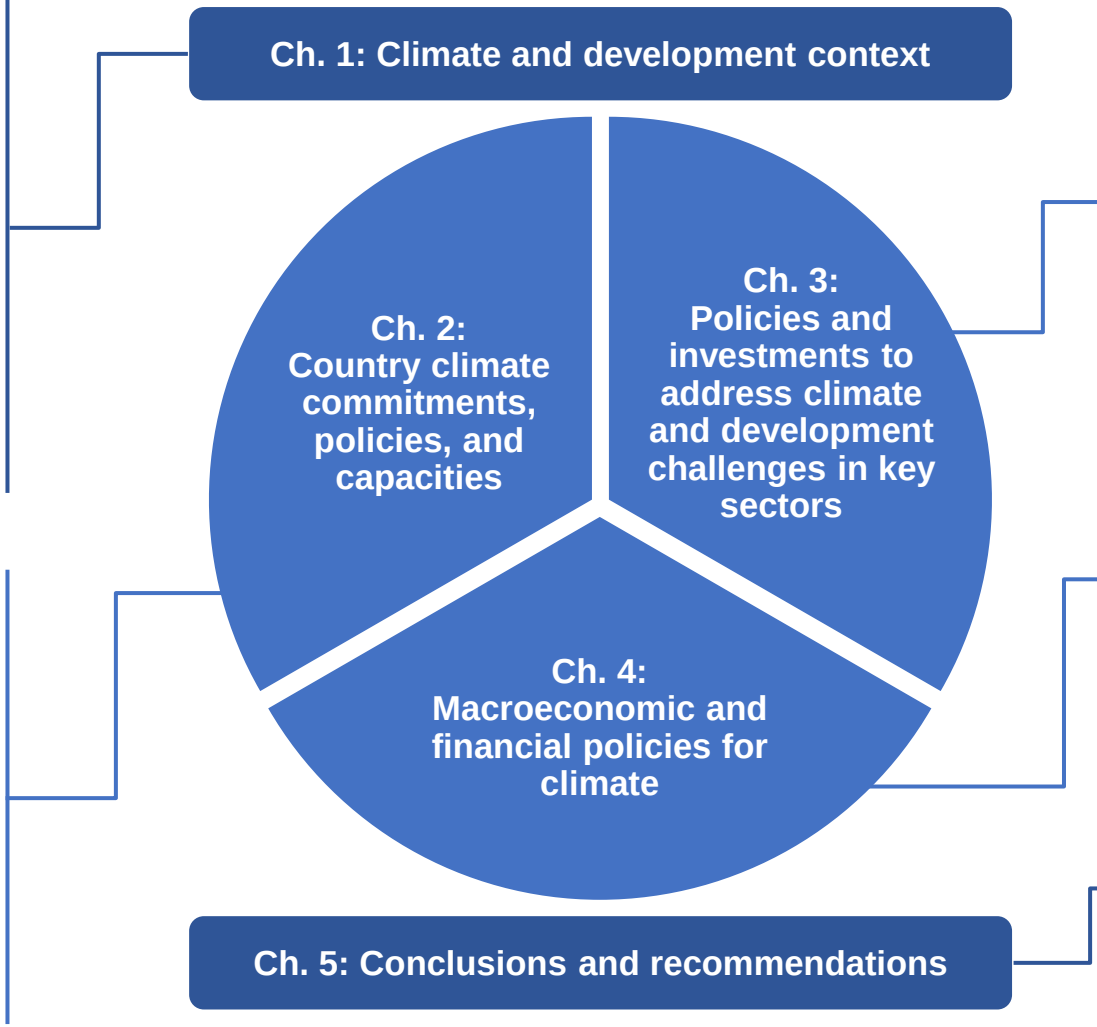
Chapter 2 will be structured around four sections:

i. Review of domestic and external drivers of **climate policy commitment**

ii. Policies and institutional arrangements for **climate change mitigation**

iii. Policies and institutional arrangements for **climate change adaptation**

iv. Policies and institutional arrangements for **sustainable and just socio-economic transitions**



Since time and resource constraints will not allow for an in-depth assessment of all sectors, **chapter 3 will focus on selected deep dives** including:

- Transformation of the **energy sector**
- Improving the **livability and resilience of urban areas** in the context of a changing climate

Chapter 4 will assess the impact of climate change and the climate transition on **fiscal and financial sustainability, growth**, as well as **distributional aspects**

Chapter 5 will lay out recommendations stemming from the analysis, highlighting **no-regret and short-term priority actions,** prioritized based on their **urgency,** their **feasibility** based on the political economy landscape, and their **potential for synergies** between climate action and development

CCDR Clients and Audience

Consultations → **Dissemination**

Awareness Raising

- In the early stages of the CCDR, teams **leverage existing dialogue with the government counterparts** at the country level (e.g., SCDs, CPFs) to raise awareness about the **CCDR process and goals**

Technical Consultations

- The team launch **detailed technical consultations** with specific government counterparts and other relevant stakeholders as soon as the scope of the report is confirmed (post-concept) and **first results and drafts are available**

Internal stakeholders

- **Country teams**
- Task Teams across the **Practice Groups**
- Other **CCDR teams**

External stakeholders

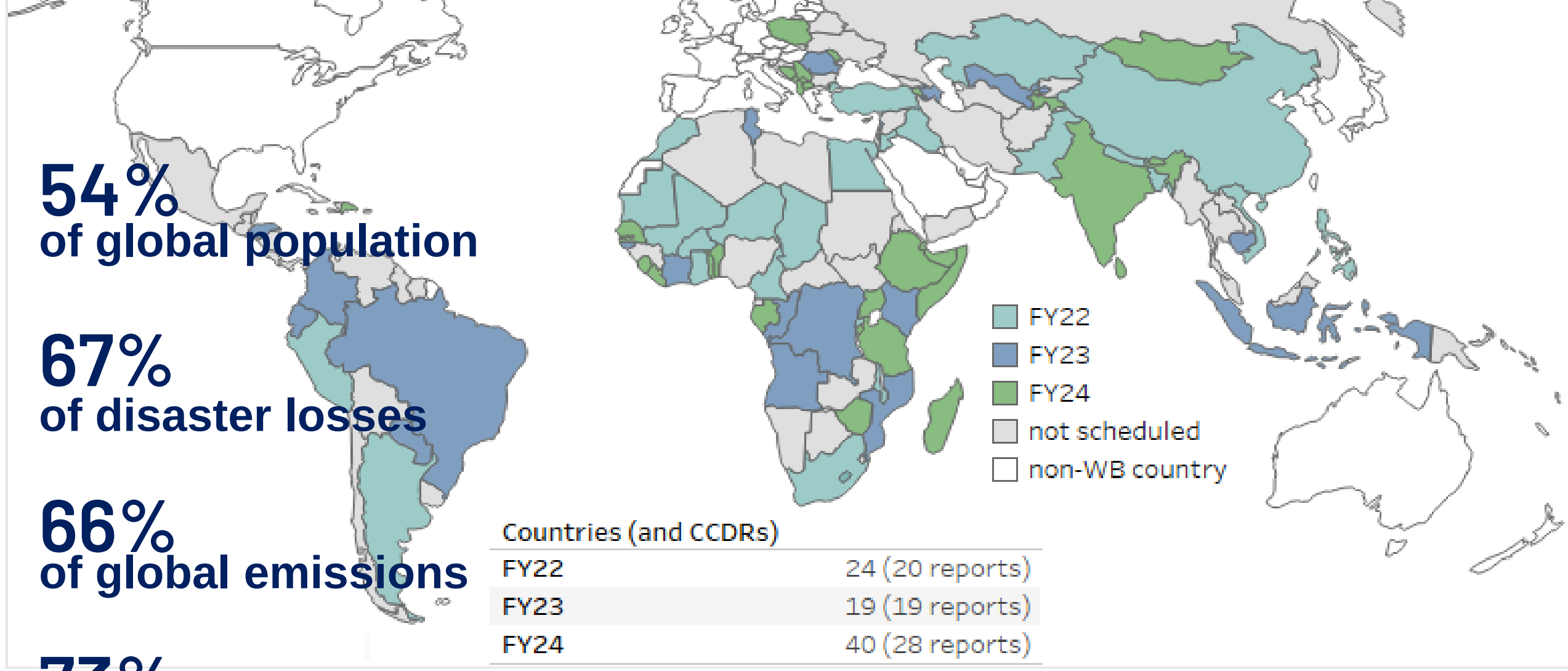
- National and local **government clients**
- **Development partners**
- **Private sector**

54%
of global population

67%
of disaster losses

66%
of global emissions

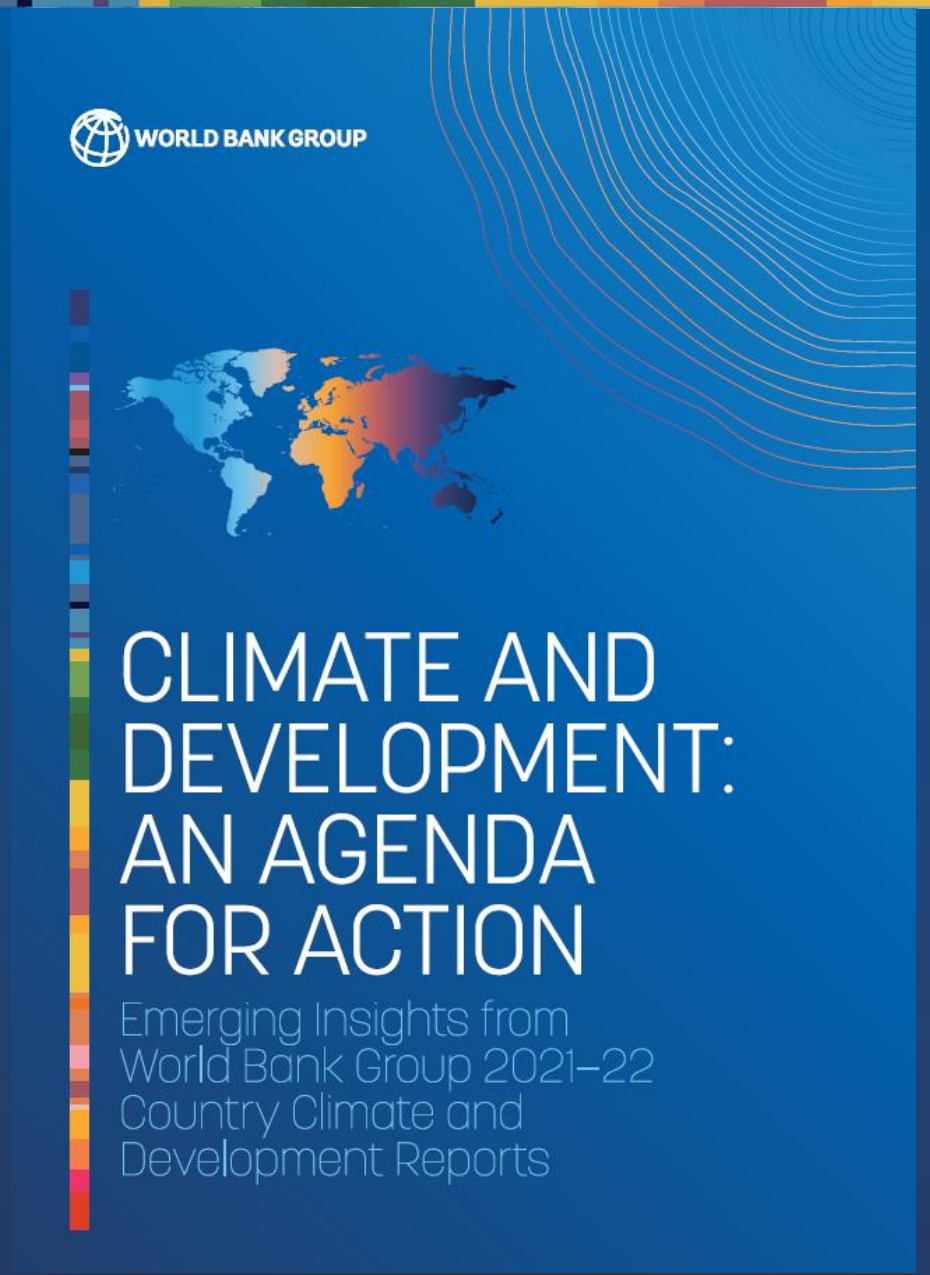
73%
of global GDP

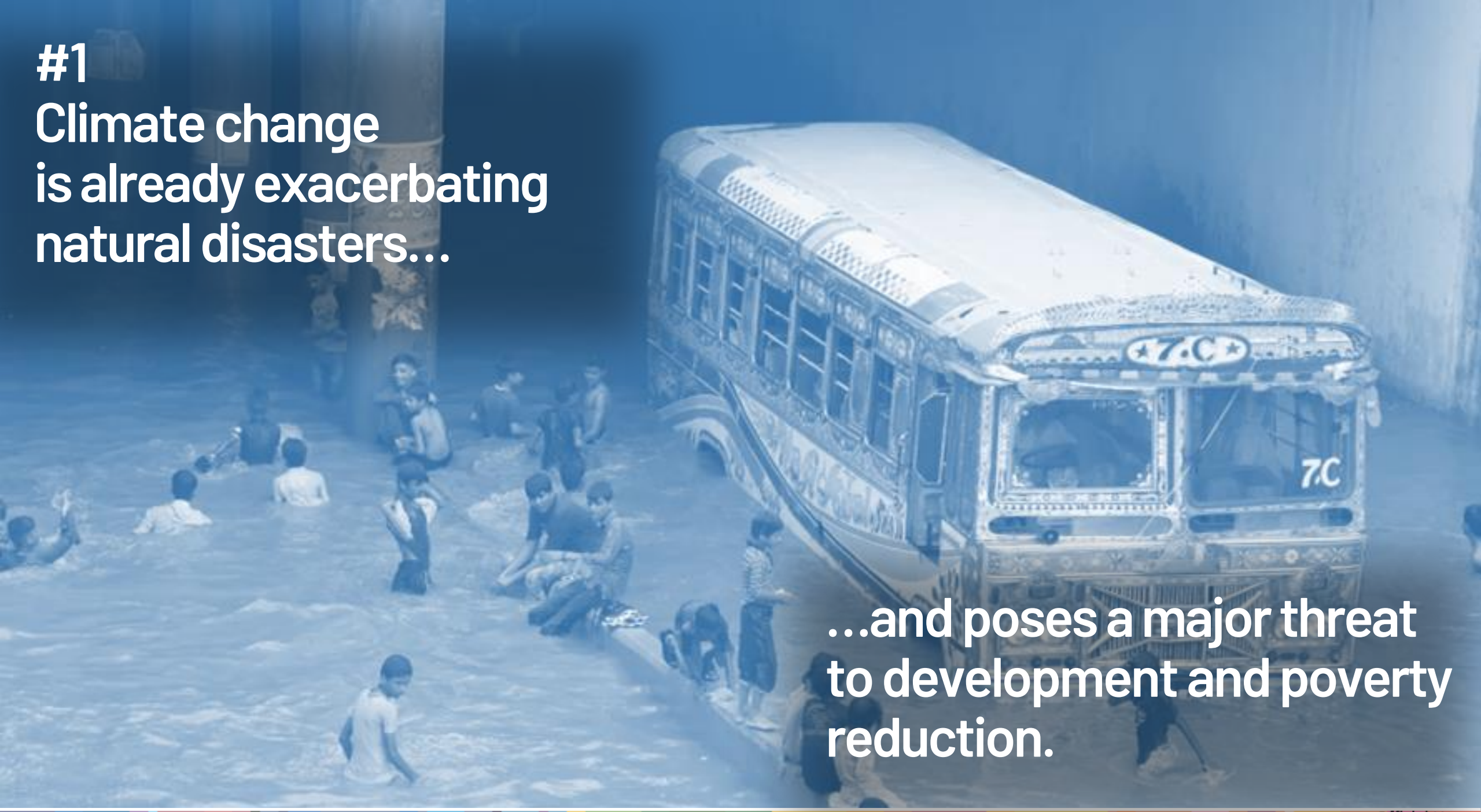


Countries (and CCDRs)	
FY22	24 (20 reports)
FY23	19 (19 reports)
FY24	40 (28 reports)

43 countries covered

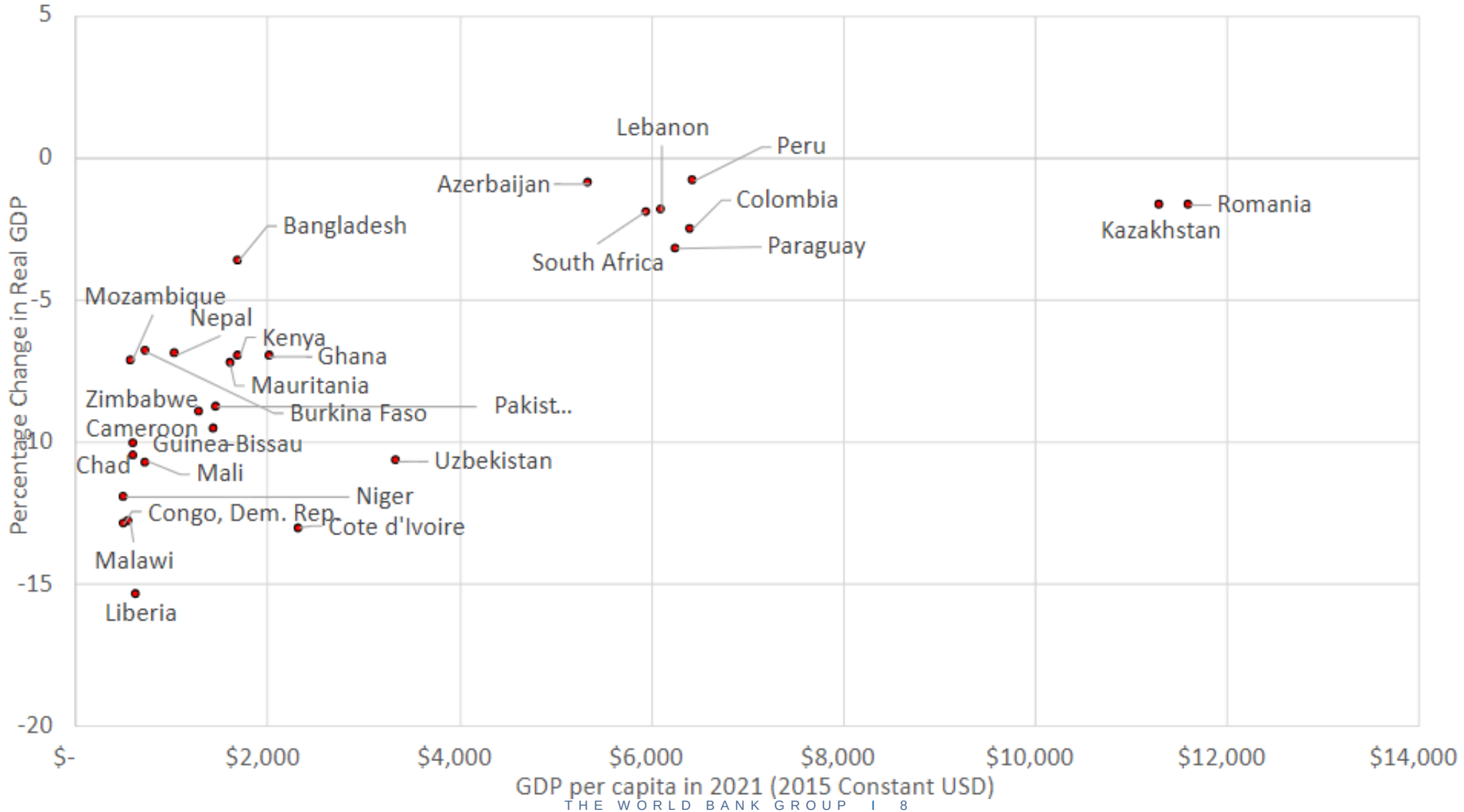
Key findings from the CCDRs



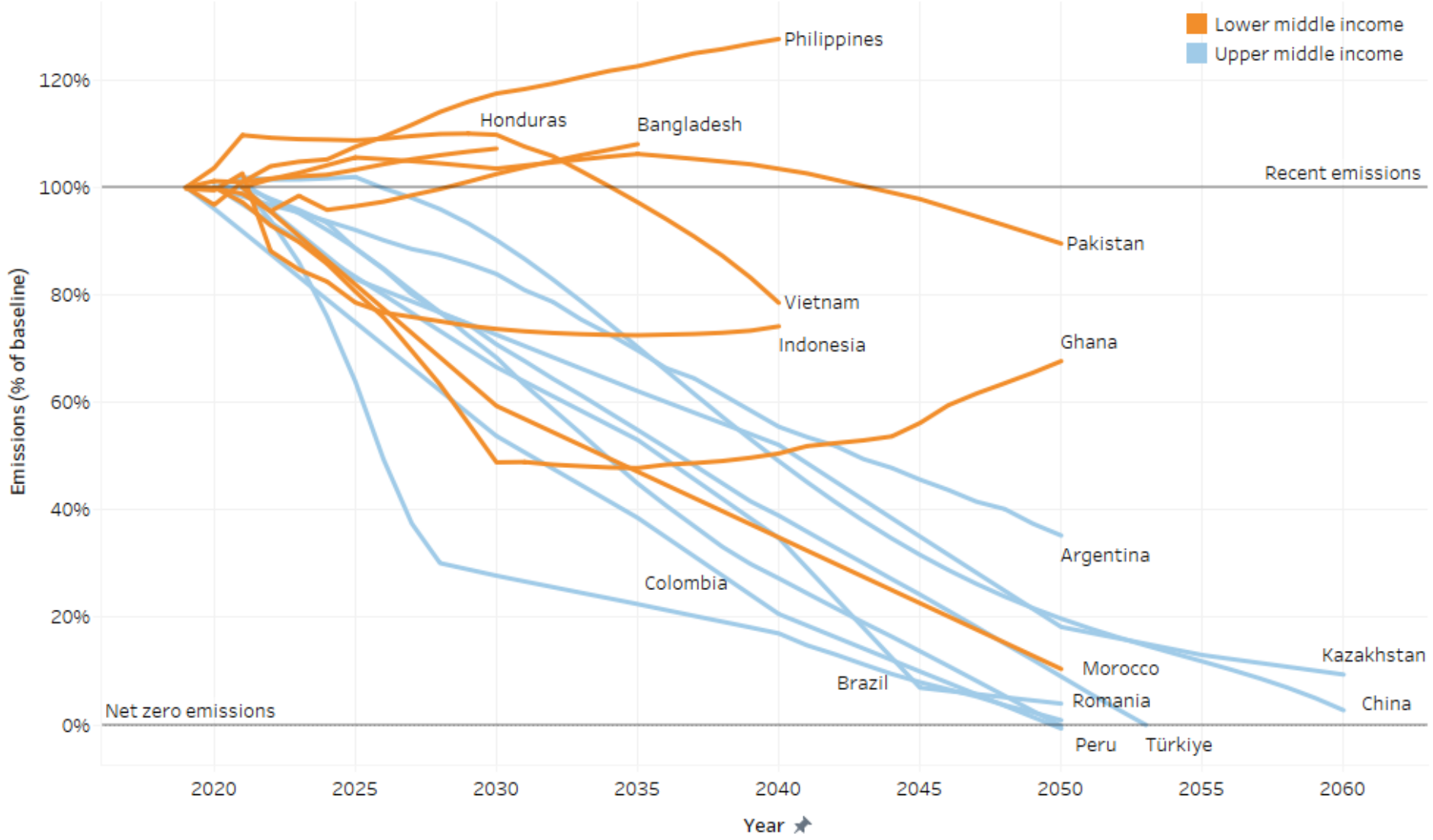


Official Use

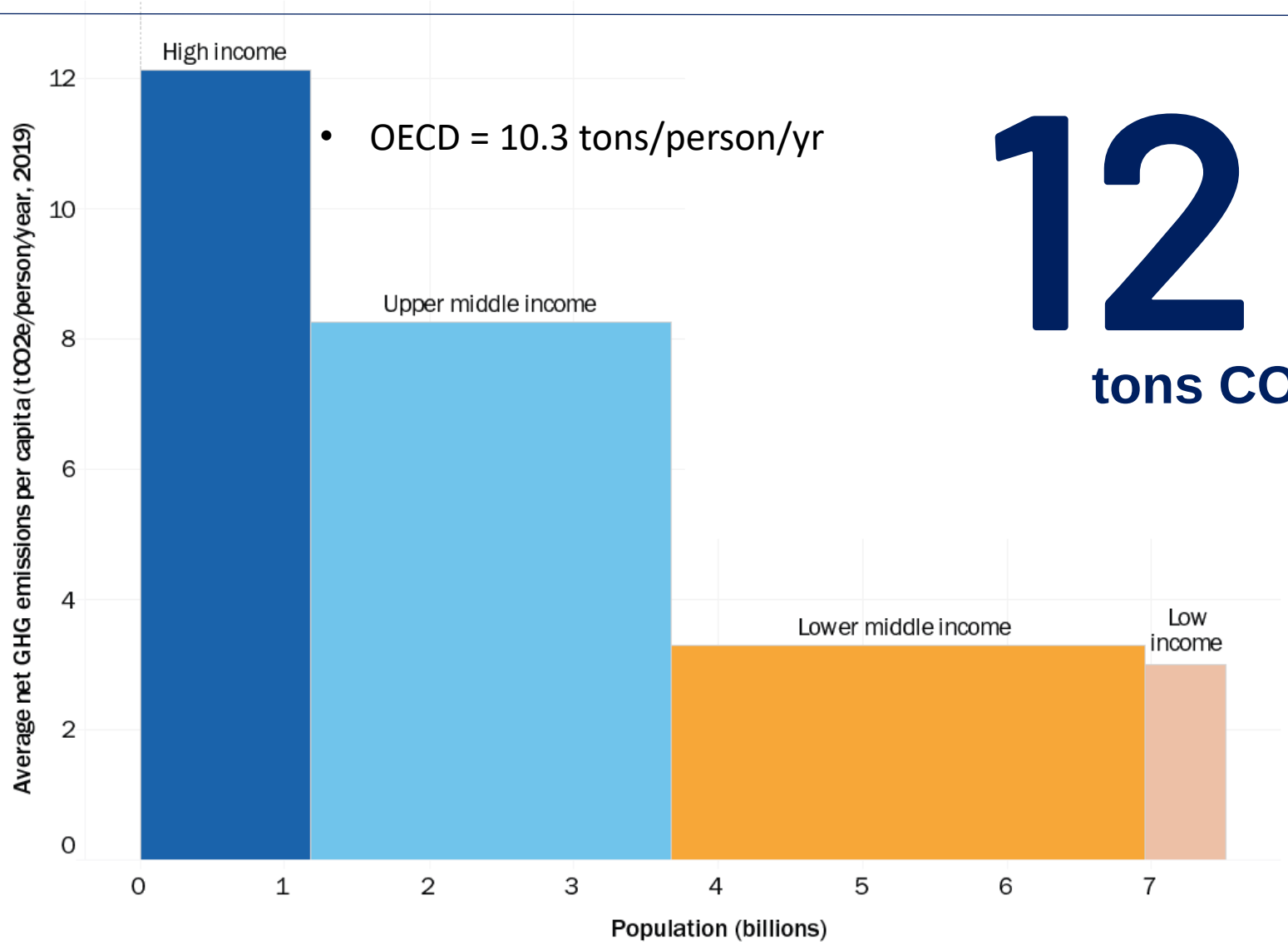
The impacts are significant – especially for poorer countries



GHG emissions scenarios



Avoiding adaptation limits and reducing tipping point risks requires reducing global GHG emissions



- OECD = 10.3 tons/person/yr

12 vs 3

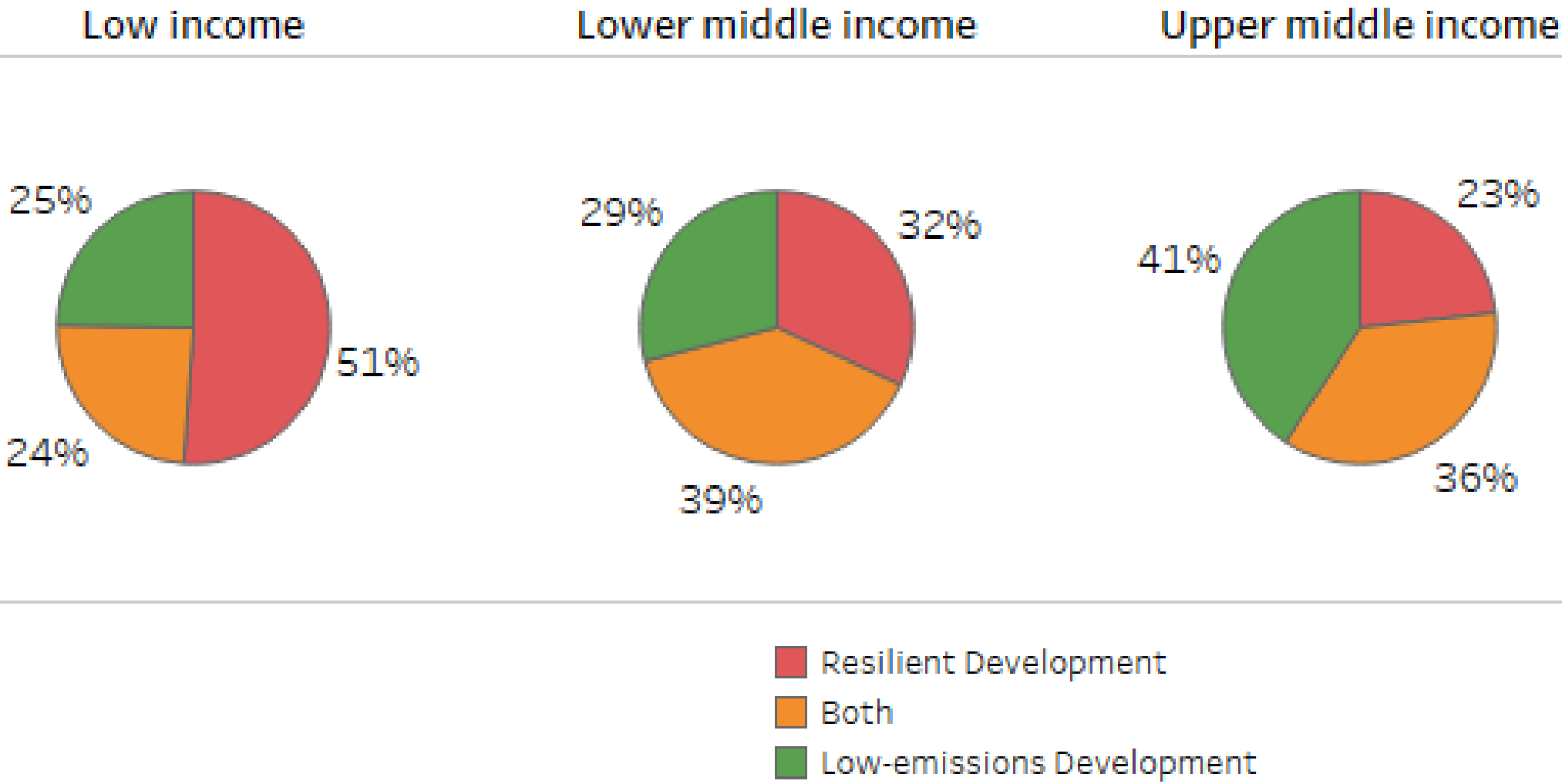
tons CO2e/person/year

#2

While climate change will lead to large losses and damages, particularly in lower-income countries, climate objectives can be achieved without compromising development.



CCDR Recommendations



What is common? What is not?

MOST CCDRs do this….

- Opportunities for energy decarbonization
- Climate-smart agriculture
- Watershed management
- Green/climate finance; carbon-pricing instruments
- Macro-fiscal implications of different policy actions under different scenarios

Unique policy analyses…

- Fragility and conflict (Mozambique, Sahel)
- Deforestation in the Amazon & elsewhere (Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Indonesia, Cambodia)
- Seismic risk and climate (Turkiye, Western Balkans)
- Compound risks & spillovers (Turkiye, Western Balkans)

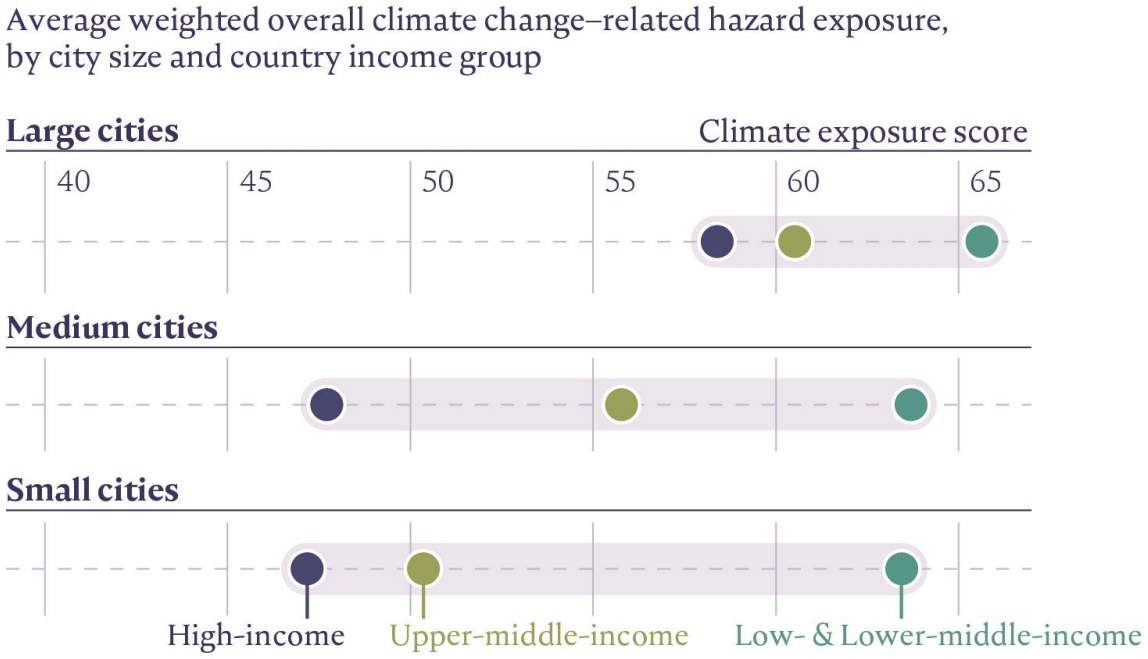
Regional CCDRs

- Sahel 5-country CCDR
- Western Balkans 6-country CCDR
- Eastern Caribbean 11-country CCDR
- Pacific Islands 3-country CCDR
- Botswana and Namibia CCDR

Cities in CCDRs

How does climate affect cities?

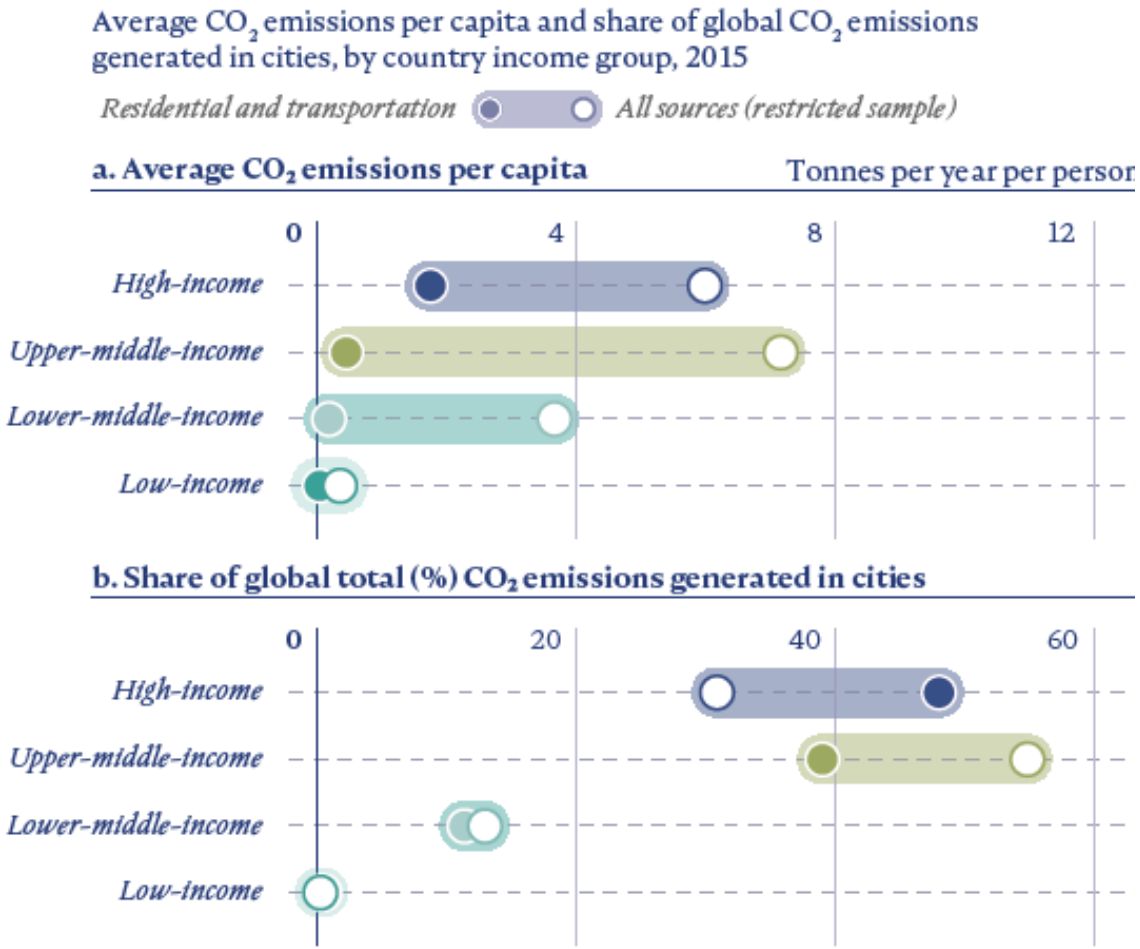
Floods | Sea level rise | Droughts | Tropical Cyclones | Wildfires | Urban Heat | Landslides

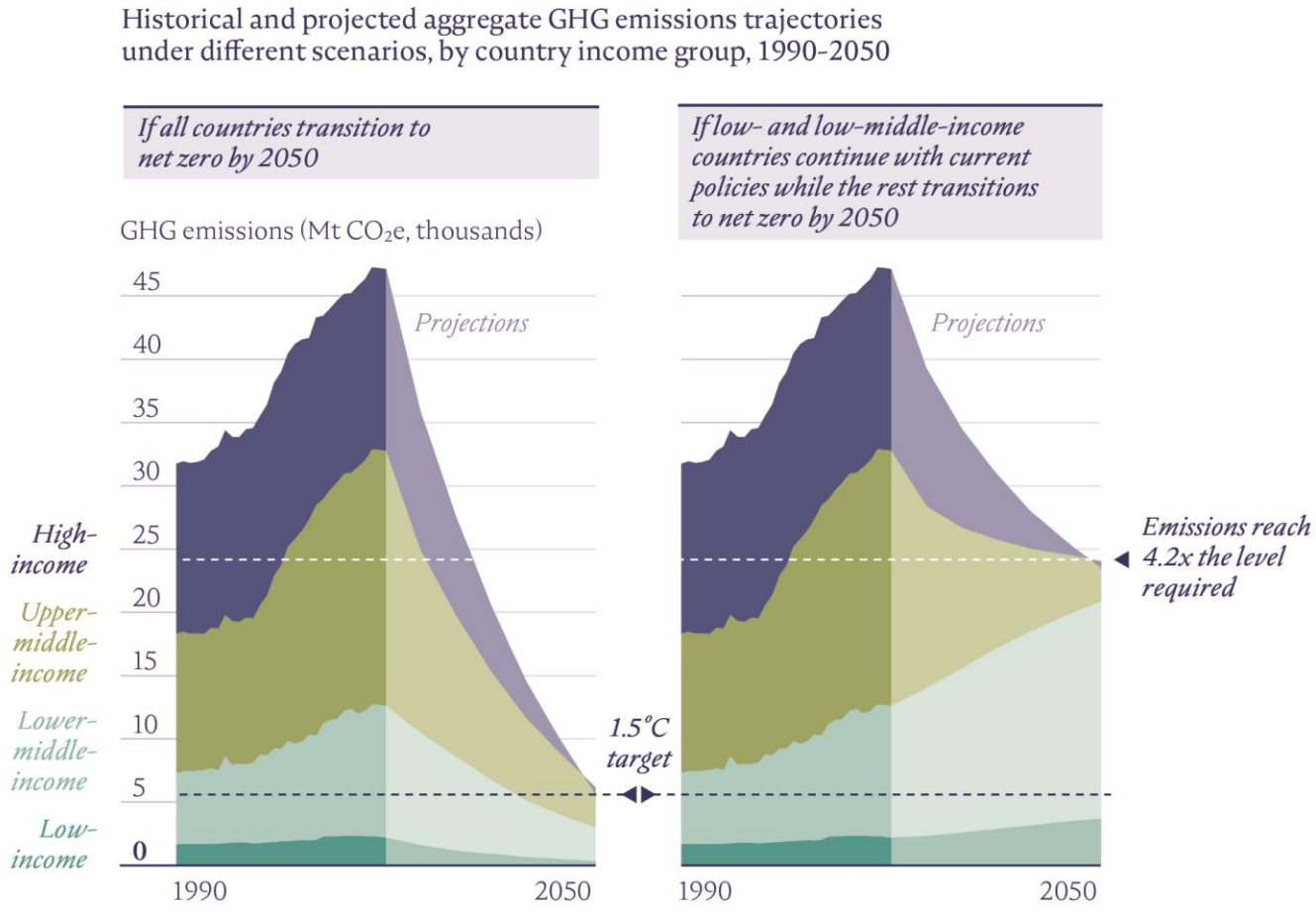




Cities in CCDRs

How do cities affect climate?





Cities in CCDRs

Possible typologies

- **Type A ('Sahel' type):**
  - Low-income African countries with low - medium urbanization, high emissions intensity, high vulnerability, low readiness.
  - *Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sudan.*
- **Type B ('Philippines' type);**
  - Lower-middle-income with medium urbanization, low per capita emissions.
  - *Ghana, Morocco, Philippines.*
- **Type C ('Indonesia' type):**
  - Lower-middle-income with medium urbanization, high total emissions.
  - *Egypt, Indonesia, Vietnam.*
- **Type D ('Pakistan' type**
  - Lower-middle-income South Asian countries with medium urbanization, high total emissions but low per capita emissions, high vulnerability, low readiness.
  - *Bangladesh, Pakistan.*
- **Type E ('Brazil' type):**
  - Upper-middle-income with high urbanization levels, high total emissions.
  - *Brazil, Peru, Turkey.*
- **Type F ('Russia' type):**
  - Upper-middle-income with medium/high urbanization, high emissions per capita, relatively low vulnerability.
  - *Argentina, Kazakhstan, Russia.*

Cities in CCDRs

Main takeaways

- **Greatest emphasis on urban issues** in Turkey, Egypt, South Africa, China, Ghana, Western Balkans; least in Argentina, Russia.
- **Greater emphasis on urban adaptation** than urban mitigation. **Some exceptions (Turkey, Egypt).**
- **Not much emphasis on the coordinating role of subnational governments** across sectors, **or the importance of subnational climate finance**.
- **Only a couple discuss urban form (Turkey, Egypt, SA, WB6)** as a driver of emissions and coordinated land use planning/ density as a solution. China mentions **land use planning** in the context of resilience rather than decarbonization.
- **Urban growth scenario modeling** included for Egypt, Jordan, and possibly South Africa.

Opportunities for partnering…

ADAPTATION

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

City Resilience Program

MITIGATION

City Climate Finance Gap Fund

Edge

URBAN GREENHOUSE GAS MODELING TOOLS
City Climate Finance Gap Fund – Technical Note #2



APEX: An Investment Planning App for Cities

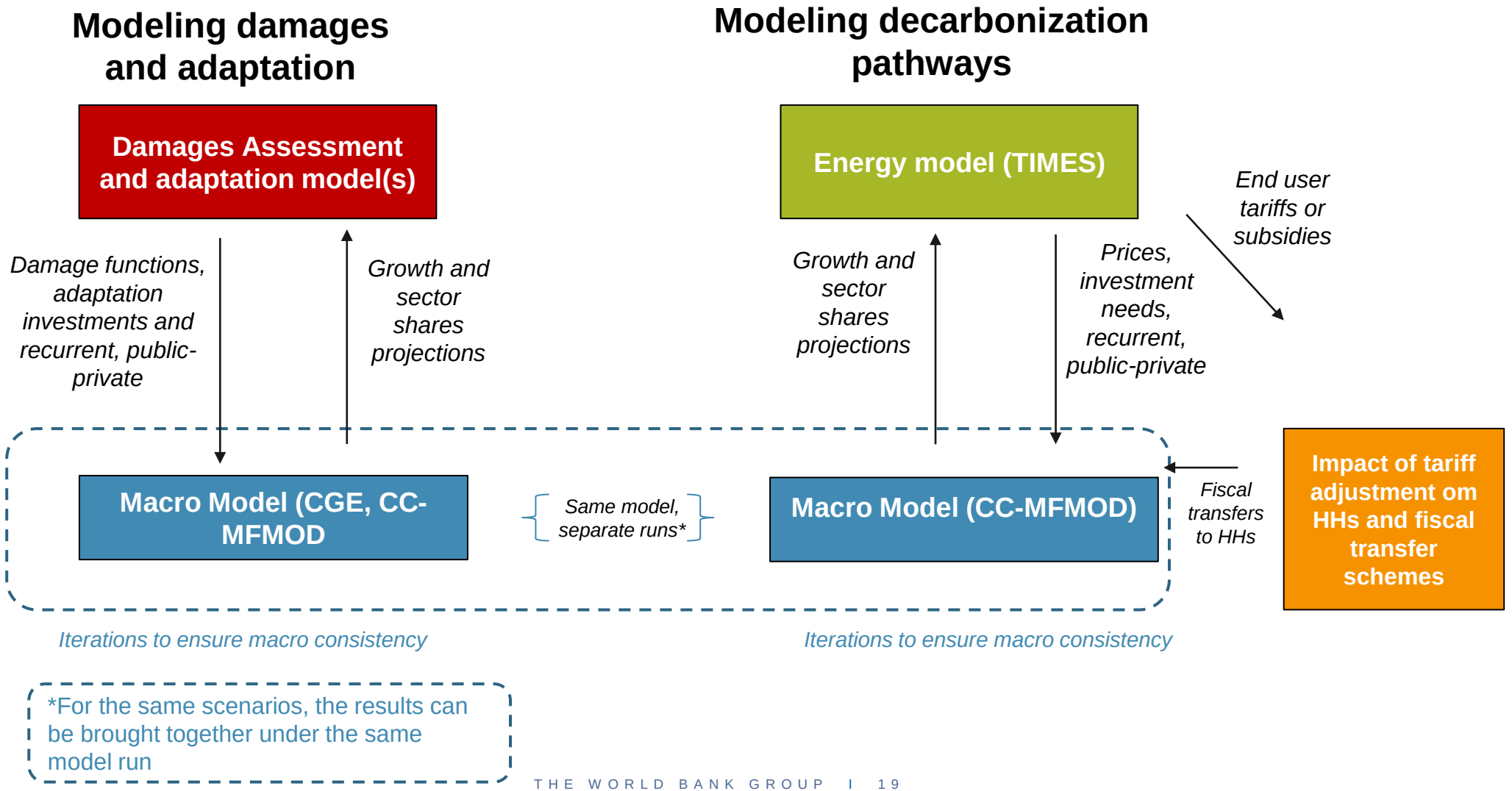
IDENTIFY INVESTMENTS
suitable for green financing

DEVELOP STRATEGIES
for the long-term (e.g., climate action plans)

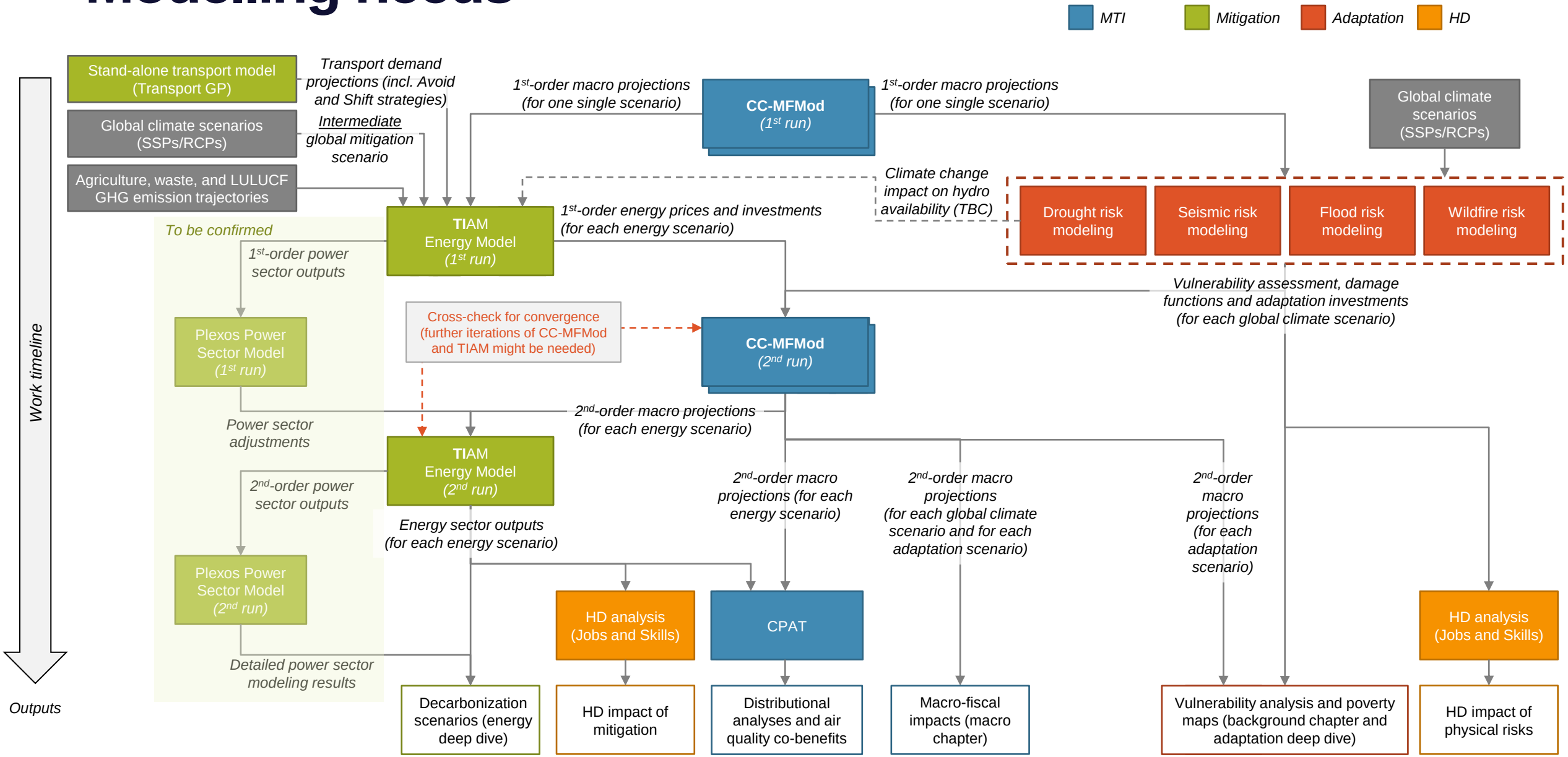
ASSESS AND TRACK
the performance of your city

Modelling needs

Global Warming Scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.0



Modelling needs



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MODELLING

EDORA

GEM
GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL

JBA risk management

THE FLOOD PEOPLE

cima
RESEARCH FOUNDATION