

From Climate Risk Data to Climate Finance

The Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) in Ethiopia

UN-SPIDER Bonn
International Conference
18.11.2021



A project implemented on behalf



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Questions from Decision Makers

What is the risk exposure of different assets?

> vulnerable people, livestock, natural resources...)

What measures can be done to reduce the exposure?

> 26 measures considered (green, grey, monitoring)

How to finance these measures, which one are cost-efficient?

> strong stakeholder involvement, KfW, community, academia

Economics of
Climate
Adaptation

initiated by



first „real life“ project by



Recent ECA Studies



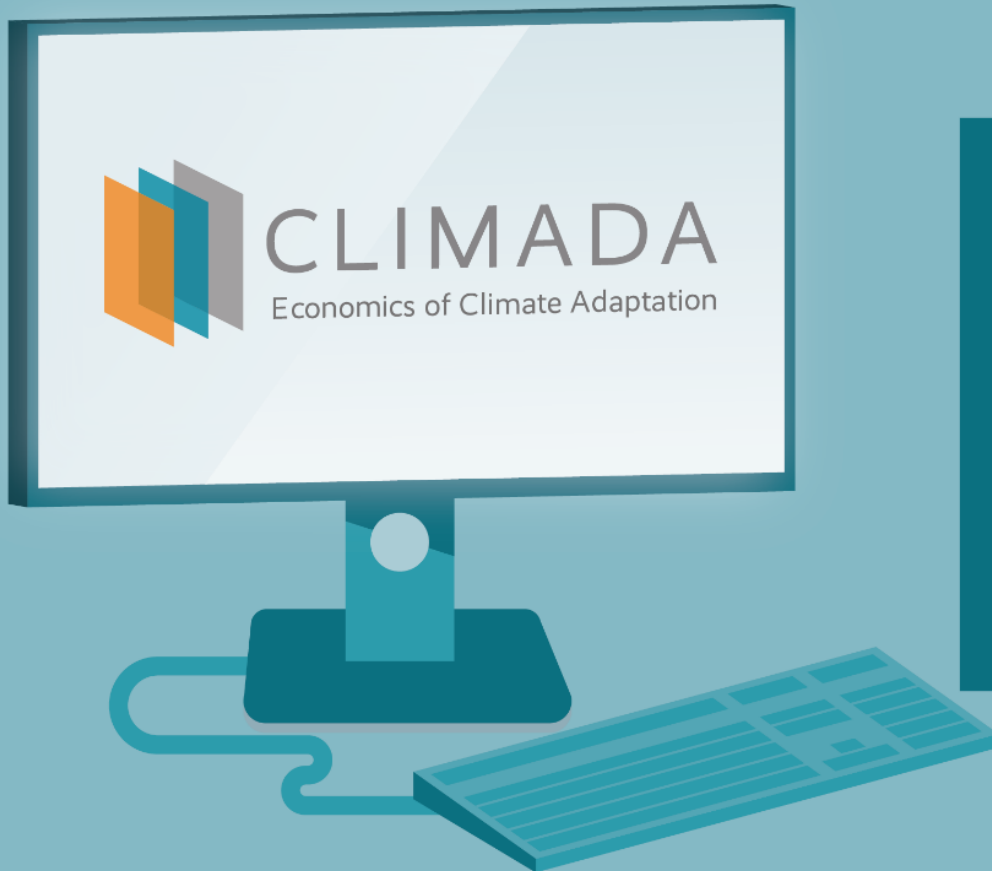
ECA offers a

UNIQUE FRAMEWORK

for the flexible identification of cost-effective climate adaptation measures



Economics of
Climate
Adaptation



Powered by **CLIMADA**, the ECA framework links hazards, vulnerable assets and potential damages, quantifying them into monetary values.



Economics of Climate Adaptation

Powered by CLIMADA





Economics of Climate Adaptation

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ECA systematically evaluates and offers
an optimal climate adaptation measures portfolio
FOR DECISION MAKERS.

ECA builds a smart-mix portfolio of different adaptation measures, weighting costs and benefits of the different options to enable synergies and leverage local conditions.



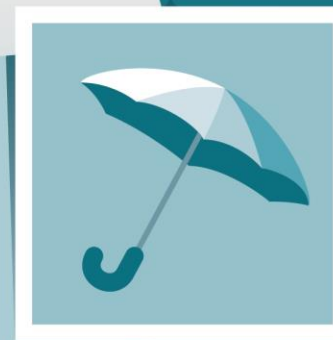
Ecosystem-based
adaptation



Infrastructure



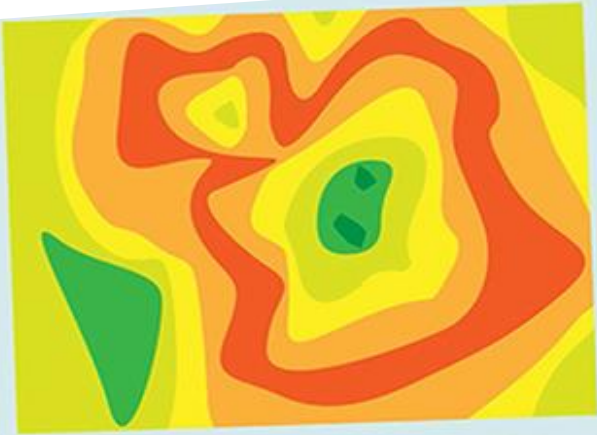
Community-based
adaptation



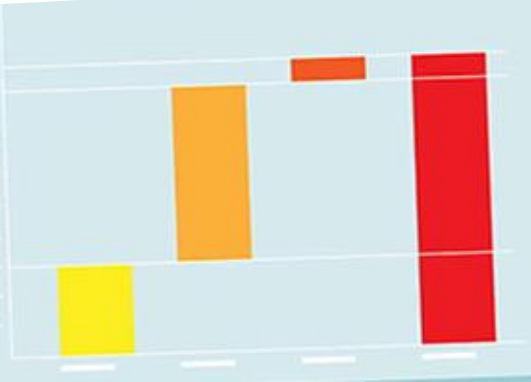
Risk transfer



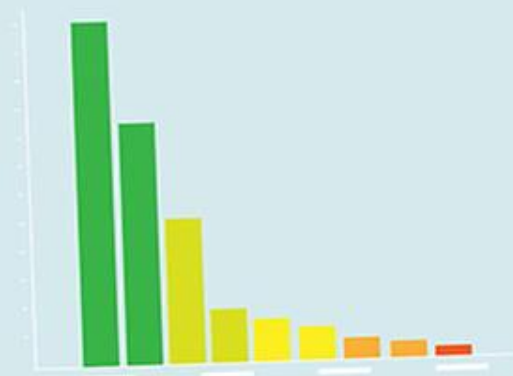
Hazard footprint and
risk model



Expected economic and human
losses under current and future
scenarios



Cost-benefit analysis of
adaptation measures



The outcomes of ECA inform
climate adaptation strategies and policies,

UNLOCKING CLIMATE FINANCE.



National adaptation plans
Local adaptation strategies



International cooperation
Development banks
Global funds

ECA outcomes inform local and national adaptation strategies. The quantification of climate risk and the ranking of potential benefits align with the requirements of international funding agencies and other investors.



Economics of
Climate
Adaptation

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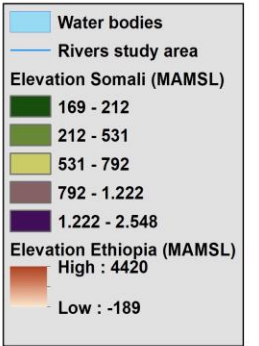
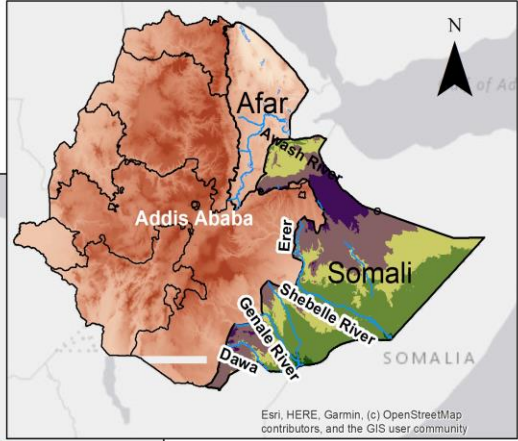
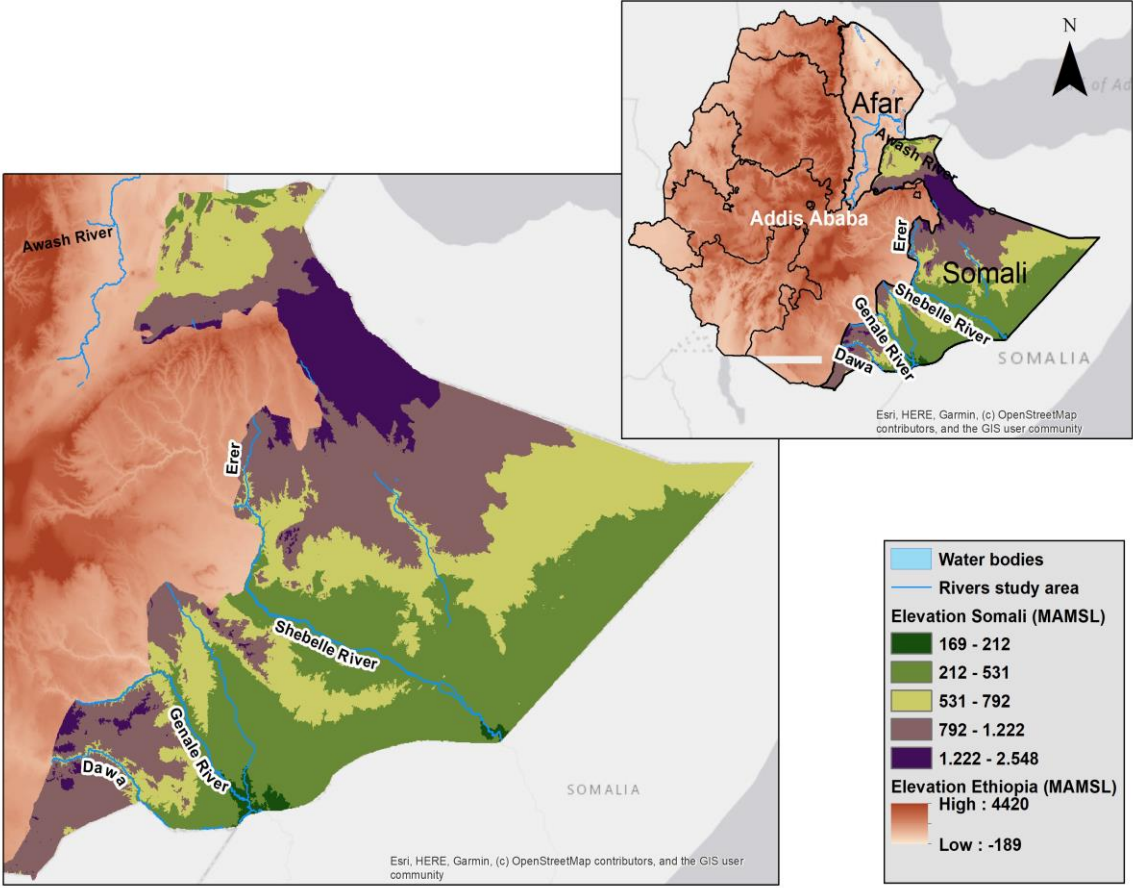
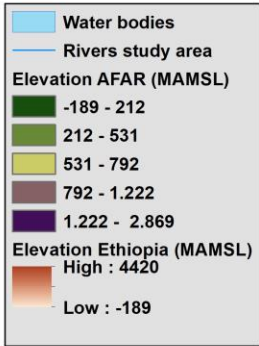
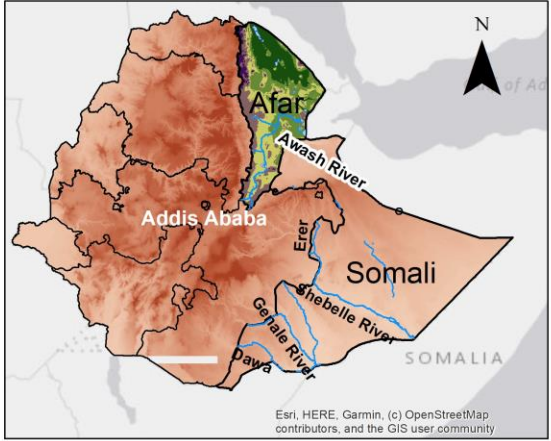
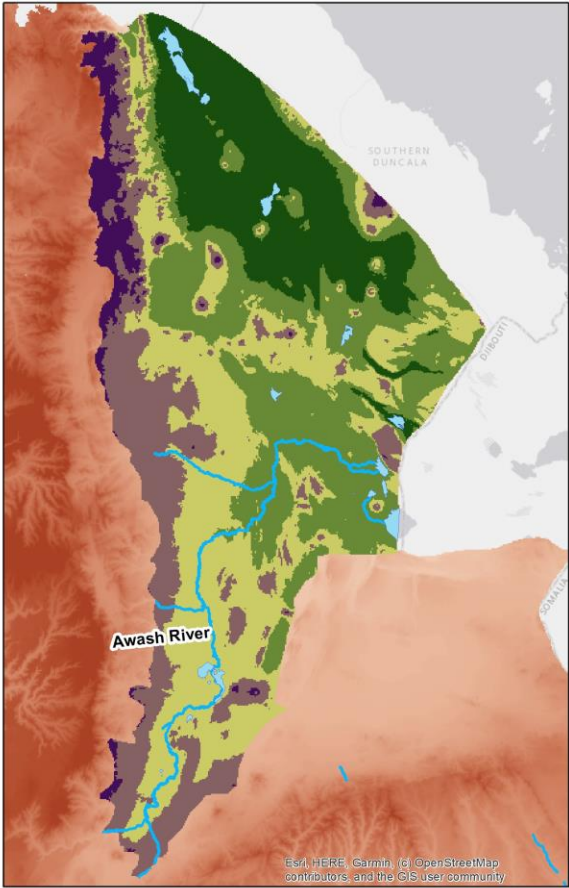
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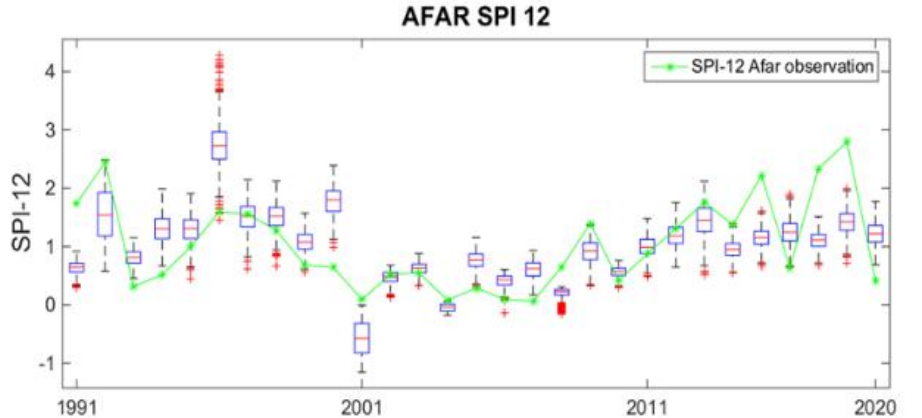
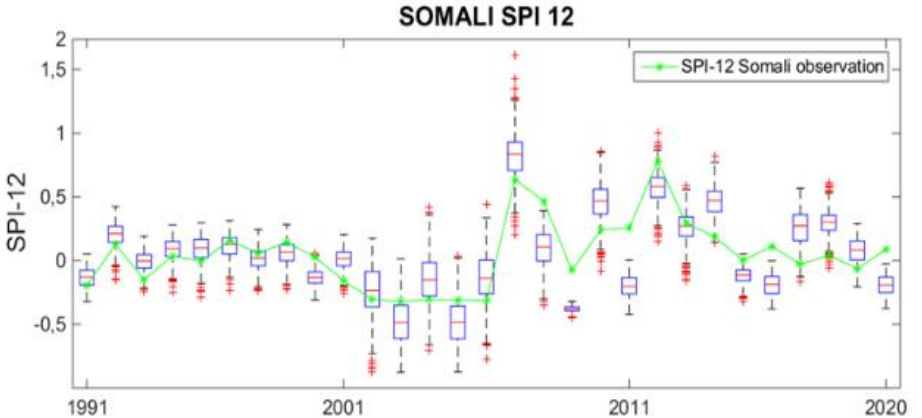
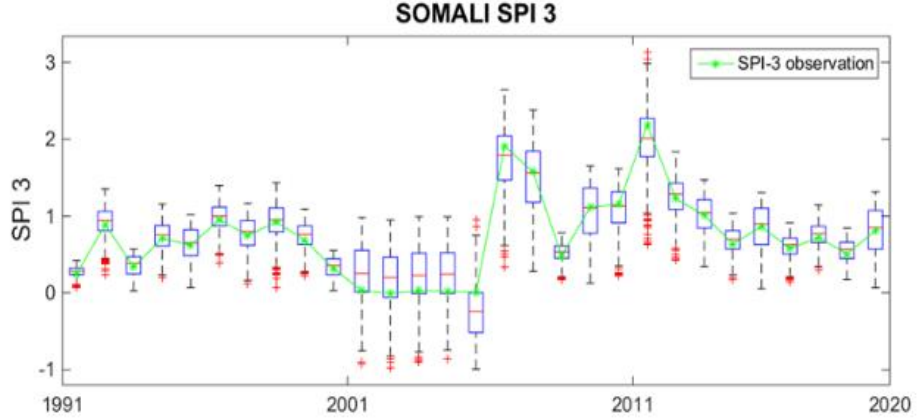
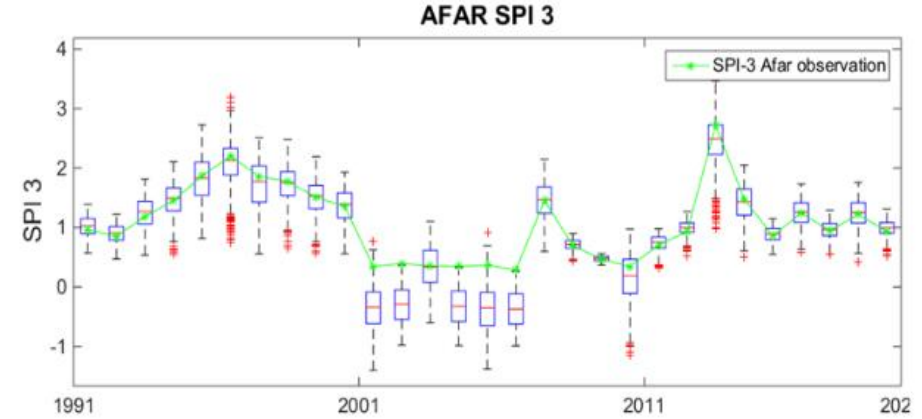


Drought Risk in Afar and Somalia, Ethiopia



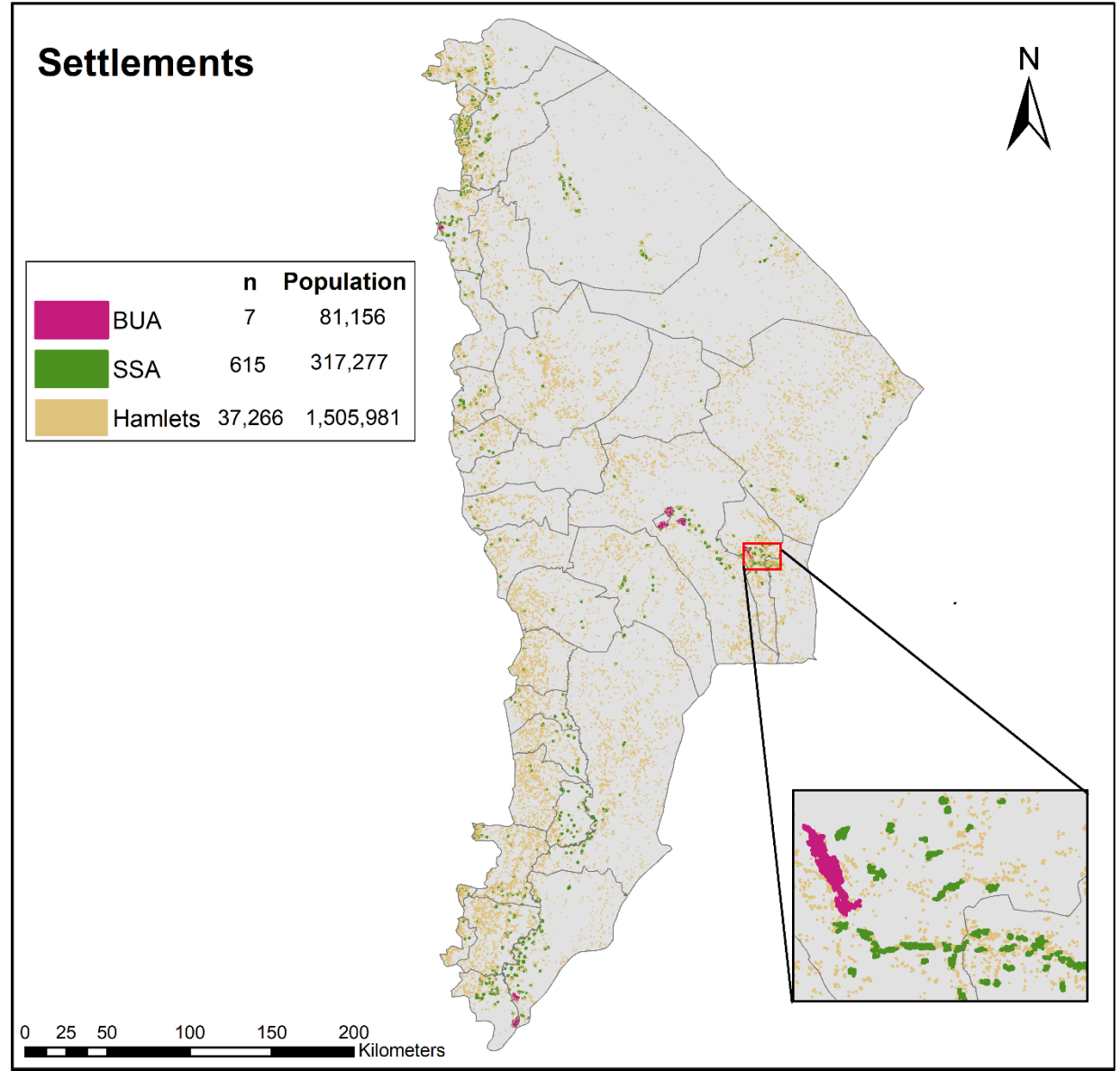
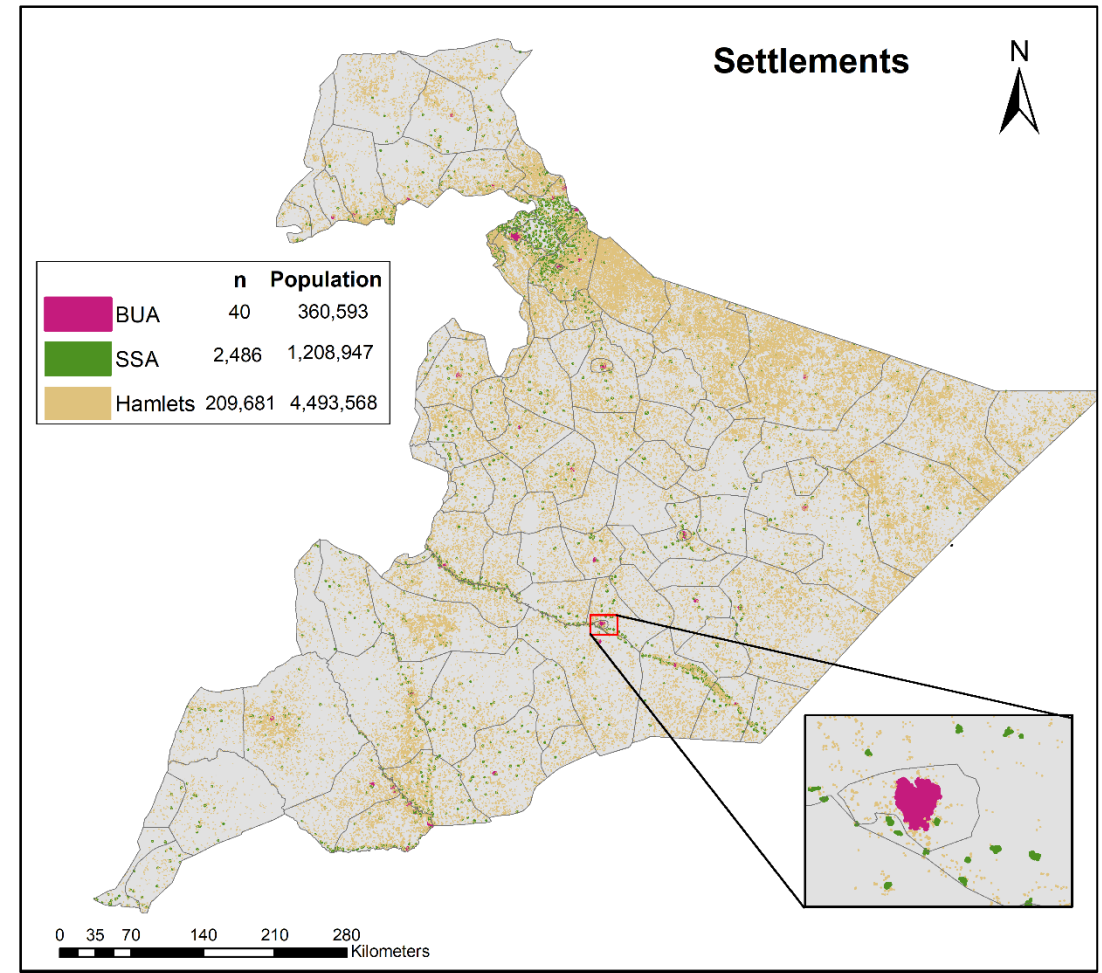
Drought Model - Validation

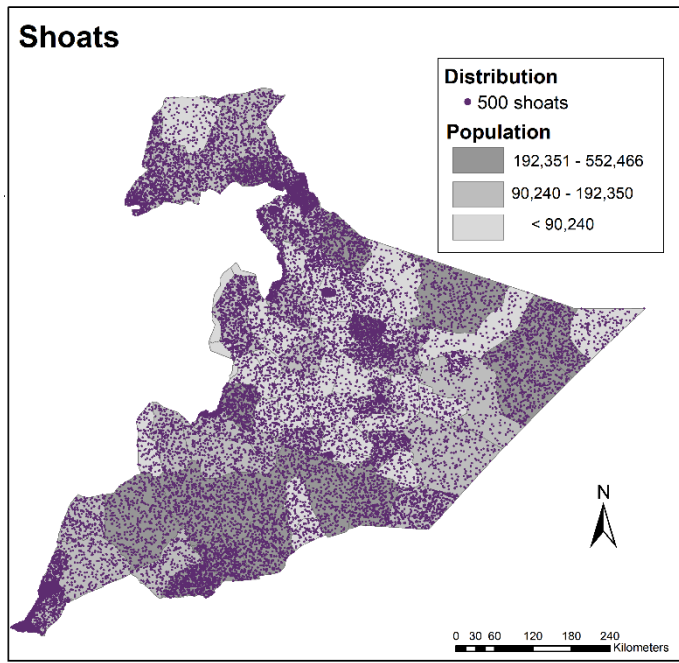
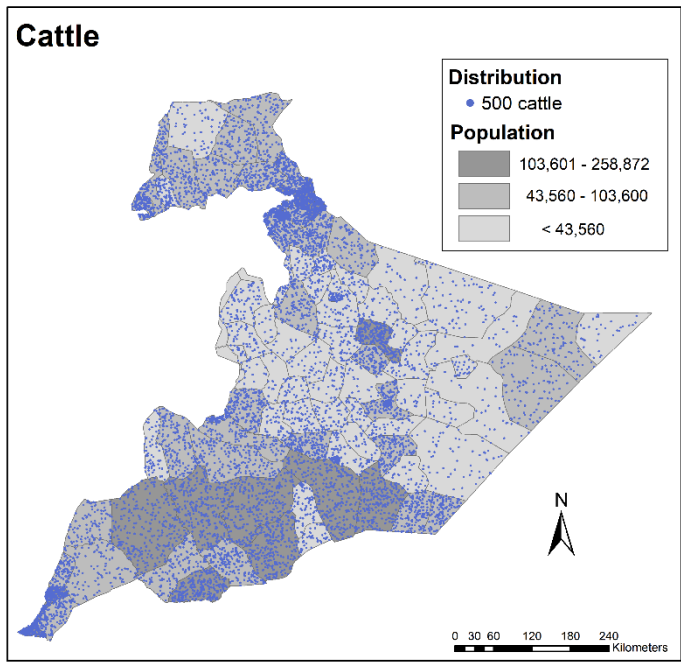
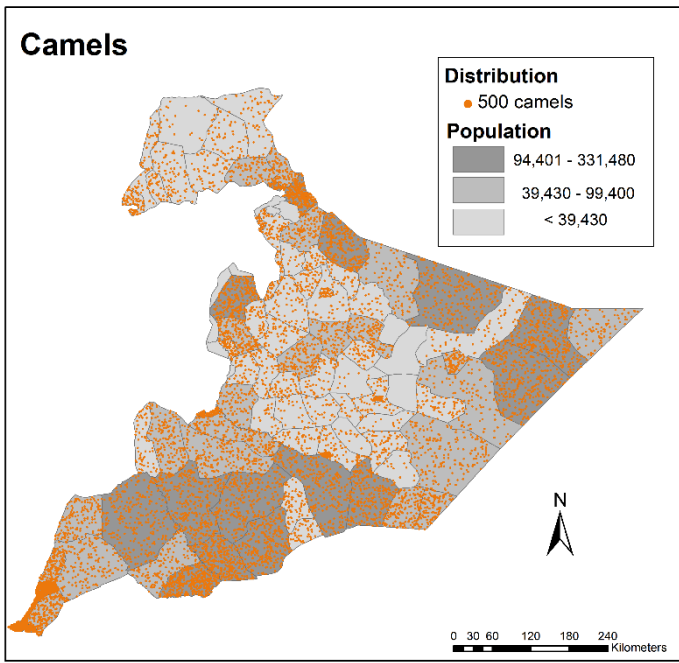
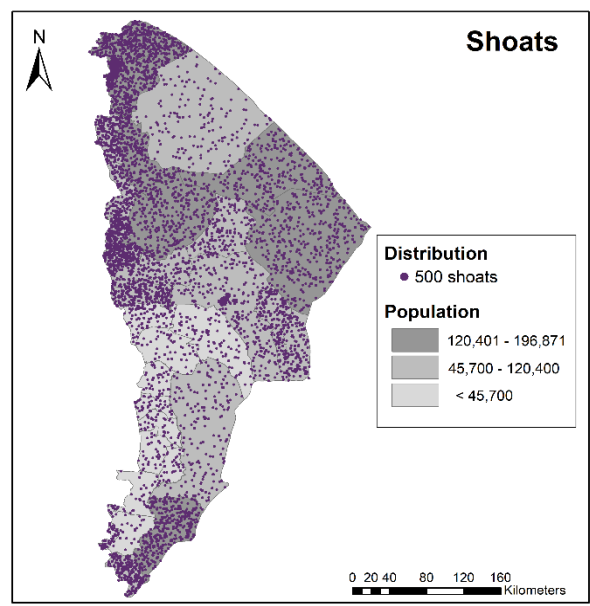
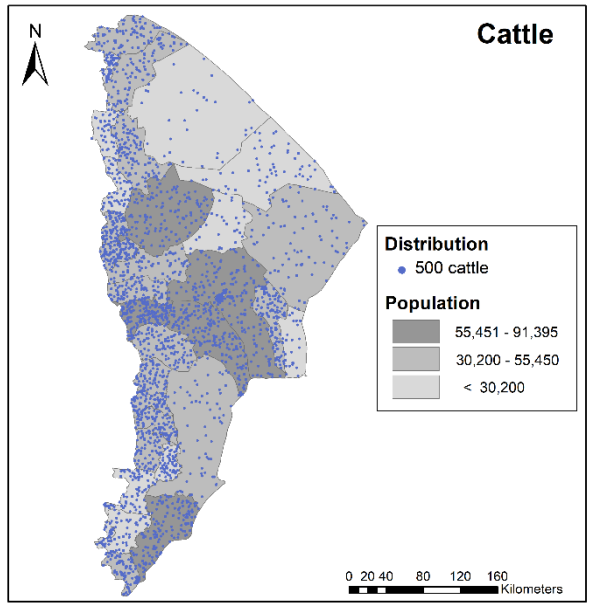
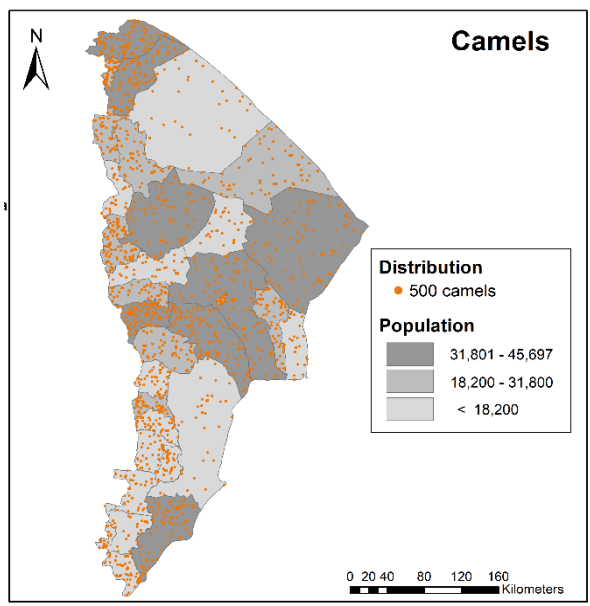
- 1951-91 used for probability density function
- 1 000 simulations for 1991-2020 used for validation of SPI

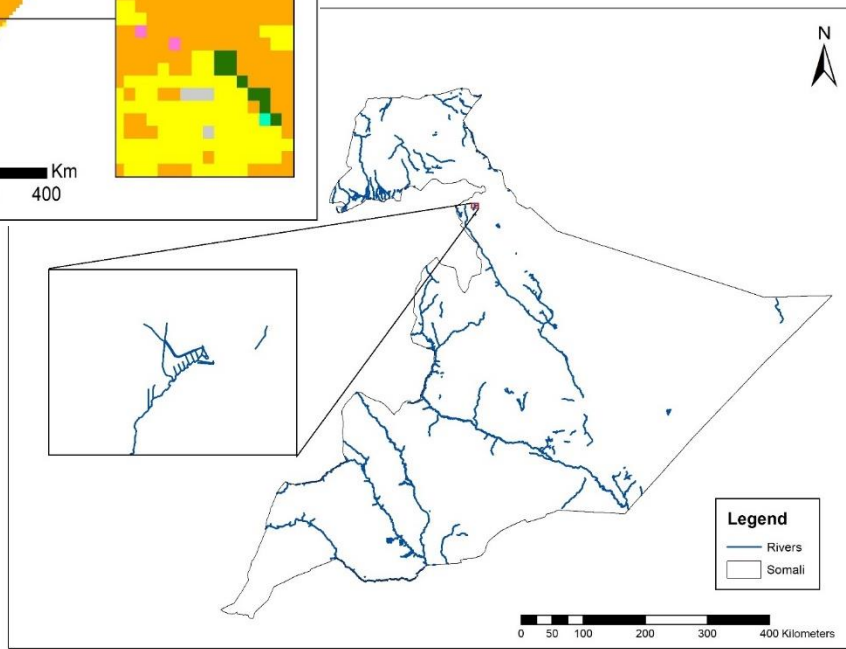
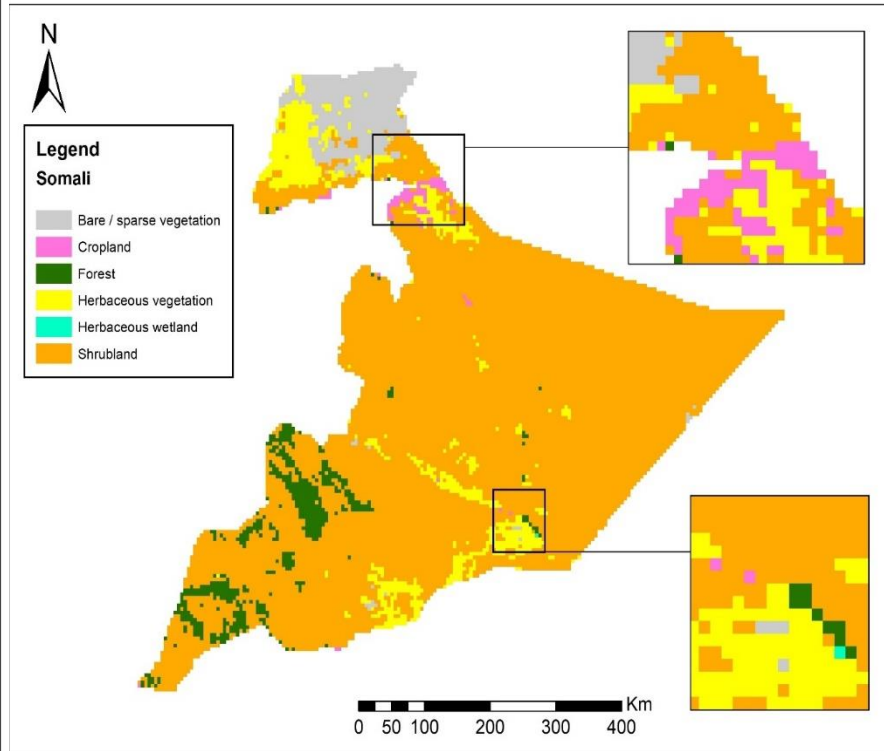
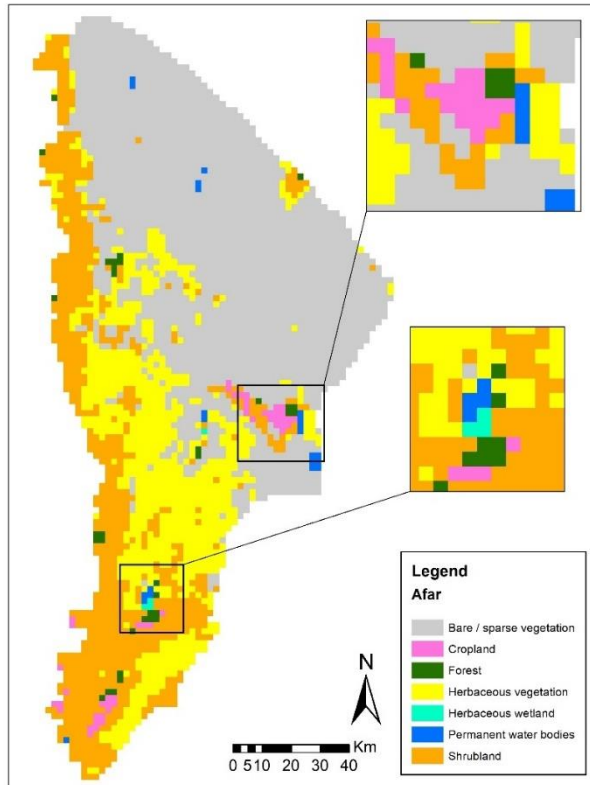
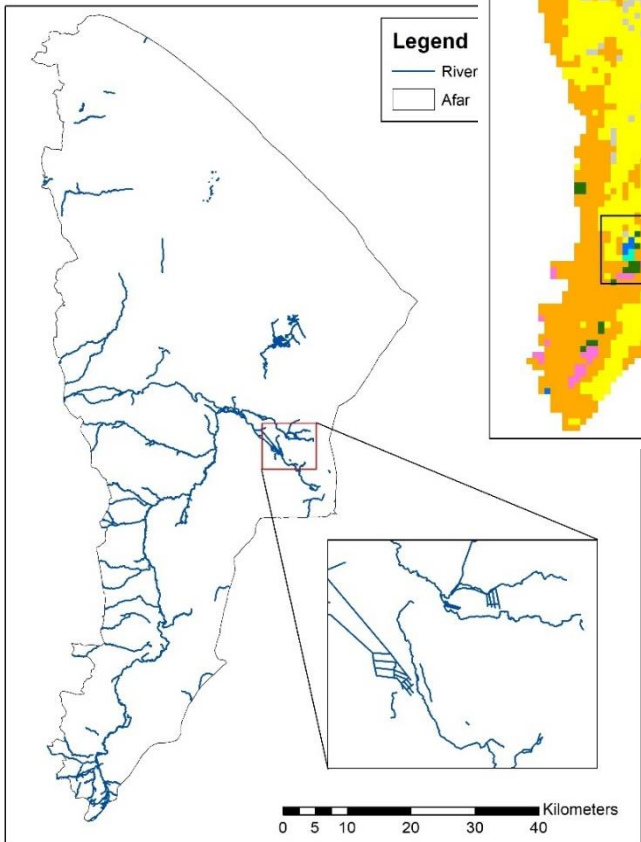


Assets

No monetary value for people

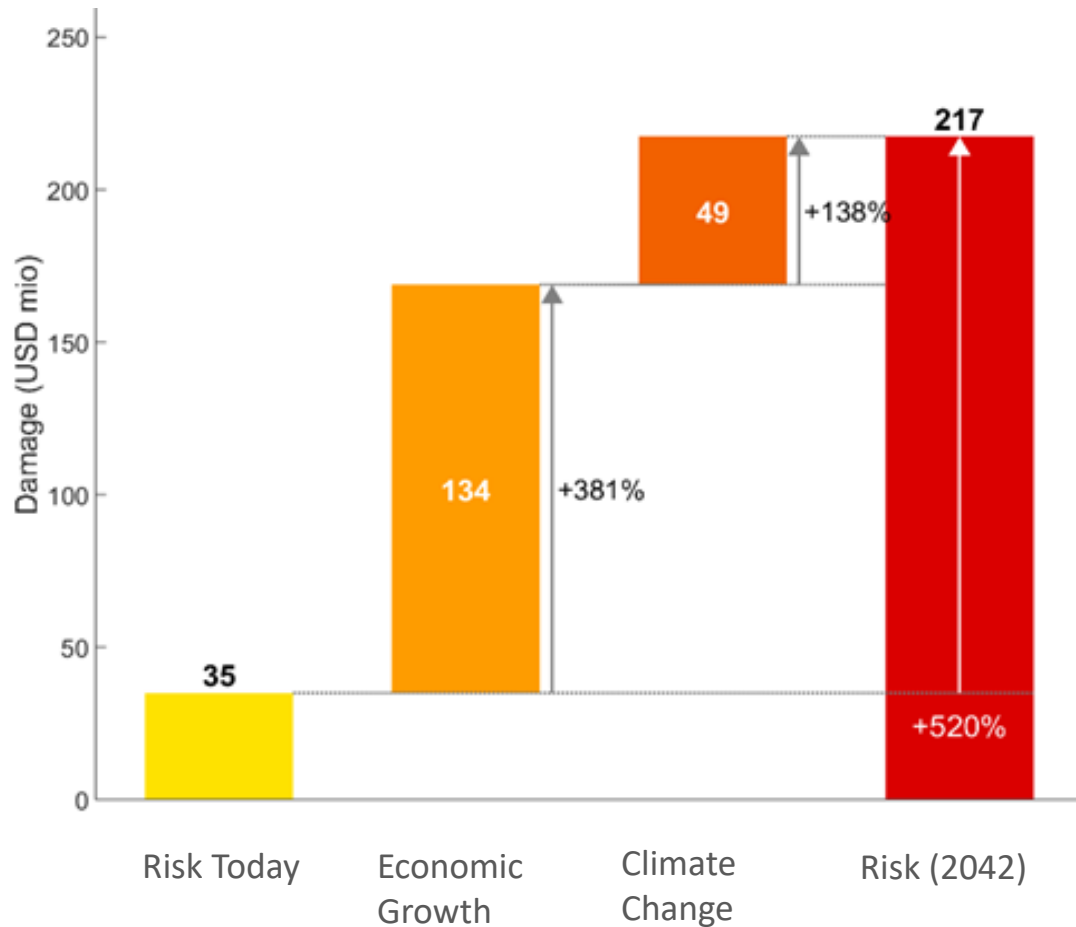






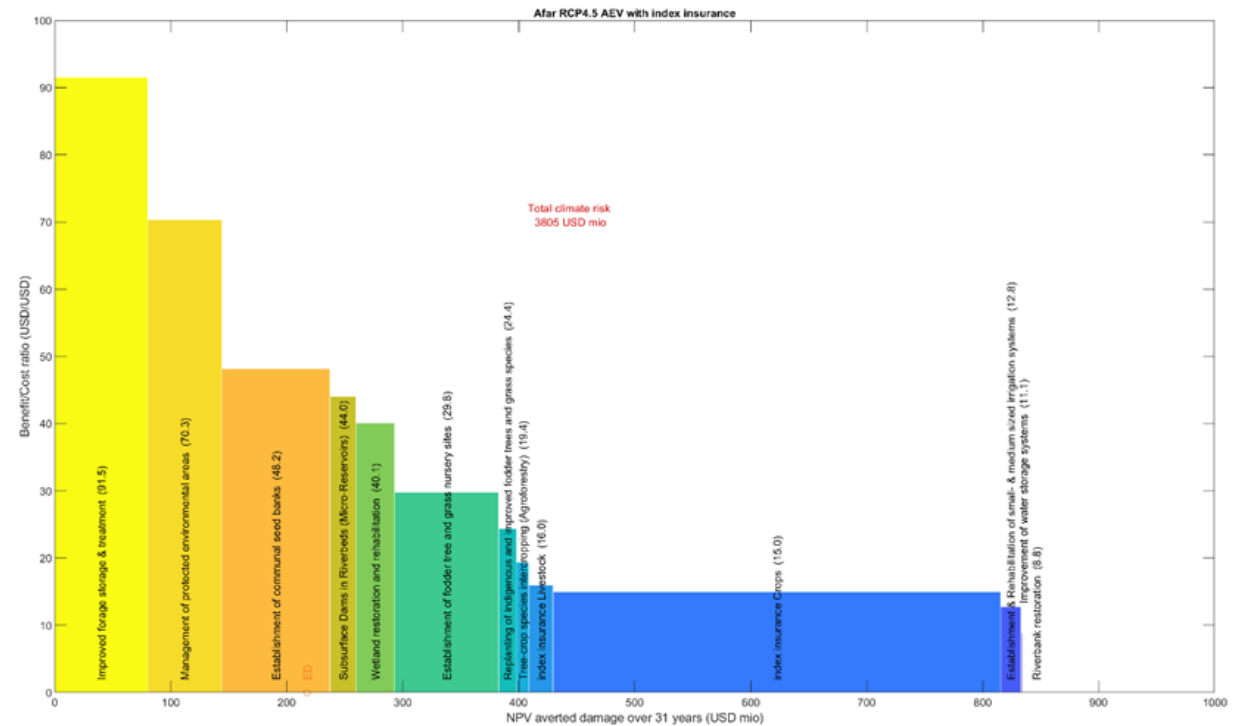
Drought Risk in Afar and Somalia, Ethiopia

Annual Expected Damage (AFAR) in 2050 (USD m)



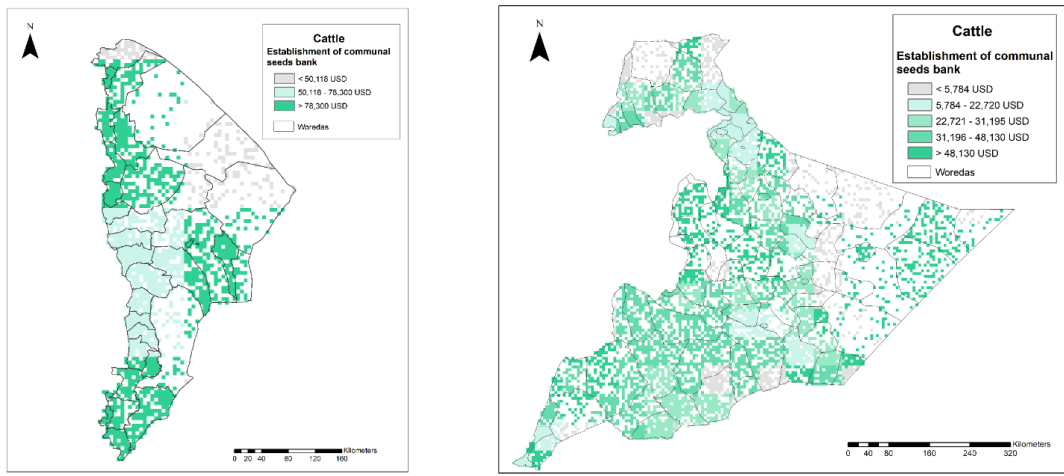
Most Effective Measures (AFAR)

a) AFAR: USD Benefits for a Moderate Climate (RCP45)

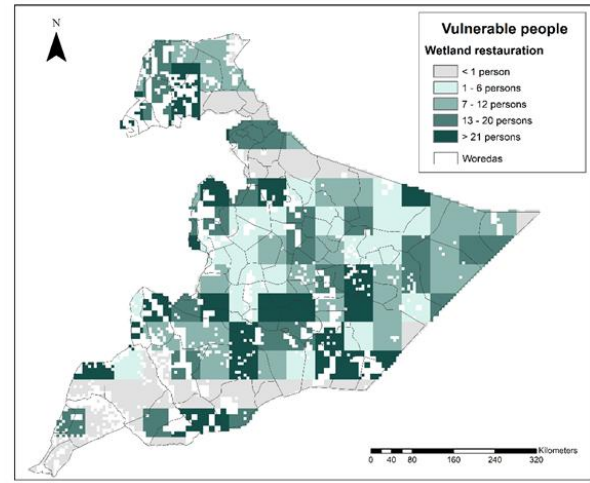
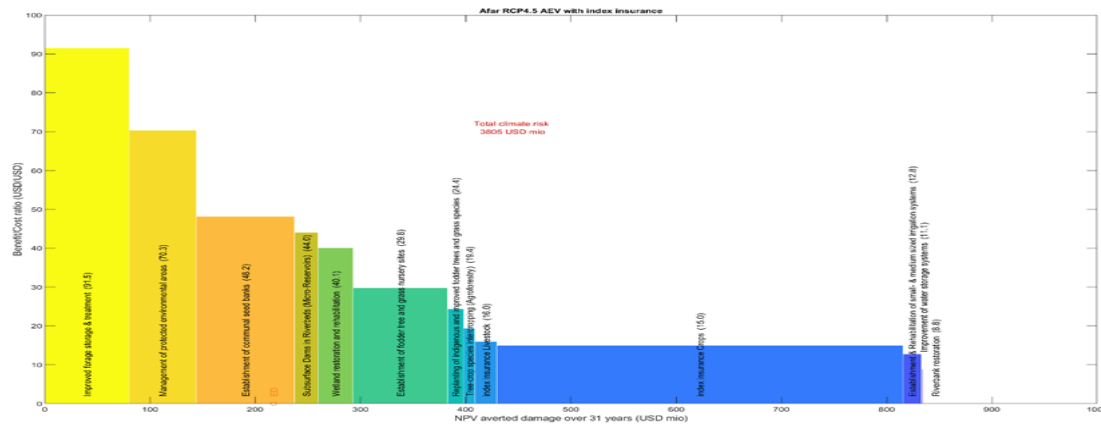
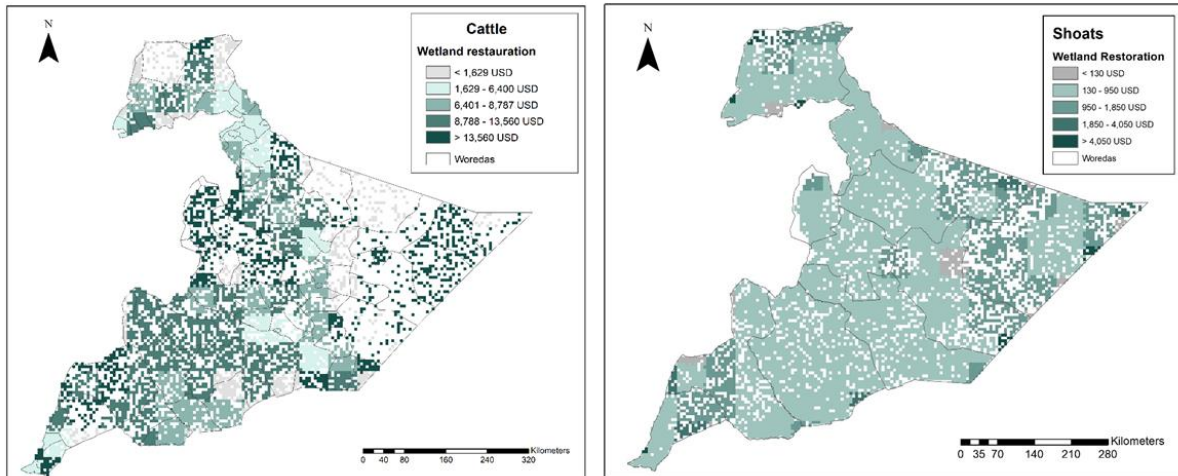


Drought Risk in Afar and Somalia, Ethiopia

Benefits of “Establishment of Communal Seed Banks”



Benefits of “Wetland restoration”



Challenges and Outlook

- Drought modelling with limited data availability (few records and decentralized data storage)
- Overestimation of Rainfall in certain cases
- Few data for valuation of Ecosystem (low resolution)
- No return periods simulations readily available

Thank You!

Contact

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