Greening ODA: extending Korea’s leadership on New Green Deal and NetZero into its international partnerships

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Content

• We are in the midst of a pandemic and an unprecedented sustainability crisis

• Korea has taken strong action at home to green the recovery

• Korea’s ODA is not green

• Can Korea’s ODA adopt clear green targets in line with the Green New Deal and NetZero?
Unpacking the sustainability crisis:

- Climate Change
- Mass species extinction crisis
- Deforestation
- Plastic ocean – dead zones
- Chronic diseases
- Air pollution
“People living in the world’s poorest nations do not concern themselves with the environment, or the latest figures on carbon emissions; rather, they wake up each day wondering if they will be able to feed their children.”

- Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad
  Caliph of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

theclimatemelon.com // @TheClimateLemon
In 2019: Cyclone Idai hit Southern Africa

Mozambique:

• Over 1000 deaths
• Over 110 thousand displaced in camps
• Over 1.5 million children affected
• Over $2Bn in damages
• Mozambique’s GBP is around $12Bn
Poor people are most vulnerable to impacts of climate change: cyclones, droughts, floods, conflicts.

- In March 2019, Cyclone Idai tore through communities in southern Africa, wiping out homes, crops and important infrastructure like roads and bridges. Here, families in Zimbabwe attempt to recover their belongings from the wreckage.
The Great Climate Migration: 24.9 million climate refugees in 2019
Air Pollution in the Asia Pacific

• In the Republic of Korea, Air Pollution was declared a social disaster to be tackled through emergency laws.

• 92% of Asia and the Pacific’s population – about 4 billion people – are exposed to levels of air pollution that pose a significant risk to their health.

• Blue skies are the top priority throughout Asia, from Mongolia to China to Bangkok – but blue skies will also help address the climate crisis.

Statistics source: UN Environment
The Air Pollution Crisis

• Every year, an estimated 7 million people die from illnesses attributable to air pollution.

• Blue skies are the top priority throughout Asia, from Mongolia to China to Bangkok – but blue skies will also help address the climate crisis.

• Combating climate change and meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement could save around a million lives a year worldwide by 2050 solely through reductions in air pollution.
Inefficient use of solid fuels for heating and cooking.

Low-income households have a higher dependence on solid fuels for their basic needs.

More than two billion people worldwide are dependent on polluting fuels for energy needs.

Statistics Source: World Health Organization; & Our World in Data
• Over 2 billion people every day cook using open fires or rudimentary cookstoves fueled by coal or solid fuels, which hinders the health of the population, air quality, and environment.
• Research estimates that the adoption of advanced biomass cookstoves could have an impact equivalent to lowering CO2 emissions by approximately 25–50% and improve health.
• Access to modern sustainable energy for lighting, cooking, cooling, heating and productive uses lowers GHG emissions, but more importantly for poor people “off-the-grid”, can save lives and escape poverty.

Source: Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
OECD-DAC Members ODA in 2019: $152B, or 0.3% of GNI

**Official ODA:**
- target: 0.7% of GNI
- actual: declining from 0.5% to 0.3%

**Republic of Korea:**
- 2020 ODA target: 0.2%
- 2019: 0.15% - 25th highest
- 2019: $2.5B – 15th largest

Source: OECD-DAC
“Green” ODA markers:
- Environment
- Climate Mitigation
- Climate Adaptation
- Biodiversity
- Desertification

As tracked by OECD-DAC

- The causes an solutions to biodiversity, climate change, desertification and other environmental concerns are intertwined.
- In 2011-13, 64% of bilateral green development finance targeted at least two environmental objectives simultaneously.

Source: OECD DAC Statistics, March 2015
Bilateral Aid in Support of Environment

- Environment tracked since 1991 – other “Rio” markers since 1998
- Total ODA about $150B – bilateral is $113B; remainder is multi-lateral
- Bilateral aid supporting the Environment: $35B or 31%
  - Environment as a sector: $4.2B or 3.7%
  - Focused on environment as principal objective: $8.3B or 7.3%
  - Supporting environment as a significant objective: $22.9B or 20%
- Aid supporting Climate (principal or significant): $29B, or 26%

Source: UNU-Wider, July 2013
Mitigation continues to represent the over 2/3 of total climate finance provided and mobilised

Mitigation and adaptation finance each followed an increasing trend

- Finance for adaptation grew by 29% per year on average to reach USD 16.8 billion in 2018,
- Finance for mitigation grew by 15% per year on average and more in absolute terms, reaching USD 55 billion in 2018.

In 2018, mitigation represented 70%, adaptation 21%, cross-cutting the rest.
Climate Finance Sources

Climate change mitigation and adaptation investment by source of finance in 2011

According to OECD-DAC Data

- In 2018, Korea committed 10% of its bilateral allocable aid (USD 264 million) in support of the environment as either a principal or significant objective, down from 15% in 2017 (the DAC country average was 33%).

- 5% focused on environmental issues as a principal objective, compared with the DAC country average of 11%.

- 7% (USD 182 million) focused on climate change as either a principal or significant objective, down from 10% in 2017 (the DAC country average was 26%).

- Korea has a greater focus on adaptation (6%) than on mitigation (2% in 2018) – the opposite of overall climate finance flows.
Leading providers of Green ODA – 2017-18

Source: Aid in Support of Environment, OECD-DAC June 2020

Leading donors, with the exception of the US, provide 40% of their aid as Green ODA.

- Canada: 41%
- EU institutions: 34%
- France: 67%
- Germany: 42%
- Japan: 48%
- Sweden: 47%
- UK: 42%
- Korea: 9%
- US: 7%
The European Investment Bank: Climate Finance Pioneer

• 26% of all financing in 2016
• Target of 35% for all financing in developing countries by 2020
EU Green Deal: Towards 50% green ODA target, advocacy by development partners

- A 50% climate and environment spending target in the future EU ODA would promote actions with co-benefits across multiple sectors. To ensure this is integrated with social aims 85% of programs should have gender equality as principal or significant objectives and 20% of ODA dedicated to human development and social inclusion.

- Policies to prevent harmful spending: EU ODA programming instructions should include an obligation that 100% of programs are climate/environment-proof and resilient.

- Apply Standards: EU ODA should be governed by international human rights standards, social safeguards, and criteria excluding fossil fuels and environmentally harmful activities. Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments, Climate Risk Assessments need to be used systematically and cover international/national climate and environmental objectives.
Numerous benefits for green growth

- Ending poverty needs more than solely economic growth, pro-poor policies are essential for growth to be sustainable.
- Creation of green jobs
- Countries have to opportunity to develop the infrastructure of the future.
- Renewable energy, energy conservation, and energy efficiency help to lower costs while also improving the environment.

Source: The Borgen Project; & The World Bank
Green growth innovations

- Renewable energy
- Energy storage
- E-Mobility
- Energy efficiency: buildings
- Nature based solutions
- Regenerative & climate smart agriculture
- Waste to energy
In Fiji, a recent GGGI study estimated that jobs generated under a very high ambitious scenario could create 2.1 and 3.2 times more jobs by 2030 and 2050, respectively—mainly in electricity, transport, and forestry—compared to BAU.

In Uganda, according to EPRC/GGGI/NCE (2016), the green growth transition could generate 1.3 million jobs by 2020, rising to around 4 million in 2040, compared to BAU. Sustainable agriculture offer the highest potential.

In Cambodia, a recent GGGI analysis estimated that greening key industrial sectors of Cambodia—food processing, bricks, garments, and electronics manufacturing—through deploying energy, water, and other efficiency technologies, would provide an additional 512,000 jobs while reducing GHG emissions by 3.37 million tons relative to BAU by 2030.
COVID-19 recovery: *green jobs* in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects outnumber brown jobs in fossil fuel projects by a factor of 2-5.

**EMPLOYMENT ASSESSMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY:**
Power sector pathways compatible with NDCs and national energy plans.

*Case studies Mexico, Indonesia, Rwanda*
Investment in Solar Freezers Project, Vanuatu

Investment Opportunity

- Solar-powered freezer systems installed at ten rural tourism bungalows on five islands in Vanuatu
- Project Partners: GGGI, Vanuatu Government, Vanuatu Skills Partnership
- Improve electricity access, reliability, and affordability for small tourism operators
- Increase and improve income streams for tourism operators
- Contribute to Vanuatu’s Nationally Determined Contribution and updated National Energy Road Map objectives to increase the use of renewables in all sectors and achieve 100% renewable electricity production by 2030

Key Investment Highlights

- Improved productivity
- Increased revenues
- Easier work for men and women
- Less travel time required to buy food
- New income streams: selling cold drinks and ice pops, renting freezer space
- Increase knowledge on PV systems and on safe food handling
- Increased business for PV suppliers
- Freezer systems provided free of charge under a grant agreement with the Vanuatu Government
- Owners required to save money each month in a special savings account used for maintenance and repairs
- Estimated average savings per bungalow of USD $100 per month
Impact of the integration of Solar Powered Irrigation Systems in the agriculture sector in Burkina Faso

• Support the ambition of the Burkina Faso government of have 100,000 SPIPS installed by 2025

• Support of 16 millions people to have more productive agriculture methods

• Reduce food insecurity in the regions and create more competitive agriculture sector

• Replace the irrigation pumps driven by diesel and reduce the GHG emissions

Currently over 20 thousand diesel pumps
Currently only 6 thousand solar and wind driven pumps
When implemented, up to:

- 21 pumping stations could be switched from grid powered irrigation pumps to solar power
- 3000+ farmers could receive CSA training
- 350+ could receive cash-for work for CSA in 1,800 ha of irrigated land
- 5500+ farmers could have improved incomes from reduced costs
- 6000+ direct jobs could be created, with potential to create many times of indirect and induced jobs
- 27,000 tCO2 emissions could be avoided
Support Climate Smart Agriculture in Kiribati

- 30% of imports were costly food incl. fresh food such as fruits and vegetables
- 45% of household income spent on food
- 69% of deaths due to non-communicable diseases like diabetes
- 54% youth unemployment

When implemented, up to:

✓ 20 schools could receive CSA set-up to grow nutritious vegetables in school gardens
✓ 6000+ students could receive awareness training
✓ 55 local micro agri-businesses could be supported
✓ 11000+ could benefit from food security and healthy local vegetables
✓ Reduced import and household costs, new earnings and jobs, enhanced climate resilience
**The issue.** Constant cycle of poverty for farmers in Oriental Mindoro, exacerbated by the increased frequency and severity of typhoons.

**Our thesis.** Fostering the growth of select agripreneurs – adding to the conventional support to a large number of farmers – will result in increased income, employment, and resilience to climate change in the province.

**Our approach.** Provide financing and technical assistance to a small number of competent agripreneurs, with support from lead firms in the Philippines (and Republic of Korea).

e.g. Agri cooperatives require to have PP&E support to meet the market standard (i.e. certification of their processed agri-products which enables them to be sold in a formal market).

e.g. Oriental Mindoro is known as national “calamansi king” (as producer, approx. 60% of national total), but very little processing is done within Oriental Mindoro – less than 1% of total processed products (0.174 tons).
Agroforestry Concessions: Transformative Change for Reduced Deforestation
6 main approaches for a green recovery (1/2)

1. **JUST TRANSITION AND EMPLOYMENT**
   - Support the development of RE and EE projects
   - Improve education and training in green skills
   - Embed a just transition into policies affecting high-carbon sectors

2. **ALIGNMENT AND REFORM OF NATIONAL PLANNING**
   - Utilise existing planning tools, including national sustainable development plans, to develop GR strategies
   - Generate and/or further develop national Green Growth Strategies

3. **ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FISCAL TOOLS**
   - Support the development of RE and EE projects
   - Improve education and training in green skills
   - Embed a just transition into policies affecting high-carbon sectors

4. **FINANCING**
   - Engage with financial shareholders to steer the direction of investments to better align with GR
   - Negotiate “debt for climate swaps”
   - Create new finance vehicle(s) for GR

5. **NbS, SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**
   - Support mitigation activities (Forestry)
   - Enhance ecosystem-based adaptation
   - Protect and improve water sources and infrastructure
   - Support sustainable agricultural systems

6. **SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
   - Expand sustainable transport infrastructure
   - Foster green public procurement
   - Improve residential infrastructure in marginalized areas (low-carbon and resilient)
GGGI is implementing 12 green recovery projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>JUST TRANSITION/EMPLOYMENT</th>
<th>NATIONAL PLANNING</th>
<th>ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FISCAL TOOLS</th>
<th>FINANCING</th>
<th>NBS, BIODIVERSITY, AGRI</th>
<th>SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Subnational Green Recovery</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>2. Green New Deal</td>
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<td>3. “Post-Coal” Green Jobs Strategy</td>
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<td>4. Greening National 5-yr Plan</td>
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<td>5. Green Jobs Affordable Housing</td>
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<td>6. Green Jobs from RE</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>7. Assess Greening of Recovery</td>
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<td>8. Green Tourism Recovery</td>
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<td>9. Co-benefits of Green New Deal</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>10. Green Recovery Sust. Landscapes</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>11. Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support</td>
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<td>12. Green Recovery</td>
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GGGI's recommended Green Deal for emerging and developing economies - generating a total of jobs ranging from **223,500** in emerging economies to **258,600** in developing economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Cost in USD (Million)</th>
<th>Cost Share in %</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green physical &amp; digital infrastructure</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>- Build solar and wind energy assets</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<td>- Energy storage, including green hydrogen</td>
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<td>- Grid modernization</td>
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<td>- Digital network and AI infrastructure</td>
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<td>- Sustainable mobility</td>
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<td>- Green urban infra – bike lanes, waste recycling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Energy Efficiency renovations &amp;</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>- Insulation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>retrofits</td>
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<td>- Energy-efficient heating and cooling</td>
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<td>- Domestic energy storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>- Green job training</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Online education systems</td>
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<td>- Online economy systems for the private sector</td>
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<td>Natural capital investment</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td>- Restoration carbon-rich habitats (forests, peatlands, mangroves)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Climate-smart agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green technology R&amp;D or Rural support schemes</td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td>- Green technology R&amp;D for emerging economies</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rural support schemes such as employment-based social assistance</td>
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<td>programs for developing economies</td>
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Conclusions

1. There is an unprecedented **Sustainability Crisis** – Climate Crisis, Plastics Crisis, Air Pollution Crisis, Species Extinction Crisis, Health Crisis....

2. Poor people in developing countries are especially vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, indoor air pollution

3. **Korea’s aid is not green**: only 10% supports environment vs 33% average for OECD-DAC, or 40+% for leading green ODA providers

4. **Korea’s climate ODA is lagging behind**: only 7% vs 26% OECD average – with climate support from EU trending towards 50%

5. **Korea’s 2030 Green ODA Target should be at least 33% (average), 40% (leading donors) or better still 50% to reflect future trends and Korea’s Green Deal / NetZero leadership**
Thank You

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