



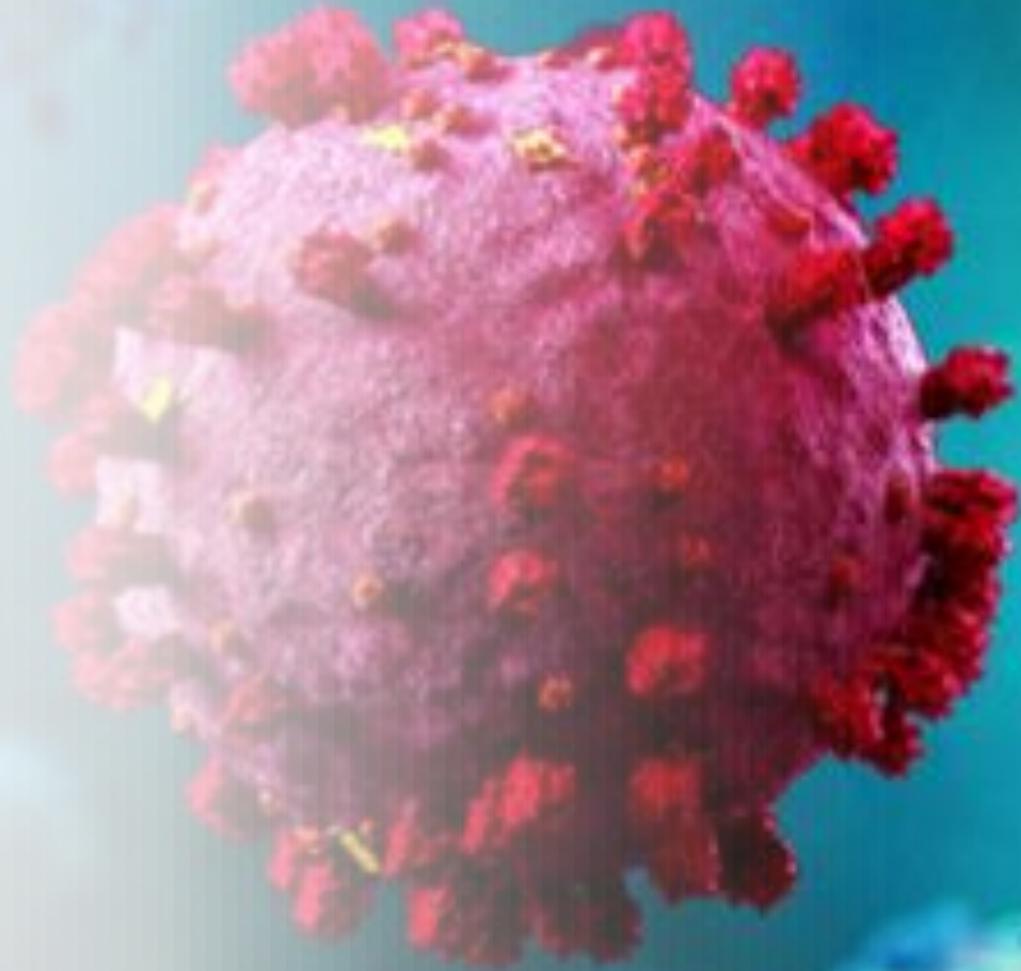
**Greening ODA:  
extending Korea's leadership on New Green Deal and NetZero into its  
international partnerships**

**Frank Rijsberman, Director-General, GGGI**

**Seoul, February 19, 2021**

# 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

A photograph showing the aftermath of Cyclone Idai in Mozambique. The scene is one of complete devastation, with numerous buildings reduced to rubble and debris scattered everywhere. Palm trees are bent and broken, and the sky is overcast and grey. The overall atmosphere is one of tragedy and loss.

# 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 GDP is around \$12Bn



Photo: Ezra Millstein/Mercy Corps

**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*



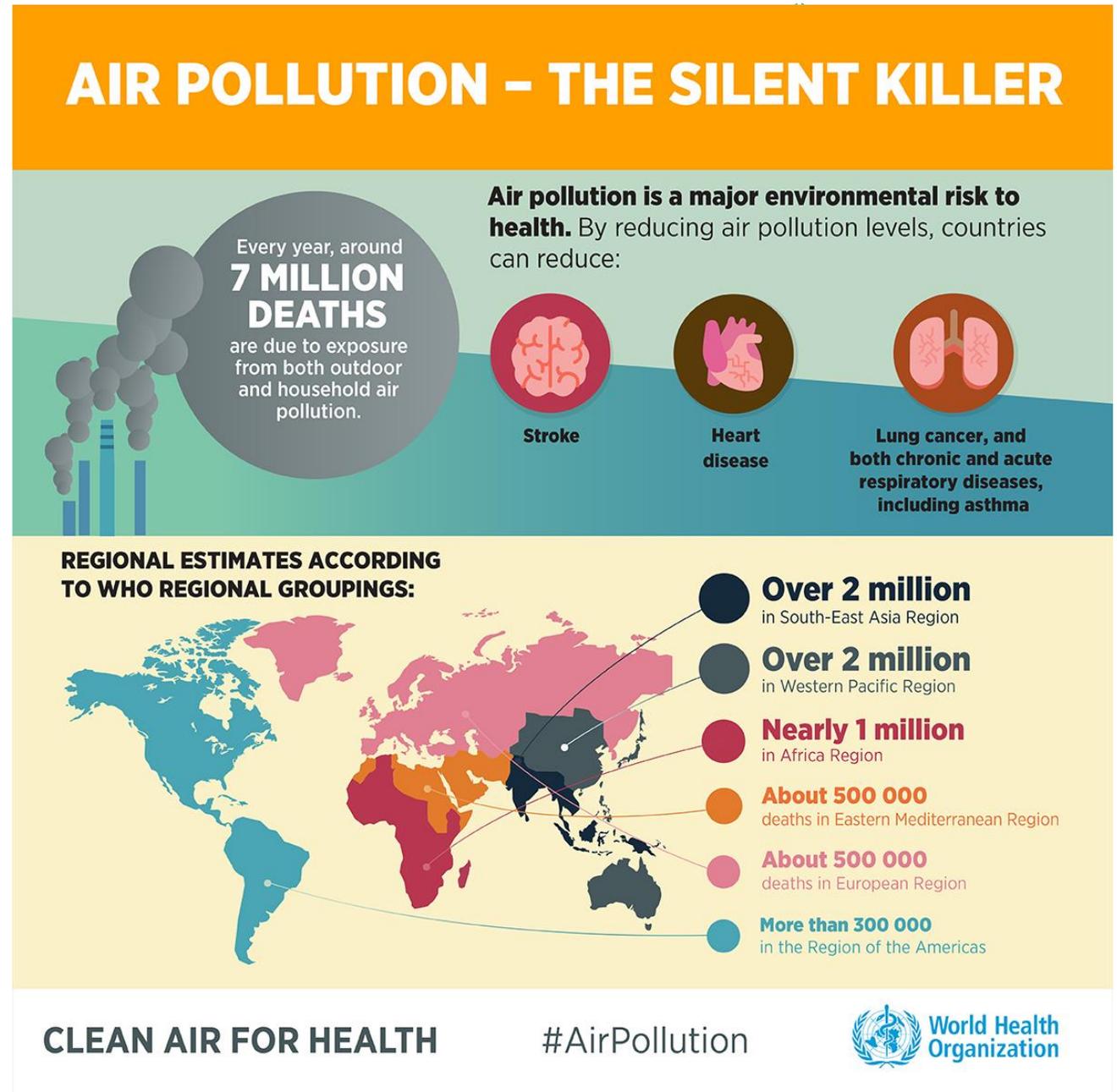
# Air Pollution in the Asia Pacific

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- 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.

# 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.



## Indoor Air Pollution - Causes

- 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.



# Smart cooking technology – or access to renewable energy



- 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.



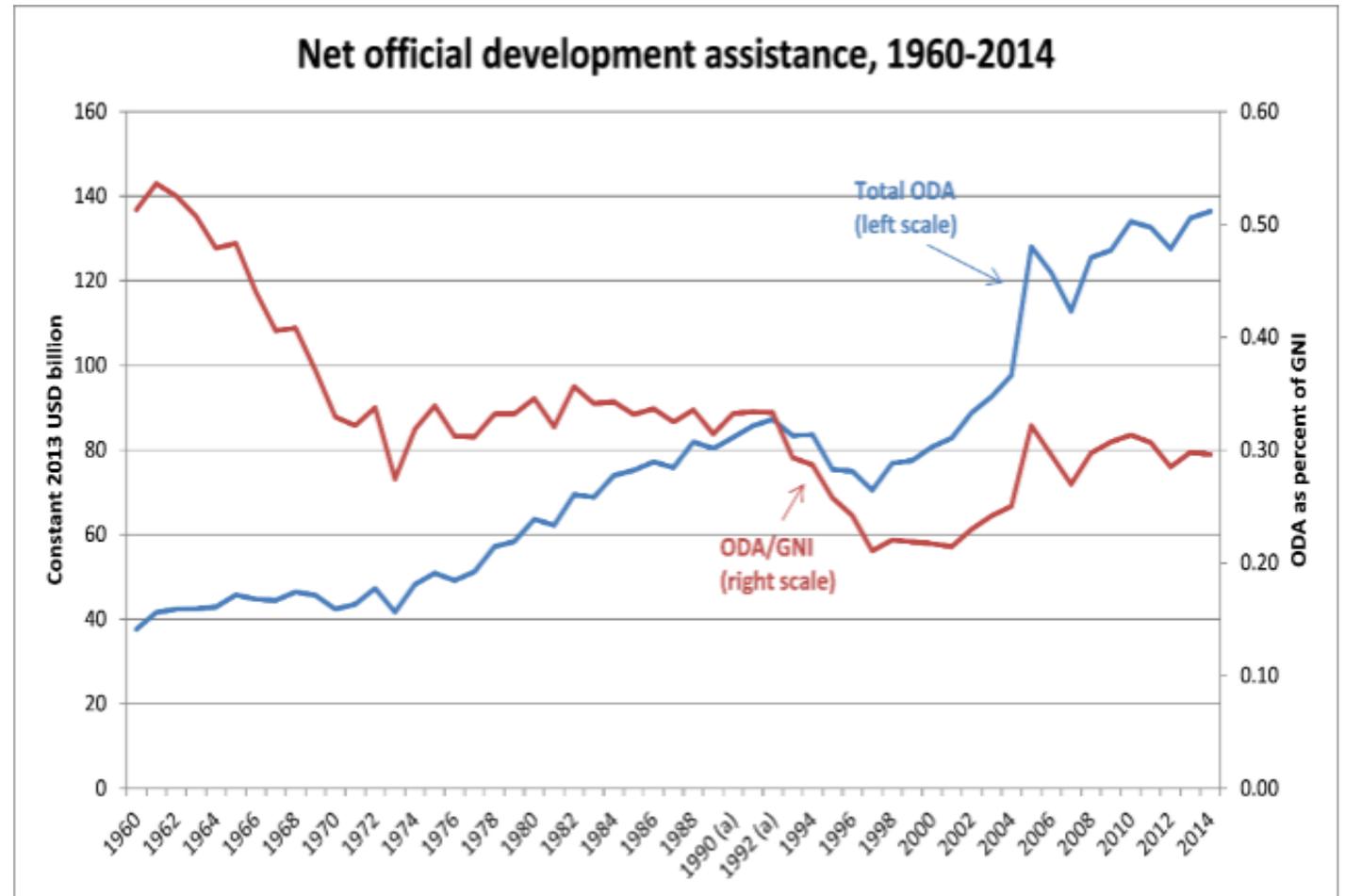
# OECD-DAC Members ODA in 2019: \$152B, or 0.3% of GNI

## 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% - 25<sup>th</sup> highest
- 2019: \$2.5B - 15<sup>th</sup> largest



Source: OECD-DAC

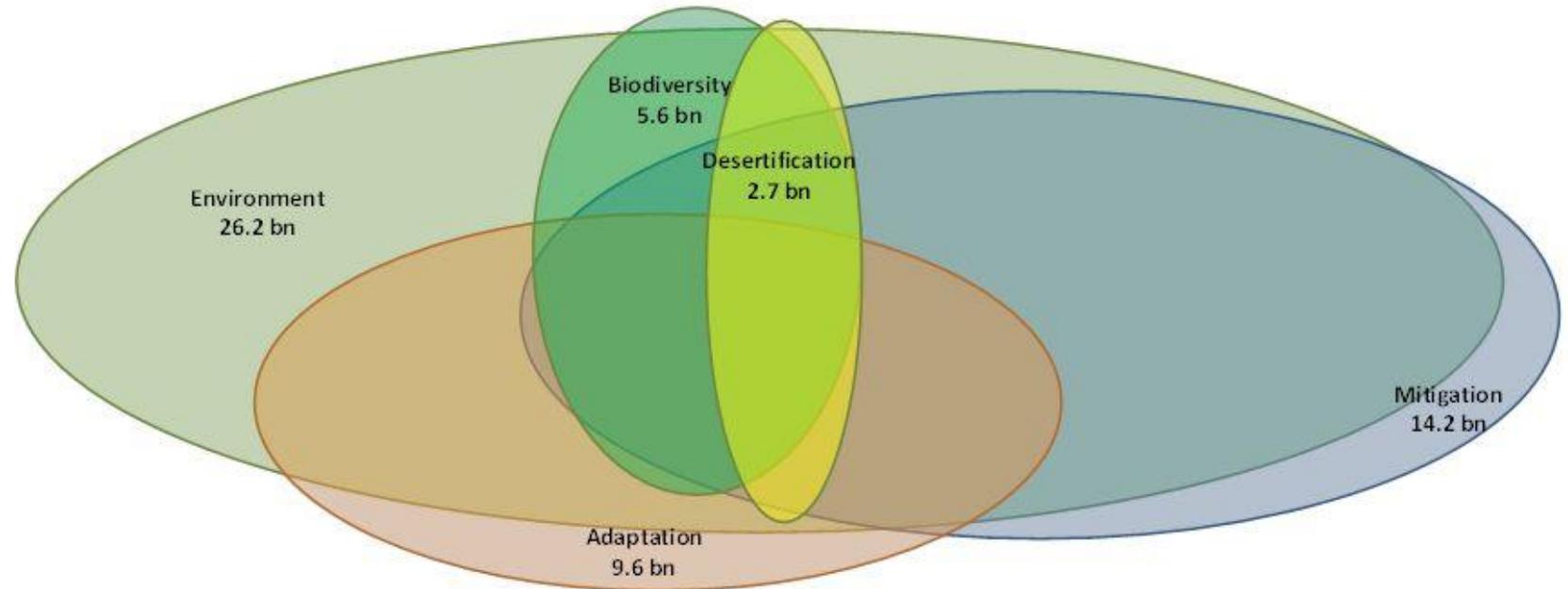
# Environmental ODA often targets multiple global and local objectives, 2011-13

## “Green” ODA markers:

- Environment
- Climate Mitigation
- Climate Adaptation
- Biodiversity
- Desertification

As tracked by OECD-DAC

Three-year annual average, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2013 prices

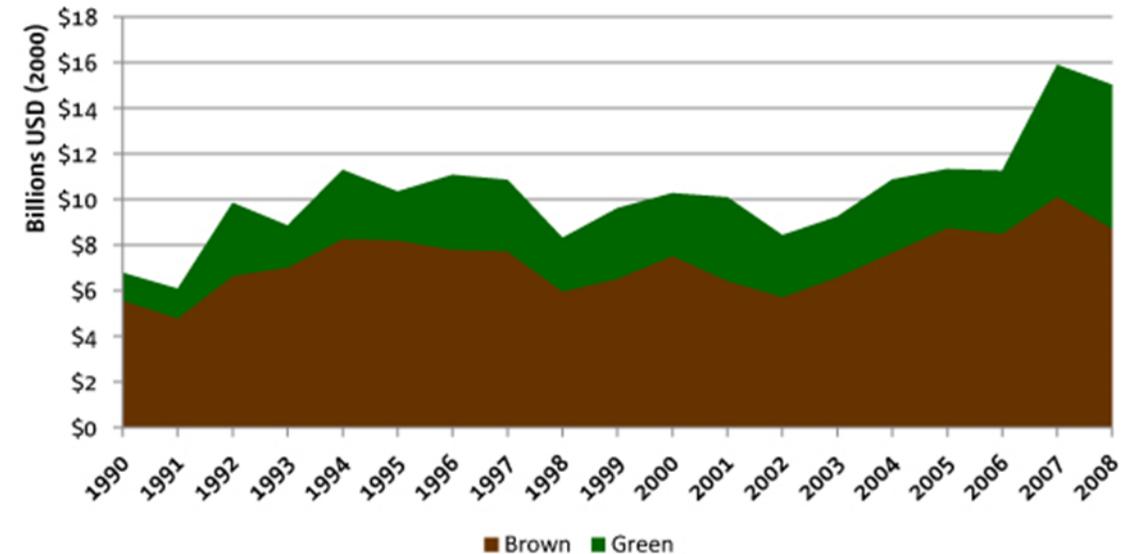


- The causes and solutions to biodiversity, climate change, desertification and other environmental concerns are intertwined.
- In 2011-13, **64%** of bilateral green development finance targeted **at least two environmental objectives simultaneously.**

# 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%**

FIGURE 1: BROWN VS. GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL AID COMMITMENTS, 1990–2008



Source: UNU-Wider,  
July 2013



## Mitigation continues to represent the over 2/3 of total climate finance provided and mobilised

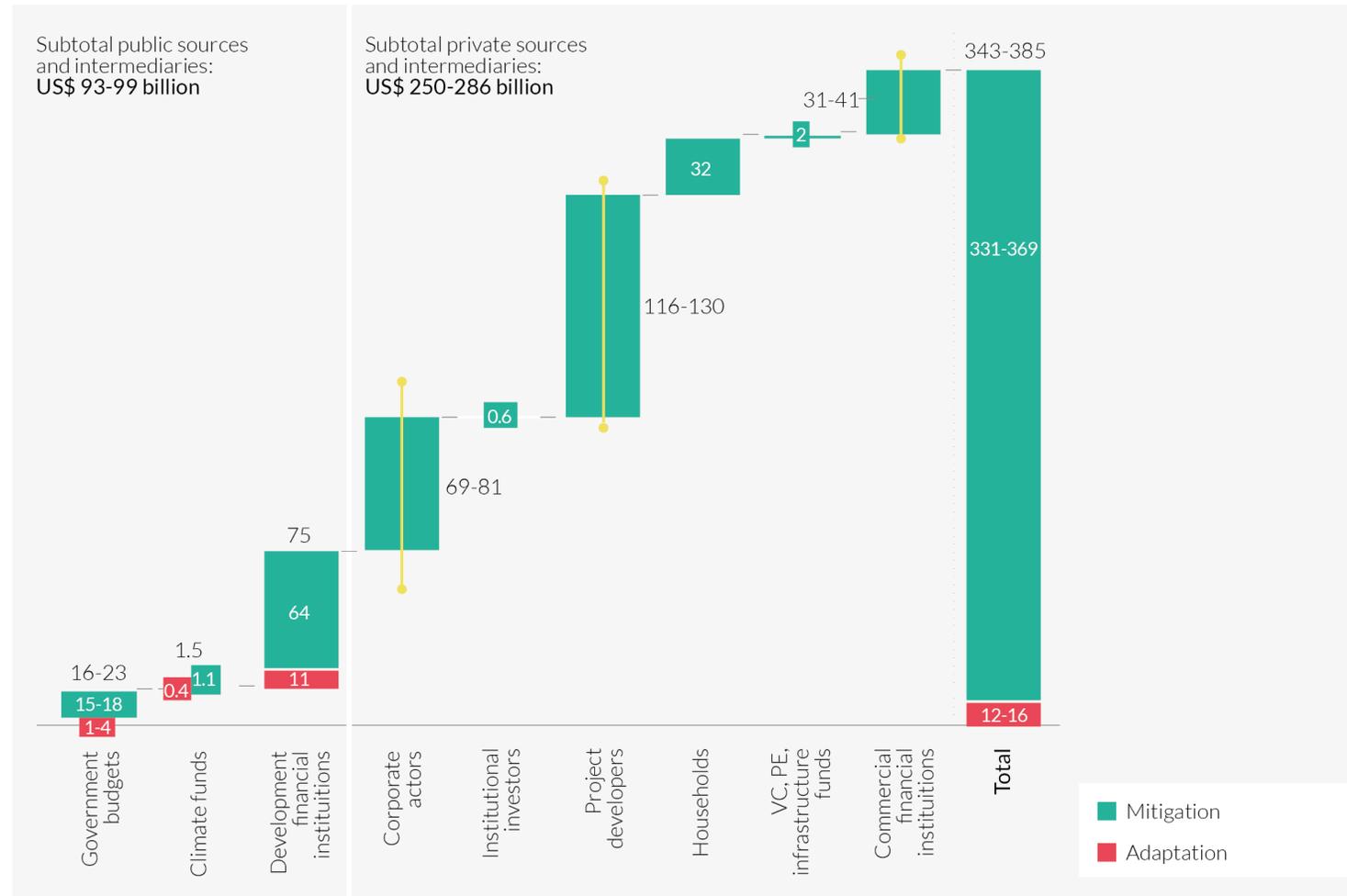
Mitigation and adaptation finance each followed an increasing trend

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



# Korean Environment / Climate ODA in 2018

## 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

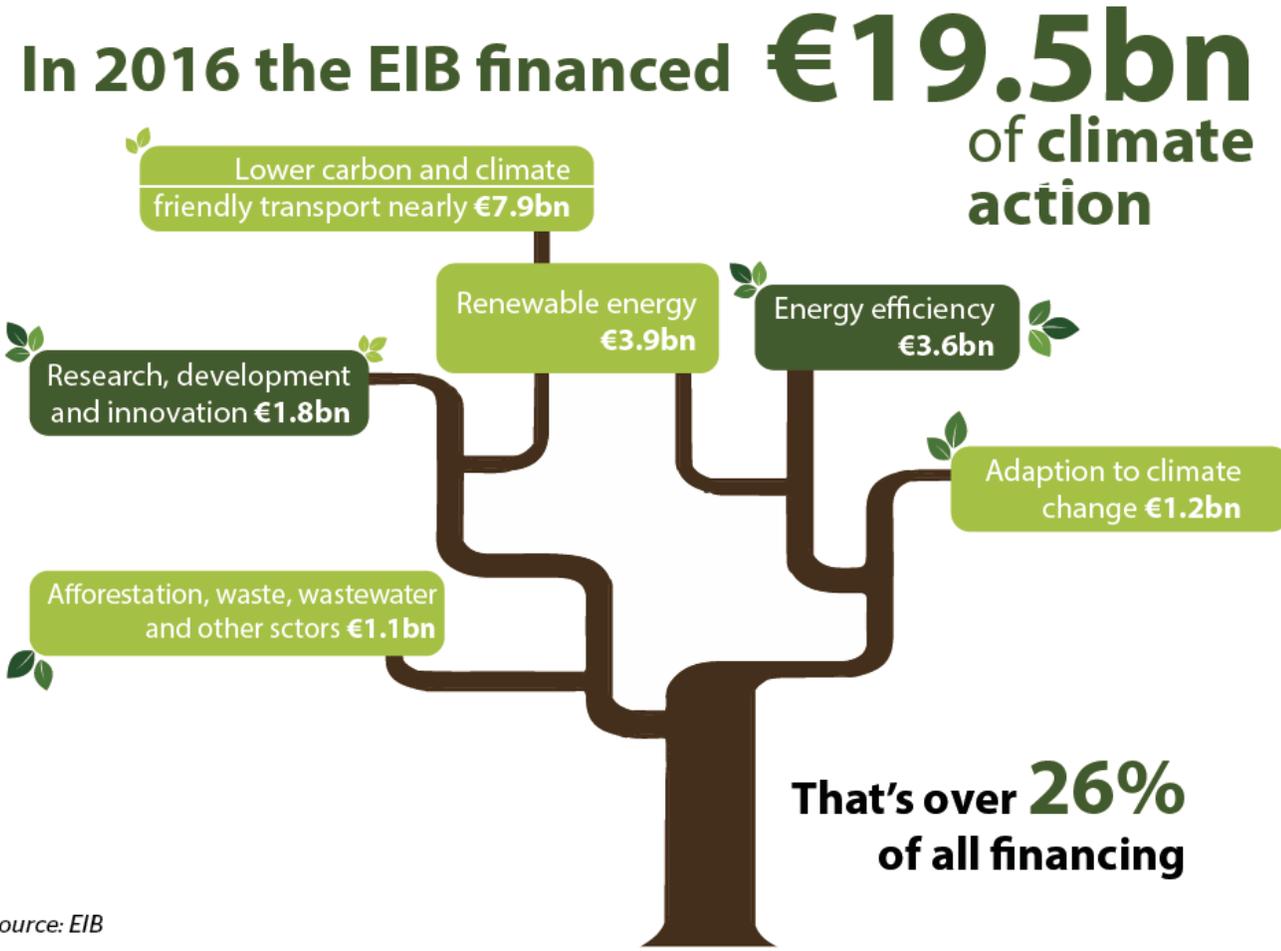
Source: Aid in Support of Environment,  
OECD-DAC June 2020

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.



# Green growth innovations

- Renewable energy
- Energy storage
- E-Mobility
- Energy efficiency: buildings
- Nature based solutions
- Regenerative & climate smart agriculture
- Waste to energy

## Country examples

- 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 factor of 2-5



**EMPLOYMENT  
ASSESSMENT OF  
RENEWABLE  
ENERGY:**

Power sector pathways  
compatible with NDCs and  
national energy plans

June, 2020

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

# Solar Irrigation and Climate Smart Agriculture in Senegal River Valley

- **Self-sufficiency in rice:** Emerging Senegal Plan and post Covid19;
- Rice farming dependance on **expensive fossil fuels** for irrigation and its **vulnerability to climate change**.

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 tCO<sub>2</sub> emissions could be avoided

## Senegal River Valley

- 45,000 rice farming households
- 87% of Senegal's national rice production



# 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



# [Philippines] Local Micro Businesses and Jobs in the midst of COVID-19



entrepreneurship  
 MSMEs  
 capital-allocation  
 business-skills  
 capex  
 investment  
 employment  
 growth-focused



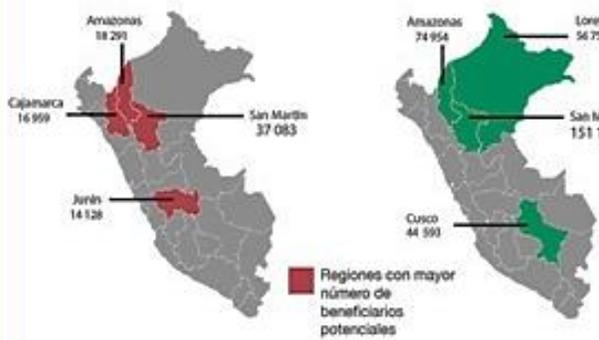
- **The issue.** Constant cycle of poverty for farmers in Oriental Mindoro, exacerbated by the increased frequency and severity of typhoons
- **Our thesis.** Fostering the growth of select **agripreneurs** – adding to the conventional support to a large number of farmers – will result in increased income, 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 totla), but very little processing is done within Oriental Mindoro – less than 1% of total processed products (0.174 tons)





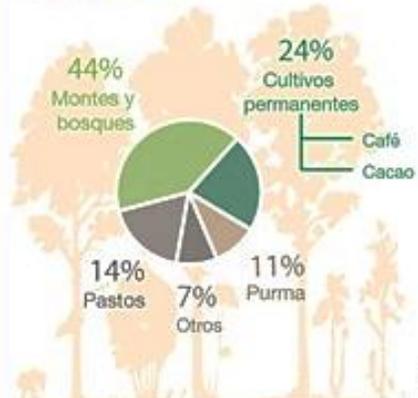
**78%**  
Pequeños productores  
<10 ha selva alta  
<15 ha selva baja

**22%**  
Medianos productores  
10 - 50 ha selva alta  
15 - 115 ha selva baja

De todos los pequeños productores con producción orientada a la venta:

- 21% manejan más de un cultivo y no tienen ingresos de fuera del predio
- 18% manejan más de un cultivo y sí tienen ingresos de fuera del predio

### Composición del predio (superficie)



>1 millón de hectáreas de superficie se componen de



La implementación de SAF aumenta el potencial de almacenamiento de carbono en 3345 Gg CO2 anual

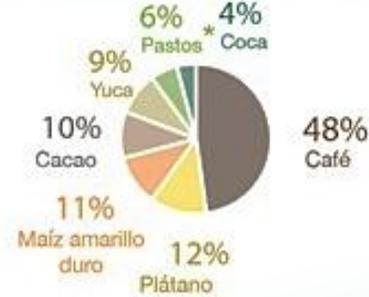


Emissiones GEI nacionales 2012



El potencial de reducción de emisiones por deforestación

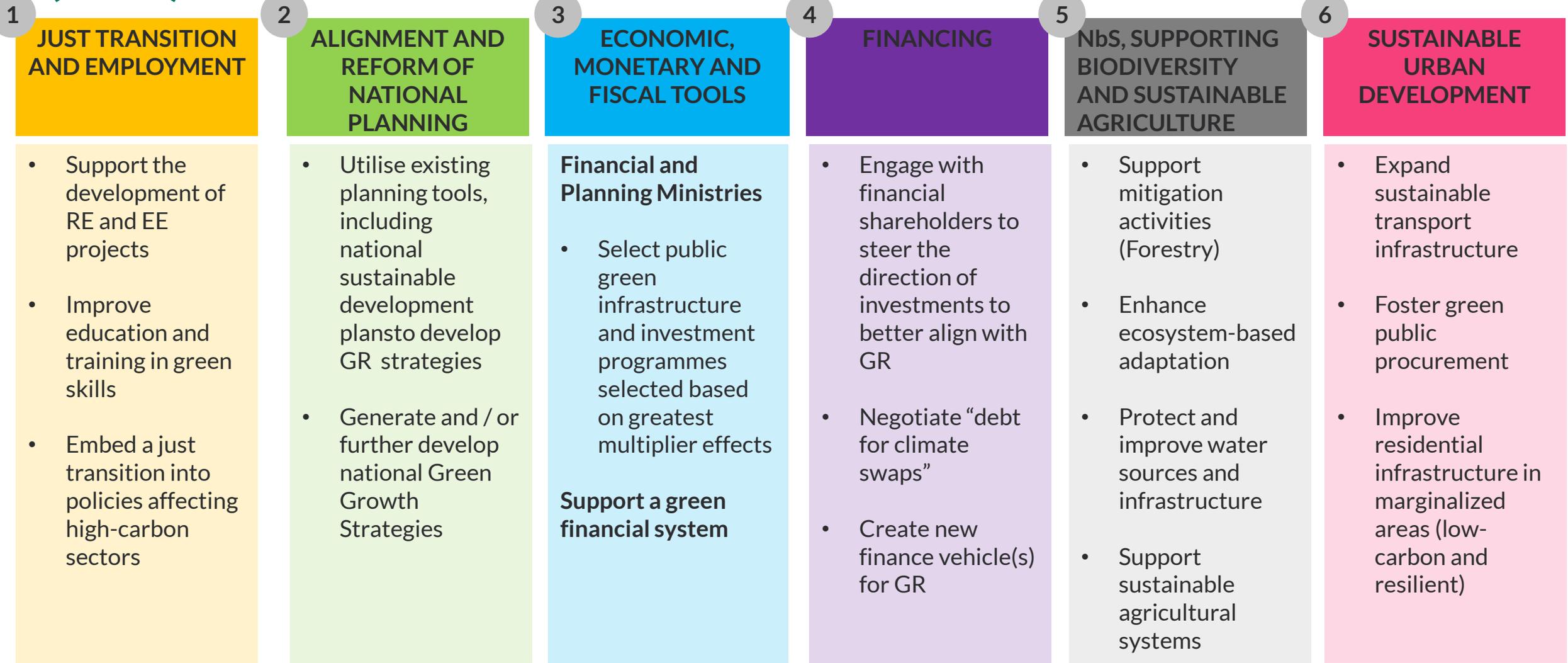
### Principales cultivos según el número (%) de productores:



© ICRAF

# Agroforestry Concessions: Transformative Change for Reduced Deforestation

# 6 main approaches for a green recovery (1/2)



# GGGI is implementing 12 green recovery projects



Supported by CAID

	JUST TRANSITION/ EMPLOYMENT	NATIONAL PLANNING	ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FISCAL TOOLS	FINANCING	NBS, BIODIVERSITY, AGRI	SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
1. Subnational Green Recovery	✓		✓	✓		
2. Green New Deal	✓	✓				
3. "Post-Coal" Green Jobs Strategy	✓					
4. Greening National 5-yr Plan		✓				
5. Green Jobs Affordable Housing						✓
6. Green Jobs from RE	✓					
7. Assess Greening of Recovery		✓			✓	
8. Green Tourism Recovery			✓			
9. Co- benefits of Green New Deal	✓	✓				
10. Green Recovery Sust. Landscapes					✓	
11. Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support						✓
12. Green Recovery		✓			✓	✓

**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

Cost in USD  
(Million)

Cost Share  
in %



### Green physical & digital infrastructure

**16,800 jobs**

- Build solar and wind energy assets
- Energy storage, including green hydrogen
- Grid modernization
- Digital network and AI infrastructure
- Sustainable mobility
- Green urban infra – bike lanes, waste recycling

**350**

**30%**



### Building Energy Efficiency renovations & retrofits

**14,400 jobs**

- Insulation
- Energy-efficient heating and cooling
- Domestic energy storage

**300**

**25%**



### Education and training

**2,400 jobs**

- Green job training
- Online education systems
- Online economy systems for the private sector

**50**

**5%**



### Natural capital investment

**187,500 jobs**

- Restoration carbon-rich habitats (forests, peatlands, mangroves)
- Climate-smart agriculture

**250**

**25%**



### Green technology R&D

**2,400 jobs** or Rural support schemes **37,500 jobs**

- Green technology R&D for emerging economies
- Rural support schemes such as employment-based social assistance programs for developing economies

**50**

**5%**

# 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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