



Greening the Recovery: Green ODA to Cope with Climate Change and Promote Sustainable Development

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

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Content

- We are in the midst of a **pandemic** and an unprecedented **sustainability crisis**
- **Greening ODA** to support Climate Action and SDGs
- **K-ODA priorities:**
 1. Green Job Creation
 2. Low carbon development
 3. Climate Change Adaptation



***Unprecedented
sustainability
crisis:***

- Climate Change
- Mass species extinction crisis
- Deforestation
- Plastic ocean – dead zones
- Chronic diseases
- Air pollution

COVID-19: The un-imaginable shock to human development



Change in Human Development Index value, annual



a) The 2019 value is a provisional estimate.

The Great Climate Migration: 24.9 million climate refugees in 2019



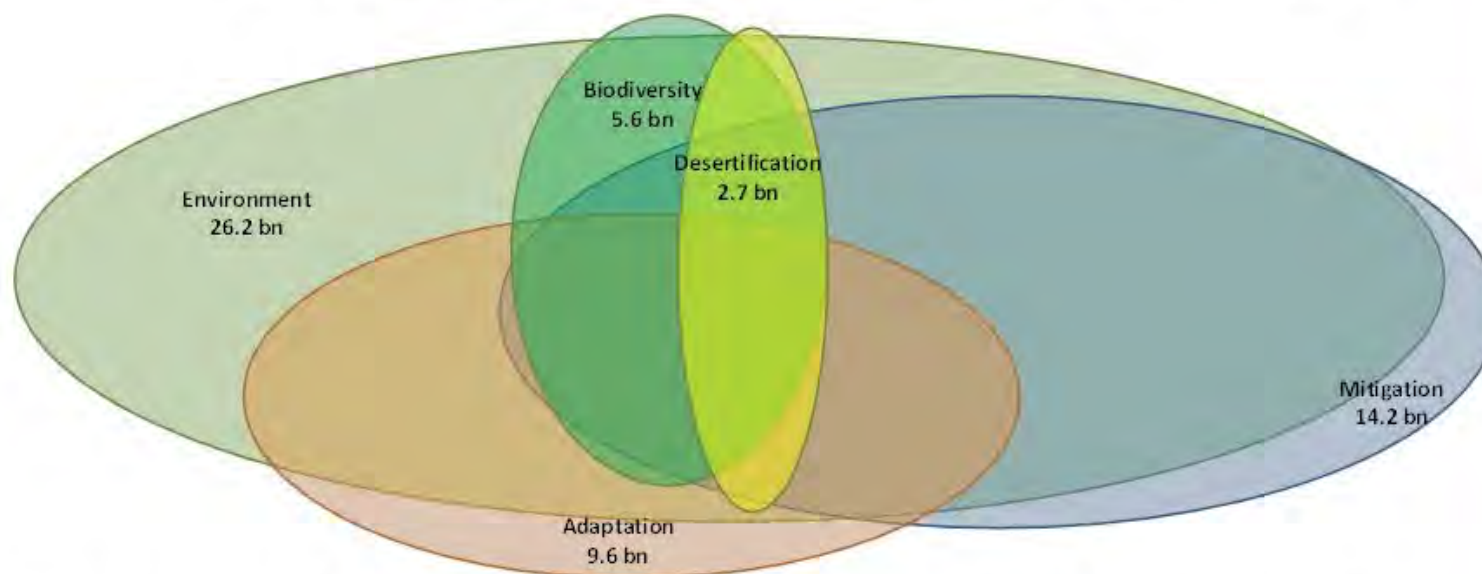
“Green” ODA markers:

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

As tracked by OECD-DAC

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

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**.

Total ODA:

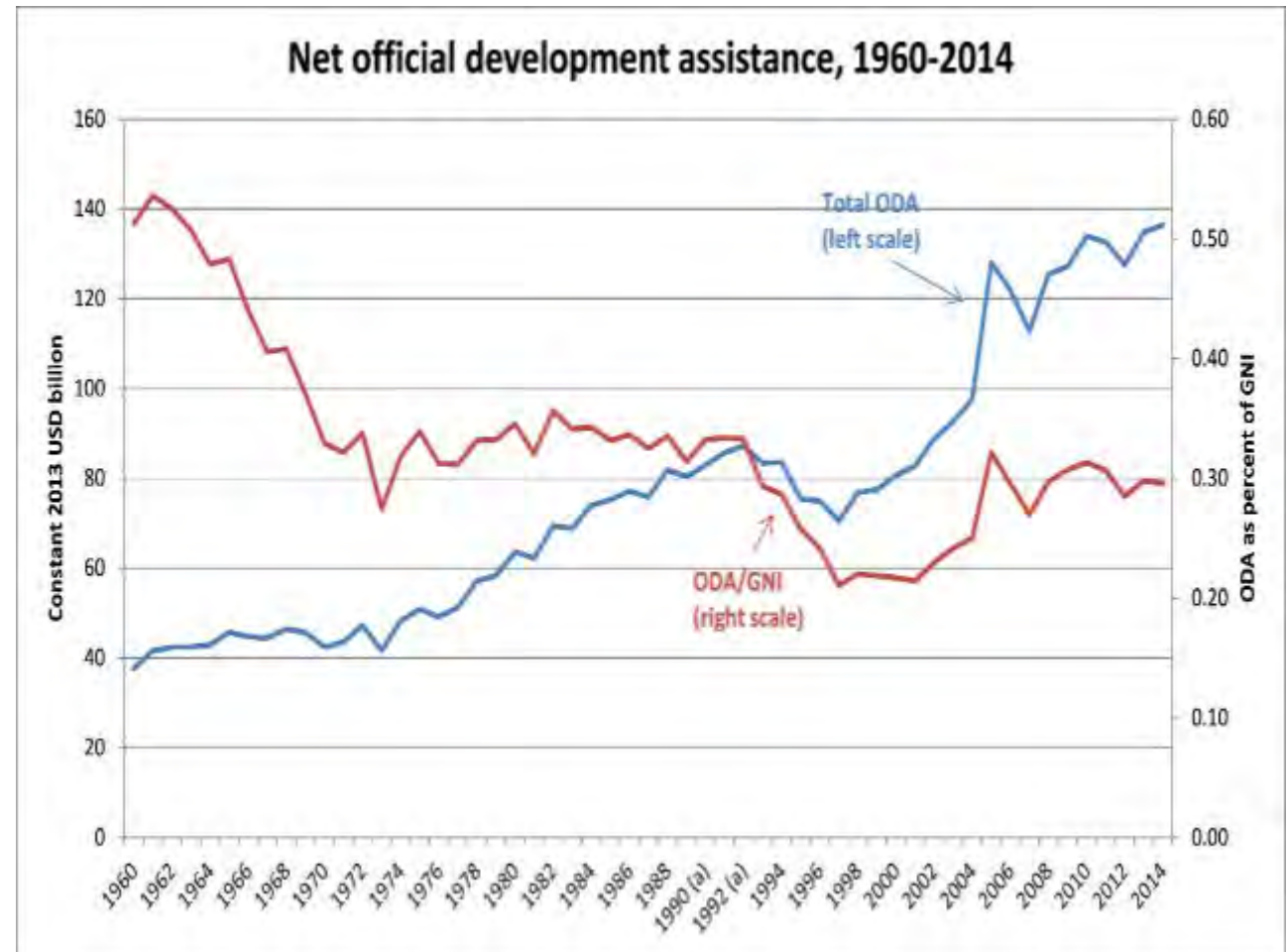
OECD-DAC Members ODA in 2019: **\$152B**, or 0.3% of GNI

Official ODA:

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

Korea:

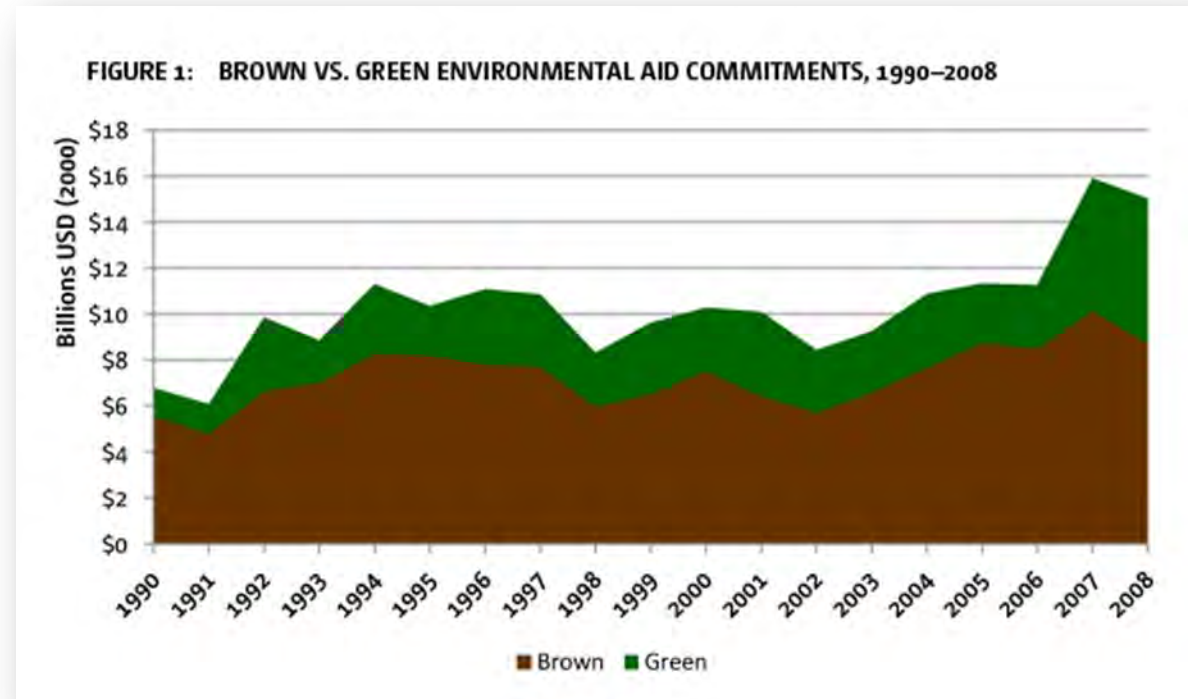
- 2020 ODA target: 0.2%
- 2019: 0.15% - 25th highest
- 2019: \$2.5B – 15th largest



Source: OECD-DAC

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

Climate Finance: meeting the \$100 Billion / annum commitment



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.



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%

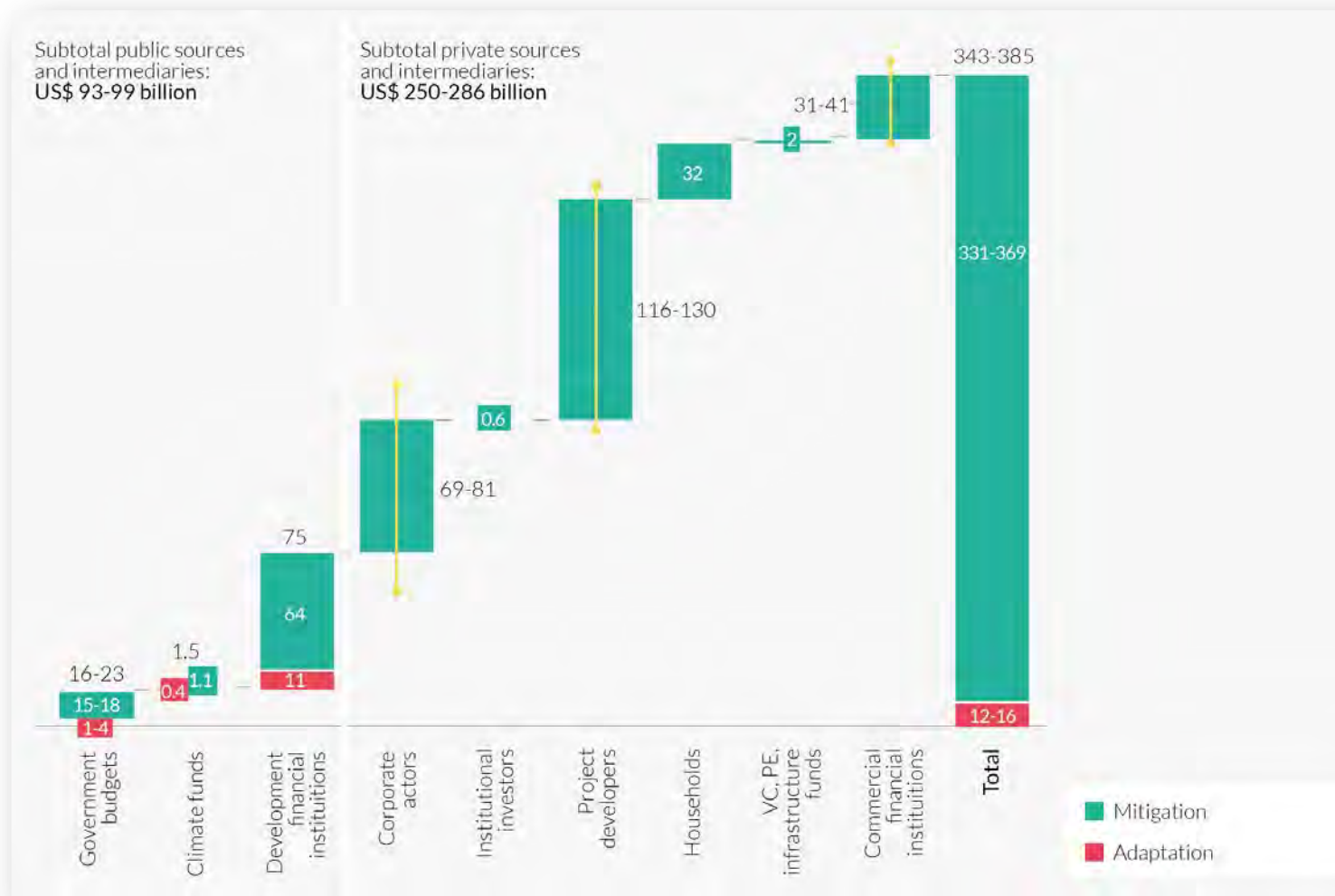


EU Green Deal: Towards 50% green ODA target, advocacy by development partners

- ***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.

Climate Finance Sources

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



GGGI supports green finance mobilization for GGGI members



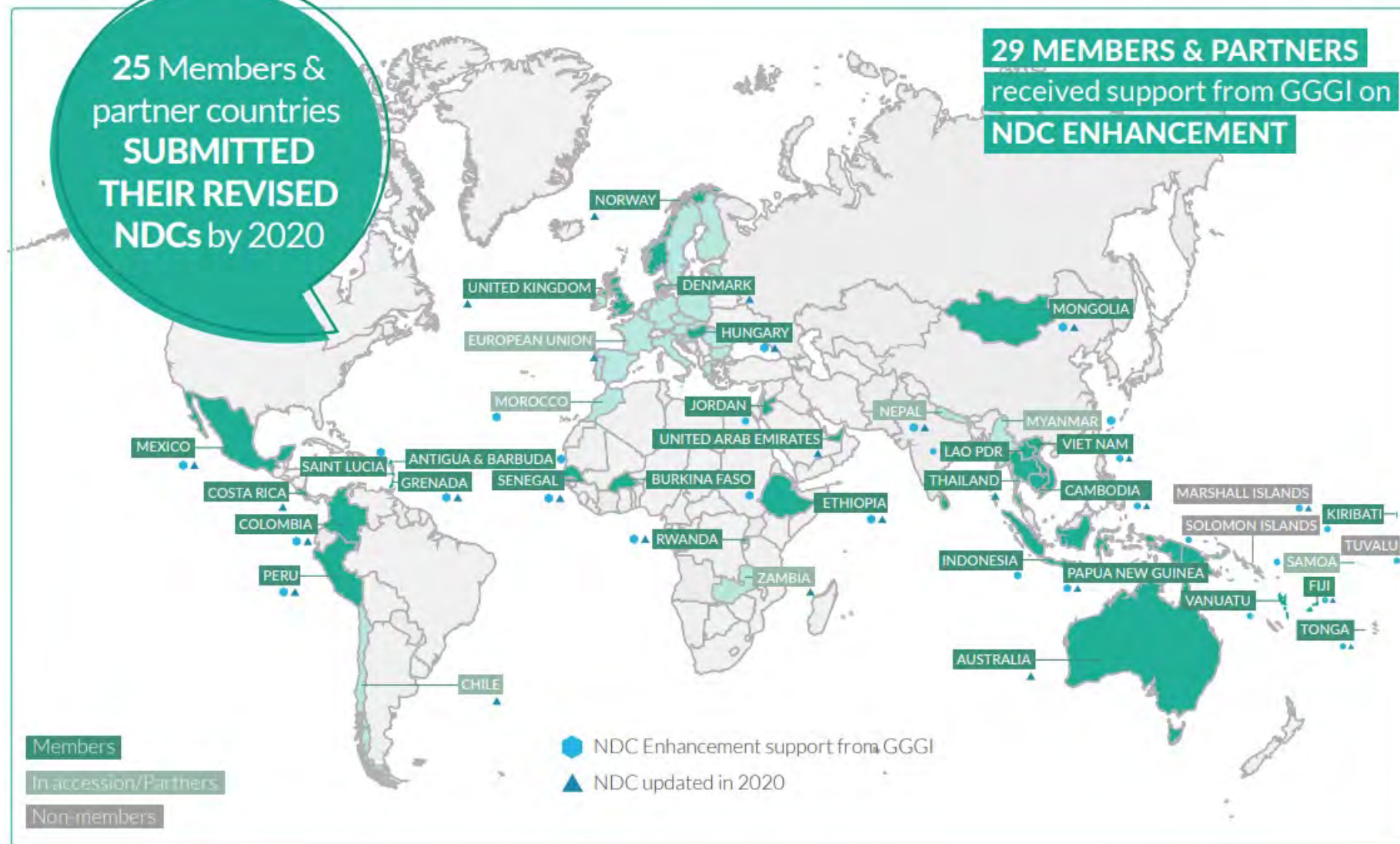
- Origination, development and financing of **green investment** projects
- Over 40% from the private sector
- Over \$2 Billion mobilized from 2015-2020



COP26:
Increasing NDC
commitments &
climate finance
targets

25 Members &
partner countries
**SUBMITTED
THEIR REVISED
NDCs by 2020**

29 MEMBERS & PARTNERS
received support from GGGI on
NDC ENHANCEMENT

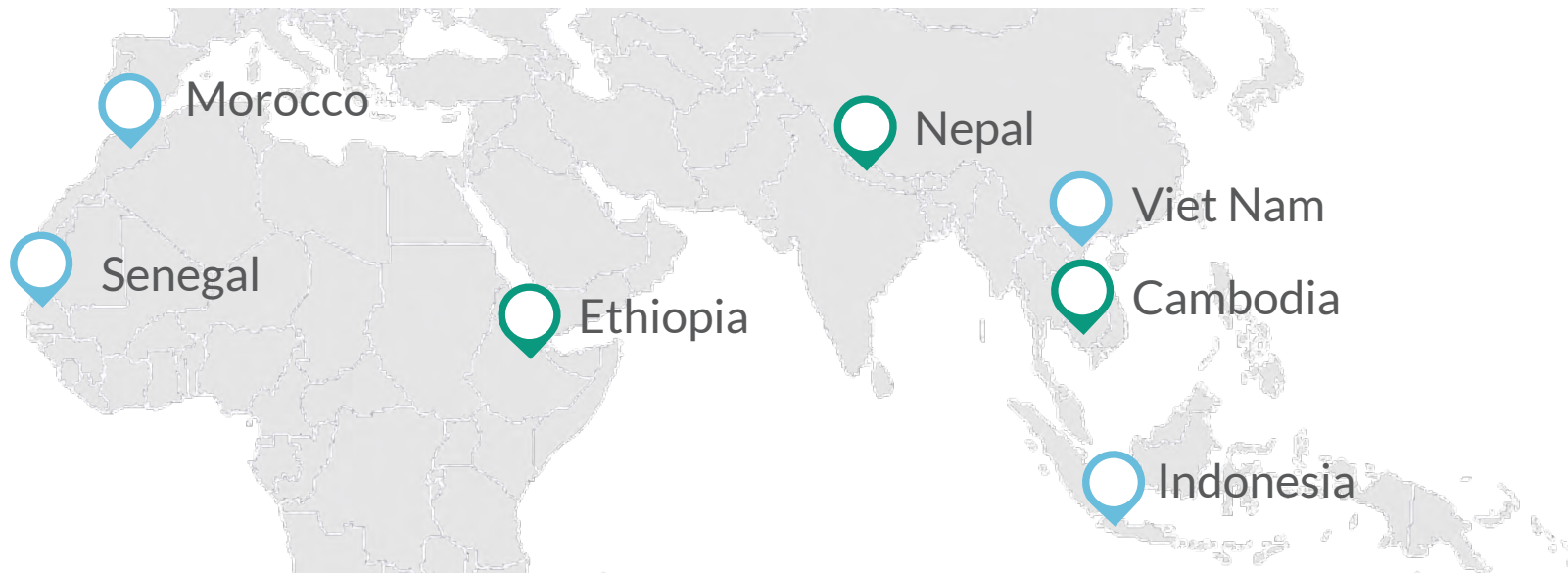


Paris Agreement Article 6: carbon trading

GGGI Carbon Pricing Global Practice



GGGI is currently implementing two world-leading programs in Article 6 readiness.



Mobilizing Article 6 Trading Structures (MATS) Program

Resource Partner: Swedish Energy Agency



Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches (DAPA) Program

Resource Partner: Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment



Service Offering

GGGI Carbon Pricing Global Practice



Carbon
Pricing
Policies



Article 6
Engagement



Carbon
Trade
Structuring



Capacity
Building

Priorities for green growth ODA

- *Green Job Creation* for sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction, supporting green SMEs & innovation
- *Low carbon development* through renewable energy and low carbon transportation, buildings and managing waste
- *Climate Change Adaptation* through climate smart agriculture and nature-based solutions



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





Green Recovery and Climate Action:

Assessing Green Jobs from Renewable Energy and Forestry Investments for Developing and Emerging Economies

AUGUST 2021

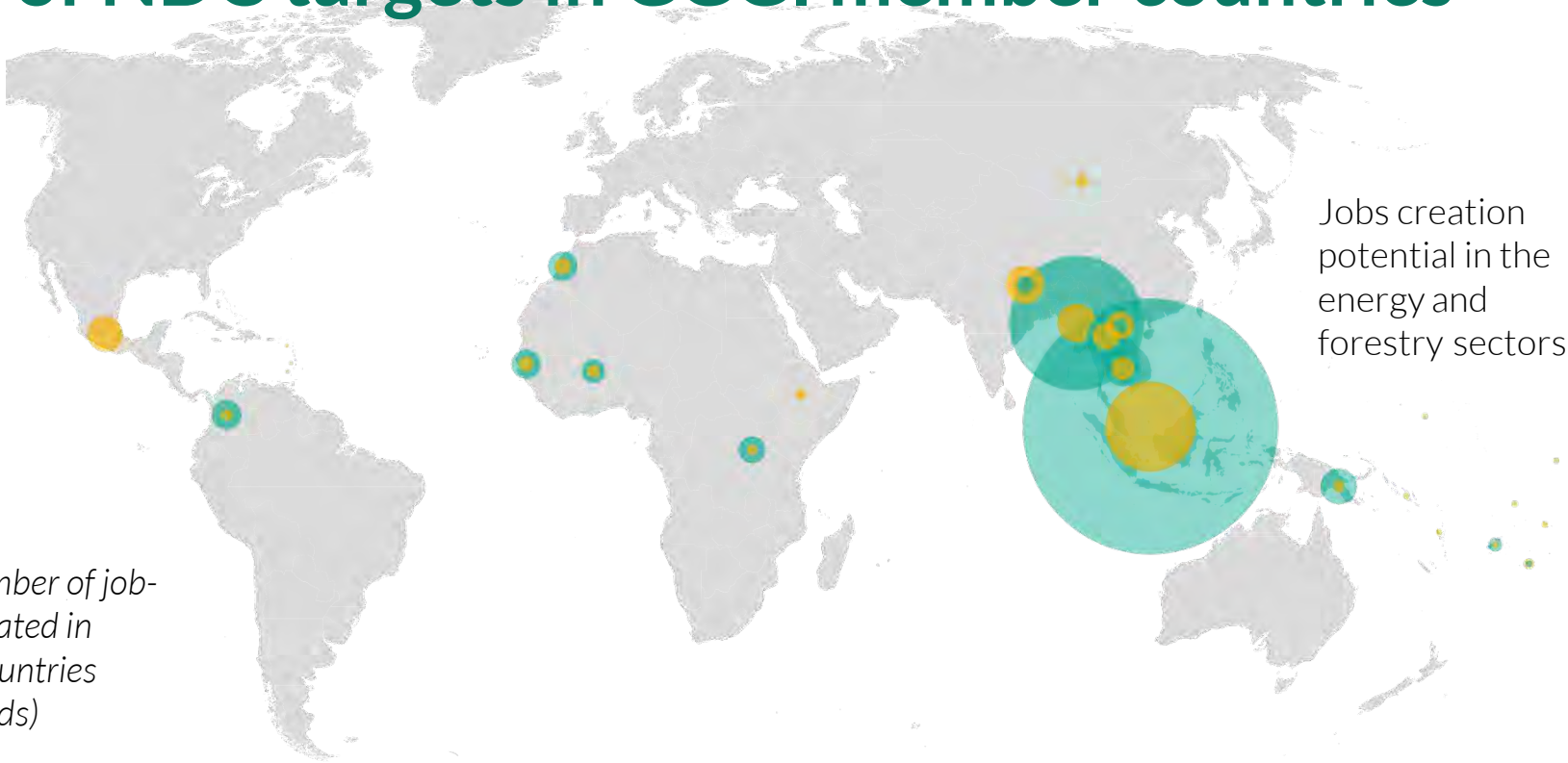




Analysis of NDC targets in GGGI member countries

Total number of job-years created in target countries (thousands)

Jobs creation potential in the energy and forestry sectors



LATIN AMERICA

- Colombia
- Mexico

Energy **1,044**

Forestry **308-396**

CARIBBEAN

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Grenada
- St. Lucia

Energy **9.1**

Forestry -

AFRICA

- Burkina Faso
- Ethiopia
- Morocco
- Rwanda
- Senegal

Energy **706**

Forestry **1,680-2,361**

ASIA

- Cambodia
- Jordan
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Viet Nam

Energy **6377**

Forestry **27,004-40,030**

OCEANIA

- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Energy **26**

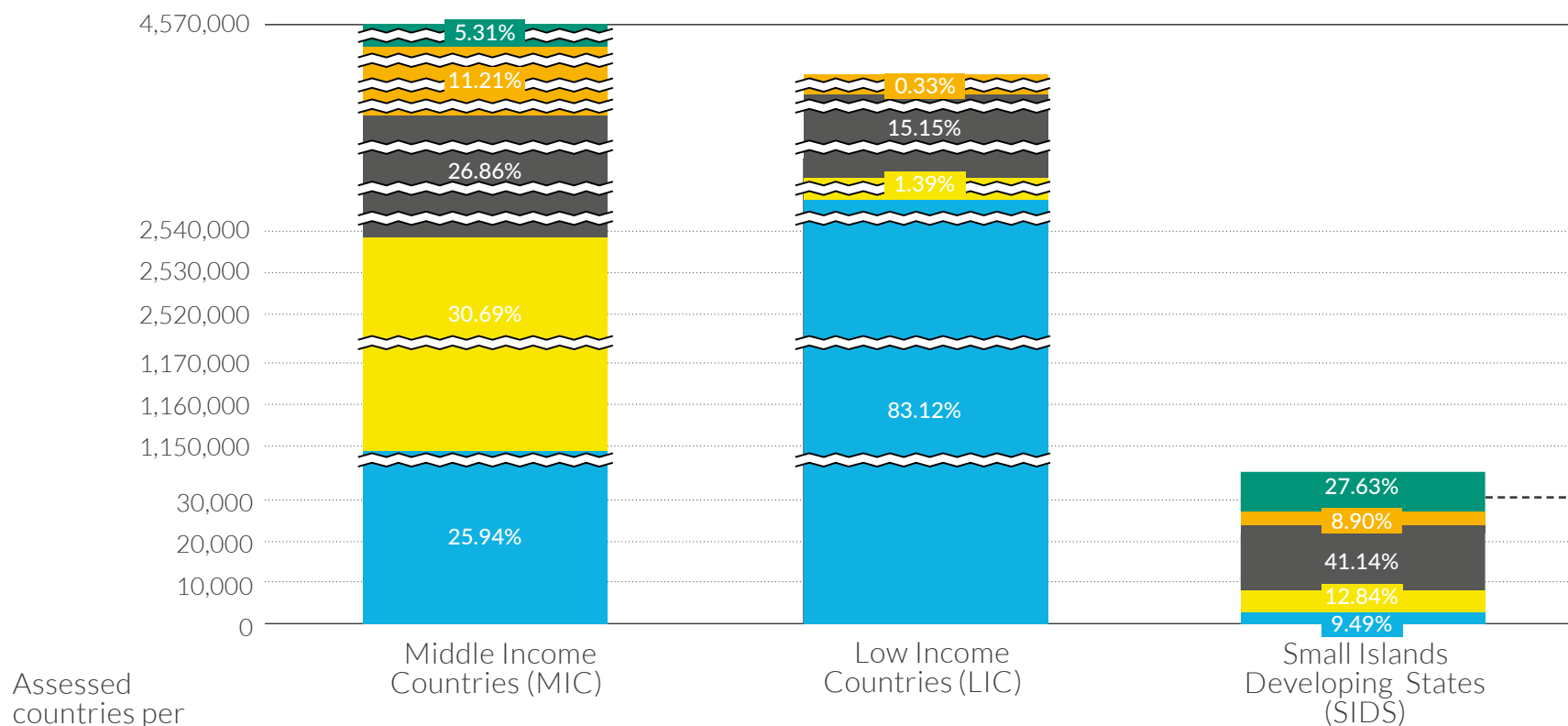
Forestry **89-126**



Jobs created in the energy sector when reaching the NDC energy generation targets: 10 million job years by 2030

Share of FTE direct jobs created per technology, per groups of countries based on income level (%)

Geothermal Onshore Wind Solar PV Biomass Hydro



27 GGGI members with quantifiable NDC energy targets

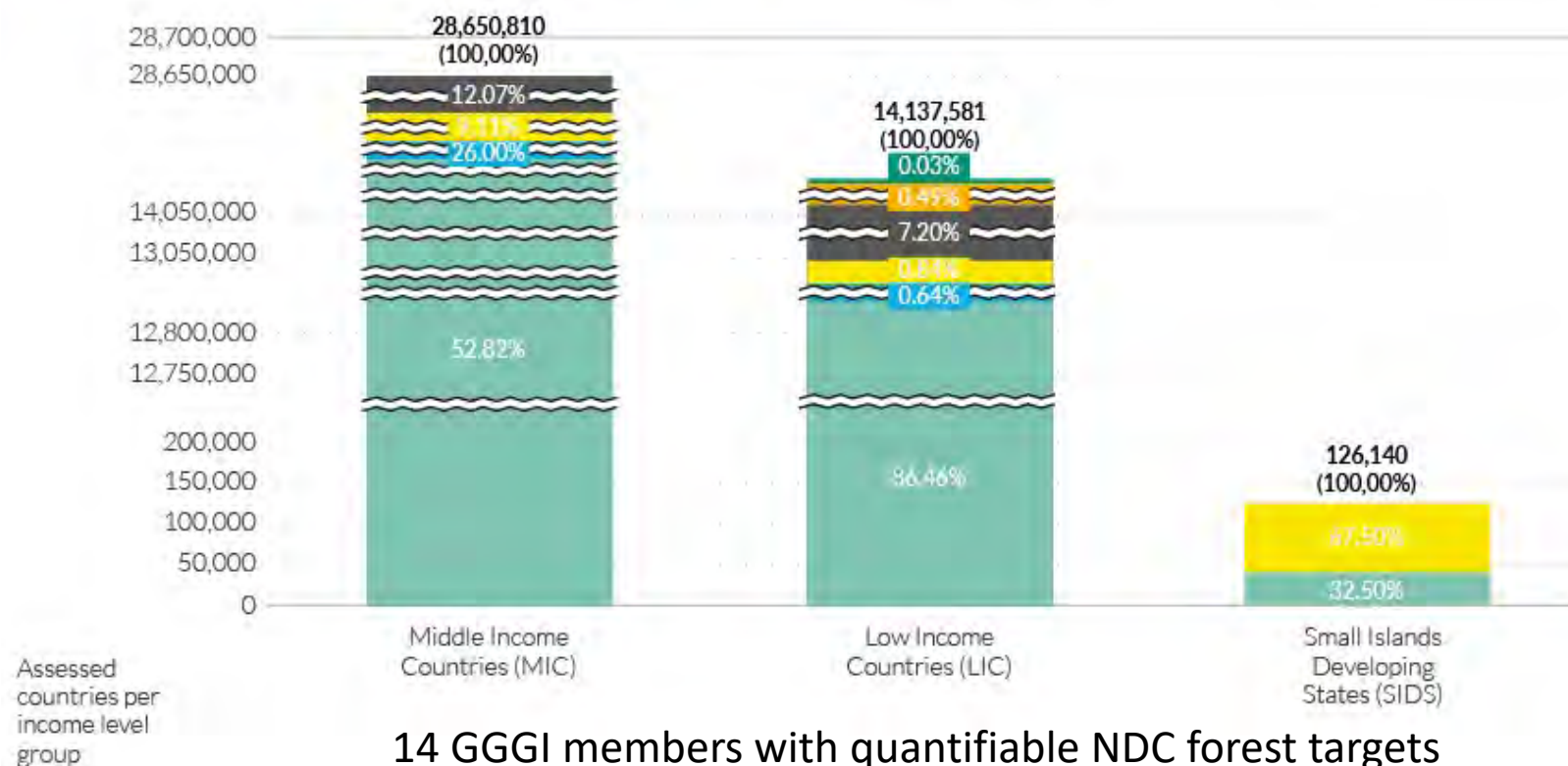
Source: GGGI Technical Report 19, August 2021



Jobs created in the forestry sector when reaching the NDC forest related targets: 35 million job years by 2030

Share of maximum total direct job-years created per adaptation activity, per group of countries based on income level (%)

Management and conservation of protected areas & buffer zones Agroforestry Indigenous forest management
Forest conservation Watershed improvement Afforestation, reforestation and desertification control



14 GGGI members with quantifiable NDC forest targets

Source: GGGI Technical Report 19, August 2021

PACIFIC – RE Project Overview



Capacity Building to Strengthen Sustainable Implementation of Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Energy Access

Objective

To strengthen informed and inclusive decision-making by resource owners and local government officials for integration of Green Economy and Renewable Energy into Local Level Planning and to Strengthen Implementation of Renewable Energy infrastructure for Rural Electrification

Methodology

- Development of 10 training modules in GE and RE (Inclusive Development, Energy Efficiency, Solar Home Systems, Pico-Hydro systems, ...)
- Goal of training 3000 people in 4 countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and PNG)
- Use train-the-trainer approach
- Target audiences: community leaders, vulnerable groups (women group leaders, youth leaders), local government leaders, local technicians and small businesses
- Have 40% women and 20% vulnerable groups participation



GGGI's Green Entrepreneurship: green jobs through SME innovation

Key features of the 10-week **global program every year** for youth (18-35) start-ups at “prototyping” stage)

- 1) web-based training modules
- 2) connecting them with mentors/subject matter experts (pro bono), and
- 3) hosting business plan competition while awarding them seed capital and support to take them to the next step

GGGI also works with a **national** business incubator and/or university in our operating countries, e.g., creating “green business” window of the existing platform, rather than establishing a new incubator.

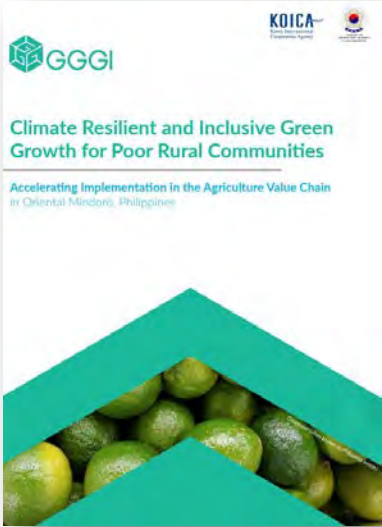
<https://www.greenpreneurs.co/>



[Philippines] Value chain approach (2020-2024) – climate resilience, jobs creation, and income generation for poor rural communities amidst the pandemic (Oriental Mindoro)



Direct investment and technical assistance & capacity development of calamansi, coconut, banana, and seaweed cooperatives operated by smallholder farmers living under the poverty line (note. >180,000 ppl in Oriental Mindoro)



<https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2021/06/GGGI-KOICA-Program-Brochure-web-version.pdf>

The **4-year long program** will be implemented from 2020 to 2024 to achieve the following targeted activities:

Develop a Climate Vulnerability and Risk Information System (CVRIS)

Provide catalytic investment and technical assistance to agricultural micro-enterprises

Establish a new Provincial Agriculture Center (PAC)

Operate a Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) to provide strategic and technical guidance

CVRIS (forthcoming) is an online system that will collect, digitize, analyze and disseminate key information (online) relevant to climate change and agriculture value chain in Oriental Mindoro (for evidence-based planning).

A typical damaged agriculture facility by climate hazard - @ Barangay Mabuhay 2, Socorro, Oriental Mindoro by Typhoon Quinta (2020 ABS-CBN News)

Climate resilient and modern Provincial Agriculture Center (PAC) being designed to provide incubation, facility rentals, and aggregator services linking local farmers to market will be a “game changer” of agri value chain innovation in Oriental Mindoro.

Partners:

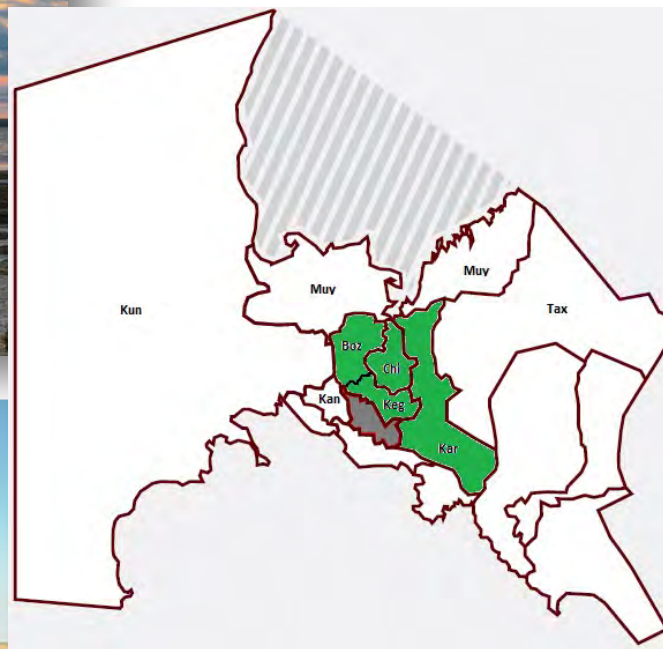
Donor:

UZBEKISTAN – Green Rehabilitation Investment Project for Karakalpakstan to address impacts of the Aral Sea Crisis



PROJECT SIZE:

- USD 5.900.000



PROJECT AREA:

- Bozataw • Chimbay
- Kegeyli • Karauzya k



Karakalpakstan Green Recovery Strategy



Food Security and Human Risk Reduction



Climate-Smart Agribusinesses

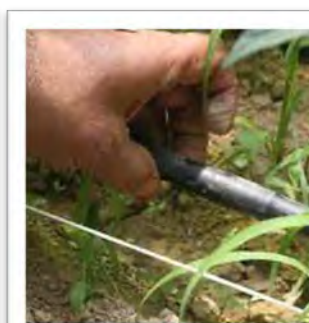


Green Finance Mobilization

Business Development Platform



* Greenhouses



* Drip Irrigation

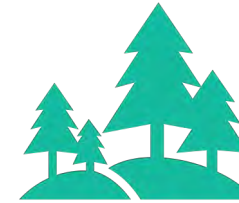


* Agroforestry

Ethiopia: Resilience Through Land Stewardship



Restoration of
13,000+ has.
of degraded land



8,000
tree species
seedlings



GGGI works to mainstream NBS into policy and programs for ecosystems restoration, COVID recovery and upscale investment while increasing the adaptive capacity and building resilience of communities through improved management of productive landscape.

NEPAL: Building Climate Resilience and Reintegrating Economically Displaced Workers through Climate Smart Agriculture in the Terai Flood Plain



Total budget: USD 5,990,000

KOICA contribution: USD 5,330,000

Project period: Jun. 2022 – Dec. 2025 (43 months)

Goal:

Widespread adoption of climate smart agriculture reducing vulnerability and improving economic security of 12,000 farmers and workers, creating green jobs for returned migrant workers, and unlocking green investments

Outcomes:

1. 10 local governments are prepared to:
 - i. respond to climate emergencies, particularly flood and drought, protecting livelihoods of community members and
 - ii. create 1,000 jobs for returned migrant workers
2. Local farming communities adopt market-oriented climate smart agriculture:
 - i. spurring investment of USD 1.8 million into 70 agribusinesses,
 - ii. creating 1,000 new jobs for returned migrant workers and
 - iii. leveraging an additional USD 20 million in scale-up financing



Proposal Status:

Approved and selected as a 2022 Multilateral Humanitarian Project to be funded by KOICA. After the yearly budgetary approval by the Korea National Assembly in November 2021 for KOICA, the project is expected to start in June 2022.

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Value Chains in Senegal



Key Partners:



Outcomes:

- 1 – The resilience of smallholder rice and vegetable farmers to climate change in the Senegal River Valley is increased
- 2 – Rice and vegetable farmers in the target area have access to quality inputs, equipment, and financial services
- 3 – Green employment opportunities for youth and women digital Agripreneurs are created

Proposal Status:

Proposal selected by MAFRA, submitted to MOFA and cleared by ICDC under a **Convergence ODA** budget request led by KOICA. Pending are MOEF's budget confirmation and final approval by National Assembly.

Budget:

4,004M WON (3,439,049 USD)

Duration:

Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2024 (3 years)

Impacts:

Climate mitigation and resilience:

- emissions of rice and vegetable farming in the target area decrease by up to 10% compared with baseline,

Economic development:

- yields improvement in pilot sites by up to 10% on average and income of 1,000 farmers by 10%,
- mobilization of USD 15M for innovative financial services,

Green jobs:

- 120 cumulative direct jobs and 240 indirect jobs created.

Proposal to KOICA on Green Entrepreneurship, Access to Finance and Green Business Ecosystem Enhancement

5 years – 11.1 M USD (10 M KOICA + 1.1M National Contribution)

3 regions - Bogotá and Cundinamarca, Antioquia,
Caribbean and San Andrés Islands

Building iNNpulsa's capacities to support Colombian green entrepreneurship and businesses in the sectors of **bioeconomy** and **circular economy** with a **Greenpreneur Program** for 350 entrepreneurs, **Access to Finance Program** for 320 MSMEs and **Green Ecosystem Enhancement** through international knowledge exchange with Gyeonggi Center for Creative Economy and Innovation (GCCEI)



Lao PDR: Improved wastewater and solid waste management for green jobs, sustainable urban services, low carbon development and circular economy



Goal: Improve access to sustainable urban services for enhanced public health, environment and green city development.

- **Phase I (2019-24)** - Stage: Under implementation
 - ✓ Establishing 4 x decentralized wastewater treatment facilities; 1 x fecal sludge treatment plant; decentralized solid waste collection systems; 14 x waste recycling banks; 1 x solid waste treatment and recycling facility
 - ✓ Building capacity of government and community through training, sectoral strategies, and city plans
 - ✓ 2 cities; USD 6.8 million
- **Phase II (2023-28)** – Stage: Project development
 - ✓ Replicating and scaling out best practices from Phase I in wastewater and solid waste management
 - ✓ 4 cities; USD 11.2 million



School children participate in a waste bank launch at a school in Vientiane, Lao PDR

Advancing ASEAN-Korean Cooperation in Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management (IMSWM) for Environmentally Sustainable Cities



Duration: 36 months
Budget: USD 8.8 Million (Proposed)



Beneficiary



Implementing Agency



Impact



6 MtCO₂eq Reduction



1,300 green jobs creation



4 million person with improved access to SWM

Project Objectives

Project Development

A. Strengthened and coherent regional **IMSWM framework**

B. Identification and prioritization of **IMSWM technologies**

C. Investment acceleration for priority **IMSWM project**

Knowledge Sharing

D. IMSWM knowledge sharing and collaboration **platform**

Capacity Development

E. IMSWM **capacity building & knowledge exchange**

Next Step

Proposal had been cleared by ASEAN-ROK Programme Management Team (AKPMT)

Under review by K-MOFA

UGANDA: Strengthening Solid Waste and Fecal Sludge Management Capacity of the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area



Phase 1: October 2021 – September 2023 with a total value of USD 2,250,000

Phase 2:

- 1) Integrated solid waste and fecal sludge management strategies, planning and implementation
- 2) At least one waste collection and diversion center is operational
- 3) At least one Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant is operational



The only landfill in Kampala, Kiteezi, is full and depends on >1000 informal workers living and working at the landfill.

Recycling, if happening, is happening at small scale and with limited capacity. Only 8% of the waste in Kampala is recycled.

There is no sewage system in the majority of Kampala city and toilets are not emptied. Kampala has only two FSTPs.

JORDAN: Green jobs creation & economic empowerment program for refugees and host communities in Jordan (PCP for KOICA support)



Activity 1: Market Assessment for Environmental Services/Green Jobs

- Identify appropriate green jobs for CfW model.
- Measure and define green jobs and assess the suitability to a CfW model.
- Select Priority Environmental Services to be delivered.
- Conduct a pre-service willingness to pay survey.



Activity 2: Formulate Partnerships and Work Program

- Formulate Entrepreneur Partnerships.
- Set service objectives & Design the work program.

Activity 3: Develop Training Modules and Perform Training

- Develop Training Modules and training schedule.
 - TOT training module,
 - Beneficiaries training modules,
 - Implementation schedule.
- Training of Trainers.
- Training of Workers.



Activity 4: Implement CFW program

The objective of the proposed project is to enhance economic resilience, promote inclusive growth, and tackle climate change challenges in Jordan by supporting green micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and create green jobs for its refugee population and host communities.

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 & disproportionately affected by the pandemic
3. *Korea's aid is not yet very green* : only 10% supports environment vs 33% average for OECD-DAC, and *40+% for leading green ODA providers*
4. *Priorities for green ODA: green jobs, low carbon development & climate adaptation – projects can address all three through a holistic green growth approach*
5. *GGGI enjoys a strong and growing partnership with Korean ODA providers, particularly KOICA, and is looking forward to Greening the Recovery together!*

Thank You



frank.rijsberman@gggi.org



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