

Integrated Climate Mainstreaming Approach in ODA



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Research Excellence, Policy Insight



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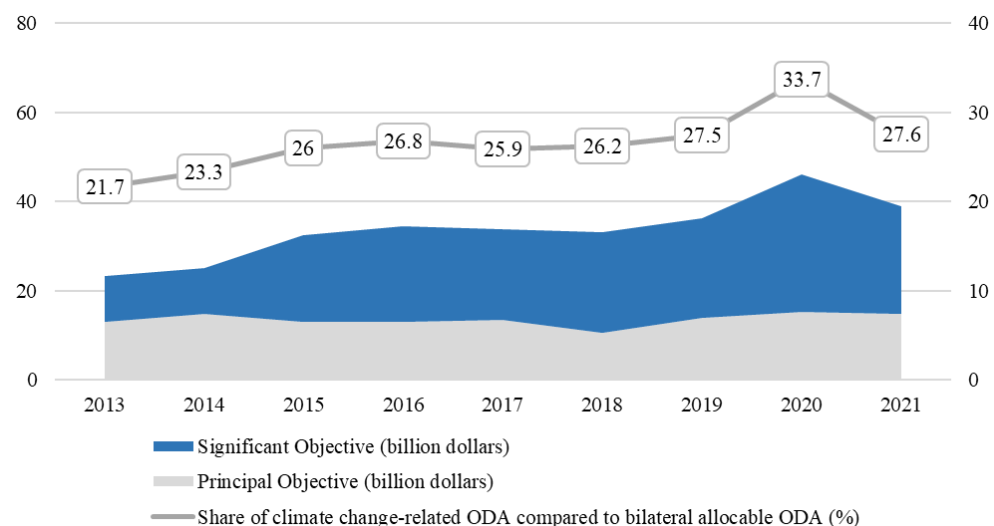
Rise and Evolution of Climate Mainstreaming

The Role of ODA

- The **opportunity costs** for these countries are **significantly higher** than those for wealthier counterparts, making development cooperation even more crucial.
- ODA offers a **convenient and accessible platform** for both development partners and partner countries.



<Climate Change-Related ODA of OECD DAC Countries (2013-2021) >



Source: OECD (as of August 2023).



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Rise and Evolution of Climate Mainstreaming

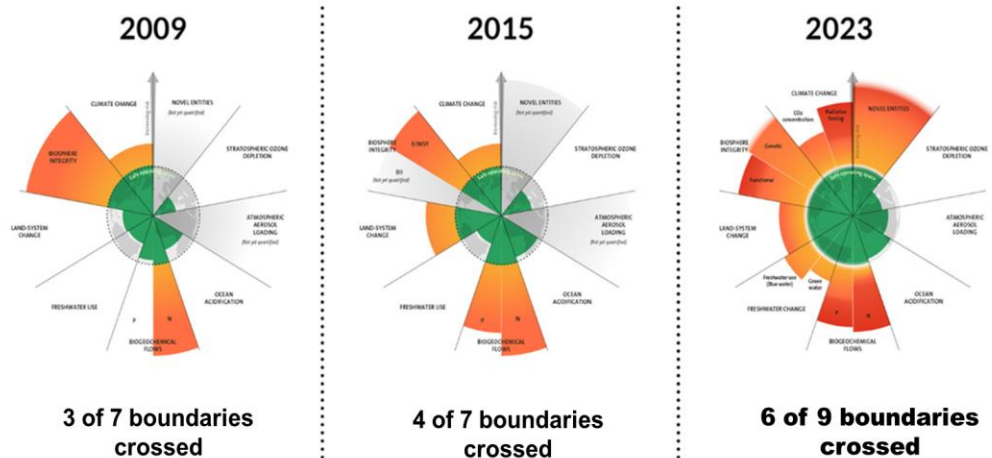
What is Climate Mainstreaming?

- Coined in the early 1990s, the concept involves incorporating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into existing development systems.
- Governing institutions often take a passive approach (e.g. climate and environmental assessments)

ODA Risks Misalignment with Climate Goals

- Even under the most optimistic carbon reduction scenarios, extreme climate change is projected to persist for decades.

< Changes in the Planetary Boundaries (2009 / 2015 / 2023) >



Source: Richardson et al. (2023).

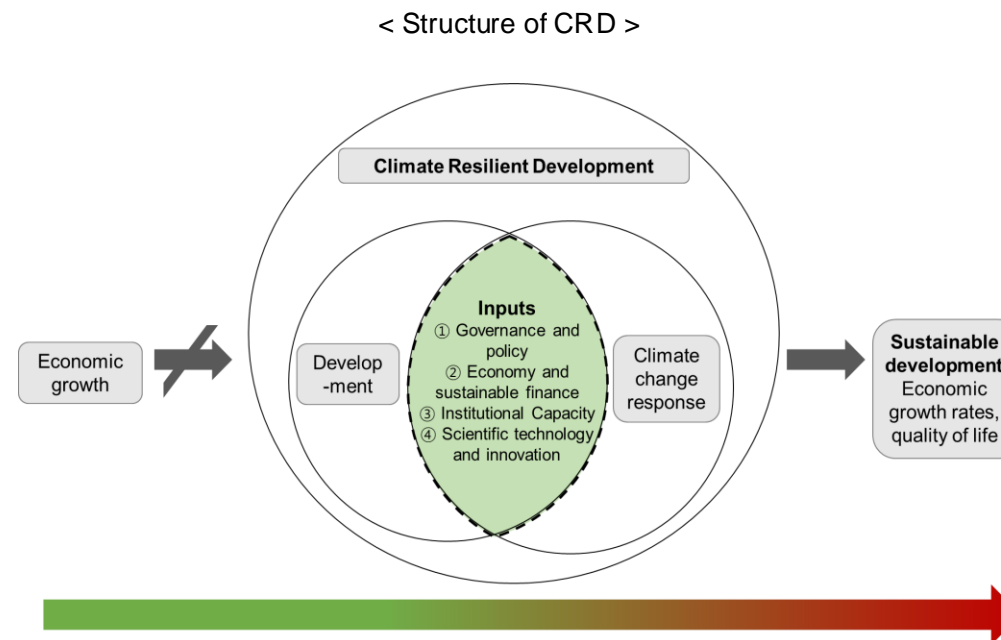


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Rise and Evolution of Climate Mainstreaming

Climbing Higher: Climate Resilient Development (CRD)

- This approach considers the complex interplay between development paths, climate exposure, and vulnerability, thus averting the entrenchment of economic and social systems in long-term risks.
- CRD, a more nuanced approach to climate mainstreaming, shifting the focus beyond external shocks to ecosystems and human systems.



Source: Reorganized by the authors to help understand CRD by referencing relevant materials such as Schipper et al. (2022), Fankhauser and McDermott (2016).



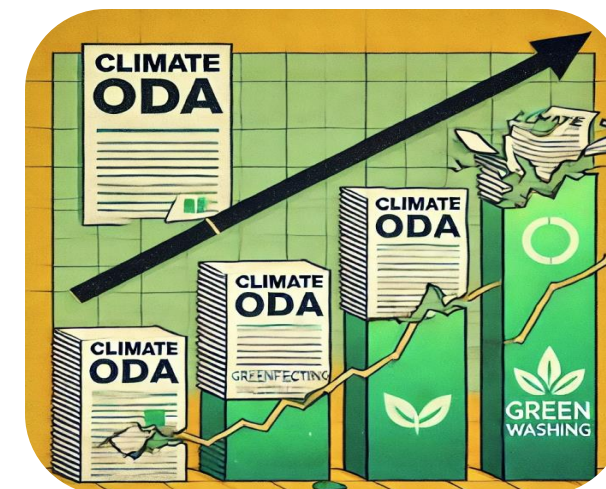
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Eying on
the Ground

Korea's Climate Mainstreaming: The Current State of Play



Despite sustained policy efforts and rising budgets throughout the 2010s to promote climate ODA, its effectiveness remains questionable.



Policy Planning

Absence of policy governance

Policy Outcome

Absence of comprehensive/strategic plans and a legal basis

Policy Implementation

Technology-focused project management and rigid cooperation governance that rely on the autonomy of ODA implementing agencies

Monitoring, Assessment and Feedback

No assessment of the linkage between policy, program and project due to lack of strategy, no procedure for assessment of the Rio markers



2

Eying on
the GroundThe State of Climate Mainstreaming Among Major
Development Partners**Germany**

- Regular high-level inter-ministerial meetings are held to incorporate various sectors.
- Integrating climate considerations across the entire project lifecycle

Japan

- Developed a comprehensive national adaptation plan and deployed advanced technologies.
- Created a matrix to analyze the synergies between the SDGs and climate actions.

ADB

- Refined policies and management strategies across key sectors to address inefficiencies in previous climate projects.

AfDB

- Provides robust support for sustainable economic activities in member countries, with a strong focus on ensuring practical, effective implementation on the ground.

**Sweden**

- Although an early adopter of climate mainstreaming, progress in development cooperation slowed following a change in regime.
- Suffered from 'mainstreaming fatigue,' leading to a shift away from mandating climate mainstreaming.



3

Time to Chart a New Course



1

Establishing a Robust Legal Foundation for CRD

- Formulate a legal framework to promote CRD, such as incorporating climate change-specific provisions into existing laws or prioritizing CRD in budget allocations.

2

Strategic Planning for Impactful Change

- Assess the synergy or potential conflicts between climate actions and SDGs, while aligning the capacities of the 24 implementing agencies.

3

Action-Oriented Implementation Plan

- Leverage the specific expertise of the implementing agencies, while treating each area as an individual project and simultaneously conducting integrated impact assessments.

4

Optimizing Partner Selection for Cost-Effective Transition

- Prioritize countries where CRD can be swiftly adopted with relatively minimal expenditure.

5

Reforming Rio Marker for Enhanced Synergy

- Revise the criteria for marking projects under the Rio Markers to ensure alignment with secondary climate objectives across all initiatives.

3

Time to Chart a New Course

Facilitating System Transitions in Partner Countries as a Best Practice

Energy
 Industry
 Urban/infrastructure
 Land/ecosystems

Target

Cities, act as experimental spaces capable of encompassing systemic transitions in energy, industry, land use, and ecosystems.

Goal

To support evidence-based decision-making by refining the direction for Climate Resilient Development (CRD) and to present a framework for urban development that fosters resilience.

Approach

Analyze the impact of rapid urbanization on climate vulnerability and simulate the effects of various policy interventions aimed at improvement.

1. Analysis of Urbanization Pathways in Climate-Vulnerable Regions:.
2. Development of a System Dynamics Model.
3. Design policy scenarios focused on improving energy infrastructure and mitigating inequality within urban areas.



Thank you

