

# Making the Case for Integrated Climate and SDGs Action

*Illustrating the Potential of SDGs and Climate Co-Benefits*

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**THE NEW CLIMATE ECONOMY**

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# Core Ideas regarding Climate, SDG action

- **Core hypothesis:** Low carbon, environmentally sustainable policies are capable to deliver better<sup>1</sup>, more robust<sup>2</sup>, inclusive<sup>3</sup> social and economic outcomes at all times<sup>4</sup>, while delivering on global, common goals;
- **Empirically supported:** (NCE various products, including [2018 Report](#); National level work)
- **Co-dependence of climate and SDG action:** Can't successfully achieve one without the other

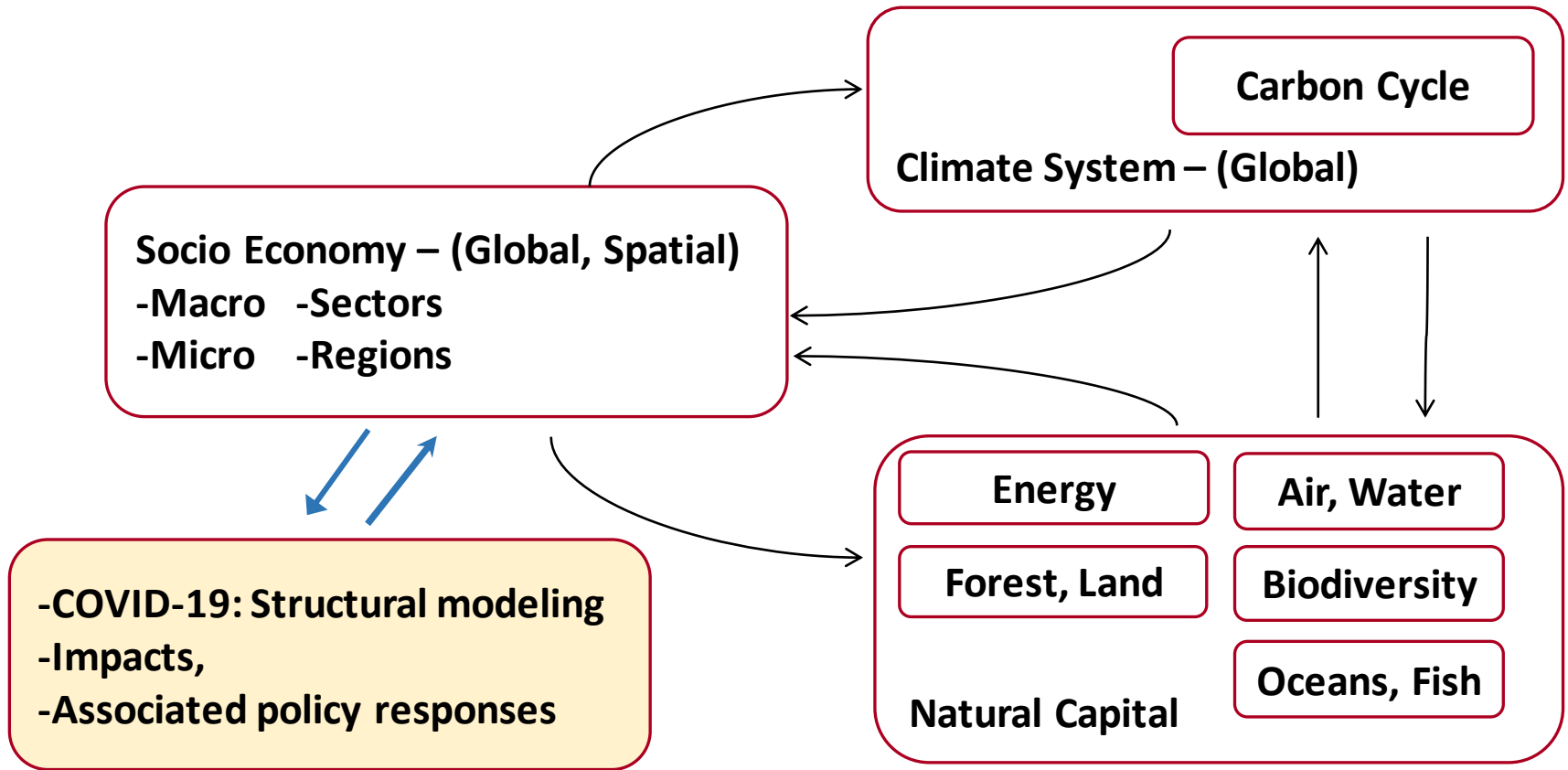
*1: Better → Higher value addition, income generation, employment*

*2: More robust → Developing resilience to shocks*

*3: Inclusive → Larger fraction of population benefitting from growth process, especially the poor and most vulnerable*

*4: At all times → No trade-offs, on the aggregate*

# Conceptual Framework



# Sources of Co-Benefits

Value addition, Income, driven by:

Higher efficiency in the use of resources; technological progress associated to low carbon technologies;

Higher, better quality, better paid employment:

Associated to low carbon technologies and more, better quality environmental goods and services

Augmented gross national savings:

Which can pay for (at least a fraction of) required Investments;  
Operation and Maintenance costs

Value of externalities:

Including a reduction in the Social Cost of Carbon, all feeding back in the socio economy through human capital and productivity

Opening up opportunities for vulnerable populations / cohorts

Dependent upon availability / quality of primary resources

Increased resilience to shocks

Also affecting disadvantaged groups disproportionately

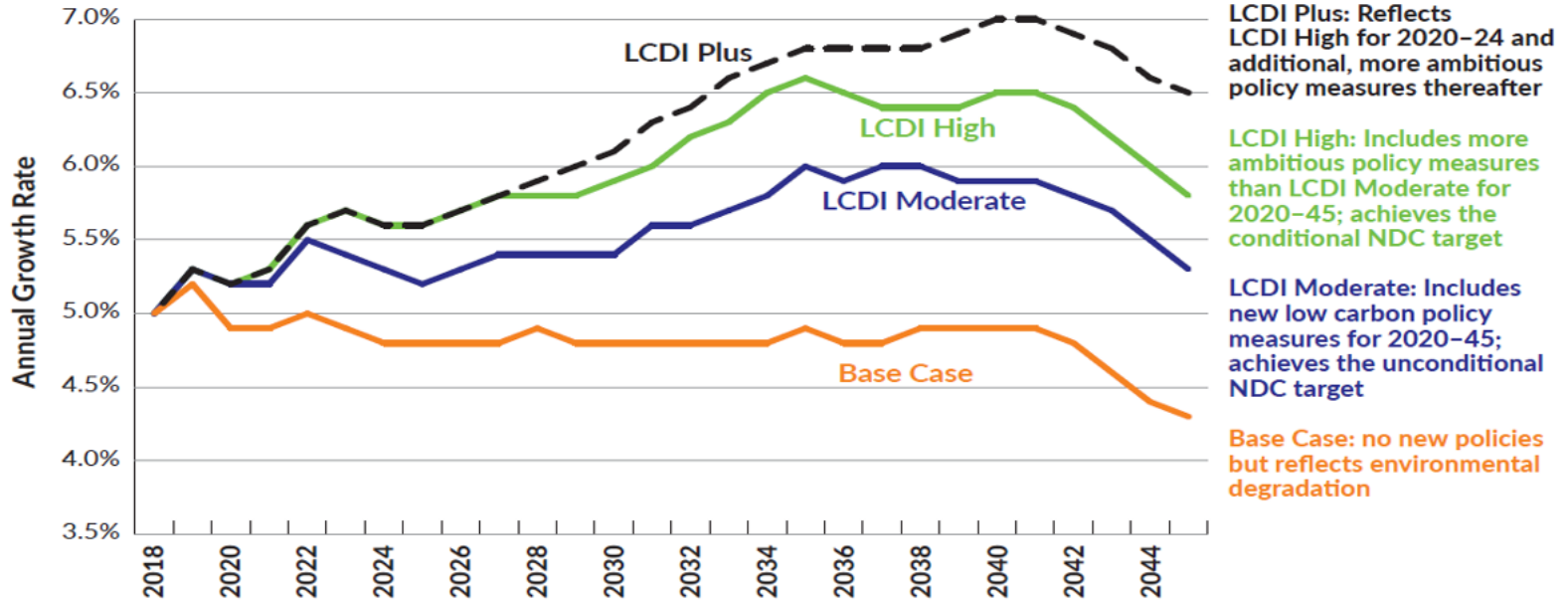
# Technical Work In Country: Focus Areas

Country : ↓	Macro	Spatial	Micro	Covid-19
<b>Advanced</b>				
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X
Indonesia (LCDI)	X	X		X
China (WRI-China)	X (Provincial)	X		
St Lucia	X		X	X
Colombia	X	X		X
Brazil (NEB, WRI Brasil)	X			X
<b>Early stages</b>				
Viet Nam	X (Provincial)	X		X
India	X		X	X

<b>Focus : →</b>	Providing an adequate representation of the climate – environment – socio economic nexus for appraisal of co-benefits from climate, green policies	Understanding opportunities and constraints from availability of environmental goods and services	Understanding welfare, distributional implications, including equity across cohorts, job transitions and job quality from green policy	Modeling impacts of COVID-19 and associated policy responses
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# Example: Low Carbon Development Initiative in Indonesia

GDP Growth Trajectories for Scenarios Modeled for This Report (2018–2045)



Meets Indonesia's 2030 climate target!

GHG emissions reduced nearly **43%** by 2030

GDP growth of **6%** per year between 2019–2045

Over **US\$5.4 trillion** added to GDP in 2045

**40,000 deaths** avoided each year in 2045

Extreme poverty reduced to **4.2%** of population in 2045

**15.3 million** additional jobs in 2045, which are greener and better paid

Prevents the loss of nearly **16 million ha** of forestland in 2045

Improved **air quality**

Improved living conditions

Closing of gender /regional opportunity gaps

Lower investment-to-GDP ratio

# Final Remarks

- Climate + SDGs: Do not settle for a model. Seek for a framework that can adequately capture climate, environment, social economic dynamics
- Key word: “Participatory”. Built with strong support and close consultations with local stakeholders
- Embeddedness: Strive to feed into policy processes
- Strong emphasis on capacity building
- Research plus communication and engagement (NCE Model)