SDGs and Climate Change
A Case of Korea

Expert Group Meeting
July 19-20

Suh-Yong Chung
Korea University
UNOFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
INcheon, S. Korea
FINAL CONCEPT NOTE
2018 Expert Group Meeting on Green Economy
For Sustainable Development Goals:
National Implementation of Low Carbon Development
March 13-15, 2018, Maison Glad Jeju, Jeju island, Republic of Korea
Organised by the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD),
Coalition for Our Common Future (COFF), Center for Climate and Sustainable
Development Law and Policy (CSDAP), Ministry of Environment of The
Republic of Korea and Jeju Self-governing Province

Updated 9th March 2018

Rationale
In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable
Development Goals were adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit,
aiming to “stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for
humanity and the planet: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace (and Justice), and Partnerships.”
The established SDGs call for concerted and collective action from developing and developed
countries alike and can be achieved by pursuing economic growth; addressing various social
needs such as education, health, gender equality, and job opportunities; while simultaneously
tackling climate change and environmental degradation.

To effectively realise the 17 goals, development of practical and efficient tools is crucial. The
Green Economy may serve as a means for achieving sustainable development. Since its
adoption in 2008 by the Green Economy Initiative, Green Economy has become a strategic
priority for many governments and international organizations—owing to improved human
well-being and social inclusiveness; significant reduction of climate change impacts and
other environmental risks; and consideration of ecological securities. Thus, Green Economy
was recognized as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in
the outcome document of Rio+20.

In 2015, the Paris Agreement celebrated a historical achievement by providing a platform to
address climate change through the realization of an inclusive Green Economy. To achieve
the objectives of the agreement, there by fulfilling the SDGs, adequate policy measures must
be placed for low carbon development pathways while promoting investments, developing
Sustainable Development Goals

- Adopted on January 1, 2016
- Built on the success of MDGs & aims to go further to end all forms of poverty by building economic growth and addressing a range of social needs while tackling climate change and environment
- SDGs are for “all”
- SDGs are about implementations
Sustainable Development

- Our Common Future by Brundtland Report
- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Paris Agreement

The Paris climate agreement: key points

**Temperatures**
- Keep warming “well below 2 degrees Celsius”
- Continue efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius

**Financing**
- Rich countries must provide 100 billion dollars from 2020, as a “floor”
- Amount to be updated by 2025

**Specialisation**
- Developed countries must continue to “take the lead” in the reduction of greenhouse gases
- Developing nations are encouraged to “enhance their efforts” and move over time to cuts

**Emissions goals**
- Aim for greenhouse gases emissions to peak “as soon as possible”
- From 2050: rapid reductions to achieve a balance between emissions from human activity and the amount that can be captured by “sinks”

**Burden sharing**
- Developed countries must provide financial resources to help developing countries
- Other countries are invited to provide support on a voluntary basis

**Review mechanism**
- A review every five years. First mandatory world review: 2025
- Each review will show an improvement compared with the previous period

**Climate-related losses**
- Vulnerable countries have won recognition of the need for “averting, minimising and addressing” losses suffered due to climate change
Climate Change is just more than one goal!
Climate Action is the key to achieve SDGs: A case of Australia
Linkages between SD-LCDS-NAMAs

- Defining a strategy in context of medium to long term development plans:
  - Decouple economic growth from GHG emission growth
  - Reduce the carbon intensity of the economy
  - Leapfrog the high-carbon development path of today’s business-as-usual trajectory

in the context of...
Low Carbon Development

- Low Carbon Green Growth Strategy
- National plan
- Other national strategies
- National Sustainable Development Goals strategy
- Poverty reduction strategy
- Sectoral strategies
- Sub-national plan

July 19-20, 2018
Suh-Yong Chung, Korea University
Framework to Implement LCD

Planning

Financing

Technology

MRV
2050 Low-carbon Roadmap

- Identifies cost-effective pathway, with intermediate milestones
- Identifies key technologies guiding R&D
- Identifies investments needs and benefits
- Identifies opportunities and trade-offs
- Guides EU, national and regional policies
- Gives direction to private sector and private households for long term investments

Pathways to Deep Decarbonisation in 2050: How Australia can prosper in a low carbon world

- Ambitious Energy Efficiency
- Low Carbon Electricity
- Electrification and Fuel Switching
- Non-Energy Emissions

The development and ongoing review of deep decarbonisation pathways are fundamental to long-term planning for a low-carbon future.
Climate policy comes on top of an existing framework of policy goals and instruments, developed for a fossil-fuel based economy.
Korea as a successful model for the development

How to see challenges of environment by Korea
Development and Growth based strategies Low Carbon Green Growth
Creative Economy
Energy Transition
Updating Roadmap: lack of integrating it into the policy context of SDGs

Bridging role of Korea

Contributions to Global/ regional institution buildings

Bilateral contributions: A case of Ethiopia
GGGI
INDC: CRGE
Ambition to become a middle income country by 2025
MRV initiative
High education and governmental capacity building

SDGs and NDC
Institutional
Policy focuses
KOICA Project

Title

• Capacity building on climate change with a focus on forestry sector in Ethiopia
Planned Activities

- **Curriculum development and improvement**
  - Opening new courses, improving current courses

- **Teaching materials**
  - Approximately 10 subjects, possibly publishable

- **Lab training facilities and methodologies**
  - On-site technical training

- **Stakeholder executive workshops**
  - High level government officials and NGO leaders

- **Side events in the COPs**
  - Hosting side events among participating and local organizations
  - On-site education program
Thank you!

www.csdlap.org
mahlerchung@gmail.com