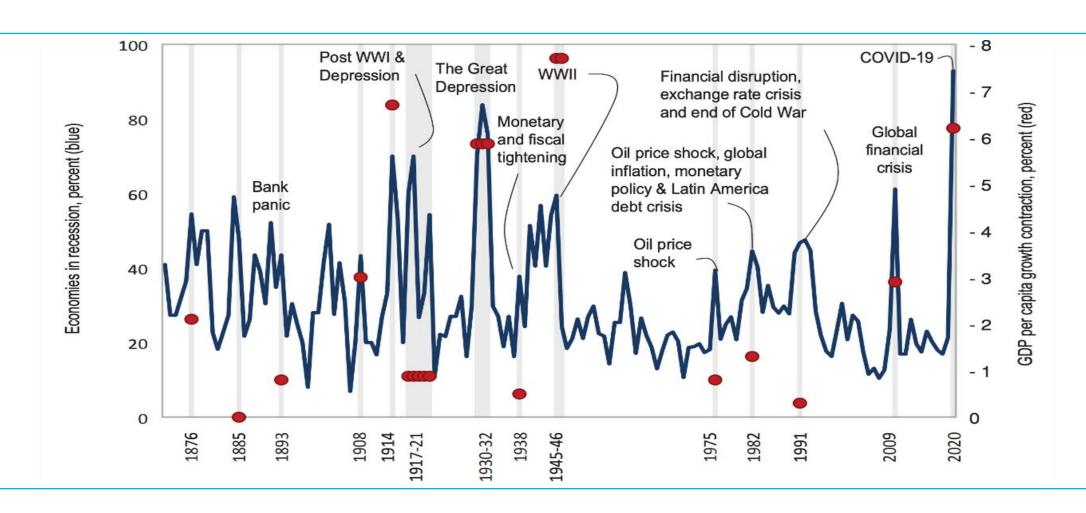
Greening Recovery Efforts for People, Planet and Prosperity

UN Development Group Task Team on the Socio-Economic Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic

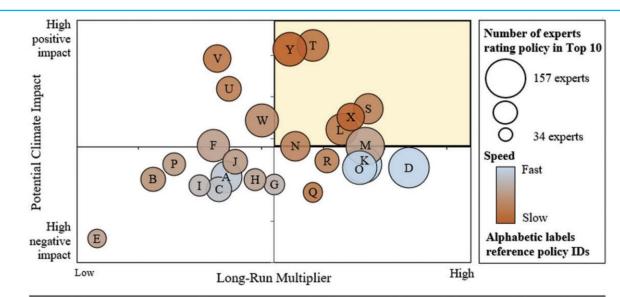
- 1. Why a Green Recovery?
- 2. A Future Possible Country Examples
- 3. Navigating Forward possible UN Responses

Overview of a 'Once in a Generation' Crisis



Why a Green Recovery?

- **Spending on clean energy** has an **impact on GDP** that is about 2x - 7x stronger—than spending on non-ecofriendly energy. (IMF, 2021)
- **Investing in nature conservation** has **multipliers** of up to 7x over five years. Spending to support unsustainable land uses has negative returns. (IMF, 2021)
- investments in renewable energies, building efficiency and green transport would add 20.5 million jobs by **2030,** compared to 3 million jobs under BAU (ILO)
- **Green R&D spending** has high growth and positive climate/nature/pollution multipliers.



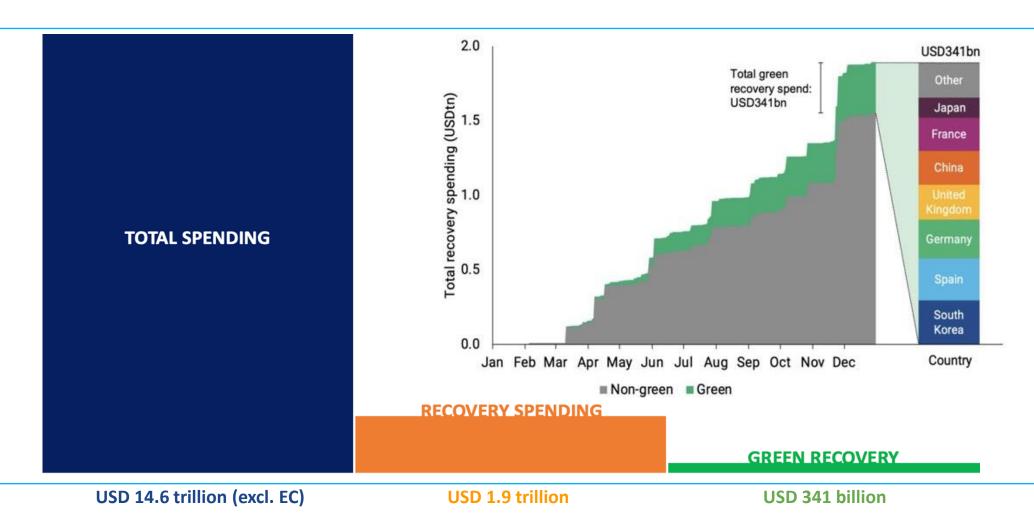
- Temporary waiver of interest payments
- Assisted bankruptcy (super Chapter 11)
- Liquidity support for large corporations
- Liquidity support for households, start-ups and SME's
- Airline bailouts
- Not for profits, education, research, health inst. bailouts
- Reduction in VAT and other goods and services taxes
- Income tax cuts
- Business tax deferrals
- Business tax relief for strategic and structural adj.
- Direct provision of basic needs
- Education investment
- M Healthcare investment

- Worker retraining
- Targeted direct cash transfers or temporary wage increases
- Rural support policies
- Traditional transport infrastructure investment
- Project-based local infrastructure grants
- Connectivity infrastructure investment
- Clean energy infrastructure investment
- Buildings upgrades (energy efficiency)
- Green spaces and natural infrastructure investment
- Disaster preparedness, capacity building
- General R&D spending
- Clean R&D spending

Source: Hepburn et al. 2020

Global Green Recovery Response to Date



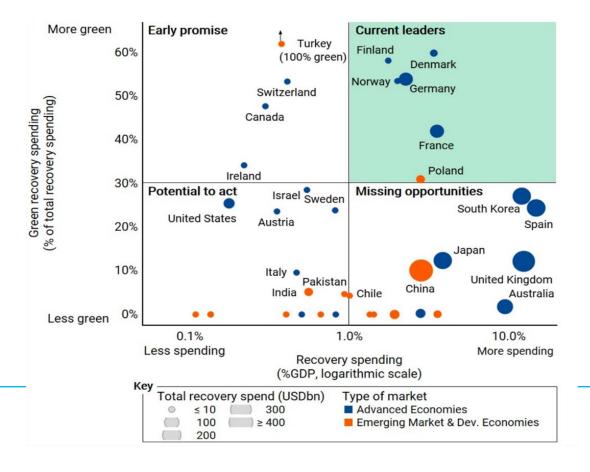


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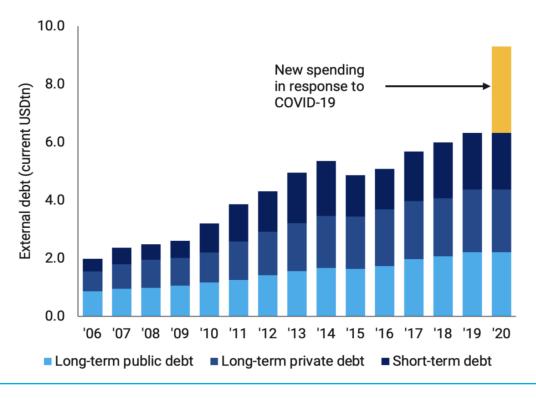
Global Green Recovery Response to Date ...



Green recovery spending as a percentage of total recovery spending, versus recovery spending as % GDP



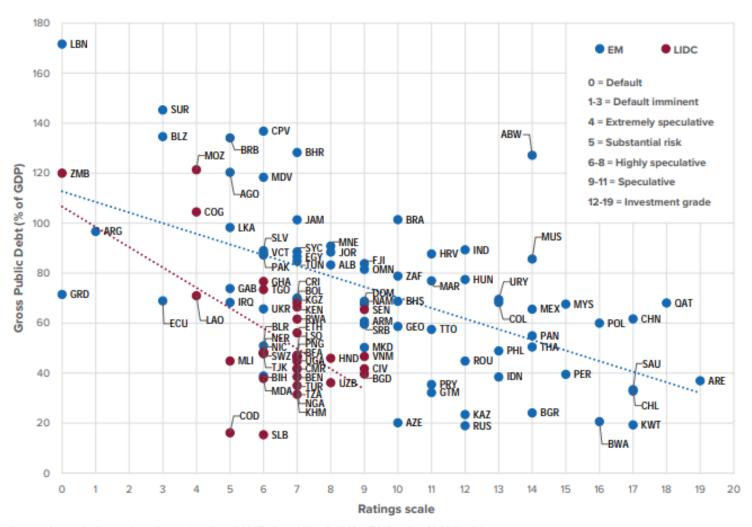
Total debt stock for 19 EMDE countries over time (AE spending 17x higher than EMDE spending)



Source - <u>UNEP-Oxford Smith School, 2021</u> // *data for 2020 - does not cover spending announced in 2021

...and limited options for many with looming debt vulnerability

Figure 3. Sovereign credit ratings (as of February 5th, 2021)



Source: UNDP, April 2021. Sovereign Debt Vulnerabilities in Developing Economies

A Future Possible - Country Examples

The Self Starters

Some Green Recovery Examples

GREEN ENERGY



GREEN TRANSPORT



Argentina – USD 390K to finance the incorporation of renewable energy into the fishery industry

Colombia – USD 4.3 million funding for 27 strategic renewable energy and transmissions projects, including the generation of 55 thousand jobs, include 9 wind, 5 solar, 3 geothermal and one hydrogenation, as well as 9 energy transmission lines.

Vietnam - development of solar energy projects, by enabling corporate PPAs for rooftop solar projects, as well as instituting a feed-in-tariff

India - The government sanctioned 670 electric buses for Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat and Chandigarh and 241 charging stations in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat and Port Blair under Phase-II of the FAME India Scheme.

Mexico - Expansion of Mexico city cycling network. 54km of new routes constructed.

Peru – Municipal investments of USD 1.06 million for bike lanes to promote use of bicycles.

The Self Starters

Some Green Recovery Examples



Brazil – USD 5.3 million to the Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency Credit (FGEnergia) of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

Colombia - USD 8 million credit to SMES to promote reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by scaling financing to SMEs investments in energy-efficient projects.





Spain - USD 10 billion for biodiversity measures: green infrastructure (incl. reforestation), reduction vulnerability of coastal natural spaces, green sanitation, river restoration, plan for modernisation of transport infra.

China - Fund for environmental protection and pollution control, ecological restoration and land and space greening, energy resource conservation and utilization, green transportation, clean energy etc. Final scale of the fund: USD 13.5 billion, (of which USD 1.5 billion of central government).

India - USD 817 million for Compensatory Afforestation Management & Planning Authority (CAMPA), for Afforestation and Plantation works, incl. urban areas, Artificial regeneration, assisted natural regeneration, Forest management, soil & moisture conservation works, Forest protection, forest and wildlife related infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management.

The UN at its best

Green Recovery Country Support Examples







<u>South Africa:</u> by mainstreaming and supporting green economic opportunities in key economic sectors to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic.

Mongolia: by assisting the Government in greening the economic recovery through nature-based solutions and economic diversification through the community-based eco-tourism sector.

Burkina Faso: through a focus on the design and implementation of fiscal measures for promoting sustainable recovery of the tourism sector.



UN system entities (including UNDP, UNEP, ILO and FAO) working together to support the many Socio-Economic Response Plans which include a focus on green economy, innovation and digital solutions (e.g., Dominican Republic, Myanmar, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Trinidad & Tobago) and rebuilding low-carbon and climate resilient economies (e.g., Ecuador And Trinidad & Tobago).

Country Examples

SDG Invest

The Joint SDG Fund announces a US\$41 Million portfolio to catalyze strategic financing to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With this allocation, the Fund's investment reaches US\$223 Million, encompassing programming in 112 countries.



Fiji, Indonesia, Malawi and Uruguay were selected from 155 proposals from over 100 country applicants. In each country, UN Country Teams and partnership with Governments interacted with senior finance experts to create in depth approaches.

| Fiji | Indonesia | Malawi | Uruguay |
|--|--|--|---|
| Fiji will conserve and protect coastal reefs, marine life ecosystems while empowering local communities. | Indonesia will create a new generation of financial products to combat climate change. | Malawi will create jobs and support small businesses in the country's severely undercapitalized agricultural sector. | Uruguay will combat climate change by helping transition the country's transportation and industry sectors to green energy. |

Navigating forward – Possible UN Responses

How to catalyze an Inclusive Green Recovery?

UNSG Six Climate-Positive Actions to help rebuild economies from COVID-19 Pandemic



Invest In Green Jobs

Invest in sustainable jobs and businesses through a clean and just transition. Investments must accelerate the decarbonization of all aspects of our economy.



No Bailout For Polluting Industries

Do not bailout polluting industries unless these industries commit to become Paris aligned.



End Fossil-Fuel Subsidies

Fossil fuel subsidies must end, carbon must have a price to deliver a market-driven shift to a decarbonized economy. Polluters must pay for their pollution that is harming communities, employees, and consumers.



Climate In All Decisions

Take climate risks and opportunities into account in all financial and policy decisions.



Work Together

Work together to recover better.



Leave No One Behind

The transition to a carbon neutral economy must be fair and inclusive. We must leave no one behind. And we must ensure that more women are in decision-making positions

How to catalyze an Inclusive Green Recovery?

Investing in Nature

- Encouraging and supporting investments in public works and ecosytem restoration
- Restorative agriculture and food systems
- Integrating nature in national economic policymaking processes and global socio-economic dialogues

Financing an Inclusive Green Recovery

- <u>Greening budgets</u> and repurposing environmentally harmful subsidies;
- Creating an enabling environment for private sector green finance through incentives and standards
- <u>Debt-for-Nature/debt-for-Climate swaps</u>, green/blue bonds
- SDR expansion and going beyond debt suspension

Just Transition for All

- Just and <u>Green Jobs</u>
- Embedding the Leave No One Behind principle in inclusive green recovery policy analysis/advisory
- sustainable infrastructure and renewable/energy transitions
- Resource efficiency and <u>circularity investments</u>

Human Capability and Social Equity

- Social protection floors and programmes
- Education and bridging the digital divide
- Fiscal reforms to create fairer and more equitable opportunities in education, health and environment
- Human rights and <u>rights-based approaches</u>

Improving our UN Response for Fairer and Greener Recoveries

GREEN

RECOVERY

UN System-wide support

Global Normative and Advocacy,
Regional Coordination including Commissions,
National Delivery through UNCTs
and UNRCO's
INCLUSIVE

Harnessing cross-UN Partnerships

OneHealth, PAGE, One Planet Network, Climate Action for Jobs, private sector, WB/IMF, others?

UN System coordination and response

Internal policy alignment, resource mobilization/joint programming, knowledge exchange, communications and outreach

Operationalizing
UN common strategies

Including UN high-level interagency mechanisms, strengthening existing and new funds, eg SDG Fund investment portfolio

Thank You

Q & A firestarters

- What is our experience so far in helping countries turn pledges into acts on greening recovery efforts?
- What is holding them back?
- What are some of the issues we may not have emphasized sufficiently?
- How to leverage existing processes and coordination mechanisms including:
 - SG Common Agenda
 - UN Economists Network
 - CEB/HLCP, DCO, Environmental Management Group
 - Preparations for Nature Year Conferences in 2021-2022
 - Partnerships with G20, IFIs, WEF, other fora

Useful Information/further Resources

- https://data.undp.org/content/global-recovery-observatory/
- https://www.jointsdgfund.org/
- https://greenfiscalpolicy.org/
- https://globalcanopy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/LBIN_2020_EN.pdf
- Are We Building Back Better? Evidence from 2020 and Pathways for Inclusive Green Recovery Spending
- ILO Just Transition Guidelines https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf
- Climate Action 4 Jobs initiative https://www.climateaction4jobs.org/
- Social Finance Program https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/social-finance/lang--en/index.htm
- World Employment and Social Outlook: Greening with Jobs https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/greening-with-jobs/lang--en/index.htm
- Nature Hires; How Nature-based Solutions can power a green jobs recovery https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_757823.pdf
- Skills for a Greener Future https://www.ilo.org/skills/pubs/WCMS_732214/lang--en/index.htm
- FAO Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook http://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/enabling-frameworks/module-c4-finance/chapter-c4-2/en/
- FAO-GEF portal http://www.fao.org/climate-change/international-finance/global-environmental-facility-gef/en/
- FAO-GCF portal http://www.fao.org/climate-change/international-finance/green-climate-fund/en/
- Adaptation Fund portal https://www.adaptation-fund.org/