

KGDTF NEWSLETTER



www.wbgkgtf.org



DAY 1 SUMMARY

The 2021 Korea Green Innovation Days (KGID), hosted by the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) and Korea's Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF), was held on April 22 & 23, 2021 (KST) in a hybrid format. KGID is action and policy oriented and provides a platform for green growth experts to learn about frontier innovations, network, and exchange technical and operational knowledge.

In its seventh year, under the theme of "Greening the Post-COVID Recovery", KGID showcased innovations in Green Growth and Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development (GRID) post-COVID. Day 1 featured opening remarks by World Bank and MOEF managements, keynote speeches and high-level panel discussion. KGGTF presented its program and grant success stories. Day 2 presented the first ever 17 "Deep Dive Breakout Sessions", where 22 knowledge partners in Korea and World Bank teams shared green growth innovations and programs and explored further collaboration to promote green, resilient, and inclusive recovery post-COVID. The KGID event was covered by 59 newspapers and news outlets in Korea.

This newsletter features activities on Day 1.

In-depth summary of Day 2, including 17 Deep Dive Breakout Sessions will follow. Stay tuned.

WELCOME REMARKS AND KEYNOTE



Introduction by Prof. Jie-Ae Sohn

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).



Juergen Voegele, Vice President for Sustainable Development at the World Bank, opened the 7th annual KGID event. He thanked Korea's Ministry of Economy and Finance for its visionary leadership in green growth and its strong partnership with the World Bank, represented through the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund, which has provided the World Bank with both the financing and the know-how to experiment and transition new ideas into action.

Mr Voegele emphasized the importance of Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) to turn the challenge of COVID-19 into an opportunity to build a better world for all. He noted that the green growth diagnostics and innovative green growth solutions developed through KGGTF funding are at the forefront of this critical work, and the green growth transformation modeled by Korea provides an inspiring story and wealth of expertise to support client countries looking to do the same. Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).



Deputy Minister Taesik Yoon of Korea's Ministry of Economy and Finance welcomed speakers and participants from the World Bank and Korea to the event, inviting them to discuss and share new ideas and strategies for achieving green growth in World Bank client countries. He highlighted Korea's commitment to accelerate its transition towards a green economy, and outlined the 3 pillars of its Green New Deal initiative to transform the country's economic structure to a low carbon and environmentally friendly model, by: 1. Accelerating its transition toward green infrastructure, 2. Promoting development and use of renewable energy, and 3. Building an innovative ecosystem for green initiatives.

Deputy Minister Yoon acknowledged the role of the KGGTF as pivotal in supporting client countries' smooth transition to a green economy, highlighting the importance of its active engagement with Korea's public institutions, and the value of the close network created between them, the World Bank and client countries. Referring to Korea's long-term plans to increase green ODA from 6% to 23%, he recognized KGGTF as an integral part of this plan and invited the Trust Fund to play a bigger role in building on Korea's commitment to increasing its green ODA contributions.

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

KEYNOTE 1



Richard Damania, Chief Economist for Sustainable Development at the World Bank gave the first keynote speech which focused on the pathway to a better future, starting with the enormous progress made pre-COVID-19 in relation to human, physical, natural and social capital, and the huge negative impact of the pandemic in unbalancing those natural assets - putting natural and human capital into steep decline, and stunting economic performance.

Mr Damania outlined four critical ingredients for greening the post-COVID recovery: Resilience, Inclusivity, Sustainability, and Efficiency, which form the basis for the 'RISE' methodology, a tool being developed by the World Bank and supported by the KGGTF, that aims to diagnose development challenges based on these four pillars that are critical for sustaining both the quantity and quality of economic growth. By capturing development performance across a wide range of metrics based on publicly available statistics, the RISE framework can help developing countries to identify pinch points and practical know-how to rebuild stronger and greener post COVID-19.

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#)

NEWS

Richard Damania, Chief Economist for Sustainable Development at the World Bank shares his views on Korea's Vital Role in a Green Post-COVID World with the Korea Economic Daily, [click here to read the full article](#).

KEYNOTE 2



Professor Hyungna Oh, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Korea's Green New Deal at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Professor at Kyunghee University gave the second keynote speech on Korea's Green New Deal, outlining its Green New Deal (GND) history, three policy directions of digital new deal, green new deal and safety new enhancement, and comparison with EU's Green Deal. Professor Oh explained three key areas of Korea's Green New Deal for 2020-2025 in detail, which are green transformation of urban space and infrastructure, renewable energy, and low carbon innovation system in the industrial sector.

Key determinants of the future of Korea's Green New Deal are (i) governance, which includes President Office, Ministries, local governments and political parties, (ii) funding from both public and private sources, and (iii) stakeholders' engagement with private financial sectors,

private firms, the public and Just Transition Mechanism (JTM). Those success factors will be quite relevant for developing countries to plan and implement green, resilient and inclusive recovery post-COVID. Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

GREENING THE POST COVID RECOVERY: PANEL DISCUSSION



Keynote speakers **Richard Damania**, Chief Economist for Sustainable Development at the World Bank, and **Hyungna Oh**, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Korea's Green New Deal at the MOEF were joined by **Benoit Bosquet**, World Bank East Asia Pacific Regional Director for Sustainable Development, **Frank Rijsberman**, Director-General, GGGI, **Jiwoo Choi**, Deputy Director of the Private Sector Facility, Green Climate Fund, and **Sungwoo Kim**, Head of Environment & Energy Research Institute, Kim & Chang in a panel discussion moderated by **Hoo-ran Kim**, Culture Desk Editor at the Korea Herald. The distinguished panel shared their views on Greening the Post COVID Recovery, and discussed the efforts being made at their organizations to tackle this issue. Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

KGGTF MAINSTREAMING GREEN GROWTH IN ACTION



Dr. Hyoung Gun Wang, KGGTF Program Manager, shared insights on the Trust Fund's activities to mainstream green growth through World Bank operations, and its critical role in supporting World Bank project teams to engage with client countries to implement green growth policies, initiatives and investment projects, facilitating connections and collaborations with green growth knowledge partners in Korea and around the world. Dr. Wang shared some of KGGTF's achievements to date, such as leveraging over \$13 billion in World Bank lending and external co-financing since it began operations in 2013. He also introduced the 2021 Call for Proposals, which will focus on Greening the Post COVID Recovery. Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

GREEN GROWTH IN ACTION: PORTFOLIO UPDATES

Geospatial Information Management for Green Growth Operationalization

Katherine Kelm Senior Land Administration Specialist, WGB

Katherine talks about the partnership with Korea's LX which provided valuable insights into the process of geospatial information management.

"Beginning with how they initially started with basic mapping, moving to digital information, building 3D models and then integrating sensors. It was



valuable for countries to understand the step-by-step process of what needs to be done and in exactly what sequence. And it's not just the technologies, it's the governance issues, the institutional arrangements and the legal regulatory framework, as well as the strategies, policies and how to finance all the foundational investments.”

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

Agriculture: Insect Farming for Human Food and Animal Feed for a Circular Economy

Dorte Verner Lead Agriculture Economist, WGB

Dorte shares how her background in hydroponics, visits to Korea and some creative thinking have set her on a path that could end hunger around the world. “Initially I was looking into how we can produce food in small spaces with limited amounts of resources. But the amount of protein needed in places around the world means we to look into animals. So I started looking into insects and started Googling away and found a company in Korea. I visited that company in 2019 and visited many farms, research centers, and processing plants, it was phenomenal. It became very clear that all these initiatives related to insect farming in Korea for human food, for animal feed, also into medicine and it is phenomenal! The focus of the work is **insect farming for human food and for animal feed**. The Rural Development Agency in Korea basically created a whole system. Because Korea on insect farming is really the world's best practice for insect farming. I believe **this can be the next revolution for Africa**.

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

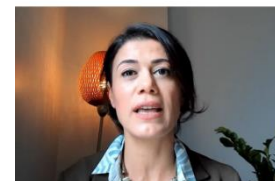


Greener Manufacturing in Turkey—Circular Economy in Industrial Parks

Sinem Demir Duru Operations Officer, IFC

Sinem discusses how green eco-zones are turning waste into assets, taking one company's excess steam for example and piping it over to power a neighboring company's manufacturing. “TURKEY ranked 47 in climate change performance index, its low ranking is related to weak climate action policies and inefficient use of energy resources. As part of the National Climate action Plan, the Ministry of Industry and Technology is pursuing very ambitious goals to improve the efficiency of the manufacturing sector. After visiting Korea for a study tour, the Korean Ministry of Trade Industry and Energy signed an MOU with the Turkey. Upon returning from Korea, we piloted a Korean technology a steam highway project. The Ministry of Industry and Technology signed a lending operation with the World Bank Group with an amount of \$300 million. After implementing this project we received internal requests from colleagues working in different regions to develop similar projects in Ethiopia, Morocco and Uzbekistan. Our project also went beyond the initial emission targets.”

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).



Solid Waste Management in Mountainous Regions of Pakistan, India and Nepal

Rahat Jabeen Environmental Specialist, WGB

Pyush Dogra Senior Environmental Specialist, WGB

Rahat and Pyush discuss how the beautiful Himalayan region is now poses unique challenges. Tourism is a main source of livelihood for the region, but the enormous amount of trash tourists leave behind is not being disposed of properly. This is becoming a problem as it is now marring the beautiful landscapes the region relies on as the beautiful mountain topography is now covered to trash. “Korea has improved waste minimization and waste disposal and the new volumetric way is an important example, also the R’s were a great example and we were impressed with Korea’s reduction of waste. It was very valuable to expose our colleagues to those areas.” The research done and reports created are applicable to all mountainous regions.

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).



Water/Energy, Hydropower Climate Change Resilience Guidelines

Dr. Patrick Gray Professor, University of Cincinnati

Dr. Gray discusses how KGGTF programs are impacting investments around the world. “The World Bank has worked for years on assessing all types of risk, socio-economic, political, natural hazards and then started working back in 2008 on how climate change could start to be taken into account with planning. ‘Climate change is such a challenging sort of risk that the World Bank and other large institutions needed a new kind of process for doing that. That is the heart of what Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty (DMDU) does. We can’t project the future conditions and therefore need to design for a very wide range of plausible futures and try to achieve robustness. We have a number of pilot studies in Nepal, Kenya, Mexico that KGGTF has funded. The multiplicity of the Korean investment in these processes is not limited to just the World Bank. It’s been adopted by the International Hydropower Association, UNESCO, and others. It’s a multiple and effective investment by Korea and we’re grateful for it.

Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).



Smart Tanzania- Strengthening Data Services and Planning

Edward Anderson Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, WGB

Edward discusses the innovative ways drones are being used in different sectors. “Drones are seen as a leapfrogging technology that can help governments and economies accelerate progress on key bottlenecks. We see mapping and mobility as two opportunities. The continent of Africa has a scarcity of up-to-date local scale digital maps, currently about 3% and drones can transform the digitization of land assets and land management. In the transport area, there are opportunities to connect hard to reach communities to provide just in time high value goods. Rwanda has pioneered the use of drones for emergency blood



delivery. The African Union in 2018 urged its member states to harness drones and emerging technologies particularly for the digitization of agriculture. Korea's experience in regulations and policies, along with technologies is extremely illuminating for African countries. It gives a lot of examples and inspiration for African countries. Click to view in [English](#) or in [Korean](#).

K Partners

KGGTF is honored to work with and provide a platform for green growth knowledge partners in Korea and around the world and connect with programs around the world.

“One of the most important tasks is to facilitate communication and discussion amongst various stakeholders and get them engaged, from the initial stage of project exploration. In this context it is quite meaningful that the second day of this year's event features the first ever 'deep-dive' break-out sessions where 22 major Korean public institutions, World Bank GPs and private experts can share information and hold in-depth discussion on potential projects in detail.” — Taesik Yoon, Deputy Minister MOEF of Korea.