

**North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum**

Oct. 31 - Nov. 1, 2014

# **ODA to Environment in North-East Asia: Experiences and Challenges for Korea and Japan**

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# Why Environmental Sustainability? Why Cooperate?

- Serious and growing environmental problems in NEA
  - Air pollution, water pollution, desertification, ecological degradation, and more.
- Environment: cross-boundary issue
- Cooperation or Conflict?
  - Japan: largest donor to environment and long experiences in aid implementation
  - Korea: strong interest in green growth and environment ODA
  - China: powerful global economic player and responsibility for sustainable environment in NEA
- Post-2015 Development Agenda and achieving sustainable development of NEA

# Questions

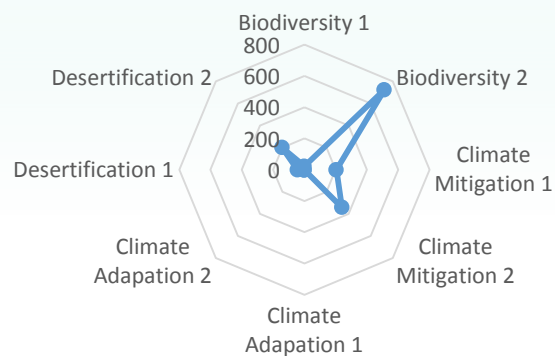
- What are the ODA activities of Korea and Japan to China and Mongolia in support of environmental sustainability?
- What are the possible challenges for future development partnerships among the North-East Asian countries?

# Goal of the presentation

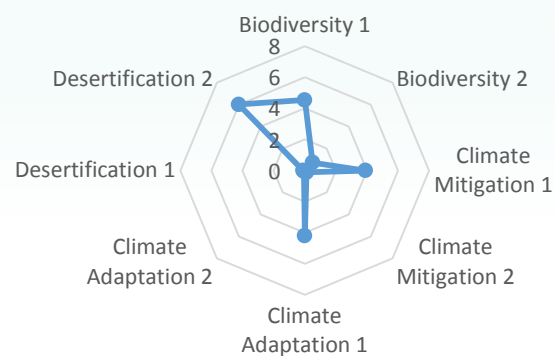
1. Examine the practices of development assistance (ODA) of Korea and Japan to China and Mongolia.
  1. Analysis of OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System Data
  2. Rio markers and Environment policy maker
2. Compare key characteristics of each donor activities.
3. Suggest implications for development cooperation and partnership in NEA.

# Rio Markers: Amount (US\$ Million)

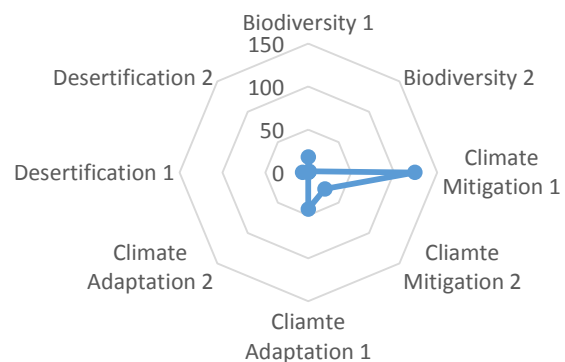
**Japan to China 2006-2012 (Amount)**



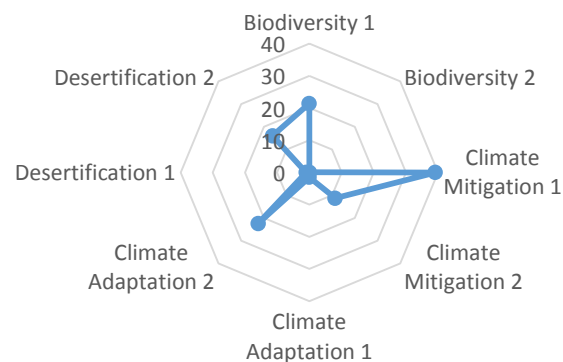
**Korea to China 2006-2012 (Amount)**



**Japan's to Mongolia 2006-2012 (Amount)**



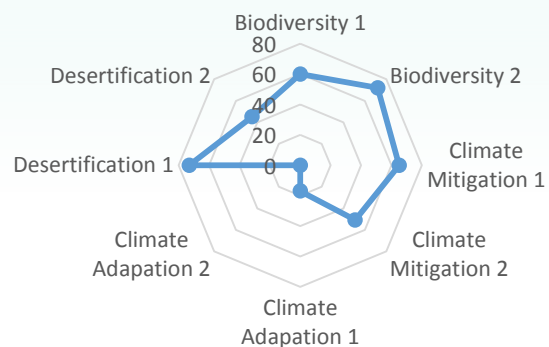
**Korea to Mongolia 2006-2012 (Amount)**



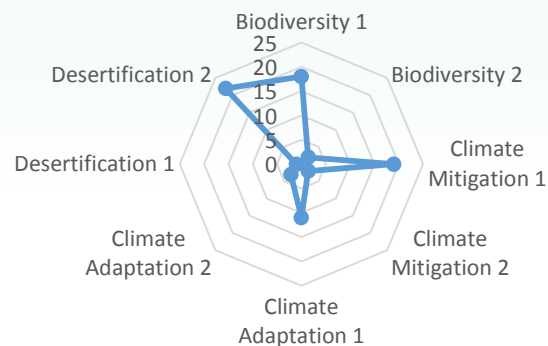
Note: Overlaps may occur b/w markers.

# Rio Markers: Frequency

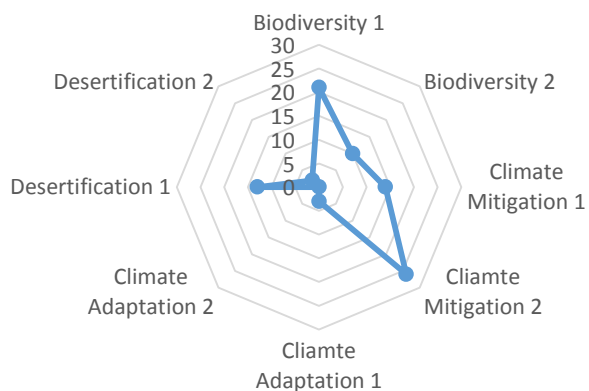
**Japan to China 2006-2012 (Number)**



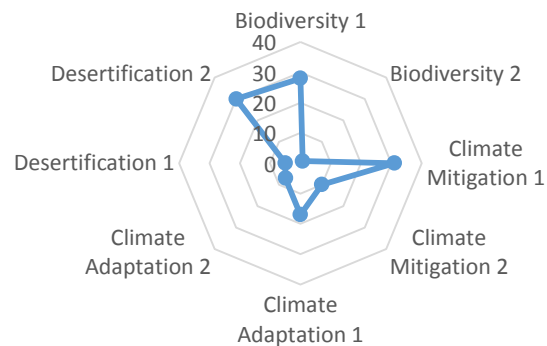
**Korea to China 2006-2012 (Number)**



**Japan to Mongolia 2006-2012 (Number)**



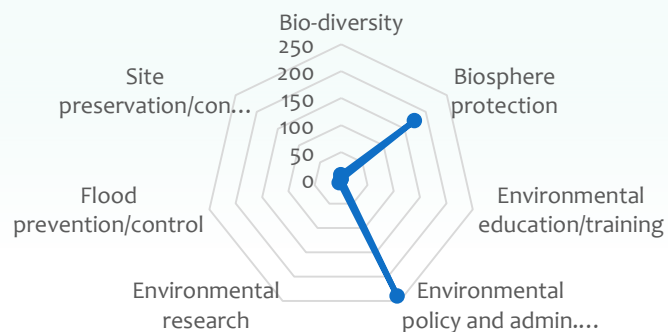
**Korea to Mongolia 2006-2012 (Number)**



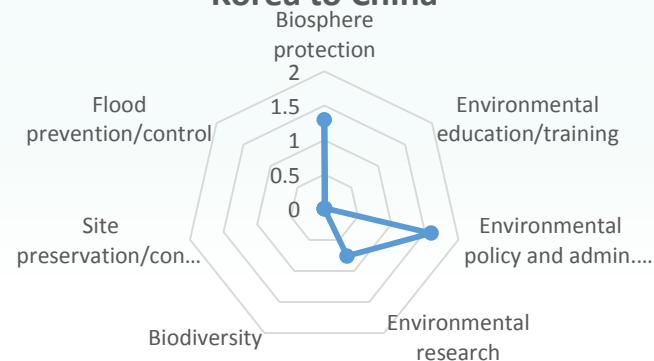
Note: Overlaps may occur b/w markers.

# ODA to Environment: Sector code (2006-2012, US\$Million)

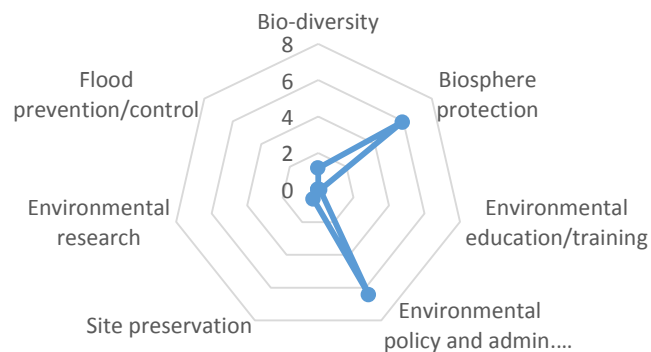
Japan to China



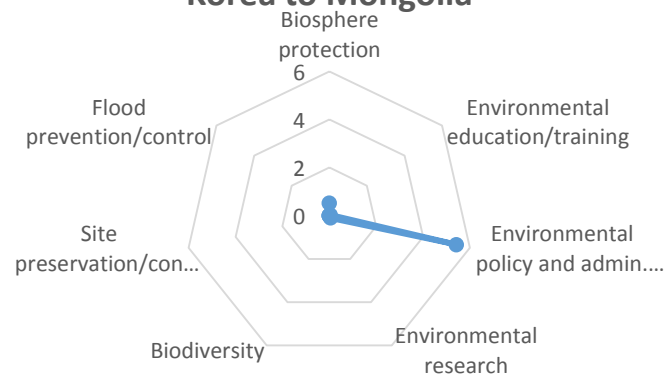
Korea to China



Japan to Mongolia



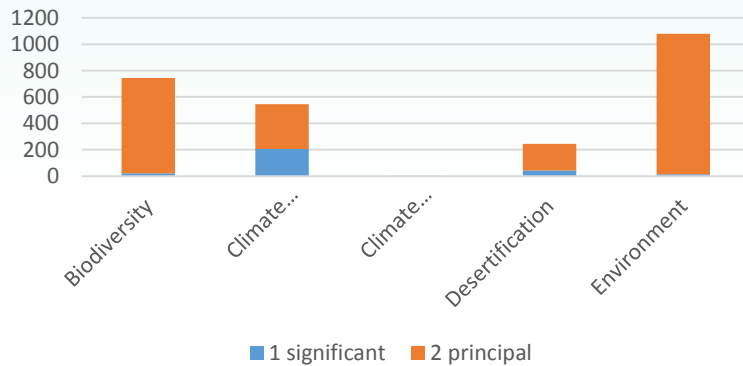
Korea to Mongolia



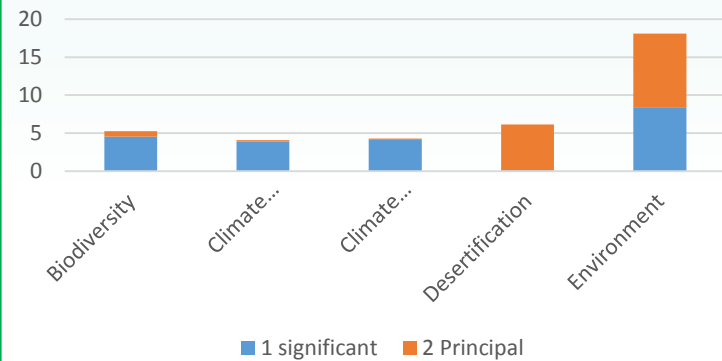
Note: ODA to Environment: CRS Sector IV 1 (General Environment Protection)

# ODA to China: Rio & Environment policy markers

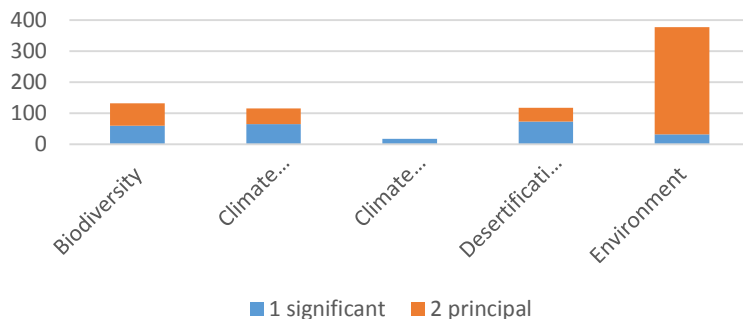
Japan to China: Rio & Env. markers  
(Amount)



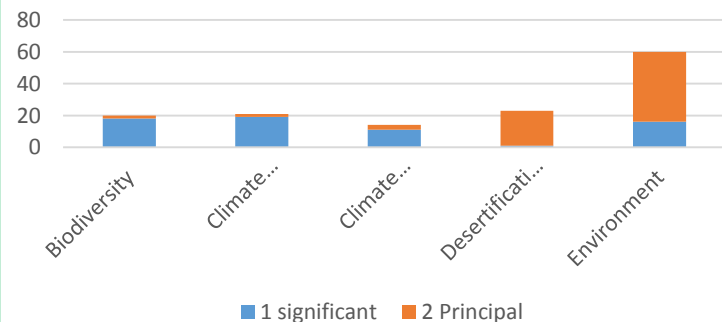
Korea to China: Rio and Env. markers  
(Amount)



Japan to China: Rio & Env. markers  
(Number)



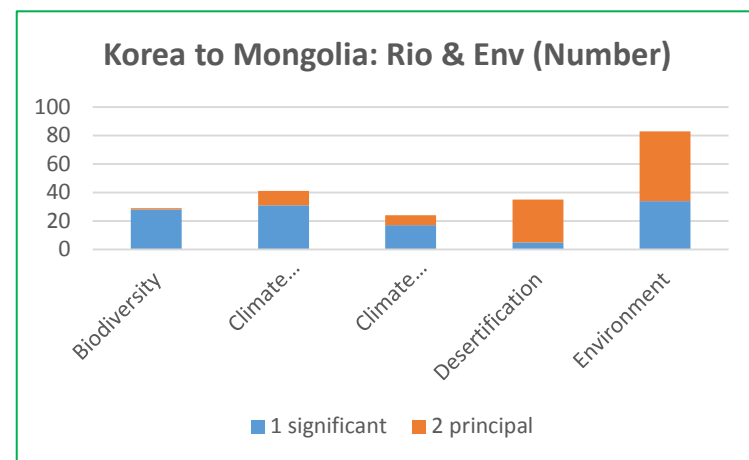
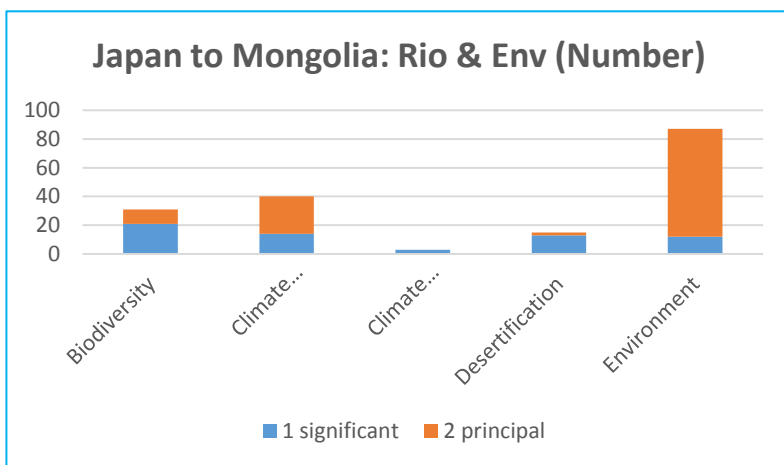
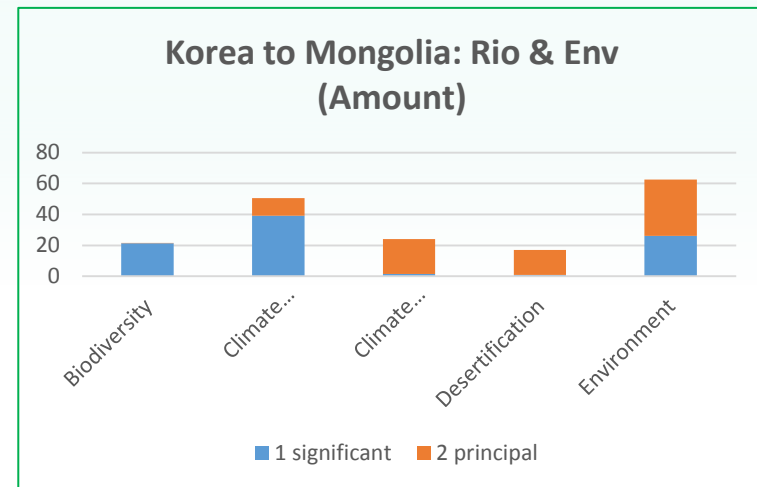
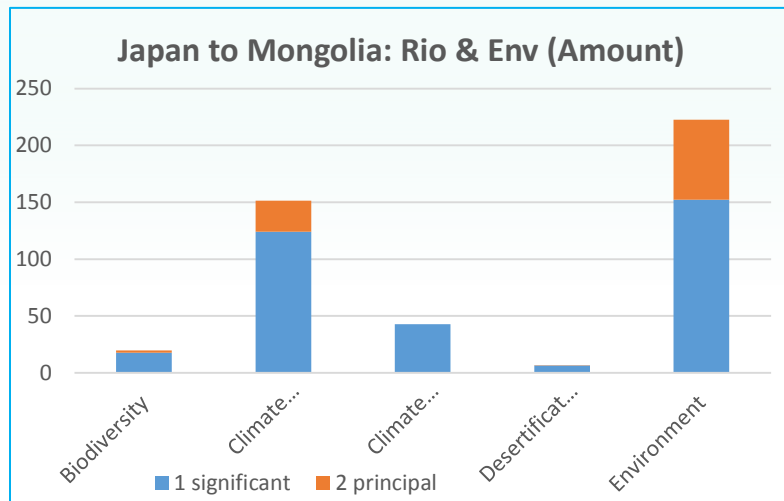
Korea to China: Rio and Env. markers  
(Number)



Note: Overlaps may occur b/w markers.



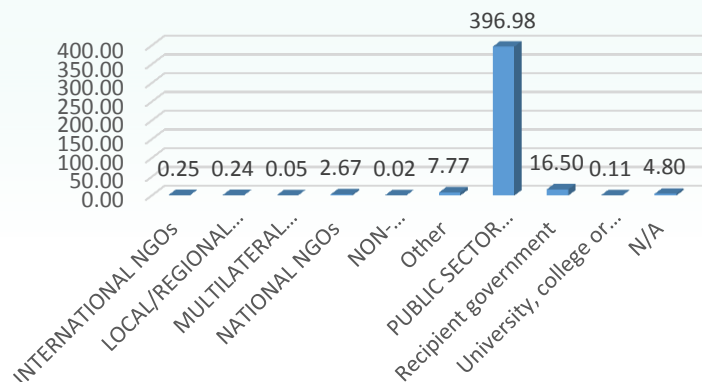
# ODA to Mongolia: Rio & Environment markers



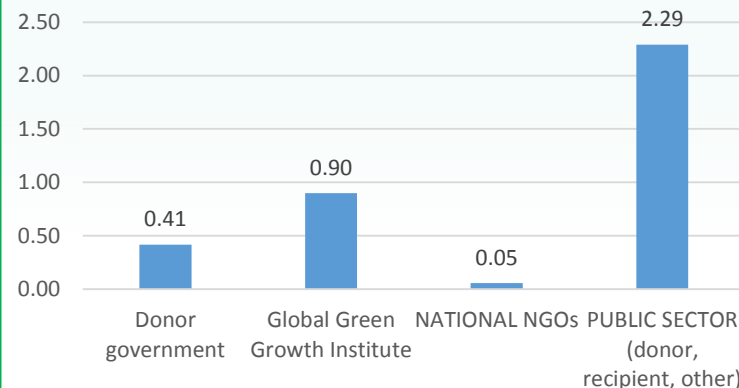
Note: Overlaps may occur b/w markers.

# ODA to Environment: Channel of Delivery (2006-2012; US\$ Million)

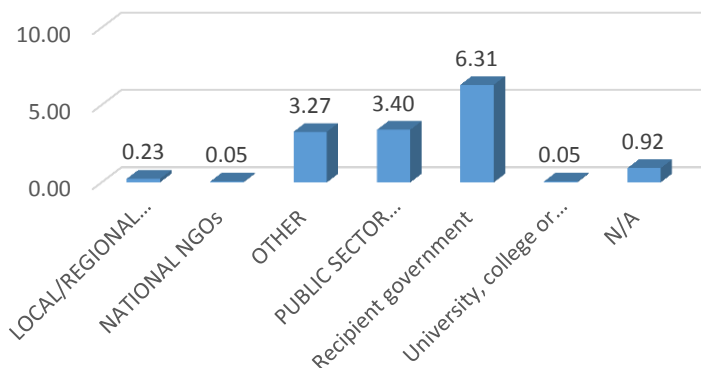
## Japan's ODA to China



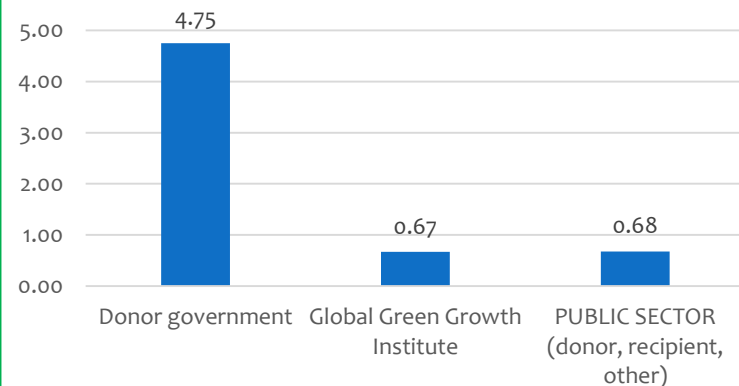
## Korea's ODA to China



## Japan's ODA to Mongolia

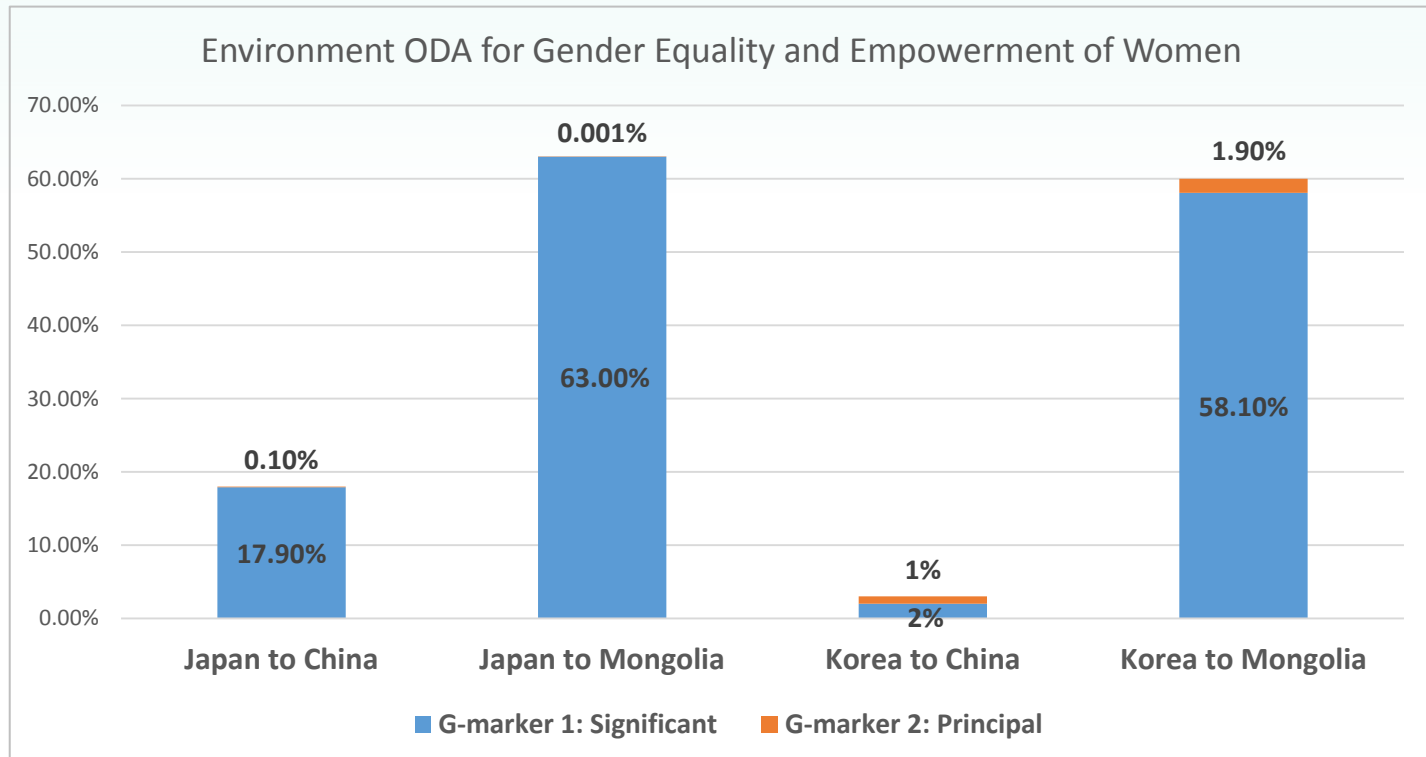


## Korea's ODA to Mongolia



Note: ODA to Environment: CRS Sector IV 1 (General Environment Protection)

# Environment ODA targeting Gender Equality



# Comparison

		Japan		Korea	
		China	Mongolia	China	Mongolia
Difference	Priority areas	Biodiversity	Climate Mitigation	Desertification	Desertification & Climate mitigation
		Large amount per project	Large amount per project	Small amount per project	Small amount per project
	Sector focus	(1) Env. Policy & adm. Mgt. (2) Biosphere Protection	(1) Env. Policy & adm. Mgt. (2) Biosphere Protection	(1) Env. Policy & adm. Mgt. (2) Biosphere Protection	- Env. Policy & adm. Mgt.
	Channel of Delivery	Multi-stakeholders participation w/ small scale	Multi-stakeholders (less than China) w/ small scale;	-Few stakeholders participation -GGGI	-Few stakeholders participation --GGGI
Similarity		Lack of gender-sensitive Environment ODA			

# Implications and challenges

- Why different practices of environment ODA?
  - Comparative advantage?
  - Economic, political, or Developmental purpose?
- Need information and knowledge sharing among NEA countries
  - Data are not readily available
- Enhance local capacity
- Lack of gender-focused aid to environment
- Increase multi-stakeholders' participation, especially private sector
- Develop and strengthen collaboration in R&D
- Need China's leadership role in NEA development cooperation for sustainable environment
  - China from a recipient to an equal partner.