"SDGs and Climate Change: What would be the roles of STI"

ASEAN-NEXT

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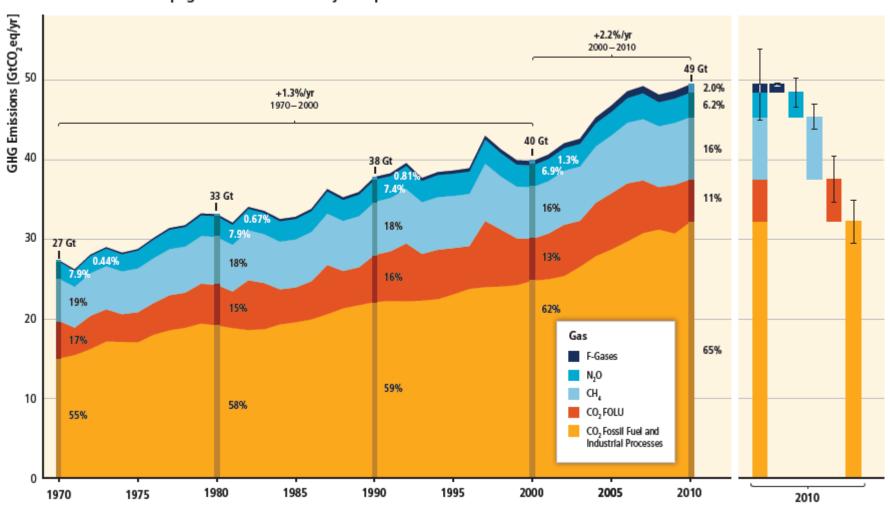
SDGs and Climate Change

Cases of Climate Technology Gaps in ASEAN

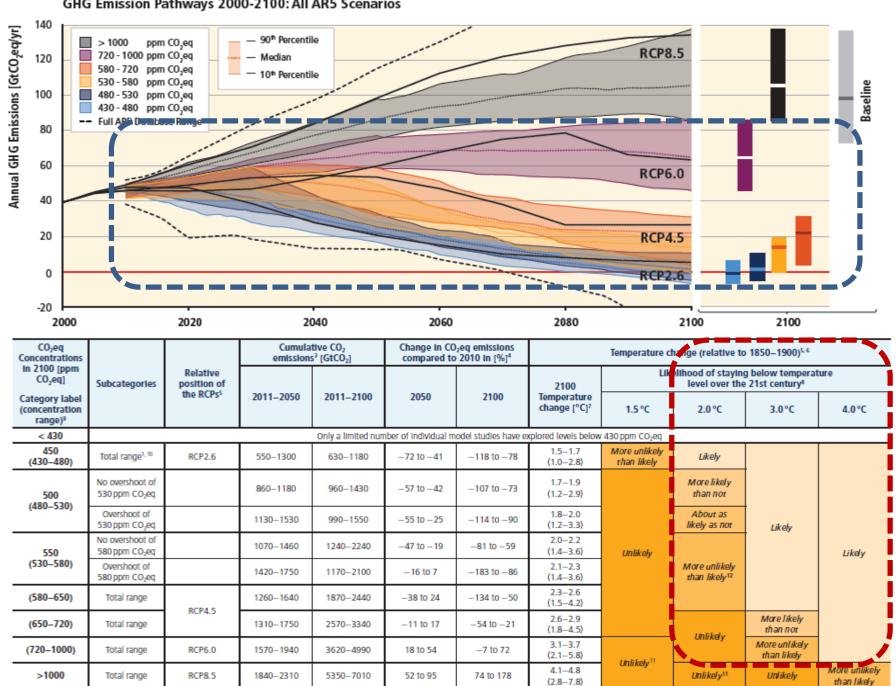
| | Korean Collaboration and Implications

IPCC AR5 SPM (Assessment Report Summary)

Total Annual Anthropogenic GHG Emissions by Groups of Gases 1970–2010



GHG Emission Pathways 2000-2100: All AR5 Scenarios



Global Crisis











Depletion of Natural Increasing Energy Resources Demand

Increasing Greenhouse Gases

Increasing Food Shortage

Increasing Water Scarcity











Reserves-toproduction Ratio (Fossil 42yrs, Gas 60 yrs., Coal 122 yrs.)

50% Rise in World Energy Consumption by 2030(EIA) Cost 5~20%
GDP per annum
if left
unaddressed

Rise in Nighttime temperature by 1 °C reduce rice yields by 10%(IRRI) Available freshwater decrease by 1/3 within next 25 years

Economic, Financial and Environment Crisis

Table 1: Illustrative costs of a BAU trajectory by region

Region/ Costs under BAU Trajectory	North America	Latin America, Caribbean	Europe	East & North Africa	Sub- Saharan Africa	South & Ventral Asia	South- East Asia & Pacific	East Asia
Extreme Poverty				M	н	н		
Food Insecurity				М	н	н	M	
Risk of Conflict & Instability		М		н	н	м	м	м
Relative Poverty and Inequality	М	н	M	М	н	М	М	М
High Fertility				н	н	н	M	
Inadequate Education		M		M	н	н	M	
Gender Inequality		M		н	н	н	M	M
Poor Health		M		М	н	н	м	
Water Stress & Droughts	М	М	M	н	н	н		M
Poor Urban Housing & Services	М	М		M	н	н	н	M
Poor Urban Environment & Resilience	М	н	M	М	н	н	н	Н
Extreme Weather	M	M	M	М	н	м	н	н
Sea-Level Rise	н	M	н	н	н	н	н	н
Ocean Acidification	н	н	н	н	н	н	н	н
Biodiversity Loss	М	н	М	М	н	М	н	Н

STI in SDGs 169 targets





UNESCO Science Report 2015

Science will be critical to meeting the challenge of sustainable development, as it lays the foundations for new approaches, solutions and technologies that enable us to identify, clarify and tackle local and global problems





Image	Goals	Sector	Indicators	Related factors
1 NO POVERTY	G1.	No Poverty	1.4.	✓ Appropriate new technology
2 ZERO HUNGER	G2.	Zero Hunger	2.a.	✓ Expand investment opportunities on agriculture research and technology development through cooperation with developing countries
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	G3.	Good Health and Well- Being	3.b.	✓ Support R&D for vaccination and medicine such as tropical diseases
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	G4.	Quality Education	4.b.	✓Increase scholarship of tertiary education program(ICT, engineering, science etc.) in domestic/abroad
5 GENDER EQUALITY	G5.	Gender Equality	5.b.	✓Enhance ICT skills for Women's capacity building



Image	Goals	Sector	Indicators	Related factors
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	G6.	Clean Water and Sanitation	6 a	✓Water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewat er treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Affordable G7. and Clean		7.a.	✓ Facilitate international cooperation to enhance access to clean energy research and technologies (renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean fossil fuel technologies, etc.) and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
77.		Energy	/ n	✓ Expand infrastructure with modern and sustainable energy services in developing and less developed countries
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Decent Work and	\times /	✓ Increase economic productivity through technological upgrades and innovations
G8.	Economic growth	× 3	✓ Promote development-oriented policies to support entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation	



Image	Goals	Sector	Indicators	Related factors		
		Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	G9. Innovation and	9.4.	✓Increase the adoption of eco-friendly technologies and industrial processes	
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE				9.5.	✓ Promote innovation through R & D and PPP investment, strengthening scientific research and industry skills in all countries, especially in developing countries	
	G9.			G9. Innovation and	9.a.	✓ Promote the development of sustainable infrastructure through technical assistance to African countries, especially underdeveloped countries
				9.b.	✓ Support technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including creating a policy environment for industrial diversification and value-added expansion	
			9.c.	✓Increase accessibility to ICT technology		
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	G10.	Reduced Inequalities	-	√N/A		
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	G11.	Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.c.	✓ Support for local resources in underdeveloped countries, including financial and technical support		



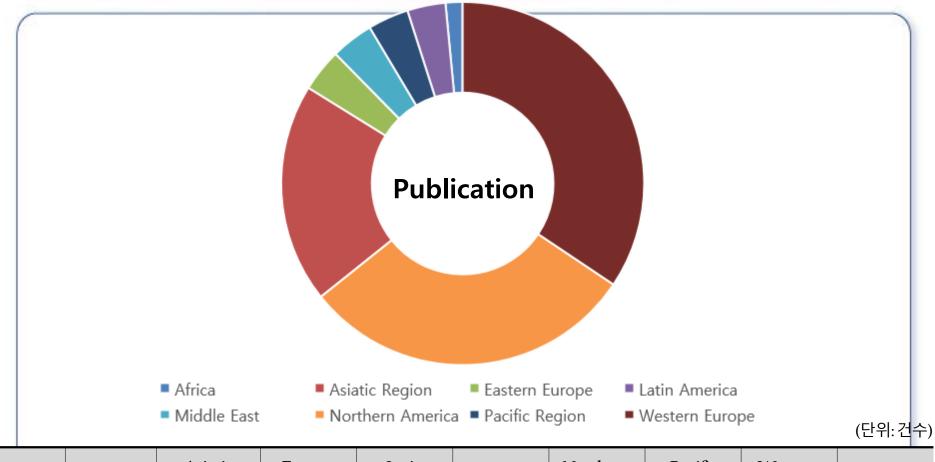
Image	Goals	Sector	Indicators	Related factors
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	G12.	Responsible Consumption and Production	12.a.	✓ Support the strengthening of the technological capabilities of developing countries to enable consumption and production of sustainable patterns
13 CLIMATE ACTION	G13.	Climate Action	-	✓ Climate technology (Adaptation, Mitigation, Crosscutting)
			14.3.	✓ Strengthen scientific cooperation at all levels to address the effects of ocean acidification and minimize
14 BELOW WATER	G14.	Life Below Water	14.a.	✓In accordance with the IOCCG (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines) on the Transfer of Marine Technology, it is necessary to contribute to the development of developing countries and strengthen the research capacity necessary for the improvement of the ocean, transfer of marine technology,



Image	Goals	Sector	Indicators	Related factors
15 LIFE ON LAND	G15.	Life on Land	15.6.	✓ Promote to facilitate fair and equitable benefits from the use of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to these resources;
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	G16.	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	-	√N/A
_			17.6.	✓ Strengthen access to science and technology innovation through cooperation between North and South, South and South and triangle, and strengthen the sharing of knowledge through mutual agreement by agreeing on strengthening system of global technical cooperation with UN
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	G17.	Partnerships for the Goals		✓ Promote technology development, transfer, and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies from a reciprocal perspective in developing countries
				✓ Strengthen global partnerships for sustainable development by mobilizing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources through partnerships of diverse stakeholders to support the achievement of all countries, especially developing countries' sustainable development goals.

SDGs related thesis by quantitative analysis

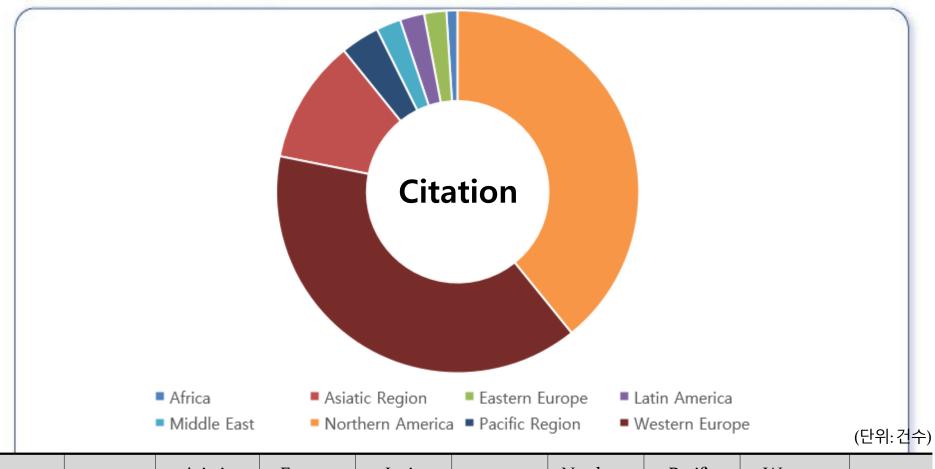




SDGs	Africa	Asiatic	Eastern	Latin	Middle East	Northern	Pacific	Western	Total
SDGS	Affica	Region	Europe	America	Wilder East	America	Region	Europe	TOtal
Total	240,906	3,111,464	606,891	543,047	604,265	4,754,297	578,876	5,471,963	15,911,709

SDGs related thesis by qualitative analysis





SDGs	Africa	Asiatic	Eastern	Latin	Middle East	Northern	Pacific	Western	Total
SDGS	Allica	Region	Europe	America	Wildle East	America	Region	Europe	Total
Total	2,388,320	26473551	4,750,540	5,182,497	5,257,493	93,811,713	8,279,323	93,272,020	15,911,709

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SDGs and Climate Change

Cases of Climate Technology Gaps in ASEAN

| | Korean Collaboration and Implications

Project Components



- 1 Develop bankable climate technology projects
- Sector: Water, Energy, Agriculture
- Target Countries:
- Thailand , Uganda, Philippines







- 7 AP countries: Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal, Cambodia, Myanmar
- Analysis on the status f climate technology projects, technology gap and funding gap





Identify project needs through ASEAN/APEC Network



Identify project needs linking with capacity building program





Key findings

Country	Vulnerability (world rank 1996-2015)	Emission level (tCO2e / capita)	Most critical sector	Focus
Vietnam	Extremely high (8th)	Low (2,83)	Mitigation, energy	Forest & mangrove restoration, Plant genetics/ breeding, Landfill gas & RDF, Wind & solar power
Philippines	Extremely high (5th)	Very low (1,63)	Mitigation, energy	AWD, NRW, Rainfed maize cultivation, Wind power
Indonesia	moderate (67th)	High (8,6)	Mitigation, LULUCF	POME treatment, ESCO contracts, ICZM
Malaysia	Low (103rd)	High (6,22)	Mitigation, Energy	POME treatment, Green technology financing

Country	Vulnerability (world rank 1996-2015)	Emission level (tCO2e / capita)	Most critical sector	Focus
Cambodia	Very high (13th)	Low (3,43)	Adaptation, agriculture/for estry	CSA, Improved livestock management
Myanmar	Extremely high (2nd)	Low (3,8)	Adaptation, agriculture/for estry	CSA, Plant genetics/ plant breeding
Nepal	Very high (24th)	Very low (1,2)	Adaptation, agriculture	Improved agriculture and land management (CSA, IWM, CBNRM, SRI tec.), Improved livestock management.

Overview of major source documents



Country	TNA/TAP	INDC	NDC	NAPA Projects	NAMA Projects	NAP
Vietnam	2012	Υ	n/a		2	n/a
Indonesia	2012	Υ	Υ		2	n/a
Philippines	n/a	Υ	n/a			n/a
Malaysia	n/a	Υ	n/a		3	n/a
Nepal	2010 n/a	Υ	Y	9		n/a
Cambodia	2013	Υ	n/a	20		n/a
Myanmar	Preliminary.	Υ	n/a	12		n/a

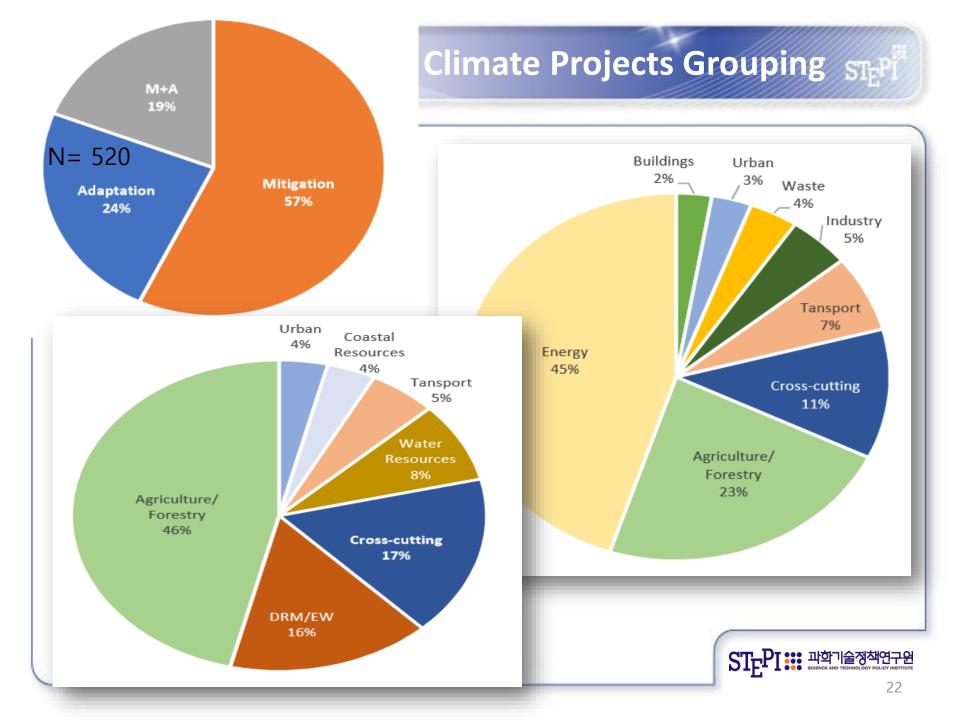
List of Organizations for Project Database

		969
	4130	81.0
0	野野生	28.0
	Dept. PT 3	

Organisation	Source	Organisation	Source
NAMA	UNFCCC Database	Gold Standard	Markit Database
World Bank	Database	REDD	REDD Desk Database
IFC	Database	JICA	Database
GEF	Database	ADB	Database
UNDP	Database	ACP-EU Energy Facility	Database
UN Environment	Database, files by UN Env, UN Env Paris database for E- projects	EU	Database
FAO	Database	DFID	Database
CIF	Database	DANIDA	Database
GCF	Database	SIDA	Homepage
AFD	Database	NORAD	Homepage
GIZ	Database	SNV	Homepage
VCS	Markit Database	AusAID	Homepage
		USAID	Homepage

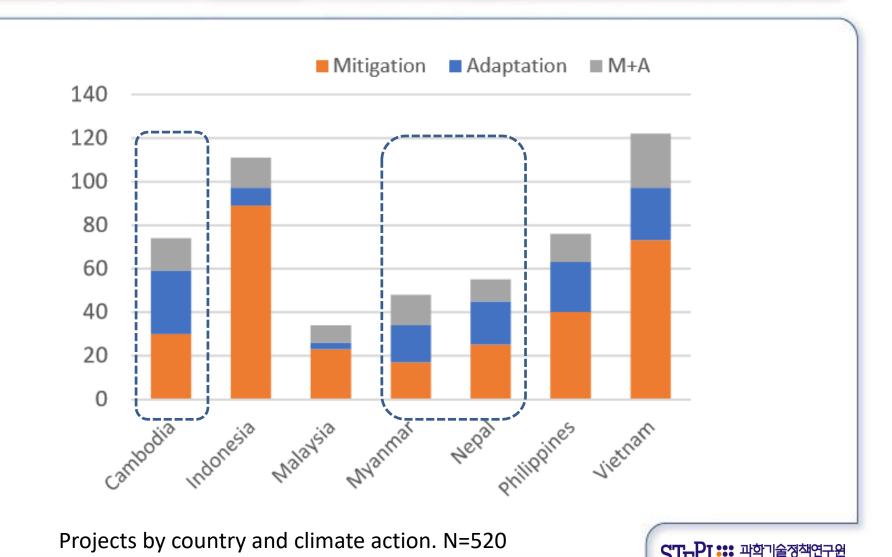
Category of Sector, Technology, and Type of Service STEPT

Sector	Type of Service
_	· ·
Energy	Policy
Transport	Technology deployment
Buildings	Finance readiness
Urban	Science
Agriculture / Forestry	Capacity building
Industry	Planning
Waste	Carbon credit
Water Resources	
Coastal Resources	
Disaster Risk Management / Early Warning (DRM/EW	
Cross-cutting	
Health	



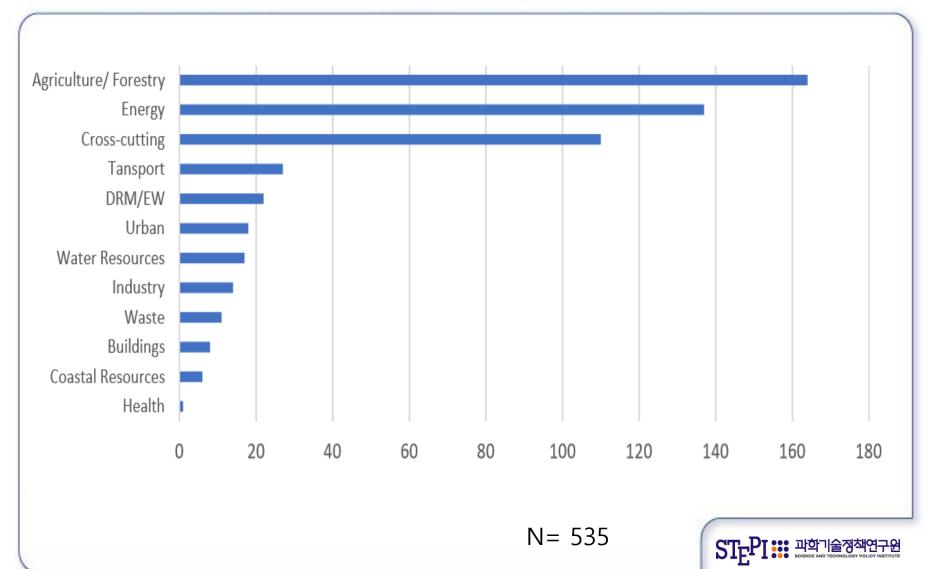
Projects in Target Countries by Climate Action





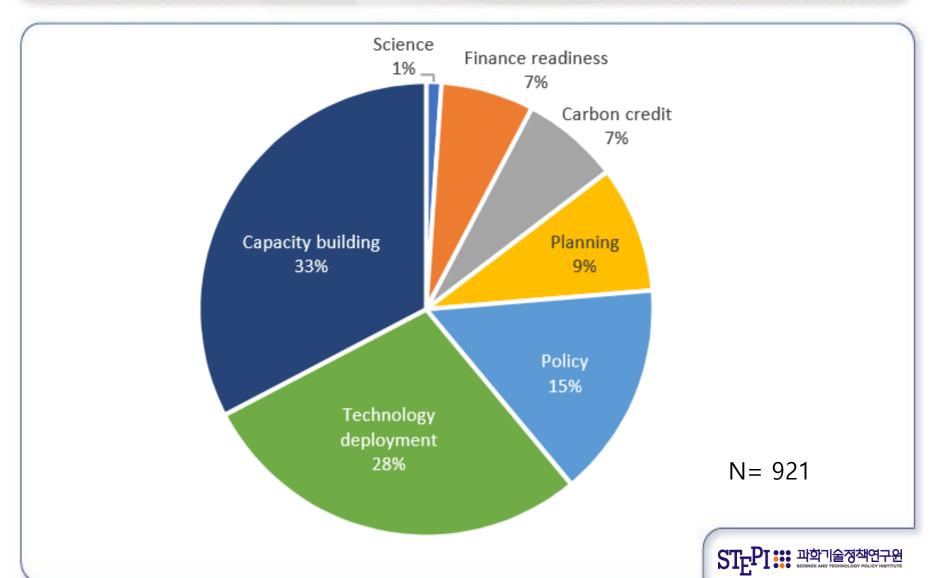
Projects by Sector all Countries





Types of Service in all Projects





Viet Nam Highest prioritised technologies in TNA



Adaptation

Plant Genetic/Breeding

Rice to upland grain

Triple cropping to double cropping + shrimp/fish/poult ry crop

Plant Science/ Genetics in forestry

Agro-forestry

Sea - dyke

Coastal wetland Rehabilitation

Rooftop rainfall harvesting for households

Harvesting runoff water

Integrated River Basin Management

Viet Nam: Highest prioritised technologies in TNA STEP

Mitigation

Wind power

Energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps

Large-Scale Heat and Power (Cogeneration)

Bus rapid transit

Biogas

Nutrition improvement through controlled fodder s upplements for livestock

Wet and dry irrigation in rice growth stages

Sustainable forest management

Afforestation and reforestation

Rehabilitation of mangrove

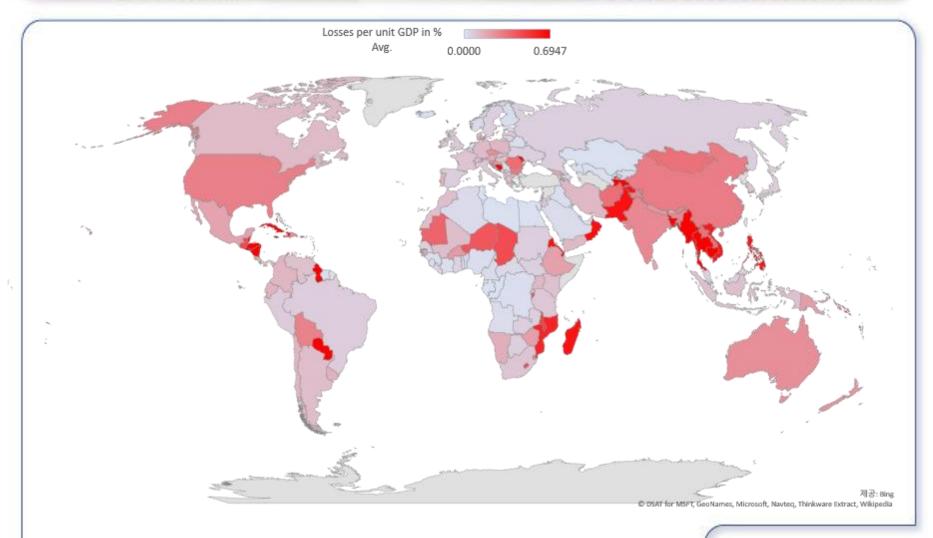
Summary Technology Characteristics_Viet Nam



Technology	Benefits	Barriers	Recommendations
Forest & Mangrove Restoration (M+A)	GHG sink, forest products, bio-div ersity, landslide, flood, inundatio n protection, fish breeding	Land use, usufruct, owner ship, and zonation	Strong land use zonation and legal enforcement combined with adequate funds for fair compensation and feasible liv elihood alternatives. Carbon c redit schemes, PES, and central climate trust fund
Plant Genetics/	Increased resilie	Public opinion, smallholde	Public research and extension
Plant Breeding (A)	nce and more eff icient resource use	r risk and private sector co ntract management, long i mplementation time	support, agri-business involvement, crop insurance and input subsidies, legal support to farmer in contract management

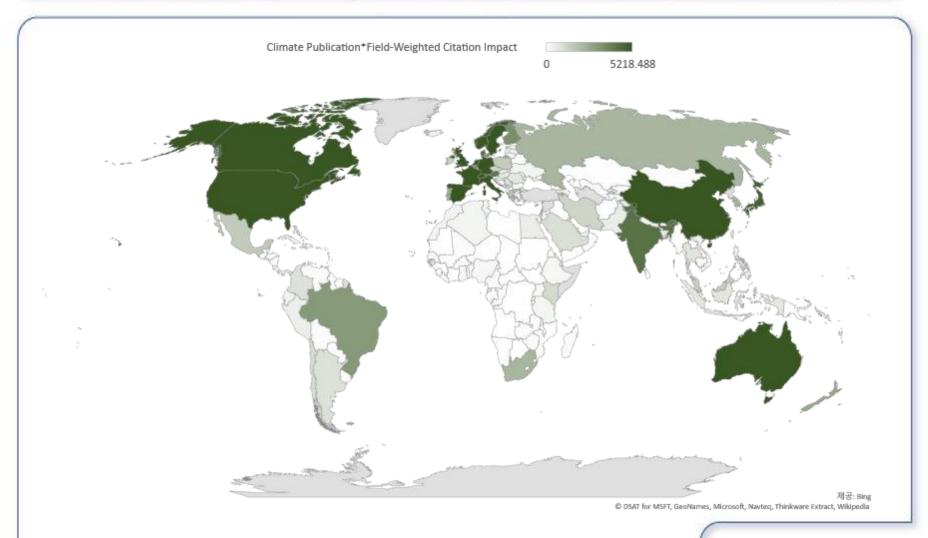
Losses Per unit GDP in % Mapping





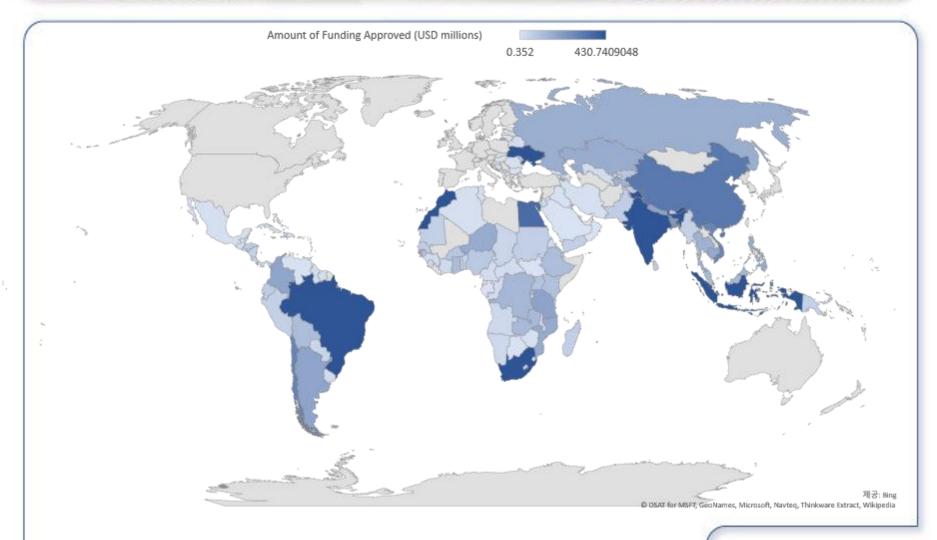
Climate Technology Gap Mapping





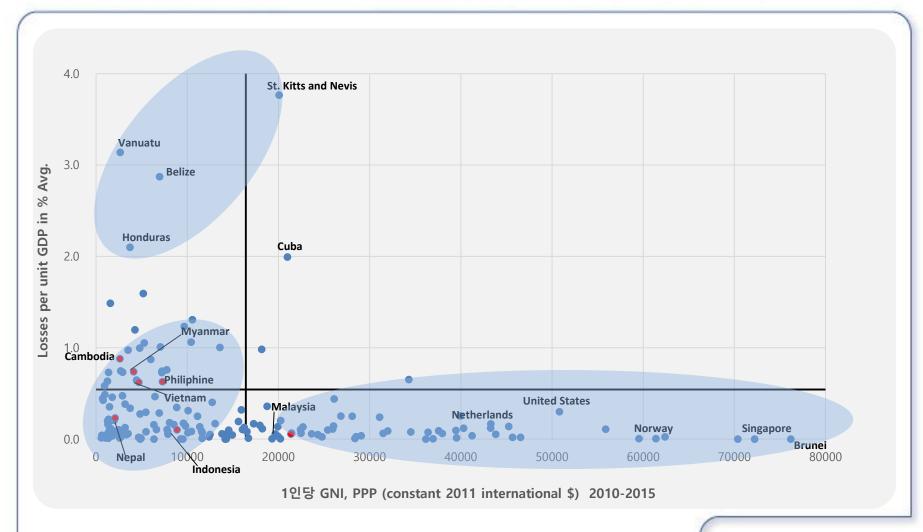
Amount of Funding Approved Mapping



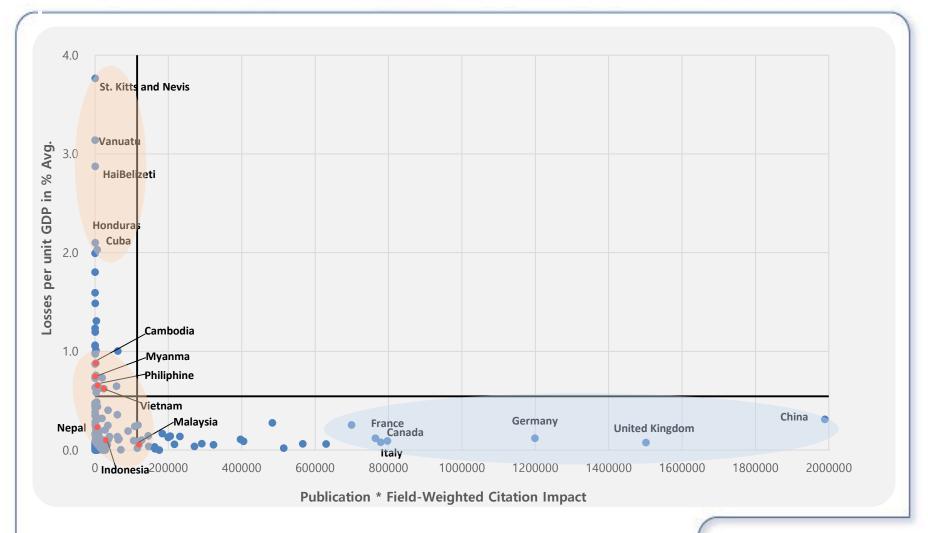


GNI per capita vs. Losses per unit GDP in % Avg.



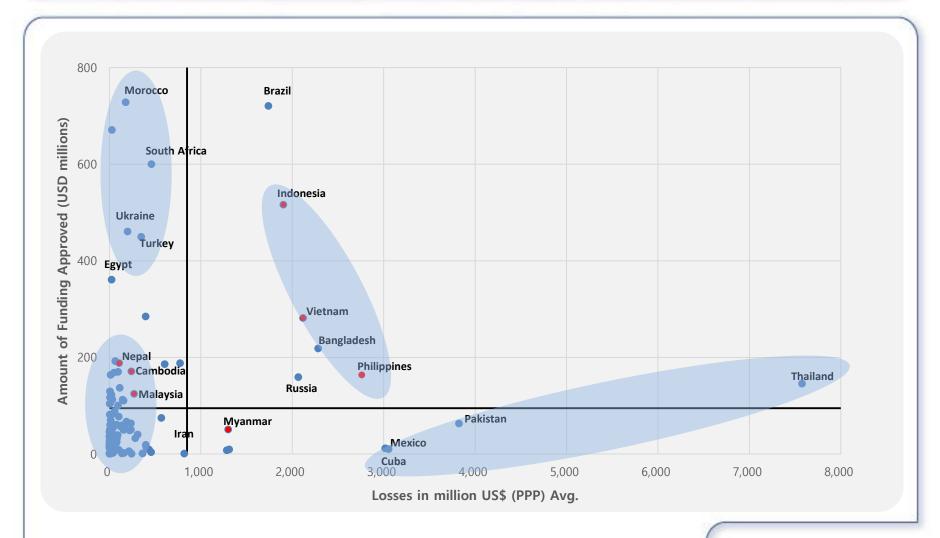


Publication* Field-Weighted Citation Impact vs. Losses per unit STEPI STEPI



Losses in million US\$ (PPP) Avg vs. Amount of Funding Approved (USD millions)





Funding Gap



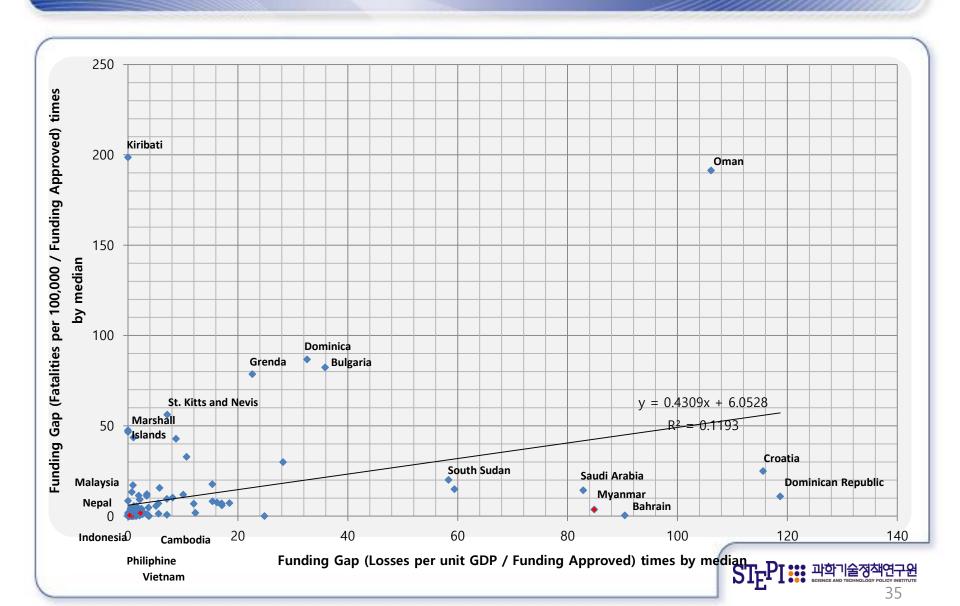


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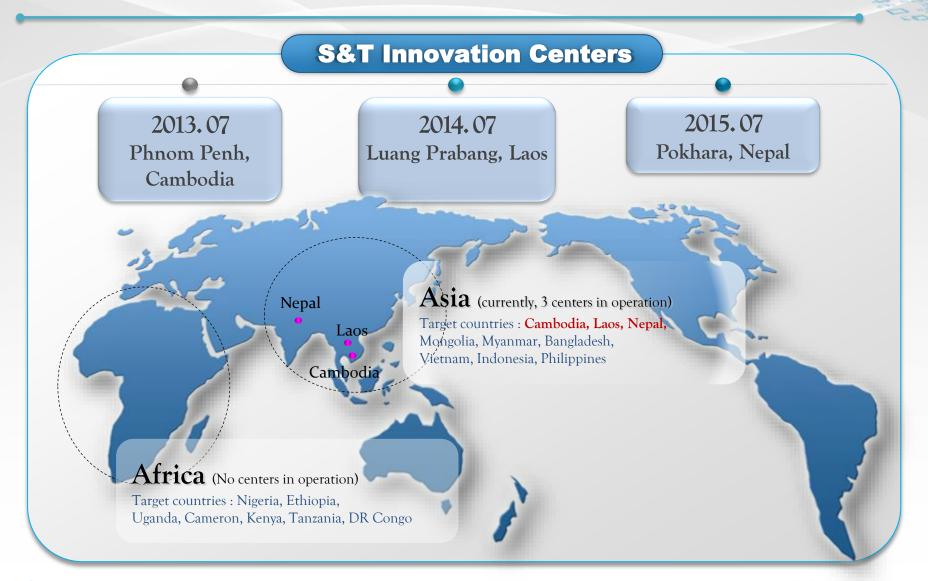


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Korean S&T Innovation Centers







Project outcomes - (2) S&T Innovation Centers

Cambodia

Innovative Water Center

- Research area
- De-watering the polluted drinking water (arsenic and metals, organic matter)
- Cost-efficient pumps and de-watering facilities by using new renewable energy
- **Implementing Organization**
- Scientists Without Borders

Laos

Sustainable Energy and Agriculture Center

- Research area
 - Self-generating energy through indigenous plants & agricultural byproducts
- Producing agricultural processed goods by establishing small enterprises based on villages
- **Implementing Organization**
- Sharing and Technologies Incorporated

Nepal

Innovation Technology & Entrepreneurship Center

- Research area
- Developing New renewable energy
- Developing agricultural appropriate technology
- Organizing appropriate technology training for young entrepreneurs based on technology
- **Implementing Organization**
- Handong University











Project outcomes - (3) Raising public awareness

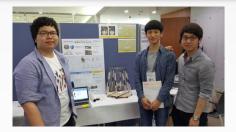
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7th Creative Design Contest

- Purpose: To develop and disseminate appropriate technology to marginalized people (The other 90%)
- Date / Venue : May 22, 2015(Fri), Seoul National University
- Activities: 340 undergraduate/graduate students (75 teams) attended,
 20 teams awarded through evaluation

(1st: oral presentation, 2nd: exhibition)







<Awardees>

Prize	Provider	Universities, team, (name of invention]
1 st	Minister of MSIP	Gyeongsang Univ, 'Pharmglory', (Life Heat Source)
2 nd	President of NRF	Inha Univ, 'Tapio Clinic', (preventing epidemics: Tapiotizer)
	President of Sanhak Foundation	KAIST, 'KAIDEA', (Braille Printer for blind people)
3 rd	President of UNITEF	Kangwon Univ, 'Wisdom of Columbus', (Band Mouse for hand disabled)





Korean CTCN Network Members























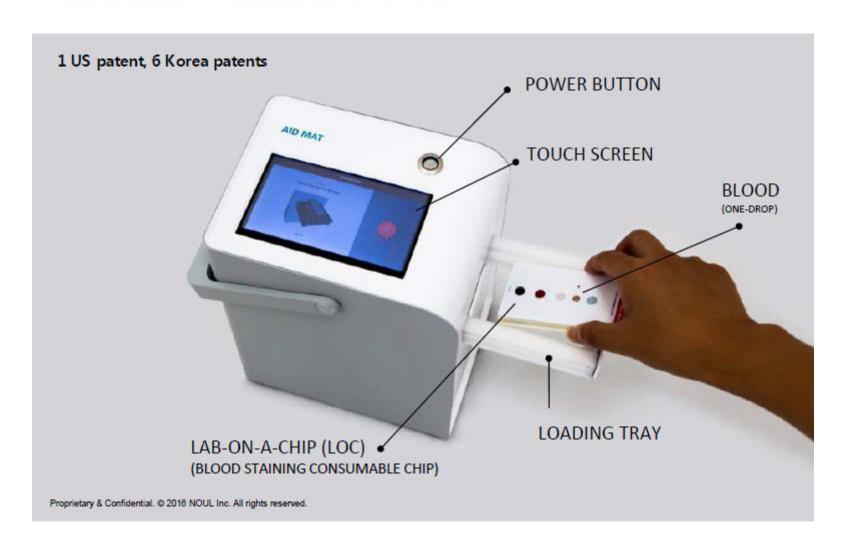




As of November 2017



Mobile Console + LOC

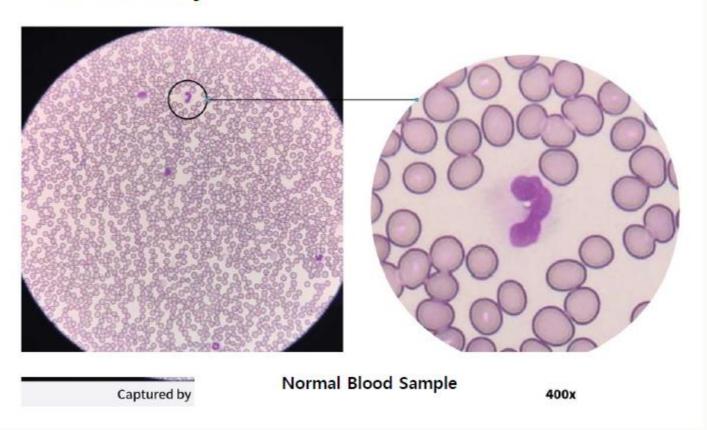


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Blood Cell Classification by Deep Learning 99% Accuracy



2016 CAMBODIA CLINICAL TRIALS PHASE I





감사합니다!

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