

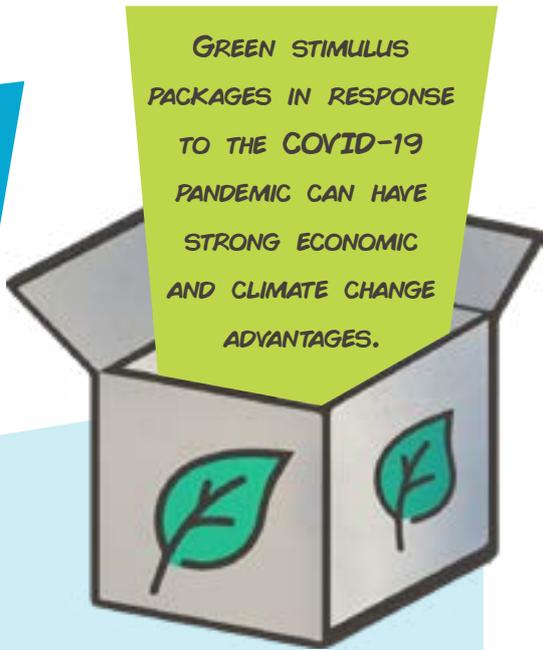
Resilience Learning Week Special Event

# EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON GLOBAL EMISSION PROJECTIONS

24 November 2020, Tuesday



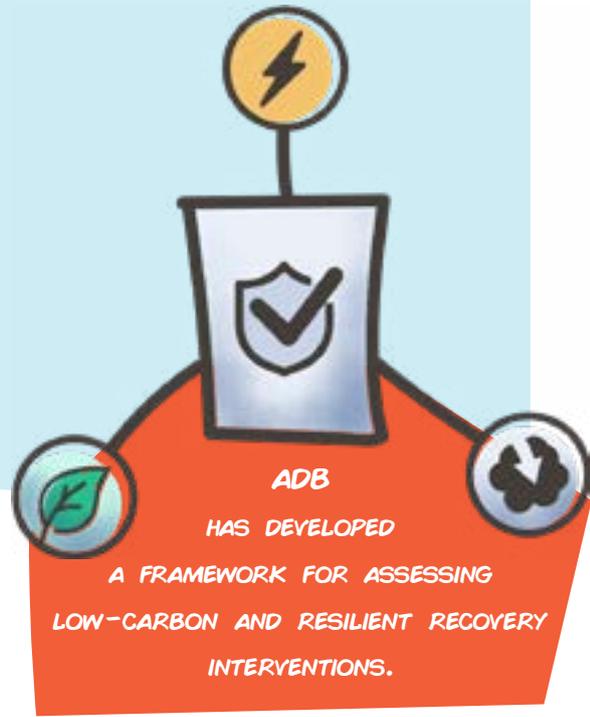
COVID-19 PANDEMIC RECOVERY STRATEGIES THAT INVEST IN GREEN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (E.G., ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND LOW AND ZERO-CARBON ENERGY SUPPLY TECHNOLOGIES) HAVE THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL EFFECT ON REDUCING EMISSIONS BY 2030.



GREEN STIMULUS PACKAGES IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CAN HAVE STRONG ECONOMIC AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADVANTAGES.



THE IMPORTANCE OF ACHIEVING SYNERGY BETWEEN REVIVING THE ECONOMY AND REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.



ADB HAS DEVELOPED A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING LOW-CARBON AND RESILIENT RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS.



**Moderator**  
**Christian Ellermann**  
 Senior Climate Change Specialist  
 ADB



**Speaker**  
**Niklas Höhne**  
 Founding Partner  
 NewClimate Institute



**Speaker**  
**Kate Hughes**  
 Senior Climate Change Specialist  
 ADB

This online event explored green recovery packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and ADB's framework to accelerate climate and disaster resilience and low-carbon development in the context of the pandemic recovery.

Niklas Höhne of NewClimate Institute discussed the recent recovery packages and key examples of green recovery from various countries including China, India, South Korea, the USA, and the European Union.

Kate Hughes of ADB shared key findings from ADB's recent [Accelerating Climate and Disaster Resilience and Low-Carbon Development through the COVID-19 Recovery Technical Note](#) (October 2020), which aims to help DMCs accelerate climate and disaster resilience and low-carbon development through the design of COVID-19 interventions in their recovery and transformation phase.

Participants provided questions on systemic resilience and synergy between reviving the economy and reducing carbon emissions, which were tackled during a plenary discussion.

### Key Messages

- COVID-19 pandemic recovery strategies that invest in green energy infrastructure (e.g., energy efficiency and low and zero-carbon energy supply technologies) have the most substantial effect on reducing emissions by 2030.
- Governments need to adopt green stimulus packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to gain strong economic and climate change advantages.
- The European Union and South Korea lead the green economic recovery and employ key green stimulus interventions for five key economic sectors: energy and electricity supply, land-based transport and mobility, aviation, industry, buildings, and land-use and environmental protection.
- ADB developed a framework for assessing low-carbon and resilient recovery interventions. It provides a structured process for evaluating and comparing the interventions' potential to achieve the intended recovery.
- Transformational changes in systems and infrastructure are essential to help government and institutions to recover. There is a need to leverage the COVID-19 pandemic recovery to bring light to previous issues related to resilience and long-term decarbonization goals.
- Systemic resilience and decarbonization are both needed for recovery. What is good for resilience is also good for recovery.
- The synergy between reviving the economy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions must not be affected by limited resources.



The net-zero targets by countries in the region are a game changer and can flip the situation and create a wave toward zero greenhouse gas emission.



**Niklas Höhne**  
 Founding Partner  
 NewClimate Institute

### Further Information

**ADB. 2020.** [ADB's Comprehensive Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Policy Paper](#). Manila.

**ADB. 2020.** [COVID-19 Recovery: A Pathway to a Low-Carbon and Resilient Future](#). Manila.

**NewClimate Institute. 2020.** [Pandemic Recovery: Positive Intentions vs Policy Rollbacks, with Just a Hint of Green](#). Cologne.

