3rd Green Round Table: An overview of GGGI’s development, history & successes

Frank Rijsberman
Director-General

Seoul, 1 December 2017
Republic of Korea: an economic development success story, demonstrating the importance of “growth”
Ulaanbaatar – air pollution state of emergency

UNICEF: 300M children affected, 600K die annually
Climate Change: heat waves, floods, droughts intensify

Transitioning later on will be costly
2% GDP loss if action delayed until 2025.

Global carbon budget to remain below 2°C
15 to 30 years of fossil-fuel-related CO₂ emissions at current rates will expend the budget. The next decade is crucial to avoid locking-in emission-intensive infrastructure.

Storms and floods in the Caribbean, Houston, Mumbai, Nepal, Niger

A 3-year drought in Ethiopia, affecting millions of people
Quality of growth matters

Why green growth?
New development approach that delivers economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

Through the green growth model, countries seek economic growth that is:
• low-carbon and climate resilient;
• prevent or remediate pollution;
• maintain healthy and productive ecosystems; and
• create green jobs, reduce poverty and enhance social inclusion.
Success 1: GGGI’s rapid development

a response to a growing demand for
green growth services
Signing Ceremony at Rio+20

The Ceremony for Signing of Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI was held on Wednesday, June 20 in 2012 on the occasion of Rio+20, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Sixteen* industrialized, emerging economies and developing countries joined the ceremony to sign the Establishment Agreement that converted GGGI into an international organization.

* Australia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, the UAE, the United Kingdom, and Vietnam

The purpose of the Signing Ceremony was to prepare the legal framework for GGGI’s conversion into an international organization. The signatories became the founding Members of GGGI.
Landmark agreements of 2015: the UN 2030 Development Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement

Governments now need to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Governments now need to take action to meet their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
GGGI’s Theory of Change

Our Theory of Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Given Assumptions</th>
<th>Intermediate Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Demand-driven technical advice, knowledge development, and private sector solutions offered on the ground for pro-poor green growth interventions</td>
<td>Donors continue to support the case for green growth. Political will exists or can be generated to pursue green growth strategies. Member states are willing to adopt technical advice and solutions in their decision making.</td>
<td>1. Strengthened national, sub-national, local green growth planning, financing, and institutional frameworks</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Inclusive green growth plans, strategies, and investments plans are converted into implementable actions</td>
<td>The private sector is able and willing to mobilize the required level of investment if risk and market failures can be offset. Green growth interventions have the potential to generate a return for the private sector</td>
<td>2. Increased green investment flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Support provided in creating an enabling environment for public and private sector investment in green growth</td>
<td>Policy makers and decision makers in public and private sector demonstrate intentions to take up new concepts and knowledge on low carbon development pathways</td>
<td>3. Improved multi-directional knowledge sharing and learning between South-South and South-North and South-South countries on green growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Global institutional relationships, partnerships, and knowledge networks formed and leveraged</td>
<td>GGGI is well positioned to convince, mobilize, and convene key players</td>
<td>4. Better value for donor money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. GGGI membership expanded</td>
<td>GGGI Members are willing and have influence to support outreach to new member countries</td>
<td>3. Improved multi-directional knowledge sharing and learning between South-South and South-North and South-South countries on green growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Professionalism of the organization ensured</td>
<td>Sufficient funding can be mobilized to support operations. Talent with relevant skills and experience can be recruited</td>
<td>4. Better value for donor money</td>
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Process of Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO1 Reduced GHG emission</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO2 Creation of green jobs</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO3 Increased access to sustainable services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4 Improved air quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO5 Adequate supply of ecosystem services ensured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO6 Enhanced adaptation to climate change</td>
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Related SDGs
Green growth approach brings positive economic growth effects in countries

Collective “decisive transition” can increase the net growth effect by 2.8% on average across the G20 (when comparing a current policies trajectory to a pathway set to hold warming below 2 degree Celsius with a probability of 50%)

(Source: OECD, 2017)
Companies applying a green growth approach are more profitable

- Companies with *published targets* for cutting their CO$_2$ emissions are *more profitable*, delivering a return on invested capital of *9.9% compared with 9.2%* for those with no targets. (CDP, May 2015).

- The Low Carbon 100 Europe index has *risen by 60% since the end of 2010*. This compares with a 45% rise in the broader STOXX Europe 600 index, from which its components were selected.

- The renewable energy and low carbon sectors generate *more jobs per unit* of energy delivered than the fossil fuel-based sector. (Wei et al, 2010)
Scaling up Green Investment for infrastructure is a key to developing and emerging economies.

Out of USD 95 trillion of investment needs, transport represents 43% and energy 34%.

60-70% of it is required by emerging economies.

(Source: OECD, 2017)
Opportunities: Clean Disruption of Energy & Transportation

Clean energy and transportation rapidly becoming the cheapest available – beating coal and diesel

Top technologies working in concert:

1. Energy Storage
2. Electric Vehicles
3. Solar PV
4. Big Data
5. Software
6. Sensors
7. Telecom

We will see more changes in energy over the next 5-10 years than we have seen in a century.
Technology innovation and investment drive down costs of renewables & ESS: solar, wind and batteries

PV LCOE reaching grid parity in many countries. With future growth, costs likely fall further.

Solar PV module costs, 2010-2016

Investment in renewables in 2015

Source: IRENA, REEP
Why GGGI?

Package of consistent sequenced services

Embedded expert staff in partner country structures

- **Systematic approach along the Value Chain** - from diagnosis/assessment, planning to implementation of green growth.
- **Link** global policy with in-country implementation.
- **Objective, independent, and global** organization, while **embedded in government** as trusted advisor.
- **Develop and implement green growth plans and strategies** adopted by Governments.
- Facilitate development of **green finance projects** and **financing vehicles** aligned with national priorities.
- **Share knowledge and best practices** at international, regional, national and sub-national level to promote green growth approach.
Global Green Growth Institute at a Glance

28 member countries plus another 20 on the road to membership

26 Country programs now, moving to 30+ in 2018

$55/annum budget and >300 staff, 200 in country

Maximizing Impact through Four Thematic Priorities:

- Sustainable Energy
- Water & Sanitation
- Sustainable Landscapes
- Green Cities
- Multi-Sectoral
- Member Countries
News from Member and Partner Countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Country/Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newest Members</td>
<td>Hungary, Peru, Lao PDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close to Membership</td>
<td>Tonga, Burkina Faso, Colombia, EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent expressions of Interest</td>
<td>Tunisia, Pakistan, OECS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed Interest</td>
<td>PNG, Guyana, Qatar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recent GGGI Offices</td>
<td>Myanmar, Mozambique, Nepal, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Core Contributors</td>
<td>Republic of Korea, Norway, Australia, Denmark, Australia, UK, Indonesia, Qatar, Mexico</td>
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</table>
GGGI’s value chain based delivery model enables a systematic approach for Green Growth

- Moving towards securing investments for implementation
- Replication of successful models at national, provincial and local level (e.g. district, municipalities) as well as global level
- Thematic areas:
Success 2: Widespread Adoption of Green Growth Policies by GGGI members, supported by GGGI
Strengthened Green Growth Policies in 21 Countries (2016)

A. Development of green growth strategies and plans

B. Mainstreaming green growth into existing policies and plans, at the

1. National
2. Sub-national
3. Sectoral/Sub-Sectoral levels.
The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility

- **Building the green economy**: approx. US$ 150 billion total expenditure required over 20 years
- The CRGE Facility was established in September 2012 in to help mobilize, access, and combine finances required for implementing the CRGE.
- In October 2017, the GCF Board approved $45m adaptation project for CRGE.

The CRGE shows how Ethiopia's development ambitions can be met while keeping emissions constant.
Plans to Action: Replication of Success Stories

Replication of successful models at national, provincial, and local level (e.g. district, municipalities) as well as global level

- **Philippines**: replication of Eco-town in 300 municipalities/ scale up to 4 additional provinces
- **Indonesia**: replication of success models in East Kalimantan to Central Kalimantan in supporting prioritization and implementation of green growth strategy
- **UAE-Jordan-Morocco**: replication of successful methodologies developed in UAE into Jordan and Morocco programs
- **Rwanda-Senegal-Uganda-Cambodia**: replication of secondary cities development model
Green Growth Vision/Strategy/Plan is an effective framework for development and implementation of NDCs.

Green Growth Visions/Strategies/Plans are comprehensive, integrated and sound basis for target setting, including the NDCs, which aims to strengthens various aspects of economic, environmental and social policies for countries to achieve targets.

GGGI supported development of CRGE strategy which was the foundation of Ethiopia’s NDC.

GGGI supported development of NGGS which was the foundation of UAE’s NDC.

GGGI supported development of NGGP which was the foundation of Jordan’s NDC.
### GGGI NDC Alliance: From Planning to Investment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Implementation of Targets</th>
<th>MRV</th>
<th>Sectoral Interventions</th>
<th>Financing</th>
<th>Capacity Building Knowledge Sharing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Strengthening policy/regulatory frameworks</td>
<td>- Developing and implementing concrete NDC implementation plans</td>
<td>- Developing and strengthening MRV systems in the context of their NDCs</td>
<td>- Addressing sectoral policies, gaps and regulatory risks</td>
<td>- Facilitating mobilization of domestic/international resources</td>
<td>- Strengthening country capacity through training programs with tools and methodologies</td>
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<td>- Integrating with existing government processes</td>
<td>- Connecting-the-dots and integrating between various strategies, plans and commitments that are already in place</td>
<td>- Developing quality control and quality assurance procedure and building MRV capacity of key stakeholders</td>
<td>- Advising to correct market failures and policy failures where relevant to enhance investment conditions</td>
<td>- Establishing/strengthening the National Financial Vehicles</td>
<td>- Providing knowledge sharing platforms, including multi-stakeholders and private sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Setting-up institutional structures and coordination mechanisms to implement NDC</td>
<td>- Developing sectoral policies and incentives</td>
<td>- Designing policy relevant instruments such as tariffs, subsidies, power purchase agreements, etc</td>
<td>- Supporting the development of bankable projects</td>
<td>- Accessing clean technologies</td>
<td>- Providing carbon trading partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Building capacity of countries' climate diplomacy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>- Designing risk-reducing instruments</td>
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### Sectoral Interventions

- Addressing sectoral policies, gaps and regulatory risks
- Advising to correct market failures and policy failures where relevant to enhance investment conditions
- Designing policy relevant instruments such as tariffs, subsidies, power purchase agreements, etc
- Supporting the development of bankable projects
- Accessing clean technologies
- Providing carbon trading partnership

### MRV

- Developing and strengthening MRV systems in the context of their NDCs
- Developing quality control and quality assurance procedure and building MRV capacity of key stakeholders

### Implementation of Targets

- Developing and implementing concrete NDC implementation plans
- Connecting-the-dots and integrating between various strategies, plans and commitments that are already in place
- Developing sectoral policies and incentives

### Governance

- Strengthening policy/regulatory frameworks
- Integrating with existing government processes
- Setting-up institutional structures and coordination mechanisms to implement NDC
- Building capacity of countries' climate diplomacy

### Financing

- Facilitating mobilization of domestic/international resources
- Establishing/strengthening the National Financial Vehicles
- Accessing clean technologies
- Providing carbon trading partnership

### Capacity Building Knowledge Sharing

- Strengthening country capacity through training programs with tools and methodologies
- Providing knowledge sharing platforms, including multi-stakeholders and private sector
Success 3: Mobilizing Green Finance

- in 2017 close to $500M mobilized
Making projects “bankable” – accessing Climate & Green Finance

- Generate cash flow to cover all project related costs and deliver reasonable rate of return for investors.
- Point at which commercial capital is ready to make an investment in cases where cash flows are insufficient to fully cover a project, “can be made bankable”;
- Overall goal is to help countries access green finance
Addressing Risk and Bankability

Capital markets risk
- Currency fluctuations & depreciation
- High transaction costs
- Immature national and local financial markets
- Limited market liquidity

Political risk
- Political environment
- Security concerns
- Changes in national or local government support

Credit risk
- Counterparty creditworthiness & expertise
- Non-payment
- Limited national/local experience with project management
- End-user payment for public services

Technology risk
- Inadequate supporting infrastructure
- Limited access to data and information
- Limited in-country expertise in construction, operation, and maintenance of technologies

Regulatory risk
- Policies that promote business-as-usual “brown” growth
- Weak legal frameworks and limited enforcement
- Adverse or frequent regulatory changes
- Insufficient or contradictory policies
2. $50M Mongolia Green Credit Fund
First and only dedicated financial vehicle for climate finance in the country

Current Gap
No line of credit or facility in Mongolia for green financing; credit is too expensive 18-25% for green projects.

Project Overview
• GGGI designing the Mongolian Green Credit Fund, a national financing vehicle to bring long-term finance to projects/companies
• Immediate priority is to address the air pollution problem
• MGCF to i) provide medium and long term credit, ii) lower credit cost to borrowers, and iii) support project pipeline development.
• Potentially underpinned by Govt. of Mongolia Fx guarantee

Impact
• Size of impact: 230K tCO₂
• Enabling new green financing in support of National Green Development Policy.
• Capable of blending international climate finance and local capital

Partners
• Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA),
• Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
• Ministry of Finance (MoF)
• GCF readiness funding of $350K mobilized

Project Status & Next Steps
• Q3: Launching the fund in 14 September 2017 (GGGI, MET, MoF, MBA to sign the Joint Commitment Statement)
• Q4: Development of pipeline work & expanding investors
1. $120M India ACE Fund

An innovative financial instrument for enhancing financing for off-grid energy

Current Gap

Electrification is national priority. Off-grid sector lacks access to capital; companies/sector unable to grow. Banks unwilling to lend; no suitable product in the market.

Project Overview

- GGGI designed an innovative financial instrument – a $120 Million debt fund with credit enhancement - to increase off-grid energy access in India.
- Letter of commitment by IREDA of USD 70 million received. GCF being targeted for the rest.

Impact

- National impact: 5 million households obtains access to electricity. 3% of NDC and Government of India targets.
- Sectoral impact: 5% of capital required for the off-grid energy sector (total $ 7 billion).
- Fund is catalytic: encourage domestic FIs to lend to off-grid companies

Partners

- Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA)
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)
- National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD)

Project Status & Next Steps

- Apr. 2017: GCF full funding proposal submitted to government and NABARD
- NABARD submitted the proposal to GCF in July 2017
3. National Green Energy Fund, Vanuatu
A consolidated fund for fostering rural energy access

Current Gap
Vanuatu is highly dependent on imported fossil fuels to power its economy and the cost of energy is very high.

Project Overview
- GGGI is developing National Green Energy Fund to push forward the nation’s ambitious target of 100% electricity access to households and improvement of energy efficiency by 2030.
- $370K readiness proposal has been accepted by GCF for National Green Energy Fund development.

Partners
- Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC)
- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- GCF readiness funding of US $ 370K mobilized

Project Status & Next Steps
- June 2017: fund unit setup, initial fund transfer
- Q4: NGEF official launch event & investor forum

Impact
- Size of the fund: US $15,000,000
- Targets 63% of total 35K households without electricity.
- Will reach 30,000 rural clients.
6. Fiji Solar Project on Taveuni Island

**Current Gap**
The Green Growth Framework for Fiji aims to reach 99% share of renewable electricity generation by 2030 while the island is highly dependent on diesel for electricity production.

**Project Overview**
- GGGI is working with Fiji’s Ministry of Economy and KOICA to develop a 1.6 MW solar PV on Taveuni Island. Investment size is US$ 3 million and a Letter of Intent from KOICA has been received.
- The project aims to replace diesel-based electricity generation with solar PV, and ultimately help Fiji achieve its goal of 100% electricity generation from renewables.
- GGGI is developing a small-scale solar PV project, which will provide a blueprint for the wider Pacific Islands context.

**Impact**
Contribute to Fiji’s NDC by:
- reducing energy poverty (34% of households lack access to electricity);
- reducing dependence on diesel for electricity generation;
- increasing renewable electricity generation to 65% from 50%.

**Project Status & Next Steps**
- Q2-4: GGGI technical feasibility
- **Received Letter of Intent from KOICA in September 2017**
- Q4: Feasibility finalized, proposal submitted to KOICA (potential financier)
7. Indonesia Solar PV Project in NTT Province – Island Solution

**Current Gap**
Most of the installed power plants operating in NTT are diesel fueled and hence the cost of electricity is high, power generation is polluting and supply not self-sufficient.

**Project Overview**
- GGGI is working in 8 locations in NTT to bundle small scale solar PV grid connected projects.
- Implementing the project will help PT PLN meet its solar PV target for the NTT province.
- Investment size: US$15 million

**Impact**
- Size of the impact: The PT PLN RUPTL (planning document) targets 15MW of solar PV, this project will help meet at least 15% of that target.
- Nature of the impact: 32% of households in NTT do not have electricity; this solar PV bundle of projects will contribute to PT PLN’s RUPTL to provide clean electricity to the NTT population

**Project Status & Next Steps**
- Pre-feasibility assessment has been completed. The document was shared with the NTT government. Governor approved the assessment.
- Letter of Intent between investor and governor (November 2017).
  - Engie + Developer
  - NVV + Private equity
10. Vietnam Biomass to Energy Project
Potential to leverage up to $60M in private capital

Current Gap
There are 41 sugar factories in Vietnam that produce about 7.8 million tons of waste bagasse per year that is not being utilized economically.

Project Overview
- Pre-feasibilities for currently inefficient selected Vietnam sugar mills to retrofit them with efficient biomass utilization for combined heat and power (CHP) generating up to 45MW, partly to feed to the Vietnam grid, to reduce costs and enhanced revenues.
  - Lam Son Sugar Factory
  - Vi Thanh Sugar Factory
- Investment size: US$ 50-60M

Impact
- Potentially increasing the number of sugar mills that feed electricity to the grid by 29%, increasing renewable energy within Vietnam, in line with gov’t targets for biomass power production.

Project Status & Next Steps
- Pre-feasibility for two sugar mills are finalized (Lam Son Sugar Factory & Vi Thanh Sugar Factory)
- Next step: Investor workshop on Pre-feasibility reports (early October)
19. Rwanda Faecal treatment in Green Secondary Cities

**Current Gap**
The faecal sludge coming from septic tanks in Kigali is dumped into the Nduba landfill which leads to severe environmental damage (ground and surface water, air, soils). The rapid expansion of the City of Kigali has had a negative impact on water in Kigali and secondary cities nearby. No sanitation systems in place.

**Project Overview**
- Demonstrate that faecal sludge treatment plants in two Rwandan secondary cities can be financeable
- $80-100m investment
- Capacity to treat up to 80 m³ / day (all city’s available sludge). Option to produce fuel and energy

**GGGI’s Added Value**
- Identify projects, make them investable, support competitive bid to select company, fund raising
- Knowledge of the sewage sector, of project financial structuring, network within government and with investors

**Project Status & Next Steps**
- Mission led by GGGI with preliminary assessment of potential FSTP projects.
- Next step: Agreement of proposal with National Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) for AfDB funding for a GGGI program to support WASAC in the development and management of faecal sludge treatment plants with private sector

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**Diagram**
- Sludge collection
- Sludge transport to treatment plant
- Gate fee payment
- Mechanical sludge dewatering plant
- Water treatment Plant
- Fuel sale
- Fuel payment
- Fuel / fertiliser Production
17. Philippines Eco-town Project Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Gap</th>
<th>National Climate Change Action Plan and “Demonstration of Ecotown Framework Project (Phase 1)” identified three sectors most vulnerable to climate change (e.g. agriculture, coastal marine and health)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Project Overview</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• GGGI supports the Municipality of San Vicente to propose a coastal and marine ecosystems management and rehabilitation project (with focus on coral reef &amp; mangrove rehabilitation) as a priority project for USD 1.5 million funding from a national climate adaptation fund, the People’s Survival Fund (PSF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Revision of proposal PSF funding proposal submitted to the government in June 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<th>GGGI’s Added Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Assist the Municipality to translate high-level adaptation measures into a tangible project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improve climate change resilience and inclusive green growth of the Municipality by enhancing capacity of the LGU and community to sustain the project implementation and management after GGGI engagement.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Improved coastal and marine ecosystems to enhance support for San Vicente’s fishing and tourism industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In particular, the coral reef rehabilitation project aims to increase coral reef cover to 5% and produce about USD 6 million (preliminary estimates) worth of benefits for the fisheries and tourism sectors.</td>
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11. FUNBAM, Costa Rica
A dedicated vehicle for financing sustainable ecosystems

Current Gap
Key challenge is to attract capital into the ‘ecosystems sector’ to allow achievement of national commitments and targets.

Project Overview
• GGGI tasked with redesigning and scaling up FUNBAM, finding new money and making it operational
• Vehicle will become mechanism for implementing NDC
• In early stages; vehicle will be structured only after likely projects are determined
• Targeted fund size is initially US $ 5 million.

Project Status & Next Steps
• Shortlisting projects and determining viability, size of capital, risk, partnerships, governance, etc.
• Administrative Board of FUNBAM to approve the investment plan for FUNBAM 2.0

Contingencies/Risks
Success of vehicle is dependent on risk profile of projects it can support, overall structure of FUNBAM, its governance and risk to investors.

Projects in Pipeline
• Forest Plantation Usage Program (PPAF) is a credit-financing scheme designed for local agricultural producers in Huetar North region in Costa Rica
• Timber Purchase in Advance Program (TPAP) aims to create a marketplace with a new payment scheme
Colombia Amazon Vision Program

Amazon Vision
Results Based Payments Programs

REDD Early Movers Program
5 pillars with strategic interventions for the Amazon Region

2013-2015
34.2M Tn CO2e reduced
60,542ha avoided deforestation
USD $20M disbursed

Up to USD 125m over 5 years
China and GGGI

- GGGI - officially a leading IO member of the Green Belt and Road Coalition, announced by President Xi Jinping in the May Belt and Road Summit.

- GGGI - cooperates with MEP and the China ASEAN SCO Center for Environmental Cooperation on sustainable urban development in Belt and Road countries to support high-level policies and impactful knowledge sharing events on the adoption of sustainable growth in Belt and Road countries.

- GGGI - supports knowledge sharing activities with China’s National Development and Reform Commission under the Climate Training for Belt and Road Countries and to date brought 50 government decision-makers from 10+ GGGI member countries with demonstrable impact.
Strategic Partnership of GGGI with the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Strategic Partnership
- GCF - GGGI MOU and Framework Grant Agreement signed on April 14th
- GGGI has become GCF Delivery Partner
- Country readiness support while pursuing long-term cooperation goals (e.g. joint capacity development and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange)

Readiness and Preparatory Support
  - Build capacity of direct access Accredited Entities (DAEs);
  - Support accreditation of candidate DAEs and upgrade existing DAEs to higher accreditation category;
  - Improve quality of project proposals and develops projects pipelines;
  - Support countries to develop Country Program (define country priorities, short- and long-term projects/programs and an action plan).
Global Green Growth Week 2017
Unlocking Africa’s Green Growth Potential

• October 17-20, UN Conference Centre, Addis Ababa
• Co-hosted by the Republic of Ethiopia
• 20+ multilateral development banks, international organizations, government and non-government organizations, and private-sector entities
• 15+ sessions addressing a number of green growth topics:
  • Mobilizing green finance to bankable projects in developing countries
  • Sustainably managing resources to address water and food security challenges, and
  • Developing and adopting policies that drive environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economic growth

• Go to: www.gggweek2017.org
Conclusions

1. Quality of Economic Growth Matters & Climate Action is urgent – GGGI experiences a growing demand for its services

2. Three successes of GGGI in its first five years:
   - **Rapid development of membership and a network of country offices with staff embedded across key ministries**
   - **Widespread adoption of Green Growth Policies and Strategies**
   - **Mobilization of Green & Climate Finance for GGGI Member Countries** – in 2017 close to $500 Million – Target $2-2.5Bn by 2020
Thank You

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