GREEN CITIES
CHAMPIONING GREEN GROWTH AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Poorly planned urbanization increases GHG emissions and congestion, degrades ecosystem services, and negatively impacts quality of life.

Resource-intensive cities limit productivity and the economic potential of cites.

Lack of financial resources in municipalities prevents investment in sustainable infrastructure, and reduces investment opportunities.

Fossil fuel based energy generation, transportation, and industrial activity contribute to poor air quality and increased GHG emissions.

Poorly planned building construction codes can result in inefficient use of resources, and negative impact on health.

Over exploitation of water resources leads to falling groundwater levels, while open sewage and inadequate access to clean water negatively impact health.

Absent or inadequate waste systems based on "collect and dump" approaches contribute to GHGs and ecosystem pollution.

Poorly planned mobility options increase greenhouse GHG emissions, traffic congestion and reduce productivity.

Improved access to renewable energy can reduce GHG emissions and generate new green employment and business opportunities.

Well designed buildings that follow green building codes make efficient use of water and energy, reduce GHG emissions and improve indoor air quality – providing overall health benefits.

Low-carbon public transportation such as walking, cycling and e-mobility can significantly improve air quality and improves access to urban infrastructure & services.

Green cities can play a key role in supporting national and global commitments to sustainability.

Cities that pursue resource efficient, low carbon, climate resilient and socially inclusive urban development, will ultimately be more liveable, prosperous and competitive.

Cities with a commitment to sustainable outcomes are more productive, inclusive and liveable.

They demonstrate commitment to providing access to urban services, green spaces, and low-carbon mobility.

Through innovation in waste management, green infrastructure and transport, new economies are created that provide sustainable employment opportunities.

Cities that are low-carbon and resilient play a substantial role in supporting the SDGs and Paris Agreement.

Improved access to potable water and sanitation services reduces public health risks, supports local economic opportunities and avoids ecosystem pollution.

Effective waste management helps reduce health risks, GHG emissions, creates employment, supports SME development and urban circular economies.

Enhanced access to urban services, green spaces, and low-carbon mobility can result in more inclusive, resilient and prosperous urban communities.

Enhanced service delivery can strengthen municipal revenues to support green city plans.

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GGGI supports planning and policy development across key urban sectors, which may include reviewing of national and subnational policy frameworks for the organization’s priority areas in the urban sector, conducting a problem tree analysis, and performing a needs-based assessment. Through a consultative and participatory approach, GGGI identifies opportunities to set clear targets through policy interventions or project ideas requiring investment in the priority sectors. The concepts of circularity, low carbon, social and gender inclusion, and economic opportunity for all are cross-cutting approaches that are embedded in GGGI’s urban programs.

GGGI prioritizes mainstreaming green growth into urban planning, management and finance, supporting circular urban systems and economies - eg solid waste management, and sustainable transportation and mobility - in achieving connected and healthy cities.

GGGI works increasingly in secondary cities that have the opportunity to leapfrog their development to mainstream a green growth approach at an early stage.

As a first step, GGGI undertakes an initial diagnosis and green impact assessment with key stakeholders that focuses on entry points for green cities planning and project development. GGGI conducts a baseline assessment of urban needs and gaps, and identifies risks and opportunities with attention to capacity and resources. This stage establishes key gaps, and how a green city approach can result in more sustainable solutions. This stage also includes carrying out an overall assessment to build awareness and a business case for green growth both at the national and subnational level. These are used to determine the importance of yielding co-benefits through urban green growth planning - across social, environmental and economic benefits and returns.

GGGI engages with the relevant stakeholders in the urban context to develop an appropriate institutional arrangement for continued engagement, including project development, implementation and financing.

GGGI focuses on supporting partner countries by designing business models and outlines initial budgeting and resources required for selected projects. GGGI identifies relevant partners for engagement and then conducts resource mobilization to finance the project through public and private sources. GGGI carries out preparatory studies in support of a detailed financial assessment and business model, as well as replication, or scale-up plans where needed. GGGI provides support in designing, structuring, and identifying potential financiers and investors.

As part of its services, GGGI seeks public capital to mobilize private sector investment through developing bankable funds, financial instruments, and National Financing Vehicles (NFVs), while addressing knowledge gaps and challenges in GGGI partner countries.

### How GGGI’s work on Green Cities contributes towards our Strategic Outcomes

**Green Cities Focus Areas**
- Mainstreaming green growth into urban planning, management and finance.
- Supporting circular urban systems & economies.
- Sustainable transportation and mobility; connected & healthy cities.

**GHG emissions**
- Reduction in GHG emission through increased green public spaces; strengthened municipal finances to fund climate resilient urban infrastructure; green buildings; use of smart city applications to support low-carbon cities.
- Reduction in GHG emissions through better management of solid waste, with a focus on organic waste (through waste-to-energy), reduced transportation of waste from source to landfill.
- Reduction in GHG emissions through increased use of low carbon fuels and e-mobility, and support of integrated non-motorized transportation.

**Green Jobs**
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities including support for existing employment and generation of additional employment in urban services in support of circular urban economies.

**Access to services**
- Expansion of access to affordable and reliable urban service delivery including waste management; low carbon mobility and non-motorized transportation; renewable energy; water and sanitation.

**Air quality**
- Improved air quality in urban areas through reduction in particulate matter and local air pollutants.

**Ecosystem services**
- Generation and protection of sustainable ecosystems and ecosystem services in urban areas.

**Adaptation**
- Urban infrastructure development with increased climate resiliency; and Ecosystem-based Adaptation in urban areas.
OUR WORK ON GREEN CITIES AROUND THE WORLD

20 Countries

Burkina Faso
- Green Cities Development Guidelines

Cambodia
- Green Urban Development Program
- Solid Waste Management

Fiji
- Low Emissions Development Strategy

Fiji, Kiribati and Vanuatu
- Ecosystem based Adaptation
- Solid Waste Management

India
- Waste to Energy

Indonesia
- Green Industry

Jordan
- Solid Waste Management

Lao PDR
- Solid Waste Management
- Green Cities Development Strategy

Mexico
- Subnational Green Growth

Mongolia
- Green City Planning

Myanmar
- Green Cities Development Planning

Nepal
- Green Municipal Development Program
- Electric Mobility

Philippines
- Green Cities Development

Rwanda
- Green Secondary Cities Development
- Solid Waste Management
- Green Building Materials

Senegal
- Green Secondary Cities Development
- Decentralized Sanitation

Thailand
- Green industry
- e-waste

Uganda
- Waste to Resource
- Green Building Materials

Viet Nam
- Green City Planning
- Urban NDCs

Who we work with

In supporting the development of Green Cities, GGGI works with global, regional and local partners and institutions to deliver its programs. This has included C40 Cities, the New Climate Economy Coalition for Urban Transitions, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Resources Institute, African Development Bank, UN Habitat, Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Korea International Cooperation Agency, Green Climate Fund, Asian Development Bank, International Solid Waste Association, and CityNet, amongst others.