



Global Green Growth Institute

Assembly and the Council

Written Procedure

December 1, 2022

**Decision on the Summary of the 11th Session of the Assembly
and 15th Session of the Council (Joint Session)**

The Assembly and the Council,

Recalling the 11th Session of the Assembly and 15th Session of the Council (Joint Session) that took place on October 27, 2022 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, preceded by e-consultations on October 10-21;

Further recalling Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly [[A/4/DC/2/FINAL](#)] and Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council [[C/8/DC/2/FINAL](#)] relating to decisions by written procedure;

Approves the Summary of the Joint Session as attached.

Attachment: Summary of the 11th Session of the Assembly and 15th Session of the Council (Joint Session)



Global Green Growth Institute

Eleventh Session of the Assembly and
Fifteenth Session of the Council (Joint Session)
October 10-21, 2022 | E-Consultations
October 27, 2022 | Meeting

Summary of the 11th Session of the Assembly and 15th Session of the Council

PART I. E-CONSULTATIONS

Item 1. Work Program and Budget 2023-2024

1. Delegates commended GGGI for developing its Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 based on solid analysis and realistic assumptions, and for planning according to different scenarios based on the possible mobilization of resources.
2. Denmark recommended GGGI to make more ambitious allocations to programs for Vulnerable countries if the organization succeeds in mobilizing additional core funding. GGGI responded that the use of additional core resources, if mobilized, is indeed the prerogative of the Council. GGGI also shared that the Core Replenishment Scenario proposes to allocate the additionally mobilized core resources based on the principles of (a) highest priority to direct increase in resource allocation to Vulnerable Members where GGGI already has a program (50% in total), (b) second priority to enable programming in Members where GGGI has not been able to start a country program (25% are Vulnerable countries), and (c) third priority to strengthen GGGI's agenda in thematic priorities where earmarked portfolio underinvests (ex. adaptation, which is a main concern for Vulnerable countries), and cross-country thematic work and knowledge sharing. Summing up, GGGI agrees the allocation of additional core to Vulnerable countries is the highest priority, and GGGI believes this is reflected in the Core Replenishment Scenario (with a total of over 60% expected to be allocated to Vulnerable countries through the three priorities).
3. Denmark also suggested that additional resources should be allocated to activities that would build the organization's thought and practice leadership position on selected strategic areas. GGGI agrees and appreciates the suggestion. GGGI responded that the third priority of the Core Replenishment Drive aims to support this activity. In response to Denmark's suggestion to reflect on the use of overhead for this purpose, GGGI shared its successful efforts to reduce its actual overhead costs to 15 percent, equal to the overhead charged to non-core donors, i.e., there is currently no additional overhead to re-allocate. While GGGI noted the possibility of refining the definition of overhead and charge as much as possible all directly attributable costs to projects, it is a complex area of work and has not been prioritized to date. GGGI said that further reducing real overhead cost could allow the difference to be allocated to build the organization's thought and leadership position, but reminded that another Member has also suggested to allocate such additional overhead to country teams.
4. Uganda expressed hope that GGGI's donors are willing to stay flexible with fund allocations to accommodate the continuously changing environments in Member countries. GGGI responded that it shares the hopes expressed by Uganda for increased flexibility and longer-term funding allocations.

Item 2. Carbon Transaction Platform: Recommendations

5. Members expressed support for establishment of the GGGI Carbon Transaction Platform (CTP), and noted that GGGI is in a unique position to play an important role in moving this work forward, considering its approach to in-country delivery.
6. Denmark expressed that it does not wish for its core resources to be allocated to GGGI's engagements in carbon transactions. GGGI recognized and acknowledged Denmark's position and expressed appreciation for Denmark's statement in the Fifteenth Meeting of the Management and Program Sub-Committee (MPSC) that, despite its position, Denmark does not intend to block the establishment of the CTP if other Members deem this to be a desirable activity for GGGI.
7. Norway advised that the CTP needs to be flexible to allow for different types of cooperation, it should avoid overlap with other initiatives in the Article 6 space, and GGGI needs to maintain its balanced role as a trusted advisor. GGGI agreed that maintaining flexibility is key, as the aim of CTP is to open up carbon markets which may take different forms in the future. Furthermore, GGGI informed that it is working closely with partners in the Article 6 space to minimize repetition and encourage coordination at country level. Furthermore, GGGI said that it will be very careful when developing different roles as advisor and trustee, and ensure that it works only in response to the demand from its Members.
8. The Philippines acknowledged that the establishment of CTP can enhance GGGI's current capacity-building initiatives related to Article 6, which will strengthen Member countries' institutions and processes, enabling the latter to engage in carbon trade more effectively. On a similar note, Uganda inquired how GGGI can ensure equal access to opportunities despite Members' different skills and Article 6 readiness levels. GGGI responded that GGGI's Article 6 activities to date have been entirely focused on capacity building, and the CTP, if approved, will continue to focus on this element while providing an additional service that will facilitate and administer the transactions between buyers and sellers.

Item 3. Recommendation to Review Contributing Member Definition

9. Members supported GGGI's recommendation to review the definition of Contributing Member.
10. Korea reiterated its position on the principle of inclusiveness in GGGI's governance framework, and recommended that GGGI be cautious to reclassify a Contributing Member to a Participating Member. Korea recommended to discuss the technical details in the next MPSC meeting, whether earmarked donor countries should be classified as a Contributing Member, and the specific criteria for the classification. Uganda suggested a mechanism in the classification of Contributing Members to acknowledge the generosity of donors that have provided programmatic funding to GGGI, of which Uganda has been a recipient. GGGI responded that it will prepare for this discussion for the Sixteenth MPSC Meeting.

Item 4. Pacific Regional Strategy

11. Members welcomed a dedicated strategy to the Pacific region as well as the setting up of the GGGI Pacific Regional Office in 2022. Norway positively noted the increased strategic approach presented in the Pacific Regional Strategy, the Strategy's expected increase in budget, emphasis placed on green investment, and priority given to climate adaptation and blue and green economy.

Item 5. Update on Membership, Accession, and Country Programming

12. Denmark suggested a discussion on the existing criteria for country programming as key criteria related to performance and progress results in country programs are absent. GGGI responded that the existing criteria were formulated primarily with the purpose of determining whether and when to open new country programs and whether and when to exit. GGGI further informed that the processes of the Country Planning Framework, Country Business Plan and Work Program and Budget play a role in the priority setting and resource allocation to ongoing country programming, not these criteria.

Item 6. Update from GGGI Staff Council

13. Denmark noted the Staff Council’s concern about the lack of female representation in mid- to senior positions, and encouraged management to focus on improving this indicator. GGGI responded that its Management shares Denmark’s concern, and to improve this indicator it has employed search firms to employ a balanced candidate pool when making a number of mid- to senior appointments. Furthermore, GGGI informed that its internal talent management system also aims to improve this balance.
14. Korea recognized that workplace harassment and bullying, and gender and diversity, are particularly important issues. On this note, Korea reiterated its request at the Fifteenth MPSC Meeting for a more regular update on gender and diversity reports, and that they continue to be discussed in governance organ meetings. GGGI responded that gender and diversity will be a standard item in its annual reporting going forward, and noted that it is a key focus area in its People Strategy currently under development.
15. Korea also suggested future discussions on a possibility of a GGGI Audit Committee and Ethics Committee. GGGI took note of Korea’s suggestion, and said that it will include this agenda in the agenda of the Sixteenth MPSC Meeting.

Item 7. Provisional Dates and Format of the 2023 Sessions of Governance Organs

16. Korea suggested to reschedule the Seventeenth MPSC Meeting considering the summer holidays, and Uganda suggested that the Assembly and Council Joint Session be scheduled on a date further apart from COP28 that begins on November 6, 2023. GGGI responded that the date/time of the meetings are open to suggestions.
17. Korea further emphasized that more interactive discussions during the hybrid portion of meetings should be encouraged, and that any item on the e-consultations agenda should be re-opened for discussion at the hybrid sessions. GGGI responded that it has followed Korea’s previous comments and have allocated expanded time for the agenda item titled “Summary and Discussion of E-Consultations Items” for any further discussion on the e-consultations items, in addition to scheduling several agenda items in both the e-consultation and the hybrid meeting (notably the WPB 2023-24 and the CTP).

PART II. MEETING

Agenda 1. Opening of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda

1. The following 34 Members of the Assembly and the Council attended the Joint Session on October 27, 2022: Angola, Australia, Bahrain, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea (ROK), Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway,

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom (UK), Vanuatu, Vietnam including three Expert and Non-State Actor Members of the Council Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Mr. Boonam Shin, and Ms. Maria Kiwanuka. Also, three observers from Brunei Darussalam, France, and Zambia attended the meeting. Annex 1 provides the full list of participants from 37 delegations, and Annex 2 provides the list of sessional documents.

2. The Joint Session was chaired by H.E. Ban Ki-moon, President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council, together with the Republic of Korea, Vice-President of the Assembly and Vice-Chair of the Council.
3. The Assembly and the Council adopted the Agenda [A/2022/AG/1-C/2022/AG/1].

Agenda 2. Director-General's Progress Report

4. The Director-General provided an overview of GGGI's achievements during the past year with a focus on several key messages. First, the Director-General informed delegates on the growing membership of the organization, with Nepal joining as the 44th Member in October 2022 and Kazakhstan expected to join soon as the 45th Member. The Director-General also emphasized how GGGI places importance on aligning its work with Members' priorities, which is expressed through the Country Planning Framework and subsequently translated into Country Business Plans. Second, the Director-General shared how GGGI has been successful in finding its way through constantly arising new challenges. In response to the COVID pandemic, GGGI quickly focused its work on green recovery, and more recently the organization has been innovative to combine short-term humanitarian assistance with long-term climate ambitions in some Member countries where food security or peace and stability has been a major issue. Third, the Director-General stressed the need to be more ambitious to respond to the urgency of the climate crisis, and shared that GGGI aims to continue its current path of rapid growth to meet this ambition. However, the Director-General reassured that GGGI is not spreading itself too thin, as its budget and number of staff are growing faster than the number of countries it works in. Fourth, he shared a few examples of GGGI delivering innovation, scaling up, and replicating these successes—such as the Greenpreneurs, Green Bonds, and the more recent Carbon Transaction Platform. The full report can be found in [[A/2022/8-C/2022/8](#)].
5. The ROK welcomed the new Members of GGGI, and noted that the growth in membership and resource partners reflects GGGI's standing as an effective organization crystallizing green growth in its Member and partner countries. The ROK also commended GGGI for its multiple track record in green investment mobilization and green policy consultation work, and welcomed the organization's efforts to distinguish itself as a global leader in the 11 programmatic solutions outlined in its Strategy 2030. Furthermore, the ROK expressed its continued support to assist the green transition of Members through its core funding, the Green New Deal Trust Fund, and the Green Business Innovation Fund, among other efforts. Moreover, the ROK said that while higher ambitions are important, what is of greater importance is implementation—and expressed hope for GGGI's role in the implementation of its Members' commitments. The Director-General appreciated the ROK's support for GGGI and thanked the ROK government's strong commitment to green its ODA, which is appreciated by many GGGI Members.
6. Indonesia appreciated GGGI's efforts to step up its support for green recovery in response to COVID-19. Indonesia requested GGGI's support to achieve its goal of carbon neutrality by 2060, and its major strategy to gradually retire from coal and build cleaner and greener power plants. The Director-General

responded that GGGI is ready to support the government of Indonesia, and informed that GGGI has made powering past coal a high priority for Asia.

7. The Assembly and the Council took note of the Director-General's Progress Report.

Agenda 3. Report of the Management and Program Sub-Committee

8. The ROK, Chair of the Management and Program Sub-Committee (MPSC), provided an overview of the MPSC's work in 2022 and a summary of the discussions held at its 14th and 15th Meetings. The ROK informed that the MPSC reviewed GGGI's 2021 Results and Financial Statements, 2022 Work Program and Operational Budget, Draft Work Program and Budget 2023-2024, Pacific Regional Strategy, and the update on Accountability and Safeguards Systems in GGGI. The ROK also informed delegates that it endorsed the GGGI Management's recommendations on the Total Remuneration Benchmarking Exercise that will be presented to the Council for approval, and that it agreed to have further discussions on reviewing the current definition of Contributing Member as provided in the Establishment Agreement. The full report can be found in [[MPSC/2022/13](#) and [MPSC/2022/26](#)].
9. Indonesia expressed its appreciation to the MPSC Chair for the report, and encouraged GGGI to work in alliance with its Members to advance the organization's rich profile and to scale up impact. Furthermore, Indonesia expressed support for establishment of the GGGI Carbon Transaction Platform.
10. The Assembly and the Council took note of the report of the MPSC.

Agenda 4. Summary and Discussions on E-Consultations Items

11. The Director-General provided a summary of the discussions held during the e-consultations on October 10-21, provided in Part I of this document. The Director-General underscored that the e-consultations does not intend to replace discussions at the actual meeting, but it is a process that allows delegates to review the documents and ask questions in advance, and for the GGGI Secretariat to provide more detailed responses.
12. Delegates requested to continue the e-consultations as a complementary process to the regular meetings of the governance meetings, noting that it allows deeper engagement of Members and provides clarifications especially for the more technical agenda items.
13. On the Contributing Member definition, the ROK noted the discrepancy in the written text of the establishment agreement with current practice. When trying to close the gap, the ROK noted that GGGI should be guided by the principle of inclusiveness. The ROK suggested to discuss the technical details at the next MPSC meeting.
14. Furthermore, the ROK welcomed the Pacific Regional Strategy, and fully endorsed GGGI's wider partnership with the Pacific region. The ROK also noted its efforts to deepen its engagement with the Pacific region.
15. The Assembly and Council:
 - a. Agreed to undertake a review of the definition of Contributing Member;
 - b. Took note of the Pacific Regional Strategy;
 - c. Took note of the Update on Membership, Accession and Country Programming; and
 - d. Took note of the Update from the GGGI Staff Council

16. Furthermore, the Assembly and the Council agreed to continue the e-consultations as a complementary process to the regular meetings of the governance organs.

Agenda 5. Remarks by President and Chair and Remarks by Members

17. The President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council delivered his remarks, highlighting how GGGI had seized the opportunities from the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and urging everyone to continue to support green growth despite the current geopolitical tensions and distractions. The opening remarks of the President and Chair can be found in Annex 3.
18. Delegates, in their remarks, expressed their appreciation to the President and Chair and the Director-General for their leadership, and commended GGGI for its achievements in 2022. A transcript of the delegates' remarks can be found in Annex 4.

Agenda 6. 2022 Program Progress Overview and Results

19. GGGI presented its key highlights of the first half of 2022 and green investment pipeline, which include USD 428 million of green investment commitments mobilized, a green investment pipeline of USD 9.3 billion (probability weighted pipeline of USD 3.6 billion), and achievement of a corporate leverage ratio of 1/31. GGGI informed that its successful policy work laid a foundation for these achievements, including 20 green growth policies adopted, 30 advisory outputs that inform decisions on green growth investments, and 61 advisory outputs that inform development of green growth policies. The full report can be found in [[A/2022/10-C/2022/10](#)].
20. The UK positively noted GGGI's A+ rating for the review conducted by UKAID. The UK inquired whether GGGI will be more ambitious to reset its targets, as it has already exceeded its current targets. GGGI responded that next year, it will focus on reviewing all its targets as well as the methodology to measure impact and translate investment mobilized into Strategic Outcomes. GGGI plans to discuss the revision of targets with the MPSC and present a draft proposal before the Council meeting in 2023.
21. Norway commended GGGI for its impact on the decisions and policies of its Members, successful work on green growth, and solid results on green investments with 80% coming from the private sector. Norway also positively noted GGGI's high emphasis on sustainable forests which is a key priority of Norway, and thanked the Carbon Pricing Unit for its solid work on DAPA (Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches), MATS (Mobilizing Article 6 Trading Structures), and SPAR6C (Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation) programs.
22. The Assembly and the Council took note of GGGI's program progress overview and results in 2022.

Agenda 7. Update on 2022 Operational Budget

23. GGGI presented an update on its 2022 Operational Budget, informing delegates that its current estimate of total revenue is USD 65.9 million, representing an increase of USD 11.8 million or 22% over actual 2021 revenues, and projected gross expenditures are at USD 65.4 million in 2022, compared to actual gross expenditures of USD 53.7 million in 2021. GGGI is on track to record a small operating surplus of USD 0.5 million for 2022. The full report can be found in [[A/2022/11-C/2022/11](#)].
24. Uganda advised that GGGI should be clear that it is not a financing agency. GGGI responded that while

it does not provide loans to its Members, it acts as an independent financial advisor to assist Members to find the best investors. GGGI has the resources to prepare and structure projects, to conduct feasibility studies, and to develop financial models that provide confidence to investors. Considering GGGI's leverage ratio presented earlier in Agenda Item 6, every dollar invested in GGGI has resulted in more than 20 dollars in green investment for its Member countries through 2021.

25. The ROK highly appreciated the effort of GGGI to bring down its overhead to 15% earlier than the target year of 2023. Continuing this work, the ROK requested GGGI to explore how overhead recovery can be better utilized, and to examine whether more costs can be attributed to projects so additional overhead can be recovered. GGGI responded that it will continue to explore how it can further reduce costs, particularly at the headquarters, with the objective of utilizing the overhead savings at the country office and program level. Furthermore, GGGI said it will explore whether more costs currently considered as overhead can be charged as direct project cost.
26. The Assembly and the Council took note of the Update on the 2022 Operational Budget of GGGI

Agenda 8. Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 (Part 2)

27. GGGI presented the final draft of the Work Program and Budget (WPB) 2023-2024, which was prepared in line with GGGI's Strategy 2030 and Five-Year Roadmap 2021-2025. The Head of Strategy shared the key strategic priorities and directions for the organization's programs and operations, and the indicative resource allocation for the next biennium. The full report can be found in [[A/2022/1-C/2022/1](#)].
28. Indonesia appreciated the portfolio of projects and requested that the programmatic solutions are selected for each Member in accordance with their priorities. Furthermore, Indonesia shared its current emphasis on waste management and circular economy, green industry, sustainable energy, blue carbon, and sustainable land use. GGGI responded that its programs and operations are anchored in the priorities of its Members, through Country Planning Frameworks and Country Business Plans, and took note of the priorities of the Indonesian government.
29. Ms. Maria Kiwanuka asked how Member countries can support GGGI to expand in their respective regions and particularly East-Africa. GGGI asked Members to share their experience and lessons learned with countries in the region and to play an advocacy role for the organization.
30. The ROK, while noting GGGI's intention to foster key strategic areas which are relatively underfunded by earmarked funds, emphasized that the significant part of the additional USD 20 million mobilized through the Core Replenishment Drive should be utilized for vulnerable countries and new Members. GGGI shared that it agrees with this priority and that in the current proposal it intends to allocate 50% to vulnerable countries outright, 25% to new Members (including vulnerable countries) and 25% to strengthen GGGI's expertise (benefiting all, including vulnerable countries), and that in total over 60% of the additional core would go to vulnerable countries. GGGI remains open to further guidance from Council and this issue may be brought back to the Council for any additional ideas and comments as the Core Replenishment Drive evolves.
31. Denmark asked whether the relatively modest level of ambition for climate adaptation is due to earmarked funds being more oriented towards mitigation. GGGI informed delegates that projects in the current WPB portfolio are a result of proposals developed 2-3 years ago. As GGGI has been increasing its priority for adaptation, it expects to see a rapid increase in adaptation projects in its portfolio in a

few years. GGGI further explained, while its programmatic solutions such as sustainable forests, climate resilient agriculture directly contribute to adaptation, there is also an increasing number of projects in other programmatic solutions where both mitigation and adaptation elements can be found.

32. Sri Lanka emphasized the importance of GGGI's guidance for resource mobilization and access to global funds. It also looked forward to a more balanced mobilization of resources in the country's focus areas including biodiversity and land restoration. Sri Lanka encouraged GGGI to coordinate with the UN resident coordinator's office through its country offices for greater impact. GGGI responded that its work on sustainable forests is planned to remain significant in the coming biennium, and that it takes good note of Sri Lanka's priorities.
33. The Council approved the Work Program and Budget 2023-2024.

Agenda 9. Core Replenishment Drive

34. GGGI presented on the Core Replenishment Drive, which was officially launched by the President and Chair of GGGI on June 9, 2022. The Core Replenishment Drive aims to secure pledges from 16 countries to mobilize an additional USD 20 million per year in core funding in addition to maintaining the current baseline of USD 15 million per year. GGGI proposes that the additional core funding be allocated to three priorities: 50% to vulnerable countries, 25% to begin operations in new Members, and 25% to support global programs, communities of practices, and cross-country interventions. The full report can be found in [[A/2022/12-C/2022/12](#)].
35. Norway stressed that the Core Replenishment Drive is about the actions to be taken by GGGI Members and partners. Norway noted the challenging economic environment and increased pressure to fund earmarked projects that can be measured, but encouraged all Members and partners in the room to remember the added value that core funding has for GGGI, and to do what Members can do to provide this in the years coming forward.
36. The ROK noted that the Core Replenishment Drive is a collective joint effort seeking to ensure that GGGI can respond to the needs of its Members with agility and flexibility, and to strengthen activities in countries or areas that are underfunded by earmarked donors.
37. GGGI thanked Members for their support, and echoed the statements of Norway and Korea that the Core Replenishment Drive is critical to ensure that the organization remains relevant. GGGI informed that its work is well aligned with the policy goals of the 16 countries targeted for the Core Replenishment Drive, and that it will not only be responding to the needs of developing countries, but also be working together with resource partners to deliver on their policy goals.
38. The Assembly and the Council took note of the update on the Core Replenishment Drive.

Agenda 10. Carbon Transaction Platform: Recommendations (Part 2)

39. GGGI presented its proposal on establishing the Carbon Transaction Platform for Council approval. The Carbon Transaction Platform is a mechanism to bring GGGI's Members and partners to the table for the trading of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) using cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. GGGI informed delegates on the comprehensive consultation process undertaken with Members and partners, which concluded that there is strong support from all potential seller countries and several potential buyer countries among GGGI Members.

The full report can be found in [[A/2022/2-C/2022/2](#)].

40. The ROK expressed strong support for the carbon market, as it could make the higher ambitions of countries more realistic. The UK also said that it is a strong supporter of carbon markets, and welcomed the potential offered under the Article 6 rules agreed at COP26.
41. The UK thanked GGGI for the consultation process leading up to this proposal. The UK asked how non-Members of GGGI can also benefit from the Carbon Transaction Platform, and whether publications and open learning opportunities for external stakeholders should be encouraged. The UK also asked GGGI to consider how the Carbon Transaction Platform may be able to interact with regional groups that feature some GGGI Members, but not all, such as the West Africa Alliance. GGGI responded that the capacity building programs in-country would be limited to its Members in line with GGGI's country programs, but engagement with funding partners could be with non-Members as well. If GGGI can generate more flexible resources, it could increase access to more countries through regional programs. On the knowledge sharing component, GGGI agreed that this should be a global public good, available to anyone who wishes to learn.
42. The Council approved the Decision on the Establishment of the GGGI Carbon Transaction Platform.

Agenda 11. GGGI's Total Remuneration Benchmarking Exercise (closed session)

43. GGGI presented the Management's recommendations on the total remuneration benchmarking exercise for Council's approval. First is on the salary scale, to implement option 2 of the two recommendations in the Birches Report, which is to increase the salary scale minima and maxima by (on average) 7.5% while retaining the current staff salaries except for staff whose salaries are below the new minima and moving them to the new minima. Second is to increase the employer contribution to medical insurance from the current 60% of premiums to 75%, in line with comparator organizations. Third is to increase employer contributions to the retirement scheme from the current 13% to 15%, in line with comparator organizations. Fourth is to reduce the maximum number of dependent children that can qualify for an education allowance from the current four to three, in line with comparator organizations. Fifth is to implement a reduction of expatriate allowances by 20% per year after the sixth year of service, effective for new contracts exceeding six years of service in one duty station, signed after January 1, 2023.
44. The ROK supported approval of the Management's recommendations under the premise that GGGI will make further efforts to ensure its financial soundness. The ROK asked GGGI to find creative solutions to keep costs low while preserving institutional competitiveness. In particular, the ROK emphasized the benefits of hiring younger highly skilled staff from the local community, and requested GGGI to provide a status report on the proportion of local and international staff. Also, the ROK asked GGGI to prepare a paper which explores the possibility that GGGI hires exclusively staff from GGGI Member countries. Noting that GGGI is undertaking a review of national staff salaries in country offices, the ROK requested GGGI to submit the conclusion of this study with concrete recommendations to the MPSC.
45. Denmark requested that for future compensation survey exercises, GGGI engage the MPSC before launching the exercise. GGGI agreed to engage with the MPSC before commissioning such a survey for future exercises.
46. The Council approved the Decision on GGGI's Total Remuneration Benchmarking Exercise.

Agenda 12. Election of Members to Governance Organs (closed session)

Election of Council Members for 2023-2024

47. Members of the Assembly elected Cote d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Uganda as Council Members for 2023-2024.

Reappointment of Expert/Non-State Actor Member of the Council for 2023-2024

48. Members of the Council reappointed Mr. Boonam Shin as Expert/Non-State Actor Member of the Council for 2023-2024.

Election of Vice Presidents of the Assembly and Vice Chairs of the Council for 2023-2024

49. Members of the Assembly and the Council elected Sri Lanka and the Republic of Korea as Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and Vice-Chairs of the Council for 2023-2024.

Election of MPSC Members for 2023-2024

50. Members of the Council elected Cote d'Ivoire and Mr. Boonam Shin as Members of the MPSC for 2023-2024.

51. Furthermore, the Vice-Chair invited Contributing Members to consider serving on the Council for 2023-2024 (2 Contributing Member seats), and invited Members to make nominations for a Non-State Actor and Expert Member of the Council (1 seat).

Agenda 13. Any Other Business

52. Members of the Assembly and the Council agreed to decide on the dates of the governance organ meetings in 2023 in written procedure.

Agenda 14. Closing of the Joint Session

53. The Vice-Chair (Republic of Korea) adjourned the meeting.

/End

Annex:

1. List of Participants
2. List of Sessional Documents
3. Remarks by President and Chair
4. Transcript of Remarks by Members (Agenda 5)
5. Full List of Questions and Responses for E-Consultations

Annex 1. List of Participants

Members

Angola

- Mr. Abel Paxe, First Secretary, Embassy of Angola to Korea

Australia

- Mr. Russel Wild, Counsellor (Economic), Embassy of Australia to Korea
- Ms. Anna Mallard, Advisor, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Bahrain

- Ms. Razan Mohamed Bojeri, Legal Researcher, Supreme Council for Environment

Cambodia

- H.E. Eang Sophalleth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
- Dr. Vann Monyneath, Director General of General Directorate of Strategy and Policy, Ministry of Environment
- Mr. Nop Sokhai, Deputy Director of Green Economy Department, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment
- Mr. Doeun Dara, Chief Office, Department of Climate Change, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment
- Mr. Khim Sandab, Chief of Office, Ministry of Environment

Colombia

- Mr. Francisco Gonzalez, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Colombia to Korea
- Mr. Juan Gomez, Second Secretary, Embassy of Colombia to Korea

Cote d'Ivoire

- Dr. Kouassi Kouame, Chief of Staff, Ministry of Environment
- H.E. Allou Wanyou Eugene Biti, Ambassador of Cote d'Ivoire to Korea
- Mr. Sylvere Abba, First Counsellor, Embassy of Cote d'Ivoire to Korea

Denmark

- Ms. Tine Anbaek, Chief Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ecuador

- H.E. Carlos Eduardo Emanuele, Ambassador-designate of Ecuador to Korea
- Mr. Jhonny Dagoberto Reinoso Vasquez, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Ecuador to Korea
- Ms. Lizeth Patricia Barros Guato, International Cooperation Officer, Embassy of Ecuador to Korea

Indonesia

- Dr. Yahya Rachmana Hidayat, Director of Energy Resources, Mineral and Mining, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)
- Dr. Nizhar Marizi, Senior Planner, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)
- Mr. Galih Hedy Saputra, Staff, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)

Jordan

- H.E. Asal Al-Tal, Ambassador of Jordan to Korea

Kiribati

- Ms. Beraina Teirane, Senior Project Officer, Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development

Korea, Republic of

- H.E. Hyeon Jenny Kim, Deputy Minister and Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Tong-q Lee, Director General of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ms. Ki Hyeon Kim, Director of Green Diplomacy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ms. Juyearn Sun, First Secretary, Green Diplomacy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Lao PDR

- H.E. Phonevanh Outhavong, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment
- Ms. Sipaphaphone Chounramany, Director of Macroeconomic Planning Division, Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Mongolia

- Dr. Tserendulam Shagdarsuren, Director General of Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Nepal

- Mr. Ganesh Paudel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Environment

Nicaragua

- H.E. Javier Antonio Gutiérrez Ramírez, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Norway

- Ms. Malin Meyer, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Climate and Environment

OECS

- Mr. Chamberlain Emmanuel, Head/Director, Environmental Sustainability Division
- Ms. Nadege Jn Baptiste, Acting Head, Development Cooperation and Resource Mobilization

Pakistan

- Dr. Ali Waqas Malik, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Pakistan to Korea

Paraguay

- Ms. Graciela Miret, Director of the Directorate of Strategic Planning, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
- Ms. Catherine Noemi Piris Braga, Second Secretary, Embassy of Paraguay to Korea

Peru

- H.E. Daul Matute Mejia, Ambassador of Peru to Korea
- Ms. Haydee Deza Clavo, Second Secretary, Embassy of Peru to Korea
- Ms. Cristiana Leucci, Head of the Technical Cooperation Office, National Institute of Research

on Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems – INAIGEM

Philippines

- H.E. Maria Theresa B. Dizon-De Vega, Ambassador of the Philippines to Korea
- Ms. Reisha L. Olavario, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Embassy of the Philippines to Korea
- Ms. Danna Paula Olaya, Principal Assistant (Acting Director), Department of Foreign Affairs

Qatar

- Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Al Sada, Assistant Under Secretary for Climate Change Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Mr. Saad Abdullah Al Hatmi, Director of Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Dr. Soud Al-Thani, Director of Green Development Department, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Ms. Nouf Marzougi Al Hameedi, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Mr. Mishal Al-Kuwari, First Secretary, Embassy of the State of Qatar
- Mr. Fadlallah Khatir, Embassy of the State of Qatar

Rwanda

- H.E. Dr. Ernest Nsabimana, Minister of Infrastructure
- H.E. Yasmin Amri Sued, Ambassador of Rwanda to Korea
- Mr. Claude Ganza Kanyanduga, First Counsellor, Embassy of Rwanda to Korea

Senegal

- Mr. Mamadou Mbodj, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Senegal

Sri Lanka

- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment
- Ms. Janaki Damayanthi Amaratunge, Director (International Relations), Ministry of Environment
- Ms. W. G. Kumaragama, Additional Secretary (Environment Projects and Education Training), Ministry of Environment
- Ms. Sachini Dias, Second Secretary, Embassy of Sri Lanka

Uganda

- Hon. Matia Kasaija, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- Mr. Denis Mugagga, Head of Climate Finance, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

United Arab Emirates

- H.E. Essa Abdulrahman Al Hashmi, Assistant Undersecretary, Sustainable Communities Sector-Acting Assistant Undersecretary, Green Development & Climate Change Sector, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
- Ms. Aisha Mohammed Al Abdooli, Director of Green Development & Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
- Ms. Aisha Saeed Alsouqi, Head of Green Development Section, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
- Ms. Mira Alshaami, Environmental Researcher, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment

United Kingdom

- H.E. Colin Crooks, Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Korea
- Mr. Gareth Weir, Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy Seoul
- Mr. Jonathan Woodland, Head of Climate Diplomacy, British Embassy Seoul

Vanuatu

- Mr. Antony Garae Liu, Director, Department of Energy, Ministry of climate Change

Viet Nam

- H.E. Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment
- Ms. Tran Thi Hue, Senior Officer, Ministry of Planning and Investment
- Mr. Pham Viet Tuan, First Secretary, Embassy of Vietnam to Korea

H.E. Ban Ki-moon, Expert/Non-State Actor Member of the Council and President of the Assembly & Chair of the Council

Mr. Boonam Shin, Expert/Non-State Actor Member of the Council

Ms. Maria Kiwanuka, Expert/Non-State Actor Member of the Council

Observers

Brunei Darussalam

- H.E. Pg Hj Noorayah PLW Pg Hj Yussof, Ambassador of Brunei Darussalam to Korea
- Ms. Nur Afiqah Arifin, Second Secretary, Embassy of Brunei Darussalam to Korea

France

- H.E. Philippe Lefort, Ambassador of France to Korea
- Mr. César Castelain, Political Counselor, Embassy of France to Korea

Zambia

- Mr. John Msimuko, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
- Mr. Francis Mpampi, GCF and Adaptation Fund NDA - National Coordinator, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
- Mr. Akabiwa Nyambe, NDA - Economic Sector Specialist, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment

Annex 2. List of Sessional Documents

Link to download all documents: <https://gggi.org/session/ac2022/>

E-Consultations

- Item 1. Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 (Part 1)
 - Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 [A/2022/1-C/2022/1]
 - Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 – Compendium of Business Plans
- Item 2. Carbon Transaction Platform: Recommendations (Part 1)
 - Carbon Transaction Platform [A/2022/2- C/2022/2]
- Item 3. Recommendation to Review Contributing Member Definition
 - Note on Recommendation to Review Contributing Member Definition [A/2022/3-C/2022/3]
- Item 4. Pacific Regional Strategy
 - Pacific Regional Strategy [A/2022/4- C/2022/4]
- Item 5. Update on Membership, Accession, and Country Programming
 - Update on Membership, Accession and Country Programming [A/2022/5-C/2022/5]
- Item 6. Update from GGGI Staff Council
 - Update from GGGI Staff Council [A/2022/6- C/2022/6]
- Item 7. Provisional Dates, Venue, and Format of the 2023 Sessions of Governance Organs
 - Provisional Dates, Venue, and Format of the 2022 Sessions of Governance Organs [A/2022/7-C/2022/7]

Meeting

- Agenda 1. Adoption of the Agenda
 - Provisional Agenda of the Joint Session [A/2022/AG/1- C/2022/AG/1]
- Agenda 2. Director-General's Progress Report
 - Director-General's Progress Report [A/2022/8-C/2022/8]
- Agenda 3. Report of the Management and Program Sub1Committee (MPSC)
 - Summary of the 14th MPSC Meeting [MPSC/2022/13]
 - Summary of the 15th MPSC Meeting [MPSC/2022/26]
- Agenda 4. Discussions and Summary on the E-Consultations Items
 - Summary of the E-Consultations [A/2022/9-C/2022/9]
- Agenda 6. 2022 Program Progress Overview and Results
 - 2022 Mid-Year Corporate Results Progress Report [A/2022/10-C/2022/10]
- Agenda 7. Update on 2022 Operational Budget
 - Update on 2022 Operational Budget [A/2022/11-C/2022/11]
- Agenda 8. Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 (Part 2)
 - Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 [A/2022/1-C/2022/1]
- Agenda 9. Core Replenishment Drive
 - Core Replenishment Drive [A/2022/12-C/2022/12]
- Agenda 10. Carbon Transaction Platform: Recommendations (Part 2)
 - Carbon Transaction Platform [A/2022/2- C/2022/2]
- Agenda 12. Election of Members to Governance Organs
 - Election of Members to Governance Organs [A/2022/14-C/2022/14]

Annex 3. Remarks by the President and Chair

Excellencies, Distinguished Members and Observers, GGGI colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I would like to take a short moment to remember a dear family member of GGGI. Mr. Ariyaratne Hewage was an Expert/Non-State Actor Member of Council from Sri Lanka, and I would like to express my deep condolences to his family once again. Let me also remind that his passing has left a vacancy on the Council, and current Members of the Council may submit nominations by referring to the sessional document on elections.

Now, after two years of virtual and hybrid meetings, this year, it is my great pleasure to see so many of you here in Seoul for this year's Joint Session. I welcome all of you here, as well as those joining us online.

Two years ago, when we were seized by the COVID pandemic, I reminded all of you that challenges come with opportunities. Last year, I was very pleased to applaud and highlight how GGGI had seized those opportunities: it quickly set out to help its Members build back better by greening their economic recovery packages, and it managed to make very significant progress despite the unprecedented challenges, including the mobilization of more than USD 5 billion in green and climate finance for GGGI Members. This year, just when we thought we were overcoming the pandemic, we were thrown another curve ball in the form of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. For the record, I want to express my support for the people of Ukraine: there is no justification for Russia's aggression.

But as you all know, I am very passionate about sustainable development, and the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are two of my legacies as then Secretary-General of the United Nations. Therefore, in addition to the unimaginable violence and suffering, I cannot help but think of the planet as a victim also of the conflict because—just as the pandemic greatly hindered climate action—Russia's aggression has seriously hindered global climate action. It has forced much of the world to redirect its focus and resources away from the climate crisis, not to mention that it has added greatly to the downturn of the global economy, which also impairs the ability to fight climate change. This, along with U.S.-China tensions, the election of far-right leaders who want to ignore the climate crisis, and other disturbing developments, are a serious distraction and hindrance to saving our planet for future generations.

It is my sincere hope that Members of GGGI will not hit "pause" on the climate crisis / but will continue to support the acceleration of the green growth model of development. Instead, let us learn from the pandemic and the effects of the Russian aggression. Let us double down and continue to work together—more focused and hand-in-hand than ever—to address the greatest challenge the world has ever faced.

Thank you.

Annex 4. Transcript of Remarks by Members (Agenda 5)

Cambodia: His Excellency Eang Sophalleth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment.

Good morning His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, President and Chair of GGGI's Assembly and Council. Good morning Director Frank, good morning Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen. As one of the founding members of GGGI, Cambodia has actively engaged with the Institute since 2012 and is proud for what we have achieved together in this past decade of cooperation. We jointly issued sustainable city plans for eight cities. And together, with other developed partners, GGGI supported and updated of the country's NDC and long-term strategy for carbon neutrality. GGGI continues to support the introduction of a broad range of green finance solutions, including carbon finance, public-private partnerships. For the Siem Reap bus project, GGGI supported a green bonds policy framework and designing investment funds for climate technology entrepreneurs with Korea Development Bank and Green Climate Fund, which are underway. We are delighted with this continuous cooperation, and we look forward to expanding and enhancing our cooperation. Finally, I look forward to fruitful cooperation at this GGGI's Assembly and Council. Thank you.

Colombia: Mr. Francisco Gonzalez, Charge d'affaires of the Embassy to Korea

Your Excellency Ban Ki-moon, President and Chair of GGGI, Mr. Director General, Distinguished Delegates to the Eleventh Assembly and Fifteenth Council Joint Session of GGGI, Mr. President. It is the first time that Colombia has taken the floor before these bodies under the Administration of President Gustavo Petro Urrego. On his behalf, we thank you and our colleagues for the opportunity to reaffirm Colombia's commitment to advancing the Green Growth agenda for the country's economic growth objectives and under-inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth principles. Your letter of August 19 addressed to him was very much appreciated. President Gustavo Petro proposes an ambitious goal that gravitates around peace consolidation, including territorial, social and environmental justice. His government strives for a comprehensive peace: "La Paz Total." And in this endeavor, the Green Growth Agenda occupies center stage. As one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, and with the most significant challenges to humanity ahead of us, our government will undertake all possible measures to settle our country's development towards a sustainable and socially inclusive path. The presence of H.E. Ban Ki-moon, himself, in Colombia in May this year, and particularly his visit to Serranía de Chiribiquete, a sacred place that keeps an important message from ancestors, sends an important signal to the world and underlines the very reason that brings us together in the GGGI. Thank you for that visit and your important messages, Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to share two examples of these commitments, as envisioned by President Petro, with you, Mr. President, members of the GGGI, and dear colleagues. Firstly, as one of the most critical commitments made by the current government, Colombia has ratified the Escazú Agreement that aims to ensure the full and effective implementation of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in environmental matters, among others. This portraits the current government's priorities by providing all possible vehicles to grant collective and inclusive action towards a transformational path in our country. Second, I want to reaffirm to you and the Friends of GGGI Colombia's commitment to continue to advance toward our shared goals. As many of you may be aware of P4G initiative, and the active and collaborative role of GGGI with it, I would like to share with you that President Gustavo Petro is committed to preparing the P4G Summit in 2023. It will be a catalytic moment for collective action towards carbon neutrality and a critical inflection point to help further unite our global response for strengthening climate action and implementing the 2030 Agenda. We are eager to work with you and hopefully have you all in Bogota next

year. In sum, Mr. President, dear Friends of GGGI, Colombia will continue on the path of sustainable economic development with a view to consolidating its leadership in sustainable, territorial, and inclusive transformation. We want to do it hand in hand with concrete initiatives together with the GGGI.

Finally, on behalf of the government of Colombia, I would like to congratulate GGGI for its hard work and remarkable achievements, and to acknowledge the bold leadership of the Institute to strive it towards a scaled-up climate action ambition. In addition, Colombia welcomes the new members and looks forward to jointly work for a better future.

Thank you.

Cote d'Ivoire: Dr. Kouassi Kouame, Chief of Staff, Ministry of Environment

[Delivered in French, below is transcript of English interpretation] Excellency, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, President and Chair of GGGI. Mr. Director-General of GGGI and all the staff members of GGGI. Ladies and Gentlemen from visiting countries, Distinguished experts and participants, Ladies and Gentlemen. First and foremost, I would like to express the greetings of Minister Jean-Luc Assi, Ministry of environment and sustainable development of Cote d'Ivoire, who could not attend this meeting, due to last minute commitment. Honorable delegates, ladies and gentlemen, our planet is exposed to greenhouse gas effects and greenhouse gas emissions. Occasioning to climate change, include famine, diseases, and other extreme events like tsunami and floods. As the remedy, the international community gathered in Rio in 2012 to take action to prevent consequences of this situation. 10 years later, the Rio conference is what we can say about our movement towards green growth and more sustainable growth. Relating to Cote d'Ivoire, under leadership of his excellency Alassane Ouattara, the government has taken steps since 2015 to adopt the Paris Agreement and objectives of sustainable development. Cote d'Ivoire has organized the COP15 gathering several heads of states. We also decided to restore 1 million hectares of forest by 2030. And to promote employment for youth and reinforcement of participation in the process of establishing of the convention under ratification to contribute our efforts to safeguard the environment, Cote d'Ivoire has revised its NDC and committed to reduce its emission by 20% by 2025. The cost to implement this NDC is 72 million USD, 10 million USD for mitigation measurements, 20 million for adaptation measurements. Besides that Cote d'Ivoire has decided that to adopt green strategy, green employment and green investment, agriculture policy, its policy to promote equality and to adopt a new environmental code. Abidjan has a big park with 3000 hectares in Cote d'Ivoire, the only tropical forest within city limit, as the one we have in Rio. Ladies and Gentlemen, the government of Cote d'Ivoire is reaffirming its commitment with GGGI to combat climate change that affects the whole planet and all African countries because of weak measure of adaptation. This country also has to face, at the same time, other problems such as health issue, unemployment, hunger so we have to make sure to accompany all these measures requiring a lot of funding and big load of our government budget. We are counting on GGGI and other donors to accompany to government of Cote d'Ivoire to be the leader of West Africa. Ladies and Gentlemen, GGGI is working to achieve green growth and we have hosted its office in Cote d'Ivoire and we are honored to host the Regional office of GGGI, marking the leadership of Cote d'Ivoire. We wish that the commitment with GGGI we have signed, the framework agreement, to invest millions of dollars to fund project to create green jobs. Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like to finish by thanking GGGI and the President Ban for his leadership in this global movement for the transformation of the economy within the interest of the environment and more vulnerable population. The government of Cote d'Ivoire will reinforce its commitment with GGGI and other partners for the development of green growth and the reservation of nature, for better world and safer environment. Thank you.

Ecuador: His Excellency Carlos Eduardo Emanuele, Ambassador of Ecuador to Korea

His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, President and Chair of the GGGI, Her Excellency Jenny Kim, Vice-President & Vice-Chair, Honorable Frank Rijsberman, Director General of the GGGI, Representatives of the States party of the GGGI, Friends all. It is an honor for me to address you on behalf of Ecuador before this International Organization, where a close diplomatic relationship has been maintained since its entry in October 2019. As a new member of the GGGI, we are still in the process of taking advantage of all the capabilities offered by this International Organization. However, in this short time we have been able to initiate important environmental projects with Ecuador alluding to renewable energy sources, technical advice on blue bonds, electric mobility, climate financing, among others. We thank the GGGI for the help provided in the expansion of the maritime reserve called “Hermandad”, carried out by our Government in the Galagagos Islands, in January 2022, which covers 60,000 square kilometers of protected area. Likewise, we celebrate the diplomatic relationship between Ecuador and GGGI, which even included several official visits by Ecuadorian authorities to the GGGI headquarters, such as the official visit of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, H.E. Luís Gallegos in 2020, and the Vice Minister of the Environment, Bianca Dager, in 2022. On behalf of my government, I would like to ask the GGGI for all its help for Ecuador's environmental initiatives. My country is one of the countries that has raised the most environmental initiatives and projects in the international arena, not only because of its commitment to the international community, but also because of the incredible natural wealth that it has in its territory. I congratulate the GGGI for its efforts at the international level, and I wish the new members of the Organism productive work in each of its purposes and intentions.

Indonesia: Dr. Yahya Rachmana Hidayat, Director of Energy Resources, Mineral and Mining, Ministry of National Development Planning

Mr. President Ban Ki-moon, Mr. Director-General Frank Rijsberman, Dear Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. We thank GGGI for supporting member countries including Indonesia, in delivering green growth through policy development planning process, mobilization of investment opportunities and capacity building effort. We support your effort to develop regional strategies to cascade GGGI 2030 strategy to regional context and Indonesia country program, a framework we jointly approved. We appreciate that you diversified in funding sources through programmatic earmark funding and expanding the donor base by proactive outreach to new donors and partners. On the other hand, we need a method or tool to track every funding sources impact on Indonesia’s green growth development. We are keen to understand the impact of our activities under GGGI on the economic transformation mission that Indonesia is currently working on. We encourage all distinguished delegation through strengthen the leadership regarding our certification of a green sustainable recovery plan which will generate green jobs, accelerate the green transition, and fight the climate crisis. We also expect the continuation and better design of integrated and holistic programming focusing on the country’s needs and local contact. To conclude, I believe we can contribute to a better world by promoting and advancing green growth. And I hope that, Global Green Growth Institute can continue to be a center of excellent for the green growth agenda. Thank you on behalf of Minister of National Development Planning of Republic of Indonesia.

Kiribati: Ms. Beraina Teirane, Senior Project Officer, Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Agricultural Development

Good evening, Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen. It is a pleasure to be here at the Assembly and Council Session on behalf of the Government of Kiribati. As a founding member of the

Global Green Growth Institute, Kiribati is very supportive of the organization's mission and the good impact GGGI has delivered globally. In Kiribati, we are very thankful for the support that GGGI has provided in tackling significant development challenges. As you are likely aware, Kiribati is one of the most climate change vulnerable countries in the world. Sea-level rise threatens our communities in remote islands; changing weather patterns increases existing water scarcity challenges and impacts food resources from fisheries and agriculture. Addressing the impacts of climate change in Kiribati is one of our government key priorities. Over the past 6 years, GGGI has been a strong partner in supporting our country to find sustainable solutions to address these challenges while at the same time creating green, innovative livelihood opportunities for the i-Kiribati people. GGGI supported us to develop the Kiribati Agriculture Strategy as an addendum to the national Kiribati Vision 2030 plan. This year GGGI helped to design an Action Plan that will support implementation of the Strategy, and which includes priority projects that require finances and investment. In supporting Kiribati to access climate finance, GGGI assisted in the development of our NDC Roadmap and Investment Plan and is working with our Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to deliver GCF Readiness and develop tangible, bankable projects. GGGI is also supporting local beneficiaries and communities through climate smart agriculture training that aims to increase agriculture production and access to nutritious foods. Kiribati welcomes GGGI continued support to develop our country's agriculture sector, especially in the outer islands, and encourages GGGI to continue to grow its program in other sectors and priority areas such as renewable energy and coastal resilience. To this end, Kiribati is encouraged by the development of GGGI's Pacific Regional Strategy 2023-2027 and its prioritization on adaptation interventions and target to mobilize 650m USD for green investments by 2027. Kiribati also encourages developed country members and development partners to work closely with GGGI to further enable the delivery of green solutions in Kiribati and other Small Island Development States and Least Developed Countries. Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen, again it is a pleasure to contribute to the session on behalf of Kiribati. Thank you!

Republic of Korea: Mr. Tong-q Lee, Director General of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Thank you, your excellency Ban Ki-moon. Excellencies and distinguished delegates, Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI. Firstly, I would like to formally welcome all delegations to Korea. It is a great pleasure to be reunited face to face with so many fellow members of GGGI. I also would like to express my sincere welcome to the new members of GGGI, Turkmenistan, Bahrain, and Nepal. Korea formally stands with the GGGI members and the Institution in our collective resolve to pursue green transition and to address climate change. The GGGI's Assembly and Council, which is held on the road to COP27, provides a timely opportunity to reaffirm these resolves. Moreover, GGGI is an institution which distinguishes itself as making tangible difference on the ground, working on enabling environment or green investment. Our discussion today will not end in political commitment but lead to concrete projects and action plans to be implemented by Members and partners. For this part, Korea will continue to channel co-funding Green New Deal Trust Fund and various other earmarked funding for GGGI. To support its work in assisting the green growth and climate change response in developing countries, Korea has also fully embraced the core replenishment drive, recognizing that the core income is the key to strengthening our collective strategic direction of the Institution in service of all our Members. At the same time, we have been engaged in sustained dialogue with the Institution to find more opportunity for cost efficiency and for institutional streamlining, beginning with an analysis of overhead recovery cost and fixed cost. Thank you.

Lao PDR: Her Excellency Phonevanh Outhavong, Vice Minister of Planning and Investment

Your Excellency, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, President of the Assembly of GGGI and Chair of Council. Honorable Council members, Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI, Distinguished delegates and colleagues. First of all, I would like to say how good it is to be here with you, in a very beautiful country, in person, after joining remotely in the past couple of years. I would like to congratulate and thank you, GGGI, for successfully hosting the Global Green Growth Week 2022, as well as this Assembly and Council joint session. This is the first session that I have attended. On this special session, it is my pleasure to make a brief remark. The government of Lao PDR remains its commitment to advancing the green transition in Lao PDR. During the course of 2022, we have implemented some key actions. We have developed the first Green industry policy which laid out the framework to ensure its low carbon and sustainable in Lao PDR. We have opened our first government-led Organic Waste Recovery Center, to transform municipal organic waste into compost in Vientiane capital. We have prepared a NDC implementation plan with layout, action, and priorities for the achievement of our NDC targets, including the achievement of a Net Zero target by 2050. We have developed a new national Green Growth Index to monitor and track the green transition in Lao PDR. We have recently organized and held the national Green Growth Forum, which I had the pleasure to open and to showcase the progress and discuss emerging priorities as Lao PDR move forward with implementation of our national green growth strategy. On this occasion, I would like to express out special thanks to Your Excellency, Ban Ki-moon, for addressing to this important forum. I would also like to recognize a strong pipeline of new initiative with GGGI has helped the government of Lao PDR, to develop, including the carbon market, electric mobility, urban flood resilience, methane emission reduction, access to greenhouse green finance, and green entrepreneurship, and wastewater infrastructure. I look forward to supporting this engagement which will greatly enhance green growth in Laos and in other countries. Additionally, I would like to recognize the ongoing and valuable work of GGGI across important tax sectors in our economy such as energy, transport, climate, governance with wastewater and industrial development. We are very much committed to continue this important agenda and looking forward to your further technical and financial support. Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak and I wish Excellency Chair and all Member State delegates and colleagues a very productive and enjoyable session. Thank you.

OECS: Mr. Chamberlain Emmanuel, Head and Director of the Environmental Sustainability Division

Excellency Ban Ki-moon, President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council, Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI, All the Excellencies and distinguished representatives. It is my honor to be here in Seoul and to bring you warm greetings from His Excellency, Dr. Didacus Jules, Director General of The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, comprising 11 small islands development states in the eastern Caribbean, and to convey his heartfelt congratulations to you and the GGGI family of members on this occasion marking GGGI 10th anniversary as an intergovernmental organization. The past couple of years have seen unprecedented disruption and distress for our grouping of vulnerable Eastern Caribbean Small Island States, due to COVID-19, volcanic eruption, escalating food and energy prices, and continued impacts of climate changes through hurricane incidents. But our resolve and commitment to sustainable transformation for our survival and prosperity is stronger than ever. As we pivot to pursue 5 key priorities: 1) to accelerating the regional integration because we can do better together; 2) we reinvented the economy through more sustainable approaches, greener, bluer circular; 3) Value the environment by championing healthy and productive natural capital. 4) Building resilience in ecosystems, communities, and sectors; and

5) advancing equity and inclusion, focusing on the most vulnerable and our youth. Key to achieve this transformation is reliable and sustainable partnerships. Good friends, since joining GGGI in November 2019, as its first regional integration organization, we have found a good friend and a strategic partner aligned with our imperatives and who is providing support to the OECS at the regional and national levels. This partnership has facilitated collaborative work on initiatives to advance and measure green growth. Through an assessment of the greenness of COVID stimulus packages and the development of an index to measure green blue growth performance in our region. Both of these initiatives highlight opportunities and policies for OECS Member States to accelerate the economic growth and implement mitigation and adaptation efforts in parallel. GGGI is helping the region take advantage of these opportunities, so initiatives on green entrepreneurship, on development of innovative climate financing mechanisms and on supporting the Eastern Caribbean solar challenge, and an energy transition in the region to improve regulatory frameworks and development and financing of solar PV projects. As GGGI enters its second decade, decade of existence, may we remain committed to lead and support bold and transformative change that will accelerate the green growth transition in small island states, including that of the eastern Caribbean. Thank you, Excellency.

Peru: His Excellency Daul Matute Mejia, Ambassador of Peru to Korea.

Thank you very much, Your Excellency, President and friend, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. Dear Director-General of GGGI, Dr. Frank Rijsberman, dear Vice Minister of Uganda and the other high representative and Members of GGGI, Mrs. Helena McLeod, Deputy Director-General, Distinguished Ambassadors and Members of GGGI, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would like to start this intervention by acknowledging the important role that GGGI play as a key partner in the process to achieve the transition of Peru to the green finance by directed capital flow from the financial systems and capital markets through projects and companies both generate positive impact on the environment. This joint 11th session of the Assembly and 15th session of the Council of the GGGI will show us to better understand the key strategic priorities, ambitions for the organization's programs and operations for the next years. I would like to highlight that currently GGGI is providing support in the integral management of climate change in Peru. Focusing on implementation of activities within the framework of the Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ between Peru, Norway, Germany, the United Kingdom and USA, collaboration in the implementation of NDC mitigation measures through AgroFor Project, collaboration in obtaining climate finance through development of private capital mobilization, strategic development and embedded the NDC capital raising the strategy for Peru. In addition, Peru made its first transit of sustainable bonds last year, for 400,000 US dollars. Those objectives is to finance environment and social project, to achieve the principles of the dignified and productive society, with the sustainable management of natural resources. In this sense, I would like to thank GGGI for helping us to achieve the transition to win finance by directing capital flow from the financial system and capital markets to projects and companies that generate impact on the environment. Finally, I would like to emphasize that Peru is one of the 10 countries with greatest biodiversity in the world, and consequently we are a country with a high level of vulnerability to the effects of climate change. For this reason, I would like to thank the GGGI for helping us to respond effectively to the greatest challenge of our time and increase our climate ambition to fight against climate change. Finally, I wanted to speak in Castellano, something for my friend here, in GGGI *[in Spanish]* Though out this year, GGGI has been a very important ally for Peru for its action and ambitions regarding climate. Peru highlights its climate commitment and is going to continue adding effort to help current works and future works of GGGI as well as to help with its ambitious climate actions. Thank you.

Qatar: Mr. Ahmed Al Sada, Assistant Under Secretary for Climate Change Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Thank you, Mr. President, and Chair, Director-General, Excellencies, Distinguished guests, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen. Allow me to express my appreciation to you, Mr. President, and to the Director-General, for hosting this joint meeting, which will provide an inclusive platform to exchange views and achievement up to date and related matters. Excellencies, as we are all aware of, tackling climate change is a strategic priority for countries around the world. And Qatar is no exception. Guided by Qatar National Vision 2030, our commitment and ambition have been highlighted by a series of actions, undertaking both at national and international levels. One of major milestones that we reached last year was the launching of Qatar national Environment and the Climate change strategy, which will build on our sustainable efforts to balance between our development needs and save the environment. Furthermore, we submitted our revised national determined contribution to the United Nation, also, adopted a national climate change action plan. All of which are going to showcase our commitment and map our journey and tackling climate change and achieving environmental sustainability in national and international context. Ladies and gentlemen, as you may know, Qatar is one of the founding members of the Global Green Growth Institute and as we attached particular importance to our membership, we fully supported their institute efforts to promote climate action and green growth globally through our core contributions. In addition to that, I am pleased to say that last September, we officially launched Qatar office and the program which is going to put our collaboration in a more coordinated manner and in a way that will fulfill our national vision and the institution mission with respect to green growth. In conclusion, I hope that we will have a fruitful meeting that draws further cooperation ties between us. Thank you.

Rwanda: Honorable Dr. Ernest Nsabimana, Minister of Infrastructure

Your Excellency Ban Ki-moon, the President and Chair of GGGI, honorable ministers from GGGI's member countries, distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen. First and foremost, let me take this opportunity to congratulate you and your team for organizing this informative Assembly and Council session. Many thanks for extending the invitation to Rwanda to be a part of this Assembly and Council. So, the Government of Rwanda, under the leadership of His Excellence Paul Kagame, supports the Green Growth Initiative as a pathway for partial path of prosperity while achieving national and global ambitions. Climate change, after all, is a fact which calls for social and economic resilience to protect livelihood. Combating and meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement could save around 1 million lives a year worldwide by 2050, solely through reduction in air pollution. Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Rwanda established a Green Fun to characterize financing for climate resilience projects and has already supported the creation of 1000 of green jobs. So our national ambition determined contribution commitment to 38% reduction in greenhouse gas emission by 2030. Together as a team, let's scale up green investment as a compound pass through and maintain green growth trail. Green growth witnesses state shift in both public and private investment with very limited public funds, accessible, predatory, targeted and accompanied by appropriate policy frameworks. In new order to privilege private financing, we need to come up with innovative approach to generate action for global economic and climate challenges and we have to take action in now. Shifting to a greener growth trajectory require a specific focus on communication, energy, transports, buildings and the water networks. So I thank you for your kind attention.

Sri Lanka: Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment

Your excellency, the President and Chair of GGGI's Assembly and Council, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI, Madam Helena McLeod, Deputy Director-General, Delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Greetings from Sri Lanka and a very good morning to you all. It is a great honor for me to represent the Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka and join you online for the 11th Assembly and 15th Council joint session of GGGI, being held in Seoul, Korea. Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change which critically effects almost all economic sectors of the country, emphasizing the urgent need to follow a green development agenda based on government's priorities. This is especially crucial at this juncture for our country, where the impact of COVID-19 on the economy has had significant implications on welfare, and further compounded in 2022 by an unprecedented economic and energy crisis facing our country, the worst in the last 74 years since independence. Tackling climate change has been elevated as the top priority to address by Sri Lanka's new President, Honourable Ranil Wickremesinghe and the need for urgent action is emphasized, including expediting our overall green growth agenda. We see GGGI as a trusted partner and advisor who can play an important role in supporting Sri Lanka to achieve its ambitions in this arena. I could say the green growth development is the only way forward. There is no better time to understand this than current economic crisis period. Sri Lanka become GGGI's 30th member in June 2019. GGGI is successfully implementing 2 projects in Sri Lanka, one focusing on climate action and adaptation planning, and the other on sustainable transportation, both aligned with key priorities that have been identified by the government of Sri Lanka. The former project supports operationalizing National Adaption Plan 2016 – 2025 of Sri Lanka and contributing to achieving the updated NDCs on adaption and aims to bolster the adaptive capacity of key vulnerable sectors as well as in strengthening national and provincial level institutions. GGGI is collaborating very closely with climate change secretariat in understanding this initiative. The second project, GGGI's sustainable transport initiative on facilitating the adoption of intelligent transport systems and electric buses for public transport in Sri Lanka, is working in close partnership means with Ministry of Transport and Highways. GGGI will also be soon looking into sustainability of our tea industry, a very important export commodity for Sri Lanka. Another significant achievement for GGGI in Sri Lanka was that its current planning frame country planning framework was endorsed the government, which with the former handover of CPF to me, personally in April this year by Dr. Frank Rijsberman. GGGI also supported Ghana a better understanding of accessing innovative climate financing tools, particularly of great importance to Sri Lanka under the current circumstances as well as provided excellent training in the area such as climate diplomacy. We are also very pleased to be jointly hosting an official COP27 side event at Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt with GGGI on scaling up adaptation actions to counter climate impacts and hope many of us will be able to attend this. We look forward to continuing to strengthen our partnership with GGGI in the coming years. I wish every success to work of this joint session of the Assembly and Council. And thank you for your kind attention. Thank you, Excellency.

United Arab Emirates: His Excellency Eng Essa Al Hashmi, Assistant Undersecretary for the Sustainable Communities Sector and Acting Assistant Undersecretary for the Green Development and Climate Change Sector

Your Excellencies, Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Good morning. It's a pleasure to join this year's Global Green Growth Institute Assembly and Council session. I extend my gratitude to Mr Ban Ki-

Moon for his great leadership and contribution. Green growth has the power to solve some of the most pressing challenges the world is facing today. That's why pursuing a green economy should be our top priority. As a catalyst of global green growth, GGGI supports countries in designing their national low-carbon long-term development strategies and fulfilling their commitments to the Paris Agreement. The UAE has worked with the Institute on multiple strategies and policies that drive the transition to a green economy. These include the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030, the National Climate Change Plan of the UAE 2017-2050, the UAE Air Quality Strategy 2021-2031, the UAE Circular Economy Policy 2021-2031, the UAE Sustainable Finance Framework 2021-2031, and the Green Entrepreneurship Accelerator Program. Building on our endeavors, we introduced the UAE Net Zero by 2050 Strategic Initiative and updated our second NDC to increase our emission reduction target to 31 percent by 2030. In the UAE, we are currently working on developing the optimal pathway to achieve net zero by 2050 in which we are relying on the fact that smart green applications that are economically viable and led by technology and innovation will enable this smooth transition. Yet we realize that we need to foster our collective efforts in supporting the research and development and innovations to solve for some of the global challenge that we are witnessing today and will further exacerbate in the future. Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you fruitful discussions during today's sessions, and look forward to further progress of our collective efforts towards a sustainable green economy. Thank you.

United Kingdom: H.E. Colin Crooks, Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Korea

President and Chair, Ban Ki-moon, Distinguished ministers, Your Excellencies, thank you for allowing the United Kingdom to take the floor. As a founding member of the Global Green Growth Institute and one of the largest donors over the last decade, the UK takes deep pride in GGGI's important status in the international climate architecture. At COP26, we saw demonstratable strides taken on mitigation, adaptation and finance, yet humanity's ability to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius was within reach. More than ever, we need transformative interventions. Climate vulnerable countries and communities urgently need access to finance, to decarbonize their economies and adapt to climate change. While the amount of climate change is growing, barriers to accessing quality finance to support the delivery of climate action and sustainable development remain. As part of our work under the task force on access to climate finance, the UK is working with GGGI and Uganda partners to establish a climate finance unit within Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and funded by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office. We deeply appreciate GGGI's outstanding partnership in Uganda and elsewhere. The UK greatly values GGGI's expertise in delivering the transformations required to achieve Net Zero across all sectors, be it energy transition, transport or land use or finance mobilization, And as nations seek to unlock the potential offered under the carbon trading rules agreed at COP26, we and others are looking to GGGI's leadership via the new carbon trading platform. We hope this, another GGGI project, continues to catalyze innovations and action globally. Thank you!

Viet Nam: Her Excellency Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, I am very honored to be able to attend the Joint Session on behalf of Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam. Seeing the United Nations Rio+20 summit on sustainable development, the world has witnessed a very rapid change and GGGI has contributed to sharing a vision of building a low carbon world, that able to be recovery, strong, inclusive and sustainable route. At the same time, GGGI has also reinforce its increasingly positive role in executing the mission to

assist member in economic transition toward a green economic model. Vietnam is very proud to be one of the positive and responsible founding members of this organization. As Mr. Director-General emphasized, in the instruction this morning, the Government of Vietnam has been making very strong strides in implementing the green strategy. And the highlight, I'd like to mention is that the National Green Growth Action Plan for the period of 2021 and 2030 in line with Cop26 and Glasgow Climate Pact's spirit, And as Mr. President and Chairman just mentioned, the world is going through a very very difficult time, facing and fighting consecutive crisis. And therefore, we think that big countries must find its own way to overcome difficulties and challenges. And on the green pathway, as mentioned yesterday at the panel discussion, the issue of mobilizing the financial resources, the human resources and technology, green jobs, social security, etcetera, are all the common challenges that all the country have to face, so far. So in this context, the role of international organizations and development partners become more important than ever. Therefore, in order to have a effective cooperation between GGGI and Member countries, we need to, firstly, maintain a regular exchange of pleasant in implementing green growth, especially mobilizing the resources from the private sectors such as green bonds, green climate finance, pushing carbon transaction or focusing on PPP projects in green fields. The second one is that strengthen the cohesion between country of the cooperation activity between GGGI and government and international organization in mobilizing resources for green growth and sustainable development. In which, we highly appreciate the role of GGGI as a connecting role in promoting transformation. Finally, I would like to extend my thank to GGGI's support and cooperation for accelerating and executing green growth in Vietnam. And I do hope that GGGI continue to work alongside with us and the other countries to build sustainable growth. Thank you very much for your attention.

Non-state Actor: Mr. Shin Boo-nam

Thank you, His excellency, President and Chairman, Excellencies and the dear colleagues. Today, I am pleased to have face-to-face meeting with the members of the Assembly and Council. Actually for me, this is the first time since I joined GGGI as a Council member 2 years ago. Where this year is a very special to GGGI and now, we are commemorating the 10th anniversary of the conversion of K-GGGI into international organization – GGGI. 10 years ago, the Republic of Korea converted GGGI into international organization and also hosted Green Climate Fund with strong support of international community. And now, looking ahead over the next 10 years of GGGI, I think we should do have two things to bear in mind. The first thing is that, I think, now, the developing countries are knocking the door of GGGI and GGGI should continue to embrace more developing countries that given the fact that nearly 2/3 of the global emission comes from the developing countries. And the second thing is, to secure the financial stability of GGGI, especially the increase of the total co-funding of GGGI, that I know the ratio of co-funding to the total funding is around 30%, which is relatively low. So in this regard, I recommend the support of the core replenishment drive and the recommendation to redefine contributing Council members, which was initiated by the Secretariat. In conclusion, I wish we should do our own homework for our own future and the GGGI. Thank you very much.

France: His Excellency Philippe Lefort, Ambassador of France to Korea

Mr. President Ban Ki-moon, Director-General Frank Rijsberman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, first and foremost, I want to thank the GGGI for inviting France to attend this meeting as an observer State. I would like to praise the Institute for the important progress it achieved during the past few years. France welcomes the determined action of GGGI in order to help countries to work towards achieving the SDGs

and the Paris Agreement. As the Institute, France is fully committed to promoting sustainable development through models of green growth and supporting Partner States to achieve SDGs and implement their NCDs. In a context of growing natural disasters and impact of climate change, the science is clear: we must collectively aim to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees and reach climate neutrality by 2050. In that regards, the upcoming events, including COP27 which opens in just a few days, will be key to advance both on adaptation and mitigation. In that context, the support and expertise provided by the GGGI to developing states to prepare and strengthen their nationally determined contributions (CDN) and long-term strategies (SLT) is key. In 2021 and 2022, three financings were granted by French development Agency (AFD) to GGGI under the 2050 Facility for the development of long-term low-carbon and resilient development (SLT) strategies in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Vanuatu. This joint project between AFD and GGGI contributes to raising climate ambition. We look forwards to new projects currently being discussed, including in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund. More generally, we look forward to continuing collaborating with the GGGI and wish you a very successful joint session of the GGGI Assembly and Council. Thank you.

Australia: Ms. Anna Mallard, Advisor, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Thank you, Your Excellency. We would like to thank the GGGI for their ongoing efforts to promote inclusive green growth. Delivery on Sustainable development goals and nationally determined contributions is the key to the development of our regional partners. Australia recognizes the valuable role that GGGI plays to support Pacific Island countries in accessing, and programming climate funding and attracting private finance into the region. We welcome the finalization of GGGI's Pacific Regional Strategy. This strategy will be extremely valuable for Pacific Island countries to mobilize climate finance and enhance their resilience to climate change. Australia is pleased to support the GGGI programs through a 6 million dollars earmarked program in PNG focused on climate resilient green growth. We are also proud to partner with the GGGI through our Australian Volunteers program where projects are co-designed and support Australians to share their skills and expertise with GGGI projects around the world. Finally, we would like to thank you, Mr. President, and Director-General for your leadership during the challenging times. Thank you.

Annex 5. Full List of Questions and Responses for E-Consultations

Item 1. Work Program and Budget 2023-2024

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	1. The work program and budget is based on solid analysis and we are pleased to see that GGGI has made realistic assumptions based on the current geopolitical context.	Thank you.
	2. Good to see that GGGI is planning according to different scenarios, based on possible mobilization of revenue (core and non-core)	Thank you
Indonesia	3. The Government of Indonesia appreciates the new perspective for the GGGI’s projected portfolio of projects. We believe it will encourage GGGI to optimize the budget invested in meeting the objectives.	Thank you.
	4. In our view, every scenario of the Work Program and Budget 2023-2024 has its excellence. We recommend that the detailed distribution of Programmatic Solutions be in line with the countries’ priorities.	Thank you for your positive remark. The details of each country program in the next biennium are available in Country Business Plans (CBPs) in attachment to the WPB document. CBPs are designed in consultation with governments and seek to align with country government priorities and targets, as well as Country Planning Frameworks. Programmatic choices made by country teams (programmatic solutions and related projects) are anchored in the priorities of our Members.
	5. We are satisfied to note that all scenarios in WPB 2023-2024 will deliver more green investment than the current pipeline. Green investment is an enabling and catalyst aspect to achieving the climate targets.	Thank you. It is indeed GGGI’s ambition to further its impact via the scaling up of its green investment mobilization work.
	6. We are pleased to see that GGGI will mobilize a significant budget for the Indonesia country program to implement our commitment outlined in the recently signed CPF. Please be advised that we are	Thank you, and noted. In Indonesia, GGGI highly appreciates the opportunity to provide direct technical assistance to key Government

	<p>currently focusing on the Economic Transformation towards a greener and more sustainable development. The focus is framed under the Low Carbon Development policy and emphasizes waste management and circular economy, green industry, sustainable energy, blue carbon, and sustainable land use.</p>	<p>partners in the roll out of the LCDI in priority provinces. Moreover, we are pleased to say that the current country program implements projects in all areas emphasized under the Low Carbon Development policy, and that we are mobilizing additional resources to enhance our support for Low Carbon Development especially in the provinces. GGGI remains fully committed and aligned with Indonesia’s ambition for a sustainable and inclusive Economic transformation.</p>
<p>Denmark</p>	<p>7. Denmark appreciates the scenario planning approach reflecting challenging global financial context. If GGGI succeeds in mobilizing additional core funding, Denmark strongly recommends a significantly more ambitious (than suggested) allocation for increased programming in GGGI’s Vulnerable Member countries (LDCs, SIDS and LLD).</p>	<p>Thank you. We recognize that if GGGI succeeds in mobilizing additional core resources then the prioritization of the use of such core resources is the prerogative of the Council, and particularly the Contributing Members providing the core resources.</p> <p>The Core Replenishment Scenario is a proposed use of the additional core resources that is based on the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The highest priority is given to a direct increase in core resource allocation to Vulnerable Member Countries where GGGI already has a program (50% of total). 2. The second priority is to enable programming in Member countries where GGGI has not been able to start a country program - a number of these are Vulnerable countries (25% of total). 3. The third priority is to strengthen GGGI’s agenda in thematic priorities where the earmarked portfolio appears to underinvest, e.g. increased focus on adaptation, which is again the top priority of Vulnerable countries, plus allocation to “hard to fund (through earmarked projects)” cross-country thematic work and knowledge

		<p>sharing (25% of total). This third priority also includes the additional funding required to build and maintain a clear thought and practice leadership position in selected strategic areas. When added up the suggested use of additional core resources strongly prioritizes Vulnerable countries.</p> <p>GGGI management welcomes further guidance from the Council on the use of additional core resources, and also expects to engage with the countries targeted to provide additional core in a conversation to prioritize such funds as part of the Core Replenishment Drive.</p>
	<p>8. We applaud the announced strengthening of GGGI climate adaptation work and would like to have further information on the mentioned strategic paper and what parameters have been set to define the direction of said paper.</p>	<p>Thank you.</p> <p>GGGI has initiated a benchmarking study and internal consultations for the development of a light-touch strategic paper on adaptation and resilience. This process and paper will serve to define the organization’s position and value addition in climate adaptation and resilience, and seek to establish the methods, tools and possible KPIs that the organization should pursue to consolidate and enhance its work in the area.</p>
	<p>9. We appreciate the presented analysis of the shift from core funding to predominant earmarked funding and the organizational implications thereof. Denmark is particularly concerned about the consequences of this shift on GGGI’s ability to build and maintain a clear thought and practice leadership position in selected strategic areas. This also includes the ability to build central expertise in support of country work in key programmatic solutions allowing to a) maintain cutting edge technical expertise and b) capitalize on experience and lessons across countries. On this backdrop, Denmark suggests further reflection on</p>	<p>Thank you. We agree that it is difficult for GGGI to build and maintain a clear thought and practice leadership and build the central expertise to support key programmatic solutions through its earmarked funding, as most earmarked donors prioritize direct country level outcomes rather than these functions.</p> <p>That is why the third priority for the Core Replenishment Drive is exactly this area, but we also recognize that even here there is strong competition for these funds to be directly allocated to Vulnerable countries instead (as also suggested in Denmark’s comment above).</p>

	<p>GGGI’s definition of overhead or non-programmatic costs and whether the current definition allows to build and maintain this leadership position.</p>	<p>We would consider this area of work programmatic, not part of overhead (non-programmatic) costs.</p> <p>GGGI has made a major, and successful, effort in recent years to bring the real cost of overhead as currently defined (OED + ODG) down to the level of overhead charged to earmarked non-core donors (15%). That implies that core resources do not subsidize earmarked projects (full cost recovery) which is an important principle.</p> <p>As GGGI grows and is able to further reduce its real overhead cost, allocation of the difference to other purposes becomes possible (overhead recovery is de-facto additional core funding). Allocation of a share of the overhead to this function is possible, but please note that Korea has also made a suggestion to allocate such additional overhead to country teams instead.</p> <p>In addition, we agree that there are many possible definitions of overhead, and GGGI could invest in a more refined definition of overhead that aims to charge as much as possible of all directly attributable costs to projects (such as IT costs), and thereby further reduce the remaining unallocated overhead rate. This is a complex area of work, however, that has not yet been prioritized to date.</p>
	<p>10. Further, we support the suggested review of the methodology for SO impacts assessment and the reassessment of 2025 and 2030 targets. What is the envisaged process for development and approval of the Terms of Reference for the 2023 mid-term review of Roadmap 2021-2025?</p>	<p>Thank you for your support. As the Roadmap 2021-2025 and the SO impact assessment methodology were developed and approved under management’s authority, the envisaged process for the development and approval of the ToR for the review is also under management’s purview. However, if your question implies an interest</p>

		<p>from Denmark to be involved in the review, we propose to consult MPSC on the review in the Spring 2023 meeting; provide an update to MPSC in the second 2023 meeting, and present the results to Council at its October 2023 meeting.</p>
<p>Pepukaye Bardouille (NSA/Expert Member of the Council)</p>	<p>11. Thank you for putting together such a detailed and comprehensive work program overview. Clearly A LOT of effort went into this. Overall, the work program looks strong. One key question I have relates to GGGI’s comparative advantage. There is a lot of reference to crowding in private sector financing. I notice, for example, the plan to support an 800MW wind power project in Colombia. This is the type of project that DFIs such as IFC or IDB Invest would jump at and where likely very little support would be needed to make the case (proven renewable energy, large scale project, country that many investors are comfortable with). I would encourage the team to ensure that it is not just following the pack but truly identifying areas of distinct need where other actors are either not involved sufficiently or new business models, including leveraging concessional finance, are missing. Similarly, consider looking at areas that cut across multiple sectors (eg blue economy) with multiple benefits. A second thought I have is, to what extent are successes being replicated from country to country? There is a need to think at scale and we have the chance, with GGGI’s global presence, to take “big wins” from one country to others.</p>	<p>Thank you for your positive remark! GGGI’s engagement with the private sector follows the principles of additionality, no unfair advantage, independence and neutrality. GGGI’s MT places great emphasis in ensuring that GGGI activities do not displace, but rather lower barriers to entry or crowd-in, private sector efforts.</p> <p>For instance, GGGI’s role in the Colombia’s largest wind farm, is to ensure that the project reaches its operational stage while delivering maximum co-benefits for the vulnerable communities living in the area of influence of the wind farms. In other words, GGGI assistance is aimed at both the project’s financial close, but also ensuring fair and equitable revenue sharing for indigenous communities. This will translate into approximately USD 1 billion being invested in one of Colombia’s poorest regions and 800MWp of clean energy capacity added to the grid, all while delivering profit sharing, employment opportunities and access to energy for approximately 8,000 indigenous households. GGGI’s focus on delivering an extensive Free Prior Informed Consent process and implementing a fair revenue sharing mechanism has led the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia to adopt this project as a national best practice, to be showcased to other developers as well as indigenous communities in order to demonstrate how renewable energy assets can generate inclusive and sustainable prosperity for all. Similarly, GGGI’s rural electrification efforts in Colombia are aimed at crowding in private sector investments in a</p>

		<p>sector traditionally deemed not-bankable and heavily reliant on public grant funding.</p> <p>Fostering replication and scaling up are both key focuses of GGGI’s Green investment services role. This is becoming increasingly possible as GGGI matures and its track record in mobilizing investment commitments also does. One recent example, described in more detail on page 24 of the WPB document is how GGGI has taken its Green and Sustainable Bonds services offering to several of its Member countries with now 11 bonds related collaborations in countries, all stemming from the pioneering and successful work started in Peru and Vietnam. The same logic is being applied to investment work in several programmatic solutions, with Regional Investment Leads, based in regional offices, playing a key role in identifying successes that can be replicated, and scaled.</p>
Uganda	<p>12. Thank you for sharing the WPB with us, and are excited to see potential more and new engagements in the EAC in both Kenya, DRC and Tanzania. We believe that the opportunity to get more support in the region will make the region as a whole stronger.</p>	Thank you, and agree.
	<p>13. For Uganda specifically, we appreciate the work that has been done till date and which is presented in the 2023-2024 plan. With Uganda’s dependency on agriculture, we are welcoming the increased focus on Climate Resilient Agriculture which is also part of the updated GGGI-Uganda CPF – however we don’t see this reflected in the budget allocations yet. We welcome more of GGGI’s support in this direction.</p>	<p>Thank you.</p> <p>Uganda country program has started work on solar powered irrigation which targets Climate Resilient Agriculture and may become a platform for further discussions on programming and resource mobilization for Climate Resilient Agriculture projects under the new GGGI-Uganda CPF either via earmarked resources or GGGI’s Core Replenishment Drive, if successful.</p>
	<p>14. As discussed in the previous council meeting also, the Government of Uganda would like to express its interest in</p>	

	<p>the Korea Green New Deal Fund, the trust fund hosted by GGGI to accelerate the development and financing of bankable projects in GGGI's Member Countries. It is unfortunate that Uganda has not yet been able to benefit from this initiative, while the WPB shows a lot of other GGGI countries are. To better prepare ourselves to tap into this funding, we would like to request additional information on what kind of projects (size, sector, public/private etc.) would qualify or be prioritized for funding from the KGNDF and are there any Korean specific requirements (technology, human resources) linked to obtaining this funding? In general, any guidance would be appreciated, as we have a long standing relationship with the Government of Korea and the development of bankable projects to obtain funding is one of our key priorities.</p>	<p>Thank you for your interest in the Korea Green New Deal Fund (KGNDF). We acknowledge the larger demand from countries for project preparation funds than what is currently available and take note of difficulties several countries including Uganda have had to access KGNDP funding. We also are convinced that additional funding for project preparation is a necessity to catalyze ambitious climate action. Besides KGNDP, GGGI also supports governments to access other funding mechanisms for project preparation, such as, for instance, GCF Readiness, but also others.</p> <p>We are happy to provide more information on KGNDP. Under the mandate of carbon neutrality, green growth and climate adaptation, KGNDP has three windows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bankable and sustainable project development: specific area in the programmatic solutions approach with multiple projects must have a minimum investment mobilization target of USD 150M (standard project minimum investment size of USD 50M) (2) GCF Project or its equivalent project development (3) Policy and regulatory framework and capacity building <p>Each investment project idea submitted to KGNDP must have strong government/ministry backing, in the form of a letter of support and evidence of engagement with matching financing institution(s).</p> <p>Currently, there are no Korean specific requirements linked to obtaining funding from KGNDP.</p> <p>KGNDF encourages collaboration, complementarity, exchange of knowledge and cross-country learning. The preference of KGNDP has been for supporting large bankable projects, that have investment opportunities.</p>
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	<p>15. The Government of Uganda also likes to acknowledge the shift in funding mechanisms of GGGI, and would like to compliment and express its support for the programmatic approach and funding that is in some cases replacing GGGI's core funding. The Government of Uganda would like to express the hope and wishes that the GGGI financial supporters and donors are also willing to stay flexible with such fund allocations as they are with core allocations to accommodate the continuous changing environments in the Member Countries, including new developments and requests within the sector or programmatic theme of the funding. Furthermore, as part of our own developments in Uganda we have also shifted towards a more programmatic approach as shown in the National Development Plan III, this also however requires longer term funding allocations and commitments as the current development partners environment currently have the tendency to have 2-3 year cycles just like GGGI. Would longer term commitments from GGGI and its funders be possible, or would GGGI be open for this conversation as part of the GGGI Core Replenishment Drive for example? We are quite sure this need is not only the case for Uganda but many others are dealing with the same challenges.</p>	<p>Thank you. We acknowledge the shift from being primarily Core-funded to being primarily Earmarked funded has reduced the flexibility of our programming and appreciate your note on program earmarked funding; that it is useful to retain flexibility.</p> <p>As you noted, program earmarked funding, if more flexible than project earmarked funding, still has its boundaries. We share your hope and wishes for increased flexibility and longer-term funding allocations. We promote this when designing proposals, but it is subject to negotiations and approval by donors.</p> <p>We also recognize that Program Earmarked cannot replace Core funding, which has maximum flexibility. That is why GGGI launched a Core Replenishment Drive.</p> <p>The indicative allocation of Core funding follows GGGI's current operational Work Programming and Budgeting process under a 2-year cycle and is the prerogative of Council. GGGI welcomes further guidance from Council and its Members on the use of additional core resources</p>

		which we hope to raise thanks to the Core replenishment drive and expect to engage with countries targeted in a conversation, to prioritize such funds.
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Item 2. Carbon Transaction Platform: Recommendations

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	16. Norway welcomes the GGGI’s recommendations for a Carbon Transaction Platform and supports the establishment of the CTP.	Thank you for the support.
	17. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is important to increase global ambitions. GGGI is in a unique position to play an important role in moving this work forward with its approach to in-country delivery. Norway supports the establishment of the Carbon Transaction Platform.	We appreciate Norway’s acknowledgment of GGGI’s position and the support in using the CTP to help accelerate our work in Article 6 international carbon trading.
	18. GGGI should continue to strengthen its role as a hub and convener for Article 6 implementation. We strongly support GGGI’s approach of “learning by doing” and sharing knowledge.	Thank you.
	19. In moving the CTP forward GGGI should avoid overlap with other initiatives in the Article 6 space.	We acknowledge that the Article 6 space is indeed becoming busier with new initiatives being announced regularly. It has also been acknowledged that even more is needed, and we have agreed with our peers in this space (WB, UNDP, UNEP, IGES) to work closely to minimize repetition. We also encourage and support coordination at country level, helping our members to allocate work and resources in such a way as to maximize results.
	20. CTP needs to be a flexible platform and allow for different types of cooperation, including projects, sector and policy level, as well as new approaches in the future.	Agreed. The aim of the CTP is to open up carbon markets, we agree with Norway that this may in the future take different forms than today so remaining flexible is key.
	21. Going forward, it will be important that GGGI manages to balance its role as a trusted adviser to national governments with that of a carbon fund trustee. As a trustee, GGGI will be	Agree. We understand the potential conflict of interest that could occur by acting as advisor and trustee. We will be very careful as we develop these different roles, to

	<p>expected to act as middle-man between buyers and sellers and the avoidance of conflict of interest will be crucial.</p>	<p>ensure we only work in response to demand from our members and learn from early experiences. We appreciate the ongoing advice from our Members to maximize GGGI's contribution and avoid conflict of interest.</p>
Uganda	<p>22. In general, we understand and agree with the need and the idea of the CTP, however we are also eager to learn more during the council meeting. Part of Uganda's focus on attracting climate finance is to ensure the country is in the driver's seat. The CTP will facilitate this approach and will empower countries like Uganda if delivered as promised.</p>	<p>Thank you for your understanding of the need for the CTP. A full paper explaining the CTP was circulated earlier in the year and attached with the Council Meeting papers, consultations took place presenting the CTP in June.</p>
	<p>23. However, our experience with readiness funding, for example with the GCF, is that at times they make things slower and more complicated instead of making the process "agile" as mentioned in the briefing note. How will GGGI ensure there is equal access to this opportunity for all countries independent of their skill levels and their current Article 6 readiness levels?</p>	<p>The only rationale for GGGI to get involved in Art6 related activities is to lower the barrier of access to the carbon market for its Members, as this was a key lesson learned from the CDM carbon market based on the Kyoto protocol.</p> <p>All GGGI's activities related to Art6 to date are entirely focused on Art6 capacity building, to increase access of its Members to this opportunity.</p> <p>Going forward, if approved, the CTP will continue to focus on capacity building, but will add the facilitation and administration of transactions between buyers and sellers among its Members as an additional service.</p> <p>GGGI prides itself in the agility of its support for its Members in general and the CTP will not be an exception</p>
	<p>24. Is funding for this development already secured or is the approval of the Council the basis to look for funding? We were informed about the approval of the Council of the Green Innovation Fund (GIF) which was then established in July 2020 to enable entrepreneurs and start-ups to contribute to green growth. However, until date no funding has either been secured, or been communicated to the Member Countries. To</p>	<p>GGGI has already secured a considerable volume of resources to support Art6 capacity building in about a dozen developing countries funded by Norway, Sweden and Germany (close to USD40 million over 5 years).</p> <p>Discussions with several potential donors have shown considerable interest to fund the CTP once approved.</p>

	<p>manage our own expectations, please clarify the funding secured or the funding need to deliver the goals as elaborated upon in the information document.</p>	<p>On your related question re GIF (the first Trust Fund at GGGI), funding was secured from the Qatar Fund for Development for regional greenpreneur programs in the Pacific and Caribbean that make use of the GIF and are currently in the second year of operation. Other proposals to make use of the GIF, including a regional program for Africa, are in our resource mobilization pipeline and under consideration by donors.</p> <p>The second and third Trust Fund at GGGI are the Korea Green New Deal Fund and a regional fund for part of the ASEAN countries (the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East-ASEAN Growth Corridor – Korea Cooperation Fund), both of which are funded and operational.</p> <p>Several additional Trust Fund proposals are part of GGGI’s resource mobilization pipeline and are under consideration by donors.</p>
	<p>25. We would appreciate a presentation on the matter during the actual council meeting to further answer any questions around the platform – if time allows.</p>	<p>Thank you. We will aim to schedule a briefing for the Uganda delegation on the CTP next week, ahead of the Council meeting, to fully inform you. Other delegations that are interested in such a briefing are invited to indicate such to the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>26. Generally, we support the adoption of the draft decision text, establishing the CTP. We deem that the establishment of CTP could potentially strengthen existing capacity-building initiatives of GGGI related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement that targets developing countries (e.g., compliance with requirements, the establishment of MRV, improving understanding of processes), particularly through increased support from funding partners/contributing</p>	<p>Thank you for your support.</p>

	Member countries, which are also the potential buyers of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). These initiatives, if tapped, can help strengthen our institutions and processes, enabling our engagement in international or domestic carbon trade, which is a priority of the current administration under the 8-point socioeconomic agenda (i.e., introduce carbon pricing instruments within the medium term).	
	27. In addition, with GGGI managing most of the burden of trade administration and management, the CTP provides a more accessible and reliable option for developing and emerging economies, like the Philippines, to participate meaningfully in international carbon trade and access climate financing.	Thank you.
	28. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we seek further clarification from the GGGI on whether or not the proposed CTP is expected to generate revenues from transactions. If yes, it should be clarified how the proceeds are expected to be utilized. This information should be clearly stipulated in the proposal for the purpose of transparency and accountability.	GGGI will only recover its costs for managing the CTP, not seek to generate revenue for GGGI from transactions, in line with its non-profit status. All revenues (other than agreed administration costs) will flow directly to the seller countries, not GGGI.
Indonesia	29. We congratulate the Task Force for successfully formulating the GGGI Carbon Transaction Platform. The Government of Indonesia may approve the Platform and support the Institute in implementing the Platform.	Thank you.
	30. As countries are now preparing their Net Zero Emissions roadmap and strategies, the Carbon Transaction Platform is one of facility that can support the achievement of the targets.	Agreed.
	31. In 2021, the Government of Indonesia launched Presidential Regulation 98/2021 concerning the Implementation of Carbon Economic Values which allows the realization of the carbon tax and carbon	GGGI has already been working closely with the Government of Indonesia on carbon trading since 2019 (the DAPA program). We envisage the CTP to further assist and support this work if approved.

	trade in the country. We sincerely hope that the Carbon Transaction Platform could be the facility that supports us in implementing the regulation.	
Denmark	32. As previously expressed, given GGGI's position as an ODA funded organization, Denmark is not in favor of GGGI's engagement in carbon transactions. Danish financial contributions to GGGI must not be allocated to this endeavor.	<p>Understood. GGGI will not use Danish financial contributions to fund the CTP.</p> <p>We recognize and acknowledge the position of Denmark, and appreciate that you have stated in the most recent MPSC meeting that Denmark, despite this position, does not intend to block the establishment of the CTP if other Members deem this to be a desirable activity for GGGI.</p> <p>We note that all other feedback on the CTP received to date has been supportive of CTP establishment.</p>
UAE	33. We are in full alignment that GGGI is well-positioned to increase its role in technical assistance for carbon trading as well as its impact. The establishment of the CTP seeks to expand carbon pricing activities through a sustainable and strategic framework. The key activities of the CTP should focus on expanding the current scope of capacity building and institutional strengthening, which are key to improving our readiness to implement Article 6. Meanwhile, the piloting activities will test the current bilateral coordinating mechanisms and frameworks being developed for trading and negotiation, and will either illustrate a proof of concept or emphasize key areas for improvement.	Thank you, we agree.
	34. Among the new activities being proposed, we are pleased to see the inclusion of knowledge sharing on issues encountered during transactions between buyers and sellers. This will present an opportunity for learning and should lead to the establishment of best practices for more effective trading activities.	Thank you.

	<p>35. We recommend the need to recognize the need for establishing a national carbon registry among different countries to enable this platform to flourish, perhaps as part of the piloting activities or readiness support, GGGI can facilitate the capacity building in regulation development and formulation for establishing registries that are in full compliance with article 6 and provide a smooth transition from CBM aspect. We also recommend allowing for voluntary carbon trading, were it is used under fit for prpose approach, this needs further exploration and we urge GGGI to look into this.</p>	<p>Thank you. The carbon transaction platform will help to ready countries to trade under Article 6 as well as support matching countries for potential bilateral transactions. Countries will use either national or international registries, and where / if funding allows we can support countries in the selection and set up of such. We agree also the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system is key and it is an important component of GGGI's capacity building in this area.</p> <p>In addition while GGGI has focused its CPU capacity building on the new Art6 compliance market, GGGI has also supported its members in development of REDD+ / voluntary carbon market projects. As discussed in the carbon pricing sessions during the Green Growth Week, as the carbon market evolves, GGGI will remain open to support its Members in all forms of the carbon market that are fit for purpose.</p>
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Item 3. Recommendation to Review Contributing Member Definition

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	36. The recommendation to review the definition of contributing members seems sensible and we fully support the GGGI in undertaking this work.	Thank you.
Uganda	37. We agree and indeed recommend GGGI to review the definition of “contributing members”, especially as many donors are so generous to provide programmatic funding of which Uganda has been a recipient. A mechanism could be put in place to acknowledge this generosity within the GGGI framework.	Thank you.
Philippines	38. We support GGGI's next step to redefine contributing members.	Thank you.

General Distribution

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Indonesia	39. We support the Institute to review the requirements and definition of Contributing Members, as provided in Article 3 of the Establishment Agreement.	Thank you.
Denmark	40. The recommendation is timely and Denmark supports GGGI in undertaking this work.	Thank you.
Korea	41. The Republic of Korea would like to thank the GGGI for bringing the Council/Assembly's attention to this matter. We would like to restate the comments it had made at the 15th MPSC Meeting on this matter. The ROK believes in the principle of inclusiveness rather than exclusiveness in the governance framework and recommends that the GGGI should be cautious about reclassifying a Contributing Member to a Participating Member. We would like to recommend that the next MPSC meetings examine in more technical details whether earmarked project/program donor countries should be part of the Contributing Members and discuss what specific criteria should be used (threshold for the amount of funding provided / nature of funding etc.)	Thank you for your comments and we will be pleased to follow your suggestion and discuss this issue at the next MPSC meeting.

Item 4. Pacific Regional Strategy

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	42. We are pleased to note that the strategy's expected increase in budget and the emphasis placed on green investments.	Thank you.
	43. It is good to see the priority given to climate adaptation and blue and green economy growth. We are also pleased by the focus on important sectors such as agriculture, waste management, and forestry.	Thank you.
	44. We would like to emphasize the added value of coordinating GGGI efforts in the region with initiatives and programs by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the UN in the region – as well as the Oceans Panel.	Thank you, this is well noted. GGGI is coordinating efforts and working with the World Bank, ADB, UNDP, UNESCAP and others in the Pacific region.
Philippines	45. We appreciate the GGGI Pacific Regional Office (PRO) that was finally set up in June 2022. We hope it will coordinate the implementation of the PRS and lead the development of new	Thank you. Yes, we confirm the PRO will coordinate the implementation of the PRS and lead the development for multi-country and regional project proposals, in line with

	country programs and project proposals for regional/multicountry opportunities.	the role and function of the other three regional offices GGGI operates.
Denmark	46. Along with the suggested budget increase, Denmark appreciates the more strategic approach presented in the Pacific Regional Strategy (as compared to previously presented regional strategies).	Thank you.
Korea	47. Understanding and recognizing the importance of Pacific region, the Korean Government is making great efforts to increase its engagement in the region and we are fully supportive of the GGGI adopting a dedicated regional strategy for this region.	Thank you.
Pepukaye Bardouille (NSA/Espert Member of the Council)	48. This is an extremely ambitious agrandis—notably in terms of scale as well as scope. At the same time, I understand that the Pacific region is quite crowded with donors and development partners. How are partnerships being developed and leveraged? Where are complementarities being sought and captured? My concern reading this document is that activities might be spread too thin and that opportunities for catalytic change are being missed because there is limited (at least, as described) thinking of the wider context of activities. There is also a lot of reference to private sector investment. While I do believe that there will exist, it is not clear what sectors are being targeted and why, as well as where domestic efforts (from countries) are being built upon and accelerated.	<p>Thank you. We believe the strategy is ambitious, but realistic. Our program has grown from 1 to 40 staff members over the last 5 years and given the resources in the pipeline we believe the current strategy is a reasonable extrapolation of the developments over the last several years for the next 5 years.</p> <p>As elsewhere, GGGI’s model of being on the ground in Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tonga, and embedded in our member governments, has proven effective (and relatively unique, with most development partners dealing with the Pacific from Manilla, or Fiji). As indicated, we now have relatively mature teams in place in 5 countries and expect the current discussions with new Members to lead to an expansion to 2-3 new country programs.</p> <p>While it is true that more development partners are active in adaptation, and this is relatively new for GGGI in the Pacific, we have consulted our Pacific Members for the development of this strategy, and believe it responds to their demands. At the same time, we are expanding and deepening partnerships, for example with SPC, SPREP, UNDP, UNESCAP, PIFS and others through joint</p>

		<p>climate finance work (concept note / full proposal development), strategic partnerships like the Pacific Resilience Partnership and knowledge sharing. Partnerships are a key strategy for GGGI to increase its work in the adaptation space with the aim to bring GGGI experience in investment mobilization and private sector engagement to complement regional and national level partners with experience in community based approaches and nature conservation.</p> <p>For private sector investment, sectors targeted are renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport where GGGI has previous experience, while implementing GGGI’s know-how in investment mobilization for newer areas of work such as climate smart agriculture and agro-forestry systems, coastal resilience and livelihoods, marine protected areas and climate resilient housing and infrastructure. All the while GGGI will continue to focus its efforts on priorities identified in national strategies and plans such as the NDCs, NAPs and sectoral strategies. GGGI is in a good position to engage both larger private sector and SMEs, as well as the domestic banking sector to complement international finance, through our in-country teams. We believe that with transport becoming a new area of green investment with a lot of private sector interest, and also continuing expansion of renewable electricity and climate smart agriculture/agro-forestry, the target can be achieved.</p>
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Item 5. Update on Membership, Accession and Country Programming

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	49. It appears this document is listing a different number of Contributing Members than that of the work programme and budget.	The WPB lists “five key core donors” (Australia, Denmark, Norway, ROK and UK, p. 35) that provided core funding over a sustained number of years for most of the first 10 years of GGGI, whereas Annex 1 of this document lists all Members that were categorized as “Contributing Member” in 2012, which includes those that joined GGGI based on their commitments at time of joining. It includes those that provided one-off contributions for one or several years, and those that ended up providing earmarked rather than core contributions. This is one of the reasons for the Secretariat’s recommendation to review the definition of Contributing Member above (Item 3).
Indonesia	50. We are pleased to note the updates on membership, accession, and country programming.	Thank you.
	51. We support the Institute to continue exploring the opportunities to assist Members and Partners in their green transitions through time-bound project-level interventions under regional and global programs.	Thank you.
Denmark	52. We suggest a discussion on the existing criteria for country programming as the absence of key criteria linked to performance and results progress in country programmes seems at odds with GGGI’s renewed results focus.	Thank you. The criteria, when formulated, were focused primarily on whether / when to open new country programs, and whether / when to exit. These criteria do not currently play a role in the priority setting and allocation of resources to ongoing programs, as that role is played out through the CPF, CBP and WPB processes.

Item 6. Update from GGGI Staff Council

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Norway	53. We note the concern over lack of decision regarding the remuneration benchmarking report and would urge the GGGI	The MPSC have now reached agreement that they will propose to the Council approval of Management’s

	and Council to work on resolving any potential remaining issues.	recommendations on the implementation of the remuneration benchmarking exercise at the Council meeting on 27 October 2022.
	54. We note the staff’s concern about lack of female representation in mid- to senior positions and encourage management to focus on improving this indicator.	Management shares this concern. For a number of mid to senior appointments for which external recruitment took place, GGGI employed search firms to ensure a balanced candidate pool, with a view to improving this indicator. Internal talent management also aims to improve this balance. GGGI’s efforts in this area has resulted in 53.3% female new hires at the professional and senior levels.
Uganda	55. The Government of Uganda would like to express its compliments to GGGI that they are taking Staff well-being and staff input to improve the organisation and make it a better workplace this serious. Staff happiness is key to reach the goals as set-out by the organisation. There are no further comments on the report.	Thank you for your encouraging remark.
Indonesia	56. We encourage GGGI to strengthen the relationship among staff. For example, by convening an internship-like program to gather and share their story and experience in their operational.4	Thank you. GGGI management shares this view. GGGI operates an active internship program at HQ and most country programs. Between January to October 2022, we have recruited 91 interns globally, all of whom are introduced in our All Staff News on a monthly basis and are included in team and divisional meetings including retreats/awaydays and all staff training.
Denmark	57. We note staff concern about lack of female representation in mid- to senior positions and encourage management to focus on improving this indicator.	Management shares this concern. For a number of mid to senior appointments for which external recruitment took place, GGGI employed search firms to ensure a balanced candidate pool, with a view to improving this indicator. Internal talent management also aims to improve this balance. GGGI’s efforts in this area has seen 53.3% female new hires at the professional and senior level.
Korea	58. We would like to thank the GGGI Staff Council and the Management for this report. As the Birches Group Total Remuneration Exercise is allotted its own dedicated time for discussion, we would like to focus on the other elements of	GGGI management agrees with the importance of workplace harassment / bullying and that is why it was explicitly included in the staff engagement survey 2022 (for the first time), and is a priority for the management

	<p>the report. In particular, we recognize that workplace harassment/bullying and gender and diversity as particularly important issue. On this note, we had asked at the 15th MPSC meeting for a more regular update on gender and diversity reports and that they continue to be discussed in the governance organs. Moreover, we would like to discuss in the future a possibility of a GGGI Audit Committee and Ethics Committee and also find out more about the GGGI's Ombudsman Policy.</p>	<p>action plans to follow up on the survey. HR and the GGGI Ombudsperson have conducted in Q2 and Q3 of this year, several on Respectful Workplaces learning sessions for all staff and we will continue to provide regular refresher trainings beyond 2022. We have also provided a refresher training and a recruitment drive for our Respectful Workplace Adviser network and promoted this network, the Ombudsperson service and our Employee Assistance Program more widely.</p> <p>GGGI reports annually on the implementation on the 2 year Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan, which sits under the Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy. GGGI will make sure these reports are integrated well in GGGI's annual reporting going forward and is also a key area of focus in the GGGI People Strategy under development. From November 2022, GGGI will roll out its training program on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) for all staff as one of the means to enhance DEI in the workplace.</p> <p>We look forward to discussing the possibility of a GGGI Audit Committee and Ethics Committee and will enter the subject into the agenda of the next MPSC meeting.</p> <p>The GGGI Ombudsperson is a facility for staff to discuss sensitive work-related issues anonymously, particularly focused on informal conflict resolution, and for staff to receive support, advice and guidance from the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson is also a resource to support GGGI Respectful Workplace Advisors (who are trained GGGI staff volunteers). The Ombudsperson is an experienced (external) expert appointed and funded by</p>
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		GGGI, without reporting responsibility back to management (an independent advisor of staff).
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Item 7. Provisional Dates, Venue, and Format of the 2023 Sessions of Governance Organs

Member/Observer	Question/Comments	Secretariat Response
Uganda	59. While we already see the Council Meeting is one additional week removed from the COP28 (Council meeting 26th, COP28 starts at the 6th of November) this is an extremely busy period for our Ministry and especially the relevant department for GGGI. It might be worth considering to have the events further apart.	Thank you for the suggestion that we will take into account as we plan for next year’s Council and Assembly meeting.
Indonesia	60. We take note of the provisional dates and format for the Governance Organ Meetings in the year 2023.	Thank you.
Korea	61. We'd like to thank the GGGI for once again efficiently organizing this year's sessions of governance organs and look forward to another year of fruitful discussion. We'd also like to emphasize our previous comment that more interactive discussions during the hybrid portion of the meetings should be encouraged and that any item on the agenda of the e-consultation should be re-opened for discussion at the hybrid sessions. Our suggestion is that this be the default mode of setting the agenda, even without a member asking for a modification to the agenda. Given the generally limited capacity of members and GGGI staff during the summer holiday, perhaps the 17th meeting of the MPSC can be rescheduled but this can be discussed again.	<p>Thank you. We have followed your previous comments and scheduled as much additional time for interactive discussions as time allows. We note that any item of the e-consultation agenda is open for further discussion at the hybrid session under the agenda item listed as “summary and discussion of e-consultation”. In addition, we have scheduled some of the items we expect may warrant more discussion for both e-consultation and in-person discussion explicitly.</p> <p>We recognize that the summer holiday period is a less than ideal time for the 2nd MPSC meeting and are open to suggestions for a more suitable date, taking into account the various other scheduling constraints.</p>