

Strategic Outcome 3:

Improved knowledge sharing and learning

For the global green growth agenda to achieve optimal momentum, it requires high level political buy-in on mainstreaming green growth into national and subnational planning and the development and sharing of data and analysis on green growth best practices and methodologies. It is therefore essential that institutional relationships, partnerships and knowledge networks are formed and leveraged.

Our theory of change in relation to strategic outcome 3 is that the sharing of knowledge and experience through institutional relationships, partnerships and knowledge networks will drive learning, understanding, fill up knowledge gaps and ultimately lead to action on green growth. The corresponding assumption would be that we are well-positioned to influence, convince and convene key stakeholders. This highlights GGGI's strategic role as a broker of green growth knowledge and learning between countries.

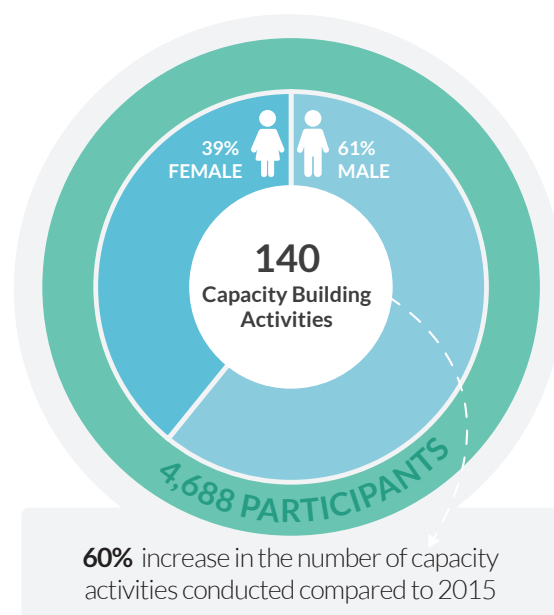
Capacity building

GGGI delivered 140 capacity building activities, involving 4,688 participants (61% male, 39% female).

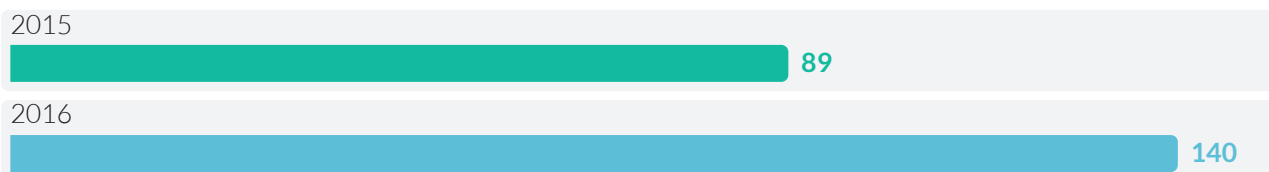
Of these activities, 35% involved the sharing of lessons from other countries (covering 50% of all participants), below the planned target of 41%.

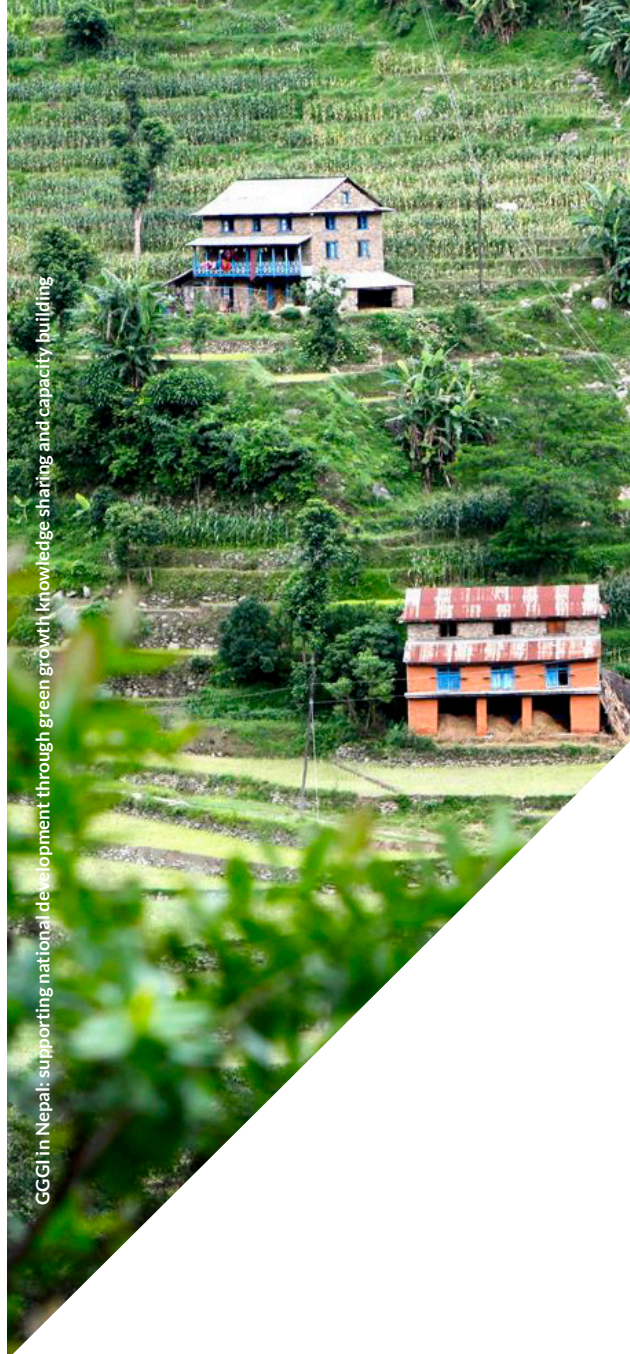
The Corporate Results Framework assesses how well GGGI is fulfilling this role with respect to

- Capacity building;
- Partnerships;
- Harnessing knowledge to inform policy & investment decisions;
- Supporting leaders to better advocate for green growth.



Number of capacity development events





GGGI in Nepal: supporting national development through green growth knowledge sharing and capacity building

Compared to 2015, there has been approximately a 60% increase in the number of capacity building activities conducted. The capacity development events were based on engagement with international and local partners, including private sector and civil society, to identify synergies and maximize effectiveness of resources through multi-stakeholder initiatives. Some highlights of the capacity issues and the type of events to address them include:

- **Strengthening global green growth partnerships and knowledge networks**

Global Green Growth Week (GGGW): This was the flagship event for the year which convened a series of high-level action-oriented policy dialogues to support Members and strategic partners to make measurable progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and materializing green growth and climate change financing. The Asia Regional Policy Dialogue and the annual conference of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) were also organized during the week in September, 2016.

An evaluation of GGGW noted that a majority (70%) of the respondents to the online survey of participants noted that they were either “very” or “extremely” satisfied by the overall value experienced by attending GGGWeek2016. The participants noted that GGGWeek2016 provided them with a great platform for networking and knowledge sharing on key issues of green growth.

- **Brokering regional partnerships for knowledge sharing**

Asia Region (Regional Policy Dialogue): Asia Regional Policy Dialogue was a special session during GGGW which received 100% strong satisfaction feedback from the participants. The session identified strategic policy measures and financing options to promote renewable energy investment by engaging Asian stakeholders including senior government officials, experts, and practitioners from public and private sectors. An analytical report assessing challenges and success factors of scaling-up renewable energy investment was produced to inform and guide the stakeholders engaging in the dialogue with cutting-edge analyses, partnerships, innovative financing options, and private sector initiatives that can ultimately enable a transition to clean energy.

- **Capacity development for government counterparts**

South-South Cooperation: GGGI organized a knowledge sharing workshop on national green growth strategies in Peru which included government officials from Colombia, Mexico, India and Indonesia. Another workshop to share experiences with Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes was organized in Costa Rica with delegates from the governmental forestry departments of Nepal, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Guyana.

- **Delivering on GGGI project outcomes**

Philippines: The “Demonstration of Ecotown Framework Project” completed in 2014, helped the Municipality of San Vicente, Palawan, identify climate change adaptation measures and inform local plans and policies to improve climate resilience and pursue green growth. Building on and sustaining the lessons from this project, GGGI and the Climate Change Commission (CCC), initiated the implementation of the “Eco-town Scale-Up: Climate Resilient Green Growth Planning at the Provincial Level (CRGG Project)” in 2015 to support more local government units (LGUs) in the provinces of Palawan and Oriental Mindoro in response to Government interest to strengthen the capacity of more LGUs as envisioned in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).



GGGI in Morocco: leveraging regional experiences to forward green growth

Strengthening Policies for Green Growth

Sharing knowledge to support the adoption of evidence-based green growth pathways in the MENA region

The way GGGI develops, applies, and shares knowledge is crucial for the organization to deliver on its mandate to support partner countries in adopting evidence-based green growth pathways. Capacity development is an integral part of this knowledge sharing work and is often naturally embedded in national or regional green growth planning processes. At the regional level, south-south knowledge sharing has evolved as an effective tool to build capacity among GGGI's stakeholders.

There are a growing number of countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) who, with GGGI's assistance, have adopted green growth principles to drive economic development. GGGI has implemented the capacity development for green growth project in the MENA region to support the sharing of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned among participating countries. The main objective is to enable countries to share their own experience and learn from others about the opportunities and challenges in the adoption and implementation of green growth principles. In addition, private and public sector representatives can use the policy dialogues to explore partnerships and opportunities for cooperation.

As an outcome of two knowledge sharing workshops organized in 2015 and 2016, the Green Growth MENA Network (GGMN) was launched at the World Future Energy Summit in 2016. GGMN is an online community of officials, practitioners and experts in the region to enable knowledge sharing. Following the MENA Financing Policy Dialogue in 2016, where high level government officials addressed the challenges of developing bankable projects and mobilizing innovative green finance, a bilateral dialogue on green growth was organized between UAE and Jordan. This led to the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen collaboration on green growth including green finance efforts by engaging the private sector.

Through the knowledge sharing efforts in regional contexts, a key insight gained was that each country requires tailor-made solutions and it is not yet apparent that a single regional solution would be applicable to all. GGGI continues its endeavor to understand and find solutions to existing needs in pursuing green growth and catalyze regional partnerships for knowledge sharing.

In support of knowledge and capacity development, the project conducted 24 training courses on climate resilient green growth planning to strengthen the capacity of selected local stakeholders in the 2 provinces. In addition, 41 LGUs were trained and assisted in the preparation of their Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) to improve their ability to respond to the impacts of climate change and consider the same in their development planning. The finalization of the LCCAPs for these LGUs, which resulted in 6 LCCAPs in 2016, will continue in 2017.

To translate knowledge development to concrete adaptation and development interventions, the project also conducted project development training for LGUs to orient them on basic project preparation standards and introduce the requirements of available financing windows such as the Peoples' Survival Fund (PSF) and

the Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO). From this training, the Municipality of Brooke's Point (Palawan) was able to prepare a draft project proposal for PSF consideration and this assistance will continue in 2017-2018 to support the other LGUs in these provinces develop climate resilient and green growth investments to be incorporated in their development plans.

With a vision to replicate the "Eco-town Approach", GGGI collaborated with the CCC to train 63 State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) as "Ecotown Trainers". The SUCs will eventually be mobilized by the CCC to train a target of 300 Local Government Units. It is expected that at least 10% of participating LGUs will incorporate the "Eco-town Approach" in formulating their respective local development plans and strategies by the end of 2018.

In 35% of GGGI's capacity development activities for 2016, lessons were shared from other countries which was marginally below the target of 41%. It is important to note that to ramp up the delivery of knowledge sharing and learning activities, country teams have improved the focus on organizing workshops and training events in-country as part of the delivery of policy and investment related outputs.

This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of capacity development events in 2016 as described above. However, GGGI's focus remains to ensure that capacity development activities are implemented to improve multi-directional knowledge sharing and learning.

Strengthening Policies for Green Growth

Facilitating the replication of China's green growth best practices in other member countries

China is the world's second-largest economy, the largest emerging economy, and largest GHG emitter and energy consumer. A series of national responses culminating in a shift toward sustainable development in 2009 has propelled China to become a global leader in both clean energy and economic development strategies. As of 2014, China has deployed more solar and wind capacity than any country in the world, adding an estimated 17.5 Gigawatts of solar energy by the end of 2015. China invested more than double, or USD83.3 billion, versus the USD38.3 billion target of investment in clean energy in 2015, making it by far the world's largest clean energy investor. China has positioned itself as a world leader in both manufacturing and deployment of clean energy technologies.

Through the "New China" model adopted in 2015, China has expanded and revamped its efforts at international economic expansion, including strong renewed support for South-South Collaboration (SSC). Yet, while China has global aspirations toward harmonizing its rapidly developing green industry with overseas cooperation, these developments are still in their early stages. The problem remains that China lacks institutions, channels, and platforms through which to systematize and accelerate learning and sharing of green growth knowledge and projects overseas.

One of the key focus areas of GGGI's support is to help China maximize its global and regional knowledge sharing capacity with the goal of accelerating knowledge of green growth, investments and projects in China, as well as other countries around the world.

GGGI, in cooperation with China Council for International Cooperation in Environment and Development (CCICED) and China Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), captured China's green growth best practices in renewable energy deployment and sustainable cities policies. The report explored green growth assessments from 20+ developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia, and provides areas of collaboration with China based on policy and technology best-practice offerings. The findings were shared with 15 African country representatives during a knowledge sharing workshop in Nairobi in September, 2016 which was jointly hosted with Chinese partner institutes, UNEP, WWF and GIZ.

In partnership with the Energy Research Institute (ERI), GGGI produced a recommendation report to explore safeguards, industry-standards and data-based recommendations to green China's substantial overseas investments under SSC, up to 30% of which are carbon-related. The recommendations will inform the National Development and Reform Commission's (NDRC) efforts in greening China's SSC activities and One Belt One Road (OBOR) Program (USD 40 billion Silk Road Fund).

In addition, GGGI cooperated with its Chinese partner institutes to support the development of green growth policies in Shishou City, a rural municipality in Hebei Province. The piloted sustainable cities policy concepts will feed into expanded knowledge sharing activities in 2017-2018.

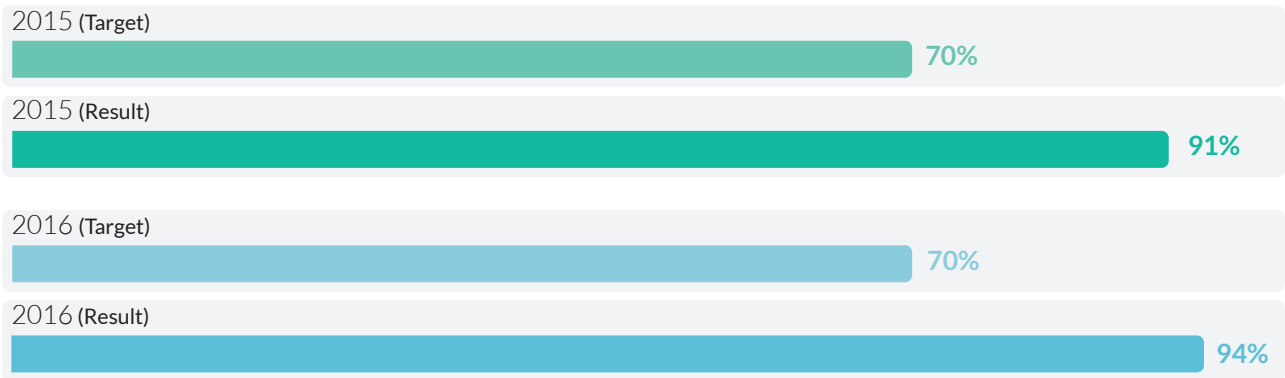


94% of participants surveyed felt they had gained new knowledge or skills, against a target of 70%.

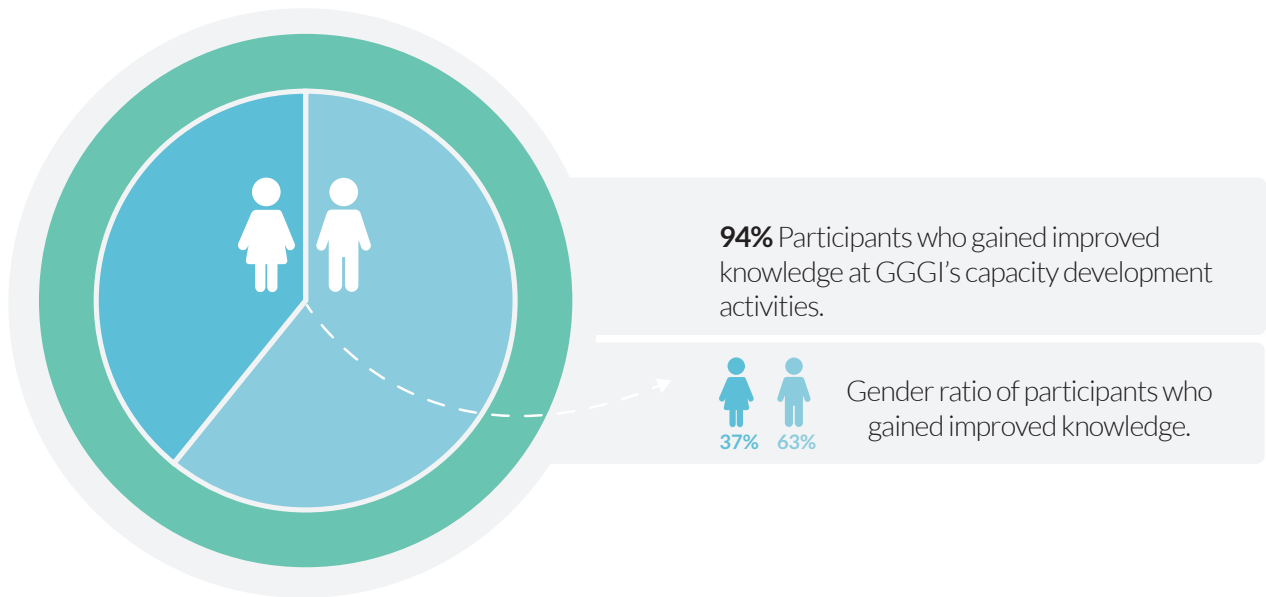
Majority (63%) of the participants surveyed were male which points to the need to improve the gender parity in capacity development events.

This result indicates GGGI’s capacity development activities are of good quality and translating into learning outcomes. Further effort is required to improve the gender ratio among participants and country teams are working closely with government partners to encourage participation of women.

% of participants in GGGI capacity development activities who gained improved knowledge



Gender ratio of participants who gained improved knowledge



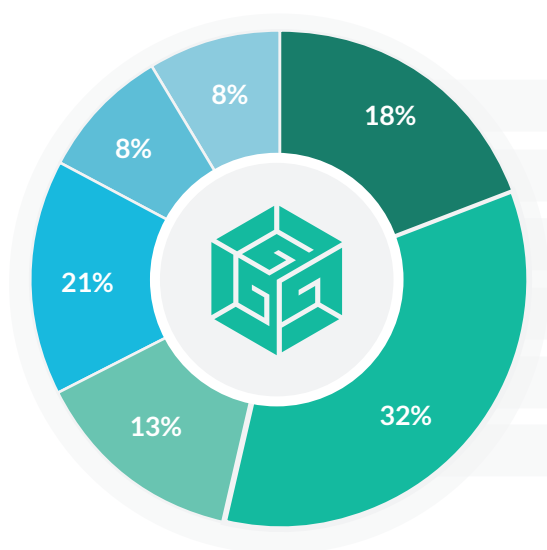
GGGI took significant steps to build partnerships to fulfill its role as a broker of green growth knowledge and learning between countries. The term partnerships here does not include the formal relationships established with key government counterparts who are the main beneficiaries of our projects. Rather, it focuses on additional relationships brokered by GGGI to help achieve the project's objectives and benefit partner governments.

An important achievement to note here is the increased engagement with research institutions, particularly in Philippines where a memorandum of understanding was signed with the government and 40 State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) to improve outreach on training in the Ecotown approach.

A breakdown of the other types of partnerships established in 2016 is summarized below. This result reflects GGGI's willingness to coordinate and collaborate well with donors and other types of partners in the countries where we work.

Partnerships

GGGI projects were active in brokering partnerships to meet country needs. Partnerships were established in 23 projects across 14 countries, against an anticipated target of 4 projects. Some private sector partners were also engaged in 2016 but this has been noted as an area for improvement.



GGGI Partnerships: strengthening green growth impact through multi-stakeholder collaboration





GGGI in Colombia: supporting efforts to finance deforestation efforts and sustainable land-use practices

GGGI is working with a strong international network of green growth actors from both the public and private sectors. Some examples of these partnerships are highlighted below:

- **Collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF):** GGGI initiated consultations with GCF in 2016 to develop a Framework Agreement. This FWA was finalized in early 2017 and will assist GGGI Member and partner countries with readiness support to empower them to effectively access and deploy resources from the Green Climate Fund.

GGGI contributed to the CRGE Facility accreditation by the Green Climate Fund, the decision for which was taken at the 12th GCF Board Meeting on March 8-10, 2016. This was a significant result in 2016. Building on this success, GGGI is supporting the African Fund for Energy Efficiency (FAEE) in Morocco and the Mongolian Green Credit Fund (MGCF) to gain accreditation with the GCF.

- **Private sector:** A strategic effort to engage private sector partners through a private sector engagement strategy, was initiated in 2016. The initial results of these efforts have been the engagement of private sector players such as, in Thailand, the Thai Energy Service Companies Association and the Thai Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association (TAPMA) and the Mongolian Bankers Association.
- **Non-governmental organizations:** As part of the participatory process in the Amazon Vision Program, GGGI collaborated with the Colombian Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization (OPIAC).
- **Multilateral development banks:** In Mongolia, the Asian Development Bank and GGGI executed a Memorandum of Understanding on the preparation and development of Public Private Partnership projects for green, pro-poor infrastructure.
- **Multilateral agencies:** GGGI is working with United Nations Development Program to develop a full project proposal to the GCF on solar rural electrification in Vanuatu.
- **Bilateral agencies:** GGGI is working closely with Irish Aid, among other partners, for the rural job creation initiative in Ethiopia.
- **Cross governmental partnerships:** After the knowledge sharing workshop held in Costa Rica in 2015, government officials from Nepal requested that GGGI arrange a bilateral capacity development course on payment for ecosystem services (PES) that included the presence of Costa Rican experts.

Policy and investment outcomes achieved by country programs have been informed by the efforts to share knowledge between countries. While no corporate target was set for this indicator, the result is an important indicator to ensure that international lessons inform policy development and investment mobilization.

Informing policy and investment decisions

GGGI outputs that incorporated lessons from other countries informed 14 out of 16 (88%) of the policy and investment decisions made by partner governments in 2016 with GGGI support. This is significantly higher than the 2015 result where only a third of the decisions incorporated international lessons.

Under the Strategic Plan, a goal of GGGI is to shift green growth from being perceived as an alternate economic growth paradigm to a mainstream one. To achieve this, a key role of GGGI is to build political support and increase advocacy for green growth amongst influential leaders, using our projects as examples of supporting evidence.

Supporting advocacy and building political commitment for green growth

In 20 of the 21 countries where we operated in 2016, GGGI's work helped leaders to better advocate for green growth by providing examples of success. In 60% of these countries, the advocates were of Ministerial level or higher.

This result suggests that good progress has been achieved in 2016 in fulfilling this role, with nearly all the projects able to show concrete examples of high-level political support being attained. Some examples of high level advocates of GGGI's work include:

- **Colombia:** The Amazon Vision program has been recognized by high-level government officials as a key strategy to combat deforestation and climate change in Colombia. President Juan Manuel Santos has referred to the program in multiple speeches, including (translated from Spanish):

"We built, for example, the Amazon Vision, with which we are going to reduce to zero the net deforestation of this region of the country that is so important for us and for the whole world and we are going to reduce it, by the year 2020, and we also have international support to do so."

- **Rwanda:** The Minister of Infrastructure, H.E. James Musoni, advocated for the implementation of Rwanda's Green Cities Roadmap during the launch event in May, 2016.

"The Roadmap provides simple but tangible actions to facilitate our quest to transition to a 'green economy' approach to economic transformation"

- **Jordan:** With the reference to the National Green Growth Plan, H.E Dr. Yassin Al Khayyat, Minister of Environment noted:

"This plan is the first of its kind in the kingdom and aims to push the public and private sectors towards sustainable utilization of natural resources in a way that provides benefit for (the) national economy".



Expanding our membership

Peru, Thailand and Hungary were new countries joining GGGI as members in 2016.

This points to the increasing recognition by countries of the importance and necessity of green growth, and the value that GGGI can offer in supporting them in this transition.