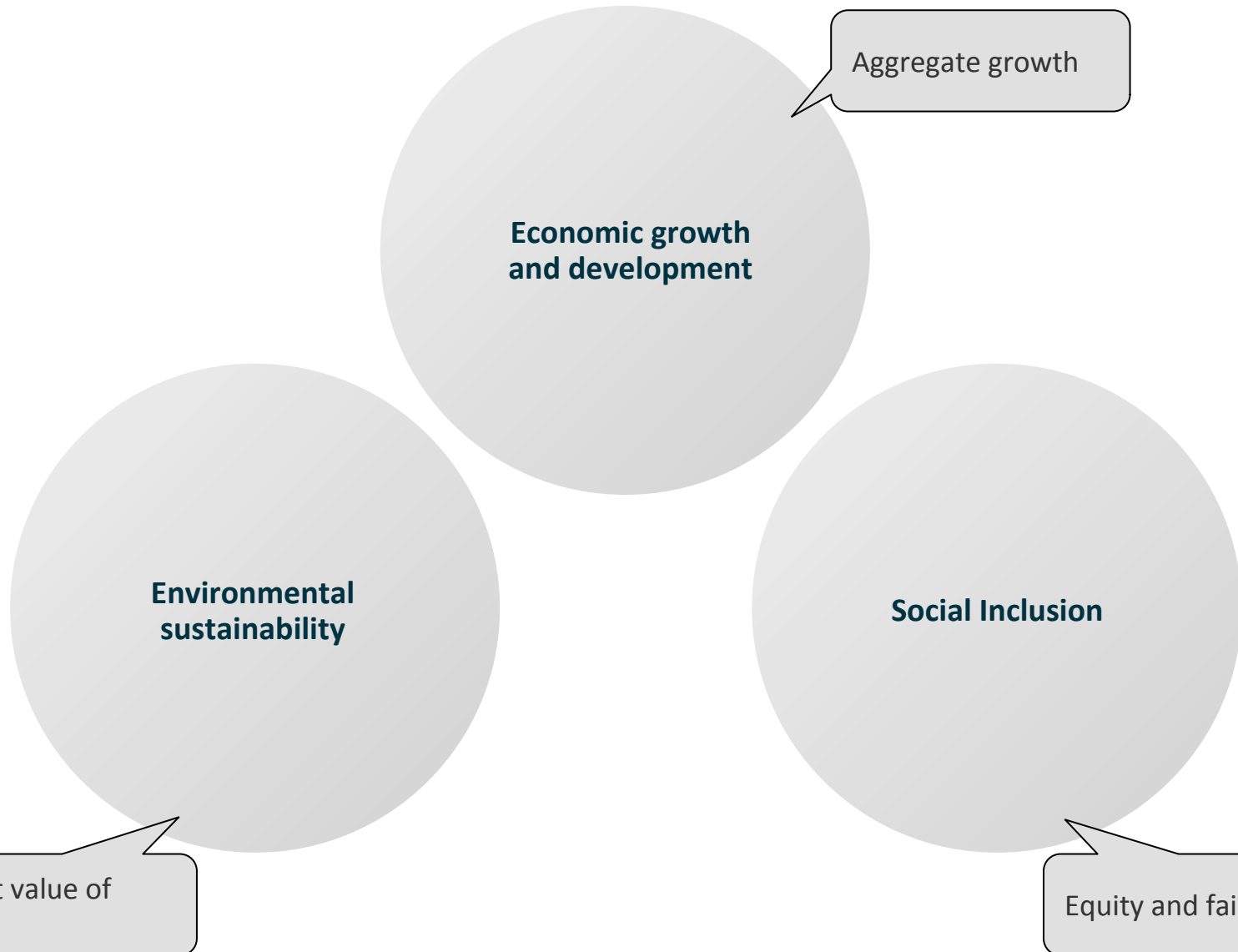
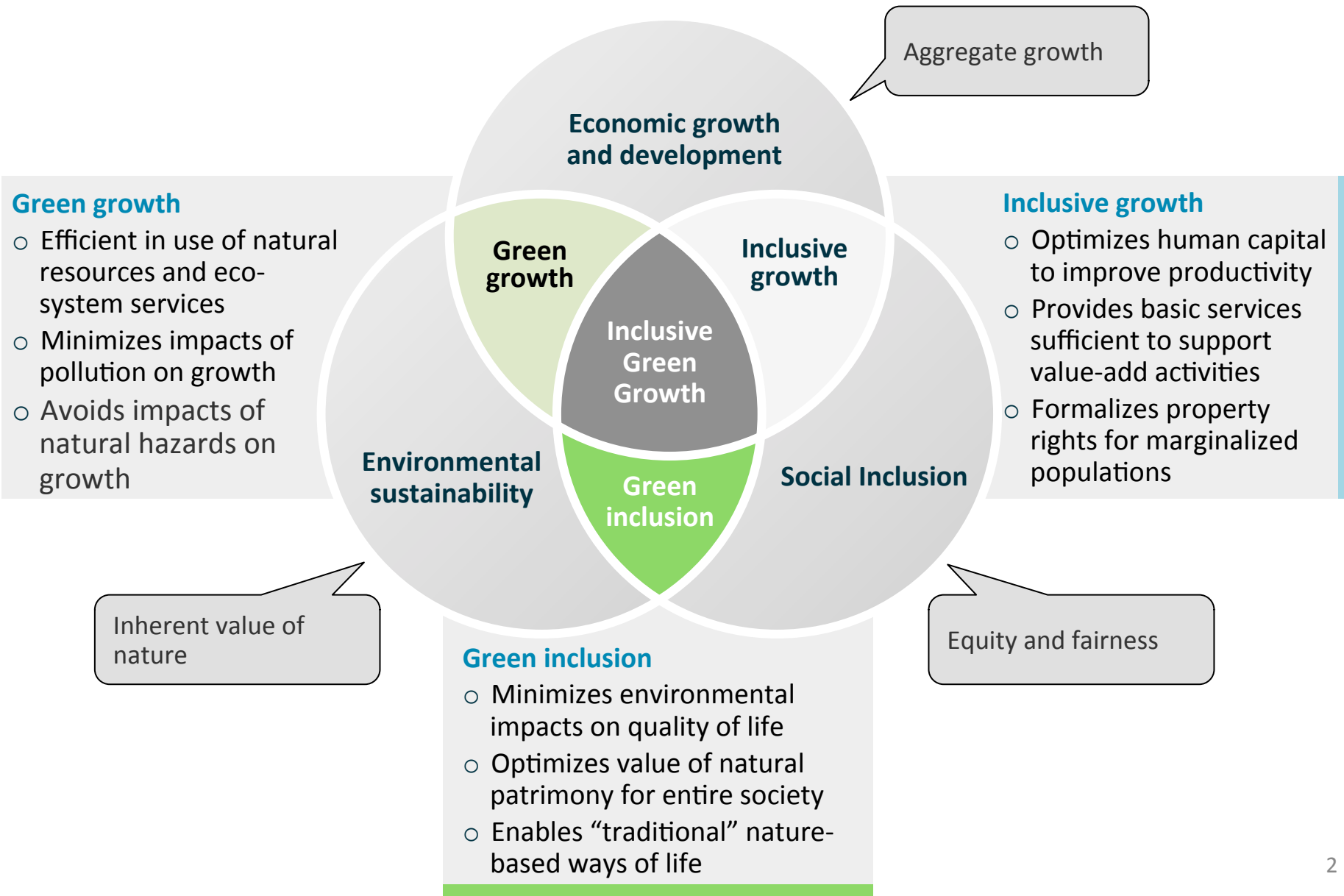


A green growth approach looks at the three broad dimensions of “value” to society



... and it recognizes the deep interdependencies between them



Inclusive green growth focuses on a number of “win-win-win” benefits across all three dimensions

Increase Resource productivity

- Energy efficiency (power, buildings, transport, industry, etc.)
- Land productivity (soil quality and retention, etc.)
- Water efficiency (reduced leakage, optimal allocation, etc.)

Reduce costs of pollution

- Reduced air pollution and health/productivity impacts
- Reduced land contamination and health/productivity impacts
- Reduced water contamination and health/productivity impacts

Reduce costs of climate variability

- Flood/Disaster resilience (e.g. early warning, natural flood protection)
- Heat/Drought resilience (e.g. monitoring and communications systems, integrated water management)

An inclusive green growth approach also ensures a country protects itself from significant future risks

Potential catastrophic ecological impacts (long-run)

Reducing the risk:

- Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions
- Conserving the natural environment

- *Increased frequency off extreme storms*
- *Longer at hotter heat waves*
- *Large rises in sea level*
- *Collapse of eco-systems and bio-diversity*
- *Desertification*



- *Damage to human health, loss of life, destruction of livelihoods*
- *Damage to natural environment and permanent loss of natural patrimony*
- *Damage to infrastructure, loss of productivity, and loss of “sunk cost” assets*

Building resilience:

- Specific adaptation measures
- Broad economic, environmental and social coping potential

Principles for our in-country work:

1. “Demand driven” approach, tailored to the country’s own economic and development objectives through green growth
2. Independent, trusted advisor to governments
3. Advice based on robust analysis and evidence
4. Strong local presence, embedded in the partner government
5. Collaboration and capacity building with local partners

Snapshot of the GGP&I approach

1

Scoping phase: understanding the country and designing the project

2

Delivery Phase: Green Growth Plan Development Implementation

- Mekong River Basin
- Vietnam
- Jordan
- Thailand
- China
- Brazil
- Kazakhstan
- Philippines
- Colombia
- India
- Mongolia
- Peru
- Cambodia
- Rwanda
- South Africa
- Ethiopia
- Indonesia
- United Arab Emirates

2

Analysis of country's growth and development plans

Sector by sector diagnostic and prioritization of opportunities

Assessment of overall potential impact on the economy

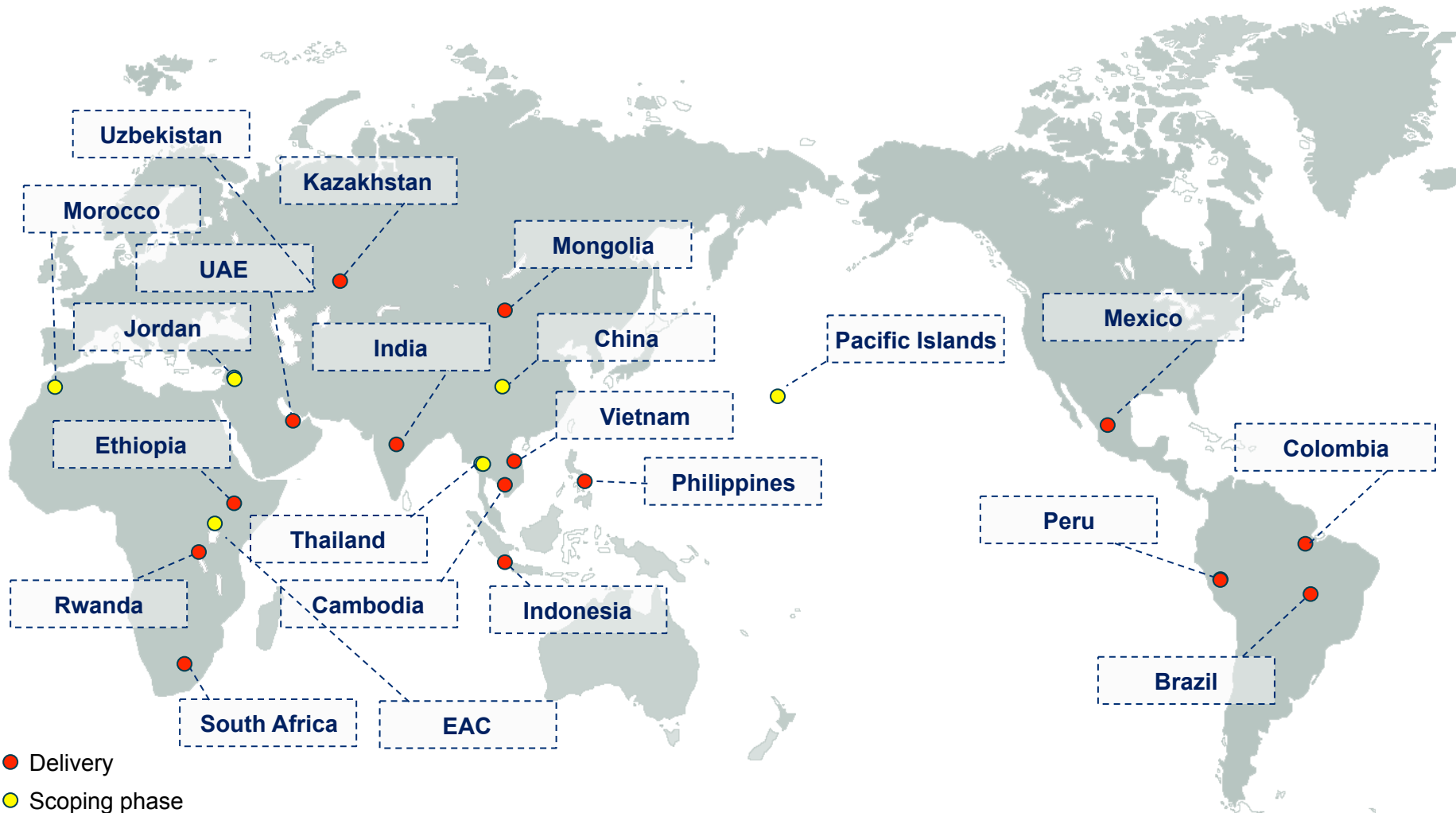
Financial analysis of costs and investment requirements

Design of appropriate institutions, policies and capacity

Development of implementation and investment plans

Support for cross-governmental coordination and stakeholder engagement

GGP&I Portfolio includes 20+ countries across the world



About 50% of projects supported by a team in-country. All projects by 2014



Areas of work – Africa

- **Ethiopia:**
 - Cross-sectoral green growth planning support, particularly in:
 - Energy and Water (Ministry of Energy and Water)
 - Agriculture and Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)
 - Transport and Infrastructure (Ministry of Infrastructure)
 - Sector Reduction Mechanism (Ministry of Finance)
- **Rwanda:**
 - Urban sector (Kigali and six other cities)
- **South Africa:**
 - Mining sector

Areas of work – Latin America

- **Brazil:**
 - Forest sector (Ministry of the Environment)
 - Urban sector (City of Rio)
 - Innovation (Brazilian Agency of Industrial Development)
- **Colombia:**
 - Forest sector (Ministry of the Environment)
 - Cross-sectoral national planning (Department of National Planning)
- **Mexico:**
 - Adaptation strategies (Ministry of the Environment)
 - Energy/Innovation (Ministry of Energy)
 - Urban sector (Megalopolis Commission)
- **Peru:**
 - Forest sector (Ministries of Agriculture and Environment)
 - Water Sector (National Water Authority)

Areas of work – Northeast, Central and South Asia

- **India:**
 - Cross-sectoral state-level planning (Karnataka, Punjab and HP)
 - National green growth planning (Planning Commission)
 - Urban sector (12 cities)
- **Kazakhstan:**
 - Green Economy financing strategy (Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Planning)
- **Mongolia:**
 - Cross-sectoral national planning (Ministry of Environment and Green Development)
 - Transport sector (Ministry of Roads and Transport)
 - Energy sector (Ministry of Energy)

Areas of work – Southeast Asia

- **Indonesia:**
 - Cross-sectoral national planning (Bappenas)
 - Forest Sector (REDD+ Taskforce)
 - State-level green growth planning (East and Central Kalimantan)
- **Philippines:**
 - Integrating green growth plans integrated into local development plans (Climate Change Commission; National Economic Development Authority)
- **Cambodia:**
 - Cross-sectoral national planning (National Council on Green Growth and General Secretariat for Green Growth)
- **Vietnam:**
 - Cross-sectoral national planning (Ministry of Planning and Investment; Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment)



THANKS

jason.eis@gggi.org