

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Technical Advisory Services

Support to Global Green Growth Institute

Appraisal Note

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1. Background

economic development needed an overhaul. The calls for a greener economy and growth, which provides economic, as well as social and environmental benefits, has been voiced from the traditional environmental think tanks, NGOs, and international organizations, but also from OECD, G20 governments, and from the private sector.

Figure 1: Overview developed in the context of Poverty Environment Partnership

directions, from involving a comprehensive transformative change of the economy to a greening of specific parts of the growth model e.g. introducing new greener technologies, as can be seen from the figure 1, above.

them is: What's in it (green growth) for the poor (people and countries)?

However, “south” includes both emerging economies/middle income countries which are already substantial green house gas emitters, as well as the least developed countries, many of them located in Africa. Thus, interest in green economy and growth varies even among countries in the “south”

Conference will have (it is unlikely that it will agree on one and only definition of the concept) it is plausible that it will lead to and further strengthen numerous international and national green economy and growth initiatives and processes.

**A few important stakeholders,
supported by Danida, are already
very active in the run-up to RIO+20:**

UNEP programme, Poverty Environment Initiative, works at country level with integration and mainstreaming of poverty-environment in national policy and planning processes, thereby also dealing with greening of economies. PEI is particularly strong in Africa, but also engaged elsewhere.

companies such as Phillips. It debates and gathers experiences, conducts advocacy work, and convenes a number of regional and national dialogues e.g. in Brasil, involving the national NGO and business communities, as well as government institutions.

2. Assessment of the Preparation Process

2.1 History of the Global Green Growth Institute

what kind of green growth is envisaged to be promoted through GGGI. On August 15, 2008, Korean President Lee Myung-bak launched the national vision and initiative labeled “Low Carbon, Green Growth” aiming at:

manufacturing to knowledge-intensive), increasing energy efficiency and abolishing low energy efficient household articles (target of improving energy efficiency by 46% by 2030);

renewable energy sources, nuclear power and low carbon eco-friendly infrastructure (target of 11% energy from renewable energy sources by 2030 from 2.5% today); and

growth engine by investing in green technology R&D, promoting green industries and by establishing a domestic carbon market.

puts the Republic of Korea on the international agenda as an example of a country voluntarily introducing ambitious targets for greenhouse gas emissions and promoting green technology as a growth strategy both at national and international level.

June 2010, initially with Korean funding of USD 10 million per year for three years. A part from South Korea's own green growth thinking, inspiration to the GGGI concept has been sought from amongst others, the ClimateWorks Foundation and McKinsey & Company.

2012. More funding is required to establish GGGI as an effective organisation, and a minimum of three countries is required to establish GGGI as an international organisation. Although this is not secured at the time of the appraisal, it seems likely that it will be possible to include at least one additional partner in 2011 (cf. section 3.4).

4.1 Institutional Capacity of GGGI

increases the stakes and may entail some risk as GGGI may become stalled if political disagreement should occur among GGGI partners when putting ideas into practice. The appealing headlines of green growth have attracted a diverse set of partners and donors to GGGI, and the success of the initiative depends on their continued alliance towards

established, but this body is not mentioned in the Component Document and has probably not yet been established. The Advisory Council represents a good opportunity to establish alliances with other important organisations or individuals in this field and use the existing experience.

Recommendation 6:

**council to be used actively for strategic
guidance in order for GGGI to profit from
existing experience in this crucial start-up
phase.**

work related to climate, sustainable development and growth. Donors to GGGI who contribute with a minimum of UAD 5 million annually will also become members of the Board. This seems to constitute a solid basis for the further development of the organisation.

with a relatively narrow scope of interventions as indicated in section 3.2 above. However, at this stage, a convincing case has not yet been presented in regards to the added value from GGGI to contributing to for instance sustainable forestry in Brazil and Indonesia who have had these issues on the agenda for decades. As noted above, it seems that further reflection is needed on

recruitment process is on-going. The staffing level of the regional offices is unknown, but their role will be to overlook the collaboration efforts in the region and liaise with programme activities. In each programme country, GGGI activities will be implemented through an open architecture of partners in collaboration with national authorities. The

Recommendation 7:

in terms of number of partner countries in the first years, and consider selecting cluster of countries where economies of scale and cross-fertilization of experience can be obtained.

4.3 Management and Administrative Procedures

