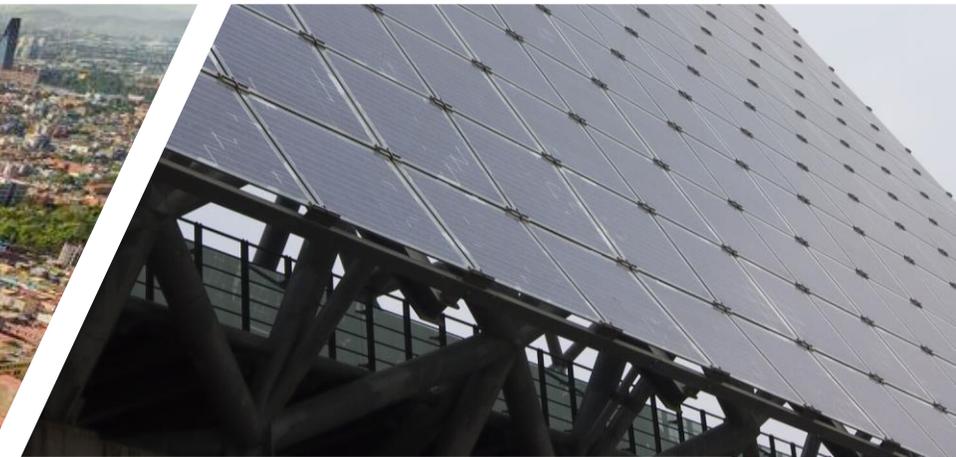




Embracing the Green Transition

WTO – The Green Transition: a driver to expand trade opportunities?

Orestes Anastasia, Global Green Growth Institute – February 4, 2019



GGGI at a Glance



- GGGI is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting **strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth** in developing countries and emerging economies.
- GGGI supports a “**green growth transformation**” that also promotes deep decarbonization and climate resilience



GGGI at a Glance

Headquartered
in Seoul, Korea,
GGGI has
30 members with
operations in
30 countries



Member Countries

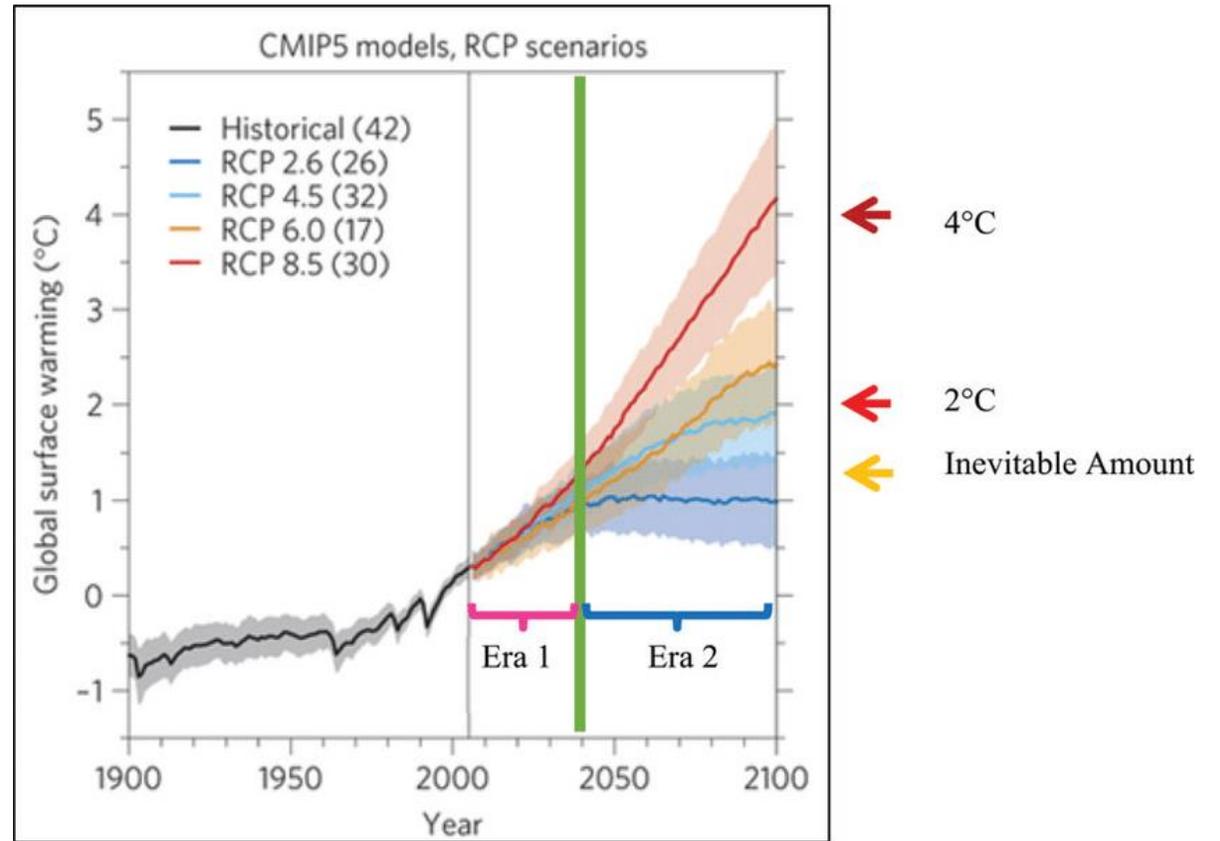
Australia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Operations

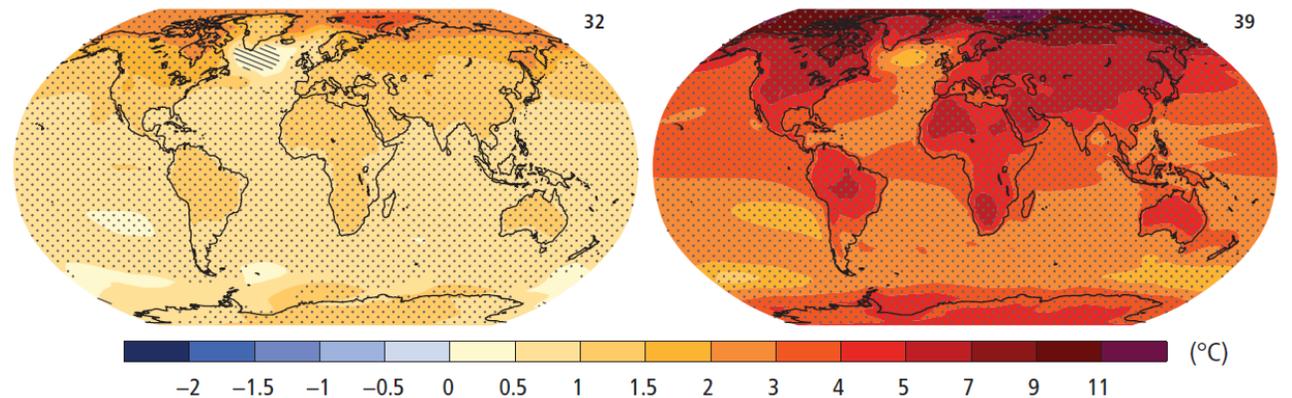
Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Impending threat of climate change

- 2015-2018 were the four hottest years on record
- 20 of the warmest years occurring in the last 22 years



(a) Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)



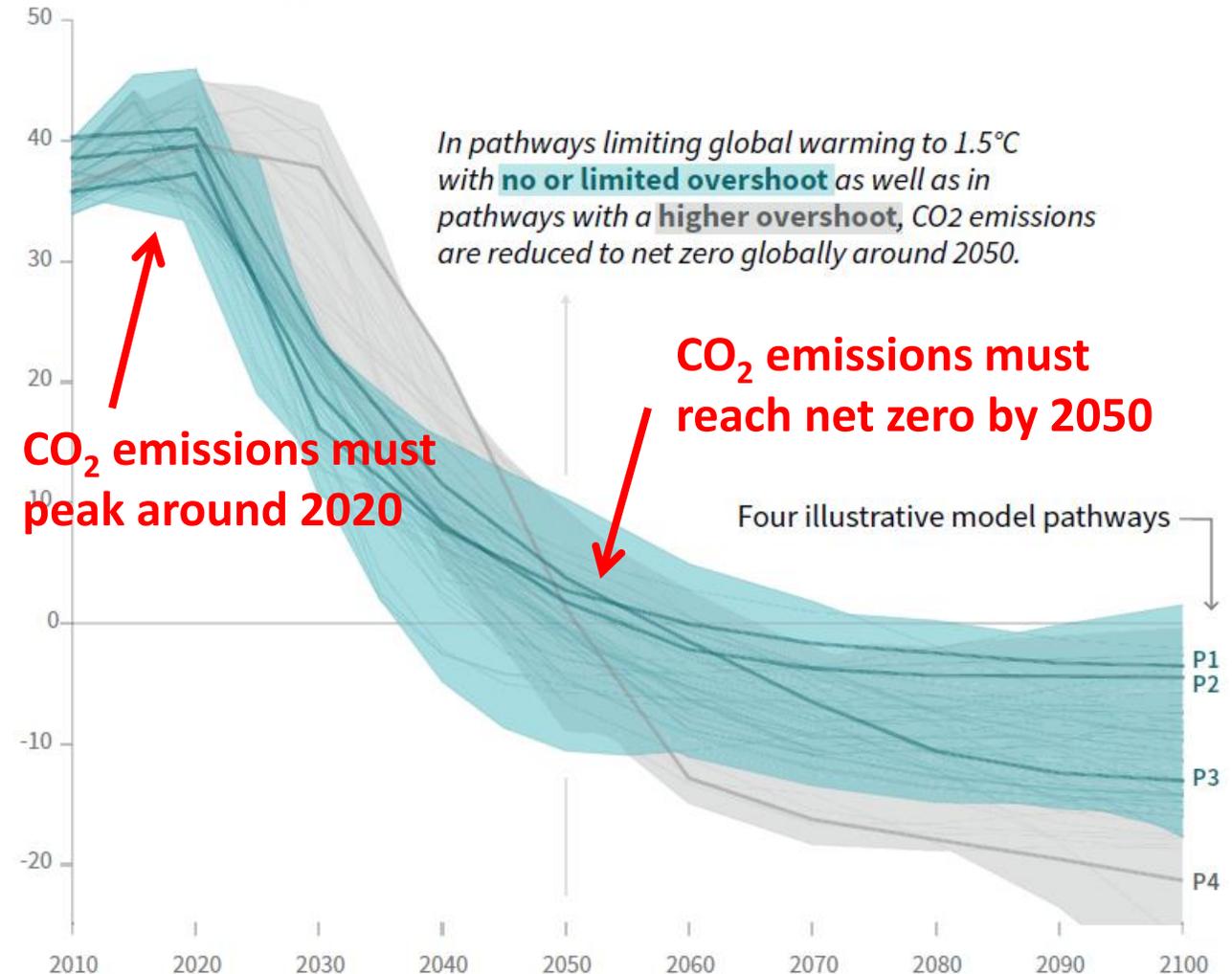
Bending the emissions curve to zero



- The Paris Agreement is the world's best hope to combat climate change and limit global warming to less than 2.0°C
- **The IPCC 1.5°C report** indicates rapid and radical decarbonization is critical to limit global warming
- **All countries** need to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, and peak emissions by 2020

Global total net CO₂ emissions

Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr



UN 2030 Development Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement



Governments now need to implement their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** and are encouraged to adopt **long-term low emission development strategies (LEDS)**

Governments need to take action to meet their **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Transforming development pathways



LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

US\$1,035 or less GNI / capita
36 countries
~ 0.9 billion people

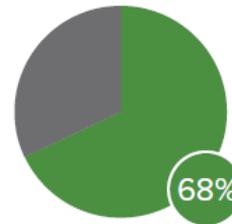
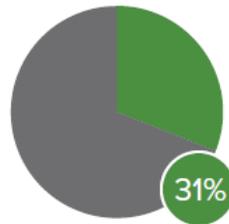
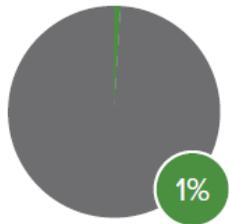
MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

US\$1,035-12,616 GNI / capita
103 countries
~ 4.9 billion people

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

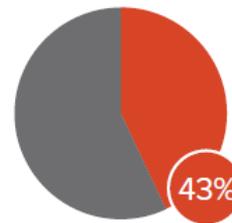
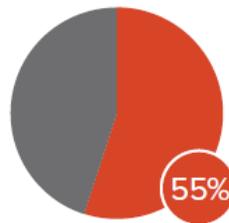
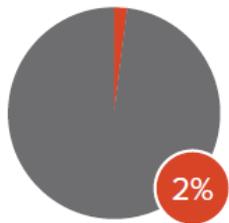
US\$12,616 or more GNI / capita
74 countries
~ 1.3 billion people

SHARE OF WORLD GDP IN 2012



SHARE OF WORLD GHG EMISSIONS IN 2010

EXCLUDING LUCF



- Maintaining **healthy and sustainable economic growth** is the top priority for governments worldwide.
- For **emerging economies, least developed economies and small island developing states**, achieving economic growth to **eradicate poverty and provide decent jobs** for the next generation remains the top priority.

The economic case



Economic growth is stronger with sustainable infrastructure investment, rapid technological innovation, and increased resource productivity (NCE)



Taking climate action now, together with economic reforms, would result in **increasing growth benefits**—up to an additional 2.8% growth per year by 2050 (OECD)



Investment in climate action could yield a global direct **economic benefit of \$26 trillion** and generate **65 million green jobs** (NCE)



Rapidly declining costs, technology innovation, finance, business action, and changes in policy and public opinion are spearheading **dramatic shifts towards renewables** (IRENA)

Transformational opportunities



Green disruption:

- Solar PV and wind
- Energy storage
- E-mobility
- Self-driving cars
- Smart grids



New business models to accelerate disruption



Major policy shifts

- Targets of 100% renewables and electrified transport
- Ending fossil fuel subsidies
- Blocking coal development
- Reversing deforestation and unsustainable biomass use
- Unlocking climate finance and carbon tax/trading

Unlocking progress through green growth

Green growth is the only development path that can provide economic growth that is sustainable and inclusive in the 21st century



Green growth strategies and planning frameworks



Policy changes – energy, sustainable landscapes, water and sanitation, green cities



Financing and investment – mobilizing capital

Green growth strategies and planning frameworks



Metrics & indicators



Green growth strategic plan development (in line with national development plans)



NDC development – near-term plans with targets



LEDS development – long-term pathways



Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems



Capacity building & knowledge sharing

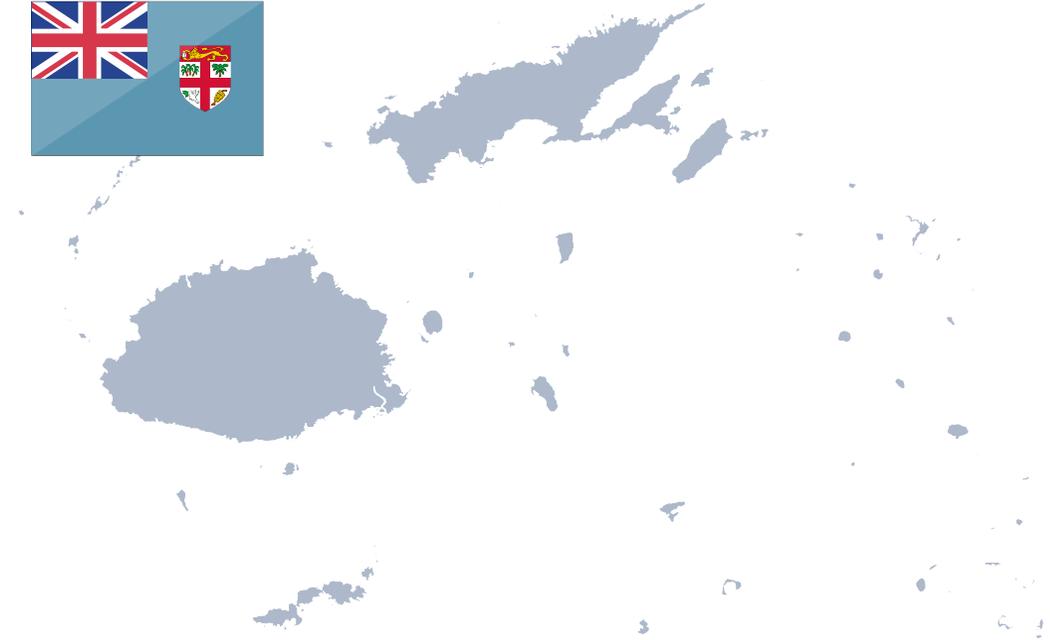


Global
Green Growth
Institute

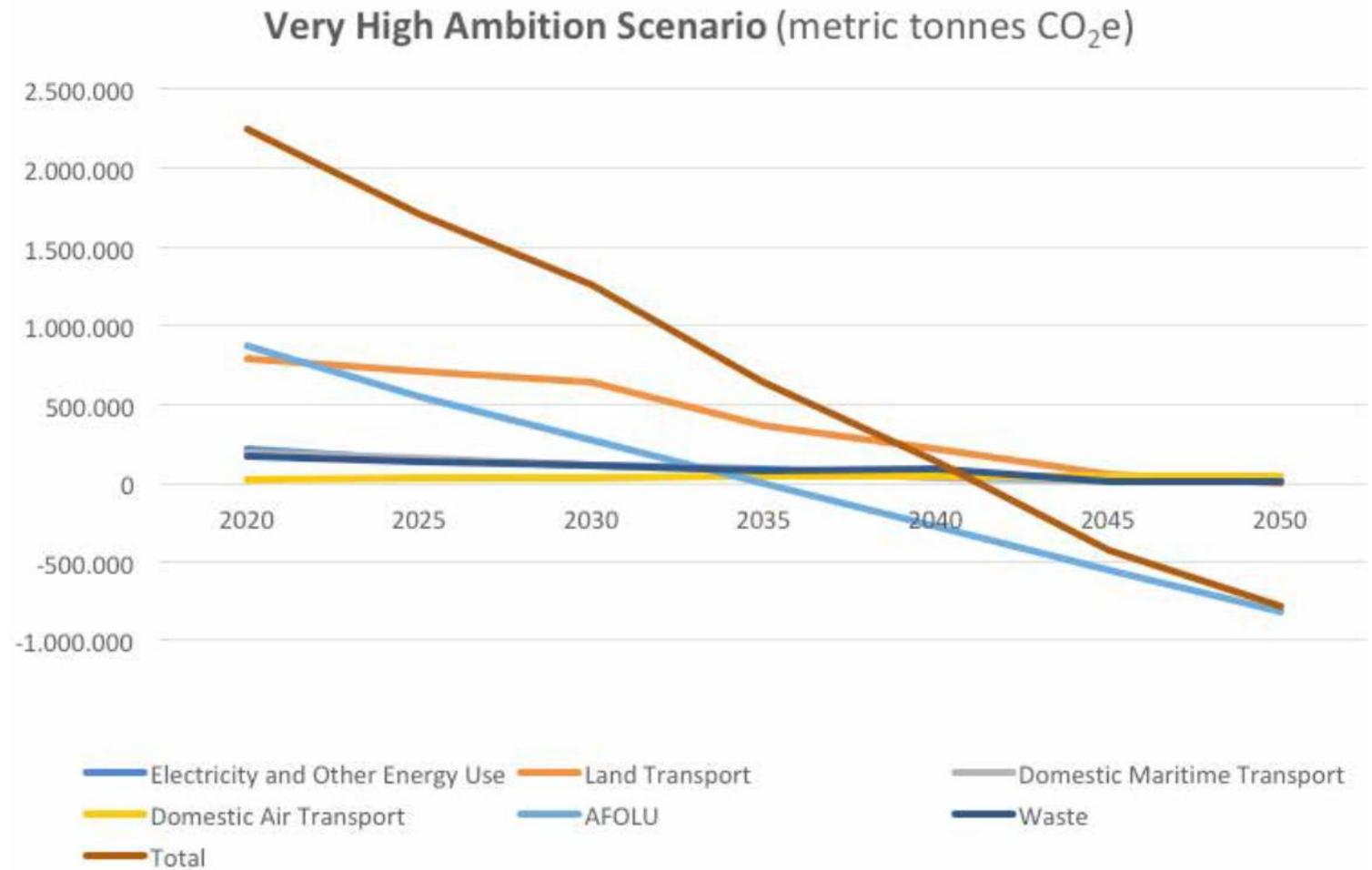
Country Progress

Green initiatives in Fiji

- **National Green Growth Strategy adopted in 2015**
- **Fiji's NDC Roadmap** for the energy sector launched in 2017
- **Feasibility studies** for 100% renewable energy projects for Taveuni and Ovalau - US\$3.5M investment commitment
- **Green City initiatives**
 - Low-sulfur Fuel Standard Euro-4, adopted by Cabinet, initiating low emissions public transportation work
 - Urban waste management option assessment
 - Roof-top solar for social housing
- **Fiji Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)** for all sectors launched in 2018
- **Young entrepreneurs** green business capacity building



Fiji Very High Ambition Scenario



LEDS describes potential investment projects and high-level costing for all mitigation actions



Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy

- Developed and adopted in 2011 with GGGI's support
- One of the notable examples of how a least developed country could pursue long-term economic growth and development through climate action
- Describes mitigation and adaptation measures that provided the building blocks for its INDC
- Measures outlined in the CRGE strategy result in a practical target of 64% greenhouse gas reductions by 2030 compared with a business-as-usual while aiming to achieve the status of a middle-income country by 2030



Recent achievements under CRGE

- In 2017, USD 397 million green investment mobilized for CRGE, including USD 337 million from the international private sector for a water project
- Financial analysis prepared to improve understanding of existing financial gaps and requirements for CRGE implementation
- GCF approved USD 45m in funding to enhance critical irrigation systems in drought stricken regions.
- Efforts to develop a Climate Finance Expenditure Tracking System and to develop an MRV system



United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- UAE is an example of utilizing revenues from hydrocarbons to successfully develop and diversify its economy.
- In 2012, UAE launched its **National Green Growth Strategy** under the Prime Minister's Office with the aim to maintain long-term economic growth and become a leader in export and re-export of green products and technologies
- GGGI supported UAE in developing the National Green Growth Strategy that served as the foundation for its first INDC submitted to the UNFCCC.
- UAE government is implementing **Green Agenda 2030**, a national cross-sector green growth framework, to achieve its desired objectives of improved environmental performance, climate resilience, economic diversification and enhanced monitoring capabilities
- UAE's **Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2050**, developed in partnership with GGGI, outlines three key climate priorities:
 - national GHG emissions management system
 - national adaptation planning and implementation
 - private sector driver innovative economic diversification programs.



Rwanda – promoting green planning, finance, and cities

- Development of the **Environment and Natural Resources Sector Strategic Plan (ENR SSP)** as a critical input to strengthening and mainstreaming of green growth and climate resilience.
- **Accessing financing** to support the transition to an environmentally sustainable, low carbon and climate resilient economy that contributes to wealth creation and poverty reduction.
- Since its inception, **FONERWA** has created more than 130,000 green jobs, provided more than 55,000 off-grid households access to clean energy, and supported more than 100,000 people to cope with effects of climate change in rural Rwanda
- Ministry of Environment became the first Ministry to be **accredited by the GCF**, access the Project Preparation Facility for USD 1.5 million, and access the GCF's Readiness Project for USD 300,000
- National Roadmap for Developing Green Secondary Cities adopted in 2016, followed by project financing



Colombia – long-term green growth planning



- Adopted **Long-Term Green Growth Policy** in 2018 in accordance with the National Development Plan 2014-2018 - new sources of growth, innovation, job creation, and income generation – enables Colombia to meet SDGs and NDC targets by 2030
- **2030 Green Growth Roadmap** to advance a new economic growth model based on improved competitiveness, social inclusion and the efficient use and protection of Colombia's natural capital
- Nationwide **REDD+ payment for performance mechanism** with a total of USD 15 million in funding to the Government of Colombia
- Taking steps to ensure that **reduced deforestation targets** are met
- **Green growth target** setting to be reflected in the next Development Plan
- **Investment-ready project/investment proposals** submitted under Sustainable Colombia Initiative and for Amazon Vision, taking into account social inclusion and gender issues

Thank You

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