

# A Guidebook to the Green Economy

*Issue 4: A guide to international green economy initiatives*

United Nations Division for Sustainable Development, UNDESA



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## **Acknowledgement**

The information in this paper was compiled by the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (Mr Cameron Allen and Ms Riina Jussila) during late 2012 and early 2013. Information was sourced primarily from publicly available websites as well as from a stock-take of UN agencies and other stakeholders undertaken in August/September 2012. It is acknowledged that this information is not exhaustive and aims only to provide a preliminary overview of a number of international green economy initiatives and the various actors involved.

## **Note**

The views and opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Secretariat of the United Nations; the designations employed or terminology used concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The designations of country groups in the text, figures or tables are intended solely for analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of names of firms and commercial products does not imply endorsement of the United Nations. This document has been issued without formal editing.

While all efforts have been made to ensure that the information is both accurate and up-to-date, the websites of the various initiatives are continually being updated and may have changed since data collection. This review should therefore be viewed as a preliminary assessment only and it is acknowledged that there are many more initiatives supporting green economy projects worldwide. The numbers quoted in the report are based on publicly available information and therefore should be viewed as estimates.

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Background to International Cooperation on Green Economy.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>A Review of International Green Economy Initiatives .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>Summary of Categories of Green Economy Initiatives.....</b>	<b>7</b>
	Green economy platforms and forums.....	8
	Green economy partnerships.....	8
	Green economy programs.....	9
	Green economy funds, facilities and mechanisms.....	9
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>Summary of Services Provided.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.3.</b>	<b>Summary of Geographical Coverage of Green Economy Initiatives.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.4.</b>	<b>Key Actors: Summary of Implementers, Partners and Donors .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.5.</b>	<b>Concluding remarks.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>A Resource Guide to Green Economy Initiatives .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4.1.</b>	<b>Green economy platforms and forums.....</b>	<b>22</b>
	1. Green Growth Knowledge Platform (OECD, GGGI, UNEP, World Bank) .....	22
	2. Green Industry Platform (UNIDO-UNEP).....	22
	3. UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UNDESA) .....	23
	4. Green Growth on-line e-Learning Facility (UNESCAP) .....	23
	5. Climate Change Knowledge Portal (World Bank).....	24
	6. WIPO Green – The Sustainable Technology Marketplace (WIPO).....	24
	7. Open Energy Info (OpenEI).....	25
	8. to 12. Climate Information Platform (UNDP) .....	25
	8. Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) .....	26
	9. ClimateTechWiki – Clean Technology Platform .....	26
	10. Climate Finance Options .....	26
	11. Voluntary REDD+ Database.....	26
	12. Energy Dashboard .....	26
	13. NEXUS - The Water, Energy & Food Security Resource Platform .....	26
	14. Reegle (REEEP & REN21) .....	27
	15. Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (OECD) .....	27
	16. Global Green Growth Forum (3GF) .....	28
<b>4.2.</b>	<b>Green economy partnerships.....</b>	<b>28</b>
	17. Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR) .....	28
	18. The Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership (OpenEI) .....	29
	19. Green Growth Action Alliance (WEF).....	29
	20. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).....	30
	21. Green Economy Coalition.....	30
	22. Green Growth Leaders and Sustainia.....	31
	23. ClimateWorks and Project Catalyst.....	31
	24. Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) .....	32
	25. International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV .....	33
	26. Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Partnership....	33
	27. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) .....	34
	28. Center for Clean Air Policy .....	34
	29. Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century .....	35
	30. Global Climate Change Alliance (EU).....	35
	31. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB).....	36

<b>4.3. Green economy programs .....</b>	<b>36</b>
32. Green Economy Initiative (UNEP) .....	36
33. Green Economy Joint Programme (UNDP, UNEP, UNDESA) .....	37
34. Poverty Environment Initiative (UNDP, UNEP) .....	37
35. Green Low-Emission Capacity Building Programme (UNDP) .....	38
36. Green Industry Initiative (UNIDO) .....	38
37. Green Jobs Initiative and Green Jobs Programme (ILO, UNEP, ITUC, IOE) .....	39
38. Joint Commitment to Sustainable Transport (Multilateral Development Banks).....	39
39. Clean Energy Programme (ADB).....	40
40. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (World Bank) .....	40
41. Technology Needs Assessment Program (UNEP Risoe) .....	41
42. Sustainable Energy For All (UN) .....	42
43. UN-REDD Programme (UNDP, UNEP, FAO) .....	42
44. 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10-YFP).....	43
<b>4.4. Green economy funds/facilities/mechanisms.....</b>	<b>44</b>
45. Global Environment Facility (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP and others) .....	44
46. Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF) .....	44
47. Special Climate Change Fund (GEF).....	45
48. Strategic Priority for Adaptation (GEF).....	46
49. Clean Technology Fund (World Bank) .....	46
50. to 52. Strategic Climate Fund (World Bank).....	47
50. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) .....	47
51. Forest Investment Program (FIP) .....	47
52. Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) .....	47
53. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (World Bank).....	48
54. Green Climate Fund (UNFCCC).....	49
55. Adaptation Fund (GEF & World Bank).....	49
56. Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (EU) .....	50
57. Clean Development Mechanism (UNFCCC).....	50
58. Technology Mechanism (UNFCCC).....	51

# A Guidebook to the Green Economy

## *Issue 4: A guide to international green economy initiatives*

### 1. Introduction

In June 2012 at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), after months of challenging negotiations, governments agreed that green economy was an important tool for sustainable development. They also agreed that the green economy needs to be inclusive and should drive economic growth, poverty eradication, employment and decent work for all, whilst maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems. Importantly, the Rio+20 outcome document also recognises that capacity building, information exchange and experience sharing will be critical for implementing green economy policies. In this context, it invites the United Nations (UN) to work with partners to provide support to developing countries and to develop toolboxes, best practices, methodologies and models, and platforms to aid green economy policy design and implementation.

Following Rio+20, the UN Division for Sustainable Development (UNSD) began publishing a new series of guidebooks on the green economy which aim to provide useful resource guides for practitioners and other stakeholders on various emerging green economy issues. **Issue 1** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy* provided a guide to the history and emerging definitions of green economy and related concepts such as green growth and low-carbon development<sup>1</sup>. It also included a concise guide to approximately 90 recent green economy publications including reports, policy papers, toolkits and national strategies.

**Issue 2** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy* further explored the green economy concept by moving beyond the simple definitions of green economy and providing a brief overview of recent attempts at defining sets of green economy principles<sup>2</sup>. In doing so, it aimed to outline some principles that can be used to guide interpretation and application of the concept, as well as to identify some priority areas where the green economy might be expected to deliver added value within the broader context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

**Issue 3** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy* moved beyond green economy definitions and principles to explore the range of green economy policy measures proposed by experts and practitioners in recent publications<sup>3</sup>. It developed a typology of green economy policy measures and provided a guide to several recent elaborations of a green economy policy 'toolkit'. The paper also provided some initial insights into recent efforts by governments to implement the green economy by reviewing and benchmarking ten recent green economy, green growth and low-emission development strategies.

In this, **Issue 4** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy*, the focus turns to the various international initiatives that are supporting countries and stakeholders to implement the green economy worldwide by providing a range of services including information exchange, data management, capacity building, finance, and technology services. In doing so, it provides a resource guide to the

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<sup>1</sup> See *A Guidebook to the Green Economy – Issue 1: history, definitions and a guide to recent publications* <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=634&menu=35>

<sup>2</sup> See *A Guidebook to the Green Economy – Issue 2: exploring green economy principles*, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=743&menu=35>

<sup>3</sup> See *A Guidebook to the Green Economy – Issue 3: exploring green economy policies and international experience with national strategies*, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=738&menu=35>

various existing international green economy platforms, partnerships, programs, funds and other initiatives. The guidebook also aims to map out many of the key actors involved in implementing and supporting the various green economy initiatives, the key services that they provide to countries, and the geographical reach of these initiatives which are now spreading the green economy across the globe. The intent is to provide useful information to practitioners, countries and stakeholders which may assist with coordination and coherence and help countries to find the support that they need. As with the previous guidebooks, the review focuses on green economy and the related concepts of green growth and low-carbon development.

## 2. Background to International Cooperation on Green Economy

The green economy chapter of the Rio+20 outcome document acknowledges the importance of international cooperation to support green economy implementation and references the role of finance, technology transfer and capacity building. It also recognises that the efforts of developing countries that wish to implement green economy policies should be supported through technical and technological assistance, and encourages governments to share their experiences, exchange knowledge and help to build capacity in green economy policy design and implementation.

The outcome document also invites the UN system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organisations, to help countries find the assistance that they need, and to develop green economy toolboxes, best practices, methodologies and platforms for capacity building and technical assistance (paragraph 66). However, it does not set out a process for coordinating efforts, nor does it provide guidance on how these deliverables might best be linked to financing, technology and capacity building for sustainable development.

The green economy section of the document also encourages existing and new partnerships to mobilize public financing complemented by the private sector (paragraph 71), and acknowledges that partnerships, networking and experience sharing can help countries to learn from one another in identifying appropriate policies.

There are a multitude of actors involved in supporting green economy initiatives worldwide, and one of the challenges post-Rio+20 will be to ensure that the various initiatives of UN agencies, international organisations, donors and other stakeholders are complementary and coordinated where possible to maximise their effectiveness and avoid duplication and redundancy. This guidebook therefore provides a preliminary overview of the key actors involved in the green economy, whether they be donors, partner developing countries, implementing agencies or other stakeholders.

**Issue 3** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy* highlighted the emerging international experience in both developed and developing countries in the preparation of national strategies for green economy, green growth and low-emissions development. This work has been supported and promoted by a number of innovative platforms, partnerships, programmes and other initiatives that are providing a range of services including enhancing knowledge exchange and the sharing of experiences, coordinating research and analysis to fill key knowledge gaps, and supporting developing countries through capacity building, financing and technology transfer. Some of the more recent initiatives specifically target green economy or green growth, whilst earlier initiatives tend to focus on low-carbon or climate-resilient development (which could perhaps be seen as an interrelated sub-set of green economy). A range of other initiatives focus on sustainable development more broadly or environmental management more specifically. The focus in this paper has been on identifying those initiatives targeting green economy, green growth and low-carbon development.

### 3. A Review of International Green Economy Initiatives

This section provides a brief overview of the methodology used to compile and summarise the various international green economy initiatives along with a summary of the various types of initiatives and key features. It includes a brief analysis of the services provided, regional coverage, major donors, developing country partners, and other relevant information from close to 60 different platforms, partnerships, programs, funds and other initiatives. In doing so it paints a preliminary map of key international green economy actors and the extent of green economy projects that are underway.

Following this review, **Section 4** below provides a resource guide to each of the green economy initiatives which provides a brief summary of each initiative and links to additional information. This resource guide to the various international green economy initiatives aims to assist with information sharing and coordination and could assist practitioners with their green economy programming as well as help countries to identify initiatives that might provide desired support services.

The information and data gathered for this publication were gathered from publicly available websites and reports during late 2012 and early 2013 as well as from a stock-taking exercise undertaken by the UN Division for Sustainable Development of mainly UN organisations in August/September 2012. The compilation of this information is not exhaustive and aims only to provide a preliminary overview of the various international green economy initiatives. While all efforts have been made to ensure that the information is both accurate and up-to-date, the websites of the various initiatives are continually being updated and may have changed since data collection. This review should therefore be viewed as a preliminary assessment, and the numbers quoted in the report should be considered rough estimates only.

Information on a total of 58 green economy initiatives was collected for the review. The focus has been on international initiatives on green economy, green growth and low-carbon development, and it is acknowledged that there are many more initiatives that are not covered in this initial review, particularly at the regional and national levels or bilateral levels.

#### 3.1. Summary of Categories of Green Economy Initiatives

The term 'green economy initiative' is used in the paper broadly to describe the range of different international initiatives that are currently being implemented by a range of actors. To provide a more intuitive structure to the report, the various initiatives have been grouped into sub-categories as follows:

1. International green economy platforms and forums;
2. Major international green economy partnerships;
3. Major international green economy programs; and
4. International green economy funds/facilities/mechanisms.

The summaries for each of the 58 green economy initiatives are included in **Section 4** below. To provide a more meaningful overview and allow comparison, a consistent set of summary information was collected for each of the initiatives on: background/objectives; types of services provided; partner organisations and donors; regional scope; timeframe; and a weblink. This information was then further analysed across the various initiatives to prepare the summaries below.

## Green economy platforms and forums

A total of 16 different green economy initiatives were categorised as international ‘platforms’ or ‘forums’, which primarily target information exchange and knowledge management through online platforms and databases, and by convening major forums and other activities. The platforms are being implemented by a range of different actors, including several UN organisations as well as other international organisations and partnerships. Key organisations that are supporting multiple different platforms include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the Renew Energy Policy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (REN21), the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), amongst others.

While many of the platforms have been established to manage information and data to support climate change planning, a number of more recent platforms specifically target green economy, including the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (World Bank, UNEP, Global Green Growth Institute - GGGI, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD), the Green Industry Platform (UN Industrial Development Organisation - UNIDO, UNEP), the Green Growth on-line e-learning facility (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - ESCAP), and the WIPO Green platform (World Intellectual Property Organisation - WIPO). Platforms more targeted towards climate change include the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (World Bank), Climate Information Platform (UNDP with several partners), and Reegle (REEEP and REN21). Other platforms that were reviewed include the UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs - UNDESA) which includes a component on green economy, as well as the NEXUS Water, Energy and Food Security Resource Platform.

Two international forums that specifically target green growth were also reviewed: the Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (OECD) and the Global Green Growth Forum (GGGI).

## Green economy partnerships

A total of 15 green economy initiatives were categorised as a ‘partnership’, which bring together a range of actors to support various green economy services, in particular capacity building, research and information exchange. The partnerships are being coordinated by a range of actors and include innovative structures and arrangements to bring together donors, developing country partners, UN agencies, NGOs, think tanks, consultancies and the private sector.

Several new partnerships have recently been established that specifically target green economy or green growth. These include: the GGGI established in 2010 which brings together a range of national governments, research institutes, intergovernmental organisations and private sector actors; the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) which is being led by UNEP with its partners the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNIDO, UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Millennium Institute; the Green Growth Action Alliance led by the World Economic Forum (WEF) which partners with governments, the private sector, research institutes and international organisations to address the shortfall in green infrastructure investment; and the Green Economy Coalition which provides a global network of organisations from NGOs, research institutes, the UN, business and trade unions for information exchange, awareness raising and research.

A number of partnerships have also been established that focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation. These include large global partnerships with a diverse range of actors, such as the Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership coordinated through Open Energy Info (OpenEI), the International Partnership on Mitigation and Measurement, Reporting and



Verification (MRV), REEEP, and REN21. There are also a range of donor-led partnerships that are providing capacity building, finance and other services, including the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN - funded by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands), the ClimateWorks and Project Catalyst (funded through a range of private foundations), and the Global Climate Change Alliance (funded by the European Union).

Partnerships focusing on the valuation of ecosystem services have also been established, including the World Bank's Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Partnership, as well as the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative led by UNEP with a range of partners.

### **Green economy programs**

A total of 13 green economy initiatives were categorised as 'programs', which are largely managed by a specific lead organisation in partnership with a range of donors and provide primarily green economy capacity building services, information services and some financing. Key implementing agencies for green economy programs include UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, UNFCCC, UNIDO, ILO, FAO and the regional multilateral development banks<sup>4</sup> (MDBs). Key donors supporting these programs include Norway, the European Commission, Denmark, Australia, Germany, Spain and Sweden, amongst others.

A number of new programs have been established within the last few years which specifically target green economy. These include the Green Economy Initiative (UNEP), the Green Economy Joint Programme (UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA), the Green Industry Initiative (UNIDO), the Green, Low-Emission Capacity Building Program (UNDP), and the Green Jobs Programme (ILO, UNEP, the International Trade Union Confederation - ITUC, and the International Organisation of Employers - IOE).

Several longer-running programs focus on climate change planning and have provided support services to a large number of countries and leveraged significant funding, including the UN-REDD Programme (UNDP, UNEP, FAO), the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (World Bank), the Clean Energy Program (Asian Development Bank - ADB), and the Technology Needs Assessment Program (UNEP).

### **Green economy funds, facilities and mechanisms**

Finally, a total of 14 green economy initiatives were categorised as 'funds, facilities and mechanisms', which largely focused on green economy financing, technology and capacity building. The majority of funds associated with the green economy revolve around the global climate finance architecture which is complex and channelled through a range of multilateral funds as well as increasingly through bilateral channels from major donors. A growing number of recipient countries have established their own national climate change funds that enable them to receive funding from multiple donor countries and enhance coordination and country ownership. The review focused on multilateral initiatives and was not exhaustive, but serves to summarise many of the larger funds currently operating. **Table 1** below provides an overview of the volumes of funding and key actors involved in managing the various funds and mechanisms.

Key actors involved are the UNFCCC along with the GEF implementing agencies, namely the World Bank and regional MDBs, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNIDO. Of the initiatives reviewed, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

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<sup>4</sup> i.e. the Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank.

coordinated by the UNFCCC has channelled the largest volume of financial resources into green economy projects (USD215.4 billion), followed by the GEF (USD10.5 billion in grants, leveraging USD51 billion in co-financing). The World Bank's Clean Technology Fund and Special Climate Fund have also channelled considerable financing amounting to approximately USD7 billion of pledged funds.

**Table 1: Summary of Green Economy Funds – Key Actors and Volumes**

Fund	Actors	Estimated Volume (USD) <sup>5</sup>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF agencies: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and MDBs, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO	\$10.5 billion in grants and leveraged \$51 billion in co-financing.
Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF)	GEF agencies (see above)	\$346 million approved.
Special Climate Change Fund (GEF)	GEF agencies	\$50 million and leveraging \$649 million in co-financing.
Clean Technology Fund	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$4.936 billion.
Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$1.1 billion
SCF – Forest Investment Program	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$639 million
SCF – Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries	World Bank and MDBs	Total pledged = \$392 million
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	World Bank, IADB, UNDP	Target size = \$385 million
Green Climate Fund	UNFCCC	TBC
Adaptation Fund	GEF agencies	\$166 million of funded projects
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	European Union	108 million Euros (approx USD 141 million); target funding = 200 to 250 million Euros (approx USD261 – 326 million)
Clean Development Mechanism	UNFCCC	\$215.4 billion in registered projects
Technology Mechanism	UNFCCC, UNEP, UNIDO	TBC

### 3.2. Summary of Services Provided

The green economy platforms, partnerships, programmes, funds and other initiatives offer a variety of different services and this section provides a brief analysis and comparison of the various services provided by each of the initiatives. To undertake the analysis, the services were categorised based on the following “service” categories:

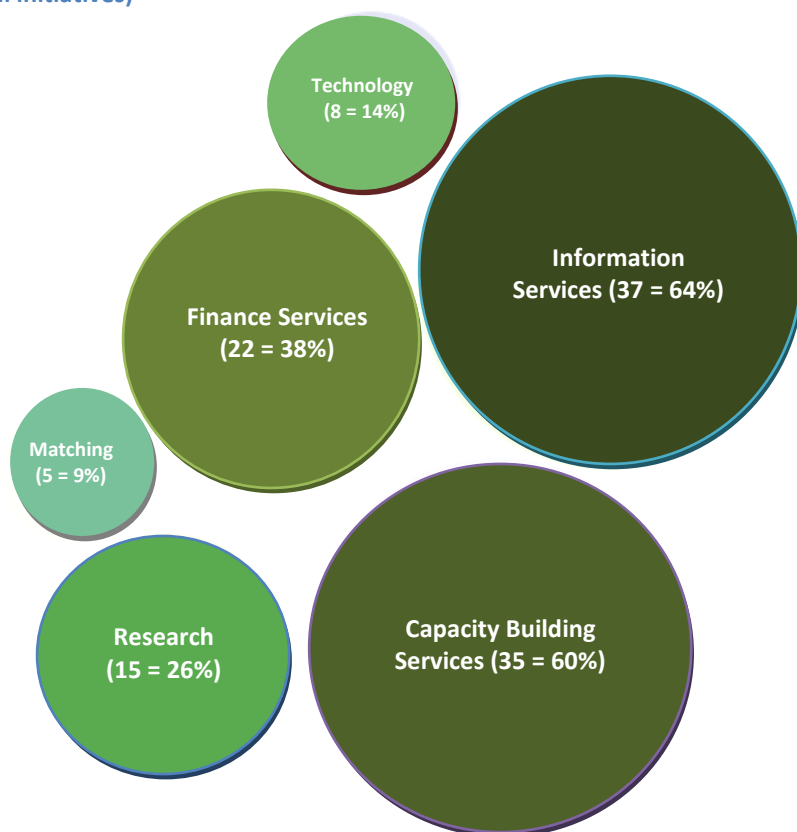
1. Capacity building (i.e. advisory services; technical assistance; training; and data/tools/best practices).
2. Financing services (i.e. grants or financing of projects).
3. Technology transfer services (i.e. facilitating technology transfer).
4. Matching (or brokering) services (i.e. matching countries with the support services that they need).
5. Research (i.e. undertaking research to fill key knowledge gaps).
6. Information services (i.e. information exchange, awareness raising, knowledge management)

<sup>5</sup> Much of the information on the volume of funds was sourced from <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing>. Values are generally June 2012 estimates.

**Figure 1** below provides a summary of the results of the review of services provided by the 58 international green economy initiatives. It should be noted that the percentages are non-additive, as some initiatives provide more than one service. Overall, it can be seen that the international green economy initiatives are providing a comprehensive range of services from information exchange, to capacity building, to means of implementation such as technology transfer and financing. The most common services provided by the green economy initiatives are information services such as information exchange, awareness raising and knowledge management (64% of initiatives), as well as capacity building services, such as advisory services, technical assistance, training and data, tools and best practices (60%).

A smaller proportion of initiatives are focusing on the provision of finance for green economy projects (38%), with the vast majority of these providing funds specifically for climate change adaptation or mitigation. A smaller number of initiatives support research (26%) and even fewer technology transfer (14%). The research is primarily being undertaken by innovative green economy partnerships and platforms such as the GGGI, PAGE, Green Economy Coalition, Green Growth Leaders, CDKN and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP). Finally, few initiatives are providing brokering services to match countries with the support that they need (9%).

**Figure1: Overview of most common services provided by green economy initiatives (No. of Initiatives & % of total initiatives)**



While this overview does not provide an indication of the adequacy of these services in meeting country needs, it does highlight an apparent focus of green economy initiatives on information exchange and capacity building services. This might be an indication of the relatively recent emergence of the green economy concept and the need initially to build awareness and capacity to apply the concept. It may also highlight a deficiency in means of implementation for green economy projects with regard to technology and financing.

There is also an apparent gap in initiatives that provide matching or brokering services that help to link countries with the assistance that they need, whether it be technical assistance, financing or technology. The need for a matching or brokering mechanism to help countries to find the assistance that they need was acknowledged in the Rio+20 outcome document, which invited the UN system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organisations, to coordinate and provide information upon request on matching interested countries with the partners that are best suited to provide requested support. This commitment was weakened from an initial proposal by the European Union for the creation of a simple, demand-driven brokering mechanism for linking developing countries with partners. Given the apparent lack of initiatives providing this service, the development of a demand-driven brokering mechanism for green economy could be an area for further development within existing green economy initiatives or a focus area for future green economy initiatives.

### 3.3. Summary of Geographical Coverage of Green Economy Initiatives

As outlined above, the various green economy initiatives are providing a variety of support services to recipient partner countries, the vast majority of which are developing countries. This section provides an analysis of the target countries for these support services and provides an indication of the geographic extent of the implementation of green economy projects worldwide.

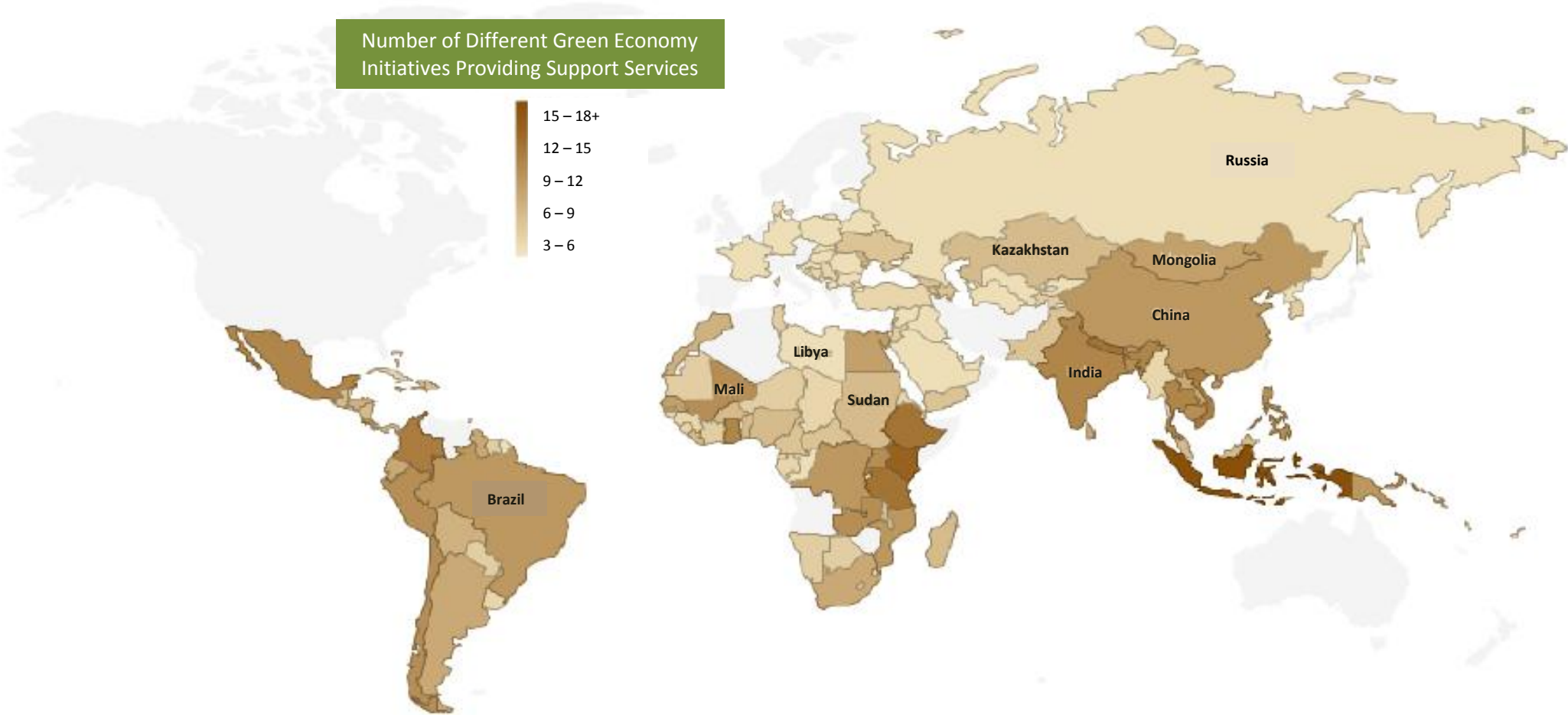
Based on the international green economy initiatives reviewed<sup>6</sup>, over 160 partner countries have received or are receiving green economy support services. This indicates a fairly comprehensive geographical coverage of green economy initiatives worldwide. The vast majority of partner countries are developing countries, and many developing countries have successfully engaged with multiple different green economy initiatives simultaneously and are therefore receiving multiple benefits. The map in [Figure 2](#) below highlights the significant geographic reach of green economy projects across the developing world, as well as the countries that are benefiting from the support services of multiple different initiatives. The darker regions of the map highlight those countries that are receiving support services from a higher number of different initiatives.

Based on this limited review, it can be seen that Indonesia has received (or is receiving) green economy services from approximately 18 different green economy initiatives, Kenya is benefiting from services provided by 15 different initiatives, and Ethiopia, Tanzania and Nepal are each benefiting from 13 different initiatives. Other countries that are receiving support services from at least 10 different green economy initiatives are: Vietnam, Uganda, Thailand, Rwanda, The Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Mali, India, Ghana, Costa Rica, Chile, Cambodia, Bangladesh and Zambia. [Figure 3](#) below provides a graphic overview of developing countries that are receiving support services from over five different international green economy initiatives.

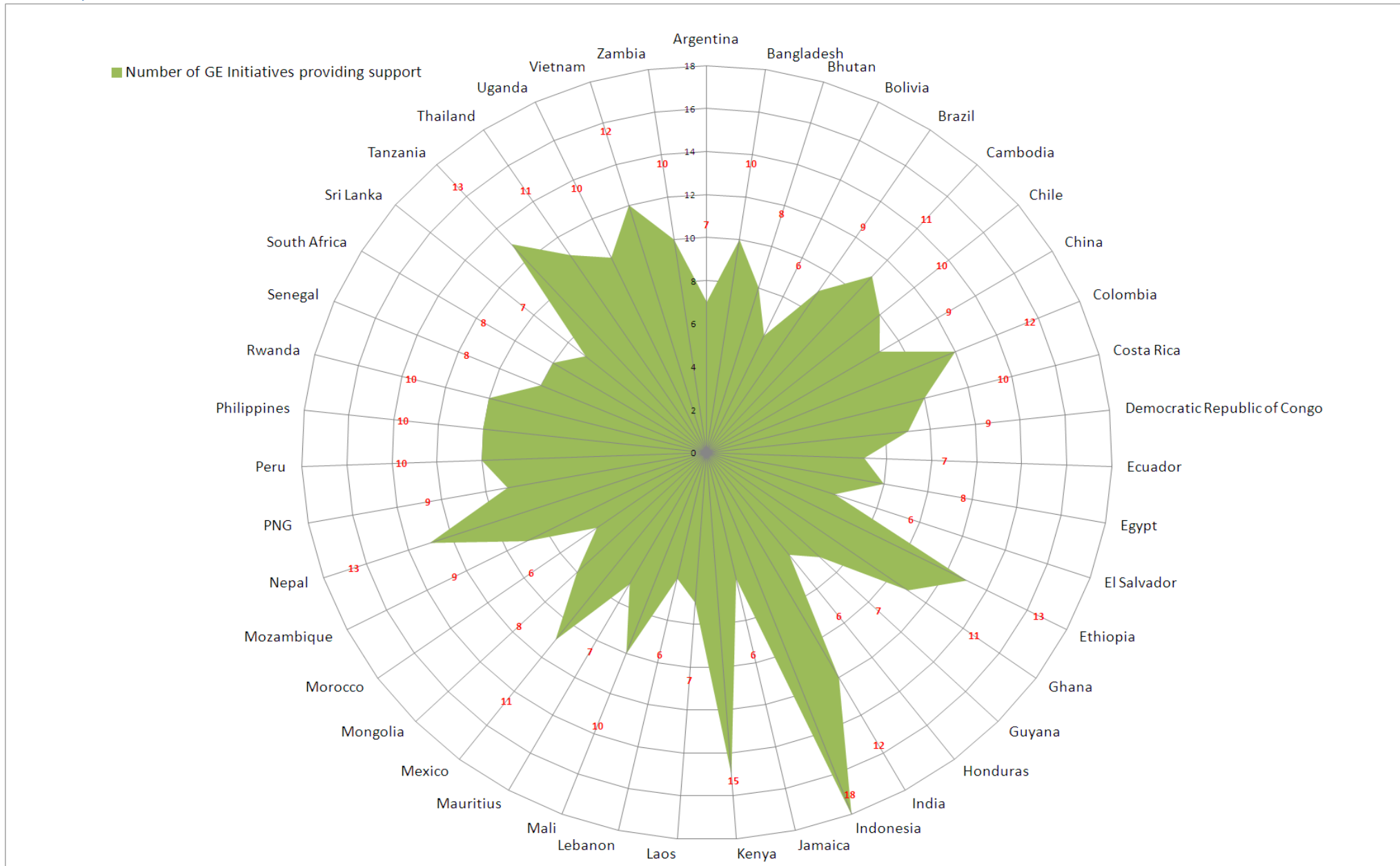
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<sup>6</sup> The review identified which partner countries were receiving support services (such as capacity building, finance or technology) from each of the green economy initiatives. The green economy platforms and forums were excluded from this analysis as they generally do not provide targeted services to partner developing countries. A total of 42 green economy partnerships, programs and funds/facilities/mechanisms were reviewed.

Figure 2: Support Provided to Countries by Green Economy Initiatives



**Figure 3: Early Movers on Green Economy in the Developing World** (countries receiving support services from greater than 5 different green economy initiatives)



While this overview does not necessarily reflect the volume of funding or the scale of projects on the ground in different countries, it does provide an indication of which developing countries are engaging with multiple green economy initiatives and therefore appear to be taking a leadership role on green economy. These countries have been successful at engaging with multiple different international green economy initiatives in order to receive support services such as finance, technology and capacity building. In this context, countries that are identified in **Figure 3** above could be considered “early-movers” on the green economy.

This review highlights that the international green economy initiatives reviewed are facilitating green economy policy development in very many countries across the globe. This picture contrasts with the scepticism on green economy expressed by a number of countries in the intergovernmental debates leading to Rio+20. In practice, green economy is already being implemented to some degree by the vast majority of countries worldwide. The transition to greener economies has well and truly begun.

While many of the green economy initiatives reviewed focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation, recent initiatives are also specifically targeting green economy or green growth. In part due to these new initiatives, international experience with green economy policy development is rapidly expanding across the globe. For example, over the period 2010 to 2011, green economy scoping studies were completed in approximately 25 countries under UNEP’s Green Economy Initiative. Established in 2010, the GGGI is now supporting the development of national green growth plans in 15 partner countries. Although much of this work remains at an early scoping or analytical phase, a number of countries have now published national green economy strategies or roadmaps<sup>7</sup>.

It can therefore be seen that international green economy initiatives are playing an important role in facilitating the spread of green economy experience across the globe. Many of the longer-running initiatives that have targeted climate change outcomes and low carbon development have supported a considerable number of different countries to date. The larger programs include the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) of the World Bank which provides support to approximately 85 different countries, the CDM of the UNFCCC which provides support to approximately 70 countries, and the REEEP which provides support to approximately 58 countries.

**Figure 4** below provides an overview of the major green economy initiatives that are providing support services to more than 20 different countries<sup>8</sup>. In this context, other major green economy programs include the UN-REDD Program (UNFCCC), the Technology Needs Assessment Program (UNEP), the Green Jobs Initiative and Program (ILO, UNEP), the Green Low-Emission Capacity Building Program (UNDP), the Green Economy Initiative (UNEP), and the Poverty-Environment Initiative (UNEP, UNDP). The major green economy funds and mechanisms that are supporting high numbers of different countries include the Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (World Bank, UNDP) and the Adaptation Fund (GEF). Similarly, major green economy partnerships supporting high numbers of countries include the CDKN and the Global Climate Change Alliance.

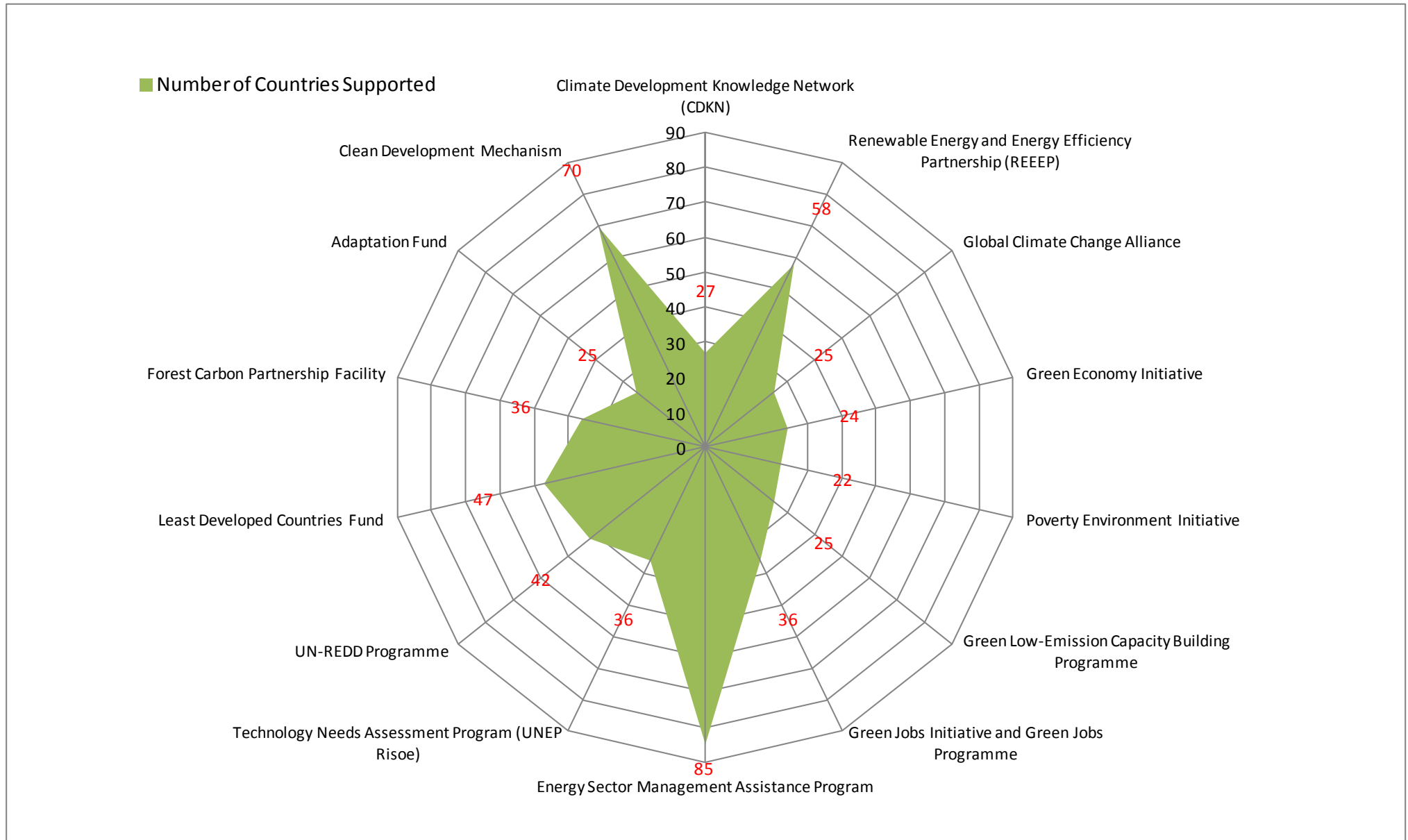
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<sup>7</sup> See the 10 recent strategies reviewed in **Issue 3** of *A Guidebook to the Green Economy* at:

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/738GE%20Publication.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Note that Figure 4 excludes GEF to avoid double-counting as it is responsible for funding projects across numerous green economy initiatives. However, it is noted that based on its website GEF is supporting approximately 160 countries.

Figure 4: Green Economy Initiatives Supporting Greater than 20 Developing Countries (number of countries supported)





However, the plethora of initiatives underway offering similar services to multiple partners highlights a potential challenge relating to coordination and coherence among the various green economy initiatives. Where countries have multiple initiatives providing services simultaneously, there may be scope to coordinate or consolidate efforts so that they align with common outcomes. In this regard, the development of a national green economy strategy (or integration of green economy into existing national development strategies) could provide a useful tool for coordination and coherence among the various activities.

In recent years, the development of national strategies for low emission development and green economy has become a major focus of the international community. As highlighted in *A Guidebook to the Green Economy: Issue 3*<sup>9</sup>, at least 80 countries have now developed Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in the context of UNFCCC commitments, supported by approximately USD290 million of financing through the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund<sup>10</sup>.

More recently, several countries have published national green economy strategies, including the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Grenada, and Vietnam. With the support of the GGGI, several other developing countries are also developing national (or state-level) strategies including Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, Mongolia, The Philippines, China, Kazakhstan, India, Peru and Morocco.

There is a significant overlap between this list of developing countries that have developed green economy strategies and those that are receiving support services from multiple green economy initiatives. For example, of the top twelve countries in **Figure 3** that are receiving support from the highest number of different green economy initiatives<sup>11</sup>, almost all of them have (or are developing) a national green economy strategy or LEDS.

The case of Indonesia is particularly interesting, as it has established the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund which aims to develop innovative ways to link international finance sources with national investment strategies and acts as a catalyst to attract investment opportunities. Such a mechanism provides an important tool for coordinating and consolidating the financial and other support from multiple donors and partners, such as the assistance received from at least 18 different green economy initiatives that are providing support services to Indonesia.

Similar “bucket” funds have been established by Brazil in the Amazon basin as well as by the Asian Development Bank in the Congo basin to facilitate multi-donor funds to take early action to protect forests. Furthermore, the establishment of similar bucket funds to attract climate finance has been a key objective for several developing countries in the articulation of their national green economy strategies. For example, as an initial priority in their strategies, countries such as Rwanda, Guyana and Ethiopia are establishing new multi-donor trust funds and institutions to better attract and manage climate finance from multiple sources.

Given the plethora for different initiatives, partners and donors that are currently operating in the global green economy landscape, coordination and coherence among the various initiatives will be an important issue to address. Overall, it can be seen that the international green economy

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<sup>9</sup> See: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/738GE%20Publication.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> See: [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus\\_areas/climate\\_strategies/undp\\_projects\\_thatcontributeetogreenlecrds.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies/undp_projects_thatcontributeetogreenlecrds.html)

<sup>11</sup> The top 12 countries are: Indonesia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nepal, Colombia, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Mexico, and Ghana

initiatives that were reviewed have catalysed the efforts of countries to transition towards greener economies. A number of quick-to-move developing countries are benefiting from a large number of different green economy initiatives, and it would appear that the development of national green economy strategies and mechanisms such as multi-donor funds can help to facilitate partnerships and provide a framework for coordination and coherence. By moving early and demonstrating national leadership, many developing countries are now attracting significant international finance and assistance from the various implementing agencies and partners.

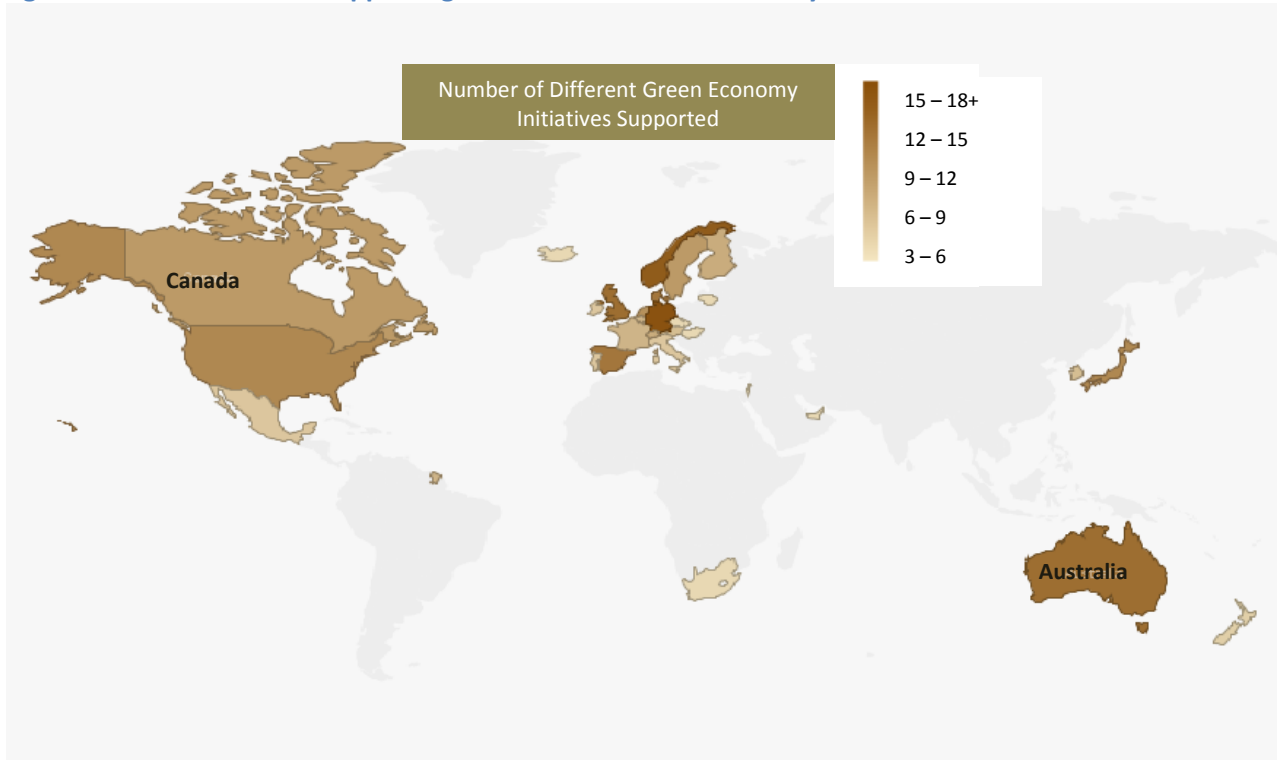
### 3.4. Key Actors: Summary of Implementers, Partners and Donors

The international green economy initiatives are being implemented and supported by a diverse range of actors and donors, including UN organisations, consultancy firms, private sector companies, NGOs, and governments. To provide an indication of the key actors involved in supporting international green economy initiatives and catalyzing action on green economy across the globe, an analysis was undertaken of the implementing agencies, partners and donors supporting the various initiatives.

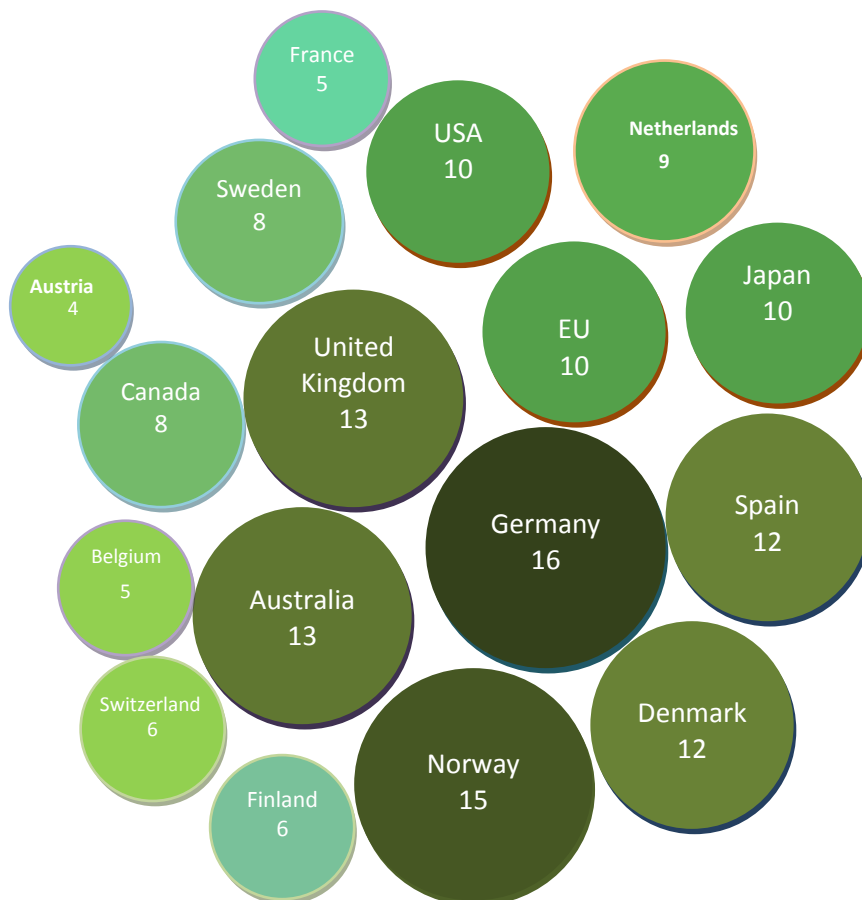
The map in [Figure 5](#) below provides a summary of the donor countries that are supporting the 58 international green economy initiatives that were reviewed. The colour scale represents the number of different green economy initiatives that each donor country supports and comprises 30 donor countries plus the European Union (EU). Again, while this does not give an indication of the volume of funds or scale of projects on the ground, it provides an indication of which countries are committing to multiple different green economy initiatives and could be considered major supporters or promoters of a green economy transition worldwide. [Figure 6](#) summarises donors that are supporting greater than ten different green economy initiatives. These include Germany (16), Norway (15), Australia (13), United Kingdom (13), Denmark (12), Spain (12), USA (10), EU (10) and Japan (10). These countries might be considered key supporters of green economy efforts in developing countries.

A similar analysis was undertaken of the key actors that are responsible for implementing the various green economy initiatives. This included a range of UN organisations, private sector organisations, NGOs, consultancy firms and other actors. From this summary, the analysis identified organisations that are involved with the implementation of multiple green economy initiatives, which provides an initial indication of key international actors that are leading the implementation of green economy initiatives worldwide. [Figure 7](#) below provides a summary of organisations that are supporting the implementation of greater than five different green economy initiatives. Based on this, key international actors engaged in green economy implementation would include UNEP, the World Bank (and regional MDBs), UNDP, FAO, GEF, UNIDO, IFAD, UNFCCC, REEEP and REN21.

**Figure 5: Donor Countries Supporting International Green Economy Initiatives<sup>12</sup>**



**Figure 6: Key “Supporters” of Green Economy Initiatives - Donor Countries Supporting Multiple Different Green Economy Initiatives (number of different GE initiatives supported)**



<sup>12</sup> Note that the EU is supporting 10 different green economy initiatives but is not depicted in this map.

From the analysis above, it can be seen that UN system organisations and the Bretton Woods institutions are playing a major role in the implementation of green economy initiatives worldwide. For example, from the total of 58 green economy initiatives that were reviewed, organisations such as the World Bank and UNEP are implementing partners for approximately 40%. Given the prevalence of UN system organisations in implementing the various green economy initiatives that were reviewed, there is likely to be considerable scope for enhancing coordination among these implementing actors to improve coherence of program delivery and outcomes.

**Figure 7: Key Green Economy “Implementers”: Overview of Organisations Implementing Multiple (5 or greater) Green Economy Initiatives<sup>13</sup>**



### 3.5. Concluding remarks

The list of international green economy initiatives summarised in this publication is far from exhaustive, nevertheless it can be seen that a plethora of interrelated platforms, programmes and partnerships on green economy are already underway and more are in the works. These initiatives

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); Renewable Energy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (REN21); Asian Development Bank (ADB); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO); United Nations Institute for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO); Global Environment Facility (GEF); Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands.

are supporting a green economy transition in over 160 countries worldwide through a variety of support services from information exchange, to capacity building, to finance and technology assistance. This initial mapping exercise has aimed to summarise the key actors involved in implementing and supporting green economy initiatives, the geographical scope of their activities, and the main services that they provide to partner developing countries. This paints an initial picture of a global green economy landscape that involves multiple actors from government, UN system organisations, NGOs and the private sector and that covers almost all corners of the globe. However, whilst the geographic reach of green economy projects is apparent, measuring the actual extent of progress towards greener economies remains an important area for further research.

Nevertheless, this initial mapping provides some useful information on key actors and services that can serve to enhance communication, information exchange and coordination amongst the various initiatives. This may help to enhance synergies, avoid duplication and help countries to find the assistance they need. The information collected for the analysis could be integrated into a relational database and housed on an appropriate online platform to provide a mechanism for linking partners with countries seeking support, as was envisaged in the Rio+20 outcome document.

Clearly, a diverse range of stakeholders are involved in green economy work worldwide. Through the efforts of these organisations, partnerships and donors, substantial progress has already been made on implementing green economy policies and projects. Many developing countries are benefiting from multiple initiatives and establishing appropriate mechanisms to enhance coordination and coherence at the national levels.

Given the large number of actors involved in green economy work, there is likely to be considerable benefit in enhancing information exchange, communication and coordination. There are a number of existing mechanisms available within the UN system and externally that could enhance this function, including initiatives such as the Green Growth Knowledge Platform which brings together some of the major international players involved in green economy work under one roof, as well as internal coordination mechanisms within the UN (e.g. the Issues Management Group on Green Economy, the UN Development Group, and the enlarged Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs – EC-ESA+ – mechanism created in preparation for Rio+20 that continues to coordinate on Rio+20 outcomes). It is hoped that this guidebook on international green economy initiatives provides some useful information to facilitate this outcome.

## 4. A Resource Guide to Green Economy Initiatives

### 4.1. Green economy platforms and forums

#### 1. Green Growth Knowledge Platform (OECD, GGGI, UNEP, World Bank)

##### Background/Objectives

The mission of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) is to enhance and expand efforts to identify and address major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice, and to help countries design and implement policies to move towards a green economy. Through widespread consultation and world-class research, GGKP provides practitioners and policymakers with better tools to foster economic growth and implement sustainable development. The GGKP has five programmes:

- Data and decision-making tools for GG: seeks to understand how to make choices under great uncertainty. Based at the World Bank leveraging the Climate Change Knowledge Portal, the Climate Finance Options Platform, and a new Global Platform for Climate Smart Development Planning Tools to be developed by GGGI.
- GG best practices initiative: aims to combine the expertise and networks of 15 high-level development and environment cooperation organisations to help governments around the world strengthen the quality of green growth planning and implementation through analysis and peer-to-peer learning. Organisations include the ClimateWorks, European Climate Foundation (ECF), CDKN, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, OECD, World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, and ECLAC.
- GG trade and competitiveness: will focus on the relationship between green growth policy and competitiveness, examining impacts on trade and key risks and challenges.
- Innovation and green technology: will focus on the role of technological change in green growth, exploring a range of issues including South-South knowledge exchange, barriers to green technology diffusion, and policies to promote green innovation and technology diffusion.
- GG metrics and indicators: led by OECD, UNEP and the World Bank, will focus on developing a common framework for green growth/green economy indicators and metrics and aiming to develop a set of headline metrics.



##### Weblink

<http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/Pages/GGKPHome.aspx>

##### Partners

The GGKP was established by UNEP, OECD, the World Bank and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). Other partners include: ILO, UNDP, CDKN, ECLAC, ECF.

##### Services Provided:

Research; Capacity Building (data & tools; best practices); Information Exchange.

##### Timeframe

2012 - ongoing

#### 2. Green Industry Platform (UNIDO-UNEP)

##### Background/Objectives

The Green Industry Platform is a global high-level multi-stakeholder partnership intended to act as a forum and advocacy tool for catalyzing, mobilizing and mainstreaming action on green industry around the world. It aims to achieve this by providing a framework where signatory organizations can make tools available for developing road maps to integrate green industry policies and practices in organizational strategies and business plans, share and profile best practices to move beyond 'business as usual', and drive forward technological development, application and innovation.

The platform will help link existing resource databases and develop its own materials and communication mechanisms, including a web-based portal to share information on relevant policies,




##### Weblink


<http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1002609>

<p>technologies and developments.</p>	
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information services (exchange/awareness raising/knowledge management)</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> UNIDO, UNEP, national governments, private sector, NGOs</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> Initial phase 2012-2015</p>

### 3. UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UNDESA)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform is coordinated by the UN Division for Sustainable Development (UNSD) within the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). The site aims to provide a central hub for resources and information on sustainable development and assists with coordinating the intergovernmental process and follow up from major conferences on sustainable development. The site includes a section on green economy, which includes a resource library of green economy publications and a database of green economy policy measures. The Platform also publishes a series of green economy guidebook series publications which monitor progress and provide analysis of green economy research and implementation and a guide to publications and other resources.</p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1224">http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1224</a></p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information (exchange; knowledge management); research.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> UNSD. All governments as well as a number of UN entities, international organisations and major groups are members of the Platform.</p>
<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2012-</p>	

### 4. Green Growth on-line e-Learning Facility (UNESCAP)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The Green Growth on-line e-Learning Facility is designed to educate participants about the most innovative, cost-effective approaches to green growth. Structured around a series of interactive training modules, the online training curriculum encourages participants to actively reflect on the ways a green growth strategy can be adapted to their home country. The site includes the capacity development for green growth programme which aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To introduce green growth as a solution for addressing the development challenges facing countries in Asia and the Pacific.</li> <li>• To familiarize participants with appropriate assessment tools to measure emerging environmental/economic/social issues in the region.</li> <li>• To assist with the integration of green growth concepts into socio-economic policy planning.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/lms/">http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/lms/</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b> UN system actors, governments, research institutes</p> <p><b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (training); Information exchange</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> 2012-ongoing</p>
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## 5. Climate Change Knowledge Portal (World Bank)

### Background/Objectives

The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) is an initiative of the World Bank working with a number of partners and is a central hub of information, data and reports about climate change around the world for development practitioners and policy makers. It aims to serve as a 'one stop shop' for climate-related information, data and tools and help provide development practitioners with a resource to explore, evaluate, synthesize, and learn about climate-related vulnerabilities and risks at multiple levels of detail. The CCKP allows users to:

- learn about climate information;
- increase knowledge on climate change related actions; and
- map, download, and use resourceful data.

It is also linked to the work program of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform with regard to the development of data and tools for green growth.

### Services Provided:

Capacity building (tools); Information exchange/knowledge management



### Weblink

<http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm>

### Partners

World Bank; Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery; Green Growth Knowledge Platform; Open Data Initiative; The Nature Conservancy and a number of other partners providing data and processing.

## 6. WIPO Green – The Sustainable Technology Marketplace (WIPO)

### Background/Objectives

WIPO Green is a pilot initiative of the World Intellectual Property Organisation which facilitates the accelerated adaptation, adoption and deployment of environmental technologies, particularly in developing countries and emerging economies.

WIPO Green:

- serves as a hub connecting various critical partners, with WIPO facilitating policy dialogue and networking;
- enables owners of proprietary technologies to make selected technologies and solutions available as packages, including know-how, services and materials;
- facilitates the matching of specific, user-formulated needs with technology providers;
- provides additional services, including training, consulting, dispute resolution and financial support.

WIPO Green aims to support and operate in conjunction with the Technology Mechanism established under the UNFCCC. Once fully developed, it is likely to comprise the following components:

- *Partnership Hub*: The platform would serve as a "hub" to connect various partners, including technology providers and users, the R & D community, both public and private, funding



### Weblink

<https://www3.wipo.int/green/green-technology/techOverview>

### Partners

WIPO is working in close collaboration with industry, in particular the Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA).



<p>agencies and others interested in pursuing the development, manufacture and broader deployment of green technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A Global, Comprehensive Information Database:</i> WIPO will create and host a comprehensive database where technologies will be gathered. The user will be able to find various environmental technologies to solve particular challenges. A unique feature of the platform is that technology will be offered as a package, including know-how, services and materials needed to implement the technology.</li> <li>• <i>Supporting Services:</i> provided by WIPO, including Licensing Negotiation, Dispute Settlement and Financing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Technology transfer; capacity building (training; advisory services)</p>
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## 7. Open Energy Info (OpenEI)

### Background/Objectives

OpenEI is a global knowledge-sharing online community working together to connect people with the latest information and data on energy resources from around the world. It is sponsored by the US Department of Energy and developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. By utilizing the standards and practices of the linked open data community, OpenEI can share information in a universal format that is easily integrated by other sites using basic web technology. It is a collaborative platform that uses crowdsourcing to create new energy datasets and provides mapping and other visualisation tools to transform that data into understanding.

OpenEI includes a Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) gateway that supports the creation and implementation of country-driven, analytically rigorous LEDS. The resources include several toolkits and a complete LEDS development process based on proven best practices. Toolkits include transport, GHG inventory, clean energy, land use, financing as well as online webinars and capacity to search resources. The platform also hosts the LEDS Global Partnership.



### Weblink

[http://en.openei.org/wiki/Gateway:Low\\_Emission\\_Development\\_Strategies](http://en.openei.org/wiki/Gateway:Low_Emission_Development_Strategies)

### Partners

OpenEI, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

### Services Provided:

Capacity building (tools; best practices); Information exchange/knowledge management.

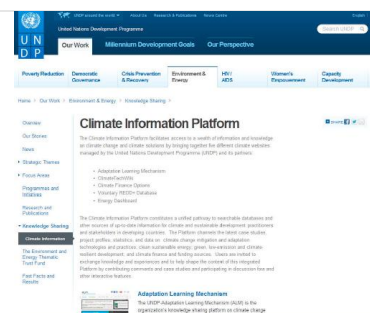
## 8. to 12. Climate Information Platform (UNDP)

### Background/Objectives

The Climate Information Platform facilitates access to information and knowledge on climate change and climate solutions by bringing together five different climate change platforms managed by the UNDP.

Comprises five initiatives (see summaries below):

- **Adaptation Learning Mechanism:** <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/>
- **ClimateTechWiki:** <http://climatetechwiki.org/>
- **Climate Finance Options:** <http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/index.php>
- **Voluntary REDD+:** <http://reddplusdatabase.org/>
- **Energy Dashboard:** (TBC)



### Weblink

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/knowledge\\_exchange/climate\\_information.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/knowledge_exchange/climate_information.html)

**Services Provided:**

- **ALM:** Capacity building (tools; best practices); Information exchange/knowledge management.
- **ClimateTechWiki:** technology transfer; Information exchange
- **Climate Finance Options:** information exchange; capacity building (tools); finance (information on sources only).
- **Voluntary REDD+ Database:** information exchange/knowledge management
- **Energy dashboard:** information exchange/knowledge management

**Partners**

UNDP, UNFCCC, UNEP, World Bank, FAO, GEF, REEEP, REN21, Energy Research Centre of Netherlands

**8. Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)**

The ALM is a collaborative knowledge-sharing platform that aims to share knowledge and build partnerships for developing capacity to adapt to climate change. The vision is to provide good practice and operational guidance for adaptation, while working to accelerate learning. The ALM develops tools and resources to support the adaptation practices, integration of climate change risks and adaptation into development policy, planning and operations, and capacity building.

**9. ClimateTechWiki – Clean Technology Platform**

ClimateTechWiki supports the development and transfer of technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. ClimateTechWiki's interactive database offers up-to-date information on mitigation and adaptation technologies to practitioners worldwide who are working on low-emission and climate-resilient development. Users may contribute to ClimateTechWiki by commenting on technology descriptions, adding case studies, and participating in the discussion forum.

**10. Climate Finance Options**

The Climate Finance Options provides comprehensive guidance on the numerous funding sources and financial tools for climate action in developing countries. Information is available on the wide range of funds from multilateral and bilateral institutions, as well as public and private sources, for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. Project case studies illustrate the innovative and effective use of these funds on the ground in developing countries. A knowledge center contains a multitude of relevant financial tools, documents, and links.

**11. Voluntary REDD+ Database**

The Voluntary REDD+ Database gives users access to information on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) financing, actions, and results that have been reported to the REDD+ Partnership. The intention is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives, and to support efforts to identify and analyze gaps and overlaps in REDD+ financing.

**12. Energy Dashboard**

The Energy Dashboard is a database that, when established, will capture information on all energy projects in the field across a range of scales from the local level to the national, regional and global levels and covers projects from various programme funding including UNDP regular resources, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), governments, private sector and civil society partners. The Energy Dashboard provides national level stakeholders, other development practitioners, academia and the public with energy project information and facilitates communication of UNDP work on energy by providing a searchable database as well as a communication platform for people to share stories and experiences on various energy projects

**13. NEXUS - The Water, Energy & Food Security Resource Platform****Background/Objectives**

This resources platform resulted from the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference and presents a large variety of documents, presentations, news, messages and other information. It aims to demonstrate the relevance of a nexus approach for sustainable development and raises awareness that more systemic thinking is needed.




<p><b>Partners</b> Government of Germany; Bonn Perspectives; EU; International Food Policy Research Institute; World Economic Forum; WWF</p>	<p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.water-energy-food.org/en/home.html">http://www.water-energy-food.org/en/home.html</a></p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information exchange/knowledge management</p>	

### 14. Reegle (REEEP & REN21)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> reegle acts as a unique clean energy information portal, targeting specific stakeholders including governments, project developers, businesses, financiers, NGOs, academia, international organizations and civil society. Alongside comprehensive country energy profiles, energy statistics and a directory of relevant stakeholders it also offers the clean energy search and an extensive glossary.</p>	
<p><b>Partners</b> Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships (REEEP) and the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (REN21).</p>	<p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.reegle.info/">http://www.reegle.info/</a></p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information exchange/knowledge management</p>	

### 15. Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (OECD)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum was launched in November 2012 and aims to provide an opportunity for developing, emerging and developed country governments and civil society representatives to participate in annual conferences to discuss key cross-cutting issues linked to green growth and sustainable development. Each year, the GG-SD Forum will focus on a different cross-cutting issue. At each annual event, policy makers and experts from OECD and partner countries will be able to meet and exchange experiences, and to identify policy tools and best practices that respond to their specific national circumstances.</p>	
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information exchange/awareness raising</p>	<p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/ggsdforum.htm">http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/ggsdforum.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2012- annual</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> OECD, participants</p>

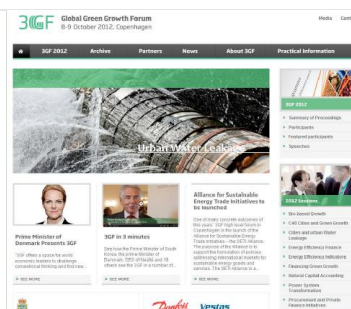
## 16. Global Green Growth Forum (3GF)

### Background/Objectives

Global Green Growth Forum (3GF) is an annual forum established in 2011 that brings together public-private sector leaders to accelerate green growth through a bottom-up approach. The objectives are:

- To increase horizontal coordination, learning and inspiration among the initiatives.
- To provide political and economic momentum to promising initiatives in order to give them the required scale in speed.
- To strengthen the links to the processes of international policymaking and regulation setting.

The forum was established by the governments of Denmark, Republic of Korea and Mexico. Other institutions involved include the OECD, IEA, Global Compact, International Finance Corporation, and the Climate Policy Initiative and a number of governments and business partners. An analytical framework is developed as a tool to identify and focus on public-private partnerships with a scalable, transformative growth potential. The framework is not intended for the development of concrete public-private partnerships; rather 3GF welcomes, and is potentially interested in taking forward, the development of new partnerships.



### Weblink

<http://www.globalgreengrowthforum.com/>

### Partners

RoK, Denmark, Mexico; OECD, IEA, Global Compact; Danfoss and Vestas; and a number of other governments, organisations and private sector actors.

### Services Provided:

Information exchange; networking

### Timeframe

2011-ongoing, annual

## 4.2. Green economy partnerships

### 17. Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR)

#### Background/Objectives

The UNEP-led Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE Between now and 2020, PAGE aims to catalyse the transformation process of 30 countries' economies by shifting investment and policies towards the creation of a new generation of assets: clean technology, well-functioning ecosystems, a skilled labour force with green jobs driven by strong institutions and good governance. The PAGE seeks to:

- Enable countries to formulate and adopt green economy policies.
- Strengthen the capacity of national partners to finance and implement inclusive green economy initiatives, including at the sectoral level.
- Develop and provide global access to tools and training programmes on green economy.
- Create and share knowledge on green economy to support its application at the country-level.

#### Services Provided:

Capacity building (technical assistance, advisory services, training, data/tools/best practices); Research, Information services (Information exchange, awareness raising)

#### Regional Scope

Seven pilot countries, yet to be named. Plans to scale up support



### Weblink

<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/PAGE/tabid/105854/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

### Partners

UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR; Republic of Korea; Millennium Institute.

### Timeframe

2013-2020

to a total of 30 countries by 2020.

### 18. The Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership (OpenEI)

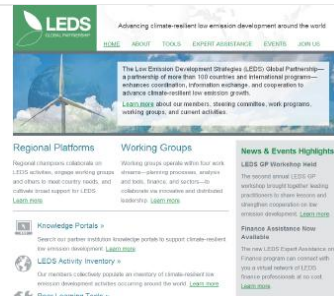
#### Background/Objectives

The Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership was founded to advance low emissions development through coordination, information exchange, and cooperation among programs and countries working to advance low emissions growth. Launched in early 2011, the partnership currently brings together 88 governments and international institutions. The LEDS Global Partnership is open to any interested parties that perform relevant work. The LEDS Global Partnership’s objectives are to:

- Strengthen support for low emission development in all regions and by all stakeholders
- Foster peer learning and capacity building on LEDS across developing and developed countries and international institutions
- Improve and support coordination of LEDS activities at the country, regional and global level

The partnership is hosted by Open Energy Info (OpenEI).

**Regional Scope**  
Global



#### Weblink

<http://ledsgp.org/home>

#### Partners

Coordinated by OpenEI, an initiative of the US Government. It includes 88 partners including national governments, UN agencies, NGOs and other institutions.

#### Services Provided:

Capacity building (tools; best practice); Information exchange/knowledge management.

**Timeframe**  
2011-ongoing

### 19. Green Growth Action Alliance (WEF)

#### Background/Objectives

The Green Growth Action Alliance (G2A2) aims to help address the estimated \$1 trillion annual shortfall in green infrastructure investment. The World Economic Forum serves as G2A2 secretariat. The G2A2 is driven by emerging economies such as Mexico, Kenya, India and Vietnam that are developing green growth strategies and want to attract greater private investment. Designed in partnership with G20 governments, the Alliance calls for actions to be adopted in five target priority areas over the years 2012-2015:

- Promote free trade in green goods and services.
- Achieve robust carbon pricing.
- End inefficient subsidies and other forms of fossil fuel support.
- Accelerate low-carbon innovation.
- Increase efforts to target public funding to leverage private investment.

The G2A2 will build on early success to advance country pilots,



#### Weblink

<http://www.weforum.org/issues/green-growth>

#### Partners


The Alliance includes over 40 members from governments, the private sector, research institutes, and international organisations.

<p>unlocking financing for key technologies like renewable energy, energy efficiency, water infrastructure and sustainable agriculture/aviation biofuels. It will also inform the global agenda on climate and sustainable financing by sharing results with key platforms such as the G20, the United Nations Climate Change process, and the International Development Finance Club of development finance banks.</p>	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance; Technology transfer; Information exchange</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Global; pilot projects in Mexico, Kenya, India</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2012-ongoing</p>

## 20. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a new international organisation dedicated to pioneering and diffusing green growth. The work of the GGGI is spread across 3 programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country Green Growth Planning: GGGI's country work consists of green growth plan (GPP) analysis and design, domestic capacity building, and public-private partnership to support plan implementation. GGGI operates a tailored but consistent program for each country. Research: GGGI develops Green Growth theory &amp; models for the new development paradigm:</li> <li>• Public-Private Cooperation: GGGI works to accelerate the world economy's transition to green growth by facilitating industry-government cooperation to scale resource-efficient investment, innovation and management best practice within the private sector. GGGI fosters public-private cooperation at two levels: (1) Links companies to developing country governments to help implement green growth plans; and, (2) Builds cooperation within and between industries, and links to relevant intergovernmental processes. Capacity Building: GGGI supports enhancement of developing countries' capacity to sustain their drive for Green Growth.</li> <li>• Research: GGGI's program promotes the development of a new green growth paradigm by conducting research into various aspects of green growth theory and practice..</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.gggi.org/">http://www.gggi.org/</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b> A range of national governments, research institutes, intergovernmental organizations and private sector actors. Government partners are: Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirabati, Mongolia, Norway, PNG, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, RoK, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam.</p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (Advisory services, Technical assistance); Research; Information exchange</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2010-ongoing</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Global. Focus countries: Brazil, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, UAE, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Philippines, Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Rwanda, Morocco, India, Peru</p>	

## 21. Green Economy Coalition

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> <b>Green Economy Coalition</b> is a global network of organisations from NGOs, research institutes, the UN, business and trade unions who are committed to accelerating a transition to a new green inclusive economy. Their aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mobilise and build a global coalition of organisations from different sectors for a green and inclusive economy.</li> <li>• provide a platform for debate on green economy issues ensuring that multi-sector perspectives and voices from the South are integrated into discussions.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.greeneconomycoalition.org/">http://www.greeneconomycoalition.org/</a></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organise and share knowledge on the green economy.</li> <li>identify priority issues and strategic opportunities to influence the transition to a green economy.</li> <li>to help build consensus on priority issues, and to jointly communicate policy messages to key audiences and in strategic forums.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Information (exchange/awareness raising/knowledge management); research</p>
<p><b>Partners</b> NGOs, research institutes, UN organisations, private businesses and trade unions.</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2009-ongoing</p>

## 22. Green Growth Leaders and Sustainia

### Background/Objectives

Green Growth Leaders is a global alliance of cities, regions, countries and corporations sharing a vision of building prosperous green economies and communities. It is governed by a Council that aims to:

- Share and discuss best and next practice of green growth
- Identify and map green growth initiatives and frontiers across the world
- Match technology providers, innovators and investors with leading green cities, regions and countries
- Advise and influence political institutions and assist them in developing frameworks
- Communicate the benefits of green growth to the public in order to reignite the green agenda

In 2012, Green Growth Leaders was merged with Sustainia, which is an alliance of international organizations and companies working to create sustainable growth. It was founded by the Scandinavian think tank Monday Morning and developed in collaboration with the UN Global Compact, Nobel sustainability Trust, Regions20 and a variety of private companies. Sustainia aims to:

- Become a global positive point of reference for discussing a sustainable society – a global BRAND for a desirable sustainable future
- Kick start a global community focused on creating awareness of sustainable solutions and how a sustainable society will Make sustainable solutions and products fashionable, desirable and inspiring
- Inspire political decision makers by providing them with a new narrative, available solutions and concrete vision
- Help provide a new positive and inspiring momentum around global leadership on sustainability



### Weblink

- <http://greengrowthleaders.org/>
- <http://www.sustainia.me/>

### Partners

Monday Morning partners with a variety of international organisations and private companies.

### Services Provided:

Research; Information exchange, awareness raising

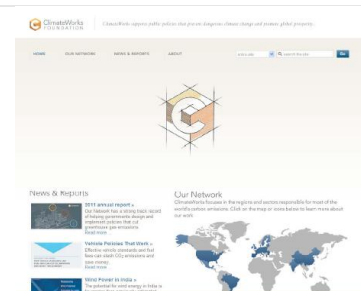
### Timeframe

2010 -

## 23. ClimateWorks and Project Catalyst

### Background/Objectives

Project Catalyst is an initiative of the ClimateWorks Foundation, which is a global, non-profit philanthropic foundation headquartered in San Francisco, California with a network of affiliated foundations in China, India, the US and the EU. It focuses on policies that reduce GHG emissions through three policy areas: efficiency standards, low-carbon energy supply, and forest conservation/agriculture. The studies, primarily by McKinsey and Company, aim to show what key developing countries can deliver as part of a new global deal, focusing on a stabilization target to reduce risks of temperature increases above two degrees Celsius.

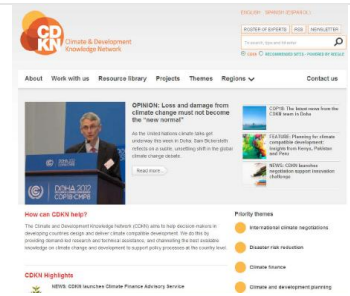


### Weblink

- <http://www.project-catalyst.info>
- <http://www.climateworks.org/>

<p>The initiative is supported by working groups consisting of 150 climate negotiators, government officials, business executives, etc. from 30 countries. The ClimateWorks Network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides non-partisan, analytically rigorous support to policymakers and regulators;</li> <li>• Focuses on key regions and sectors that have the greatest potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>• Prioritizes resources based on the expected reduction in emissions and potential to achieve them.</li> </ul> <p>The ClimateWorks Foundation was established in 2008 by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the McKnight Foundation, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. It joins with a range of other contributors (mainly other Foundations) to support the initiatives of the ClimateWorks Network.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> A number of Foundations (including the European Climate Foundation) and a network of technical, business and policy experts. Consultancies include McKinsey &amp; Company and AccountAbility.</p> <p><b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (Technical assistance; tools; best practices); Research</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> 2008-</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Global. ClimateWorks focus regions: USA, Mexico, Brazil, EU, India, China. Project Catalyst focus countries: Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guyana, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, PNG</p>	

## 24. Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) aims to support developing countries in their efforts for climate-compatible development. CDKN offers advice, technical assistance, research services, strategic knowledge sharing and capacity building to decision makers in developing countries. The network also aims to support the Least Developed Countries in international climate negotiations. Within the broad scope of climate compatible development, they work across four strategic themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate compatible development strategies and plans</li> <li>• Improving developing countries’ access to climate finance</li> <li>• Strengthening resilience through climate-related disaster risk management</li> <li>• Supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most vulnerable countries.</li> </ul> <p>The network is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. CDKN is managed by an alliance of organisations led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC)</p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://cdkn.org/">http://cdkn.org/</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b> UK, Netherlands. PwC, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, INTRAC, LEAD International, the Overseas Development Institute, and SouthSouthNorth</p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (Technical assistance; advisory services); research; information exchange.</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> Initial period 2010–2015</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Latin America &amp; the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. Countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Pakistan</p>	



## 25. International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

### Background/Objectives

Launched by South Africa, South Korea and Germany in 2010, the Partnership aims to support a practical exchange on mitigation-related activities and MRV between developing and developed countries. The activities of the Partnership contribute to the design and effective implementation of Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. Bringing together climate experts from a variety of countries, the Partnership seeks to:

- foster mutual learning between peers;
- identify best practices;
- establish a shared mitigation-related knowledge base; and
- disseminate lessons learnt.

The website includes an interactive map of the world and searchable database of initiatives working on LEDS, NAMAs and MRV.

### Services Provided:

Information exchange/knowledge management; capacity building (best practices, training);



### Weblink

<http://mitigationpartnership.net/about-partnership>

### Partners

Established by South Africa, South Korea and Germany, the Partnership now has approximately 40 partner countries. Also supported by UNDP, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and the Center for Clean Air Policy.

### Timeframe

2010-

## 26. Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Partnership

### Background/Objectives

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) is a global partnership that aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that the national accounts used to measure and plan for economic growth include the value of natural resources. The partnership brings together a broad coalition of UN agencies, governments, international institutes, NGOs and academics to implement environmental accounting. Its objectives are to:

- Establish environmental accounts in six to ten countries and incorporate these into national policy analysis and development planning.
- Develop internationally-agreed guidelines for ecosystem accounting.
- Spread environmental accounting through a global partnership.

### Services Provided:

Capacity building (Technical assistance; best practices; tools)

### Regional Scope

Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Madagascar, The Philippines.



### Weblink

<http://www.wavespartnership.org/waves/>

### Partners

World Bank and several UN agencies, national governments, NGOs, academic and other institutions.

### Timeframe

2012-2015

## 27. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

### Background/Objectives

REEEP was established alongside the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and is a market catalyst for clean energy in developing countries and emerging markets. It acts as a funder, information provider and connector for up-scaling clean energy business models. REEEP has supported 154 clean energy projects in 57 countries, disbursing €14.4 million and leveraging an additional €29.4 million in co-funding. The partnership has regional secretariats for East Asia, South Asia, South East Asia Pacific, Southern Africa, and Latin America & Caribbean. Each secretariat performs a number of functions, including:

- assisting applicants during REEEP project funding rounds, and in later stages, helping to evaluate shortlisted project proposals;
- building strong working links with local offices of NGOs and other like-minded organisations;
- supporting REEEP Partners in their respective regions in gaining political leverage and building business acumen.

REEEP also provides web-based knowledge resources through its reegle platform ([www.reegle.info](http://www.reegle.info)).

### Regional Scope

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Zambia.



### Weblink

<http://www.reeep.org/reeep-brief-overview>

### Partners

REEEP comprises 385 partners including 45 governments. It has been funded primarily by governments and institutions.

### Services Provided:

Finance; capacity building (advisory services, technical assistance, tools/data); knowledge management/information exchange;

### Timeframe

2002-

## 28. Center for Clean Air Policy

### Background/Objectives

The Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) is an independent, not-for-profit think-tank working that helps policy-makers around the world to develop, promote and implement innovative, market-based solutions to major climate, air quality and energy problems that balance both environmental and economic interests. It aims to significantly advance cost-effective and pragmatic air quality and climate policy through analysis, dialogue and education to reach a broad range of policy-makers and stakeholders worldwide.

Current initiatives include: multi-stakeholder dialogues; education and outreach; qualitative and quantitative research; technical analyses of emission mitigation and climate adaptation options; and policy solutions and recommendations development. CCAP is working to support the design and implementation of NAMAs and LEDS in developing countries.

### Regional Scope

Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina, Vietnam, Thailand.



### Weblink

<http://ccap.org/about-ccap/mission/>

### Services Provided:

Information exchange/knowledge management; research; capacity building (technical assistance; best practices)

### Timeframe

1985

## 29. Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### Background/Objectives

The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (REN21) convenes international multistakeholder leaders to enable a rapid global transition to renewable energy. It promotes renewable energy to meet the needs of both industrialized and developing countries that are driven by climate change, energy security, development and poverty alleviation. REN21 encourages action in three areas: policy, advocacy and exchange.

REN21 and REEP also provide web-based knowledge resources through their reegle platform ([www.reegle.info](http://www.reegle.info)).



**Weblink**  
<http://www.ren21.net/>

### Services Provided:

knowledge management/information exchange; research; capacity building (tools)

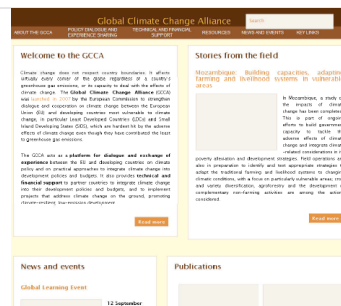
## 30. Global Climate Change Alliance (EU)

### Background/Objectives

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is an initiative of the European Union. Its overall objective is to build a new alliance on climate change between the European Union and the poor developing countries that are most affected and that have the least capacity to deal with climate change. The primary target group comprises LDCs and SIDS. Its objectives are:

- To provide a platform for dialogue and exchange that will help countries to integrate development strategies and climate change and provide a basis for a converged post-2012 climate change agreement.
- To help countries participate in global climate change mitigation activities that contribute to poverty reduction.
- To provide technical and financial support that targets five priority areas and related actions:
  - Adaptation to climate change;
  - Reducing emissions from deforestation;
  - Enhancing the participation of poor countries in the CDM;
  - Promoting disaster risk reduction and integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

Initial funding period was for a three year period, 2008 – 2010. However, as of March 2012, the GCCA is still operational and it is currently working on the identification and formulation of new actions under the budget of 2013. The GCCA has channelled over €200 million in support of 32 programmes in over 25 countries and regions, targeting specifically Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States



**Weblink**  
<http://www.gcca.eu/>

**Partners**  
EU

**Services Provided:**  
Information exchange; Capacity Building (technical assistance); Finance

**Timeframe**  
2008-

### Regional Scope

Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Lao, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Uganda, Vanuatu.

### 31. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

#### Background/Objectives

TEEB is a global initiative focused on drawing attention to the economic benefits of biodiversity. Its objective is to highlight the growing cost of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. TEEB presents an approach that can help decision-makers recognize, demonstrate and capture the values of ecosystems & biodiversity, including how to incorporate these values into decision-making.

In March 2007, environment ministers from the G8+5 countries meeting in Potsdam, Germany, agreed to initiate the process of analyzing the global economic benefit of biological diversity, the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the failure to take protective measures versus the costs of effective conservation. Since then, TEEB has published a series of reports and has now entered an implementation phase that will build on initial findings to provide a deeper analysis of specific sectors and biomes.



#### Weblink

<http://www.teebweb.org/>

#### Partners

UNEP, European Commission, Norway, Germany, Japan, UK, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, UK, and Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research.

#### Services Provided:

Capacity building, research

#### Timeframe

2007 -

#### Regional Scope

Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany, Indonesia, India, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, RoK, Slovakia, South Africa, UK

## 4.3. Green economy programs

### 32. Green Economy Initiative (UNEP)

#### Background/Objectives

The UNEP-led Green Economy Initiative, launched in late 2008, consists of several components whose collective overall objective is to provide the analysis and policy support for investing in green sectors and in greening environmental unfriendly sectors. The Green Economy Initiative works with a range of partners to:

- develop research products;
- harmonise green economy policy messages;
- provide and coordinate regional and country level advisory services; and
- identify financial and human resources to undertake green economy activities.



#### Weblink

<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Home/tabid/104269/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

#### Services Provided:

Capacity Building (Advisory Services; Technical Assistance);  
Research.

#### Partners

Multiple partners from UN organisations, academic institutes, think tanks, business and environmental groups.

#### Regional Scope

Scoping studies undertaken in numerous countries:  
Kenya, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Nepal, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Mexico, Barbados, China, Brazil, Dominica, Indonesia, South Africa, Philippines, Egypt, Senegal, Guyana, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Ghana, Rwanda.

#### Timeframe

2008 - ongoing

### 33. Green Economy Joint Programme (UNDP, UNEP, UNDESA)

#### Background/Objectives

The UNDP-UNEP-UNDESA Green Economy Joint Programme (JP) seeks to:

- Support countries through advisory services on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Promote integration of green economy in the context of sustainable development as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming. develop research products
- harmonise green economy policy messages
- provide and coordinate regional and country level advisory services
- identify financial and human resources to undertake green economy activities



#### Weblink

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXA00>

#### Partners

Multiple partners from UN organisations, government of Netherlands

#### Services Provided:

Capacity Building (Technical Assistance); information exchange/awareness raising; research.

#### Timeframe

The Joint Programme is implemented in two phases with phase one focusing on Rio preparations and immediate post-Rio follow-up in 2012, and second phase for 2013-2014.

#### Regional Scope

Regional meetings: Africa and Asia.

Country programs: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen.

### 34. Poverty Environment Initiative (UNDP, UNEP)

#### Background/Objectives

The UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global UN programme that helps countries to integrate poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting. It supports the production and provision of knowledge resources and services and networking. PEI also supports civil society to engage in planning processes. The PEI provides financial and technical assistance to government partners to:

- set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes; and
- carry out activities to address the particular poverty-environment context.



#### Weblink

<http://www.unpei.org/>

#### Services Provided:

Finance; Capacity building (technical assistance); Information exchange/knowledge management

#### Partners

UNDP & UNEP, Poverty and Environment Partnership, various other UN system actors and research and practitioner organisations. Donors: the European Commission and governments of Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, USA and the United Kingdom.

#### Timeframe

Next phase 2013-2017

#### Regional Scope

Countries involved at the moment: Bangladesh, Botswana, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam. PEI is planning its next phase in the following regions: Africa, Asia, Europe & Central Asia, and Latin America.

### 35. Green Low-Emission Capacity Building Programme (UNDP)

**Background/Objectives**

The UNDP-EU Green Low-Emission Capacity Building Programme (GLECBP) is supporting the efforts of over 30 countries in developing low emissions development strategies (LEDS). The Programme’s overall objective is to strengthen technical and institutional capacities in participating countries in the following ways:

- Develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory management systems.
- Identify opportunities for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA).
- Design low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the context of national priorities.
- Design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions.
- Facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries.

The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme is part of the larger Green, Low-Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy Team of UNDP and gains insight from and builds on global programmes and initiatives already developed by UNDP and the EU. Total funding is €21.8 million.

**Regional Scope**

Participating countries: Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Peru, The Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia.



**Weblink**

<http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/about.html>

**Partners**

UNDP with donors: European Commission, the Government of Germany, and the Government of Australia

**Services Provided:**

Capacity Building (Advisory Services; Technical Assistance); Knowledge management

**Timeframe**

2011–2015

### 36. Green Industry Initiative (UNIDO)

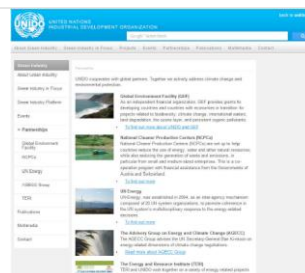
**Background/Objectives**

UNIDO’s Green industry Initiative is a sector-based strategy to achieve a green economy focusing on production and consumption. Its main objective is to identify gaps in normative policy frameworks in terms of incentives, environmental laws and regulations and other policies which promote the greening of industry. The strategy also aims to:

- remove gaps in the support system by promoting the establishment of specialized enterprises in the environmental goods and services sector, and by supporting entrepreneurs in assuming the risks of launching businesses in that sector;
- remove gaps in the industrial sector’s knowledge and skills set by partnering with institutions of higher learning and assisting governments to develop green technical and managerial knowledge and skills in enterprises; and
- develop public-private partnerships in the environment field.

**Services Provided:**

Research; Capacity building; Awareness raising/knowledge management



**Weblink**

<http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1001276>

**Partners**

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and various partners from UN system actors, Member states, private sector, NGOs and academia.

**Timeframe**

2010–

### 37. Green Jobs Initiative and Green Jobs Programme (ILO, UNEP, ITUC, IOE)

#### Background/Objectives

The Green Jobs Initiative and Programme to promote the creation of green and decent jobs as a way of generating decent employment and income opportunities with a reduced environmental impact and an increased ability to cope with the challenges of climate change and scarce resources. The Programme aims to:

- promote international policy coherence through research and advocacy;
- support constituents at the national level through policy and technical advisory services; and
- develop the capacity of constituents and partners through training and knowledge sharing

The ILO Green Jobs Programme currently concentrates on six priorities:

1. Analysis of the employment and labour market dimensions;
2. Practical approaches to greening enterprises;
3. Green jobs in waste management and recycling;
4. Renewable energy and energy efficiency;
5. A just transition towards a green economy and a sustainable society;
6. Adaptation to climate change.

#### Services Provided:

Knowledge management; Capacity building (Advisory services, Technical assistance, Training)

#### Regional Scope

**Background country studies:** Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mali, Mauritius, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States.

**Country programmes:** Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Thailand, Zambia.



#### Weblink

<http://www.ilo.org/empent/units/green-jobs-programme/lang--en/index.htm>

#### Partners

International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNEP, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), The International Organization of Employers (IOE). For training, also partner with International Training Centre in Turin (<http://greenjobs.itcilo.org/>)

#### Timeframe

2012–2015

### 38. Joint Commitment to Sustainable Transport (Multilateral Development Banks)

#### Background/Objectives

Joint Commitment to Sustainable Transport is an initiative of eight multilateral development banks to provide USD175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe.

Focal areas for investments will include especially: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety.




#### Weblink


<http://www.eib.org/attachments/press/state-ment-commitment-sustainable-transport-en.pdf>

<p>One deliverable will also be that institutional capacity is built and knowledge and expertise on sustainable transport is generated, disseminated and widely used in more than 150 recipient countries served by the MDBs collectively to support the development of sustainable transport.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, CAF-Development Bank of Latin America, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and World Bank.</p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance; Capacity building</p>	<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Developing countries.</p>
	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2012-2022</p>

### 39. Clean Energy Programme (ADB)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> Asian Development Bank’s Clean Energy Programme is a multipronged, umbrella program that seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help developing Asian countries meet their energy security needs, facilitate a transition to a low-carbon economy; and</li> <li>• bring about universal access to energy, and achieve ADB’s vision of a region free of poverty.</li> </ul> <p>To support the wide-scale deployment of clean energy projects and new clean energy technology, ADB has created a number of financing instruments. ADB’s Energy Policy targets the annual lending for related programs to \$2 billion by 2013.</p> <p>The program includes a suite of initiatives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Low Carbon Technology Exchange, an assisted broker model that will proactively identify partnerships between willing buyers and sellers of low-carbon technologies;</li> <li>• Asia Climate Change and Clean Energy Venture Capital Initiative, which supports an equity infusion to several venture capital funds to accelerate private sector-based innovation, transfer, and diffusion of climate change technologies;</li> <li>• The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.adb.org/sectors/energy/programs/clean-energy-program">http://www.adb.org/sectors/energy/programs/clean-energy-program</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b> ADB; donor partners include the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal, and the Republic of Korea.</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> 1995 -</p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance; Matching services; Technology transfer</p> <p><b>Regional Scope</b> Asia-Pacific</p>	


### 40. Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (World Bank)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global knowledge and technical assistance program administered by the World Bank. Its mission is to assist low- and middle-income countries to increase know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. It’s focus areas are energy security, energy access and climate change and it provides services through five different programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Access</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.esmap.org/">http://www.esmap.org/</a></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Energy</li> <li>• Energy Efficient Cities Initiative (EECI)</li> <li>• Energy Assessments and Strategy Programs (EASP)</li> <li>• Results-Based Approaches for Energy Sector Development</li> </ul>	<b>Partners</b> World Bank
<b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (Technical assistance; toolkits; best practice); information exchange; research	<b>Timeframe</b> 1983 – ongoing
<b>Regional Scope</b> Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Benin, Egypt, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Mongolia, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, West Bank & Gaza, PNG, Slovak Republic	

#### 41. Technology Needs Assessment Program (UNEP Riseo)

<b>Background/Objectives</b> Technology needs assessment (TNA) is a set of country-driven activities that identifies and determines the mitigation and adaptation technology priorities of developing countries and is central to the work of Parties to the Convention on technology transfer. It presents an opportunity for countries to track their evolving need for new equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills necessary to mitigate GHG emissions and/or reduce the vulnerability of economic sectors and livelihoods to the adverse impacts of climate change. The TNA project is a part of Strategic Program on Technology Transfer initiated by GEF. The Strategic Program on Technology Transfer also includes piloting priority technology projects and dissemination of successfully demonstrated technologies.	
<b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity building (technical assistance); finance	<b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://tech-action.org/">http://tech-action.org/</a>
<b>Regional Scope</b> <b>Africa:</b> Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia. <b>Asia &amp; Eastern Europe:</b> Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam <b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean:</b> Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru	<b>Partners</b> UNEP and the Global Environment Facility and a number of regional centres including ENDA Energie Environment Developpement (Africa), Asian Institute of Technology (Asia & Eastern Europe), Fundacion Bariloche (LAC), and Libelula (LAC).
	<b>Timeframe</b> 2010-

## 42. Sustainable Energy For All (UN)

### Background/Objectives

Sustainable Energy for All is an initiative of the UN Secretary-General to mobilise action from all sectors of society in support of three interlinked objectives to be achieved by 2030: providing universal access to modern energy services; doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

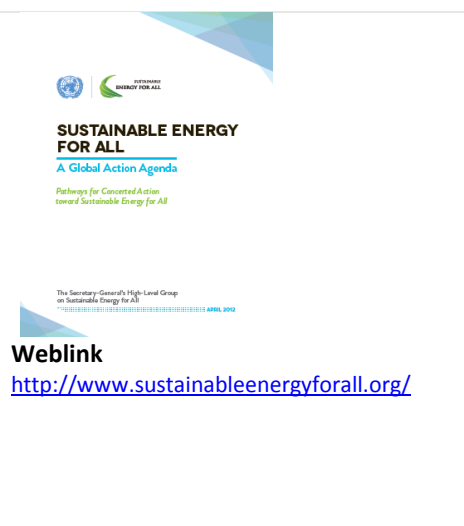
The Secretary-General has convened high-level representatives from the private sector, government, UN/intergovernmental organizations and civil society to develop a global strategy and concrete agenda for action to reach the three objectives.

The Global Action Agenda identifies critical action areas and provides a roadmap for the initiative: sectoral action areas (modern cooking appliances and fuels, distributed electricity solutions, grid infrastructure and supply efficiency, large scale renewable power, industrial and agricultural processes, transportation, buildings and appliances); and enabling action areas (energy planning and policies; business model and technology innovation; finance and risk management; capacity building and knowledge sharing). The roadmap builds on the work of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change and provides a framework for identifying high-impact opportunities to drive transformational change, a way to organize action by multiple stakeholders across all relevant sectors of the economy, and an entry point for stakeholders interested in taking action in specific areas of interest.

The initiative provides a framework for tracking progress and a continued global dialogue and collective action.

### Regional Scope

Global



**Weblink**  
<http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org/>

**Partners**  
Include: UN-Energy; UNIDO; UNDP; UNF; ADB; Energy for All; UNEP; Practical Action; Statoil; IRENA; REEEP; Masdar; Bloomberg New Energy Finance; Alliance for rural Electrification; OPEC Fund for International Development; FAO; World Bank; Global compact; REN21; ZAYED Future Energy Prize; AfDB; IDB.

**Services Provided:**  
The initiative provides a framework for action, rather than delivering services. Information exchange.

**Timeframe**  
2011-

## 43. UN-REDD Programme (UNDP, UNEP, FAO)

### Background/Objectives

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. Three UN Agencies – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – have collaborated in the establishment of the UN-REDD programme, a multi-donor trust fund that allows donors to pool resources and provide funding with the aim of significantly reducing global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Through its nine initial country programme activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the UN-REDD Programme supports the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement national REDD strategies with the involvement of all stakeholders.

The UN-REDD Programme's aims are to generate the necessary flow of resources to significantly reduce global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The immediate goal is to assess whether carefully structured payments and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure lasting, reliable and measurable emission reductions



### Weblink

<http://www.un-redd.org/>

### Partners

UNDP, UNEP, FAO

### Services Provided:

Capacity building (technical assistance; tools/best practice); Finance; information exchange;

while maintaining and improving other ecosystem services as well as the economic and social values that forests provide.

The UN-REDD Programme is comprised of two components:

- (i) National / Country Programmes: Assisting developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms.
- (ii) Global Programme: Supporting the development of normative solutions and standardised approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.

The UNDP is the administrative agent for the UN-REDD Programme Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The UN REDD Programme has partnerships with 42 countries in total, 16 of which have received funding allocations for National Programmes. By July 2012, total funding for these two streams of support to countries totalled US\$117.6 million.

**Timeframe**  
2008-2015

#### Regional Scope

**Countries receiving support to National Programmes:** Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia.

**Other partners:** Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname

## 44. 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10-YFP)

### Background/Objectives

The 10-YFP is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. The framework was adopted by governments at Rio+20 in June 2012 and will support capacity building, and facilitate access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The 10YFP will develop, replicate and scale up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increase the net contribution of economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. The framework will encourage innovation and cooperation among all stakeholders. All actors from all countries can be involved in the implementation of the 10YFP activities: government, private sector, civil society, researchers, UN agencies, financial institutions, and other major groups.

The 10-YFP objectives are to:

- Support **regional** and national policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP, contributing to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating new job/market opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and social development.
- Mainstream SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including into poverty reduction strategies.
- Provide financial and technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional and national levels.
- Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP tools, initiatives and best practices, raising awareness and enhancing



### Weblink

<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/SCPPoliciesandthe10YFP/The10YearFrameworkProgrammesonSCP/Whatisthe10YFP/tabid/105966/Default.aspx>

### Partners

UNEP (Secretariat); FAO, ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNESCWA, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNU-IAS, UN Women, UN WFP, UNWTO

### Services Provided:


Capacity building (technical assistance; advisory services); Finance; technology transfer; information services (information exchange; knowledge management)

**Timeframe**  
2012-

<p>cooperation and development of new partnerships – including public-private partnerships.</p> <p>The Secretariat of the 10-YFP sits with UNEP and a UN interagency coordination group has also been established comprising 19 agencies. Means of implementation is through voluntary contributions from all sources, and a Trust Fund to be administered by UNEP to support developing countries in the implementation at the national level. A Global SCP Clearinghouse will be the main information platform.</p>	
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#### 4.4. Green economy funds, facilities and mechanisms

##### 45. Global Environment Facility (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP and others)


<p><b>Background/Objectives</b></p> <p>The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in October 1991 as a \$1 billion pilot program in the World Bank, and was later restructured to become a permanent separate institution, with the World Bank serving as the Trustee of the GEF Trust Fund. The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Program, and the World Bank were the three initial partners implementing GEF projects.</p> <p>The GEF serves as the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Since 1991, the GEF has provided \$10.5 billion in grants and leveraged \$51 billion in co-financing for projects in over 165 countries.</p> <p>The GEF incorporates a number of funds relevant to the green economy including the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the now complete Strategic Priority for Adaptation (see below).</p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b>  <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/home">http://www.thegef.org/gef/home</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b>                  The GEF agencies are: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IADB, IFAD, UNIDO.</p> <p><b>Services Provided:</b>                  Finance</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b>                  Global (165 countries).</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b>                  1991-</p>

##### 46. Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b></p> <p>The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established to support a work programme to assist Least Developed Country Parties (LDCs) carry out, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). NAPAs use existing information to identify a country's priorities for adaptation actions. The LDCF is the only existing fund whose mandate is to finance the preparation and implementation of the NAPAs. Consistent with the findings of the NAPAs, the LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of those sectors and resources that are central to development and livelihoods, such as water; agriculture and food security; health; disaster risk</p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b>  <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF">http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF</a></p>
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<p>management and prevention; infrastructure; and fragile ecosystems.</p> <p>The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the managing body of the fund. Funds are available to 49 LDCs identified by the United Nations. A NAPA must be completed and provided to the UNFCCC Secretariate before financing can be accessed for an adaptation project. As of June 2012, \$346 million had been approved for projects and enabling activities, including the preparation of 48 NAPAs. A guide for accessing resources under the LDCF is available at: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4433">http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4433</a></p>	<p><b>Partners</b> GEF agencies. Donors: Germany, UK, USA, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Norway, Netherlands, France, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Japan, Romania, Iceland, Portugal, Czech Republic.</p>
<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2001-</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia</p>	

#### 47. Special Climate Change Fund (GEF)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established to support adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC. The SCCF supports both long-term and short-term adaptation activities in water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management. There are two active funding windows under SCCF: Adaptation window (SCCF-A) and Technology Transfer window (SCCF-B).</p> <p>As at June 2012, the SCCF adaptation program had mobilised \$162.24 million for projects and programs and leveraging \$1.25 billion in co-financing. The SCCF technology transfer program had supported \$26.64 million as at the same date.</p> <p>A Strategic Program on Technology Transfer also began in 2008 to support technology needs assessments (TNAs), piloting priority technology projects linked to TNAs, and dissemination of GEF experience and successfully demonstrated technologies.</p> <p>A guide for accessing SCCF resources is available at: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/23470_SCCF.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/23470_SCCF.pdf</a></p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF">http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF</a></p>
	<p><b>Partners</b> GEF agencies. Donors: Germany, USA, Norway, UK, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands, Ireland, Portugal.</p>
	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Global.</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2006-</p>

### 48. Strategic Priority for Adaptation (GEF)

**Background/Objectives**

The GEF established the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), in 2004 as a \$50 million allocation inside of the GEF Trust Fund. The SPA was designed to support pilot and demonstration adaptation projects that provide real benefits and can be integrated into national policies and sustainable development planning. SPA funding was accessible to all countries eligible for GEF funding. The SPA portfolio is now complete. It consists of 26 projects. The SPA had a significant catalytic effect, helping to leverage \$649 million in co-financing.



**Weblink**  
<http://www.thegef.org/gef/SPA>

**Services Provided:**  
 Finance

**Partners**  
 GEF agencies. Financed through GEF.

**Regional Scope**  
 Global.

**Timeframe**  
 2004-2010

### 49. Clean Technology Fund (World Bank)

**Background/Objectives**

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) is one of two of the Climate Investment Funds managed by the World Bank. It promotes investments to initiate a shift towards clean technologies. The CTF seeks to fill a gap in the international architecture for development finance available at more concessional rates than standard terms used by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and at a scale necessary to help provide incentives to developing countries to integrate nationally appropriate mitigation actions into sustainable development plans and investment decisions. Through the CTF, countries, the MDBs, and other partners agree upon country investment plans for programs that contribute to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with significant potential for greenhouse gas emissions savings.



**Weblink**  
<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/2>

**Partners**  
 World Bank and MDBs

Channeled through the multilateral development banks (MDBs), CTF concessional financing focuses on large-scale, country-initiated projects in:

- **Power Sector:** Renewable energy and highly efficient technologies to reduce carbon intensity
- **Transport Sector:** Efficiency and modal shifts
- **Energy Efficiency:** Buildings, industry, and agriculture

**Services Provided:**  
 Finance; technology transfer; capacity building (technical assistance)

Nearly two-thirds of CTF funding is concentrated in the renewable energy sector, a fifth is in energy efficiency, and about 14% percent is in sustainable transport. Every US\$1 of CTF funding is expected to leverage US\$8 from other sources.

**Regional Scope**  
 Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam.

## 50. to 52. Strategic Climate Fund (World Bank)

### Background/Objectives

The Strategic Climate fund serves as an overarching fund to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. It is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the other being the Clean Technology Fund. The Strategic Climate Fund comprises:

- The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
- The Forest Investment Program (FIP)
- The Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)



### Weblink

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/3>

### 50. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds. The PPCR funds technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation. The total amount of money pledged as at June 2012 was US\$1.1b. It provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change by catalyzing a shift from "business as usual" to broad-based strategies for achieving climate resilience at the country level. Giving priority to highly vulnerable least developed countries, including the small island developing states, the PPCR provides grants and highly concessional financing (near-zero interest credits with a grant element of 75%) for investments supporting a wide range of activities, such as:

- Improving agricultural practices and food security
- Building climate-resilient water supply and sanitation infrastructure
- Monitoring and analyzing weather data
- Conducting feasibility studies for climate-resilient housing in coastal areas

### 51. Forest Investment Program (FIP)

The FIP aims to support developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments. It will finance programmatic efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts to do so. A total of \$639 million has been pledged to the FIP. Channeled through the MDBs as grants and near-zero interest credits, FIP financing complements large-scale investments and leverages additional resources, including from the private sector, to:

- Promote forest mitigation efforts, including protection of forest ecosystem services
- Provide support outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests
- Help countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and forest-related knowledge
- Mainstream climate resilience considerations and contribute to biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and poverty reduction through rural livelihoods enhancements

### 52. Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)

SREP is aimed at demonstrating the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy. SREP financing supports technologies such as solar, wind, bio-energy, geothermal, and small hydro technologies. As at June 2012, a total of US\$392 million had been pledged.

#### Services Provided:

Finance; Capacity building (technical assistance)

#### Timeframe

2008-

#### Partners

World Bank and regional development banks. Donors include Australia, Canada, Germany, Spain, Japan, Norway, Denmark, UK and US.

**Regional Scope**

**PPCR:** Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Tajikistan, Tonga, Yemen, Zambia.

**FIP:** Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Peru

**SREP:** Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Tanzania

**53. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (World Bank)****Background/Objectives**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) became operational in June 2008 and is a global partnership focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The FCPF builds the capacity of developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for REDD.

The FCPF is comprised of two mechanisms:

- The Readiness Mechanism: assisting 37 developing countries prepare to participate in a future, large-scale system of positive incentives for REDD, including preparation of a REDD strategy, reference scenario and national MRV systems.
- Carbon Finance Mechanism: or "Carbon Fund" will pilot incentive payments for REDD policies and measures in approximately five developing countries.

The target size of the Readiness Fund is US\$185 million and the target size of the Carbon Fund is US\$200 million.

The FCPF has created a framework and processes for REDD+ readiness, which helps countries get ready for future systems of financial incentives for REDD+. Using this framework, each participating country develops an understanding of what it means to become ready for REDD+, in particular by developing reference scenarios, adopting a REDD+ strategy, designing monitoring systems and setting up REDD+ national management arrangements, in ways that are inclusive of the key national stakeholders.

The World Bank assumes the functions of trustee, secretariat and Delivery Partner. The Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme are in the process of becoming Delivery Partners under the Readiness Fund.

**Regional Scope**

Thirty-six forest developing countries

13 in Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda.

15 in Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname.

8 in Asia-Pacific: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

**Weblink**

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/>

**Partners**

World Bank, Inter-America Development Bank, UNDP.  
Donors include: France, EU, Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA, and the Nature Conservancy.

**Services Provided:**

Capacity building (technical assistance); Finance

**Timeframe**

2008-2020



## 54. Green Climate Fund (UNFCCC)

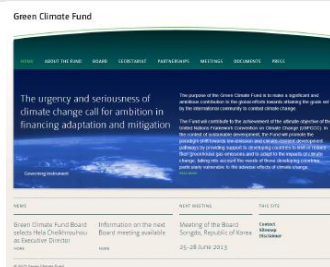
### Background/Objectives

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was adopted as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the end of 2011. The GCF will contribute to the achievement of the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Over time it is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism to support climate action in developing countries.

The GCF will be a legally independent institution with a fully independent own secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary (to be determined). Technical experts from the UNFCCC and the GEF comprise an interim secretariat to provide technical, administrative and logistical support to the Board until the independent secretariat of the GCF is established.

In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC. The GCF will finance activities to both enable and support adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+), technology development and transfer (including CCS), capacity-building and the preparation of national reports. Countries will also be supported in the pursuit of project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with strategies and plans (such as low-emission development strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Adaptation Plans of Action, National Adaptation Plans and others).



### Weblink

<http://gcfund.net/home.html>

### Partners

UNFCCC

### Services Provided:

Finance

### Timeframe

It is expected that the GCF will be fully operational in 2014.

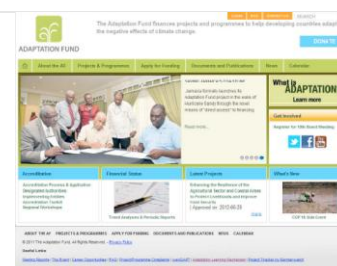
## 55. Adaptation Fund (GEF & World Bank)

### Background/Objectives

The Adaptation Fund (AF) aims to support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries, and sectors. It is a financial instrument under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and has been established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the KP, in an effort to reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries and sectors. The Fund is financed with a share of proceeds from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project activities as well as through voluntary pledges of donor governments. The share of proceeds from the CDM amounts to 2% of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides secretariat services and the World Bank serves as trustee of the fund, both on an interim basis. Activities supported include:

- Water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems;



### Weblink


<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>

### Partners


Implementing agencies: World Bank, IFAD, ADB, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, WMO, UNESCO, IDB, AfDB

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention;</li> <li>• Supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change;</li> <li>• Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilising information technology as much as possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance</p>
<p>Total funding through the AF for projects as at 2011 was approximately \$166 million.</p>	<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2009-</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Georgia, Tanzania, Cook Islands, Uruguay, Samoa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Maldives, Turkmenistan, Ecuador, Eritrea, Solomon Islands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Honduras, Senegal, Jamaica.</p>	

## 56. Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (EU)

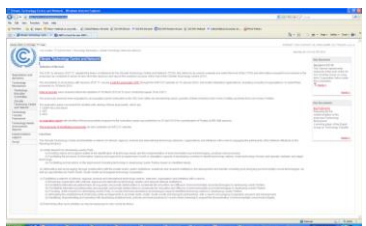
<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) is a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) designed to maximise the private finance leveraged through public funds funded by the European Commission and managed by the European Investment Bank. GEEREF is structured as a fund of funds, and invests in private equity sub-funds that specialise in financing small and medium-sized project developers and enterprises (SMEs) to implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition. The GEEREF aims to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain benefits from accelerated deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>• Achieve high leverage of public finance by offering preferential returns to private funds.</li> <li>• Achieve high degree of financial sustainability.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://geeref.com/">http://geeref.com/</a></p>
<p>The target funding size for GEEREF is €200-250 million. The European Union, Germany and Norway are GEEREF's founding investors. For the first closing, GEEREF has secured a total of €108 million. GEEREF plans to initiate fundraising for the second closing in 2012 to bring the total funds under management to above €200 million.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> EU</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> India, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, South Africa, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Indonesia, Malaysia</p>	<p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance</p>
<p><b>Timeframe</b> 2008-</p>	

## 57. Clean Development Mechanism (UNFCCC)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> The CDM allows emission-reduction projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>. These CERs can be traded and sold, and used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol. The mechanism stimulates sustainable development and emission reductions, while giving industrialized countries some flexibility in</p>	
	<p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://cdm.unfccc.int/about/index.html">http://cdm.unfccc.int/about/index.html</a></p>

<p>how they meet their emission reduction limitation targets. The CDM is the main source of income for the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, which was established to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Adaptation Fund is financed by a 2% levy on CERs issued by the CDM.</p> <p>The total investment in registered or soon-to-be-registered CDM projects as of June 2012 is estimated at USD 215.4 billion. The investment in projects that are known to be operating is USD 92.2 billion. The average investment per project is approximately USD 45 million. China and India which make up the bulk of projects in Eastern Asia and Southern Asia respectively account for 65 per cent of the total investment with 45 per cent of the projects.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> UNFCCC</p> <p><b>Services Provided:</b> Finance; technology transfer</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> 2004-</p>
<p><b>Regional Scope</b> Global. Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guyana, Bolivia, Paraguay, Mauritania, Senegal, Liberia, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Laos, Cambodia, Singapore, Mongolia, PNG, Fiji, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, India, Brazil, Vietnam, Mexico, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Chile, Philippines, Peru, Colombia, South Africa, Argentina</p>	

## 58. Technology Mechanism (UNFCCC)

<p><b>Background/Objectives</b> A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established by the 16th session of the COP in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support action on mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Technology Mechanism consists of the following two components: (a) A Technology Executive Committee; and (b) A Climate Technology Centre and Network.</p> <p>UNEP will host the Climate Technology Centre and Network in collaboration with UNIDO and 11 leading technical organisations from both developing and developed countries. The Centre will operate in conjunction with an associated Network that will provide technical assistance and support to developing countries. The CTCN aims to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of climate-sound technologies that support climate change mitigation and adaptation. Following the announcement in Doha, detailed planning has started for the CTCN, which will become operational in the first half of 2013.</p>	 <p><b>Weblink</b> <a href="http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEM_home">http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEM_home</a></p> <p><b>Partners</b> UNFCCC, UNEP, UNIDO</p> <p><b>Services Provided:</b> Capacity Building (technical assistance; advisory services); technology transfer; matching; knowledge management/information exchange</p> <p><b>Timeframe</b> 2013</p>
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