

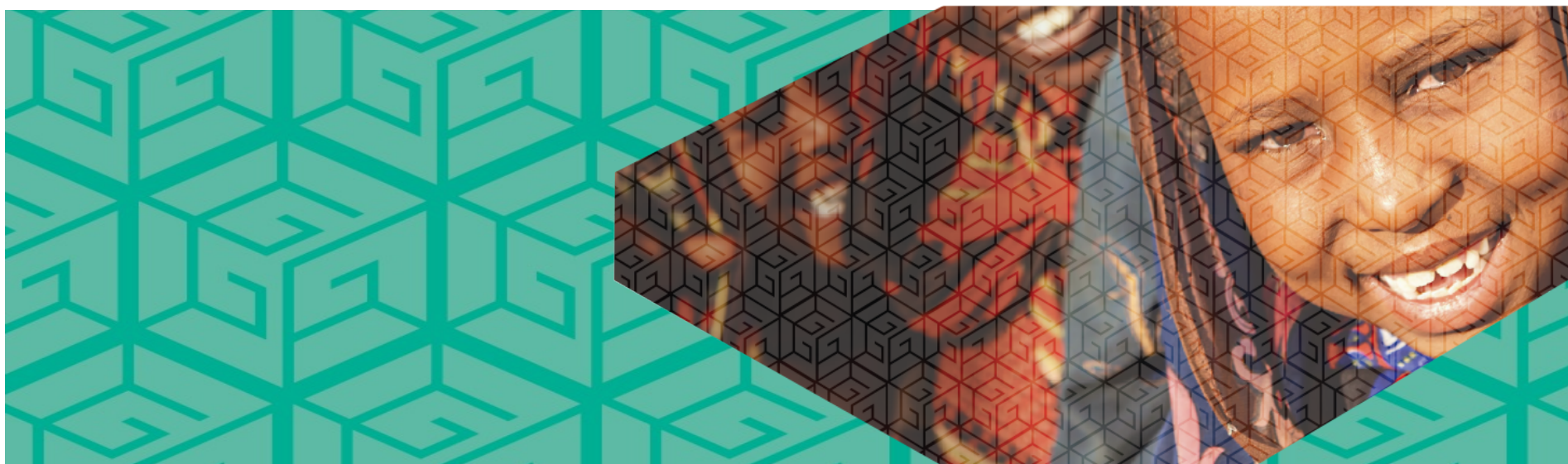
GGGI Presentation

Wealth Accounting and Value of Ecosystem Services Forum on Natural Capital Accounting for Better Decision-making

- Frode Neergaard, European Representative



The Hague, 22-23 November, 2016



GGGI at a Glance

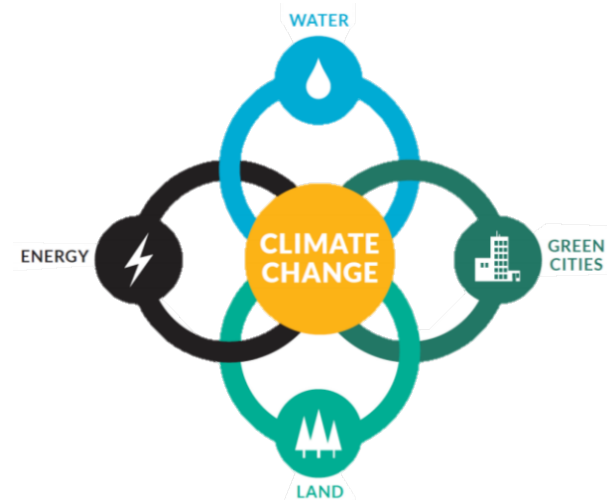
Maximizing
impact through
four thematic
priorities:

-  Energy
-  Water
-  Land-Use
-  Green City Development
-  Multi-Sectoral
-  Member Countries



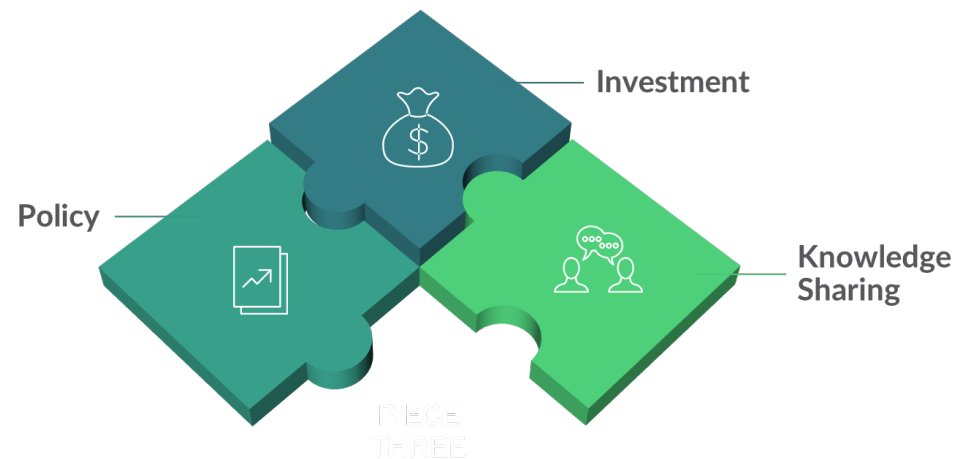
The Sustainable Development Goals and climate change are integral to GGGI's work

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



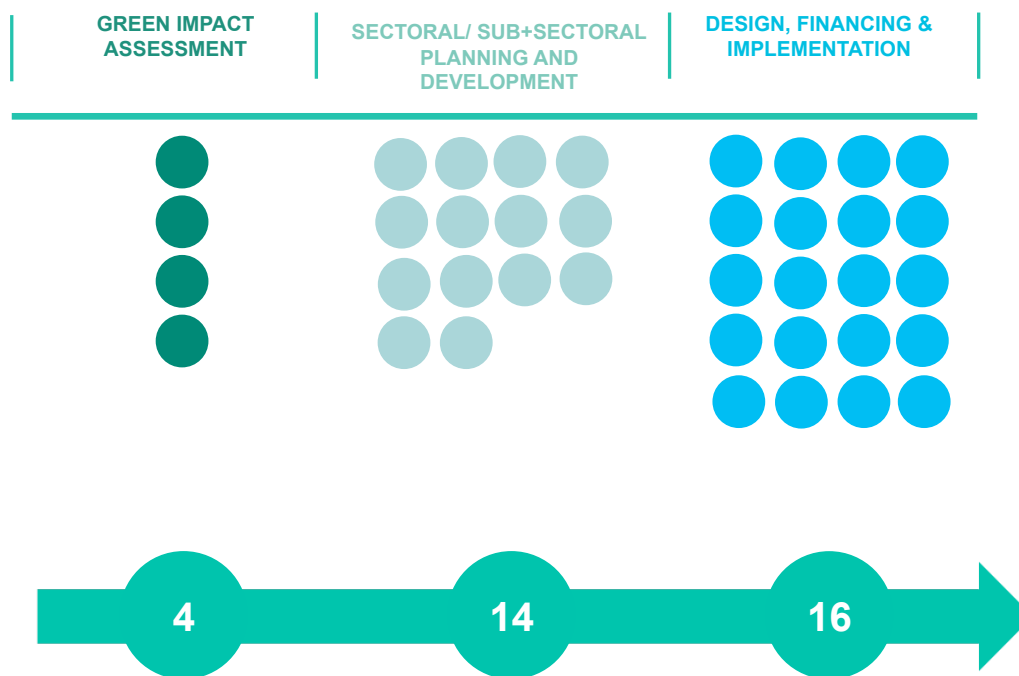
What we do

- We provide technical and advisory services in green investment, policy, and knowledge sharing
- Our approach is to combine these services under an integrated delivery model to maximize impact
- Our advisory services are founded on policy experts in the four thematic areas, investment specialists in green finance, and knowledge sharing coordinators

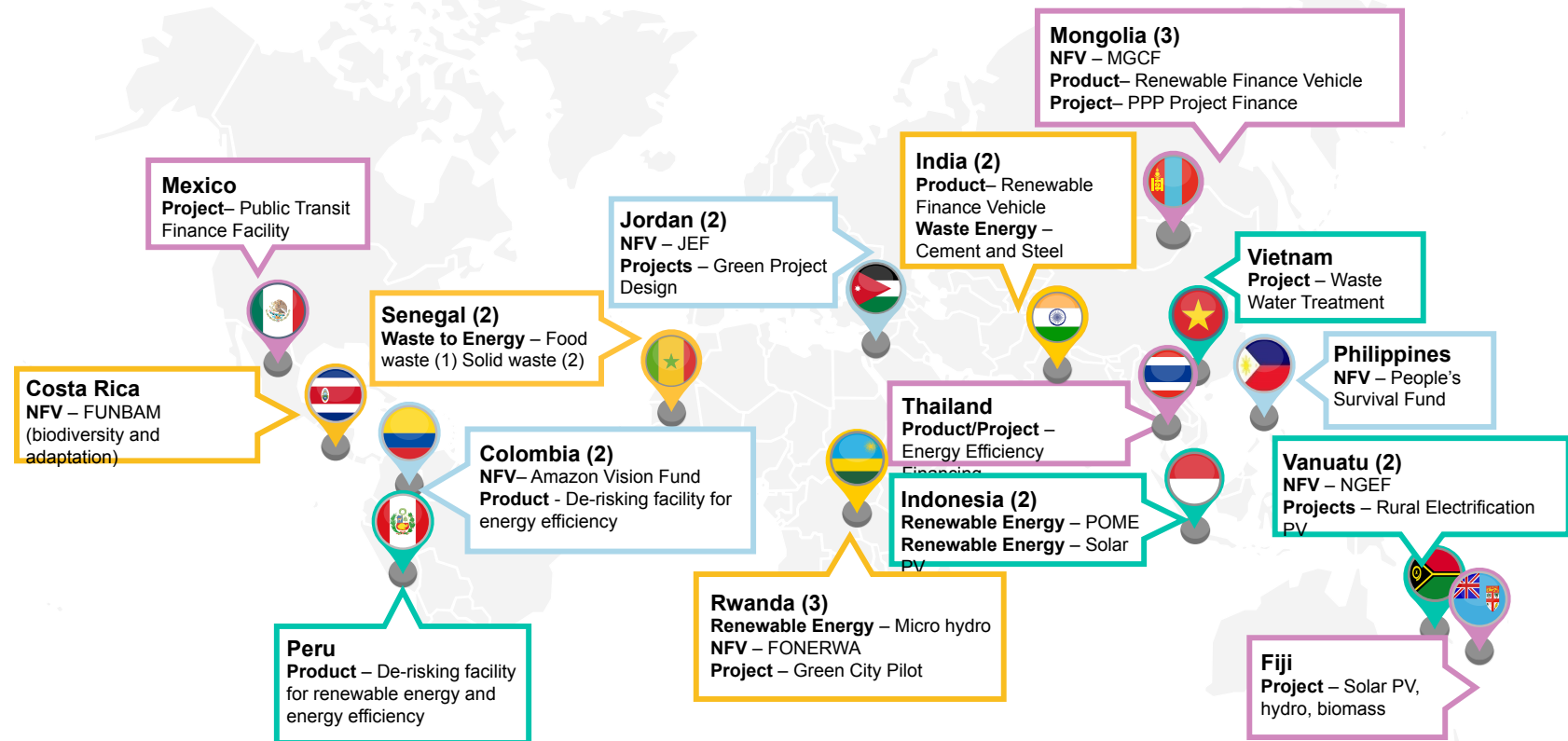


34 projects in 24 countries

- Moving towards securing investments for implementation
- Replication of successful models at national, provincial, local level and global level
- Focus on GGGI's thematic areas



Examples of GGGI's global engagement

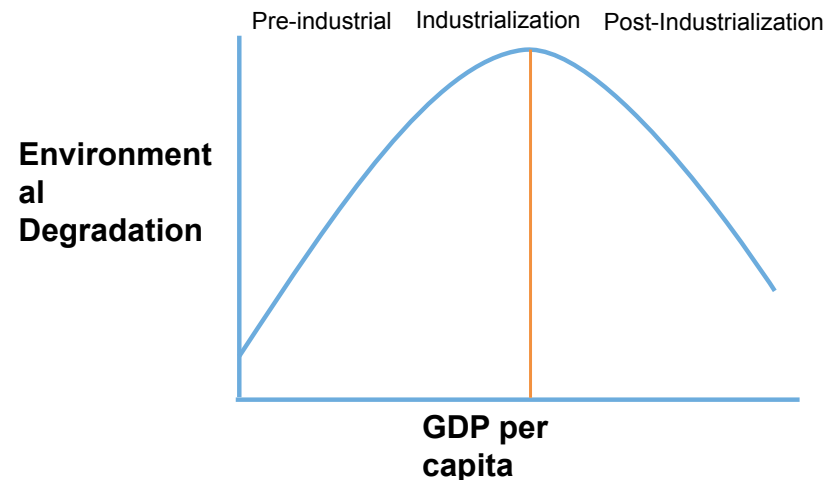


What is Green Growth?

The Environmental Kuznets Curve represents the traditional notion of economic development, - a trade-off between economic development and the quality of the environment

Green growth:

- Economic development is best achieved without sacrificing the environment
- Long-term economic growth can be achieved simultaneously with environmental protection



Challenge:

- The economic standing enjoyed by today's advanced countries can be attributed to past **brown growth**.
- For the sake of the environment, developing countries do not have the luxury to catch up in the same manner

Why Green Growth?

- The cost of "cleanup" in the model of brown growth would far outweigh the cost of green growth
- Properly designed and implemented environmental protection policy is a driver for economic development

Brown Growth vs. Green Growth



Brown Growth	Green Growth
Quantitative (GDP focused/economy-centric)	Qualitative (holistic-economy, environment, society)
Resource-intensive (more input = more output)	Resource-efficient (less input = more output)
Production factor-intensive (labor, capital, natural assets)	Innovation based technology
Energy dependency (fossil fuel driven)	Energy self-sufficiency (renewables)
Climate-vulnerable (high risk, low adaptive capacity)	Climate-resilient (high risk, high adaptive capacity)
Unsustainable growth	Sustainable development

Who are the international players?



The term green growth was first officially used in 2005 by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (**UNESCAP**) at the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development

- **Global Green Growth Institute**, 27 member countries, - created to advise countries on policy development, financing, and implementation of green growth initiatives
- **World Bank**, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (**OECD**), **Asian Development Bank**, United Nations Environmental Programme (**UNEP**), and **others** have committed themselves to green growth
 - Partnering with GGGI on the **Green Growth Knowledge Platform**, - a hub for green growth research and knowledge sharing
- At G20 Summits in 2011 and 2012, host governments France and Mexico committed themselves to promotion of green growth
- The 'green economy' was a major focus of the 'Rio+20' UN Summit in June 2012
- Several countries, incl. Republic of Korea, have green growth as national development model

Green Growth, Natural Capital Accounting



Environmental protection, - a fundamental element of green growth

Indicators and indices helping track natural assets include:

- Green growth indicators for 34 OECD countries, developed by OECD in 2011
- Green Economy Progress Index, created by UNEP in 2015
- Green Growth Index measuring green growth performance in key sectors in developing countries, being developed by GGGI

Challenges:

Establishing consistency in measuring the variables comes with difficulties:

- Values generated by ecosystem services are location-specific, as different ecosystem services are provided to various people across locations.
- Values can be hard to interpret and makes benefits difficult to capture at macro level
- Qualitative values are difficult to accurately measure

Way forward:

- A standardized approach, and more conventional use of natural capital accounting, is required
- Embedding natural capital accounting within relevant legal and policy frameworks will facilitate measuring/monitoring the performance of green growth, find evidence, and mainstream green growth

Thank You



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www.gggi.org

Frode Neergaard, European Representative,
f.neergaard@gggi.org

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