

GGKP Practitioners' Workshop: *Building Pathways to Greener Growth*

3-4 June 2013 -- Bogor, Indonesia

MAIN OUTCOMES

The Green Growth Knowledge Platform's first practitioners' workshop aimed to convene leading policy makers and civil servants from developing countries with green growth practitioners from multilateral development agencies and research institutions to both build capacity on the implementation of green growth strategies and provide technical training on innovative new instruments. This outcome document draws from the closing session summaries and suggestions as well as the surveys completed by participants to provide an overview of the workshop. The results and comments from these evaluations will be used to inform future GGKP workshops and activities.

Participant-led Session Summaries

Session 4A – Green Banking and Investment

This session was presented by the Bank of Indonesia in collaboration with the State Bank of Vietnam and the Vietnam and Indonesia Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) teams. The presentation drew on a recent study conducted by the Bank of Indonesia and the German Development Institute (DIE) on "Green Finance in Indonesia" which undertook a banking and enterprise survey highlighting many of the key ideas, concepts, and tools illustrated to be effective in stimulating economically sustainable investments. With drawn comparisons between the Indonesian and Vietnamese experiences as well as other countries', the policy discussion was broad and provided an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of overall challenges and potential solutions to address them. One of the key messages highlighted by participants is the importance for countries' toolkit to mix measures of compliance and non-compliance for success.

The two main challenges highlighted in the session were:

- *The identification of what is considered 'green' and of the meaning of a 'green investment'.*
- *The disincentives created by certain subsidies.* Subsidies prevent green investment from being profitable and thereby discourage private sector participation in green financing.

As the debate ensued, participants suggested that the GGKP can assist this process by facilitating the sharing of knowledge and stimulating a practical dialogue between participants.

Session 4B – Putting Green Economy on the Agenda and Greening Tourism Value Chain

The Philippines Department of Trade and Industry, in collaboration with GIZ-Philippines, presented the country's experience in incorporating climate change issues in its 2011-2016 Micro, Small and Medium Development Plan and the adoption of the Value Chain Approach intervention strategy as a means of using greener development strategies to drive competitiveness and create new markets. They provided a

case study of a Philippine-German project implemented in January 2013, Promotion of Green Economic Development (ProGED), which pilots greening the value chain of tourism in Cebu and Bohol with a focus on Micro and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (MSMEs) as major players in the country's economic development. Integrating strategy and methodology, the session provided a step-by-step look into the Philippine experience in greening their economy as well as their shift from climate change adaptation to mitigation.

Some of the key messages were that partnership between MSMEs with the government is essential in this process. The Philippines' micro value chain approach has been effective given initial findings in ProGED and it has proven to be a data rich project. The aim is to ensure that greening their operations makes sense for MSMEs because green growth would be unsuccessful without their participation.

Despite these positive results, there are still some important challenges:

- *Greening value chains is costly.* Success would require addressing financing needs as well as processes.
- *There is a lack of knowledge and capacities for pursuing green growth.* A global effort is necessary to further develop information and tools to facilitate the transition to a green economy.

Participants also highlighted the GGKP's key role in this process as a source for important analysis and tools as well as a means for stakeholders to exchange best practices and share knowledge.

Session 4C – Sub-National Governance and Green Growth Challenges

A handful of provinces in Vietnam have proven to be very active in developing green growth strategies and mainstreaming core priorities into their economic planning. The Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam coordinates the process of helping the Peoples' Committees of Provinces in identifying their priorities, integrating them in their local 5-year and annual socio-economic development plans (SEDP), and securing funding for implementation. The Ministry collaborated with the World Bank office in Vietnam in highlighting the challenges of decentralization of green growth efforts.

The main conclusions drawn by participants were that 'Champions' are necessary for progress and thus 'champion countries' must be identified and encouraged so they take the first steps and encourage other countries to mainstream green growth into their decentralization processes. The Philippines case was highlighted to emphasize the importance of harmonizing local priorities with national priorities. Once this harmonization is done within the strategy, a framework or roadmap linked to a particular time frame is essential in order to facilitate the measurement of progress over time.

Session 4D – Indonesia's Green Growth Program

Indonesia's Ministry of National Development and Planning along with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) introduced the Green Growth Assessment Framework that they have been developing. The session was an opportunity to highlight the methodology and elaborate on the framework as well as explore its role in mainstreaming green growth within the government's development planning both in the medium and long runs. One of the key conclusions was the importance of developing common green growth indicators within the green growth framework.

Technical Discussion Summaries

Session 5A – Green Growth Results, Measurement and Indicators

This session delved into the complex issue of developing measurement tools and indicators to assess the progress of green growth. The recent GGKP publication on green growth indicators provided a framework for the discussion. Throughout the session, the complexities of measurement as well as country-specific concerns were explored.

Two main challenges were identified:

- *There is no single measure for green growth.* This allows for adequate flexibility but there remains the challenge of selecting appropriate indicators and data for a particular country.
- *Progress in the measurement process is difficult due to a lack of resources.* There are significant financial constraints and insufficient capacity for data collection to measure indicators.

Session 5B – Behavior Change, Communication, and Social Marketing for Green Growth

Highlighting the necessity of overcoming entrenched behaviors and social norms as an inherent part of the greening process, the session introduced a variety of communications and social marketing strategies and instruments to promote greener policies and behaviors. Through these core components, participants delved into a variety of examples from numerous sectors, including public health, and put the lessons learned into practice by designing a social marketing action plan that targets a key behavior in their own countries.

Participants concluded that social marketing is a valuable way to use the social and marketing space to attain social development goals. Most important is the need to frame the issue from the perspective of the target audience and to identify the ‘ask’ from that audience.

Yet, participants identified certain difficulties:

- *The impact is the same as the driver.*
- *Framing the issue must be done by targeting it to the decision-makers in order to increase understanding of their motivations.*

The GGKP can support participants by helping to (i) offer a decision/framework to participants, (ii) sell the idea of green growth, (iii) define the ‘ask’ around Green Growth by developing material for Green Growth, and (iv) establish effective communication on the subject.

Session 5C – Readiness for Climate Finance: Access and Budgeting

This session, prepared by GIZ and the World Bank, focused both on facilitating access to financing sources and strengthening national systems for climate finance. Framed around GIZ’s Climate Finance Readiness Roadmap, the first part of the discussion guided participants through direct access to international climate finance with an emphasis on experience and best-practice sharing. The second part of the discussion centered on the usage of Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs) to mainstream climate change considerations within participants’ budget planning and execution.

Following this discussion, participants highlighted the GGKP’s important role in maintaining the dialogue on this subject and in helping define climate finance and adaptation.

Session 6A – Planning and Monitoring for Adaptation

As countries begin to react to the growing impacts of climate change, there are certain principles and frameworks that could facilitate and help direct their work towards planning and monitoring for adaptation. This joint GIZ and World Bank session introduced some of these overarching principles and frameworks that would be useful to help participants elaborate plans and systems appropriate for their country context. Based on the Harvard Case Methodology, participants were invited to apply these methods by establishing an adaptation M&E system as part of the seminar.

Following the session, participants noted these challenges:

- *There is a tremendous need for capacity building in regards to monitoring and evaluation systems.*
- *There is great scope for improvement and experimentation in this subject.*

Session 6B – Decision Making in a Changing World

Many of the policies and decisions surrounding green growth are made with long-term considerations characterized by a considerable amount of uncertainty in factors such as future climate, population, geopolitics, and technological progress. This interactive session combined a variety of exercises and debate to train participants on the understanding of the decision-making limitations faced due to uncertainty and disagreement, and on the usage of Robust Decision Making in order to surpass those limitations and make good decisions. One of the main messages stemming from this session is that Robust Decision Making changes the focus from a scenario debate to instead focusing on the efficacy and resilience of policy options.

There are certain challenges to this instrument:

- *Good models are essential to provide us with appropriate material for analysis.*
- *Capacity building is inherent in order to change how people think. We need to move away from anchoring ourselves on traditional approaches and messages in order to mainstream the use of Robust Decision Making.*

The GGKP could play an important role in addressing these challenges by:

- (i) Facilitating the dissemination of these tools through forums and websites;
- (ii) Providing more case studies (other than Ho Chi Minh City);
- (iii) Exploring the use of other methodologies beyond RDM;
- (iv) Creating a cyber-tool that would help interested parties understand RDM, use it, and appreciate it.

Session 6C – Environmental Fiscal Reform

This seminar introduced various tools for environmental fiscal reform that could be instrumental in helping countries ensure more sustainable usage of natural resources and improve resource efficiency in target sectors cost effectively. Led by GIZ, the session used the Harvard Case Method to further the discussion through a group design of possible environmental fiscal reform solutions for a fictitious country – Gothland – that is struggling to cope with industrial pollution. The main lessons from this session were the importance of combining various instruments – command and control and fiscal reform – for success, as well as the need for flexibility and a strong communications system.

The two main challenges identified in the seminar were on:

- *Finding the balance between different measures; and*
- *Consolidating stakeholders' differences.*

The GGKP can help address these challenges by documenting best practices and countries' experiences, and providing different capacity building measures and frameworks so those who want to move forward on environmental fiscal reform can do so.

Closing Session

Following two-days of lively exchanges, participants were nearly unanimous in their agreement that these in-person dialogues were essential for initial discussions in the region and would be a preferred medium to virtual engagements between participants. Nevertheless, the substantial financial and time commitments necessitate a complementary virtual platform for engagement in order to ensure that the dialogue continues.

Looking forward, three main activities through which the GGKP can facilitate continued engagement were identified:

- Provide a repository of best resources and identify where participants should go and how they should engage in order to learn and absorb from partners;
- Manage an online dialogue on some of these key themes and help participants access different types of material on the website. The team could provide a consulting and commenting period for those who'd like to engage and then repost updates versions of the material regularly;
- Organize a follow-up workshop in Asia with clearly defined subjects towards which participants can contribute material. The team can identify best practices on different topics and also provide background material prior to the workshop that can be used as a basis for discussions.

ANNEX. PARTICIPANT EVALUATIONS

The GGKP practitioners' workshop convened 113 participants from 11 Asian countries, representing 64% of participants, and a number of multilateral and bilateral development agencies as well as representatives from partner countries.

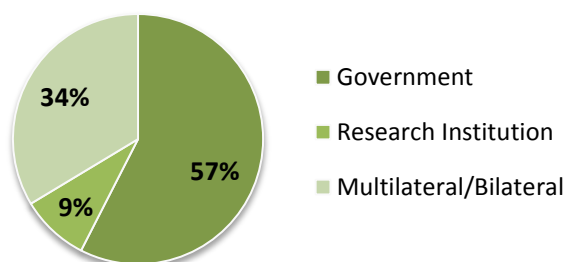
The majority of participants were decision-makers, which encouraged concrete discussions on the application of green growth instruments. Government participants came from Prime Ministries, Ministries of Planning, Environment, Agriculture, Industry and Trade, as well as embassies, state banks and government-funded research institutions. With a strong bias towards policymakers, the workshop provided a great opportunity for countries to share experiences and focus discussions on practical approaches to green growth implementation. Over 59% of survey respondents indicated that they attended the workshop to learn new tools and methods that could help enhance their performance in a current or planned assignment.

Overall feedback for the workshop was positive with 79% of survey respondents rating the quality of the workshop as high. Participants were generally satisfied with the content and over 86% of respondents indicated that their knowledge and skills increased as a result of the workshop while 85% rated the workshop as useful for their work. The participatory structure and variety of sessions were satisfactory but participants would have liked to have more time allocated for informal discussions to further engage with each other.

Additional content and access to background material would have helped focus discussions. The dissemination of material on the different themes prior to the workshop in preparation for the technical sessions would have enabled participants to be more productive in the interactive sessions. Around 40% of respondents found the practical content to be insufficient and many participants expressed interest in reducing the length of technical sessions and increasing their number to enable even greater exposure.

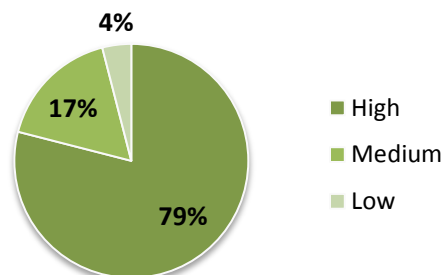
I. Overall Assessment of the first GGKP Practitioners' Workshop

GGKP Workshop Participation



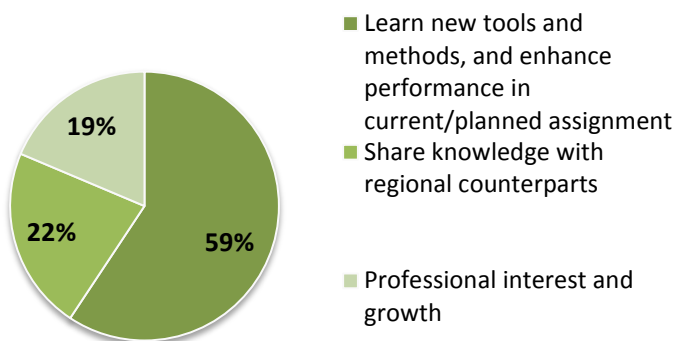
* 113 participants, of which:
 - 49% women
 - 64% from developing countries.

Quality of Workshop



* Based on surveys from 54 participants.

Main Motivation for Attendance



i. Content Evaluation

- **The material from the workshop was rated above average by 58% of respondents.** There is a strong appetite for increased access to innovative material from participants. Respondents encourage greater emphasis on information and instruments not readily available online through thematic sessions in lieu of more general plenary presentations.

- **Greater guidance on prioritization for action would be useful.** Participants expressed interest in hearing from speakers representing countries that have progressed in green growth and who can advocate for particular policies or approaches and can help identify priority areas.
- **There is great demand for more case studies and illustrations of country experiences but there isn't sufficient material available to showcase more experiences.** It is also of interest to analyze less successful experiences in the implementation of green growth to share with countries new to green growth.

Table 1. Workshop Content Evaluation

	Very Poor			Average			Very Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rating of workshop materials			9%	33%	37%	17%	4%
Quality of workshop			4%	17%	35%	37%	7%
Usefulness of workshop			2%	13%	31%	44%	10%
Knowledge/Skills increased as a result of workshop			4%	11%	41%	30%	15%

ii. Workshop Organization

- **The interactive structure of sessions was satisfactory but there is scope to increase the focus of sessions through clearly defined outcomes.** Participants would have liked to reduce presentations and allocate even more time for technical discussions and practical applications such as policy design, implementations of the instruments introduced, and development of action plans in participant-led sessions. Part of the design could include the identification of outputs for each session to help guide discussions and ensure a basis for participants' continued engagement.
- **Increasing the number of technical sessions and decreasing the time allocated for each to increase exposure would be beneficial.** Participants suggest that robust theoretical and technical background information is provided prior to the workshop to help them understand the issues so that sessions can focus on country applications of key concepts and thorough discussions about the implementation of green growth instruments and action plans. More sector-specific sessions such as on energy, and transportations and discussions on sector specific challenges would be of interest.
- **A lighter schedule could allow for more informal interaction between participants.** The intensity of the workshop decreased the amount of time available for participants to network and engage in side discussions in between sessions.

Table 2. Workshop Organization

	Insufficient	Somewhat Insufficient	Adequate	Somewhat Excessive	Excessive
Theoretical Content	2%	23%	67%	6%	2%
Attention to Practical Content	7%	33%	50%	9%	0%
Instructor's Presentation Time	0%	9%	59%	28%	4%
Participation Time	2%	21%	65%	8%	4%
Training Pace	0%	2%	65%	29%	4%

II. Session-Specific Evaluations

Participants were overall satisfied with the quality of participant-led sessions and expressed interest in increasing emphasis on interactive case studies to help grapple with the content and explore some of the challenges of implementation first-hand.

Session 4

- The session on **Green Banking and Investment** was attended by a wide majority and **76%** of respondents found that the content was above average.
- The session on **Greening Value Chains** had a smaller group of participants which facilitated more thorough discussions and in-depth experience sharing, particularly, between participants from Vietnam and the Philippines. Content was rated above average by **88%** of participants.
- The session on **Green Growth at the Sub-National Level** was particularly interesting given the challenge presented by decentralization efforts in many of these countries. The session was also highly rated with **82%** of participants considering the content as above average.
- The session on **Green Growth Assessment Framework** was rated the highest with **91%** of participants considering the content as above average.

Session 4 Attendance

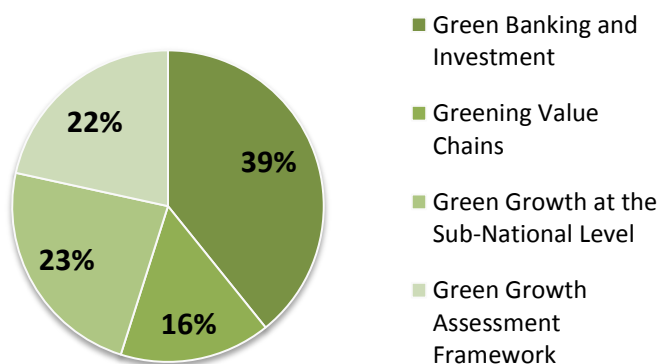


Table 3. Session 4 Content Ratings

	Very Poor 1	2	3	Average 4	5	6	Very Good 7
Green Banking and Investment	0%	5%	14%	5%	40%	27%	9%
Greening Value Chains	0%	0%	0%	12%	75%	0%	13%
Green Growth at the Sub-National Level	0%	0%	0%	18%	55%	18%	9%
Green Growth Assessment Framework	0%	0%	0%	9%	64%	27%	0%

Session 5

- The session on ***Green Growth Results, Measurement and Indicators*** generated a high level of interest from participants which made it slightly more difficult to engage in a thorough and country-specific group discussion on some of the key issues. The content was rated above average by **71%** of participants.
- The session on ***Communication and Social Marketing for Green Growth delved*** deeper into discussions on how to engage in this sphere to encourage behavior change as a strong component of green growth activities. The session was rated above average by **84%** of participants.
- The session on ***Readiness for Climate Finance Access and Budgeting*** also involved a smaller group and engaged participants in a comprehensive dialogue about the challenges and opportunities within this space. The content of the session was rated above average by **70%** of participants.

Session 5 Attendance

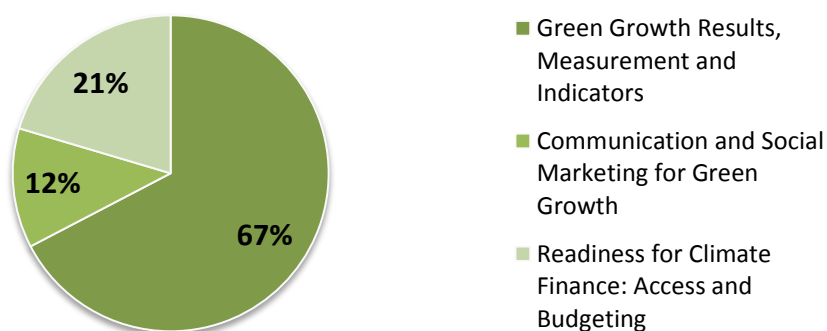


Table 4. Session 5 Content Ratings

	Very Poor 1	2	3	Average 4	5	6	Very Good 7
Green Growth Results, Measurement and Indicators	0%	6%	6%	17%	32%	29%	10%
Communication and Social Marketing for Green Growth	0%	0%	0%	16%	50%	17%	17%
Readiness for Climate Finance: Access and Budgeting	0%	10%	10%	10%	20%	40%	10%

Session 6

- ***Planning and Monitoring for Adaptation*** was also widely attended by participants, **67%** of which rated the content as above average.
- ***Investment Planning in the Context of Uncertainty*** involved a smaller group in a very focused discussion and content was rated above average by **73%** of participants.
- ***Environmental Fiscal Reform*** also engaged a small group in a practical application of fiscal reform instruments and **86%** of participants rated the content as above average.

Session 6 Attendance

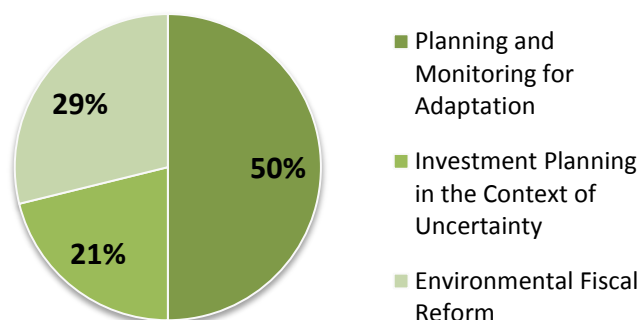


Table 5. Session 6 Content Ratings

	Very Poor			Average		Very Good	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Planning and Monitoring for Adaptation	0%	4%	25%	4%	42%	17%	8%
Investment Planning in the Context of Uncertainty	0%	9%	0%	18%	45%	18%	10%
Environmental Fiscal Reform	0%	0%	7%	7%	14%	43%	29%

III. Next Steps

Two main streams of activity in which the GGKP can take leadership to help continue the dialogue on these issues were identified through the surveys:

The platform can continue to provide access to knowledge, instruments, and toolkits for green growth implementation. Participants expressed interest in being exposed to more direct processes and guidance on how to result in successful green growth activities using the types of instruments exposed in the workshop. Access to practical evidence about different countries' experiences on developing green growth action plans, monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as field visits and study tours would be useful. There should be targets set within the group at a country level for the following six months or so that can be revisited periodically.

GGKP can establish a virtual platform for a workshop alumni network to facilitate follow-up communications. Through an online forum or email network, the GGKP can help participants continue to communicate on developments in the themes covered during the workshop and actively participate in the elaboration of a second regional workshop. This platform could also increase opportunities to share experiences and learning processes.