REBUILD BETTER, STRONGER, GREENER
“Green growth and the various global green deals strive for transformation of the economy to tackle the twin crises of poverty and climate change.”

Eun Joo Allison Yi
Program Manager
Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF)
World Bank Group

The Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) is a partnership between the World Bank Group (WBG) and the Republic of Korea (RoK), established in 2011 to support the World Bank and its client countries to operationalize inclusive green growth initiatives, strategies, and investments.

The Republic of Korea has made one of the most dramatic economic transformations of the past 75 years. In just a few decades the country transitioned from a resource-poor, low-income nation to one of the most technologically advanced countries in the world. Korea’s visionary leadership in green growth policies and the integration of ground-breaking technologies coupled with long-term sustainable thinking is an inspiring story for governments around the world.

Funds committed by the RoK’s Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) total $88 million USD through 2021 with a longer-term replenishment planned. KGGTF provides funding, capacity building, and technical assistance to World Bank teams around the world supporting client countries adopt green growth pathways and plan for the future.

To date 144 KGGTF grants support new initiatives across the agriculture, climate, energy, environment, ICT, urban, transport, and water sectors. Many programs integrate two or more sectors at both the planning and implementation stages. This multi-sector approach provides opportunities for cost savings, data collection, citizen engagement and new forms of transparency and governance that promote green economic growth.

How The World Bank defines green growth
Green growth is a framework for situating different policies and investments across multiple sectors and industries. It is a strategic approach that simultaneously prioritizes economic development, protecting the environment, and increasing shared economic prosperity for all citizens. Green growth is a powerful approach, relevant to every country around the world.
It is perhaps unique in its resolute focus in delivering solutions that simultaneously promote sustainability and economic growth.

It has been immensely satisfying to partner with the Government of Korea since 2013. KGGTF’s mission, based on Korea’s strong experience and visionary leadership in green growth policies, as well as the World Bank’s potential for leveraging knowledge and technical assistance on a global scale, is much more than a platform for innovative projects - it is also a sophisticated instrument and source of inspiration for undertaking efforts aimed at securing a better future for our Planet.

The KGGTF’s holistic and innovative approach to sustainable development allows for low and middle-income countries to find the solutions necessary to address climate change and maintain resilience while building a strong economy and securing the well-being of citizens.

The growing network of leaders, officials, and practitioners, created under the umbrella of the KGGTF, significantly contributes to the global efforts of solving today’s most pressing problems, while keeping in mind the health and prosperity of future generations.

On behalf of the World Bank, I would like to thank the Government of Korea for its support and partnership. We look forward to building on the KGGTF’s accomplishments and continuing with this very successful partnership in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Richard Damania
Chief Economist
Sustainable Development Practice Group
The World Bank
The Republic of Korea has been at the forefront of green growth initiatives.

Recently, Korea launched the new Five-Year Plan 2019-2023 that provides a comprehensive policy framework for green growth while representing a new vision for an “Inclusive Green Country”. This plan includes three strategies, five policy directions and twenty policy commitments - one of which highlights pursuing Green ODA and the partnership with MDBs.

Years of dynamic growth strengthened Korea’s economic potential, provided invaluable experience, and created a successful model for others to follow. Extensive knowledge and understanding of sustainable development mechanisms, as well as a sense of shared responsibility for the future of the planet inspired the foundation of the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) that is now in its eighth year of operations.

From the beginning the KGGTF mission focused on mainstreaimg inclusive green growth throughout the World Bank’s lending operations and creating a platform for supporting multi-sectoral cooperation, leveraging knowledge from Korea’s experience of green growth, and building a community of practice committed to promoting sustainable economic growth while protecting the environment. KGGTF activities are strongly motivated by the awareness of risks created by climate change and a need for responsible management of natural resources that is critical for the well-being of the planet and its global community.

The Republic of Korea is honored to collaborate with the World Bank and to offer leadership and guidance to countries shifting to a green growth pathway aimed at achieving long-term sustainable development. We hope our continuing contribution and the growing impact of KGGTF will further strengthen cooperation between Korea and the World Bank and progress towards our mutual goals to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity.

Director Dae Joong Lee
Director of Development Finance Division, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF) Republic of Korea
Korea’s Leadership and Global Green Deals

Green Growth IS the World’s Green Deal

Countries around the world are developing variants of a Green Deal aimed at strategically tackling multiple environmental issues through smart investments while simultaneously building a strong and financially stable population and thus establishing shared economic prosperity.

Green Growth and the various global green deals strive for transformation of the economy to tackle the twin crises of inequality and climate change. Both present a clear roadmap and framework for situating different policies across multiple sectors and industries. A comprehensive industrial plan in which governments clearly establish new targets and guidelines that shape long-term investment decisions.

When governments establish a clear vision and provide leadership with investment in key sectors, the private sector has a sense of stability that animates private sector investment. The result is economic mobilization that spans all sectors of society working towards a shared vision. Aggressive targets, such as 50% renewables by 2030, for example, may initially sound unachievable. Yet clear leadership from governments, such as investment in a smart grid, encourages large established companies and small start-ups to get involved in the new business opportunities.

The result? In addition to government investment in key sectors, private capital is deployed at a much higher rate creating a multiplier effect across countries and their economies.

The other powerful component of Green Growth and the Green Deals is shared economic growth. The explicit commitment to shared economic growth emphasizes the imperative that the large investments being made by the government and private capital are expanding and strengthening strong middle-income populations. This frequently takes the form of increased hiring, expanded training programs, increased wages to ensure workers make a living wage, and improved investment in education, childcare and healthcare. A strong middle-income population is able to actively participate in a thriving market economy.

Korea implemented Green Growth as a national law over a decade ago, therefore its visionary leadership in green growth policies, and extensive experience implementing multi-sector Green Growth initiatives and investments offer enormous insight and value to government leaders around the world now looking to implement a Green Deals.
KGGTF At A Glance

The Trust Fund finances on-the-ground programs as well as knowledge exchange activities, and to date has approved 144 programs in the urban, transport, information and communication technology, energy, environment, water, agriculture and climate sectors. Based on strong performance, as well as increasing demand for collaborative programs, the fund has grown from providing USD$40 million in 2013 to USD$88 million for World Bank Group programs through 2021.

Examples of WBG lending projects supported by KGGTF:

- Inner City Affordable Housing Program (Mexico)
- Urban Public Spaces as a Transformative Instrument for Inclusive Green Growth in South Asia (Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India)
- A Green Growth Platform for Lao PDR
- Improving Solid Waste Management in African Cities

FUND ALLOCATION BY REGION

- GLOBAL: 19.4%, USD$15M, 25 programs
- MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: 5%, USD$3.9M, 9 programs
- LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: 19.4%, USD$15.2M, 25 programs
- AFRICA: 19.5%, USD$15M, 25 programs
- SOUTH ASIA, 17.1%, USD$13M, 26 programs
- EAST ASIA & PACIFIC: 12.3%, USD$9.5M, 70 programs

FUND ALLOCATION BY GLOBAL PRACTICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval Year</th>
<th>Global Practice</th>
<th>Donor Approved Amount (USD$Million)</th>
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<td>Transport</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water</td>
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</table>
2019 Work Program Highlights

JAN  Just-in-Time Workshop - National workshop on Integrated Urban & Regional Development for Uzbekistan, attended by Uzbek government officials, international technical experts, representatives from the private sector and World Bank staff.

FEB  Knowledge Product Launch - Knowledge Note 04 and a Virtual Reality video Extracting Value from Municipal Solid Waste Management were launched.

MAR  JIT Knowledge Exchange Program (part 1) - A delegation from Cambodia visited Seoul for a practical deep dive into Korea’s Solid Waste Management.


MAY  Connecting Green Growth Experts - Mission to facilitate connections for the Chief Economist for Infrastructure & Transport VP, Vivien Foster, with transport and green growth institutions in Seoul, to demonstrate technological disruption and innovation in the infrastructure sectors in green growth directions.

JUN  JIT Dissemination Workshop (part 2) - KGGTF and experts from Korea provided on-site follow up support in Cambodia by facilitating a workshop in Phnom Penh organized by the Cambodian delegation to share learnings from the Korean approach to SWM with government stakeholders.

JUL  Technical Assistance - Two-day workshop to assess Energy Storage System (ESS) applications in the West African Power Pool (WAPP) Utilities and Countries, hosted in Benin with partners KEPCO (Korea Electric Power Corporation), KPX (Korea Power Exchange) and KIND (Korea Overseas Infrastructure & Urban Development Corporation) participating.

AUG  Knowledge Exchange Program - A delegation from the Ethiopian Road Authority (ERA) and World Bank staff from Ethiopia visited Seoul for a practical deep dive into the Korean road management system and use of ICT for operations and maintenance of highways.

SEP  Knowledge Promotion Platform Launch - Website re-launched after a major update and refresh added new navigation, publications library, features and content. wbkggtf.org


NEW GRANT AWARDED & ONBOARDING: 13 new grants were awarded by the KGGTF Donor (MOEF) and began the onboarding process.

APR  Annual Green Growth Knowledge Sharing Event: Korea Green Innovation Days 2019, held in Seoul. 300 delegates including government representatives from 14 countries: Morocco, Tunisia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Pakistan, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Kosovo, Indonesia and Ethiopia gathered to share practical knowledge and best practices.

OCT  Knowledge Exchange Program - A delegation of World Bank staff from the Water Global Practice visited Korea to learn about innovation and successful transformation in the water sector.

NOV  Dissemination Event: World Bank Energy Forum at BiXPO 2019 (Bitgaram International Expo of Electric Power) in Gwangju, Korea. KGGTF and senior staff from the World Bank Energy Global Practice ran a session on Disruptive Energy Technology Applications in Developing Countries.


Knowledge Exchange Program - A delegation of government representatives from Nepal, Pakistan and India together with senior environmental specialist from the World Bank visited Seoul for a practical deep dive into Korea’s Solid Waste Management experience.
KGGTF In The News

During 2019, KGGTF was featured in over 25 articles in both the Korean and International media. Publications included the World Economic Forum, Korea Herald and The Korea Times, among many other business and trade titles.

KGGTF Website

To support the sharing of green growth knowledge and solutions KGGTF continues to develop its dynamic and comprehensive website that provides a platform for sharing technical knowledge and impact stories from KGGTF funded activities around the world.

A rich source of green growth information delivered through videos, images, feature stories and publications, the site is continuously developed and updated, now with new, easier navigation and additional content.

Visit www.wbgkggtf.org to explore new features and content from 7 years of KGGTF funded programs worldwide, publications, videos and more.

Publications
View and download Newsletters, Knowledge Products and Annual Reports from the publications library online.

Portfolio
7 years of KGGTF funded programs worldwide.

Green Talks
Access the knowledge and experiences of green growth experts and practitioners from around the world.
Active Grant Portfolio Progress

Sample of active grant programs at various stages of implementation:

Land Records and Geo-Spatial Information Systems Linked to Green Growth (LRGIGG)

**PROGRAM GOAL**
Support governments to develop accurate geo-spatial land mapping and data infrastructure that will provide accurate and timely information to guide smart and environmentally sound decision making around land and natural resource usage.

**PROGRESS TO DATE**
Help was provided to develop Action Plans that will strengthen institutional capacity, support the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems, and increase stakeholder participation in Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, Uganda and Pakistan. The indicators are completed in the case of Pakistan. The plan to foster institutional capacity was discussed, the monitoring and evaluation completed, and the participatory strategy was updated using the lessons learned in Korea. In the case of Honduras, political issues after the elections disrupted the continuity.

**KNOWLEDGE LEVERAGE**
General and specific thematic trainings, and an internship program sponsored by the Korea Land and Housing Institute (LH) were provided. An Internship Program organized in the LH’s headquarters was dedicated to the World Bank professionals engaged in the project.

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**PROGRAM GOAL**
Support WAPP countries to increase renewable energy sources, and critically, battery-operated energy storage systems (ESS). Increasing energy sources will stabilize prices and support long-term integrated energy infrastructure across West Africa, while simultaneously helping ECDWAS meet renewable energy goals and GHG targets.

**PROGRESS TO DATE**
This program aims to support the WAPP countries increase their use of renewable energy sources and battery-operated energy storage systems. A report on Energy Storage in WAPP Power System was prepared. Completed outputs include an analytical report in Energy Storage Application in WAPP countries, a financial assessment report on Energy Storage Technology Application in WAPP countries and an assessment report for mini-grids.

Pilot projects were undertaken with the Korea Institute for Advanced Technology (KIAT) and the World Bank in Senegal, Nigeria and Vietnam.

**KNOWLEDGE LEVERAGE**
A framework for interactive training sessions for the WAPP utilities was created. A Knowledge Exchange program was organized and a Training Program on Energy Storage Systems for West African clients was provided. Participating countries included: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.
PROGRAM GOAL

Advise policymakers across energy, water, and forestry sectors about the multiple benefits of smart hydropower planning and infrastructure.

A comprehensive assessment of current practices in the Himalayan mountainous regions and international experiences (including South Korea) in municipal solid waste management. Analyze options for integrated management of solid waste in mountainous regions of India, Nepal and Pakistan. Develop customized models and implementation program for each region and city. Design and roll out hands-on training and capacity building programs.

PROGRESS TO DATE

A report on current waste management practices in the Himalayan region has been prepared and circulated to stakeholders. Local laws and regulations as well as international case studies for waste management were completed. Progress was made thanks to the development of a sustainable solid waste management model for each of the three regions in India, Nepal, Pakistan with stakeholders’ participation in the process of analysis of available options. Actions were initiated for the implementation of a crafted solution to local requirements for cities, based on green growth initiatives undertaken in Korea. The implementation plan proposed by Korea Environmental Corporation (KECO) has been rolled out during the analytical work in each of the client countries.

ACTIVE GRANT PORTFOLIO PROGRESS

Year: 5
Sector: Environment
Region: South Asia

Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Mountainous Regions of India, Nepal and Pakistan

PROGRESS TO DATE

A report on current waste management practices in the Himalayan region has been prepared and circulated to stakeholders. Local laws and regulations as well as international case studies for waste management were completed. Progress was made thanks to the development of a sustainable solid waste management model for each of the three regions in India, Nepal, Pakistan with stakeholders’ participation in the process of analysis of available options. Actions were initiated for the implementation of a crafted solution to local requirements for cities, based on green growth initiatives undertaken in Korea. The implementation plan proposed by Korea Environmental Corporation (KECO) has been rolled out during the analytical work in each of the client countries.

KNOWLEDGE LEVERAGED

During the Knowledge Exchange in Seoul, KECO shared different models on solid waste management with the participants. The KGGTF grant supported clients and World Bank staff to develop multiple partnerships, with entities in Pakistan, India and Nepal:

Pakistan:
- KP Department of Tourism (DOT)
- KP Communication and Works Department (DC&W)
- KP Department of Environment (DOE)
- KP Local Government Dept.
- Kaghan Development Authority
- Chitral Development Authority
- Galliyat Development Authority

India:
- Department of Environment, Science & Technology, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Nepal:
- National Trust for Nature Conservation and Management of the Annapurna Conservation Area

Additional partners include the University of Seoul (UOS) which is advising the World Bank on technical options for regionally tailored and sustainable waste management models and strategies, and Korea Student Alpine Federation (KSAF) which is conducting a geological and statistical study. Solid waste management strategies and polices from South Korea and other countries will be referenced as best practice cases.
PROGRAM GOAL
To support the development of Turkey’s rooftop solar PV market. The financial instruments and models developed will inform a new World Bank lending operation.

PROGRESS TO DATE
The final report on financial instruments and business models for RSPV scale-up has been delivered to the Bank on January 13, 2020. The workshop organized to disseminate key findings and recommendations was held in Ankara on October 25, 2019. The World Bank team is working with the Turkish government and local banks to identify the most effective way of mobilizing private financing.

KNOWLEDGE LEVERAGED
A Turkish delegation from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR), Development and Investment Bank of Turkey (TKYB), and Turkish Industrial Development Bank (TSKB) traveled to Korea for a Knowledge Exchange program in September 2019 to develop partnerships with Korean counterparts in the energy sector.

Korean entities that participated in knowledge sharing included:
• Seoul Energy Corporation (SEC)
• Korea Overseas Infrastructure and Urban Development Corporation (KIND)
• Korea Photovoltaic Industry Association (KOPIA)
• Korea Smart Grid Institute (KSGI)
• LG Chem,
• Korea Energy Agency (KEA)
• Sihwa Tidal Power
• Korea Battery Industry Association (K-BIA)
• Korea Telecom Micro-Energy Grid (KT MEG)
• Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)
KNOWLEDGE OPERATIONS ARE ORGANIZED AROUND THREE KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITY PILLARS:

1. Technical and Operational Support
   - Knowledge Exchange
   - Just-in-Time Engagement
   - Technical Workshop
   - Monitoring Mission

2. Knowledge Promotion Platforms
   - Korea Green Innovation Days, learning and partner platform wbgkgtf.org

3. Knowledge Products
   - Knowledge Notes
   - Green Growth Implementation Series
   - Knowledge Exchange Books & Videos
   - Multi-Media Tools & Materials

Knowledge Exchange (KE) programs are innovative knowledge sharing experiences scheduled on-demand to deepen understanding of specific technical issues and foster collaborations and partnerships.

The main goal of Knowledge Exchange programs is to connect representatives of client countries with Korean professionals and officials and provide first-hand knowledge about the process of Green Growth policy setting and implementation. Site visits, technical presentations, and meetings with policy and operational experts create opportunities to learn from and work with Korean partners. Knowledge Exchange programs are also invaluable for World Bank staff and client countries as an introduction to, or immersion into, green growth strategy as a vehicle for sustainable development.

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE BY NUMBERS

To date KGGTF has facilitated and delivered 53 Knowledge Exchange programs for a total of 1054 participants including World Bank staff and client country representatives, in partnership with 150 Korean organizations across multiple sectors.
JUST IN TIME (JIT) ENGAGEMENT

Just-In-Time (JIT) Engagements are technical interventions that have operational urgency and potential for lending. The KGGTF receives countless requests from the World Bank for ad hoc assistance in addition to that provided through Knowledge Exchange programs. Requests include leading workshops, capacity building programs and participating in client meetings to provide Green Growth expertise in planning and decision-making.

KGGTF is instrumental in helping operational teams and clients achieve higher quality, better informed technical solutions. Many result in WBG operations and lending.

JUST-IN-TIME ENGAGEMENTS IN 2019:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>Sep 18 - Jun 19</th>
<th>Cambodia Solid Waste Management (SWM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helped the government understand green growth approaches in the waste sector. Found solutions to solid waste management challenges through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Workshop</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Knowledge Exchange</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. Dissemination Event</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>Sep 19</th>
<th>Joint Fisheries Knowledge Exchange for Myanmar (KGGTF &amp; Korea Maritime Institute)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partnering with Korea Maritime Institute, an extensive Knowledge Exchange (KE) was conducted focusing on Fishery and Coastal Management. This partnership was established in 2018 during Vietnam Fisheries KE.</td>
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<table>
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<th>World Bank Water Global Practice LAC Unit Knowledge Exchange</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>16 WB staff from Water Global Practice LAC unit participated in a technical KE on smart technologies &amp; innovative water management</td>
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<tr>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>Oct 19</th>
<th>World Bank Water Global Practice Knowledge Exchange</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Facilitated a technical KE for 11 WB staff</td>
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JUST-IN-TIME BY NUMBERS

20 JIT ENGAGEMENTS

10 KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

10 TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS

22 BECAME WORLD BANK LENDING OPERATIONS
Korea Green Innovation Days (KGID)

KGID Objectives:
• Learn about climate-smart, green technologies, policies, and methods.
• Learn how the World Bank, Korea, and other countries are sharing green growth technical knowledge.
• Broaden a network of professionals to implement green growth and climate-smart actions.
• Build a global community of experts engaging in dialogue on green innovation and implementation.

THE WORLD BANK GROUP’S ANNUAL GREEN GROWTH FORUM

Organized and funded by KGGTF, once a year, leaders in climate change and economic development convene with client country delegations and green growth practitioners from the Republic of Korea to share innovative approaches and current projects.

KGID showcases the progress and impact of KGGTF’s programs and operations around the globe. The forum highlights new business and financing models, long-term investment methodologies, innovative technologies and demonstrates the power of collaborative partnerships.

Korea Green Innovation Days:
Green Growth Transforming the World
September 26-67 2019
Seoul, Republic of Korea

1. National Green Growth policy transformations
Director General Jinnam Kim from the Prime Minister’s Office for Supporting Green Growth and Dr Yujin Lee from the Committee on Green Growth presented key achievements from the past decade along with Korea’s recently renewed green growth goals. WB Practice Manager Christophe Crepin shared details of the National Green Growth policy underway in Vietnam and Lao PDR.

2. Innovation Driving Transformational Business Models
Two case studies in Transport and Urban were compelling examples of how data-driven solutions and decision-making process can be improved to deliver climate-friendly policies and services. Dr JaeHak Oh, President of the Korea Transport Institute (KOTI) gave a special presentation on the significance of shared mobility.

3. World Bank Partnerships for Leveraging Knowledge
Led by Hoon Sahib Soh, Special Representative at the World Bank Korea Office, this session demonstrated the effectiveness of partnerships for leveraging Korean knowledge, technology and investment to support green growth plans.

KGID HIGHLIGHTS

140 Decision-makers/leaders from Korea’s public & private sector
72 WBG Technical specialists
87 Officials from 14 developing countries.
KGGTF designed technical agendas to meet the specific needs of participating countries, including consultations with Korean government ministries and institutions, presentations delivered by private companies in relevant fields, and site visits led by technical specialists.

Delegates learnt about Korea’s Green Growth journey first-hand, asked country-specific questions, and connected with a network of experts sharing ideas and exploring potential partnerships and collaborations.

### EVENT MOBILE APP

A mobile app dedicated to facilitating collaboration between practitioners was launched. Created to enrich participants’ experience and facilitate interactive involvement in group discussions before, during and after the event.

### EVENT APP USE

- 83% of app users found the app to be very useful
- 343 total downloads
- 1584 total profile views
- 2649 total session views

### GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND BILATERAL MEETINGS

KGID provided the opportunity to exchange knowledge with a global community of experts. Discussions and bilateral meetings were conducted to make introductions and facilitate the implementation of projects around the world.

### MULTI-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

In September 2019 KGGTF facilitated 10 parallel Knowledge Exchange programs for World Bank staff and client countries. 42 WBG staff and 85 officials from 14 developing nations met with 68 Korean institutions and took part in site visits.

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<td>Water</td>
<td>Smart Water</td>
<td>LAC Region</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EIP Manufacturing</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Energy Efficiency KE</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban &amp; Land</td>
<td>Land Administration &amp; Cadastre</td>
<td>Pakistan, Myanmar, Kosovo</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Development &amp; Geo-spatial Data</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Urban Mobility</td>
<td>Columbia, Ecuador, Panama</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KGGTF partnered with Korea’s Global Knowledge Exchange & Development Center to provide guided tours to help international leaders have a better understanding of Korea’s economic and industrial development history.
KGGTF delivered a Knowledge Exchange program for the Ethiopian Road Authority and WBG staff. Participants from the WBG, Ethiopian Road Administration and KGGTF met with representatives from Korean institutions including:

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation (MOLIT),
- Korea Expressway Corporation (KEC),
- Korea Transport Institute (KOTI),
- Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH),
- Intelligent Transport Society of Korea (ITS Korea),
- Korea Overseas Infrastructure & Urban Development Corporation (KIND)
- The Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM)

The delegation visited seven sites to learn how Korean road management systems and ICT support the operation and maintenance of highways. Mechanisms for coping with social and environmental issues, along with road safety and asset management were discussed in addition to key elements of road planning.

Participants learned how the Government successfully established community consensus during the construction of Seoul-Sejong Expressway. And a visit to the ICT Center in Dongtan and the National Highway Monitoring Room at MOLIT demonstrated how adoption of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) technologies was instrumental in solving traffic management and road congestion.

Korea Expressway Corporation explained how to effectively manage road assets and LH Sejong Exhibition Hall presented new urban agglomerations and the importance of providing reliable transportation systems.

In October 2019, a delegation of 11 World Bank staff from the Water Global Practice visited Korea to learn about the innovative and successful transformation in the water sector.

**KEY LESSONS:**

- Transformative development, was achieved through:
  - Strong cooperation between the government, citizens and the private sector,
  - Timely and appropriate use of bottom-up and top-down approaches.
- Local governments, such as Seoul Metropolitan Government and K-water are the major players in the Korean water sector.
- Innovation in the Korean water sector is ongoing. A highly relevant example is the eco-delta smart city Busan.
- Public Private Partnerships for wastewater facilities (LG Hitachi Paju Wastewater Reuse Facility) and urban planning that puts environmental facilities at the core (Hanam Union Park) provided a new paradigm for what is possible.

Participants planned to produce a knowledge note based on their learnings and to promote the development of a long-term cooperation between Korea and the WB Water GP.
Linked to the KGGTF grant activity ‘Sustainable Solid Waste and Plastic Management in Cambodia’ this JIT included multiple stages of Solid Waste Management technical support took place in both Seoul, South Korea and Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

In March 2019, KGGTF facilitated a Technical Knowledge Exchange program of site visits and meetings with Korea Institutions in Seoul, South Korea. The delegation included representatives from the WB Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy (ENB) GP, high-level government officials from Cambodia’s Finance, Public Works and Environment sectors, as well as two municipal city governments.

Knowledge Exchange Focused On:

- Understanding the policy and regulatory framework around SWM in Korea.
- Learning about business models for public-private partnership
- Seeing how new technologies are being deployed for SWM
- Learning how to develop different revenue streams, minimize landfill operations and administrative costs, and encourage new project investments (based on Korea’s Sudokwon Landfill Corporation)
- Roles and responsibilities of:
  The public sector:
  - Capital investments
  - Provision of equity
  - Enforcement of regulations.
- The private sector:
  - Waste collection
  - Landfill operation
  - Incinerator operation
  - Energy generation services.

June 2019, KGGTF and experts from Korea provided on-site support in Cambodia to share learnings from the Korea approach to SWM.

Knowledge learned was critical in informing the Cambodian government’s next steps in tackling solid waste management challenges.

Results include:

- Request for World Bank-financed project on solid waste management
- Request for Sudokwon Landfill Corporation’s support to develop measures to manage the Phnom Penh landfill
- Canceling the longstanding contract with Phnom Penh’s underperforming waste collector
- Commitment to major improvements to the waste collection system.

Korea’s management of solid waste demonstrated how waste can be transformed into a resource that contributes to economic growth. This JIT engagement proves the value of inspirational knowledge sharing and on-site technical support for identifying new solutions.
In September 2019, the World Bank Team and a delegation from the Department of Fisheries of Myanmar participated in a Knowledge Exchange devoted to fisheries and coastal management. In partnership with Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), a knowledge exchange took place in Seoul and a follow up JIT in Busan.

**KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FOCUSED ON:**
- Many technical areas were covered through site visits and meetings with Korean institutions:
  - Fisheries Policy: Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), Ministry of Fisheries (MoF)
  - IUU fishing policy and monitoring technology: KMI, Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)
  - Fishing Port and Village Development: Korea Fisheries Infrastructure Public Agency (FIPA)
  - Fisheries Co-management: Best practice for co-management in fishing village (site visit) National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS)
  - Credit system for coastal fishers & Korea’s fisheries co-op model: National Federation of Fisheries Cooperation (Suhyup)
  - Coastal management and stock enhancement: FIPA, KMI, Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency (KHOA)
  - Aquaculture and Fish farming: National Inland Fisheries Research Center, Seaweed Culture Center
  - Post-Harvest: Marine Product Export & Manufacturing Complex

Nearly one billion people, many from low-income countries, depend on fish as their primary source of protein. The near depletion of the ocean’s most valuable fish stocks has caused an annual net loss of roughly USD$50 billion and jeopardizes food security.

**KEY LESSONS:**
- Korea’s sectoral policy development and legal frameworks
- Research activities on freshwater and marine fisheries
- Korean government’s Official Development Assistance activities for developing countries.

The World Bank deepened its engagement with Myanmar and learned about the challenges facing Myanmar’s fishery sector.

**ELEMENTS OF FISHERIES CO-MANAGEMENT**

- Adequacy of Livelihoods
- SCF well-managed
- Legal Framework including MC’s
- Co-management
- Community Management Plans
- Community Institution Building
- DOF Capacity
Partnership with the World Bank Korea Office

KGGTF and the World Bank Korea Office collaborate, partner and cost share projects that deliver and respond to requests for technical assistance under a joint Green Growth Innovation program that covers renewable energy and energy efficiency, environment and natural resource management, and land administration and geospatial technology.

This program strengthens partnerships with Korean institutions and agencies, leverages KGGTF’s value as connector and facilitator, and increases opportunities for World Bank lending operations and bilateral cooperation with Korea.

Monitoring And Evaluating Impact

KGGTF conducts Monitoring & Evaluation activities to...

- Evaluate the effectiveness of its programs and the extent to which they are supporting WBG clients to achieve Green Growth.
- Draw lessons from its portfolio of global activities to improve planning, design, and investment in Green Growth programs across the World Bank and in client countries.
- Help client countries measure Green Growth initiatives, integrate Green Growth principles at policy and project levels, and seek financing and technical assistance for Green Growth operations.
- Contribute to new Green Growth metrics that will help World Bank staff and clients design and implement Green Growth programs.
- Play a leading role in defining Green Growth in an operational context through the establishment of a formula or set of global standards for measuring Green Growth projects and impacts.

In line with the innovative spirit of the Trust Fund, and as part of its commitment to develop and refine a robust grant monitoring and evaluation system, KGGTF has modernized its internal portfolio management system and migrated to a customized Online Grant Tracking System for its annual Call for Proposals, grant reporting and monitoring.

This digital system:

- Enables more accurate and effective assessment of the performance of the Trust Fund, at both grant and fund level.
- Increases the convenience and efficiency of reporting for grant teams and closes the feedback loop with GPs and KGGTF.
- Improves the design, implementation, quality and impact of Green Growth investments across the World Bank.

The KGGTF Online Grant Tracking System has digitized Internal Monitoring & Reporting, from the Annual Call for Proposals to the Report on Lessons Learned after completion of grant activities.
At the end of 2019, 59 out of 144 KGGTF grants were linked to and leveraging World Bank lending and external co-financing totaling USD roughly $12.9 billion (figure subject to lending fluctuations).

**Financial Review**

2019 ANNUAL DISBURSMENT BY REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Lending Amount ($US Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds were distributed globally. South Asia and Africa account for the highest portions.

**WORLD BANK LENDING AND EXTERNAL CO-FINANCING BY REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lending Amount ($US Million)</th>
<th>No. of Grants Linked to Lending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>3139 813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2752 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>2163 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>1662 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>1235 270</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>626 402</td>
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<tr>
<td>MNA</td>
<td>230 160</td>
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</table>

Lending institution: External | World Bank

**WORLD BANK LENDING AND EXTERNAL CO-FINANCING BY SECTOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lending Amount ($US Million)</th>
<th>No. of Grants Linked to Lending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban, Rural and Land</td>
<td>4759 739 498 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>2419 248 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy &amp; Extractives</td>
<td>1087 908 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>968 706 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1000 1000 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment &amp; Natural Resources</td>
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<td>Global Initiatives</td>
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<td>Digital Development</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
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</table>

Lending institution: External | World Bank

**IMPLEMENTATION RATE BY GRANT YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Implementation Rate</th>
<th>Total Grant Disbursements</th>
<th>Total Grant Commitments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>94%</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
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</table>

Implementation rate is key to understanding the grant process:

\[
\text{Implementation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total grant disbursements}}{\text{Total grant commitments}}
\]
### Global

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Climate Change</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Decision Making Under Uncertainty</td>
<td>✓ 4 Years</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Climate Change</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Investing in green growth under uncertainty</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>2,475,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Energy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hydropower climate change resilience guidelines development</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Energy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Capacity building and technical Learning workshops on Energy storage to Accelerate energy Transition (CLEAN)</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Environment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Learning from Korea’s Green Growth Experience to Tackle Environmental Health Challenges</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>875,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Environment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Green Growth via Green Infrastructure Construction</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global ICT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unlocking Data Innovations for Smarter Urban Transport</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Transport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Leaders in Energy Efficient Urban Transport Planning</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Transport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training Hub “Transportation for Green Growth”</td>
<td>✓ 4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Transport</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation in Rail Freight and Developing Strategies for Sustainable Transport Infrastructure</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Urban</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Green Urban Growth</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Urban</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>City Creditworthiness Program</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Urban</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low Carbon City Development</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>1,370,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>An Integrated Approach to Urban Sustainability Planning</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>1,560,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt Energy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MENA Cleaner Production for Companies</td>
<td>✓ Single</td>
<td>304,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras, Nicaragua, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Pakistan</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Land Records and Geo-Spatial Information Systems Linked to Green Growth (LRGGIGG)</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>India, Tunisia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2 Green Smart City Development with Citizen Participation</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR, Colombia, Mongolia, Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Geospatial Information Management for Green Growth Operationalization (GHGGIG)</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar, Pakistan, Kosovo</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Fostering Green Growth in Fragile States</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Cities</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Improving Solid Waste Service Delivery in African Cities.</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Building Drought Resilience in the South of Angola through the use of geospatial information and nature-based infrastructure</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strengthening Utility Capabilities by Capacity Building and South-South KE (SUCCESS-KE)</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ethiopia Green Industrialization support program</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### East Asia and Pacific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Improving Urban Mobility Using Big Data Analytics</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sustainable Urban Growth Analytics and Planning Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inclusive Green Growth for East Asia Pacific Cities</td>
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<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>City Planning Labs and Spatial Planning</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Green Growth Platform for Lao PDR</td>
<td>✓ 3 Years</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pollution Solutions for Lao PDR’s Green Growth Policy and Investment Agenda</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR, Cambodia</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Green Mobility for Luang Prabang and Savannakhet</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SMART Gov - Civic Innov. Solving Old Problems in New Ways</td>
<td>✓ 2 Years</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
Myanmar, Cambodia, Philippines

Environment 6 Myanmar, Cambodia, Sustainable Solid Waste & Plastic Management

Pacific Island Countries and Territories Energy 7 Regional E-mobility and Battery Storage Programmatic Technical Assistance (TA) for Pacific Island Countries and Territories

Philippines Transport 1 East Asia & Pacific Green Transport ICT

Philippines Urban 2 Metro Manila Citywide Slum Upgrading Project

Vanuatu Urban 3 Vanuatu Affordable and Resilient Housing

Vietnam Competitiveness 7 Enhancing agricultural growth in Vietnam by applying disruptive technology to facilitate export of quality, safety, and climate resilient agricultural products from Vietnam to Korea

Vietnam Energy 3 Scaling-Up Rooftop Solar in Vietnam II

Vietnam Energy 3 Scaling-Up Implementation of Vietnam's Green Growth Priorities

Vietnam Energy 4 Scaling-Up Rooftop Solar in Vietnam

Vietnam Energy 6 KGGTF - Improving readiness for energy efficiency investment in Vietnam's industries

Vietnam Transport 5 Public Transport Development Strategy for Sustainable Urban Mobility in Hanoi

Vietnam Urban 2 Promoting Green Growth in Industrial Zones

Vietnam, Indonesia Energy 3 Inclusive Green Growth for EAP Cities

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine

Transport 5 Greater Transport Connectivity for the Six Eastern Partnership Countries

Azerbaijan Environment 5 Towards green growth of Baku: enhancing people’s quality of life through sustainable cleanup of polluted lakes

Georgia Transport 1 Georgia Green Freight Transport and Logistics

Kazakhstan Agriculture 7 Support to the preparation of the Sustainable Livestock Development Project in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan Environment 3 Developing Integrated and Green Solutions for Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan Transport 4 Kazakhstan Green Growth: In Road Sector Through E-tolling

Kosovo ICT 2 Innovative and Green Growth for Rural Areas: Investing & Scoping

Kyrgyzstan Urban 3 Moving Towards Green Urban Development of Kyrgyz Cities

Moldova Energy 3 Energy Efficiency Transformation in DH

Poland Transport 1 Piloting Sustainable and Green Urban Transport Solutions for Sub National Governments

Regional Water 3 Central Asia Water Resources Management (CA-WARM) Phase-I Project

Turkey Energy 5 Greener Manufacturing in Turkey

Turkey Energy 6 Scaling-Up Rooftop Solar PV

Turkey Urban 2 Developing Green Growth Strategies for Metropolitan Municipalities

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Argentina Urban 2 Implementing Green Solution for Waste Management

Argentina Urban 5 Greening Urban Growth in Metropolitan Buenos Aires

Argentina (Province of Santa Fe) Water 6 Non-Revenue Water (NRW) project for Santa Fe Province - Argentina

Bolivia, Mexico Environment 4 Promoting equitable access to sustainable development in Bolivia and Mexico

Brazil Urban 1 Rio de Janeiro Low Carbon City Development Program

Brazil Urban 1 A Sustainable Vision for the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Region

Colombia Environment 4 Support to the Colombia Green Growth Policy

Colombia Transport 5 Improving Public Transit & Sustainable Territorial Dev. in Bogota

Colombia Transport 6 Pilotling Electromobility in the Integrated Transport System of the Aburra Valley (Medellin, Colombia)

Colombia Water 3 Greening Cities through a Water-Centric Urban Integrative Approach

Dominican Republic Water 6 Non-Revenue Water (NRW) project for Santa Fe (Province of Santa Fe)

Ecuador, Colombia Transport 7 Smart-city digital approaches for sustainable urban mobility in Latin-American cities

Guatemala ICT 2 Using ICT to Increase Green Competitiveness in Guatemala

Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama Energy 4 Sustainable Green Growth in Central America

Haiti Energy 3 Haiti Green Growth: Through Renewable Energy Integration

Honduras Energy 3 Tackling Power Sector Barriers for Green Growth in Honduras

Mexico Urban 1 Mexico Instruments for Urban Redevelopment

Mexico Urban 1 Green Growth Strategies for Mexican Cities

Mexico Urban 3 Strengthening Mexico’s Capacity for Integrated Solid Waste Management

Mexico Urban 3 Strengthening urban management in Mexican cities

Regional Urban 1 Regional Resource Recovery and Recycling

Ukraine Transport 1 Sustainable Urban Transport for the City of Kyiv

Ukraine Transport 4 Towards Greener and More Efficient Logistics in the Ukraine: An Integrative Approach

Uzbekistan Agriculture 7 Leveraging technology for Uzbekistan’s agricultural modernization

Uzbekistan Energy 3 Support the Development of A National Industrial Energy Management Program in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan Urban 5 Leveraging green growth for balanced spatial development in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan Environment 7 Action on Circular Economy for Green Growth in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

TOTAL (US$)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smart Technology and Energy Efficient Production (STEP Phases 1 &amp; 2)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Egypt Green Transport Master Plan and Data Management System to Support Digital Transformation of the Transport Sector and Intelligent Transport Systems</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>Greening growth for the displaced in Jordan</td>
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<td>Quantifying Tradeoffs of the Water: Energy Nexus</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>Blue Economy</td>
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**SOUTH ASIA**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
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<td>Integrated Catchment Management for Sustainable Hydropower in Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan</td>
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</table>
INSTITUTIONS AND PARTNERS

Agricultural Policy Insurance & Finance Service (APFS)
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Korea Automobile Environmental Association (KAEEA)
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Korea Electric Power Research Institute (KEPRI)
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Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI)
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Korea Environment Corporation (KECO)
Korea Environment Institute (KEI)
Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI)
KEITI eTechnive
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Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH)
Korea Land and Geospatial Informatix Corporation (LX)
Korea Land and Housing Corporation (LH)
Korea Local Information Research & Development Institute (KLID)
Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (KEM)
Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)
Korea National Clean Production Center (KNCPC)
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National IT Industry Promotion Agency (NIPA)
NH Bank
OPC Office for Government Policy Coordination
POSCO
Rural Development Administration (RDA)
S-Energy
Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation (SHC)
Seoul Institute (S)
Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)
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World Smart Sustainable City Organization (WSSCO)