THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA PARTNERSHIP

The World Bank Group was established in 1944 with the mission to provide infrastructure funding and technical expertise to countries unable to qualify for loans and lacking in technical experience. Over the years its role in the world has expanded and it is now focused on the dual goals of reducing poverty and promoting shared economic prosperity. Because of its global presence and wide range of technical expertise, the World Bank Group is uniquely positioned to identify innovative solutions to development challenges being applied around the world and to share these solutions with other countries facing similar challenges.

In 2011, the World Bank Group and the Republic of Korea agreed to work together to support developing countries as they shift to a “green” development pathway that reduces poverty while mainstreaming the ability of future generations to meet their own goals for economic growth and environmental protection.

Korea’s visionary leadership in green growth policies, integration of ground-breaking technologies, and long-term sustainable thinking is an inspiring story for governments around the world. Its first-hand experience implementing integrated solutions across the urban, transport, information and communication technology, energy, environment, agriculture and water sectors is highly relevant for countries working to design and implement robust green growth investments and build a sustainable future through green growth.

Under the partnership, the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) was established to strengthen and expand the World Bank’s global green growth portfolio by tapping expertise from Korea’s successful experience and investment through public and private resources. Its central approach is to support the World Bank and its clients to operationalize inclusive green growth initiatives, strategies, and investments.

What is Green Growth?
We define Green Growth as a comprehensive innovative framework to achieve sustainable development and mitigate the impact of climate change. By promoting sector integration and leveraging technical expertise, green growth investments can support job creation, increase resilience to extreme weather events and drive long-term sustainable economic growth.
The Republic of Korea is honored to provide leadership to countries adopting green growth strategies to achieve sustainable development.

We are proud of our strong partnership with the World Bank, and the impact that is being created by the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund. The objective of the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund is to support World Bank client countries to identify and implement the most innovative, technical and operational solutions to their specific development challenges.

From the beginning, the KGGTF has worked to mainstream inclusive green growth throughout the World Bank’s lending operations. This has included the development of a green growth technical knowledge base, and the capacity building of World Bank staff and clients to design and implement robust green growth investments. Through the KGGTF, Korea is sharing evidence-based and practical knowledge globally, and in doing so, it is setting an example for how cities, countries and regions can benefit economically, socially and environmentally from investment in, and commitment to green growth.

Over just a few decades, the Republic of Korea has undergone a complete economic transformation. It is now our great joy to provide financial and technical support to our colleagues around the world, so that they too can grow their economies in a resource-efficient, clean and resilient way, and work towards shared economic prosperity and a safe and sustainable future.

Director Dongjoon Kim
Director of Development Finance Division
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF)
Republic of Korea
It has been an honor and a pleasure to partner with the Government of Korea since the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund was established in 2013.

The KGGTF is a tremendous partner and a highly valued thought leader on green growth and sustainable development. Korea’s economic success story is a testament to how economic development can be achieved using the framework of green growth and sustainable development. The innovative policies and technical expertise Korea has developed provide relevant examples for other developing countries as they strive towards economic growth and sustainability.

To date, the KGGTF has influenced roughly $13 billion in project lending to World Bank client countries. Perhaps more important, the KGGTF has been transformative in shaping our approach to planning and investments. This is best illustrated by the Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty (DMDU) framework, now undergirding projects across the World Bank. The KGGTF is greatly appreciated for its generous support of client countries in all aspects of their operational and technical development. The Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Economy and Finance have shown visionary leadership in green growth policies, the integration of groundbreaking governance models and long-term sustainable development plans.

The World Bank looks forward to building on the Trust Fund’s accomplishments to date, and continued collaboration in the upcoming years.

Marianne Fay
Chief Economist
Sustainable Development Group Practice
KGGTF provides funding, capacity building, and technical assistance to World Bank teams around the world, partnering with client countries as they adopt green growth strategies and plan for their futures. The Trust Fund partners closely with World Bank Global Practices (GPs) as they work with client countries to develop a holistic green growth strategy, and most importantly, implement the projects identified in their strategies.

The programs that the KGGTF supports are transformational. By supporting new methodologies and technologies, investing in innovative approaches, and facilitating learning from around the world, KGGTF-funded activities are operationalizing and mainstreaming green growth through the World Bank’s lending operations.

WHAT WE DO

- Fund, manage, coordinate, and monitor KGGTF-funded programs.
- Aggregate, facilitate, and leverage green growth knowledge and learning.
- Institutionalize global knowledge sharing to promote sustainable economic development.
KGGTF at a Glance

$88 132
MILLION FUND GRANTS TO DATE

KGGTF ALLOCATION BY SECTOR

- **URBAN** $23.7M
- **TRANSPORT** $31.8M
- **ENERGY** $31.7M
- **ICT** $3.6M
- **ENVIRONMENT** $3.6M
- **WATER** $2.6M

KGGTF ALLOCATION BY REGION

- **GLOBAL** US$13.6M
- **EUROPE CENTRAL ASIA** US$8M
- **SOUTH ASIA** US$13.7M
- **MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA** US$3.3M
- **EAST ASIA PACIFIC** US$7.7M
- **LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN** US$10.5M
- **AFRICA** US$13.6M

SECTOR INTEGRATIONS

Urban
Transport
Energy ICT
Environment
Climate Change
Water
Program Criteria

KGGTF prioritizes programs that:

- Focus on low and lower-middle income economies.
- Operationalize green growth and sector integration.
- Outline green policies and programs that increase productivity and create jobs.
- Provide clear and specific technical concepts and activity planning.
- Have the potential to become large-scale projects led by the WBG or client countries.

Measuring and Evaluating Impact

We capture learnings and track impact in three ways which, when combined, yield insights that can help advance the work of green growth leaders and practitioners.

World Bank Lending and External Co-Financing

TO DATE $9 BILLION LINKED TO WORLD BANK LENDING OPERATIONS

AN ADDITIONAL $4 BILLION LINKED TO EXTERNAL CO-FINANCING

LENDING BY SECTOR

- TRANSPORT
  - WATER
    - WB US$1.1B
    - CO-FINANCING US$0.1B
  - ICT
    - WB US$0.1B
  - ENERGY
    - WB US$0.8B
    - CO-FINANCING US$0.5B
  - ENVIRONMENT
    - WB US$0.68B
    - CO-FINANCING US$0.2B
  - ENERGY
    - WB US$0.8B
    - CO-FINANCING US$0.5B

LENDING BY REGION

- GLOBAL
  - WB US$2.6B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.4B
- EUROPE CENTRAL ASIA
  - WB US$0.4B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.2B
- SOUTH ASIA
  - WB US$1.9B
  - CO-FINANCING US$2.5B
- LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN
  - WB US$12B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.2B
- MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
  - WB US$0.01B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.2B
- AFRICA
  - WB US$2.9B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.7B
- EAST ASIA PACIFIC
  - WB US$0.5B
  - CO-FINANCING US$0.2B
Supporting Green Growth Knowledge

The KGGTF approach is to operationalize inclusive green growth initiatives, strategies, and investments. We work with country leaders to develop a comprehensive strategy that includes identifying appropriate policies, technical innovations and capacity building requirements to achieve long-term objectives of shared economic prosperity and sustainable development. The Trust Fund finances on-the-ground technical support, knowledge sharing and learning activities. To date KGGTF has approved 132 programs in urban, transport, information and communication technology, energy, environment, water, and climate sectors, with 141 grants supporting these 132 programs.

KNOWLEDGE PROMOTION

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS
- KGGTF Website
- Case Study Videos
- Annual Progress Reports
- Knowledge Notes

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
- Knowledge Exchange
- Rapid Response

KNOWLEDGE PROMOTION AND FACILITATION
- Korea Green Innovation Days
- KGGTF Community of Practice

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

Knowledge Exchange Programs bring client countries to Korea to learn first-hand how Korea has implemented Green Growth. Policy makers and sector leaders attend site visits and technical presentations, and meet with operational experts to see how they might learn from and work with Korean partners.

By connecting delegations from client countries with experts in key government ministries, institutes, multilateral organizations and companies, Knowledge Exchange Programs are changing the way the world understands green growth and sustainable development.

A SAMPLE OF MULTI-SECTOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS FACILITATED IN 2018

13 SITE VISITS
- Seoul station
- Seoul-ro, LH Sejong Exhibition Hall, Express Bus Terminal
- KEPCO Local Office Smart Grid Test Bed (ESS)
- Gamcheon Port International Wholesale Market Cluster, Busan Port Authority
- KEKO Lab, Nanji-do, E-tech Hive facility Tour
- LSIS R&D center facility tour, Uijeongbu ICD
- Namdaemun Market, Bus riding experience

35 KOREAN COUNTERPARTS
**Knowledge Exchange**

“It was enriching to know other experiences, as well as different solutions proposed in certain circumstances, in order to take positive experiences and translate them into actions that improve mobility in our cities.”

**Day 1**
**Site Visits**
Experience in-depth learning with site tours led by technical specialists.

**Day 2**
**Discuss Policy Solutions**
Meet with government ministries, institutions, and multi-lateral organizations to explore innovative financing and governance solutions.

**Day 3**
**Consider Private Sector Partnerships**
Learn how companies are working with local and national governments to bring transparency and produce efficiencies.

**Day 4**
**Find Technical Solutions**
Discuss technical issues being tackled in specific projects and work with technical experts to identify potential solutions.

**Day 5**
**Join Our Global Community**
Build a network of like-minded action-takers working to improve the world and meet sustainable development goals.

“Activity was well planned and very well implemented.”
Korea Green Innovation Days (KGID)

KEY OBJECTIVES OF KGID:

- Demonstrate results and impact from KGGTF funded programs worldwide.
- Share lessons and exchange technical and operational knowledge across multiple layers of green growth investment.
- Provide a platform for networking and community building between World Bank staff, clients and green growth technical experts.

MAY 2018 SEOUL, KOREA

THE GREEN GROWTH EFFECT IMPLEMENTING IDEAS THAT CHANGE THE WORLD

Korea Green Innovation Days (KGID) is the World Bank’s annual green growth knowledge sharing event. Korea Green Innovation Days 2018: The Green Growth Effect brought together global partners to share practical examples and holistic innovative approaches to achieving sustainable development.

Leading experts in climate change and economic development, as well as officials and green growth practitioners from the Republic of Korea, representatives from key government ministries, institutes, and private companies came together to share ideas, best practices and actionable steps to implement green growth.

TOPICS INCLUDED

- Smart Water Management for a Sustainable Future: Managing Floods and Droughts
- Transportation and Logistics: Hidden Resources to Achieving Green Growth
- Energy Technology is Easier than You Think
- Tech and Policy Solutions for Effective Resource Management
- The Fourth Industrial Revolution
- Start-ups and the Private Sector in a Green Growth Economy
- Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty
- Urban Design: Data Analytics and Green Growth Policies for Smart Cities
- SMEs Clean Tech and New Processes

KNOWLEDGE PROMOTION

SUPER SESSIONS

TECHNICAL WORKING SESSIONS

GREEN GROWTH OPERATIONALIZATION

USE OF KNOWLEDGE & RESOURCES

STRENGTHENED CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT GREEN GROWTH

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

NETWORKING

“I really want to thank the entire KGGTF team for their effort and patience with us, to help identify suitable partners, line up so many meetings, and make the visit a huge success.”

“We truly appreciate the WB KGGTF for giving us this opportunity to experience the advancement of new technologies which are leading green growth in different countries. This will certainly help us to implement such practices in our country.”

“Thanks a lot for a great and very enriching experience. The translation support and customization of the agenda from beginning to end was truly appreciated and it made a real difference.”

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PHOTOS: ©WORLD BANK GROUP
Technical and Operational Support

Knowledge Note Series
A series of publications featuring in-depth case studies and lessons learned from aspects of the Korean experience of inclusive green growth, Knowledge Notes are authored by internal and external sector experts, published and disseminated widely to the KGGTF community and available for download at www.wbkggtf.org.

KN 01: Governance and Finance
KN 02: Transport
KN 03: Water
KN 04: Solid Waste Management

Green Growth Implementation Series
A series of practical guides that examine sector-specific green growth challenges and apply operational best practices from Korea’s experience.

GGI 01: Urban Growth Planning and Implementation: developing a Green Growth Economy in Jordan
GGI 02: Extracting Value from Municipal Solid Waste for Green Cities

Knowledge Exchange Books
Delegations participating in Knowledge Exchanges receive comprehensive reference guides and materials to support their learning. This material provides background and context about Korea and valuable information about site visits, partner organizations and institutional roles and functions in the Korean Government.

Virtual Reality Learning Series
To make the benefits of on-site learning more widely available, KGGTF has developed a series of Virtual Reality experiences that allow government leaders, urban planners, policy makers and technicians anywhere in the world to experience a simulated site visit to help inform greener planning and investment.
Colombia is highly vulnerable to climate change. Damages in 2010-2011 caused by the La Niña weather pattern cost the country over 2% of GDP. The financial implications of climate change inspired the government to develop the Colombia National Development Plan 2014-2018. Recognizing its economic growth was less resource-efficient than other countries, Colombia aimed to tackle multiple challenges simultaneously in a manner that would strengthen its economy while protecting its natural resources. In order to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals, the Government of Colombia recognized that a green growth framework could offer a flexible and comprehensive approach that would support its multiple objectives for growth and sustainability. Working with the World Bank and the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund, Colombia’s leadership developed a cross-cutting green growth strategy highly tailored to the country’s unique situation, a framework also useful for other countries working toward sustainable development goals against a backdrop of climate change.

**Goal:** Boost the productivity and competitiveness of Colombia while ensuring sustainable use of natural capital and resilience to climate change.

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**PLANNING**

Green Growth as a means to achieving Sustainable Development Goals

1. **Promotes Sustainable and Low Carbon Economic Growth**

2. **Preserves Natural Capital and Improves Environmental Quality**

3. **Strengthens Territories and Sectors to Be Resilient to Climate Change**

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**PHOTO:** ©WORLD BANK GROUP
**TASKFORCE**

**Establish Dialogue with Public and Private Sectors, Academia, Media and Civil Society**

**TASKFORCE OBJECTIVES**

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<th>Diagnosis 2016</th>
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| OUTCOMES | • Macroeconomic Appraisal  
• Green Growth Potential Assessment |

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**GREEN GROWTH GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK**

- Strategically leverage natural capital to generate new economic opportunities
- Sustainable use of natural capital and energy in the productive sectors
- Intelligent investments in business and human capital for green growth
- Expand capacities in science, technology and innovation for green growth

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**PROGRESS ACHIEVED WITH GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY 2014-2018**

During 2014-2018, important progress was achieved through the cross-cutting green growth strategy

1. **Sustainable and Low Carbon Economic Growth**
   - Renewable Energy Law
   - The National Policy for the Integral Management of Solid Waste
   - Tax on Plastic Bags
   - Carbon Tax
   - Increase in Wastewater Coverage

2. **Natural Capital Conservation**
   - 30 Million Hectares Protected
   - 35 Marine-Coastal Protected Areas
   - 37 Delimited High Mountain Wetland
   - 7 Ramsar Wetlands
   - 12 Colombia-Bio Expeditions—93 New Species

3. **Sectors and Territories Resilient to Climate Change**
   - Paris Agreement
   - National Climate Change Policy
   - Climate Change National System
   - National Disaster Risk Management System
   - $6.9 Billion Invested In La Niña Reconstruction

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**LONG-TERM POLICY**

**Implemented by 2030**

**IMPLEMENTATION BLUEPRINT**

- **Urban Transport**
- **BRT**
- **ITS**
- **Smart Card**
- **Fare Integration**
- **e-Tolling, Pedestrian**
- **Electric Vehicle**

- **Solid Waste Management**
  - Waste Recovery
  - Food Waste
  - Hazardous Waste
  - e-Waste
  - Marine Litter

- **Green Transport**
  - **Urban Transport**
  - **BRT**
  - **ITS**
  - **Smart Card**
  - **Fare Integration**
  - **e-Tolling, Pedestrian**
  - **Electric Vehicle**

- **Smart Energy**
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Variable renewable energy
  - Smart Grid
  - Solar PV
  - Electric Vehicles
  - Floating Solar
  - ESS

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Above images condensed from DNP Departamento Nacional de Planeacion dnp.gov.co

https://www.dnp.gov.co/DNPN/Paginas/default.aspx
Can we make sound decisions in a world constantly in flux? When making long-term investment decisions, how can shifting variables such as climate change, politics, and changes in consumer preferences be factored into the investment equation?

Infrastructure investments have a long lifetime and therefore, when conditions change and predictions are wrong the results can be costly and even dangerous. Historically, decision analysis has relied on point and probabilistic forecasting, where investors and engineers used historical data to predict future wind speed, water levels, and temperature fluctuations when planning and designing infrastructure. Today, the climate no longer follows predictable patterns. The result? Projections are unreliable. The infrastructure designed for the conditions of the past is now under threat from more extreme weather events.

The past is not a predictable guide for the risks of tomorrow.

EVIDENCE FROM THE FIELD

Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty (DMDU) Toolkit and Stress-Test

This KGGTF-funded initiative is a multi-year program that simulates the consequences of unexpected events. Fluctuating variables such as investment costs, rising sea levels, increased rainfall intensity, consumer preferences, impact of population growth and many others expose previously unknown threats and tradeoffs, but also new benefits from investing in more sustainable infrastructure. Analyzing the economic performance of an investment across a range of potential conditions exposes the benefits of investing in resilient green growth.

Stress-testing future investments for a wide range of future conditions has many benefits:

- It helps identify low-cost options that can reduce the vulnerability of infrastructure systems to extreme events, even if those events are considered extremely unlikely.
- It helps foster an understanding of the consequences of an unexpected failure to prepare for the required response—both in terms of management of the infrastructure system (such as how to recover from a major failure) and support for users.
- It shows the value of investing in more resilient green growth by exposing the avoided economic losses and avoided social consequences of failure.

Vision for Leadership

Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty: A New Methodology for Sound Investment and Climate Resilience

Can we make sound decisions in a world constantly in flux? When making long-term investment decisions, how can shifting variables such as climate change, politics, and changes in consumer preferences be factored in to the investment equation?

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The past is not a predictable guide for the risks of tomorrow.
Smart Investment Decisions

Energy—Hydropower

For many countries, hydropower is a smart choice for meeting energy needs. However, as an energy source it is susceptible to climate change because of its dependency on precipitation, runoff, and its exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters. The World Bank in consultation with the International Hydropower Association recognized a need to develop guidelines that ensure hydropower projects can absorb the stresses imposed by climate change.

Critical to design and implementation of the Guidelines is a climate stress test based on the World Bank’s methodology of Decision Making Under Deep Uncertainty (DMDU).

The Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience Guidelines apply a systematic approach to incorporating resilience to climate change and natural disasters in hydropower projects. The Guidelines will help hydropower companies to incorporate considerations of climate-related risks into project design and operations, and address the needs of the wider financial community, policy-makers and local communities.

Engaged Key Stakeholders

- International Hydropower Association
- International Commission on Large Dams
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- World Bank Group
- Hydropower owners and operators
- Intergovernmental organizations
- Not-for profit organizations
- International consultancies
- Independent experts

$2 Billion in Three Years

The Climate Resilience Guidelines will influence the preparation of a number of World Bank lending programs in the hydropower sector (totaling approx. USD $2 billion) over the next 3 years. They aim to ensure the long-term resilience of these investments and help the World Bank meet its Climate Action Plan.

Pilot Projects

Stakeholders agreed to test the Guidelines on pilot projects during 2018-2019. The objective was to apply the Guidelines to real projects worldwide to gather useful feedback and ensure their applicability and viability. Hydropower adaptability and resilience to climate change will be essential to the development of greenfield projects and the evaluation of existing plants. Achieving a major consensus around climate resilience Guidelines will be valuable for the hydropower sector worldwide.

Beta versions of the Guidelines have recently concluded testing in World Bank projects in Nepal and Malawi. Recommendations from the testing phase have been integrated into the Guidelines and the final version was launched at the World Hydropower Congress in Paris in May 2019.
City Planning Labs

Building Capacity for Integrated, Evidence-Based Spatial Planning and Investment Decision-Making, to Help Cities Achieve Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

Indonesia is urbanizing faster than most other Asian countries. By 2025 over 68% of the region’s 264 million inhabitants will live in cities. These statistics tell a powerful story of a region undergoing massive structural transition from a rural, agricultural economic base to an urban economy based on manufacturing and services. However, Indonesia has yet to achieve the economic returns of urbanization that other countries have achieved. For every additional 1% of urbanization in Indonesia, just 2% of additional GDP growth is attained. This is in contrast to other countries in the region that achieve 6-10% GDP growth per 1% of urbanization.

The cities that emerge from Indonesia’s rapid urbanization will be key to the region’s overall economic development and competitiveness. Without strategically planned investments, policy interventions, and institutional capacity, mismanaged urbanization could become an obstacle to sustainable growth.

The World Bank is working with cities and metropolitan areas with populations over 500,000 to support investments in transformative infrastructure. The program known as the Indonesia National Urban Development Program (NUDP) is a technical assistance loan which aims to increase cities carrying out integrated planning and prioritizing their capital investments in Indonesia. The City Planning Labs is integral to this program and forms its foundations, especially from the perspective of strengthening quality of data and institutional capacity for data governance.

The size and diversity of Indonesia calls for customized strategies for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Examples of notable success (and failure) of international cities can provide guidance on what can be done to enhance city competitiveness and make best use of comparative advantages. Locally appropriate policies are needed to provide the simple, transparent, and supportive operating environment that businesses need to succeed and grow. The City Planning Lab initiative provides the power and technical capacity for each city to analyze and determine its own best strategies.

CPL’s approach is an example of the World Bank’s Build, Boost and Broker Framework as it builds and institutionalizes critical municipal spatial data foundations, boosts the capacity of governments to utilize data for evidence-led planning, and brokers the relationships between governments and the private sector to leverage innovation in technology.
EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING
The City Planning Lab Initiative provides city leaders with the tools to think about urban management in an integrated, holistic way, allowing them to meet a range of needs through select but strategic interventions. The centralized information center and geospatial databases allow for analytical work that will support city leaders across a range of issues including:

- Spatial growth
- Land use, cadastre maps
- Land markets and settlements
- Economic competitiveness
- Transportation
- Disaster preparedness and relief
- City services
- Sanitation

FOUR PILLARS OF MSDI
Each pillar has scalable and replicable toolkits that can be utilized in any city around the world.

Institutional Arrangements refers to the capacity of a city to develop and sustain formal policy, regulatory and governing structures that support geospatial-related activities, and to the role of the city government in fostering growth of the broader geospatial ecosystem.

People refers to the need to create awareness of capacity needs and identifying gaps in human resources with respect to geospatial skills, so any gaps that will impact the production, maintenance, and utilization can be addressed.

Data refers to the current state of affairs on data availability, quality and related policies regarding formats, analysis and sharing of geospatial information. In this pillar, the business case for investment in data and the extent to which geospatial information can add value to the existing Key Performance Indicators is considered.

Systems refer to software, hardware and physical IT-related infrastructure required to support MSDI with an emphasis on the adequacy, functionality and user interface of the city-level Geoportals that combine GIS and spatially referenced tabular data.

PROJECT LAUNCH
The initial project was deployed in the cities of Semarang, Denpasar and Balikpapan. The MSDI works to assemble data into one location and supports the seamless integration of key geospatial applications into the cities’ planning processes. Toward this end, the City Planning Lab has developed two customized Urban Planning Tools – the Suitability Tool (ST) and the Urban Performance Tool (UP) – to inform and simplify urban planning and management processes for the partner cities of Semarang and Denpasar.

Within this framework, Institutional Arrangements support development of regulatory frameworks and organizational structures to promote intersectoral coordination. They also encourage the establishment of protocols for data sharing across government, industry, and society, thereby increasing access to geospatial information. Sectoral coordination is only successful if People across departments and within communities share a vision and develop their ability to utilize data for planning. An increase in geospatial skills further augments the ability of a city to collect, process, produce, manage and analyze Data to perform evidence-based urban planning. The last component of this framework aims to establish ICT Systems that integrate special and tabular data within a single platform.

BUILDING ON SUCCESS
Recognizing the value of these tools, the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning has proposed the integration of MSDI into their Spatial Plan Builder platform. This will enable the use of CPL tools in 100+ cities to expedite review of plans and potentially decrease the usual 18-month approval process by approximately 8 months.
Partnerships and Collaboration

**FORMAL PARTNERSHIPS AND MOU’S**

The KGGTF has played matchmaker to many public and private organizations, client countries and investors over the past year. Recent highlights include:

- MOU between Ministry of Environment and World Bank
- SOI between Korea Environment Industry & Technology Institute and World Bank
- MOU between Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology and World Bank
- MOU between Korea Land & Housing Institute and World Bank

**NEW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODALITY**

To meet increased demand from World Bank staff to access Korean institutions and technical experts, KGGTF is piloting a new Technical Assistance modality. Building on the on-site learning facilitated by KGGTF’s Technical Knowledge Exchange programs, client countries will have access to on-site learning in their home countries.

**CAMBODIA CASE STUDY**

Supporting Cambodia to develop a National Green Growth Strategy

**PART 1**

KGGTF learns about Cambodia’s specific issues and challenges and designs a technical Knowledge Exchange agenda of site visits and meetings with Korean Ministries and Government agencies. Preparation before the delegation from Cambodia arrives in Korea ensures that the client gets maximum value from meetings with relevant Korean institutions.

**PART 2**

Technical Knowledge Exchange Program consists of a week-long agenda of site visits and meetings with Korean institutions.

KGGTF Songdo Staff to play a pivotal role in providing continued support to the client

**PART 3**


KGGTF Songdo Staff to play pivotal role in extended support of client

**PART 4**

As needed, KGGTF and relevant experts from Korea provide on-site follow-up support in Cambodia.

Expanding Scope of Technical and Operational Support

**TECHNICAL AND JUST IN TIME ASSISTANCE**

Owing to the success and positive impact of KGGTF technical and operational support in recent years, the Trust Fund has seen an increased number of direct requests for Technical Assistance and Just In Time interventions. These requests include facilitating workshops, joining conference panels and participating in client meetings to support planning and decision-making in relation to green growth investment. Going forward the team aims to respond to this notable increase in demand for technical support, both in terms of scope and volume.
Agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. Growth in the agriculture sector is 2 to 4 times more effective in raising incomes in the poorest areas compared to other sectors. Analysis in 2016 found that 65% of poor working adults made a living through agriculture and in 2014 agriculture accounted for one-third of global gross domestic product (GDP). But agriculture-driven growth, poverty reduction, and food security are at risk as climate change could cut crop yields, especially in the world’s most food-insecure regions. Agriculture, forestry and land use change are responsible for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions.

The global food system also faces enormous challenges. Compared to 2010, it will need to produce 56% more food to feed 9.8 billion people by 2050. The current food system threatens the health of people and the planet: agriculture accounts for 70% of water use and generates unsustainable levels of pollution and waste. Billions of people are either not eating enough or eating the wrong types of food, resulting in a double burden of malnutrition that can lead to illnesses and health crises.

Green growth naturally links to key economic and development sectors for client countries such as logistics, ICT and agriculture. In order to promote inclusive multi-sector solutions to development challenges, the World Bank Agriculture Global Practice has joined the KGGTF annual call for proposals. This expansion of the KGGTF portfolio aims at:

- Developing an economic framework to assess how digital technologies can impact the efficiency, equity, and environmental sustainability of agriculture transformation.
- Identifying the relevant public policies and instruments to facilitate the diffusion, maximize the positive impacts, and mitigate the downside risks of digital technologies in the agricultural transformation.

**Recent and Future Initiatives**

**Agriculture Global Practice joins the KGGTF Portfolio**

The global food system also faces enormous challenges. Compared to 2010, it will need to produce 56% more food to feed 9.8 billion people by 2050. The current food system threatens the health of people and the planet: agriculture accounts for 70% of water use and generates unsustainable levels of pollution and waste. Billions of people are either not eating enough or eating the wrong types of food, resulting in a double burden of malnutrition that can lead to illnesses and health crises.

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**In 2016, 65% of poor working adults made a living through agriculture.**

**Agriculture accounts for 70% of water use globally.**

**Compared to 2010, the global food system will need to produce 56% more food to feed 9.8 billion people by 2050.**
FINANCIAL REVIEW

KGGTF Programs

DISTRIBUTION BY SCALE

GLOBAL 21
REGIONAL 1
NATIONAL 1
MUNICIPAL 1

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

URBAN 34%
TRANSPORT 21%
ENERGY 16%
ICT 5%
ENVIRONMENT 15%
CLIMATE CHANGE 5%
WATER 4%

DISTRIBUTION BY REGIONS

GLOBAL 1
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN 1
AFRICA 1
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 11%
SOUTH ASIA 20
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA 11%
EAST ASIA PACIFIC 11%

* Based on cumulative disbursements

GLOBAL

COUNTRY SECTOR YEAR PROGRAM TITLE NUMBER OF YEARS KGGTF TOTAL (US$)
Egypt Energy 3 MENA Cleaner Production for Companies ✔ Single 104,000
Global Climate Change 1 Infrastructure Resilience and Robust Decision Making ✔ 4 Years 120,000
Global Climate Change 4 Long-term Resilience: Investing in Green Growth under Uncertainty ✔ 3 Years 247,000
Global Energy 6 Long-term Resilience: Investing in Hydropower Green Growth under Uncertainty ✔ 2 Years 300,000
Global Environment 5 Green Growth via Green Infrastructure Construction ✔ 2 Years 650,000
Global Environment 5 Learning from Korea’s Green Growth Experience to Tackle Environmental Health Challenges ✔ 2 Years 875,000
Global ICT 3 Unlocking Data Innovations for Smarter Urban Transport and Greener Growth ✔ 2 Years 300,000
Global Transport 1 Capacity Building for Leaders in Energy Efficient Urban Transport Planning ✔ 3 Years 495,000
Global Transport 2 Training Hub “Transportation for Green Growth” ✔ 3 Years 300,000
Global Transport 2 GL—Training Hub “Transportation for Green Growth” ✔ Single 200,000
Global Transport 4 Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation in Rail Freight and Developing Strategies for Sustainable Transport Infrastructure ✔ 2 Years 500,000
Global Urban 1 Low Carbon Green City Planning ✔ 3 Years 500,000
Global Urban 1 Capacity Building for Green Urban Growth ✔ 3 Years 500,000
Global Urban 2 City Credit Worthiness Academy and City Climate Planner Certification Program ✔ 3 Years 1,370,000
Global Urban 3 An Integrated Approach to Urban Sustainability Planning into World Bank Lending Program ✔ 3 Years 1,500,000
Honduras, Nicaragua, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Pakistan Urban 5 Land Records and Geo-Spatial Information Systems Linked to Green Growth (LRGIGG) ✔ 2 Years 600,000
India, Tunisia Urban 2 Green Smart City Development with Citizen Participation ✔ 2 Years 800,000
Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Kosovo Urban 6 Geospatial Approaches for Fostering Green Growth in Fragile States ✔ 2 Years 800,000
World Urban 1 Pilot Urban Transport Database KGGTF ✔ 3 Years 5,000

AFRICA

COUNTRY SECTOR YEAR PROGRAM TITLE NUMBER OF YEARS KGGTF TOTAL (US$)
African Cities Urban 3 Improving Solid Waste Service Delivery in African Cities. ✔ 2 Years 600,000
Benin Energy 5 Strengthening Utility Capabilities by Capacity-building, Education and South-South Knowledge Exchange (SUCCESS-KE) ✔ 2 Years 600,000
China, Indonesia, Benin Urban 2 Solid Waste Management Policies and Technologies (PD6403) ✔ 2 Years 225,000
Ecowas* Energy 4 Energy Storage Application Studies and Knowledge Exchange Framework for Sustainable Green Growth in WAIPP ✔ 3 Years 700,000
Ethiopia Energy 5 Ethiopia Green Industrialization Support Program ✔ 2 Years 550,000
Ethiopia Transport 1 TA to promote Integrated Urban Planning in Addis Ababa to Foster Green Growth ✔ 4 Years 1,100,000
Ethiopia Transport 4 Resilience of Ethiopian Road Network ✔ 3 Years 700,000

* Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Ongoing ✔ Completed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Technical Assistance to Make the Landfill Operational through Consultancy, Training, Equipment Purchase and Experience Sharing ✔</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Turning Kenya’s Water Utilities Green                                        ✔</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Real Time Urban Flood Risk Management and Decision Support Tool for Bamako Greater Area Based upon Analysis of Attenuation of Cellular Phone Network Signals ✔</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Improving Solid Waste Management in African Cities                           ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Rwanda Secondary Cities Program                                               ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SSA—Green Cities and Low Carbon Industries Initiative                          ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Greener Cement Industries in Africa                                          ✔</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Greener Cement Industries in Africa Phase 2                                  ✔</td>
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<td>Green Cities and Low Carbon Industries Initiative                              ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Negawatt Challenge for Energy Ef ciency                                  ✔</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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<td>Streets as Drivers of Green Growth and Urban Prosperity in Africa             ✔</td>
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<td>Support and Follow-on Activities to the Africa Sustainable Transport Forum    ✔</td>
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<td>Smart Tanzania                                                                ✔</td>
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<td>Green Logistics Policy and Strategy for Uganda                                ✔</td>
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<td>Development of Capacity in Climate Resilience in Water/Environmental/Civil Infrastructure ✔</td>
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<td>Developing Skills to Support Transport and Logistics in Sub-Saharan Africa    ✔</td>
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<td>KH-Solid Waste and Plastic Management                                         ✔</td>
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<td>Sustainable Urban Growth Analytics and Planning Systems: Technical Advisory Services to Three Large Indonesian Cities ✔</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>City Planning Labs (CPU)                                                     ✔</td>
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<td>Improving Urban Mobility Using Big Data Analytics                             ✔</td>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
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<td>Green Growth Platform for Lao PDR                                             ✔</td>
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<td>Civic Innovations: Solving old problems in new ways (Green Growth Hack-a-thon) ✔</td>
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<td>Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Cambodia, Myanmar and The Philippines  In Process</td>
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<td>Achieving Green Growth Through Green Transport ICT                            ✔</td>
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<td>Metro Manila Ceyxide Slum Upgrading Project                                   ✔</td>
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<td>Vanuatu Afordable and Resilient Housing                                      ✔</td>
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<td>Scaling up solar PV in Vietnam                                               ✔</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Scaling-Up Rooftop Solar in Vietnam II                                      ✔</td>
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<td>Public Transport Development Strategy for Sustainable Urban Mobility in Hanoi Single</td>
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<td>Promoting Green Growth in Industrial Zones in Vietnam                        ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam, Indonesia</td>
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<td>Energizing Green Cities: Planning, Enabling and Managing the Transition to a Low-Carbon Future in Vietnam and Indonesia Single</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Transport</td>
<td>Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine</td>
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<td>Greener Connectivity for 6 Countries in Southern Caucasus and Eastern Europe (Eastern Partnership) ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Towards Green Growth of Bakı: Enhancing People’s Quality of Life through Sustainable Cleanup of Polluted Lakes ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Greening Freight Transport and Logistics in Georgia                           ✔</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>Green Truck Initiatives through E-telling and ITS                            ✔</td>
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<td>Kosovo</td>
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<td>Innovative and Green Growth for Rural Kosovo: Investing &amp; Scoping            ✔</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Moving Towards Green Urban Development of Kyrgyz Cities                      ✔</td>
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<td>Moldova</td>
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<td>Energy Ef ciency Transformation of Urban Heating in Chisinau, Moldova        ✔</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Pilot Green Transport Solutions for Sub National Governments                ✔</td>
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<td>Central Asia Water Resources Management (CA-WARM) Phase-I Project            ✔</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Greener Manufacturing: Turkey Project                                        ✔</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Scaling Up Rooftop Solar PV in Turkey                                        ✔</td>
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<td>Developing Green Growth Strategies for Emerging Metropolitan Municipalities ✔</td>
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<td>Sustainable Urban Transport for the City of Kyiv                             ✔</td>
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<td>Support the Development of A National Industrial Energy Management Program in Uzbekistan ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
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<td>Leveraging Green Growth for Balanced Spatial Development in Uzbekistan       ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Implementing Green Solution for Waste Management in LAC Region               ✔</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Greener urban growth in Metropolitan Buenos Aires                            ✔</td>
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<td>Argentina2</td>
<td>Water</td>
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<td>Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Project for Santa Fe Province—Argentina              ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia, Mexico</td>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>Promoting equitable access to sustainable development in Bolivia and Mexico ✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Green vision for the Rio de janeiro Metropolitan Region                      ✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Province of Santa Fe 3 Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama
**Middle East and North 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>Egypt</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smart Technology and Energy Efficient Production (STEP)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Smart Technology and Energy Efficient Production (STEP) Phase 2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Egyptian Air and Water Pollution Management Program</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Enhancing Green Growth in Cairo</td>
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<td>Greening Growth for the Disabled in Jordan</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Greater Beirut Urban Transport Project</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Promoting Climate Resilience for MENA Roads - Piloting in Morocco</td>
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<td>Quantifying Tradeoffs of the Water-Energy Nexus</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blue Economy in Tunisia</td>
<td>2</td>
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**South Asia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Total (US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>An Ef cient, Resilient and Green Grid for the Bangladesh Power System</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>An of efficient, resilient and green grid for the Bangladesh power system</td>
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<td>Bhutan</td>
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<td>Bhutan Green Transport Initiative</td>
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<td>Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan</td>
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<td>Integrated Catchment Management for Sustainable Hydropower in Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Towards Green Growth in Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) using ICT and Investment in Clean Energy Generation</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Intelligent Transport Systems and PPP in City Bus Systems for Indian Cities—Phase II</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Green Urban Development Aying India’s Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor</td>
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<td>India, Bangladesh, Pakistan</td>
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<td>India, Nepal, Pakistan</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Spatial Transformation Strategy for Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>Urban Public Spaces as a Transformative Instrument for Inclusive Green Growth in South Asian Cities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
1 Province of Santa Fe
2 Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama
KOREAN INSTITUTIONS
AND PARTNERS

AEA (Korea Automobile Environmental Association)
APSL, IU (Asia Pacific School of Logistics, Inha University)
ASEIC (ASEM Eco-Innovation Center)
BPA (Busan Port Authority)
ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute)
EX (Korean Expressway Corporation)
FMC (Fisheries Monitoring Center)
FSC (Financial Services Commission)
GKEDC (Global Knowledge Exchange & Development Center)
Gyeonggi Research Institute - GRI
GTC-K (Green Technology Center - Korea)
Land & Housing Institute
IAC (Incheon International Airport Corporation)
IPA (Incheon Port Authority)
ITS Korea
KAIA (Korea Agency for Infrastructure Technology Advancement)
KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology)
KAIST Graduate School of Green Growth
KDB (Korea Development Bank)
KEA (Korea Energy Agency)
KECC (Korea Engineering Consultants Corporation)
KECO (Korea Electric Power Corporation)
KEFK (Korea Environment Corporation)
KEI (Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology)
Korea Institute of Industrial Technology - KITECH
KILA (Korea Integrated Logistics Association)
KIND (Korea Overseas Infrastructure & Urban Development Corporation)
KISA (Korea Internet & Security Agency)
KLID (Korea Local Information Research & Development Institute)
KMI (Korea Maritime Institute)
KDEM (Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation)
KODEN (Korea South-East Power Co)
KOGAS (Korea Gas Corporation)
Kookmin University
KoRail
Korea Environment Institute (KEI)
KOREC (Electricity Regulatory Commission)
KOTI (Korea Transport Institute)
KOTSA (Korea Transportation Safety Authority)
Korea National Clean Production Center - KNPC
KRX (Korea Power Exchange)
KR (Korea Rail Network Authority)
KRC (Korea Rural Community Corporation)
KREI (Korea Rural Economic Institute)
KRHIS (Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements)
KRIVET (Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training)
KRR (Korea Railroad Research Institute)
KSMC (Korea Smart Card Corporation)
KTA (Korea Trucking Association)
K-Water
K-Water Academy
LG CNS
LH (Korea Land and Housing Corporation)
LSIS (LS Industrial Solutions)
LX (Korea Land and Geospatial Informatics Corporation)
MAFRA (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs)
MOE (Ministry of Environment)
MOF (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries)
MOIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety)
MOLIT (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)
MOSF (Ministry of Strategy and Finance)
MOTIE (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)
MSIT (Ministry of Science and ICT)
MSS (Ministry of SMEs and Startups)
NDMI (National Disaster Management Institute)
NDTI (National Civil Defense and Disaster Management Training Institute)
NIA (National Information Society Agency)
NIER (National Institute of Environmental Research)
NIPA (National IT Industry Promotion Agency)
PMO (Prime Minister's Office)
POSCO
RDA (Rural Development Administration)
S-Energy
SEOC (Seoul Emergency Operations Center)
SH (Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation)
Shinsung Solar Energy
SI (Seoul Institute)
SLC (Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corp.)
SMG (Seoul Metropolitan Government)
SUSA (Seoul Urban Solutions Agency)
UOS (University of Seoul)
World Smart Sustainable City Organization (WeGO)
SH (Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation)
Shinsung Solar Energy
SI (Seoul Institute)
SLC (Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corp.)
SMG (Seoul Metropolitan Government)
SUSA (Seoul Urban Solutions Agency)
UOS (University of Seoul)
World Smart Sustainable City Organization (WeGO)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBL</td>
<td>Brown bag lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Communities of Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Citizen participation system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPL</td>
<td>Development policy loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRM</td>
<td>Development policy loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIP</td>
<td>Eco-Industrial Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>Energy management systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESW</td>
<td>Economic and sector work</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>Green growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and communication technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICF</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWRM</td>
<td>Integrated water resources management</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITS</td>
<td>Information technology systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KE</td>
<td>Knowledge exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL</td>
<td>Knowledge and Learning</td>
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<td>KGGP</td>
<td>Korea Green Growth Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>KGGTF</td>
<td>Korea Green Growth Trust Fund</td>
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<td>KGID</td>
<td>Korea Green Innovation Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
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<td>LCC</td>
<td>Low-carbon cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEDS</td>
<td>Low emission development strategies</td>
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<td>MNA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>MW</td>
<td>Megawatt</td>
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<td>NREC</td>
<td>New and Renewable Energy Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Ofcl Development Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Rapid response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDM</td>
<td>Robust decision-making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rio+20</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>RoK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>SAR</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
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<td>SDN</td>
<td>Sustainable development network</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and medium sized enterprises</td>
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<td>SV</td>
<td>Study visit</td>
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<td>SWM</td>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
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<td>TAL</td>
<td>Technical assistance loan</td>
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<td>TTL</td>
<td>Task team leader</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
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