Green Growth Capacity Development Programme

Self-Assessment Report

This self-assessment report was developed by an independent consultant upon request by the Environment and Development Policy Section, Environment and Development Division of UNESCAP
### Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<tr>
<td>CRDT</td>
<td>Cambodian Rural Development Team</td>
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<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>GB</td>
<td>Greening of Business</td>
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<td>GGCDP</td>
<td>Green Growth Capacity Development Programme</td>
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<td>GTBR</td>
<td>Green Tax and Budget Reform</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
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<td>LCA</td>
<td>Life Cycle Assessments</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>NESDCA</td>
<td>Network of Expert for Sustainable Development of Central Asia</td>
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<td>SCP</td>
<td>Sustainable Consumption and Production</td>
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<td>Sustainable Infrastructure</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and Medium Enterprises</td>
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<td>PES</td>
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Executive Summary

The Asia-Pacific region has been at the forefront of much of the world’s recent growth in economic activity, enabling many countries to make significant progress in reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life for millions of their citizens. However, this growth has primarily been based on environmentally unsustainable, high carbon growth patterns. It is anticipated that the region may not be able to sustain its current economic growth rates over the medium to long-term due to its declining natural resources and depleting ecosystems. In response to these issues, the 52 Member States of UNESCAP have adopted Green Growth during the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in March of 2005. Green Growth is defined by UNESCAP as a policy focus for Asia and the Pacific that emphasizes ecologically sustainable economic progress to foster low-carbon, socially inclusive development. The paths to Green Growth include: Sustainable Consumption and Production, Sustainable Infrastructure, Green Tax and Budget Reform, Greening of Business, Investment in Natural Capital and Eco and Resource Efficiency.

To respond to requests for Green Growth related capacity development training and support in the Asia and Pacific region, UNESCAP has developed a Green Growth Capacity Development Programme. Implemented in September of 2008 with funding from KOICA and partners such as the Regional SCP Helpdesk, the UK High Commission, UN Project Office for Governance (ROK), UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP Country Offices, GTZ and the SWITCH Network Facility, the Green Growth programme takes an integrative, multidisciplinary approach towards promoting environmentally-sustainable economic growth. The Programme is designed to educate participants about the most innovative, cost-effective approaches to Green Growth and encourages participants to actively reflect on the ways a Green Growth strategy can be adapted to their home country.

The target audience for the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme includes middle-level government managers, ministerial officials, private-sector decision makers, NGO’s, academics etc. The programme process was developed to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the building of capacity for the country’s transition to Green Growth. Key activities of the programme include: (1) the development of pilot projects for specific country-needs institutional strengthening and capacity building; (2) development and organization of training of trainers seminars (regional and national) (3) development of an e-Learning tool for online and desktop training.
Since 2008, more than 200 policy makers have participated in the Green Growth Training of Trainers seminars. The training sessions include regional and national seminars, engaging government officials from Thailand, Malaysia, Samoa, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Bhutan, Brunei, India, Mongolia, Republic of Viet Nam, Singapore, India, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Brunei, the People’s Republic of Lao, Myanmar and the Philippines. In addition, the green growth training of trainers programme was developed into an e-Learning tool for on-line and desktop self-learning with the objective of reaching out to thousands of policy makers in the region in the most cost-effective manner. Since its launch in June of 2010, the tool has been widely disseminated. The final components of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme are pilot projects that were developed in three sub regions – the Greater Mekong Sub region, Central Asia and the Pacific. During these pilots, human and institutional capacity development support was provided in three countries – Cambodia (GMS), Kazakhstan (CA) and Samoa (Pacific).

In Cambodia, the Government established a National Green Growth Secretariat, and an Inter-ministerial Green Growth Working Group, which developed a National Green Growth Roadmap approved at the Ministerial Roundtable held on 8 February 2010. A pilot pro-poor green business model for the provision of solar powered lanterns in two rural communities has been implemented in conjunction with Sunlabob and the Ministry of the Environment, replicating a similar model from Lao PDR. In Kazakhstan, a National Study on the Application of Green Growth Policy Tools in Strategic Management and Planning was conducted by a National Inter-ministerial Working Group headed by the Minister of Economic Development. The study was awarded the highest prize by the president and strategic elements of the report were incorporated in the Astana “Green Bridge” Initiative as the mechanism for implementation of a Europe-Asia-Pacific Partnership for Green Growth. The latter was adopted as one of the key outcomes at the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environmental and Development (27-29 September 2010, Astana, Kazakhstan). The Pacific pilot had a more sub-regional character, where the Pacific SIDS are developing a Green Growth Partnership following up to a decision of the High Level Meeting on Mauritius Strategy Implementation Review (8-9 February 2010). The pilot project in Samoa is a model application of pro-poor green business, which is an initiative that has been promoted by ESCAP since 2006. It was initiated in Falelauniu, Faleata District, Samoa by the team from Youth with a Mission (YWAM) and has become known as the first Faith-Based Approach to promoting Green Growth. The pilot empowers local communities to learn how to efficiently manage available resources and integrate water and sanitation management for the production of low-cost energy.
The mandate of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme will be completed at the end of August 2011. The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the success factors of the programme, compile feedback from participants and provide recommendations and a strategy for future Green Growth capacity. In order to properly construct an evaluation methodology, an internal assessment for the impact of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme using various analysis techniques was developed: feedback and meeting reports from training seminars, pilot project analysis, general capacity training questionnaire, e-Learning evaluation questionnaire and interviews with future collaborators.

The national seminars utilized the Green Growth training of trainers toolkit, expert advice, practical exercises, quizzes, group discussions, field trips and the UK-funded ADB study and video on the Economics of Climate Change in South-East Asia to educate participants about the Green Growth policy tools available that can be used to promote climate change action, good governance and low-carbon development. Key recommendations from the national seminar held in Kanchanburi, Thailand include:

- To strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration with a focus on the development of Green Growth policies;
- To examine current fiscal policy instruments and price structures to assess the possible use of Green Tax and Budget Reform (GTBR) as a driver of climate action and Green Growth;
- To establish a Training of Trainers region-wide network for participants to exchange information and best practices on Green Growth Policy Tools.

During the South-East Asian Training of Trainers Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low-Carbon Development held in Kanchanburi in 2009, participants that felt that the training exceeded their expectations believe it taught them many ways to address the issues of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as the methods and tactics required to push these issues to top management and politicians in their office. Stronger networks acquired from the training were also mentioned.

In 2010 and 2011, regional seminars were held in Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia. The workshops examined the unique development challenges facing each country and sought to devise nationally appropriate solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change while improving the environmental sustainability of economic growth patterns. Furthermore, all participants were introduced to various available green growth policies, tools and strategic approaches, whose
application in a holistic and integrated manner will foster greening of the economy and low carbon development, while also providing viable solutions to the replenishment of natural resources, environmental sustainability, poverty alleviation and climate change action. During the workshops, attendees undertook the first phase of a rapid integrated sustainability assessment (ISA), defined as "a cyclical, participatory process of scoping, envisioning, experimenting, and learning through which a shared interpretation of sustainability for a specific context is developed and applied in an integrated manner in order to explore solutions to persistent problems of unsustainable development." During the ISA, the participants envisioned their countries’ development in 5, 15 and 30 years and listed projects and policies required to achieve their targets.

In order to further compile data on the GGCDP, a general feedback questionnaire was sent to all individuals that have participated in Green Growth Capacity Building since the inception of the programme in 2008. Feedback from individuals representing 9 ESCAP member countries was obtained during the survey collection; the majority of respondents (33%) originate from Thailand, followed by Cambodia (25%) and Malaysia (17%). The other survey participants are from Indonesia (6%), Brunei (6%), Philippines (6%), Vietnam (3%), Kazakhstan (3%) and Mongolia (3%).

In terms of participation, 66% had attended a training seminar, 23% had completed the CD-based E-Learning tool and 11% had participated in a pilot project. The Low Carbon Green Growth (22%) and Sustainable Consumption and Production (19%) were identified as the two most useful and effective modules. In order to improve the training sessions, participants suggested including additional case studies (33%) and providing more opportunities for networking (28%). When presented with the question of whether the training programme has resulted in concrete policies or initiatives being developed (or in the process of being developed), the following positive feedback was obtained from several policy-makers:

- Ladawan Kumpa- Thailand National Economic and Social Development Board: “I have developed the policy guidelines for low carbon green growth in the 11 national plan.”
- Gustami Zainuddin- Indonesian Ministry of Environment: “Yes, it’s coloring the strategic environmental planning on 2010-2014.”
- Ricarte B. Abejuela III: Department of Foreign Affairs Philippines: “It contributed to the creation of the Philippine Climate Change Commission.”
Several respondents answered that there have not been any concrete policies developed at the moment, but there is potential for development in the future. Although it is difficult to establish causality between the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme and actual policy development, it is encouraging to note that there have been concrete policies related to Green Growth that have been created in the region. With additional capacity building, it is expected that further related policies will be generated.

An important objective of the training of trainers seminars is ensuring that the participants acquire sufficient knowledge so that they can champion Green Growth to their peers and provide informative policy support and outreach tools to decision makers. 24% of partakers in the programme formally trained their peers after the conclusion of a Green Growth training session, while 62% shared the information via informal training.

In order to help plan for a potential second phase of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, participants were asked what additional topics related to Green Growth they would like to see incorporated into training modules. 16% would like the second phase of the programme to include a module on Carbon Footprinting, whereas 14% are interested in learning about Eco-Efficiency indicators, lifecycle analysis and SCP (more in-depth training). Finally, when asked whether they would be interested in participating in future capacity development programmes related to Green Growth, 100% of partakers indicated that they would.

The e-tool was also evaluated using an online questionnaire. In the CD-based e-Learning tool, the modules are run via Flash Player and Adobe Reader. Several users commented that they had difficulty starting up the tool. Other comments include improving the visibility of information in the module text boxes for certain slides and re-recording portions of the audio that are deemed too fast. Users were asked whether they believe that the training modules provided them with a good basis for understanding Green Growth concepts. 78% stated that they did; comments include “Yes, the training covered all the main aspects of the issues and is very useful” and “Yes, it helps me to clearly understand the concepts that I was not sure of- GTBR and Sustainable Infrastructure”. Some suggestions for improvement include adding more videos, case studies and pictures to make the tool more attractive.

The Cambodian pilot project was evaluated using intermediate reports from Sunlabob and conducting an interview with the project manager, Michael Machala. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the project has not yet reached maturity but is expected to be completed by the end
of the third quarter of this year. A final evaluation report is expected by Sunlabob during this time. Likewise, the Samoan project is still in progress. During an interview with the YWAM director, Mr. Usofono Fepuleai, it was noted that to date, the project has been a great success and there have already been several requests from neighboring Pacific countries for biogas digester construction training. The Kazakhstan pilot was evaluated by an independent consultant in 2010. The assessment, entitled “Evaluation of the report application and integration of Green Growth tools and policies into the strategic planning system of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, was executed using an evaluation methodology of questionnaires and interviews. The evaluation of the integration of Green Growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan concludes that the pilot project is very useful and relevant for Kazakhstan’s strategic planning and national policy. A significant number of interest groups were involved in its preparation and the participants seemed keen to start implementing Green Growth concepts on a practical level. However, in order to facilitate the implementation, further capacity building is required at all levels of policy development. Furthermore, the development of Green Growth indicators is necessary to monitor the integration of Green Growth principles in Kazakhstan’s developmental policies and practices.

Between May and August of 2011, individuals working with the SWITCH-Asia program, the UK High Commission, the Asian Institute of Technology, the Farmer’s Association of Thailand, the EDD Sustainable Urban Development Section, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, UNDESA and UNU were interviewed in order to obtain feedback on the programme and discuss potential future collaborations related to Green Growth Capacity Development. Several collaborations are currently in progress, including the Switch-Asia Policy Support Component, which will see UNESCAP partner with UNEP in assisting Asian countries in implementing policies related to sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Furthermore, the UK High Commission, UNESCAP and the Asian Institute of Technology have partnered together to collaborate on the wide and long-term dissemination of the E-Learning tool for an audience of policy makers, academic institutions and the private sector. Currently available in a CD-ROM version, the online version of the E-tool is expected to be fully functional by the end of the third quarter of 2011. Partner organizations such as Thai Agribusiness Development Association, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, AIT and more have all expressed a strong interest in collaborating with UNESCAP in order to develop new modules and case studies for future Green Growth capacity development.
Since the inception of the programme, multiple requests for capacity building training and support have been received from ESCAP member countries. Countries that have requested training on Green Growth policy tools so far include Indonesia, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu. The 12 Pacific countries are specifically interested in training related to SCP & GTBR policies, as well as pro-poor green business. Requests have been received from Mongolia, Brunei and the Philippines for capacity building relating to the five Green Growth paths.

Based upon the results of the evaluation, a three-phase strategy is recommended as a follow-up to the GGCDP in order to build and expand on the success of the programme and to further disseminate Green Growth related capacity building to a wider network of policy makers, academics and members of the private sector in Asia and the Pacific. The strategy includes the expansion of the training component, upgrades to the e-tool and the development of a community of practice.

**Expansion of Training Component**

Based on the success of the GGCDP, it is recommended to develop an implementation plan for a second phase of the programme. The first portion of the plan involves expanding the training modules and developing new case studies. Participants have expressed interest in learning more about carbon footprinting, eco-efficiency indicators, LCA and SCP (more in-depth). Other potential modules include eco-efficiency indicators, governance, eco-efficient water infrastructure, PES, LCGG roadmap etc. The development of case studies should be performed in conjunction with the creation of the new modules. A recommendation is to create a database of case studies populated through submissions from partner organizations such as AIT, the Institute for Global Environmental Studies, the Thai Agribusiness Development Association and more. Furthermore, a requirement for training certification via the e-tool is the submission of a case study relating to Green Growth. The inclusion of those case studies could provide participants with additional information on current policy development in the region.

The second portion involves addressing the capacity development training and support requests from the various ESCAP member countries (regional and national seminars). The training supplied during national seminars can be tailored based on the results of the general capacity training questionnaire. For example, participants from Mongolia specifically expressed interest in learning about eco-efficiency indicators, PES, LCA and the greening of business.
The third portion involves developing additional flash based modules for the e-tool. Currently, only GB, SCP, SI and GTBR are available in flash format on the CD version of the tool. It is recommended to first upgrade the low carbon green growth and resource efficiency modules. Existing training material is also available on PES and eco-efficiency indicators. The upgraded green growth portal could be used to publicize the availability of the online version of the e-Learning tool. This way, the training programme can be disseminated to a wider number of policy makers in the Asia and the Pacific region. Furthermore, the tool can be eventually expanded to focus to include a larger private sector component, in the aim that it could be sold on a pay-per-use basis, thereby ensuring its long-term sustainability.

**Upgrades to the E-Learning Tool**

Through the partnership between the UK High Commission, UNESCAP and AIT, the online version of the e-tool is expected to be fully functional by the third quarter of 2011. Prior to the online launch, several functionality upgrades are recommended:

- Ability of the user to download slides in a PDF format
- Inclusion of a percent completion task bar to monitor training progress
- Creation of a search tab for the glossary (glossary is currently only available in PDF format)
- Expansion of the hyperlink feature for Green Growth keywords in the modules (refer to Appendix 7 for a screenshot)
- Addition of a case study submission form (once the user has passed all 5 quizzes, he/she must complete a 1000 word case study in order to complete the training).
- Development of an “ask the trainer” function, where participants can contact a master trainer with questions pertaining to the e-tool
- Ability of the user to print their training certificate online

Based on the feedback from the e-tool questionnaire, additional recommendations include improving the visibility of information in text boxes for certain slides and re-recording portions of the audio that are deemed too fast. In addition, almost half of participants commented that they had difficulty loading the CD-ROM version of the e-Learning tool. For future versions of the CD, it is advisable to include an executable version of the Reader and Flash Player on the CD itself in order to ease the startup process. Finally, an upgrade to the user manual to reflect current operation is suggested, as is the creation of a video or text that introduces the objective and scope of the e-Learning tool.
**Development of a Community of Practice**

During the evaluation of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, the participants frequently expressed interest in engaging in more networking and sharing of best practices, lessons learned and case studies in order to enhance capacity building. During the ASEAN Training of Trainers seminar in Kanchanburi, partakers recommended the establishment of a training of trainer’s region-wide network for participants to exchange knowledge on Green Growth policy tools. Likewise, attendees of the 2nd training of trainers in Seoul suggested furthering regional collaboration efforts for Green Growth policy development, implementation and exchange of best practices. The development of a community of practice as part of the Green Growth content management system is a way to allow policy makers to share knowledge, develop expertise, solve problems, enhance capacity building and expand their network.

In sum, the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme has been instrumental in providing training and support to UNESCAP member countries and key stakeholders in the Asia and the Pacific region. Through its mix of training of trainers’ seminars, pilot projects and e-Learning training, it is the only course of its kind that takes an integrative, multi-disciplinary approach to the promotion of environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Many countries in the Asian Pacific region have undertaken steps to adopt Green Growth in order to improve environmental sustainability and to reverse the patterns of their economic growth for sustainable development. Feedback from this evaluation shows that the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme has helped policy and decision makers in applying Green Growth principles in policy development. Furthermore, results from the questionnaires show that new areas and topics for collaborative capacity development have been identified for future training of trainers’ workshops and e-Learning modules, which will aid and empower policy makers to develop appropriate strategies, roadmaps and policies to facilitate environmentally sustainable economic growth. The Green Growth Capacity Development Programme not only addressed issues of sustainability, but is itself sustainable in that participants will be offered the chance to further build on their knowledge of Green Growth policy tools by using the Green Growth Capacity Development e-Learning tool. Moreover, the availability of the tool via the online Green Growth portal is a good way to disseminate the training to a wider number of policy makers in the region. Participants also identified a strong need for additional networking and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Through the development of a community of practice, participants will be able to exchange ideas with other policy makers throughout the Asia and Pacific region. Finally, in
addition to positive feedback from participants of the GGCDP and over 30 requests for capacity building from UNESCAP member countries, there has also been a strong willingness from partners such as the UK High Commission, SWITCH-Asia, AIT and others to collaborate on future capacity development related projects.

Although much has been accomplished over the duration of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, there is still a clear need for further capacity and partnership development in the Asia and Pacific in order to progress with poverty reduction and ensure the promotion of environmentally sustainable economic growth in the region.
Introduction

Situation Analysis
The Asia-Pacific region has been at the forefront of much of the world’s recent growth in economic activity, enabling many countries to make significant progress in reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life for millions of their citizens. However, this growth has primarily been based on environmentally unsustainable, high carbon growth patterns. The area’s continuing population rise and rapid urbanization is adding increasing pressure upon its limited ecological carrying capacity.

It is anticipated that the region may not be able to sustain its current economic growth rates over the medium to long-term due to its declining natural resources and depleting ecosystems. In addition, many countries, particularly in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Island states will be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change and rising sea levels. The Asia and Pacific region, with the lowest per capita access to natural resources, cannot afford to use its natural resources wastefully.

In response to these issues, the 52 Member States of UNESCAP have adopted Green Growth or environmentally sustainable economic growth for the improved well-being of all during the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, March 2005. The Green Growth approach is a viable strategy for achieving sustainable development in the region.

Defining Green Growth

Green Growth is defined by UNESCAP as a policy focus for Asia and the Pacific that emphasizes ecologically sustainable economic progress to foster low-carbon, socially inclusive development.

The paths to Green Growth are as follows:

Sustainable Consumption and Production
By adopting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices there is an opportunity for countries to improve the eco-efficiency of economic growth. Given that there are limits to the capacity of the Earth’s ecosystems to absorb pollution and provide natural resources, the only way to maintain economic progress in the long term without approaching these limits is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. In practical terms this means getting more from less; including more efficient and profitable production, using less raw materials, bringing

1 See [http://www.greengrowth.org/ggtracks.asp](http://www.greengrowth.org/ggtracks.asp) for further information on Green Growth paths
competitive advantage; more value added to a product, with less pollution and waste in the process; and more consumer needs fulfilled, with less energy, water or waste.

The major innovation and strength of SCP is to provide a holistic perspective that integrates the whole life cycle of products and services, combines production and consumption related practices, covers the triple bottom line of economic, environmental and social aspects, follow an interdisciplinary perspective and offers a framework for a consistent policy approach.

**Green Business**

Green businesses are defined as enterprises which consider environmental protection as an essential component of their long-term business objectives, both by promoting eco-efficient production activities and by marketing sustainable products and services. Almost all businesses have the potential for improvements both in efficiency and resource use spurring greater environmental sustainability while reducing costs and maximizing profits. Across the region corporations and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are becoming the agents of change for sustainability and have managed to turn protection of the environment into a business opportunity.

By introducing policies, legislation and incentives and encouraging companies to pursue the greening of their business practices, governments can significantly contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) particularly in regards to poverty alleviation (goal 1) and to environmental sustainability (goal 7) while adapting to the impacts of climate change. Governments can use a variety of Green Growth policies to create an enabling environment for businesses to adopt green practices.

**Sustainable Infrastructure**

A sustainable infrastructure system is one that facilitates a higher-quality delivery of housing, transport, energy, water, waste and sanitation services, with less use of resources, to support social and economic development in an integrated, eco-efficient and inclusive manner. By adopting sustainable infrastructure higher-quality services can be delivered with less use of resources and lower negative environmental impacts, as well as lower vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
**Green Tax and Budget Reform**

Green Tax and Budget Reform (GTBR) is a fundamental fiscal policy instrument for: reducing poverty; raising fiscal revenues; and improving eco-efficiency, public health, and environmental quality. It is a key driver for sustainable infrastructure, greening business, and sustainable consumption and production. GTBR entails two major complementary policy initiatives that should be implemented in coordination to maximize effectiveness. The first, green taxation, involves levying taxes on environmentally relevant activities and products, such as the extraction of natural resources or pollution. Green subsidy reform, the second component, consists of gradually eliminating counterproductive subsidies that favor unsustainable development and redirecting fiscal funds towards areas that support Green Growth and poverty reduction. The combination of such actions sends a price signal to consumers that more correctly reflects the real cost of production, or in economic terminology, internalizes negative externalities. In efforts to reduce the tax burden and correct the distortionary effect of traditional tax structures, GTBR aims to be revenue neutral, whereby income taxes, pension payments, and/or the VAT are reduced to compensate for increased green taxation.

In developing the Green Growth paths, UNESCAP has taken a Sustainable Livelihoods approach (see figure 1), which recognizes the poor as a key stakeholder in the development process. The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) is a pro-poor approach where livelihoods are conceptualized as increasing beneficiaries’ access to assets (whether it be natural, human, physical, social or financial capital) with the aim of improving the resiliency of the very poor. The adoption of such an approach allows “Green Growth to work towards win-win solutions: promoting the more efficient use of natural resources in ways that foster opportunities for inclusive, sustainable development”\(^2\).

Green Growth Capacity Development Programme

To respond to requests for capacity development training and support in the region, UNESCAP has developed a Green Growth Capacity Development Programme. Implemented in September of 2008 with funding from KOICA and partners such as the UK High Commission, UNDP Country Offices, ILO, UNIDO, UNEP, UN Project Office for Governance (ROK), GTZ, SWITCH Network Facility and the Regional SCP Helpdesk, the Green Growth programme takes an integrative, multidisciplinary approach towards promoting environmentally-sustainable economic growth.

The objectives of the programme include:

- To introduce Green Growth as a solution for addressing the development challenges facing countries in Asia and the Pacific.
- To familiarize participants with appropriate assessment tools to measure emerging environmental/economic/social issues in the region.
- To assist with the integration of Green Growth concepts into socio-economic policy planning.

The Programme is designed to educate participants about the most innovative, cost-effective approaches to Green Growth and encourages participants to actively reflect on the ways a Green

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Growth strategy can be adapted to their home country. In order to maximize its effectiveness, UNESCAP has emphasized the following whilst developing the programme:

- Collaborative. The Programme promotes dialogue between multiple stakeholders to facilitate a critical examination of issues and opportunities involved in implementing Green Growth. This approach supports a cross-fertilization of ideas, reinforcing institutional partnerships and enhancing participants’ capacities to conduct future trainings.

- Inclusive and Participatory. The training aims to build capacity towards the design of strategies that accurately reflect the needs of vulnerable groups: encouraging participation that adds value to the decision-making process.

- Integrated. Capacity development is viewed as the process through which policy frameworks are strengthened for Green Growth. Accordingly, training is structured to address mutually-supporting goals such as skills development, resource mobilization, and good governance, among others.

- Holistic. The curriculum encourages participants to identify specific obstacles to sustainability with a view to develop coordinated, multi-stakeholder interventions for Green Growth.

The target audience for the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme includes middle-level government managers, ministerial officials, private-sector decision makers, NGO’s, academics etc. The programme process was developed to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the building of capacity for the country’s transition to Green Growth. Key activities of the programme are: (1) the development of pilot projects for specific country-needs institutional strengthening and capacity building; (2) development and organization of training of trainers seminars (regional and national) (3) development of an e-Learning tool for online and desktop training. Furthermore, the dissemination of methodologies, training materials and policy tools related to Green Growth are done via the Green Growth web portal and that of the Regional Help Desk on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Asia and the Pacific.

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4 http://www.greengrowth.org/capacity_building/capacity.asp, retrieved 08 August 2011
Training Seminars

Since 2008, more than 200 policy makers have participated in the Green Growth Training of Trainers seminars. The training sessions include regional and national seminars- a comprehensive list can be found below (for detailed information regarding seminars, see the results section):

- 1st Training of Trainers Seminar on Development and Application of Green Growth Policy Tools -22-27 June 2009, Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok
- Workshop on Low-Carbon Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region-18 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand
- The 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar titled Green Growth: A Path to Good Governance- 29 March – 1 April 2010, Seoul, Republic of Korea
- Programme for Delegation from Bhutan Ministry of Economic Affairs Visiting UNESCAP-13 March 2009, Bangkok, Thailand
- Training of Trainers Seminar on pro-poor Green Business for Provision of Basic Services- 20 to 26 November 2010, Samoa
- ILO Staff training seminar on Green Jobs- 8 to 10 December 2010 in UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand
- Green Growth Briefing Session to Representatives of the Asian Women's Network on Gender and Development (AWNGAD)- 9 February 2011, UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand
- Green Growth policy tools training workshop for low carbon development - 16-17 February 2011, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia - 3 - 4 March 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia
E-Learning Tool

The green growth training of trainers programme was developed into an e-Learning tool for on-line and desktop self-learning with the objective of reaching out to thousands of policy makers in the region in the most cost-effective manner. Developed with financial assistance from the UK High Commission and KOICA, the e-Learning tool covers the topics of Low Carbon Green Growth, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Sustainable Infrastructure, Green Business, Green Tax and Budget Reform and the Economics of Climate Change. Since its launch in June of 2010, the on-line and CD-ROM based e-Learning tool for distance and desktop learning has been widely disseminated. The CD has been distributed to all training of trainers participants\(^5\), as well as to the attendees of the 67th Commission Session (Bangkok, 19-25 May 2011) and APUF-5 (Fifth Asia Pacific Urban Forum in Bangkok, 22-24 June 2011). The UK High Commission, UNESCAP and the Asian Institute of Technology have partnered together to collaborate on the wide and long-term dissemination of the E-Learning tool for an audience of policy makers, academic institutions and the private sector. Currently available in a CD-ROM version, the online version of the E-tool is expected to be fully functional by the end of the third quarter of 2011. The figure below is a screenshot of the tool’s main page:

\(^5\) After June 2010
Pilot Projects

Pilot projects were developed in three sub regions – the Greater Mekong Sub region, Central Asia and the Pacific. During these pilots, human and institutional capacity development support was provided in three countries – Cambodia (GMS), Kazakhstan (CA) and Samoa (Pacific).

In Cambodia, the Government established a National Green Growth Secretariat, and an Interministerial Green Growth Working Group, which developed a National Green Growth Roadmap approved at the Ministerial Roundtable held on 8 February 2010. A pilot pro-poor green business model for the provision of solar powered lanterns in two rural communities has been implemented in conjunction with Sunlabob and the Ministry of the Environment, replicating a similar model from Lao P.D.R. The floating villages of Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur in Battambong Province are the focus of the Pro-Poor Green Business Pilot Project. This Project is part of the initial phase of the Cambodian National Green Growth Roadmap, which aims to make the Cambodian development model more ecologically sustainable. Created through the use of a consultative multi-stakeholder process, the pilot project involves the use of environmentally sound technologies such as rechargeable lamps and solar-powered recharging stations, made available to the villagers by the Sunlabob Renewable Energy Company via a low-fee rental scheme. The villagers are trained to administer and maintain this scheme by themselves, granting them energy independence, enhancing their social development, and ultimately stimulating Green Growth. Since the inception of the project, several requests from neighboring villages have been received by Sunlabob for access to the solar lanterns.

In Kazakhstan, a National Study on the Application of Green Growth Policy Tools in Strategic Management and Planning was conducted by a National Inter-ministerial Working Group headed by the Minister of Economic Development. The report was presented at the Multi-stakeholder Roundtable held at the Ministerial Segment of the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environmental and Development (27-29 September 2010, Astana, Kazakhstan) by HE Bakhyt Sultanov, Head of the Inter-ministerial Working Group and an Economic Advisor to the President of republic of Kazakhstan. Strategic elements of this report were incorporated in the Astana “Green Bridge” Initiative as the mechanism for implementation of a Europe-Asia-Pacific Partnership for Green Growth adopted as one of the key outcomes at the MCED-6. A partnership between the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Kazakhstan and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Republic of
Korea to advance the green growth development framework in Kazakhstan was initiated at a special joint event at the MCED-6. The final report was presented and endorsed by HE Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of Republic of Kazakhstan at the III Astana Economic Forum (1-2 July 2010), and included in his Excellency’s official address to G20 Meeting that year. The report was awarded a price of excellence at the 4th Astana Economic Forum (1-2 May 2011).

The national report has been published in hard copy in both English and Russian languages and disseminated during the national seminars, at the 3rd Astana Economic Forum (1-2 July 2010), at the MCED-6 and the 67th Commission Session (Bangkok, 19-25 May 2011). The National Report is available on the website of the pilot project partner - The Network of Experts for Sustainable Development of Central Asia at http://www.nesdca.narod.ru/publications_eng.html. The publication will also be posted on the website of ESCAP/EDD and the updated green growth portal.

The Pacific pilot had a more sub regional character, where the Pacific SIDS are developing a Green Growth Partnership following up to a decision of the High Level Meeting on Mauritius Strategy Implementation Review (8-9 February 2010). With assistance from the secretariat, Fiji endorsed a law on promotion of green growth, resource efficiency and green productivity, and green jobs. The pilot project for the creation of biogas digesters was initiated very successfully in Falelauiniu, Faleata District, Samoa by the team of the Youth with a Mission (YWAM) and has become known as the first Faith-Based Approach to promoting Green Growth. ESCAP provided support with two external expert consultants. The first external expert shared his innovations on renewable energy for poor rural communities, as well as provided sound advice with technological and material improvements according to available materials locally. This included cost effective improvements of local building materials for preparation of bricks and wall building. The second consultant worked with the tourism enterprises in the Tsunami affected area in support of their post-tsunami recovery efforts, including developing alternative energy strategies. Training sessions were held in December 2010 for national stakeholders, including private sector, as well as representatives from development organizations from Fiji.
Methodology

The mandate of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme will be completed at the end of August 2011. The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the success factors of the programme, compile feedback from participants and provide recommendations and a strategy for future Green Growth capacity building.

In order to properly construct an evaluation methodology, an internal assessment for the impact of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme using various analysis techniques was developed:

- Feedback & Meeting Reports from Training Seminars
- Pilot Project Analysis
- General Capacity Training Questionnaire
- E-learning Evaluation Questionnaire
- Interviews - Future Collaborators

The objective of the evaluation methodology was to obtain a combination of quantitative and qualitative data that could be used to properly assess the programme. Please refer to the “Results” section of this report for detailed feedback information.

Feedback and Meeting Reports from Training Seminars

At the end of each training session, participants are asked to complete a feedback questionnaire in order to evaluate the seminar. The objective is to ensure that they are satisfied with the quality of the training and to determine if there are any areas that need improvement. Please refer to Appendix 1 of this report for a sample questionnaire. Furthermore, meeting reports are developed after each training sessions in order to summarize key recommendations and future initiatives.

Feedback and meeting reports for the following training seminars were analyzed:

- ASEAN Training of Trainers Seminar: Kanchanburi 31 August - 5 September 2009
- 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance from 29 March - 1 April 2010 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.
• GG policy tools training workshop for low carbon development in Cambodia: Phnom Penh 16-17 February 2011
• Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3 -4 March 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia
• Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development, from 18 to 19 May 2010 in Putrajaya, Malaysia.

**Pilot Project Analysis**

In order to evaluate the pilot projects, two methodologies were used: analysis of assessment reports and telephone interviews.

**Cambodia Pilot Project**

A telephone interview was conducted with the project manager of Sunlabob Renewable Energy, Michael Machala, in June 2011. In addition, the following assessment reports were used for analysis purposes:

- Assessment visit: Green Growth Pilot Project, 24 November 2011
- Installation visit: Green Growth Pilot Project, Solar Lantern Rental Systems (SLRS) for Floating Villages: Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur, 7-11 February 2011
- First Coaching Trip: Solar Lantern Charging Station, 1-4 June 2011

**Kazakhstan Pilot Project**

The following report was prepared by Olga Ponizova in order to evaluate the Kazakhstan pilot project. The report contains the results of a participant questionnaire and feedback from in-person interviews with various stakeholders of the project.

- Evaluation of the report application and integration of Green Growth tools and policies into the strategic planning system of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Samoa Pilot Project**

A telephone interview was conducted with the director of YWAM Samoa, Mr. Usufono Fepuleai, in June 2011. In addition, the following assessment report was used for analysis purposes:
Surveys

General Capacity Training Questionnaire

A general capacity building training questionnaire was sent to over 250 GGCDP participants at the beginning of May 2010. An e-mail list was compiled using the participant lists from the following training seminars:

- 1st Training of Trainers Seminar on Development and Application of Green Growth Policy Tools 22-27 June 2009 Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok
- ASEAN Training of Trainers Seminar: Kanchanburi 31 August- 5 September 2009
- 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance from 29 March - 1 April 2010 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.
- Training of Trainers Seminar on pro-poor Green Business for Provision of Basic Services 20-26 November 2010 Samoa
- Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development, from 18 to 19 May 2010 in Putrajaya, Malaysia.
- Green Growth Briefing Session to Representatives of the Asian Women’s Network on Gender and Development (AWNGAD) 9 February 2011, UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand
- GG policy tools training workshop for low carbon development in Cambodia: Phnom Penh 16-17 February 2011
- Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3 -4 March 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia

The capacity building training questionnaire was also translated into Thai and sent to the following national seminar participants:

- Workshop on Low-Carbon Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region: 18 October 2010 Bangkok, Thailand
Please see http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/NNSNGNP or Appendix 2 for a sample of the questionnaire.

**E-Learning Evaluation Questionnaire**

A questionnaire evaluating the tool’s usability and functionality was e-mailed to over 50 individuals. Launched in June of 2010, a copy of the CD was distributed to each participant that attended the following training seminars:

- Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development, from 18 to 19 May 2010 in Putrajaya, Malaysia.
- Green Growth Briefing Session to Representatives of the Asian Women’s Network on Gender and Development (AWNGAD), 9 February 2011, UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand
- GG policy tools training workshop for low carbon development in Cambodia: Phnom Penh 16-17 February 2011
- Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3-4 March 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia

Furthermore, copies of the CD were also made available to participants of the 67th Commission Session (Bangkok, 19-25 May 2011) and APUF-5 (Fifth Asia Pacific Urban Forum in Bangkok, 22-24 June 2011).

In addition, the questionnaire was sent to interns and staff of the Environment and Development division of UNESCAP for internal feedback. Please see http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HJ3RPR9 or Appendix 3 for a sample questions.

**Interviews - Future Collaborators**

In order to plan for a potential second phase of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, interviews were conducted with the individuals listed below. Topics addressed include training cross-collaboration, case study development and online training hosting for the E-Learning tool. Please refer to the “Future Collaborations” section of this report for detailed information.

- Ms Catherine Vaillancourt-Laflamme - Training specialist, Better Factories Cambodia International Labour Organization
- Simon Høiberg OLSEN - Researcher, Governance and Capacity Team Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Mr. Poet Chumsri - Chairman of the Thai Agribusiness Development Association
Results

Feedback and Meeting Reports from Training Seminars
As mentioned, feedback reports distributed to participants at the end of each training seminar are used to determine satisfaction levels and identify areas of improvement. The meeting reports summarize recommendations from each training seminar. Key points from each report are listed below.

The South-East Asian Training of Trainers Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low-Carbon Development
“The training seminar was held at the Comsaed River Kwai Resort in Kanchanaburi, Thailand from 31 August – 5 September 2009 for 36 participants from the ten ASEAN member states. The seminar was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Regional Help Desk on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Asia and the Pacific and was generously supported by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The seminar focused on strengthening the capacity of policy makers from ASEAN member states to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and to pursue Green Growth. The course provided them with the tools and knowledge to develop policies and strategies that would steer the current economic growth pattern towards a more eco-efficient and low-carbon pattern while increasing the resilience to and prevention of further climate change adversities.

The training of trainers seminar was held over five and half consecutive days and utilized the Green Growth training of trainers toolkit, expert advice, practical exercises, quizzes, group discussions, field trips and the ADB study on the Economics of Climate Change in South-East Asia to educate
participants about the Green Growth policy tools available that can be used to promote climate change action and low-carbon development."

**Key Meeting Report Recommendations**

- To strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration with a focus on the development of Green Growth policies;
- To examine current fiscal policy instruments and price structures to assess the possible use of green tax and budget reform (GTBR) as a driver of climate action and Green Growth;
- To develop public awareness campaigns on the national and local community levels for Green Growth applications, climate action, strengthening resilience, poverty reduction and empowerment through new business opportunities;
- To develop green public procurement policies, as well as other policy instruments fostering sustainable consumption and production and green businesses;
- To assess the impacts of carbon taxes and carbon markets;
- To improve human resource development for green jobs as a key area for strengthening poverty reduction efforts;
- To establish a Training of Trainers region-wide network for participants to exchange information and best practices on Green Growth Policy Tools.

**Feedback Report**

"A month after the completion of the training, a post-training evaluation questionnaire was sent to all 35 participants; 19 responses were obtained. SCP training was considered very useful by approximately half of all respondents. Several people stated that the training had a role for them in formulating policy regarding green development in their respective institution. Some claimed that the training had been used as a policy formulation guideline or as a reference.

"Participants were asked to rate whether the training had met their expectations. Among the 19 participants, 15 said that the training had met their expectations, while 2 said that it exceeded their expectations and the remaining 2 participants rated the training as partially meeting their expectations. Among inputs gathered from those who said that the training had met their expectations, the reasons were because the training had provided them with new information, as well as relevant inputs to their function in their respective institution. This was due to capable
trainers and resource persons. Participants that felt that the training exceeded their expectations believe that the training had taught them many ways to address the issues of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as the methods and tactics required to push these issues to top management and politicians in the office. Stronger networks acquired from this training were also mentioned. From those who said that the training only partially met their expectations, one said he felt that the training was not relevant to their job function; the other said that the solutions offered to overcome climate change and environmental issues were not breakthrough enough to be implemented.

A second follow-up was carried out with the participants to assess whether, by February 2010, officials had translated their knowledge into practical policy within their scope of authority. On eco-efficiency and green business issues, there is not much that has been acknowledged by the participants, time being cited as the main reason. On sustainable infrastructure issues, a participant from Lao PDR has already been working together with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide Lao’s Ministry of Energy and Mines with Technical Assistance for developing energy efficiency and conservation programs. They have also has made a request to UNESCAP to send an energy policy expert to help Lao PDR in terms of energy sector development towards green growth policy. A participant from Lao is preparing a second National Communication on Climate Change which will discuss topics related to eco-efficiency, such as the concepts of cleaner production, reducing resource consumption, switching from hazardous to less hazardous materials, increasing worker productivity and manufacturing products that are more environmentally benign.

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2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance

“The training seminar was held at the Seoul Garden Hotel in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 29 March – 1 April 2010 and was successfully completed by 21 participants from across the Asia–Pacific region. The seminar was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG) and the Regional Help Desk on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Asia and the Pacific, and with funding contribution from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ).

The Seminar provided participants with the tools and knowledge to develop programmes and strategies that would steer their current economic growth patterns towards a more eco-efficient,
low-carbon and inclusive development while also promoting good governance of natural and human resources. The Seminar focused on strengthening the capacity of policy makers to develop and apply Green Growth policy tools for good governance of human and natural resources, while underlining the social and economic benefits from such good policies. The dividend of such Green Growth policies with regards to mitigating and adaptation to climate change was also underlined throughout the training sessions.”

**Key Meeting Report Recommendations**

- Participants strongly recommended furthering regional collaboration efforts for green growth policy development, implementation and exchange of best practices.
- The participants from Viet Nam expressed their intention to explore the opportunity of providing funding to UNESCAP to conduct a national capacity development seminar on green growth in Hanoi.
- UNPOG was requested to work closely both with UNESCAP and the Regional Helpdesk on SCP to develop an on-line e-Learning training module on Green Growth for Good Governance.

**Participant Feedback Report**

Thirteen participants completed the feedback report for the 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar. The first question related to determining the most useful and effective components of the training; case studies were cited 7 times, while policy instruction was cited 5 times. The participants were also interested in the modules relating to SCP (3), energy efficiency (3) and green tax and budget reform (3). In terms of applying lessons learned from the seminar in their daily work, five participants wrote that they would develop an action plan to implement green growth strategies. Increasing the awareness of green growth was mentioned on 4 occasions and capacity building was mentioned twice.

In order to make the programme more effective, participants suggested including additional case studies relevant to Asia. In addition, more group discussions, additional networking opportunities and discussing green GNP or GDP were also mentioned.

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*Excerpt from 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance meeting report*

*2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance meeting report*
**GG policy tools training workshop for low carbon development in Cambodia: Phnom Penh 16-17 February 2011**

"From 16-17 February 2011, over 40 key stakeholders from government, academia, the private sector and civil society—all engaged in Cambodia’s development process—convened at the Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh for the Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Cambodia. The workshop examined the unique development challenges facing Cambodia and sought to devise nationally appropriate solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change while improving the environmental sustainability of economic growth patterns. The training was organized by the British Embassy to the Kingdom of Cambodia, in partnership with Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, and in collaboration with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).”

**Key Meeting Report Recommendations**

In an effort to ensure the priorities set out in the National Green Growth Roadmap of Cambodia are successfully realized, participants undertook the first phase of a rapid integrated sustainability assessment (ISA), defined as “a cyclical, participatory process of scoping, envisioning, experimenting, and learning through which a shared interpretation of sustainability for a specific context is developed and applied in an integrated manner in order to explore solutions to persistent problems of unsustainable development.” The figure below illustrates participants’ vision of Cambodia’s development in 5, 15, and 30 years:

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11 Excerpt from Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Cambodia 16 - 17 February 2011 Phnom Penh meeting report
12 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance meeting report
Participants identified a range of obstacles currently standing in the way of meeting these goals, including lack of education and awareness; issues of land tenure; limitations of funding, investment and human resources, especially among agricultural extension personnel; lack of technical skills; lack of R&D into innovation and technologies appropriate to the Cambodian context; perverse government subsidies towards unsustainable sectors and services; and weak institutional coordination, such as low commitment, slow implementation of policy/programmes and weak enforcement.


“The First National Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low Carbon Development in Thailand, held from 23 to 24 February 2011 in the UN Conference Centre in Bangkok was organized by ESCAP and the British Embassy to the Kingdom of Thailand, in collaboration with the National Economic and Social Development Board, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand. Over 68 senior officials from various Ministries of Thailand and representatives of research institutions, academia, NGOs and private sector attended the two-day seminar.

All participants were introduced to various available green growth policies, tools and strategic approaches, whose application in a holistic and integrated manner will foster greening of the economy and low carbon development, while also providing viable solutions to the replenishment of natural resources, environmental sustainability, poverty alleviation and climate change action. In addition, the Seminar provided a viable platform for representatives of various key planning
agencies of the Royal Government of Thailand to present current policies, strategies and plans with long term sustainability affect on the Thai economy."\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{Key Meeting Report Recommendations}\textsuperscript{14}

"Building the capacity and empower the next generation of policy makers, entrepreneurs and scientists from the Royal Government of Thailand on how to chart a path for Green Growth and how to invest in new green businesses, clean technologies and infrastructure that can drive Thailand towards greater environmental sustainability.

To explore further opportunities for providing more focused capacity development support from UN ESCAP, including developing of specific green growth policies, strategies, roadmaps, and training of trainers seminars.

Considering further collaboration with UN ESCAP in initial financial and technical support for the Kick-off of Green Growth Roadmap. Support in pursuing Green Growth is also expected from European countries through The Green Bridge initiative adopted in Astana at MCED6 or other donors such as European Commission.

Considering initiative to develop common system to protect agriculture in the UN ESCAP member countries, developing market for organic products.

Considering initiative to include Green Growth concept and examples into school curriculum. "\textsuperscript{15}

\textbf{Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3 -4 March 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia}

"From 3-4 March 2011, over 20 policy makers from Indonesia’s new Climate Management Team (CMT) under the Ministry of Finance as well as officials from related ministries involved in Indonesia’s development process convened at the Hotel Borobudur in Jakarta for the Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia. The workshop examined the unique development challenges facing Indonesia and sought to devise nationally appropriate solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change while improving the environmental

\textsuperscript{13} Excerpt from the First National Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low Carbon Development in Thailand 23 – 24 February 2011, UN Convention Center Bangkok, Thailand background note

\textsuperscript{14} 2nd Training of Trainers Capacity Development Seminar with focus on Green Growth for Good Governance meeting report

\textsuperscript{15} Excerpt from the First National Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low Carbon Development in Thailand 23 – 24 February 2011, UN Convention Center Bangkok, Thailand recommendations
sustainability of economic growth patterns. The training was organized on behalf of the British Embassy to Indonesia and in partnership with the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia and with support from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) and the World Bank.

Over the two-day workshop presentations were delivered by policy experts on a number of thematic issues, including: the need for low carbon development in Asia and Pacific, the advantages of a low carbon transition for Indonesia in the land use and energy sectors, environmental and climate policy integration, green business development and green industrial policy, sustainable development governance mechanisms, green growth legislation and the emission trading system in Korea, climate smart fiscal reform, developing carbon market, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) and sustainable infrastructure planning and implementation. In addition to the presentations, several participatory exercises were conducted to encourage the exchange of ideas and experiences and reinforce participants’ learning. Participants identified cross-cutting environmental challenges requiring inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation, and discussed policy recommendations for realizing green growth in Indonesia.”

Key Meeting Report Recommendations

Indonesian participants undertook the first phase of a rapid integrated sustainability assessment, where they defined a vision of Indonesia’s development in 5, 15, and 30 years:

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16 Excerpt from Green Growth Policy Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3-4 March 2011 Jakarta, Indonesia meeting report

17 Excerpt from Green Growth Policy Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia 3-4 March 2011 Jakarta, Indonesia meeting report
The participants indicated that sustainable development in Indonesia would involve the adoption of a variety of green growth policies and measures comprising of, inter alia, incorporating climate smart fiscal reform into national planning procedures; increasing inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination between central and local authorities. In this regard it was remarked that local authorities need better and more detailed modalities to know precisely how to respond to new regulations. Participants also identified a need for better enforcement of environmental regulations for low-carbon activities; extending sustainable infrastructure services, especially in the transport and energy sectors; strengthened capacity development for green growth and climate change action, targeting both public and private actors.

**Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development, from 18 to 19 May 2010 in Putrajaya, Malaysia.**

From 18-19 May 2010, over 60 key stakeholders from government, the private sector and civil society—all engaged in Malaysia’s development process—convened at the Pullman Lakeside Hotel, Putrajaya at the Malaysian Green Growth Policy Tools Workshop for Low Carbon Development. The workshop examined the unique development challenges facing Malaysia and sought to devise nationally appropriate solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change while improving the environmental sustainability of economic growth patterns. The training was organized by the UK High Commission (BHC) Malaysia, in partnership with United Nations Development Programme...
(UNDP) Malaysia and the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (MEGTW), and in collaboration with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Help Desk for Asia and the Pacific.

Over the two-day workshop, presentations from policy experts were given on a number of topics, including: Malaysia’s National Green Technology Policy, Green Growth, the economics of climate change, greening business, sustainable consumption and production, life cycle analysis, eco-labeling, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and green tax and budget reform (GTBR). In addition to the presentations, participants worked in groups to identify key development challenges facing Malaysia and discussed potential policy prescriptions for overcoming these obstacles. Participants also utilized one of ESCAP’s unique Green Growth e-Learning modules on sustainable master planning for designing sustainable infrastructure.

**Key Meeting Report Recommendations**

By executing a rapid integrated sustainability assessment, participants visualized Malaysia’s development in 5, 15, and 30 years:

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[Excerpt from Malaysian Green Growth Policy Tools Training Workshop for Low Carbon Development 18-19 May 2010 Putrajaya, Malaysia meeting report]
Strategies for National Development and Cooperation enumerated by the participants include the following:

• Implementation of Green Tax and Budget Reform (GTBR) following a polluter pays principle
• Levy a green tax and recycle revenue into a green fund for investing in public sustainable infrastructure
• Gradually remove perverse (e.g. fuel) subsidies in conjunction with earned rebates; float fuel price
• Promote green labeling including MEPS
• Develop green services capacity, etc.

**Participant Feedback Report**

Over 95% of the surveyed participants found the programme to be either relevant or very relevant to their work. The majority of the participants found that all of the components of the programme were useful and effective, but in particular: participatory activities/group discussions, the presentation on Green Tax and Budget Reform, and information regarding the Economics of Climate Change. A number of participants also found the Sustainable Infrastructure e-Learning activity to be very useful to their work.

Participants stated that they would apply what they had learned in the programme by: 1) incorporating Green Growth concepts into their daily work; 2) reducing their individual carbon footprints in daily life; 3) reducing energy consumption in the office; and 4) integrating Green Growth and climate change concepts into policy formulation.

Additional components/elements that participants suggested for making the programme more useful and effective included:

• Longer workshop (e.g. 5 days) to address many of the concepts and individual policies in greater depth
• More case studies on best practices
• More participatory activities
• More specific data from Malaysia (e.g. on climate change)
• Experts/facilitators to suggest their own ideas as to how Malaysia could map out a transition to achieve Green Growth
• Specific statistical training for identifying eco-efficiency indicators, calculating carbon footprints and conducting life cycle analysis, etc.

**Surveys**

**General Capacity Training Questionnaire**
A general feedback questionnaire was sent to all individuals that have participated in Green Growth Capacity Building since the inception of the programme in 2008. As mentioned, the e-mail list was compiled using the registries from various regional and national training seminars related to Green Growth. Participants were contacted via e-mail and requested to fill out a 10 question online-survey and submit their responses within a one-month timeframe. The questionnaire was also translated into Thai and sent to participants of the national training seminar. Two reminders were sent (two and four weeks after the initial e-mail) and after 2 months, 41 responses were collected.

Feedback from individuals representing 9 ESCAP member countries was obtained during the survey collection. Please see figure 6 below for a detailed breakdown based on country of origin (complete survey results can be found in Appendix 2).

Figure 6: Individual feedback based on country of origin
As can be noted in the figure, the majority of respondents (33%) originate from Thailand, followed by Cambodia (25%) and Malaysia (17%). The other survey participants come from Indonesia (6%), Brunei (6%), Philippines (6%), Vietnam (3%), Kazakhstan (3%) and Mongolia (3%).

The feedback from the questionnaire yielded very encouraging results. The first question aimed to determine which components of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme the respondents have partaken in. 66% have attended a training seminar, 23% have completed the CD-based E-Learning tool and 11% have participated in a pilot project.

The participants were then asked to identify which component of the training programme or E-Learning tool they found most useful and effective. Low Carbon Green Growth (22%) and Sustainable Consumption and Production (19%) were identified as the two most useful and effective modules. The article on the Economics of Climate Change was the least popular component of the training (10%). Please see Figure 7 below for a graphical representation of the training modules evaluated according to usefulness and effectiveness.

![Figure 7: Training modules evaluated according to usefulness and effectiveness](image)

When asked how they incorporate Green Growth at work, the majority (42%) of partakers said that it is by increasing the awareness of Green Growth, through capacity building (33%) and via action plan development (24%). Only 2% stated that they do not incorporate Green Growth at work.
When presented with the question of whether the training programme has resulted in concrete policies or initiatives being developed (or in the process of being developed), the following positive feedback was obtained from several policy-makers:

- **Cheong Pui Keng - Malaysia Public Works Department**: “Yes. Currently we are incorporating eco features, especially ee (energy efficiency) and sustainable development into government projects. This will help to reduce carbon intensity for the country.”
- **Ladawan Kumpa - Thailand National Economic and Social Development Board**: “I have developed the policy guidelines for low carbon green growth in the 11 national plan.”
- **Gustami Zainuddin - Indonesian Ministry of Environment**: “Yes, its coloring the strategic environmental planning on 2010-2014.”
- **Chutinthorn Praditphet - Thailand Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning, Ministry of Transport**: “Not yet but I plan to put it in our sustainable transport master plan which now in the planning stage.”
- **Lon Virakvichetra - Ministry of Public work and transport Cambodia**: “Promoting public transport in Phnom Penh city in order to reduce CO2 emission.”
- **Dana Galiyeva - NESDCA Kazakhstan**: “Publication of the brochure for the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan- Integration of Green Growth Tools and Policies in strategic planning of the republic of Kazakhstan.”
- **Ricarte B. Abejuela III - Department of Foreign Affairs Philippines**: “It contributed to the creation of the Philippine Climate Change Commission.”
- **Muhamad Nahar Mohd Sidek - Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister’s Department Malaysia**: “No specific policy on green growth has been formulated but the element of green growth can be found in our development policy.”

The remainder of the respondents answered that there have not been any concrete policies developed at the moment, but there is potential for development in the future. Although it is difficult to establish causality between the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme and actual policy development, it is encouraging to note that there have been concrete policies related to Green Growth that have been created in the region. With additional capacity building, it is expected that further related policies will be generated.

An important objective of the training of trainers seminars is ensuring that the participants acquire sufficient knowledge so that they can disseminate information about Green Growth to their peers. 24% of partakers in the programme formally trained their peers after the conclusion of a Green
Growth training session. Furthermore, 62% shared the information via informal training. Participants that carried out formal training include the following:

- Ricarte B. Abejuela III - Department of Foreign Affairs Philippines
- Siti Salwah Hj Saim - President, CitiGlobal Link Brunei
- Rangsithos Kampliw - NESDB Thailand
- Uy Kamal - Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment Cambodia
- Nguyen Hong Ha - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Dr Hajah Sainah Haji Saim - Universiti Brunei Darussalam
- SOTHA Sothan – Cambodia Chamber of Commerce
- Dok Doma - Ministry of Rural Development Cambodia
- Daphne D. Roxas - Philippines Asian Women's Network on Gender and Development: development planning for proposed national and local projects

In order to improve the training sessions, participants suggested including additional case studies (33%) and providing more opportunities for networking (28%). Furthermore, the availability of slides prior to the training seminar and more group discussions were also cited as two elements that could make the programme more useful and effective. Ms Dana Galiyeva of NEDCA Kazakhstan suggested providing “case studies of countries with similar economics who have already implemented any of the Green Growth ideas”.

In order to help plan for a potential second phase of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, partakers were asked what additional topics related to Green Growth they would like to see incorporated into training modules. 16% would like the second phase of the programme to include a module on Carbon Footprinting; 14% are interested in learning about Eco-Efficiency indicators, lifecycle analysis and SCP (more in-depth training). Please refer to figure 8 below for more details.
When analyzing future training interest based on country of origin, the following results were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>SCP</th>
<th>EE ind.</th>
<th>GTBR</th>
<th>LCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>PES</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>SCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>EE ind.</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GTBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>GB</td>
<td>EE ind.</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>EE ind.</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>EE ind.</td>
<td>GTBR</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>GTBR</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>GTBR</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>GTBR</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1: Future training based on country of origin*
Finally, when asked whether they would be interested in participating in future capacity development programmes related to Green Growth, 100% of partakers indicated that they would. Furthermore, 92% stated that they would recommend the programme to their peers. Gustami Zainuddin of the Ministry of Environment said that he would recommend the programme to the Environmental Economic Planning Division and the Deputy Minister for Environmental Governance. Cheong Pui Keng of the Malaysian Public Works Department indicated that he would like to see the training expanded to his entire department. Additional relevant participant feedback includes:

- **Dana Galiyeva: NESDCA Kazakhstan**: yes, it answers some of the know-how questions of integration and implementation of green principles in lives and businesses
- **Maximilian Conrad- NRE Malaysia**: yes, it is very useful and helpful to those wanting to understand and move towards low carbon green growth
- **Nguyen Hong Ha - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry**: Yes, as the training was practical and relevant
- **Melissa Chin - WWF Malaysia**: Yes. The programme was quite informative and great for capacity building
- **Mohd Norizan Md Zain - Public Works Department Malaysia**: Yes I would because it is a great capacity building program.
- **Daphne D. Roxas - Philippines Asian Women’s Network on Gender and Development**: Although there seems to be current debate on green growth and sustainable development concepts among environmentalists, I would like still Low Carbon Green Growth Capacity Development Programme to be fully explored, discussed and adopted. I think most of the concepts are relevant and feasible.

Based on the feedback received from the survey, it can be concluded that, overall, the participants were very satisfied with the training portion of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme. When designing a second phase for the Programme, additional networking opportunities could be satisfied via the development of a community of practice. In addition, further case studies related to Green Growth policies and projects in the region could be developed for new modules and updated for existing ones. Moreover, the feedback from participants related to training interests will be very useful in determining what modules to develop for the future. Please refer to the “Recommendations” section for further information on
community of practices and a proposed strategy for the second phase of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme.

**E-Learning Evaluation Questionnaire**

Since its launch in June of 2010, the on-line and CD-ROM based e-Learning tool for distance and desktop learning has been widely disseminated. The CD has been distributed to all training of trainers participants\(^{19}\), as well as to the attendees of the 67th Commission Session (Bangkok, 19-25 May 2011) and APUF-5 (Fifth Asia Pacific Urban Forum in Bangkok, 22-24 June 2011). The online version of the tool was operational from June to December of 2010 and will be available online again starting in September of 2011.

As mentioned, a questionnaire evaluating the tool's usability and functionality was e-mailed to over 50 individuals. In addition, it was also sent to interns and staff of the Environment and Development division of UNESCAP for internal feedback.

The CD-ROM based E-Learning tool is run via Flash Player and Adobe Reader. In order to evaluate its functionality, participants were asked if they had any difficulty loading the training tool. Feedback showed that almost half of the users did experience difficulty starting the tool. For future versions of the CD, it is advisable to include an executable version of the Reader and Flash Player on the CD itself in order to ease the startup process.

In line with the functionality evaluation, participants were asked if the training modules were easy to navigate. 100% of partakers indicated that the tool was easy to use. Furthermore, elements such as speed of audio recording, pronunciation, animation/graphics and visibility of information in text boxes were also evaluated. The majority of the participants rated the aforementioned elements as “adequate” or “good”. Please refer to the following table for detailed information:

\(^{19}\) After June 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed of audio recording</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animation/graphics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility of information in text boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Results of E-Learning tool functionality assessment

Some suggestions include improving the visibility of information in the text boxes for certain slides and re-recording portions of the audio that are deemed too fast.

In order to obtain a completion certificate for the E-tool training programme, it is necessary to complete and pass a quiz at the end of each module (5 modules in total). Partakers of the survey were asked to evaluate whether the quiz questions adequately tested the information found in the modules; 100% of participants responded that the questions were a good evaluation tool. In addition, in order to facilitate the learning process, a pdf glossary is available as part of the tool. During the training, 44% of respondents utilized the glossary for reference purposes. Finally, users were asked whether they believe that the training modules provided them with a good basis for understanding Green Growth concepts. 78% stated that they did, whereas 22% said the modules did not. Some user comments include “Yes, the training covered all the main aspects of the issues and is very useful” and “Yes, it helps me to clearly understand the concepts that I was not sure of - GTBR and Sustainable Infrastructure”. Some suggestions for improvement include adding more videos, case studies and pictures to make the tool more attractive. Detailed results and additional feedback can be found in Appendix 3.

Pilot Projects

Samoa

The first pilot project of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme is a pro-poor green business model for renewable energy supply (biogas) in Samoa. It is an innovative project for addressing organic waste management issues in Samoa and is being piloted by the Youth with a Mission (YWAM) organization, with support from the Samoan Government, UNESCAP and the Korean Government. The YWAM trains young missionaries to assist poor rural communities
throughout the Pacific small islands through a “faith-based” approach. By disseminating its knowledge to local communities, YWAM is helping to develop local solutions to community problems using an environmentally friendly approach. Through its center in Falelauniu, the YWAM is training trainers in the construction and maintenance of biogas digesters. Spearheaded by Usufono Fepuleai, the director of the YWAM in Samoa, the project was opened in December of 2010 by the Samoan Associate Minister of Natural Resources and Environment. To date, 50 households have benefited from the creation of two digesters and over 200 individuals have taken part in training activities.

Organic waste (human, animal, agriculture and cooking) is used as feed for the digesters in order to produce methane gas. In turn, the gas is used for cooking, lighting and water heating while the overflow is used as a fertilizer for vegetables. A third digester is being built using livestock waste from pigs and cows as feed; the overflow from this digester is fed into a fish pond to promote algae growth for use as fish food.\(^{20}\) An interview was conducted with Mr. Fepuleai in June of 2011 in order to assess the success of the pilot project. He mentioned that there have been several positive results stemming from the use of the digesters:

- The elimination of organic waste has resulted in cleaner and better smelling air.
- Using the overflow as fertilizer for farming has produced larger and more abundant vegetables.
- Income generation through savings in fuel usage and waste disposal.

In addition to building digesters, the center also trains individuals on how to make bricks using volcanic rock instead of sand. This technology was developed by YWAM with expert support from Mr. Yuttakan, managing director of the Comsaed resort in Thailand. Over-utilization of sand is considered a threat to coastal areas, which are significant economic assets for coastal tourism.\(^{21}\) In contrast, volcanic rock is found in abundance in Samoa and can be ground into powder and mixed with cement to make bricks. Mr. Yuttakan visited YWAM in Samoa during the month of June to train trainers and provide troubleshooting expertise. In addition, he also met with YWAM to discuss a potential second phase of the project which would focus on generating electricity. YWAM is also looking at other types of technologies, such as the use of coconut oil for the production of biofuel. A small cooperative business is being set up that will provide expert advice, training and small

revolving funds for developing household biogas facilities for other communities in Samoa, including the coastal tourism industry\textsuperscript{22}.

Since the launch of the programme in 2010, there have been many requests from neighboring villages for access to biogas digester training. During the phone interview, Mr. Fepuleai stated that the programme had become so popular that he was having a difficult time keeping up with the demand. Being the sole master trainer, he is interested in expanding his training team in order to promote the programme and reach as many communities as possible. Currently, the training team is comprised of Mr. Fepuleai and his two assistants, who help the villagers create and test pilot-sized digesters. Members of the private sector have also shown interest in learning about the technology. The practices and techniques for keeping and recycling food waste for production of energy and compost, as well as energy efficiency and resource saving demonstrated at the launch were especially of interest for managers of coastal tourist resorts in Samoa\textsuperscript{25}.

A partner organization in Fiji, the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations (MORDI) Programme, funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has also

\textsuperscript{22} [http://www.greengrowth.org/capacity_building/pro-poor.asp], retrieved 27 July 2011
\textsuperscript{23} Source: Ms. Talica Marama Anderson MORDI Program – TMEO
\textsuperscript{24} Source: Ms. Talica Marama Anderson MORDI Program – TMEO
expressed interest in developing a training programme throughout eight Pacific Islands: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Through this, MORDI is planning to provide effective support to creating sustainable livelihoods in poor, isolated, upland and vulnerable communities in these islands. The MORDI Programme is currently implemented in 31 communities in Fiji, 22 in Tonga and in 13 in Kiribati.

The number of requests for training from neighboring communities, the private sector and partner organizations demonstrate that the pilot project has been very successful to date. However, due to the limited amount of resources available for training, additional funding is required to expand the programme further. An internal assessment report that details the specific requirements is expected to be available by September of 2011.

Cambodia

The second pilot project is a pro-poor green business model for the provision of solar-lighting and charging systems via a low-fee rental scheme. The project is managed by the way of a local community cooperative type of business, where the villagers are trained to administer and maintain the scheme themselves. It was implemented through a partnership between the Ministry of Environment and Sunlabob, a renewable energy company from Lao P.D.R, and is part of the initial phase of the Cambodian National Green Growth Roadmap.

In June of 2011, a phone interview was conducted with Michael Machala, project manager of the Sunlabob pilot, in order to assess the outcome of the project. According to Mr. Machala, due to unforeseen issues with the implementation of the project (delay in transfer of funds, customs clearance letter issues etc.), the final evaluation report will not be available until the end of September 2011. Furthermore, Sunlabob’s involvement with the project will cease at the end of August 2011, after which the project is expected to be self-sustainable.

To date, Sunlabob has issued three outputs with updates on the solar-lantern project:

- Assessment visit: Green Growth Pilot Project, 24 November 2011
- Installation visit: Green Growth Pilot Project, Solar Lantern Rental Systems (SLRS) for Floating Villages: Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur, 7-11 February 2011
- First Coaching Trip: Solar Lantern Charging Station, 1-4 June 2011

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The Assessment Visit report details the demographics of the selected pilot villages, the management structure of the cooperative business and the lantern rental cost structure. The floating villages of Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur in Battambong province are two examples of communities that have access to a grid, but mainly rely upon environmentally unsound technologies such as kerosene lanterns and lead-based batteries due to cheaper cost. In terms of livelihood, most of the villagers are involved with fishing, either directly or through raising fish and repairing or selling equipment. On average, they use between 4-6 hours of lantern light per day on which they spend around 700 KHR for kerosene/diesel. The objective of introducing solar-lighting and charging systems is to replace the use of diesel/kerosene lamps with a sustainable, pro-poor business option.

The management structure of the cooperative business consists of the establishment of a village energy committee (VEC) to oversee operations and a village technician, whose responsibilities include recharging and repairing the lanterns. In terms of cost structure, a flat rental price of 1200 KHR for 10 hours of lantern usage was recommended for both villages; the rental cost would be distributed such that 50% would go to the lantern maintenance fund (used to pay for replacement parts), 30% to the village technician and 20% to the village energy committee.

The installation of the solar lantern rental systems was initiated by Sunlabob in February of 2011. Several issues were documented in the deliverable "Installation visit: Green Growth Pilot Project,

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28 When comparing 1000 KHR spent on both technologies, the Sunlabob lantern gives higher quality light and lasts 67% longer than the kerosene lamp.
Solar Lantern Rental Systems (SLRS) for Floating Villages: Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur, 7-11 February 2011”. According to the report, the installation of the rental systems was delayed due to several factors (which in turn, has resulted in the final evaluation report not being delivered according to schedule):

- delay in receipt of payment from the Ministry of Environment to Sunlabob
- solar panels requiring re-engineering because of the movement of the floating houses²⁹
- customs clearance letter not prepared on time, which resulted in the installation equipment being held at the Lao-Cambodian border

During the installation visit, two meetings were held with the village energy committee (VEC) in order to re-introduce the SLRS, provide training, re-propose a pricing structure and discuss terms of use³⁰. During the initial assessment visit, a price of 1200 KHR was proposed but this was deemed too expensive by the VEC, therefore the price was reduced to 1000 KHR. A consequence of reducing the price is that there need to be more lantern rentals per day in order for the project to be sustainable (please see appendix 1 for a detailed cost structure breakdown). Several meetings were also held with the village technicians for training purposes and book keeping. Finally, two meetings were held with the villagers to re-introduce the lanterns and attract the interest of users. The result was that twenty villagers from Anlong Ta Ur and sixteen from Kompong Prohot signed up to use the SLRS.

²⁹“The amphibious environment of these two floating villages presented a unique engineering challenge for designing the supports for the solar panels. As the local area floods and waters recede with the wet and dry seasons, the floating houses tend to move within the village and change orientation. In general, the roofs of these villages were not made to be load-bearing. Further, if any external apparatus were attached to the roofs, added stress through vibrations could severely damage the efficacy of the supports. This is particularly true during the wet season when high winds rattle the rooftops—sometimes even pushing houses out of the village area”- Michael Machala, “Installation visit: Green Growth Pilot Project, Solar Lantern Rental Systems (SLRS) for Floating Villages: Kompong Prohot and Anlong Ta Ur, 7-11 February 2011”.

The final output related to the pilot project issued by Sunlabob is the “First Coaching Trip: Solar Lantern Charging Station” report. The report was prepared by Mr. Phon Sythath from CRDT (Cambodian Rural Development team), Sunlabob’s contact in Cambodia. The objective of the coaching trip was to determine if the pilot project was being managed correctly and to troubleshoot any issues related to the charging station installment and lantern operation. Moreover, Mr. Sythath interviewed users and village energy committee members to obtain information on usability and project sustainability. Some main conclusions from the field mission include:

- The solar lantern rental system is cheaper to use than the community electricity line, kerosene lanterns and lead-based batteries.
- Re-charging the lanterns is easy because the charging station is located in the village.
- Villagers outside the pilot group are interested in the project. There has been a request for 20 more lanterns in Kompong Prahouk.
- The biggest technical issue with the project is the weight of the system; the floating houses are supported by bamboo and the addition of lanterns and the charging system adds extra weight, increasing the water level surrounding the floating houses. To remedy this issue, additional bamboo has been added to the houses to support the extra weight.
- The current number of users in the pilot project does not meet the minimum number of lantern rentals required to ensure the project is sustainable (6 rentals/day). In Anlong Taou, the average rental is 2.55 lanterns/day whereas in Kompong Prahouk, it is 4.93
lanterns/day. In order to increase the number of rentals, three more users will be added in Kompong Prahow (28 total users) and 10 more in Anlong Taou (25 total users).

In general, positive feedback has been obtained from the users and the village energy committee. Mr. Sythath noted that the VEC members have shown a strong interest in continuing the project and ensuring its success. Furthermore, several requests for solar lanterns have been received from neighboring villages that do not have access to the electric grid. As mentioned previously, a final evaluation report is expected from Sunlabob at the end of September 2011. An addendum to this internal assessment report will be completed upon receipt of the final deliverable from Sunlabob.

Kazakhstan
The third and final GGCDP pilot project is a report on the integration of Green Growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Prepared by NESDCA with the support of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ESCAP and KOICA, the project is a national study on the application of Green Growth tools and policies in the strategic planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, it also details the eco-efficient based assessment of the national economy.

Published in 2010 as part of ESCAP’s Greening of Economic Growth Series, the report aims to increase Green Growth awareness and facilitate opportunities for the development of related tools and policies. The latter are a platform to support the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Strategic Plan of Kazakhstan Development and the National Programme of Accelerated Industrial Innovative Development.

In late 2010, an external evaluation of the project was conducted by an independent consultant\textsuperscript{31}. The assessment, entitled “Evaluation of the report application and integration of Green Growth tools and policies into the strategic planning system of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, was executed using an evaluation methodology of questionnaires and interviews.

Kazakhstan Pilot Project Evaluation- Interviews
The first portion of the evaluation was undertaken in Astana in November 2010 and the following participants were selected for feedback:

\textsuperscript{31} Olga Ponizova - oponizova@rambler.ru
• Mr. Bakhyt Sultanov - Advisor to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Chairman of the Interagency Task Force;
• Ms. Eldana Sadvakasova - Vice-Minister of Ministry of Environment Protection of Kazakhstan;
• Ms. Svetlana Gamarnik - President’s Administration office;
• Ms. Mayra Amirkhanova - Agency on Statistics;
• Dr. Meyram Kazyken - Ministry of Industry and Trade,
• Mr. Dusan Podgorsky - Ambassador of the Slovak Republic.

All of the interview participants mentioned that the involvement of multiple organizations in the development of the Green Growth integration report was very beneficial. The following organizations were specifically cited: the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Agency for Land Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Forestry and Hunting Committee Management, the Agency for Statistics and several NGO’s.

The participants also noted that the development of the report at a time when Kazakhstan is improving its strategic planning offers a unique opportunity to implement innovative ideas. It was noted that “Green Growth is important for improving economic growth, modernization, as well as to address urgent environmental and social problems32”. Furthermore, it was mentioned that the report is very clear in explaining concepts and offering specific recommendations for a transition towards Green Growth.

Finally, the interviewees emphasized that in order to integrate Green Growth in Kazakhstan’s strategic planning, it is important to undertake further discussions among ministries and other organizations so that the most effective methods of integration can be determined. Mr. Sultanov and Ms. Amirkhanova also stated that it is very important to develop and monitor Green Growth indicators.

*Kazakhstan Pilot Project Evaluation- Questionnaires*

An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to 186 individuals from a mailing list provided by NESDCA, the Regional Environment Center of Central Asia, the Kazakhstan Eco-Forum and the Eco-

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Accord Information Service. Twenty-two responses were received from the following organizational demographics: NGO (72%), academia (27%), government (4.5%) and the private sector (4.5%).

Detailed results of the questionnaire can be found in the evaluation report. Some highlights include:

- 95% believe that further Green Growth strategy consultations are required. These must involve governmental organizations, academia, the private sector and NGO’s.
- Green Growth needs to be integrated in the educational system of Kazakhstan
- The implementation of tax and regulatory reforms to support Green Growth are necessary.
- 100% of participants said that they would use the Green Growth concepts found in the report for training purposes
- Most useful sections of the report
  - Analysis of GG policies in strategic planning (82%)
  - Eco-efficiency: criteria and evaluation methods (77%)
- Sections of the report that could influence project and policy development
  - Introduction of GG principles (91%)
  - Analysis of GG policies in strategic planning (82%)
- More information is needed on: transport infrastructure, waste management, ISO14000 standards, education for sustainable development, organic farming, championing Green Growth at the regional level, etc.
- Need to increase environmental awareness among general population in order to obtain buy-in for Green Growth.
- Concept of Green Growth needs to be propagated to other Central Asian countries.

In sum, the evaluation of the integration of Green Growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan concludes that the pilot project is very useful and relevant for Kazakhstan’s strategic planning and national policy. A significant number of interest groups were involved in its preparation and the participants seem keen to start implementing Green Growth concepts on a practical level. In order to facilitate the implementation, further capacity building is required at all levels of policy development. Furthermore, the development of GG indicators is necessary to monitor the integration of GG principles in Kazakhstan’s developmental policies and practices.
Future Collaborations
The following section summarizes training and support requests received from ESCAP member countries and the results of interviews conducted with partner organizations for future capacity building collaboration.

Capacity Building Requests
As of August 2011, 30 countries in Asia and the Pacific have submitted requests for capacity development training and support. Countries that have requested training on Green Growth policy tools so far include Indonesia, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu. The 12 Pacific countries are specifically interested in training related to SCP & GTBR policies, as well as pro-poor green business. Requests have been received from Mongolia, Brunei and the Philippines for capacity building relating to the 5 Green Growth paths. Detailed request information can be found in Appendix 6.

Interview Feedback and Future Collaborations
Between May and August of 2011, individuals working with the SWITCH-Asia program, the UK High Commission, the Asian Institute of Technology, Thai Agribusiness Development Association, the EDD Sustainable Urban Development Section, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, UNDESA and UNU were interviewed in order to discuss potential future collaborations related to Green Growth Capacity Development and obtain feedback on the programme.
**SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component**

Lead: Mr. Stefanos Fotiou- Regional Coordinator, Efficiency and SCP- UNEP

The Switch-Asia Policy Support Component, run by UNEP, aims to assist Asian countries in implementing policies related to sustainable patterns of consumption and production. The programme will build on initiatives undertaken under the Marrakech Process, EU SWITCH-Asia Programme on SCP, UNEP’s Green Economy Initiative and UNESCAP’s Green Growth Initiative.33

According to the SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component document (reference DCI-ASIE/2010/020-517), “a special partnership will be established between UNEP and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) to implement the Project. UNESCAP will be UNEP’s main partner in executing the Project for issues that: (i) all or a group of countries in the region face, for which it is necessary to learn from each other; (ii) benefit from regional or multi-country involvement; (iii) are trans-boundary in nature, or would benefit from collaborative inter-country approaches; (iv) are of a sensitive or emerging nature and require further policy dialogue, advocacy and negotiation. UNESCAP will help engage a broader range of policy makers in the region through the established Green Growth and Seoul Initiative Networks, as well as the regional network for environmentally sound technology transfer, notably policy makers from economic planning and finance, taxation, trade and development ministries and national agencies for innovation, to facilitate “mainstreaming” of SCP in those sectors and policies. The programme also includes internal and external communication including communication and coordination mechanism with regional initiatives (e.g.Green Growth Initiative of UNESCAP). For the external communication UNEP will establish a Project web site that will be linked to the SWITCH web portal (www.switch-asia.eu), the Green Growth portal and the website of the Regional Helpdesk.”

**UK High Commission**

Mr. John Pearson- Head, S E Asia Climate Change Network, UK High Commission

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33 DCI-ASIE/2010/020-517 SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component
Ms. Kanyasorn Tansubhapol, Climate Change Officer, British Embassy, Bangkok

Mr. John Pearson and Ms. Kanyasorn Tansubhapol were interviewed at the United Nations in May of 2011. The UK High Commission has been a very strong supporter of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, having funded several training sessions as well as a portion of the development of the on-line and CD-ROM based e-Learning tool for distance and desktop learning. Mr. Pearson commented that he is satisfied with the result of the E-Learning tool, as well as the outcomes of the previous training sessions. He also stated there is potential for the UK High Commission to provide funding for a national training seminar, as well as for future capital projects related to renewable energy. Furthermore, the UK High Commission, UNESCAP and the Asian Institute of Technology have partnered together to collaborate on the wide and long-term dissemination of the E-Learning tool for an audience of policy makers, academic institutions and the private sector. Currently available in a CD-ROM version, the online version of the E-tool is expected to be fully functional by the end of the third quarter of 2011.

**Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)**

Professor Said Irandoust- President of the Asian Institute of Technology

On July 6th, a preliminary meeting34 was held at AIT to discuss a potential partnership between ESCAP and AIT for the provision of additional case studies for the e-Learning tool. AIT currently has experts conducting research in areas such as resource efficient cities, waste management, the impact of climate change on water quality and livelihood, sustainable business etc. In addition to providing case studies, it was discussed that AIT could potentially provide subject matter experts

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34 The meeting was also attended by the following individuals: Prof. Jayant Kumar Routray, coordinator of the Regional and Rural Development Planning (RRDP) and Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Management (DPMM) programs at AIT’s School of Environment, Resources and Development (SERD); Prof. Ajit P. Annadhatre, Director; UNA/IT Office; Prof. Sivanappan Kumar, Coordinator, Energy Field of Study, SERD; Dr. Jonathan Shaw, Director, AIT Extension and Deputy Director, AIT-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRCAP); Dr. Vilas Nitiwattanit, coordinator, Urban Environmental Management (UEM); Dr. Weerakorn Ongsakul, Dean, School of Environment, Resources and Development (SERD); Dr. David Fergusson, Visiting Research Fellow at AIT’s School of Management (SOM); Bayasgalan Sanduijav, Senior Programme Officer, AIT-RRCAP; Ms. Wannapa Pliantsri, Coordinator, RTG Relations Coordinator; and Ms. Tiamkare Thitithamtada, Program Officer, External Relations and Communications Office (ERCO)
for the delivery of training modules during seminars. As mentioned previously, ESCAP is already partnering with AIT for the hosting of the e-Learning tool; a follow-up meeting related to the case studies has been scheduled for the third quarter of 2011.

**EDD Sustainable Urban Development Section**

Tae Hyung Kim - EDD Sustainable Urban Development Section

Mr. Kim is an officer in the EDD Sustainable Urban Development Section. In order to further develop the sustainable infrastructure module, the creation of a sub-module focusing on eco-efficient water infrastructure was discussed. Mr. Kim mentioned that a training module (pdf format) focusing on educational material for eco-efficient water infrastructure development in Mongolia has already been developed by the Sustainable Urban Development Section. The latter could be expanded upon and included in an updated version of the Sustainable Infrastructure section. Furthermore, case studies related to current pilot projects could be developed. The section is currently running three pilots: Action plan for river rehabilitation of small streams in Indonesia, Mobile safe water supply in Mongolia and Integrated storm water management in Cebu City.

**Institute for Global Environmental Studies**

Simon Høiberg Olsen - Researcher, Governance and Capacity Team Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

At the 2nd training of trainers in Seoul, UNPOG was requested to work closely both with UNESCAP and the Regional Helpdesk on SCP to develop an on-line e-Learning training module on Green Growth for Good Governance. In order to elaborate on the latter, an interview was conducted with Mr. Olsen – a researcher in the governance and capacity team of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Mr. Olsen noted that the IGES could potentially partner with ESCAP to develop a module on governance and policy integration. Further discussion is required in order to determine how convergences could be made.
**UNU**

Ms. Zinaida Fadeeva- Associate Fellow for the Education for Sustainable Development programme, UNU

Ms. Fadeeva was interviewed in order to see if the UNU could host and disseminate the e-Learning tool to a larger audience. In addition, the development of flash based modules was also discussed. A copy of the e-tool was mailed to Ms. Fadeeva to determine if the UNU’s programmers and administrators could support an online version of the tool, as well as develop future modules. Feedback is being awaited from Ms. Fadeeva in order to proceed to the next step of collaboration.

**ILO**

Ms Catherine Vaillancourt-Laflamme - Training specialist, Better Factories Cambodia

International Labour Organization

The ILO’s Better Factories Cambodia programme aims to improve working conditions in Cambodia’s export garment factories. Part of the programme’s mandate is to audit the working conditions of factories to determine if they comply with national and international standards. The programme is based on a trade agreement between the United States and Cambodia, where better access to US markets is provided to Cambodian factories in exchange for improved working conditions in the garment sector. The ILO is seeking to partner with ESCAP in order to develop a training module that focuses on environmental awareness training for garment factories. Currently, there is an initiative being pursued that encourages factory owners (usually large foreign brands) to invest in environmental services. The creation of a training module that focuses on environmental awareness could be incorporated in the e-tool, which in turn could be offered in the private sector on a pay-per-use basis.

**Thai Agribusiness Development Association**

Mr. Poet Chumsri- Chairman of the Thai Agribusiness Development Association (TADA)

An interview was held with Mr. Chumsri in June of 2011 in order to discuss a potential partnership between ESCAP and the Thai Agribusiness Development Association. Feedback related to the

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Capacity Development programme was also discussed since Mr. Chumsri has completed the e-Learning training and has previously taken part in the First National Seminar on Green Growth Policy Tools for Low Carbon Development in Thailand.

Mr. Chumsri had very positive feedback related to the training; he commented that the seminar was very organized and provided a good basis for understanding the concepts of Green Growth. Some constructive criticism includes splitting the green business module into rural and urban sections. He recommends that a rural sub-module focusing on food, medicine, energy and innovation be developed. Furthermore, Mr. Chumsri also mentioned that the Farmer’s Association of Thailand could contribute to the development of such a sub-module by providing subject matter expertise and contributing case studies. Specifically, he recommended a case that focuses on green jobs and organic rice farming in Thailand (cooperative style in villages).

**Recommendations**

This section will expand upon participant feedback comments, recommendations and requests obtained during the evaluation of the GGCDP. Furthermore, a strategy for the expansion of the training modules, development of a community of practice and upgrade of the e-tool will be elaborated upon in order to build and expand on the success of the programme and to further disseminate Green Growth related capacity building to a wider network of policy makers, academics and members of the private sector in Asia and the Pacific.

The results of the general capacity training questionnaire indicate that 100% of previous participants are interested in participating in future capacity development related to Green Growth. Relevant feedback to improve upon the training portion includes incorporating additional case studies (33%) and having more opportunities to network (22%). Furthermore, 16% would like a second phase to include a module on carbon footprinting and 14% are interested in learning about eco-efficiency indicators, LCA and SCP (more in-depth). In conjunction with the latter, specific recommendations from the Malaysia training seminar include incorporating more case studies on best practices and providing statistical training for identifying eco-efficiency indicators, calculating carbon footprints and conducting life cycle analysis. Seminar participants from the 1st and 2nd Training of Trainers strongly suggested furthering regional collaboration efforts for policy development, implementation and exchange of best practices. In Kanchanburi, it was recommended to establish a Training of Trainers region-wide network for participants to exchange information.
and best practices on Green Growth tools. Finally, as noted in the “Capacity Building Requests” section of the document, as of August 2011, 30 countries in Asia and the Pacific have submitted requests for capacity development training and support.

In order to fulfill all the recommendations and requests for future capacity building, a simultaneous three phase approach is recommended:

**Expansion of Training Component**
Based on the success of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, it is recommended to develop an implementation plan for a second phase of the programme. The first portion of the plan involves expanding the training modules and developing new case studies. The current training of trainer's toolkit includes modules on sustainable consumption and production, sustainable infrastructure, the greening of business, low carbon green growth, green tax and budget reform and resource efficiency. As mentioned, participants have expressed interest in learning more about carbon footprinting, eco-efficiency indicators, LCA and SCP (more in-depth). Other potential modules include eco-efficiency indicators, governance, eco-efficient water infrastructure, PES, LCGG roadmap etc. The development of case studies should be performed in conjunction with the creation of the new modules. A recommendation is to create a database of case studies populated
through submissions from partner organizations such as AIT, the Institute for Global Environmental Studies, the Thai Agribusiness Development Association etc. Furthermore, a requirement for training certification via the e-tool is the submission of a case study relating to Green Growth. The inclusion of those case studies could provide participants with additional information on current policy development in the region.

The second portion involves addressing the capacity development training and support requests from the various ESCAP member countries (regional and national seminars). The training supplied during national seminars can be tailored based on the results of the general capacity training questionnaire. For example, participants from Mongolia specifically expressed interest in learning about eco-efficiency indicators, PES, LCA and the greening of business36. The third portion involves developing additional flash based modules for the e-tool. Currently, only GB, SCP, SI and GTBR are available in flash format on the CD version of the tool. It is recommended to first upgrade the low carbon green growth and resource efficiency modules. Existing training material is also available on PES and eco-efficiency indicators. A separate mandate focusing on the development of a content management system focuses on the migration of the existing green growth web portal to a dynamic web platform called DRUPAL 7. The vendor selected for the migration process also has flash programming capabilities, therefore could be utilized for the development of new modules for the e-tool. In order to ensure that the training material provided during the seminars and that available on the e-tool is cohesive, it is recommended to ensure that newly developed modules (such as LCA, LCGG roadmap etc.) are included as part of the e-tool as well. Finally, the upgraded green growth portal could be used to publicize the availability of the online version of the e-Learning tool. This way, the training programme can be disseminated to a wider number of policy makers in the Asia and the Pacific region. Furthermore, the tool can be eventually expanded to focus to include a larger private sector component, in the aim that it could be sold on a pay-per-use basis, thereby ensuring its long term sustainability.

**Upgrades to the E-Learning Tool**

Through the partnership between the UK High Commission, UNESCAP and AIT, the online version of the e-tool is expected to be fully functional by the third quarter of 2011. Prior to the online launch, several functionality upgrades are recommended:

- Ability of the user to download slides in a PDF format

36 See Appendix 6
• Inclusion of a percent completion task bar to monitor training progress
• Creation of a search tab for the glossary (glossary is currently only available in PDF format)
• Expansion of the hyperlink feature for Green Growth keywords in the modules (refer to Appendix 7 for a screenshot)
• Addition of a case study submission form (once the user has passed all 5 quizzes, he/she must complete a 500 word case study in order to complete the training).
• Development of an “ask the trainer” function, where participants can contact a master trainer with questions pertaining to the e-tool
• Ability of the user to print their training certificate online

Based on the feedback from the e-tool questionnaire, additional recommendations include improving the visibility of information in text boxes for certain slides and re-recording portions of the audio that are deemed too fast. In addition, almost half of participants commented that they had difficulty loading the CD-ROM version of the e-Learning tool. For future versions of the CD, it is advisable to include an executable version of the Reader and Flash Player on the CD itself in order to ease the startup process. Finally, an upgrade to the user manual to reflect current operation is suggested, as is the creation of a video or text that introduces the objective and scope of the e-Learning tool.

**Development of a Community of Practice**

During the evaluation of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, the participants frequently expressed interest in engaging in more networking and sharing of best practices, lessons learned and case studies in order to enhance capacity building. During the ASEAN Training of Trainers seminar in Kanchanburi, partakers recommended the establishment of a training of trainer’s region-wide network for participants to exchange knowledge on Green Growth policy tools. Likewise, attendees of the 2nd training of trainers in Seoul suggested furthering regional collaboration efforts for Green Growth policy development, implementation and exchange of best practices. The development of a community of practice as part of the Green Growth content management system is a way to allow policy makers to share knowledge, develop expertise, solve problems, enhance capacity building and expand their network.
According to Etienne Wenger\(^{37}\), communities of practice are groups of like-minded, interacting people who filter, amplify, invest and provide, convene, build, and learn and facilitate to ensure more effective creation and sharing of knowledge in their domain. Communities of practice define themselves along three dimensions: what they are about, how they function, and what capabilities they produce. Table 1 summarizes their principal attributes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are Communities of Practice?</th>
<th>What do Communities of Practice do?</th>
<th>How do Communities of Practice Operate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Communities of practice share a domain</td>
<td>• Communities of practice provide a means to exchange data, information and knowledge freely</td>
<td>• Community of practice are in continuous communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They have a desire to share work-related knowledge developing expertise, and solving problems</td>
<td>• They break down communication barriers</td>
<td>• They hold annual and quarterly gathering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They have a passion for learning and building capacity</td>
<td>• They provide an informal welcoming social environment</td>
<td>• They arrange monthly teleconferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They are self-selected and gain value from their membership</td>
<td>• They provide a means for relationship-building and networking</td>
<td>• They have daily or weekly informal interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They are driven by the willing participation of their members</td>
<td></td>
<td>• They regularly access their communication platform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Communities of Practices – What are they?\(^{38}\)

Running a community of practice via an online network is a good way to support and enhance collaborative activities. An online sharing platform provides an ideal framework to store and share content and to foster communication among members. The table below details suggested features for the Green Growth online community of practice:


A very important trait of communities of practice is the fact that the members are active participants and practitioners of the subject. Through participation in online discussions, members can brainstorm, share lessons learned and expand their knowledge in order to build capacity. Additional benefits related to Green Growth are summarized in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Growth</th>
<th>Green Growth Community Members</th>
<th>ESCAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase the</td>
<td>Strengthen their skills on the job</td>
<td>Reduce rework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness of Green</td>
<td>Faster problem solving and response time</td>
<td>Enable accelerated learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Enable accelerated learning</td>
<td>Organizational performance improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand the Green</td>
<td>Knowledge sharing</td>
<td>Promote and support staff's capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth community</td>
<td>Less dependent on geographic proximity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain social capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect feedback and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Communities of Practice online features

Table 5: Benefits of a Community of Practice

In terms of programming, the community of practice can be developed using the DRUPAL7 platform (ESCAP standard), which is in line with the upgraded Green Growth content management system. Moreover, to prevent procurement related rework, the IT company currently migrating the Green Growth portal could also be used to build the community of practice. From programming to launch, the creation of a community of practice is estimated to take approximately 24 weeks. Below is a suggested timeline for the software lifecycle and product launch:
# Schedule

**Green Growth Community of Practice Development**

| Timeline (weeks) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| **DISCOVER**     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Documentation Review |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| User Requirements Development |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Functional Requirements |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **DEVELOP**      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Selection of web programmer |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Prototype Build |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **DEPLOY**       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Testing |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Analysis and Recommendation |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Revisions |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Documentation and training |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **PILOT TESTING** |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| User Selection |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Online Training |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Testing |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Comments |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Review |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Final Version |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **LAUNCH**      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Marketing Communication |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Activities calendar |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
**Conclusion**

The Green Growth Capacity Development Programme has been instrumental in providing training and support to UNESCAP member countries and key stakeholders in the Asia and the Pacific region. Through its mix of training of trainers seminars, pilot projects and e-Learning training, it is the only course of its kind that takes an integrative, multi-disciplinary approach to the promotion of environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Many countries in the Asian Pacific region have undertaken steps to adopt Green Growth in order to improve environmental sustainability and to reverse the patterns of their economic growth for sustainable development. Feedback from this evaluation shows that the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme has aided policy and decision makers to start applying Green Growth principles in policy development. Furthermore, results from the questionnaires show that new areas and topics for collaborative capacity development have been identified for future training of trainers’ workshops and e-Learning modules, which will aid and empower policy makers to develop appropriate strategies, roadmaps and policies to facilitate environmentally sustainable economic growth. The Green Growth Capacity Development Programme not only addressed issues of sustainability, but is itself sustainable in that participants will be offered the chance to further build on their knowledge of Green Growth policy tools by using the Green Growth Capacity Development e-Learning tool. Moreover, the availability of the tool via the online Green Growth portal is a good way to disseminate the training to a wider number of policy makers in the region. Participants also identified a strong need for additional networking and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Through the development of a community of practice, participants will be able to exchange ideas with other policy makers throughout the Asia and Pacific region. Finally, in addition to positive feedback from participants of the GGCDP and over 30 requests for capacity building from UNESCAP member countries, there has also been a strong willingness from partners such as the UK High Commission, SWITCH-Asia, AIT and others to collaborate on future capacity development related projects.

The Cambodian and Samoan pilot projects still require several more months to be completed satisfactorily; a final evaluation report from both projects is expected shortly and thereafter, an assessment can be conducted and added to this report as an addendum. Through intermediate reports and interviews, it is evident that the commitment in the pilot countries for the
implementation of Green Growth is very strong. The Pacific countries have already expressed interest in replicating the Samoan pilot projects and based on the success of the Kazakhstan pilot, several demands for capacity development assistance and training of trainers seminars have been received from Central Asia countries.

In sum, although much has been accomplished over the duration of the Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, there is a still a clear need for further capacity development in the Asia and Pacific in order to progress with poverty reduction and ensure the promotion of environmentally sustainable economic growth in the region.
Appendix 1

Sample Participant Feedback Questionnaire

We would like to ensure that the learning you undertake is of high quality and of relevance to your job. Therefore and in order to allow us continuous monitoring and potential improvement of our training programme, we kindly ask you to complete this questionnaire as honestly and comprehensively as possible. Please return the questionnaire to the facilitators. Thank you!

Which components of the programme did you find the most useful and effective?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

How will you apply what you have learned in the programme in your daily work?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

What potential barriers exist for the application of the material?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Please comment on whether the mode of delivery was appropriate to reach the course objectives.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

What might be additional components/elements that you suggest for making the programme more useful and effective?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Relevance of the Programme

How relevant is the programme to your job?

How relevant is the programme to your personal development?

Additional Comments:..............................................................................................................................................................

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
### Overall Satisfaction with the Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How satisfied were you with the programme content?</th>
<th>very dissatisfied</th>
<th>dissatisfied</th>
<th>neither ... nor ...</th>
<th>satisfied</th>
<th>very satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How satisfied were you with the method of instruction?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How satisfied were you with the materials?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Facilitator / Trainer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did the facilitator make the programme objectives clear?</th>
<th>not at all</th>
<th>very little</th>
<th>somewhat</th>
<th>to a good extent</th>
<th>fully</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did the facilitator manage to motivate you throughout the programme?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was the facilitator well prepared and knowledgeable on the topic?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the facilitator use a variety of learning methods?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments:___________________________________________________________________________

### Impact of the Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How would you rate the overall impact of the programme on your work performance?</th>
<th>none</th>
<th>low</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>very high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what extent will you be able to teach your colleagues on this topic?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To what extent were the programme objectives met?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments:___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________
### Satisfaction with the facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Not Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Neither... Nor...</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learning rooms</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

### Satisfaction with the administrative process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Service</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Appendix 2

Capacity Building Training Questionnaire Results

1. The Green Growth Capacity Development Programme (GGCDP) consists of three components: training seminars, pilot projects and an e-Learning tool. Please identify which of the following you participated in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training Seminars</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Project</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Learning Tool</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Which components of the training programme or E-Learning CD did you find useful and effective?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Carbon Green Growth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greening of Business</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCP</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Infrastructure</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTBR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Studies</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics of Climate Change</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. How do you incorporate Low Carbon Green Growth at work?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action plan development</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the awareness of LCGG</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not incorporate LCGG at work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Has the training from the GGCDP resulted in concrete policies or initiatives being developed (or in the process of being developed)? If so, please describe the related proposal and its impact.

- SOTHA Sothan- Cambodia Chamber of Commerce: Climate Change Sustainable Development
- PIN Sokkhy- GERES Cambodia: Thursday, March 10th, 2011, Ministry of Environment in the Royal Government of Cambodia signed a MoU on green growth cooperation with South Korea’s Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in a move to develop Cambodia with the consideration of environmental sustainability.
- AM Phirum- Cambodia Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries : No
- Dok Doma-Cambodia Ministry of Rural Development: No
- Dr. Pote Chumsri- Thai Agri-Business Development Association: Greening Business in our Association that help our members to run their business effectively.
- Cheong Pui Keng- Malaysia Public Works Department: Yes. Currently we are incorporating eco features especially ee and sustainable development into government projects. This will help to reduce carbon intensity for the country.
- Phannipha Chumsri - BEDO (Biodiversity-Based Economy Development office): I plan to develop the policy and process of Greening of Business for the village people. Looking for the proper way of creation.
- Melissa Chin- WWF Malaysia: No
- Kittisak Pruksenone- Thaiand Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning: National Master plan on Climate Change 2011-2020
- Hoem Seiha - Economics Today Cambodia: No
- Dr. Selvaraj Oyyan- Open Universiry Malaysia: Not as yet but awarenes definitely
- Ms Ladawan Kumpa- Thailand National economic and social development board: I have developed the policy guidelines for low carbon green growth in the 11 national plan
- BK Sinha- C2C Project Managers Malaysia: I am not aware.
- Lon Virakvichetra: Ministry of Public work and transport Cambodia: Promoting public transport in Phnom Penh city in order to reduce CO2 emission.
- Rakchais Kiat-Arpakul-Thailand Department of Water Resources: No, not yet.
- Mohd Norizan Md Zain- Public Works Department Malaysia: reduce in oil subsidies and Feed In Tariff for all RE
- Dr Hajah Sainah Haji Saim - Universiti Brunei Darussalam: many but not directly related
- HAK MAO- Cambodia Ministry of Environment: Not yet and looking for support to develop such a training. We are willing to develop training and awareness raising but i are lacking of support. We also wish to implement green growth project in Cambodia
- Sudkla Boonyananth - Thailand Environment Institute: Several approaches and projects are developed and implemented in Thai society to fulfill the SCP capacity and establish solid mechanism to formulate the relevant plicies. More pilot projects have been done to strengthen the carbon footprint scheme in Thailand. The decoupling indicators concept are under preparing for desk review to find sound suggestion for policy makers and research society.
- Nguyen Hong Ha - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry: After the training, I managed to incorporate Green Growth topic into capacity building activities for VCCI constituent enterprise members.
- Maximilian Conrad - NRE Malaysia: We managed to come up with our National Climate change policy and national green tech policy
- CHEA Chan Thou - Cambodia Ministry of Environment: No
- Uy Kamal - Cambodia Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment: No
- Rangsitios Kamliviw - NESDB Thailand: I use the knowledge from GCCDP to develop thailand plan.
- Gustami Zainuddin- Indonesia Ministry of Environment: Yes, its colouring the strategic environmental planning on 2010-2014
- Siti Salwah Hj Saim - President, Citiglobal Link Brunei: Yes, we are developing various plans
- CHAP THALA - Cambodia Ministry of Environment: No
- Surapol Pattanee - Thailand Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment: PES is a pilot project of my experience. I beleived that the policies and idea can be changed by PES process
- Dana Galiyeva: NESDCA Kazakhstan: Publication of the brochure for the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan- Integration of Green Growth Tools and Policies in strategic planning of the republic of Kazakhstan
- Ricarte B. Abejuela Hl: Department of Foreign Affairs Phillipines: It contributed to the creation of the Philippine Climate Change Commission
• Muhamad Nahar Mohd Sidek - Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia: No specific policy on green growth has been formulated but the element of green growth can be found in our development policy.
• Chutinthorn Praditphet - Thailand Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning, Ministry of Transport: not yet but I plan to put it in our sustainable transport master plan which now in the planning stage.

1. Have you shared any information acquired through the GGCDP with your peers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, through formal training</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, through informal training</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Formal Trainers

- Ricarte B. Abejuela III - Department of Foreign Affairs Philippines
- Siti Salwah Hj Saim - President, CitiGlobal Link Brunei
- Rangsithos Kampliw - NESDB Thailand
- Uy Kamal - Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment Cambodia
- Nguyen Hong Ha - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Dr Hajah Sainah Haji Saim - Universiti Brunei Darussalam
- SOTHA Sothan - CAMBODIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
- Dok Doma - Ministry of Rural Development Cambodia
- Daphne D. Roxas - Philippines Asian Women’s Network on Gender and Development: development planning for proposed national and local projects

Other comments:
Chutinthorn Praditphet - Thailand Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning, Ministry of Transport: yes, through summary report to the permanent secretary of Ministry of Transport

2. What additional components/elements do you suggest to make the programme more useful and effective?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional case studies</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More group discussions (for training seminars)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More networking opportunities</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of slides prior to training seminar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Dana Galiyeva - NESDCA Kazakhstan: Case studies of countries with similar economics who have already implemented any of the Green Growth ideas.
3. Are there any additional topics related to LC GG that you would like to see incorporated in training modules?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eco-efficiency indicators</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for ecosystem services (PES)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon footprinting</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle analysis</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: Greening of Business</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: SCP</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: Sustainable Infrastructure</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: GTBR</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4. Would you recommend the LC GG CD P to your peers? Please explain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments
- Dana Galiyeva: NESDCA Kazakhstan: yes, it answers some of the know-how questions of integration and implementation of green principles in lives and businesses
- Gustami Zainuddin - Ministry of Environment Indonesia: I recommend program to Environmental Economic Planning Division, Deputy Minister fo Environmental Governance, Ministry of Environmenta
- Maximilian Conrad- NRE Malaysia: yes, it is very useful and helpful to those wanting to understand and move towards low carbon green growth
- Nguyen Hong Ha - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Yes, as the training was practical and relevant
- Cheong Pui Keng - Public Works Department Malaysia: Yes. For the whole of Public Works Department Malaysia
- Melissa Chin - WWF Malaysia: Yes. The programme was quite informative and great for capacity building
- Mohd Norizan Md Zain - Public Works Deparment Malaysia : Yes I would because it is a great capacity building program.
- Daphne D. Roxas - Philippines Asian Women's Network on Gender and Development: Although there seems to be current debate on green growth and sustainable development concepts among environmentalists, I would like still Low Carbon Green Growth Capacity Development Programme to be fully explored, discussed and adopted. I thinks most of the concepts are relevant and feasible.
- Ms ladawan kumpa - national economic and social development board Thailand: More group discussion to exchange experience with expert
5. Are you interested in participating in future capacity development programmes related to Low Carbon Green Growth?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</table>

Breakdown of participants based on country of origin (n = 36):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Future training requests based on country of origin:

<table>
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<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Brunei</th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eco-efficiency indicators</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payments for ecosystem services (PES)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon footprinting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lifecycle analysis</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: Greening of Business</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: SCP</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: Sustainable Infrastructure</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in-depth training of existing modules: GTBR</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>GG master plan</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

E-tool Questionnaire Results

1. Did you experience any difficulty loading the training tool?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Are the user manual instructions clear?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Are the training tool modules easy to navigate?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Please rate the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed of audio recording</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animation/graphics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility of information in text boxes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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</table>
5. Did the quiz questions adequately test the information found in the modules?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. How long did it take you to complete the e-Learning?

<table>
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<th>Completion</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
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<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 hours</td>
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<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 hours</td>
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<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hours</td>
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<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Did you refer to the glossary during the training?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Do you believe that the training modules provided you with a good basis for understanding Green Growth concepts? Please explain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comments:

- Not really - there is no agreement on the concepts/ideas currently among different stakeholders. And, the steps suggested for Green Growth lacks objectivity in terms of cost-benefit analysis, how the long-runs benefits are valued etc.
- Yes. The training covered all the main aspects of the issues and is very useful.
- Yes. It is very comprehensive.
- Yes, it helps me to clearly understand some of the concepts that I was not sure (GTBR, Sustainable infrastructure)
- Yes. It was very informational tool.
- Yes, the modules are really complete. Sometimes too much. More media elements, such as videos, pictures, study cases, can also make the tool more attractive.
- Relation between concepts, menus and info is difficult to understand.
- Yes. The modules provide stories and questions about Green Growth concept, so I learned from using them.
- Yes, but there was a lot of information and it was unclear how much information was in the pdfs until you opened the links. Some pdfs were very large, some not so much. The graphics were, I felt, more distracting than constructive. They’re a bit overwhelming, all over the place and could have been used more judiciously.

9. Would you recommend this training to your peers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

- A lot of relevant information, but it is too difficult to understand what to do next
- Too long
Appendix 4

Interview Transcript- Samoan Biogas with Mr. Usufono (June 13th 2011)

1. How many people have been trained since the beginning of the project
   - People are trained in the learning center (which has existed for the past 5 years- even prior to the start of the pilot project)
   - So far about 100 people have been trained on the construction of digesters

2. How many biogas projects have there been since the launch of the project
   - Have created four digesters to this date: 3 meter cubed test, 10 meter cubed, 15 meter cubed and a portable 44 gallon drum (for demo purposes)

3. Have there been any issues that have arisen to hinder the project? What are some lessons learned and things you would have liked to see change? Ex: limited bricks available to construct the digester and used rocks instead.
   - Limited amount of building materials (due to the emphasis on low cost). They have been making their own bricks using concrete and sand. They would like to evolve to using rocks instead of sand

4. Impact on community- how has the biogas project impacted the community (generate revenue (income, employment and development), saves money, safe, accessible, sustainable, take away crisis and promote green technology). Ie. Have you seen any direct impacts of the project on the community?
   - Too early to have an impact on revenue generation. Will most likely happen in the next 2 years.
   - Some immediate benefits are related to the environment
     - Cleaner because food and septic waste is being used as feed for the digesters
     - Environmental smell is better
     - Crops are growing bigger due to use of overflow as fertilizer

5. Have you had requests for training outside your area (initial project was in Falelauniu community- has this been expanded to other communities?)
   - Yes- two neighboring villages will be trained soon
   - Upcoming training in Fiji and Vanuatu (40 people in each place)

6. Have you had any training requests from business in the area? (ie. Hotels that wish to become sustainable?) Has there been any progress in this area?
• Only have requests at this moment. There are no official plans for training as of yet. Reason is lack of resources. Mr. Usufono is the only available master trainer.

7. What next steps would you like to see with the project (ex: different types of biogas projects depending on whether it’s used at the community level or in industry?)

• Investigating the use of coconut oil for the development of biodiesel
• Require further funding to be able to train more people and expand the program
• So far, Mr. Usufono is the only master trainer. When he goes into villages, he brings two associates (one who discusses technology and one that focuses on construction).
• Goal for the next 5 years is that the entire community runs only on renewable energy
Appendix 5

Cambodia Pilot Project: Pro-poor Green Business Model for the Provision of Solar-Lighting and Charging Systems

Cost-Structure Analysis

Table 2 summarizes the agreed upon values for fees as discussed with the VEC. With a lantern rental cost of 1000 KHR, a lantern that is used within two days will cost less than the average of two days use of kerosene/diesel for the poorest households, which is around 1350 KHR. The percentages of the money collected shall be divided such that 50% goes to the Lantern Maintenance Fund, 30% to the Village Technician, 20% to the Village Energy Committee (Table 3). Table 4 gives the threshold value of lantern rentals for the rental business to be sustainable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lantern rental cost / 10 hrs light</th>
<th>Late fee (after 6 days)</th>
<th>Recharge fee for Cell Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 KHR (0.2% USD)</td>
<td>200 KHR (0.05 USD)</td>
<td>200 KHR (0.05 USD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Fees determined by Sylabob, CRDT and the VECs for operation of the SLRS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rentals/ day</th>
<th>Cost/rental (KHR)</th>
<th>Day (KHR)</th>
<th>Week (KHR)</th>
<th>Month (KHR)</th>
<th>Year (KHR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for VT for VEC for LMF</td>
<td>for VT for VEC for LMF</td>
<td>for VT for VEC for LMF</td>
<td>for VT for VEC for LMF</td>
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Table 3: Estimated income for Village Technician (VT), Village Energy Committee (VEC), and Lantern Maintenance Fund (LMF) over time, where each lantern rental fee of (1000 KHR) is divided in 3 ways: VT 50%, VEC 20%, and LMF 30%.
### Lantern Maintenance Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rentals/day</th>
<th>Yearly Income (KHR)</th>
<th>after 2.5 yrs (KHR)</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>diff w/ cost of battery</th>
<th>USD</th>
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Table 4. Unacceptable number of lantern rental/day for the SLRS to be sustainable with regard to battery replacement (red), minimum threshold (blue), recommended (green).

Estimated cost of replacing 35 batteries in one system after 2.5 yrs: 2563000 KHR (630 USD)
Appendix 6

Requests for Green Growth Capacity Development Trainings and Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Focus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (national)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar (NCEA)</td>
<td>GG policies and tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, (national &amp; sub regional - Central Asia)</td>
<td>GG policies and tools and economic instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia, Georgia (national)</td>
<td>GG policies and tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Pacific countries (Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga, PNG, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau, Niue)</td>
<td>SCP &amp; GTBR policies, pro-poor green business to provide renewable energy services (biogas, gasification, solar, wind) to poor rural communities, GG roadmaps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (national)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>5 GG paths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>GG policies, green technologies and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India – National Training Institute for Government Officials</td>
<td>SI &amp; GB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines (national)</td>
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<td>Total countries (August 2011)</td>
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Training Requests based on country on origin (results from General Capacity Development Questionnaire)

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Appendix 7

Hyperlink feature for Green Growth key words