

**Break-out Session:  
Models for Scaling-up Energy Access and Finance in LDCs and SIDS**

**31 May 2019  
1:30pm-2:30pm  
Beijing, China**

**Concept Note**

**1. Introduction**

A lack of sustainable energy access has devastating impacts on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – from limited economic and social benefits to slower national GDP growth and increases in GHG emissions and air pollution. Generating sustainable energy, meanwhile, contributes to GHG emissions reductions, reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels, and improves reach and reliability of services in LDCs. Realizing these positive benefits these vulnerable countries, however, must overcome the challenge of accessing the finance required to implement sustainable energy at scale.

The break-out session will build on earlier plenaries and discussions by taking stock of progress and showcasing successful examples and models of GGGI's energy sector engagements in its partner LDC countries.

**2. Engagements of focus**

*The European Union-China-Mekong Cooperation Project*

Drawing on its track-record of policy reform and investment facilitation in the energy sector, GGGI has been engaged by the EU to formulate recommendations on EU-China-Mekong triangular cooperation in the energy sector. GGGI is implementing the EU-China Mekong Climate Cooperation Project to identify existing gaps and opportunities to enhance EU's and China's current South-South Cooperation actions and finance in the renewable energy sector. GGGI's work will provide Chinese officials and EU delegates, managing South-South Climate Cooperation, with policy recommendations to support and scale-up climate action in the energy sector in three developing countries in Asia: Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

*Burkina Faso*

GGGI has been supporting the country's development strategy (Program for National Economic and Social Development – PNDES) with a focus on the Eco-village component as well as the national financing vehicle to accelerate access to climate finance. To address the energy gap in rural areas, GGGI supported the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) to develop a US\$10m initiative on Rural entrepreneurship in renewable energy and energy efficiency that will benefit 40,000 people. GGGI has been part of the initiative called « Green Mini-Grid Market Development Program (GMG MDP) Through the Results-Based Finance (RBF) Fund Initiative » in collaboration with the African Development Bank, to support the GoBF establish a funding vehicle for green projects that enables electricity supply to currently unserved households, businesses and other potential customers, via mini-grids where this is a viable

solution. The Green Cities Development program launched in 2019 has a major component on renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as waste-2-energy initiatives that will be piloted in 2 cities to be identified by the Government.

#### *Vanuatu*

Vanuatu, consisting of more than 80 remote islands, is highly vulnerable to climate change. While Vanuatu's economic performance has improved in recent years, its remoteness, small market size and limited institutional capacity remain key barriers to green growth. Access to energy is also a key challenge as approximately 73% of Vanuatu's population does not have access to electricity, with the majority living in rural areas. To address this challenge Vanuatu with GGGI support developed the National Energy Road Map and the National Green Energy Fund to bridge the estimated \$20 million gap identified to achieve national energy access targets. Improving access to renewable energy will have a significant impact on poverty reduction and social inclusion, given its contribution to green growth in other sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and water.

### **3. Session Agenda**

#### **Opening Remarks (5 mins)**

- **Dr. Frank Rijsberman**, Director-General of GGGI

#### **Keynote speech (10 mins)**

- Ms Diana Quezada, Thought Leadership Team, GGGI: EU-China Project

#### **Panel Discussion (45 mins)**

- **Ms Diana Quezada**, Thought Leadership Team, GGGI: EU-China Project
- **Ms Yuyi Wang**, Division Principal, Division for China-ASEAN Cooperation, International Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment China
- **Mr Anthony Garae**, Director of Energy, Government of Vanuatu
- **Dr Souleymane Konate**, Technical Advisor to the Minister of Energy and Head of the Burkina Faso Energy Program
- Q&A

#### **Moderator**

- Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI

### **4. Background on GGGI**

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) promotes environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive solutions in its Member and partner countries across the world. It supports these countries through helping to green development and investment plans by proposing green technology and concept solutions with six strategic objectives that anchor its operations to the partner country's commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the context of the global Agenda 2030 and



the Paris Climate Agreement. It builds capacity and helps remove impediments for unleashing the green growth promise through policy reform at national and sector levels and identifies and prepares bankable investment opportunities to tangibly foster green growth benefits to the country stakeholders in terms of cleaner air, green jobs, sustainable social services, enhanced natural infrastructure and eco-services, and stronger climate resilience.

GGGI works in 33 developing countries with a focus on least developed countries and small island developing states, that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change in terms of reduced food security, rising sea levels, and increased risks of extreme weather, floods, and droughts —challenges that will only increase without significant action. To date GGGI has allocated at least 50% of its programmatic resources to LDCs due to their lower resource base, lower capacity and consequently higher vulnerability to shocks and stress. Many of the other countries where GGGI operates, particularly SIDS, also face these challenges.

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