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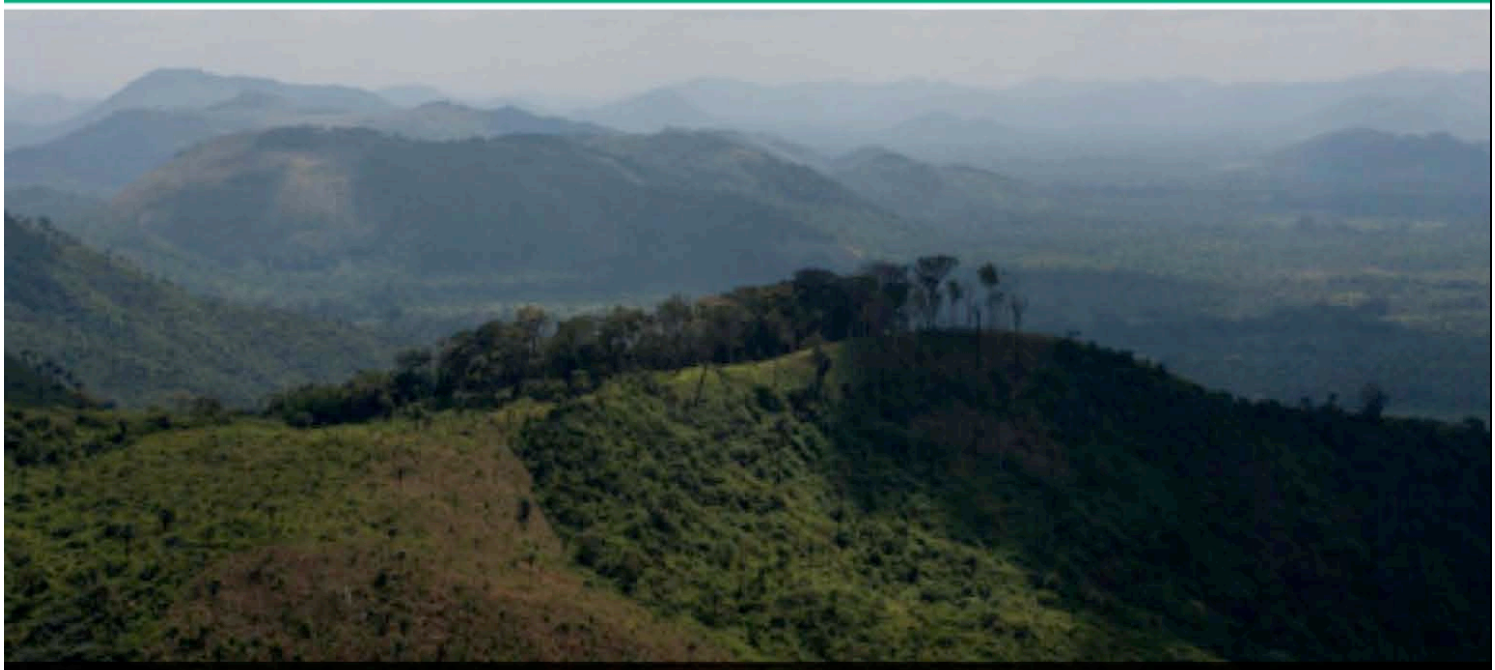

ENABLING GREEN GROWTH IN AFRICA

Joint AfDB-OECD report from the Workshop held in Lusaka, Zambia, on January 15-16 2013

Acknowledgments

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) would like to thank the Government of Zambia, and in particular the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Zambia Environmental Management Agency for hosting the event. Thank you as well to the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Environmental Institute, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation SDC, for their support.

Disclaimer:

This report seeks to capture perspectives on green growth and promote knowledge exchange. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views, opinions or policies of the African Development Bank (AfDB) or its Board of Directors or the governments they represent, or of the OECD or its Member countries.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CCCC	Climate Change Coordination Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GGBP	Green Growth Best Practice
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Platform
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LASEPA	Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency
LEDS GP	Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
R&D	Research and Development
RMC	Regional Member Country
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

1. INTRODUCTION: WHY GROW GREEN IN AFRICA? BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE LUSAKA WORKSHOP

1.1 Background of the Workshop

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) jointly organised a two-day workshop titled *Enabling Green Growth in Africa,* hosted by the Government of Zambia in Lusaka on January 15-16, 2013. This workshop was then followed by another two-day workshop on *Strategic Environmental Assessments and Green Economy*, organised by the OECD DAC SEA Task Team.

The main objective of the green growth workshop was to facilitate an exchange of perspectives between regional member countries (RMCs) and development partners; and to explore the rationale and enabling environment for green growth in Africa through, notably, the sharing of country experiences.

The workshop brought over 120 experts from 19 African countries, inter-governmental organisations, donor agencies and regional civil society organisations[1]. Overall the participants have expressed a strong interest in exploring how green growth can and is strategically advancing in their countries and on the continent more generally. The workshop was also the occasion to demonstrate the reality and feasibility of green growth initiatives in Africa.

The workshop was officially opened by the Zambian Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, H.E. Mr Danny Chingimbu, AfDB's Resident Representative in Zambia, Dr. Freddie Kwesiga, OECD Deputy Director, Mr Serge Tomasi and Finnish Ambassador to Zambia, H.E. Mr Pertti Anttinen.

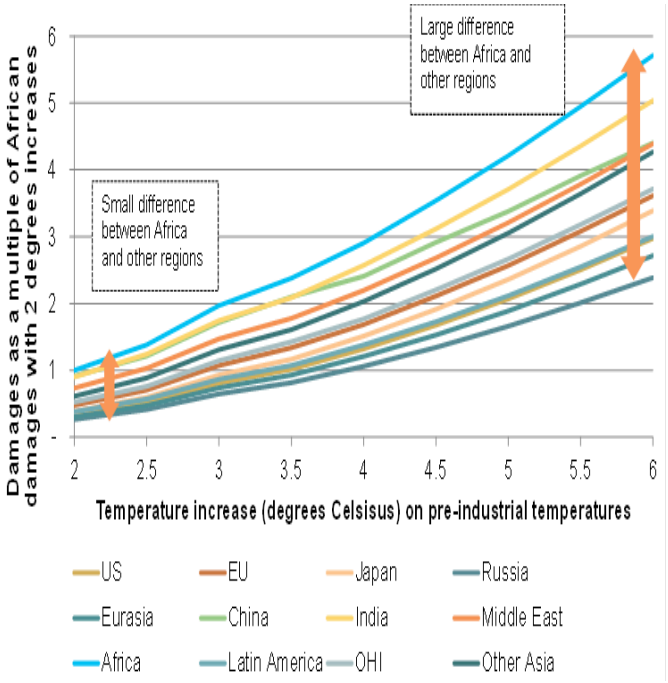
This report summarises the outcomes of the joint AfDB-OECD workshop, and highlights how these outcomes will inform current and future green growth work in both organisations. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), also present, co-organised the second workshop which focused on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and its relevance in the context of green growth, and is currently producing a comprehensive report on the this workshop.

1.2 Rationale for a Green Growth Transition in Africa

The introductory presentations on green growth – given by Jan Corfee-Morlot, Team Leader and Senior Policy Analyst at the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, and Frank Sperling, Chief Climate Change Specialist and Green Growth Team Leader at the AfDB – set the general context and discussed the rationale for a green growth transition in Africa, highlighting the current and projected challenges that the continent is facing.

[1] See Annex 1. for the full list of participants

This session underscored that although Africa's ecological footprint is still relatively small compared to other parts of the world, this trend is rapidly changing. The African continent is also one of the most vulnerable regions to climate changes. These global changes interact with local environmental issues, such as land degradation, the depletion of natural resources, air and water pollution. Growing populations and urbanisation rates further underline the urgency of strengthening resilience of livelihoods and sustainably managing essential ecosystem goods and services. Estimations show, for instance, that an increase in water stress may affect between 75 and 250 million people in Africa by 2020, while the decline in rain-fed agriculture yield, by up to 50% in some regions, in the same period, would threaten development goals in terms of food security, poverty reduction and degrade the continent's natural capital. The African continent is therefore approaching environmental thresholds and adapting to these realities is crucial for ensuring that growth is sustainable and benefits Africa's current and future generations.



Source: Vivid Economics, Report for AfDB.

Against this background, presenters and discussants from the first session - Alice Ruhweza, Regional Technical Advisor on Ecosystems and Biodiversity at UNDP, and Kevin Urama, Executive Director at the African Technology Policy Studies Network - emphasised that green growth in Africa is first and foremost about ensuring that development objectives are reached while striving to manage the continent's resources sustainably, minimising waste and pollution, and building a resilient environment, economy and society to withstand future environmental risks. The main message conveyed by participants was that growing green means managing the trends that are ineluctably coming, and ensuring that growth is of quality and sustainable. The accent was also placed by speakers on the fact that there is no one-size-fits-all green growth solution, given the heterogeneity of development contexts in which African countries operate. Green growth is rather about pathways, and targets can be achieved through several options and channels.

While many African countries are only beginning to consider and implement green growth policies or strategies, participants agreed that green growth is not an impediment to development priorities but rather is essential to achieving them, as it places emphasis on inclusive growth, ensures better human health, environmental conservation and provision of ecosystem services while also preserving employment opportunities. What is needed to mainstream green growth is a rethinking of economic growth and a systematic change of the status quo to develop a new and more comprehensive architecture for economic development over time. This means:

- Changing public spending and private investment to be aligned with green products, infrastructure and technologies. Africa still needs to build much of its infrastructure to meet essential energy, strengthen water security, and improve transportation and address challenges posed by urbanisation. This presents the opportunity to put efficient and sustainable structures into place and avoid locking into out-dated infrastructure. Investing in the green economy in Africa before it commits itself to a massive "brown" infrastructure network would build more resilience into its regional and national economies, protecting not only against future environmental risks but also the risk of stranded capital or costly renovation of "brown" infrastructure to "go green" at a later date.

- Expanding economic development indicators to account for environmental externalities, to value natural capital, and to include and address the informal sector, will better account for the wealth of national economies, and access much untapped innovation that the small and medium-size enterprise (SME) sector provides to local markets.

- For those with weak capacity for technological innovation, it is about strengthening that capacity through better education, skills development and training. Investments are needed to pilot green technologies, to support broad policy reforms for green innovation and to partner with the private sector and catalyse investment to help create new markets for green technology.

2. LESSONS LEARNED AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

The workshop's second session revolved around peer-to-peer learning through an exchange of country experiences on mainstreaming green growth into development planning. The diverse set of country presentations illustrated that green growth solutions can be tailored and advanced at different stages of development, and with different priorities and policy mixes.[2]

2.1 National Strategies for Green Growth: the examples of Rwanda and Ethiopia

Peter Katanisa from the Ministry of Natural Resources presented Rwanda's Green Growth Strategy, which is expressed in the "Vision 2050" and aims to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction, welfare and wellness of all citizens, equity and gender equality. Strategically, the programme of action aims to ensure energy security through a low-carbon energy grid and roll out small-scale energy access in rural areas; improvements towards sustainable land use management, integrated water resource management, and climate compatible mining; sustainable intensification of small-scale farming and diversification of agricultural markets; resilience in transport systems, urban planning and disaster management. To finance these plans, Rwanda has established FONERWA as a basket fund into which environment and climate finance is raised, and through which finance for the aforementioned low-carbon and climate resilient initiatives will be disbursed and monitored. The Public Sector Capacity Building Secretariat, supported by the national Capacity Building Fund, has been established to co-ordinate capacity building initiatives in the public sector and acts as a one-stop shop for government's skills development and management. Lastly, Katanisa stressed the importance of data collection for the Strategy's success, which informs the country's objective for an integrated planning and data management system to be an outcome of the Strategy.

Landscape of Sierra Leone.

Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy was presented by Wondwossen Tadesse Debelle from the Federal Environmental Protection Authority. The strategy is built on a five year plan called Growth and Transformation which is an ambitious plan to lift Ethiopia's Economy to a middle income status by the year 2025. The Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy has two components: the Green Economy aspect focuses on

[2] See Annex 2. for the full Agenda and country presentations

mitigation of greenhouse gases in prioritised sectors, while Climate Resilient tackles adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The plan is informed by the need to reduce the consequences of business as usual scenarios, which for the country includes increased poverty and reduced food security; reduced air and water quality resulting in reduced positive health outcomes; dependency on commodities and fossil fuel imports; and loss of natural assets and biodiversity. In addition to seeking to achieve middle-income status before 2025, the Strategy aims for net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to become zero/neutral; reduce vulnerability to climate change associated risks; and for the country to become a "green economy frontrunner" by investing in low carbon infrastructure. The strategy is based on four pillars: improving crop and livestock practices; protecting and growing forests as carbon stocks; deploying renewable and clean energy; and using advanced technologies in industry, buildings and transport. The financial plan is to raise 150 billion USD through mainstreaming green economy initiatives into existing development programmes; engaging development partners; and applying for international climate finance mechanisms.

2.2 Policy Tools for South Africa's Transition to a Green Economy

Although South Africa does not yet have a "green growth strategy" per se, its National Development Plan, presented by Boipuso Modise, Senior Economist from the National Treasury, is the country's first plan that attempts a sectoral approach to green growth. The adjacent table, although not exhaustive, highlights some of the major tools targeted at sustaining ecosystems and natural resource management; improving waste management and livelihoods; building climate resilient infrastructure in energy, transport and agriculture; improving institutional capacity; and diversifying the energy mix of the country. Policy instruments include tax rebates, carbon taxing, energy efficiency for new buildings, expanding the use of renewables, mandating that environmental indicators be included in infrastructure investment criteria, and developing a framework for reporting on GHG emissions.

Objective	Sector	Tool
Sustaining SA's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently	• Environment • Energy • Water • Mining	• Incentives to rehabilitate ecosystems *e.g.* rebates and tax reductions • Carbon pricing • Vehicle emission standards and municipal regulations
Building sustainable communities	• Waste management • Human settlements	• All new buildings to meet the energy efficiency criteria set out in South African National Standard 204 • Expanding the use of renewable energy in off-grid electrification of rural settlements to address delivery backlog
Responding effectively to climate change	• Energy • Transport • Agriculture	• The establishment of a climate centre • Carbon-pricing mechanism, supported by a wider suite of mitigation policy instruments • Facilitate public and catalyse private sector investment in renewable energy through infrastructure grants to local government, PPPs and the Green Economy Fund • Chanel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers
Managing a just transition and enhancing governance systems and capacity	• Energy • Public administration	• Environmental indicators to be included in the criteria for investing in public infrastructure • Regular review of government policy and regulations towards achieving a just transition • Establishing a framework for reporting on GHG emissions by industry

Source: National Development Plan, Government of South Africa.

2.3 The Case of a Fund for Green Growth in Mauritius

The Mauritius Ille Durable (MID) concept aims to change the social and economic landscape of the country through improvements in the 5Es: economy, employment, environment, energy, and education. In energy, the Long-term Energy strategy (2009-2025), facilitated the development of a grid code and tariff to connect renewable energy supplied by small independent power producers, in an effort to reduce the country's vulnerability to fossil fuel imports and secure affordable energy for consumers. Tax levies on petroleum and coal products are injected into the MID Fund. In an effort to engage the private sector, the country hosts the 'Blue Carbon Award' to reward private sector initiatives reducing their carbon footprint and highlight opportunities for other private companies.

The MID Fund operates under the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development and has allocated Rs 1.2 billion since its inception in 2008 to support sustainable development projects. The Fund has been able to support rolling out: the taxation of vehicles based on CO_2; solar water heater scheme for households; carbon fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs in government buildings; installation of wind turbines in Rodrigues; Feed-in Tariff for small independent power producers; and awareness and education campaigns in schools. Future projects for the MID Fund are primarily in renewable energy; solar and biogas, water conservation, household composting program, support in setting up of a sustainability performance index for Mauritian companies, and the continuation of educational programmes targeted for local communities.

2.4 Green Growth into PRSP: the example of Sierra Leone

A highlight of the workshop was the presentation of Sierra Leone's Minister of Energy H.E. Mr. Robbin-Coker, who emphasised inclusive green growth as an integral component of the country's forthcoming *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 3* (PRSP3) "Agenda for Prosperity" and recognised the support of a task team led by the AfDB as part of country pilot activities. The Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) targets market-led economic growth to promote inclusive growth, in the agriculture, fishing, tourism and manufacturing sectors. This includes promoting employment-intensive industries, moving up the value chain, improving the business environment and facilitating access to finance for the private sector. Secondly, A4P prioritises managing natural capital through preparing a comprehensive inventory of natural assets to determine the optimal and sustainable levels of exploitation; channelling a sizeable portion of resource revenues into a special fund to support A4P; accelerating the MDGs and investing in human development by improving basic education, health services, access to water and sanitation, and mainstreaming gender equity policies and programmes. Lastly, large infrastructure improvements focus on improving energy access and efficiency, agriculture efficiency, transport infrastructure maintenance and environmental management in road infrastructure. Having identified the country's green growth priorities, the next phase is to finalise the PRSP3, appropriately incorporate the aforementioned green growth programmes in this strategy, and raise adequate financing to support these initiatives.

2.5 Local Government Engagement with Private Sector in Nigeria

Most CDM projects registered in December 2010 in Nigeria, have been in the oil and gas sector. Sewanu Adebodun-Toplonu, Assistant Director at the Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA) and Olaniyi James Ogunleye, Senior Clean Development Mechanism Analyst at Carbon Limits Nigeria, gave an insightful presentation on a green growth initiative led by the state of Lagos with the participation of the private sector. The LASEPA Carbon Footprint Initiative measures the greenhouse gas emissions of industries, commercial centres and government establishments to help in planning and to keep emissions lower than they would be otherwise. It is also working closely with the private sector to label the carbon footprint of their products, in order to sensitise consumers to choose low-carbon products. The Initiative plans to bring about sound investment, including through CDM, in clean energy processes and facilities. Another major initiative underway taps into the country's abundant biomass resources by using sawdust for biomass. In an effort to establish a biomass industry to

create employment, the high cost of transportation and the ability to commercialise biomass sources will need to be addressed.

The state of Lagos is the only state to house an office of Transformation, which oversees green growth initiatives in Lagos. The office facilitates institutional capacity for green growth through the State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness, and Commitment in Governance; low-carbon infrastructure improvements through road networks and pollution-free transportation infrastructures; and informs how resources are used within the State.

2.6 Common Ground between All Countries

All country presentations showed that the drivers for green growth include the need to manage land more sustainably in light of population growth *e.g.* Rwanda, harness natural resource wealth efficiently *e.g.* Sierra Leone, and reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports *e.g.* Mauritius.

Common themes that were raised as important to mainstreaming green growth into development planning at the national level included:

- Using inter-ministerial mechanisms to integrate green growth into existing policies and improve policy coherence. Complimentary to this is collaborating with different levels of government and different areas of governance for far greater reach.
- Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments conducted comprehensively can be a tool to integrate green growth measures at the programme and project level.
- Demonstration projects raise public awareness and send a strong signal to the private sector that investing in green growth infrastructure and technologies is feasible.
    - However, more attention is needed in
- Policy sequencing and ensuring that institutions are in place to maintain the greening process.
- Education at primary school on environmental conservation can change social behaviour; and training at tertiary institutions can meet the skills gap, particularly when encouraging skills in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).
- Strengthening the capacity of weak environmental ministries and agencies and ensuring the engagement of ministries of finance, such as in the case of South Africa, prioritise and lead green growth implementation and reform of policies at the national level.
- Data collection skills and data collection, particularly in accounting for natural capital.
- Diagnostics or assessment tools to determine national priorities that ensure that benefits accrue to the Global South, and to identify barriers and opportunities and to help manage trade-offs in transitioning to inclusive green growth as a means to achieve sustainable development in the long-term.

Discussions in this session highlighted that despite African countries being low emitters of GHG, fossil fuels remain a predominant source of energy and economies remain dependent on natural resources. Specifically, it was raised that climate compatible mining is a difficult concept to align with green growth since when looking at optimal mining production, there is typically only 15% of production that is valuable and 85% is waste. Sustainable mining needs to prioritise waste management in this sector. Additionally, there is a lack of green technologies and low investment for private sector initiatives in this area. Lastly, the need to invest in human capital was noted as an avenue to resolve youth unemployment in a continent with the highest number of young people who are also eager for jobs.

3. ENABLING TOOLS FOR GREEN GROWTH IN AFRICA

Enabling green growth means creating a favourable context to maximise economic benefits while improving by the same token human wellbeing and social equity, reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, securing natural resources for current and future generations, and managing natural capital within its boundaries.

3.1 National and International Policy Architecture

Kofi Vondolia from the United Nations Environmental Programme Regional Office for Africa explained that the enabling conditions for green growth are varied, ranging from national development strategies and policies, laws and standards, international policy architecture, and available public infrastructure. These enabling conditions also include and encourage private and public investment in environmentally sustainable ventures, the stimulation of markets for green goods and services, as well as the correction of negative externalities, and the development of capacity for skills for green jobs and entrepreneurship.

The workshop was the occasion to assess and present the range of available tools enabling a green growth transition. These tools are discussed further in this section.

3.2 ODA, Technology Transfers and R&D

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS database 2013.

Three key ways in which countries can be supported in transitioning towards green growth is through development assistance, technology transfer and Research and Development (R&D).

As highlighted in the presentation from Jan Corfee-Morlot, the trend in ODA to the environment between 2001 and 2010 increased, as well as in bilateral commitment to the environment. However, this competes with an increase in aid to Africa's energy sector, and an even greater increase in non-concessional finance in this sector. Additionally, ODA commitments may decrease as European countries continue to experience economic crises.

Research and Development (R&D) plays a significant role in supporting green growth transitions. For those countries with lesser capacity to invest in R&D, knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning platforms such as the Green Growth Best Practices (GGBP) Initiative – presented in details by Ron Benioff - can play a much needed supportive role.

Kevin Urama emphasised the importance for African countries to receive international assistance to initiate green technologies. Currently, the African continent remains a 'maquette' in terms of green technologies and much investment is needed to enable African countries to produce their own green technologies, and thereby spur a green growth transition.

3.3 Financing Green Growth: the Available Funding Mechanisms

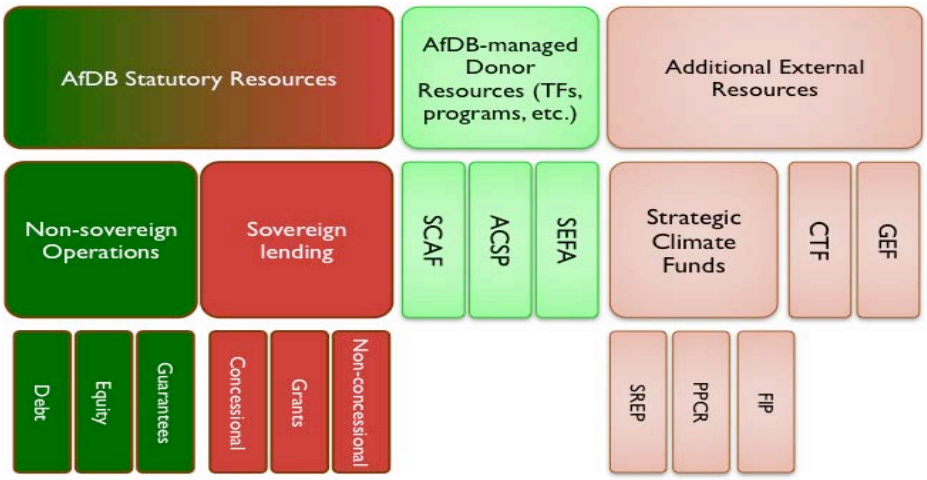
Experience from African countries illustrate that accessing international green and climate financing requires governments taking early steps to create the infrastructure needed to access such funds, preparing a credible robust pipeline of funding opportunities and building a cross-departmental dialogue on the opportunities.

One example of a national source of financing is South Africa's Green Fund, presented by Olmypus Manthata at the workshop. The Green Fund was established by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) which made ZAR800 million funding available over 3 years. The Fund is administered by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and aims to facilitate investment in green initiatives, promote innovative and high impact green programmes and projects, build evidence base for the expansion of the green economy, and attract additional resources to support South Africa's green economy development. The Green Fund's financial instruments include project development grants, capital development grants and positioning the Fund in order to leverage additional funding through a targeted resource mobilisation plan. Initial funding focuses around three thematic windows:

- Green cities to support well run, efficient cities (in transport, buildings, water and sanitation sectors) that deliver services to their citizens.
- Low Carbon economy to ensure the economy is aligned with the target of reducing GHG emissions (focused on climate mitigation, renewable energy and energy efficiency).
- Environmental and natural resource management which is focused on biodiversity and ecosystem management.

Discussions in this session highlighted the access to finance gap between leading countries such as South Africa, and countries that have limited capacity or awareness to access and establish financing mechanisms.

Additionally, although the financial resources required to combat climate change and grow greener economies in Africa are considerable, Africa's climate finance disbursement is not commensurate to its needs. The stumbling block to making adaptation funds available, where there is a greater need in Africa, is also that that there is a greater business case for climate change mitigation over adaptation.



Source: AfDB, 2012.

Yogesh Vyas from the Climate Change Coordination Committee (CCCC) explained that the AfDB is committed to increasing Africa's access to climate finance and green growth funding, through a variety of funding mechanisms – either managed and hosted by the AfDB such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), or externally, such as the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The recent Green

Climate Fund (GCF) may also become the main global fund for climate change finance, addressing notably the urgent need of African states for adaptation, although the details of it are still to be determined.

3.4 Skills Policies for Green Jobs Creation

The International Labour Organization's *Green Jobs Programme*, presented at the workshop by Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Policy Specialist at the ILO, discussed the opportunities and challenges that a transition towards green growth in Africa represents in terms of employment. The continent is not immune from the charge of unemployment, having the second largest growth of labour force and the youngest population in the world - 200 million aged between 15 and 24. This means that if a transition to green growth is to be inclusive, it needs to generate decent work and adequate employment and address the shifts that will take place within and across industries and sectors. As highlighted by Mr Gueye, the current economic model in many African countries has failed to match employment needs, partly because the recent growth has been driven by extractive industries with limited jobs and low employment-elasticity of output growth. Employment is however a necessary condition and tool for green growth, as jobs underlie good development.

The presentation suggested that there is a green job creation potential in all sectors, and pointed to the possibility to leverage Africa's potential in this area. Entrepreneurship, and especially youth entrepreneurship, is of particular importance if green growth is to be achieved. Youth Employment Programmes in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania (funded by DANIDA) seeks to support the establishment of at least 11000 new businesses, and creation of at least 23 000 new jobs through entrepreneurship development. During 2010-2012, 4600 students participated in green entrepreneurship programmes. Citing the study *Skills for Green Jobs: A Global View*, which reviewed green jobs strategies in 21 countries, Gueye noted the gap between the availability and the demand for skills in green sectors (with a general lack of scientists and engineers specialised in this area). The low reputation of green sectors, combined with a poor coordination, is also impeding the ability to attract more workers and trainees in this area. A successful green jobs transition can only happen if efforts to provide the appropriate training and skills were carried out in coordination with academia, business partners, government (local, regional, national), workers and NGOs.

4. THEMATIC FOCAL AREAS WITHIN GREEN GROWTH: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

Breakout sessions were organised on the last day of the first workshop to further explore and generate open discussions between participants on three identified key focal areas: 'providing sustainable infrastructure'; 'efficiently managing natural resources'; and 'strengthening resilience of livelihoods and economic sectors'.

4.1 Sustainable Infrastructure

Although there are many areas encompassing infrastructure, discussions revolved mainly about energy and to a lesser extent transportation concerns, as it was agreed that these are among the most fundamental challenges and link to all sectors *e.g.* for instance food security.

Many participants voiced their concerns in terms of the lack of availability of financial resources to allow for an energy transition and the need to meet higher upfront investment costs, as part of the trade-off in diversifying energy sources. However, it was also noted that rather than the lack of financial resources for energy diversification, the genuine issue was also often the question of policy choices i.e. how public revenues are disbursed, including those generated from the extractive industries. The pressure of providing energy immediately is often dominating other longer-term concerns. One suggestion was to produce (more) cost-benefit analyses and comprehensive analyses of co-benefits of alternatives to achieve such an energy transition, so as to support arguments to policy-makers. In the area of transports, the fundamental challenge that arose is to provide good, reliable, efficient public transportation.

4.2 Efficient Natural Resource Management

Promoting more integrated solutions to managing land was recognised as essential in better harnessing natural resources while ensuring sustainability and resilience. Participants identified sustainable land management and integrated water resource management practices as major conceptual and methodological building blocks for promoting green growth solutions. Natural resource governance institutions generally need to be strengthened. Also important is an appropriate pricing of natural resources including resource access agreements, and public investments that optimise the commercial value of renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

4.3 Improved Resilience Building in of Livelihoods and Economic Sectors

Importantly, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation within national and sectoral policy processes *e.g.* electricity, water, agriculture, urban planning, countries can help ensure that key economic sectors and livelihoods are resilient to climate change impacts and extreme events.

4.4 Common Opportunities and Challenges across Focal Areas

Green growth was recognised as means to renew and take a programmatic approach to achieve sustainable development, seeking to reconcile growth targets with environmental and social concerns. Discussants highlighted a number of common issues and requirements to achieve green growth:

- **The need for high level political support for green growth, ideally complemented by broad stakeholders consultations**: participants recognised the importance of high level political leadership to promote the transition to green growth, and also highlighted that stakeholders' consultations and awareness building at all levels are also needed to ensure that policy solutions are matched by appropriate implementation structures. Valuable to this is improving education and awareness of green growth benefit within governments and civil society, including an understanding of how green growth complements current development programs.

- **The need for a long-term vision for the country's development trajectory and the interface with environmental sustainability:** green growth needs to be designed to recognise short-term concerns, most notably (youth) unemployment, poverty and inequality (across class and gender). In the long-term, green growth can help address Africa's infrastructure deficit in a resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable manner, help connect Africa to markets worldwide and regionally, and support the greening of its growing cities.
- **An assessment of the current status quo and a review of development options in view of local and global environmental and socio-economic changes:** green growth policies need to build on environmental indicators and information that reflects the environmental costs of economic growth and the value of natural resources. In this regard, there is a general need to improve baseline data and strengthen decision making processes to make more informed decisions about development pathways. Participants stressed the need for enhanced tools and data to assist countries in evaluating green growth opportunities and benefits, and for benchmarking of such opportunities across countries.
- **Emphasise enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration and focus on programmatic- rather than project-based solutions:** evidence suggests the need to take a systemic approach to integrating environmental concerns into sector and other structural policies. Participants recognised the importance for improved incentives for stronger cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination between ministries and government institutions. In addition to the engagement of sectoral ministries, discussants highlighted the importance of early engagement of ministries of finance and planning, ensuring that budget processes facilitate interdisciplinary engagement.
- **Broaden international financing avenues and support local financing mechanisms:** both external and domestic finance is needed to support green growth. On climate change, ODA flows to date have predominantly supported mitigation, whereas there is a chronic need in African countries for adaptation. This suggests a need to better tailor green ODA to the needs of countries.

5. THE WAY FORWARD: NEXT STEPS FOR THE OECD AND THE AFDB WITH THEIR AFRICAN PARTNER

Green growth is assuming greater importance in country development strategies and policies, in North-South development co-operation programming and in South-South Co-operation. Several participants expressed interest in the use of upstream diagnostics or rapid assessments that help to identify strategic entry points for advancing green growth. Following the workshop, participants have been engaged as authors and as experts in the Green Growth Best Practice (GGBP) assessment network, and in the Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS GP) working groups with several countries receiving follow-up technical assistance and peer learning. The perspectives presented by the participants have helped inform the development of the AfDB's Green Growth Framework, which is underway, and OECD's report *Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development*, which will be published in April 2013. The OECD will continue to promote understanding of green growth and its integration into development planning and policy, working closely with development co-operation providers and partner countries. The African Development Bank is looking forward to act as partner to its regional members in defining and adapting green growth to African development context and to facilitate sustainable development. Additionally, AfDB and OECD will continue to work with other partners, including through the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), to which workshop participants were invited to make submissions, through G20 contributions and through the Global Partnership for Development Co-operation Effectiveness.

Importantly, the strong participation in this workshop, confirmed to AfDB and OECD staff the value of information sharing, dialogue and facilitating learning amongst African countries on how to integrate green growth into development planning and policy.

ANNEX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Green Growth in Africa
Lusaka, Zambia, 15-16 January 2013

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ANNEX 2: AGENDA

Tuesday, 15 January 2013	
8:00-9:00	**Registration**
9:00-10:00	**Welcoming Remarks**
	• **H.E. Wylbur Simuusa**, MP, Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection • **H.E. Pertti Anttinen,** Ambassador, Finland's Embassy to Zambia • **Freddie Kwesiga**, AfDB Zambia Country Office Representative • **Serge Tomasi**, Deputy Director: Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD • **Peter Croal**, Chairperson: SEA Task Team Chair
10:00-12:00	**Session 1: The Global Rationale for Green Growth** Co-Chairs: **Freddie Kwesiga,** AfDB and **Serge Tomasi**, OECD
10:00-10:15	***Global Context for Green Growth*:** • **Jan Corfee-Morlot,** Senior Analyst/Team Leader - Environment, Climate Change and Development , Development Co-operation Division (DCD), OECD
10:15-10:30	***Framing Green Growth in Africa*:** • **Frank Sperling,** Chief Climate Change Specialist: Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Change, African Development Bank
10:30-11:00	Discussants: • **Alice Ruhweza,** Regional Technical Advisor (Ecosystems and Biodiversity), United Nations Development Programme • **Kevin Urama,** Executive Director, African Technology Policy Studies Network
11:00-12:00	Open Discussion & Conclusions
12:00-13:30	**Hosted Lunch**

13:30-16:45	**Session 2: Green Growth at the Country Level** Co-Chairs: **Jan Corfee-Morlot**, OECD and **Frank Sperling,** AfDB
13:30-13:45	***Rwanda's Green Growth Strategy*** • **Peter Katanisa,** Coordinator- Sector Wide Approach (SWAP), Environment & Natural Resource, Ministry of Natural Resources
13:45-13:50	Questions of Clarification
13:50-14:05	***Green Growth and Sustainable Development: The Mauritius Ile Durable Fund*** • **Joya Bhandhari,** Vice Chairperson, Mauritius Ile Durable Fund and **Keshore Kumar Heeramun**, Head of Environmental Assessment Division, Ministry of Environment
14:05-14:10	Questions of Clarification
14:10-14:25	***Ethiopia's Low-Carbon and Climate Resilience Green Growth Strategy*** • **Wondwossen Tadesse Debelle**, Environmental Law Expert, Environmental Protection Authority of Ethiopia
14:25-14:30	Questions of Clarification
14:30-15:00	Discussion
15:00-15:30	**Coffee Break**
15:30-15:45	***South Africa's Green Growth Strategy*** • **Boipuso Modise,** Senior Economist, Economic Policy Division, National Treasury of South Africa
15:45-15:50	Questions of Clarification
15:50-16:05	***Recent Developments in Green Growth in Nigeria*** • **Sewanu Adebodun-Toplonu,** Chief Scientific Officer/Assistant Director, Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency and **James Olaniyi Ogunleye,** Senior Clean Development Mechanism Analyst, Carbon Limits, Nigeria
16:05-16:10	Questions of Clarification
16:10-16:25	***Mainstreaming Green Growth into PRSP at Country Level: The Example Sierra Leone*** • **H.E. Mr Oluniyi Robbin-Coker,** Minister of Energy, Power and Water Resources, Sierra Leone and **Madieu Mohamed Jalloh,** Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Power, Sierra Leone
16:25-16:30	Questions of Clarification
16:30-17:15	Review of Country Level Discussions and Implications for Policy Frameworks
17:15-17:30	**Conclusions of Day 1 and Outlook for Day 2**
17:30-18:30	**Special Session on Green Growth Best Practices** **Ron Benioff,** Green Growth Best Practice Initiative, 3GI

Wednesday, 16 January 2013	
09:00-12:30	**Session 3: Enabling Environment for Green Growth**
	Chair: **Ron Benioff**, Green Growth Best Practice Initiative, 3GI
09:00-09:15	Kick-off Presentation: *Enabling Environment for Green Growth* • **Kofi Vondolia**, Regional Office for Africa, UNEP
09:15-09:30	Discussants • **Celine Beaulieu,** Manager, Public Sector Partnerships , World Wild Fund for Nature • **Moustapha Kamal Gueye**, Policy Specialist, Green Jobs Global Programme, International Labour Organisation (ILO)
09:30-10:30	Open Discussion
10:30-11:00	**Coffee Break**
	Chair: **Boipuso Modise,** Senior Economist, Economic Policy Division, National Treasury of South Africa
11:00-11:30	Kick-off Presentation: *Enhancing Africa's Access to Climate Funds and Green Growth Funding* • **Yogesh Vyas,** Consultant, AfDB • **Olympus Manthata,** Investment Manager, Green Fund, Development Bank of Southern Africa
11:30-11:45	Discussant • **James Olaniyi Ogunleye,** Senior Clean Development Mechanism Analyst, Carbon Limits, Nigeria
11:45-12:30	Open Discussion
12:30-14:00	**Hosted Lunch**
14:00-17:00	**Breakout Sessions (sessions run sequentially)** Breakout groups will discuss three thematic areas and the following cross-cutting issues: policy options; institutional coordination; finance; capacity development.
14:00-15:00	Promoting sustainable infrastructure
15:00-16:00	Efficient/Sustainable management of natural resources
16:00-17:00	Building resilience of livelihoods and poverty reduction
17:00-18:30	**Groups Report Back** Co-Chairs: **Jan Corfee-Morlot**, OECD and **Frank Sperling**, AfDB
17:00-17:30	Groups Report Back
17:30-18:30	Open Discussion
18:30-18:45	**Conclusion**
	Concluding remarks: • **H.E. Wylbur Simuusa,** MP, Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection • **Mr. Serge Tomasi,** OECD and **Freddie Kwesiga,** AfDB Zambia
19:00	**Cocktail Reception**

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http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/green-growth-initiative/

http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/