



# Perspectives on Green Growth in Africa

**2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference on  
Climate Change and Development in Africa  
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## Sustainable Development

Well-Being

Happiness

Low Carbon Development

Growth

Gross-Domestic  
Product

Inclusive Growth

## Green Growth

Gross-Happiness  
Index

Green  
Economy

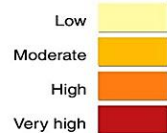
# WHY GREEN GROWTH?

# The Global Case for Green Growth: Sustaining life-support systems

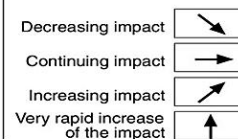


		Habitat change	Climate change	Invasive species	Over-exploitation	Pollution (nitrogen, phosphorus)
Forest	Boreal	↗	↑	↗	→	↑
	Temperate	↘	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical	↑	↑	↑	↗	↑
Dryland	Temperate grassland	↗	↑	→	→	↑
	Mediterranean	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical grassland and savanna	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Desert	→	↑	→	→	↑
Inland water	↑	↑	↑	→	↑	
Coastal	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	
Marine	↑	↑	→	↗	↑	
Island	→	↑	→	→	↑	
Mountain	→	↑	→	→	↑	
Polar	↗	↑	→	↗	↑	

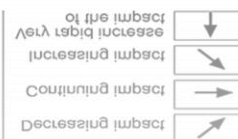
Driver's impact on biodiversity over the last century



Driver's current trends



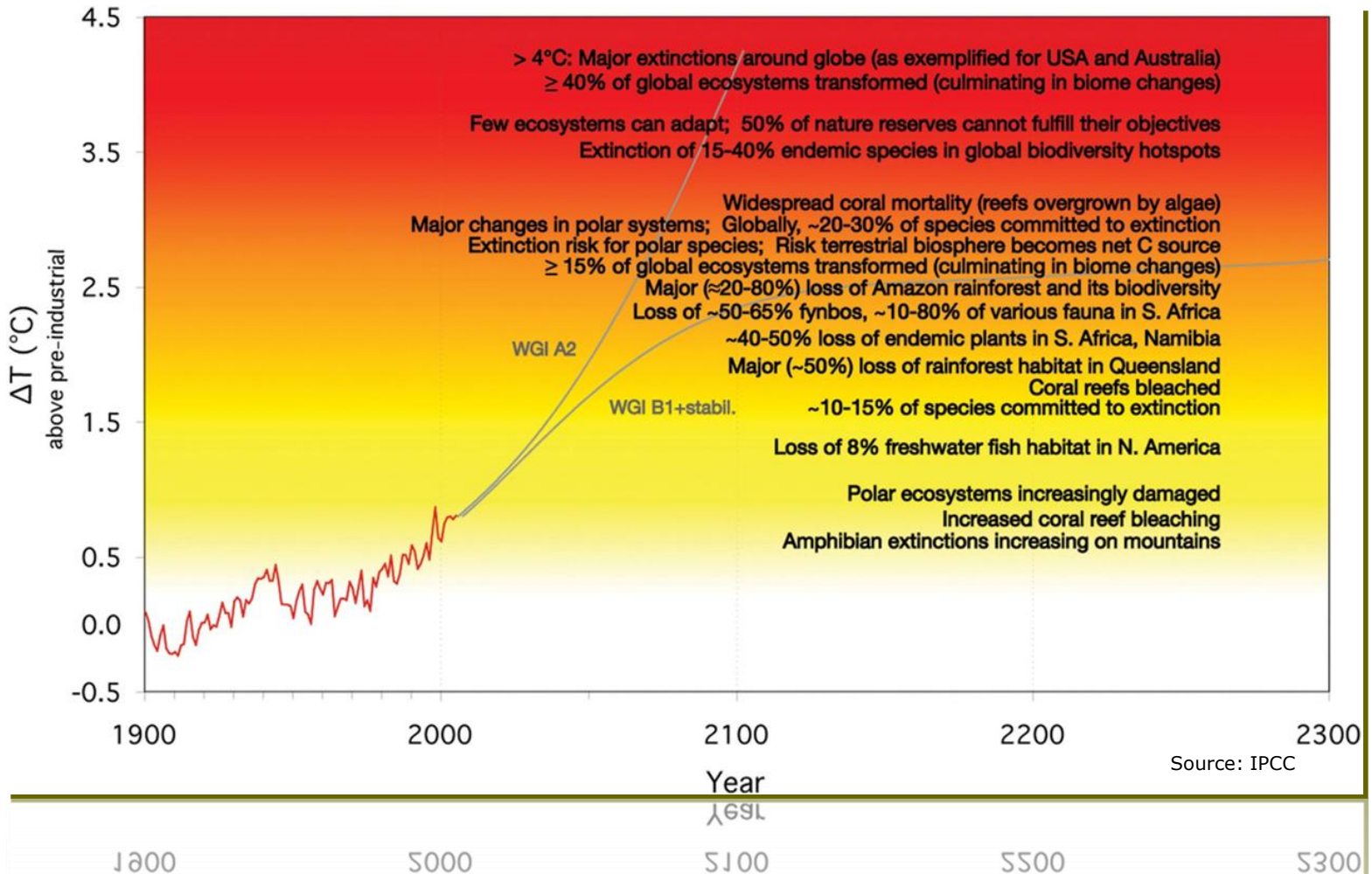
Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



# Climate change a key concern



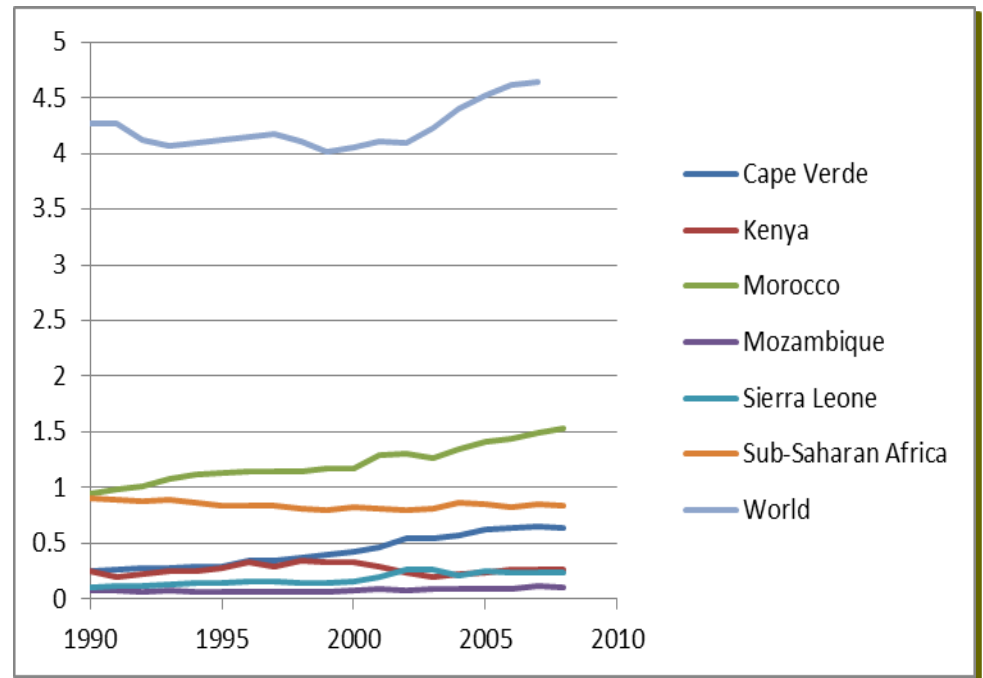
**From a global perspective:  
BAU is clearly not an option**



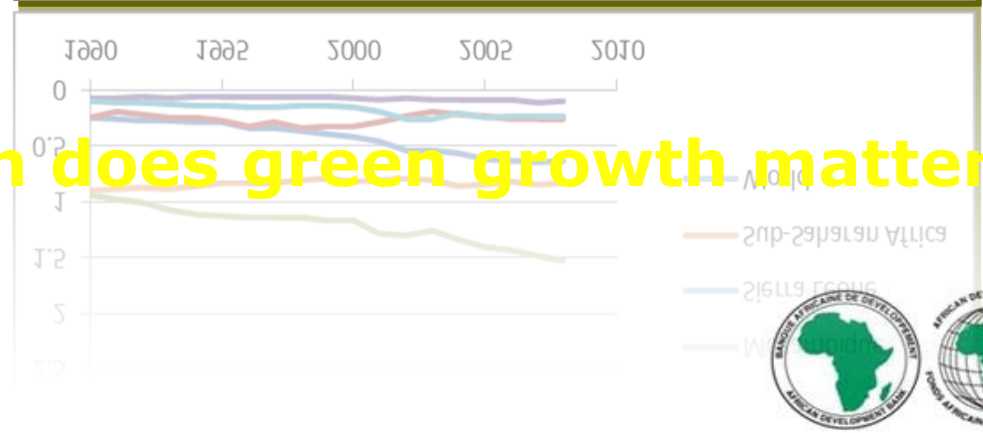


...Africa is low carbon, it's ecological footprint is comparatively low

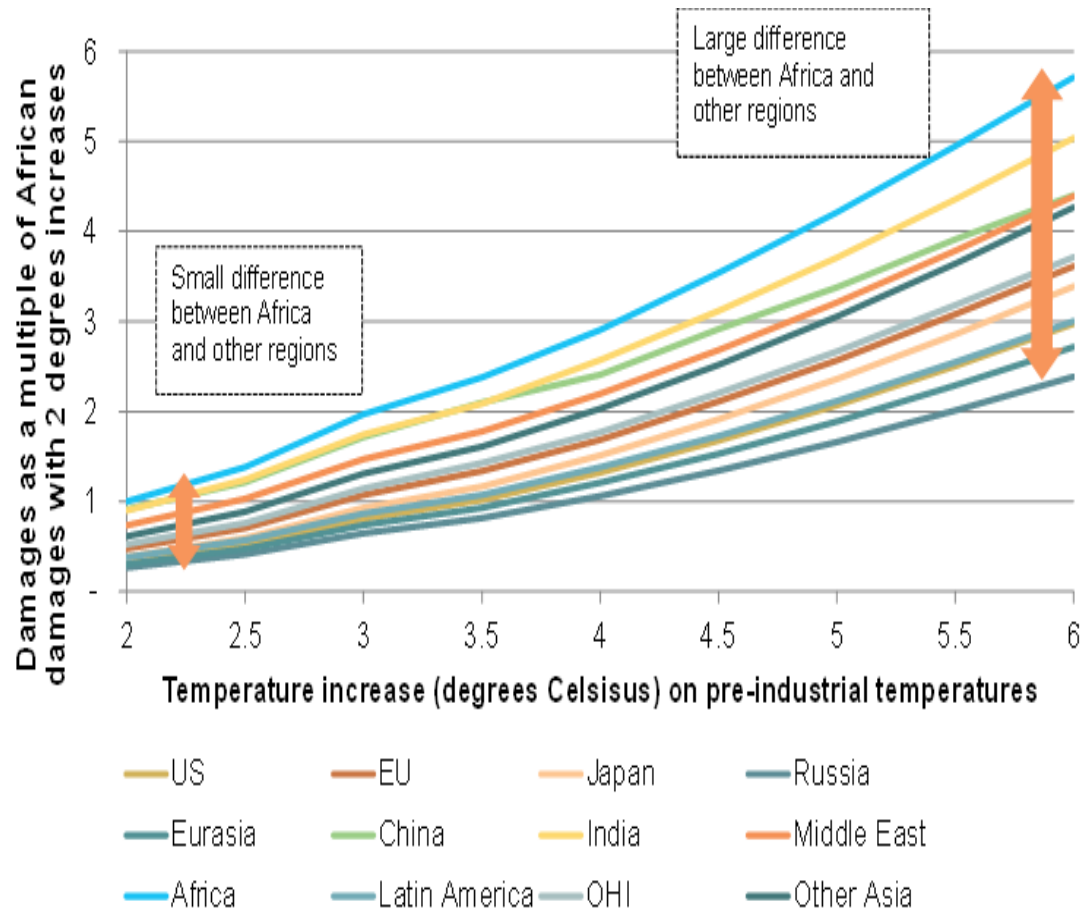
CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emissions  
per capita  
(metric  
tons)



...so why then does green growth matter?



...but vulnerable to global change, which is...



According to modeling studies Africa appears more vulnerable to further warming than other regions  
 Source: Vivid Economics, Report for AfDB

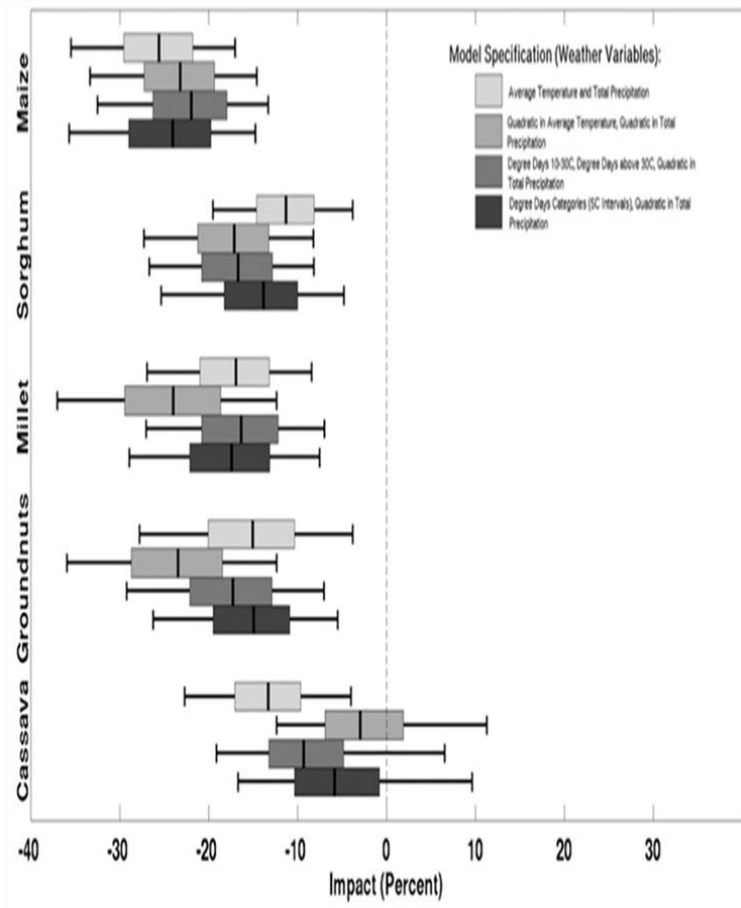
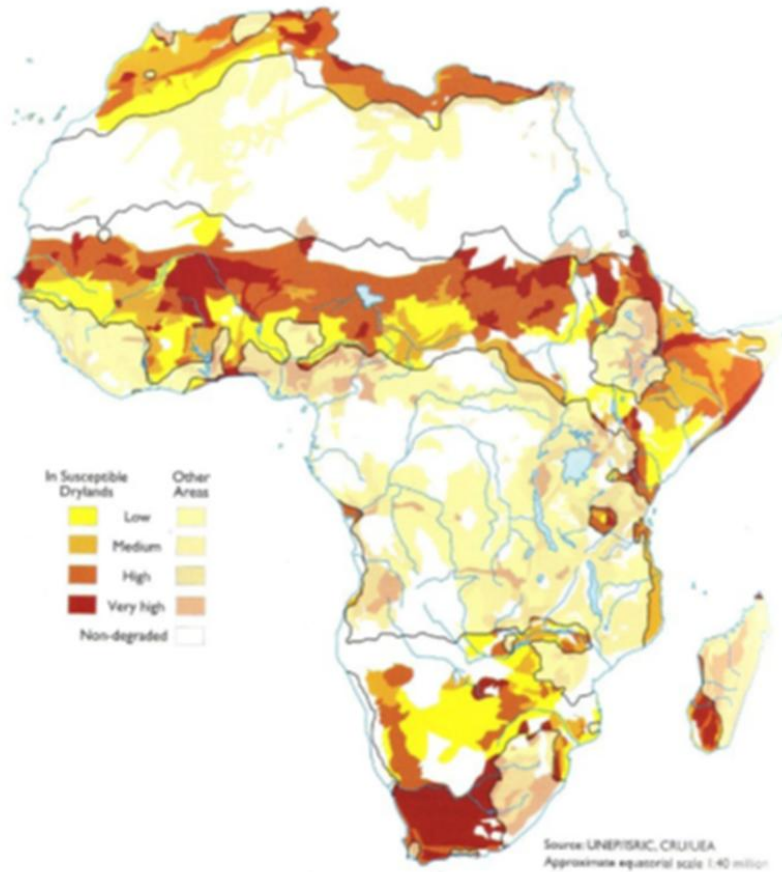


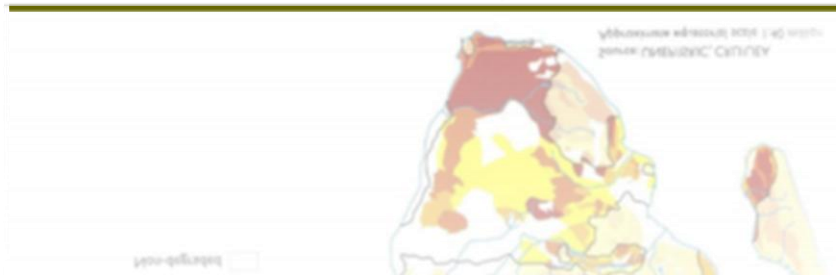
Figure. Most of Africa's crops are likely to be adversely affected by climate change: Projections for 2045-65 relative to 1961-2000.  
 Source: Schlenker and Lobell 2009



...compounding local environmental challenges



Example: Land degradation

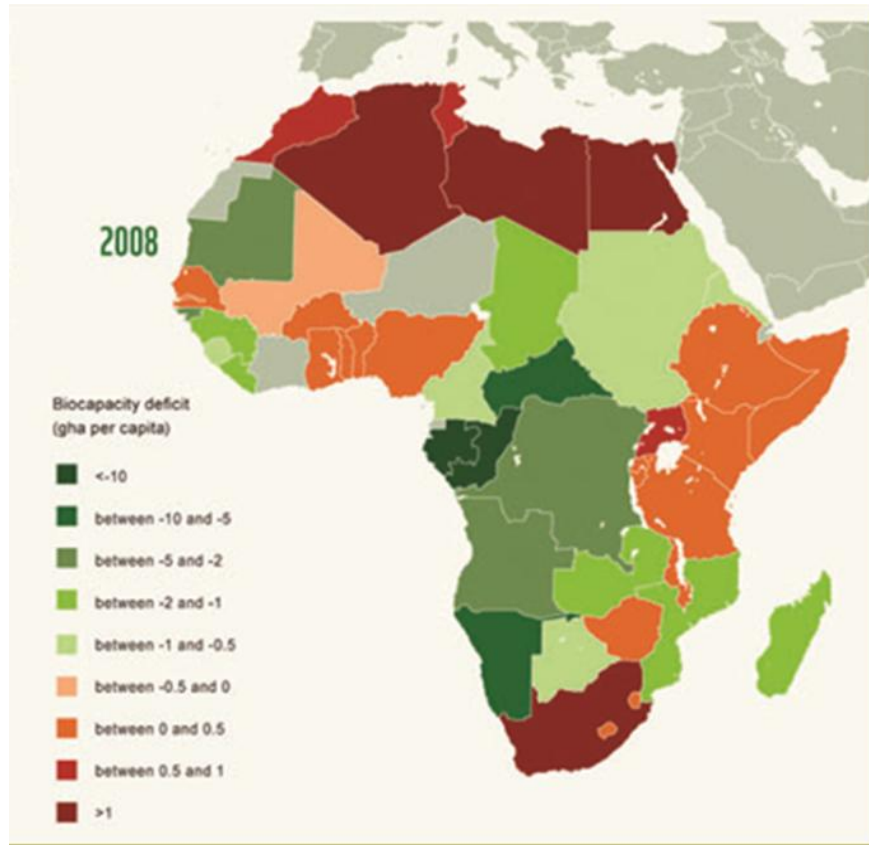






There are also steep environmental gradients across the African continent and...

*Some African countries already have a national biocapacity deficit (use resources faster than they can be generated)*



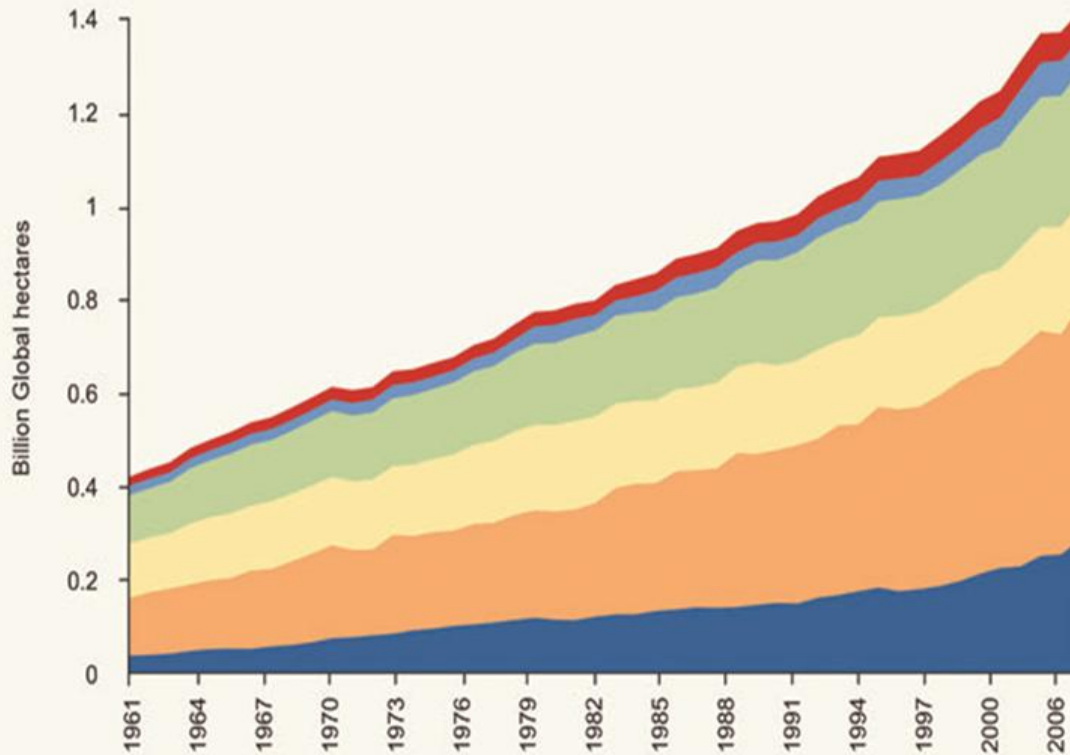
**Figure.** Biocapacity within countries, comparing ecological footprint with domestic biocapacity.

Source: Global Footprint Network in WWF & AfDB 2012



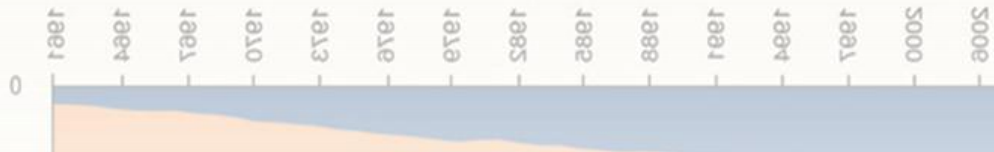


# ...Africa's ecological footprint is also increasing

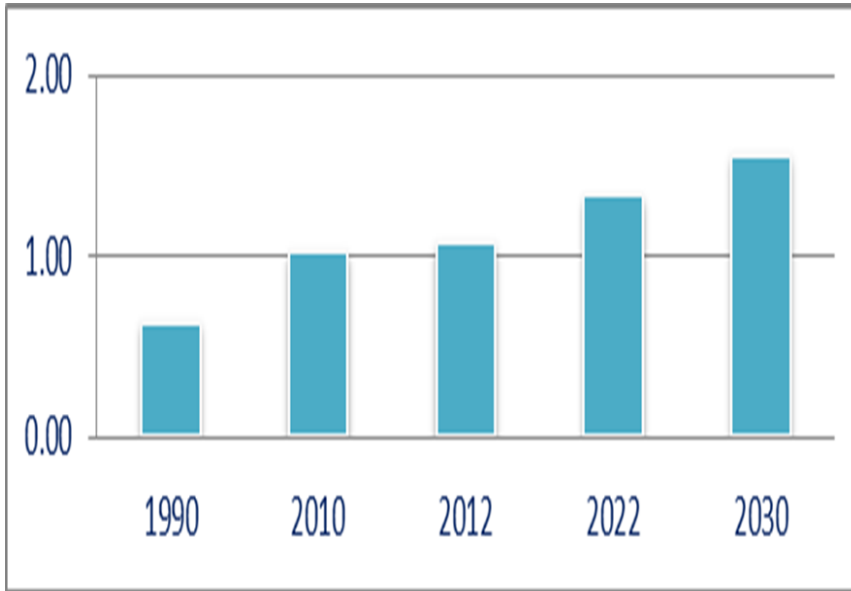


Africa's ecological footprint (1961-2008)

Source: Global Footprint Network, 2011, WWF & AfDB 2012

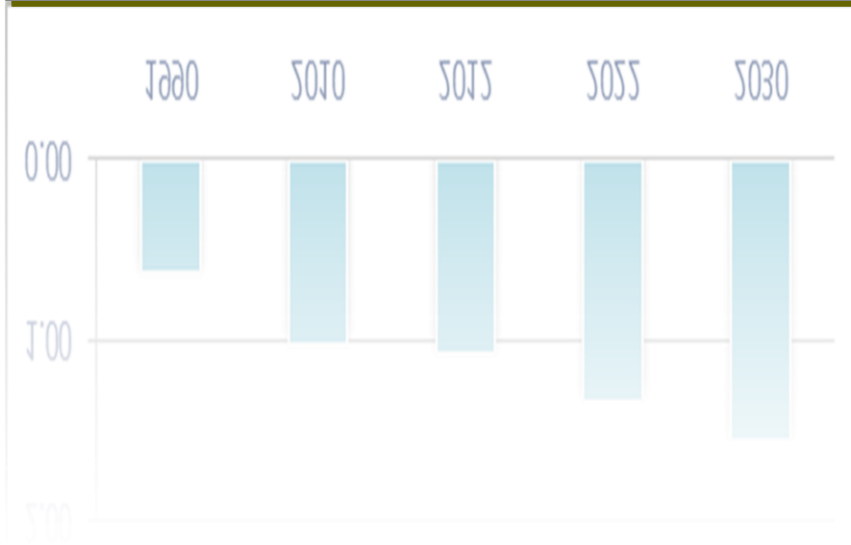


# The implications of population growth for the sustainability of development pathways need to be considered...



**Africa's total population is projected to increase from 1 billion to about 1.6 billion by 2030.** The trend is accompanied by an increase in working-age and urban populations.

Source: AfDB, Adapted from United Nations Economic & Social Affairs, Population Division





## Green Growth:

### *Adapting to changing realities for development*

*...which operate over multiple scales (local to global) and time-horizons (near to long-term)*

#### Addressing Deprivation

- Uneven economic growth
- Lack of energy access
- Lack of access to markets
- Lack of education
- Air and water pollution
- Depletion of natural resources
- Land degradation

#### Managing Trends

- Rapid Population Growth
- Urbanization
- Globalization, economic volatility and shifting consumption patterns
- Disaster Risk and Climate change

“Are ready to absorb the changes that are coming?”



# HOW TO GROW GREEN?

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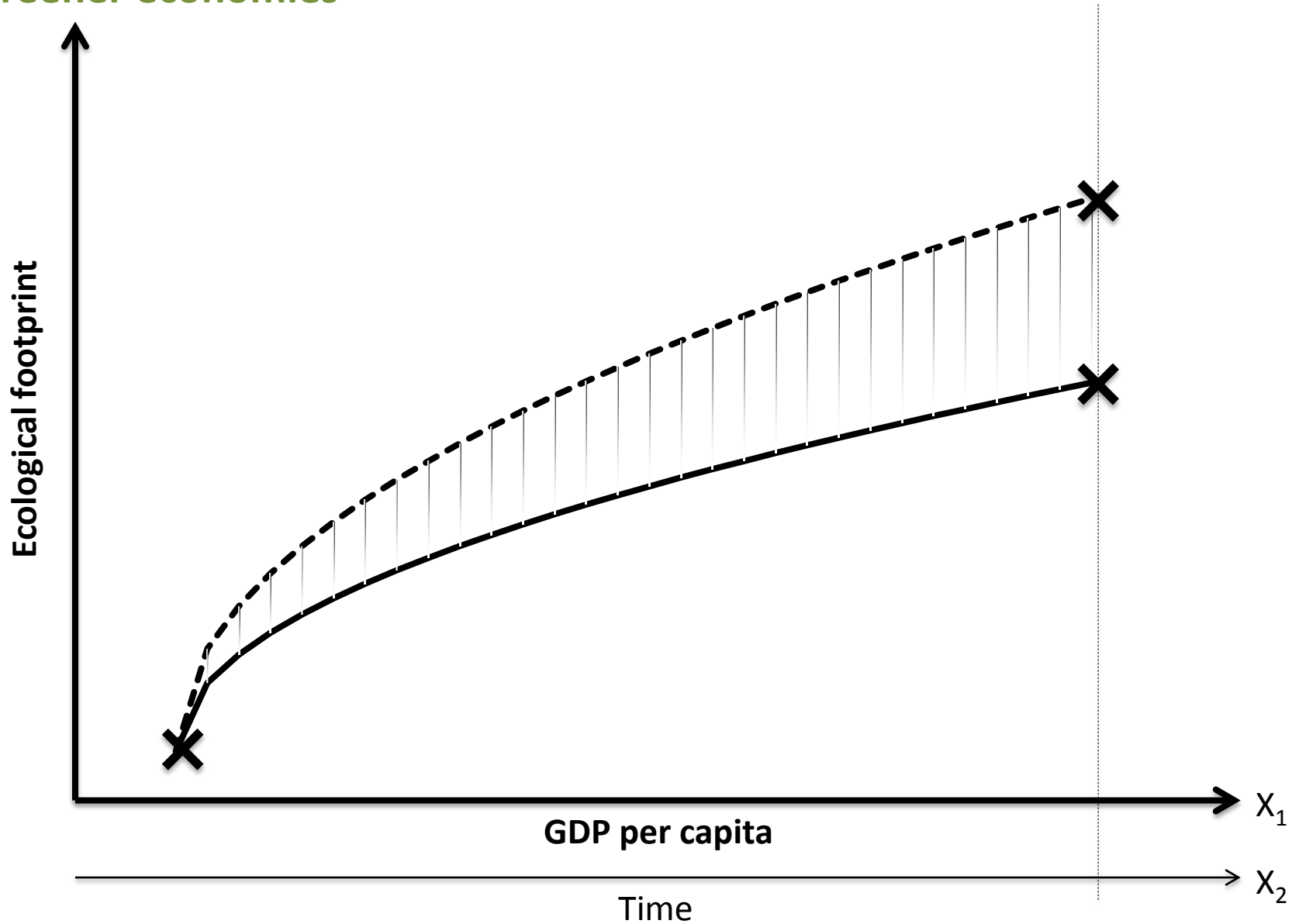
# A Definition

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*Green Growth represents a transformative development model for enabling sustainable growth and creating prosperity in Africa by taking a holistic approach to development, which:*

- values human, social and natural capital,*
- efficiently and sustainably uses ecosystem goods and services, and:*
- builds resilience in a changing and increasingly inter-connected world*

Green Growth represents an iterative process leading towards greener economies



# Level of Intervention

## **Programmatic (Country/Regional)**

- Desired Focus
- Entry Points:
  - PRSP/CSP
  - Country Level Road Maps
- Requirements:
  - High level vision/buy-in
  - Diagnostic analysis of development pathways

## **Project Level**

- Ideally undertaken in the context of overarching country program
- Focus on enhancing efficiency, sustainability and resilience of project interventions
- Requires upfront options analysis, cross-sectoral approach and skill set



# Guiding Questions

How can growth and development targets be reached, while...

(i) reducing required natural resource input?

(i) minimizing waste and pollution?

(i) building resilience ?

It is about ensuring quality of growth, being aware of the choices we have, their economic, environmental and social implications and what it takes to implement them.



# Key Green Growth Focal Areas

*Emphasis will need to be tailored to national circumstances*



## Focal Areas for Green Growth

<b>I Providing Sustainable Infrastructure</b>	<b>II Efficient/Sustainable Use of Natural Assets</b>	<b>III Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity</b>
RE/Low-carbon Energy Access	Land (Agriculture, Forests and other land-uses)	Physical/Climate
Sustainable Transport	Water (Freshwater, marine)	Economic
Sustainable Cities	Minerals	Social

### X-Cutting Issues

Economic Growth, Private Sector, Regional Integration, Gender, Youth



# Green Growth in AfDB

- ❑ Strategic Setting: Long-term Strategy
- ❑ Cross Sectoral Green Growth Team  
(co-chaired by CCCC and ONEC)
- ❑ Three Work-Streams
  - ✓ WS1: Strategic Concepts
  - ✓ WS2: Capacity Development
  - ✓ WS3: Country Activities
- ❑ Products:

G20 Green Growth Toolkit, Discussion Paper for Rio+20, Green Growth Seminars

- ❑ Ongoing Activities:

Green Growth Framework; Country Activities

(e.g. Sierra Leone: PRSP mainstreaming, Mozambique: GE Road Map w/ WWF), Partnership Building, Training





# Potential Opportunities for Collaboration

## 1. Green Growth Diagnostics (development planning):

### Understanding time-frames for action:

- ❑ What matters when?
- ❑ What are critical entry points for action to avoid lock-in of unsustainable development pathways?

### Identifying Opportunities:

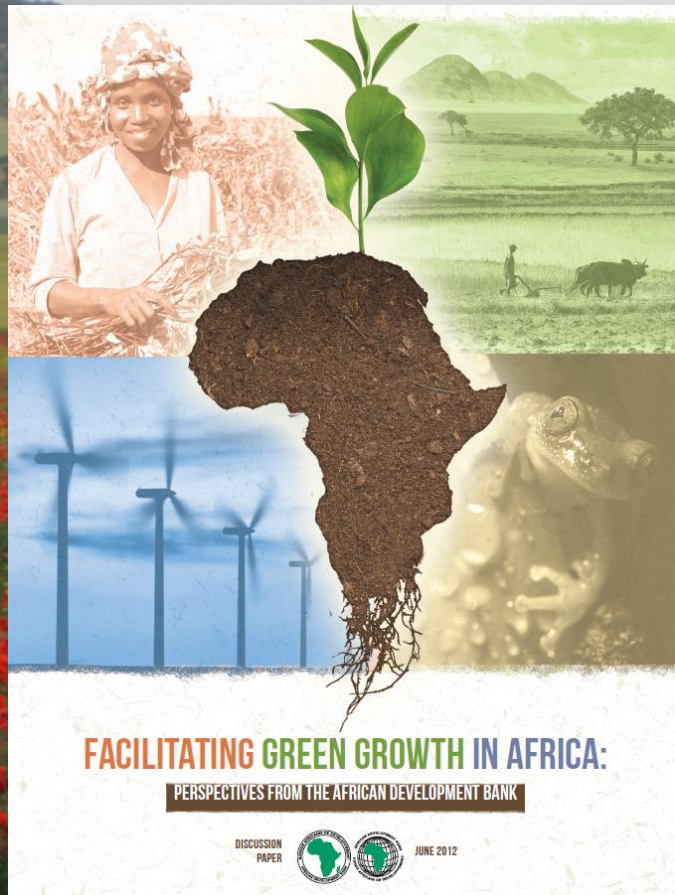
- ❑ What choices do countries have to reach particular development objectives? How do these compare in terms of economic, environmental and social costs and benefits?
- ❑ Where can innovative financing instruments help lower the upfront investment cost of transitioning to Green Growth?

## 2. Capacity Development

## 3. Operational Partnerships

# Thank you!

## Further background reading:



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Disclaimer: This presentation is intended to stimulate dialogue and exchange of perspectives on Green Growth. The views presented therein may not necessarily reflect official views of the AfDB or affiliated stakeholders.