

GREENING AFRICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

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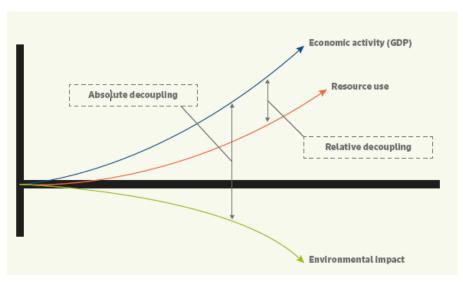
Towards an inclusive development agenda for Africa

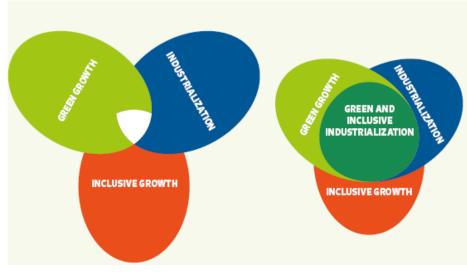
- Agenda 2063 the Africa we want
- SDGs leaving no one behind
- Structural transformation is a conduit for achieving Africa's development agenda
- Industrialisation, particularly commodity based, is the engine for this transformation
- Compelling case for resource-efficient growth
- Hence greening industrialization makes sense



What is green industrialisation?

- Decoupling resource intensity and production at the plant/farm level as well as in systems
- Decoupling spans countries, sectors and value chains
- Supply chains driven by final demand, governed by mix of regulations + incentives





Absolute and relative decoupling

Greening industrialization and inclusive growth

Why green industrialization?

Propitious global environment – right time / golden opportunity

Late comer and low emissions advantage to leapfrog to championing and be a forerunner

To gain greater control and ownership of development agenda

Plug into the global economy

Increased productivity

Job creation and inclusion

Why green industrialization?

Safeguard environment (through resource efficiency) for future generations

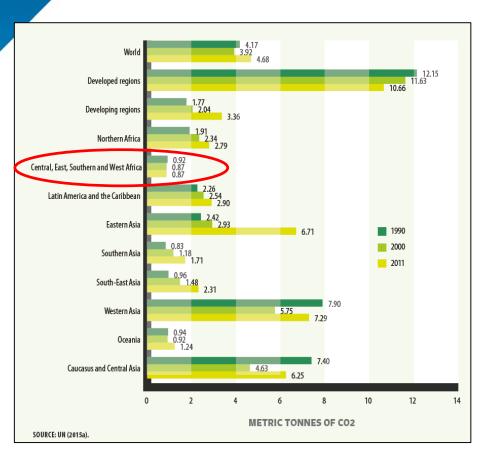
Diversification for structural transformation for control and ownership

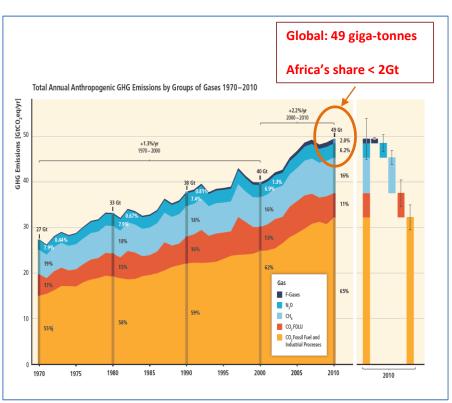
Benefit from resource efficiency and go further in development agenda since resources are finite

Gain latitude to configure and strengthen institutions

Decisions today will have profound implications for patterns of growth and consumption

Low green house gas emissions





 Africa's contribution to emissions and environmental degradation is low

What does it take to green?

- Changes at the margins will not do a bold leadership is required
- An enabling environment rooted in strong governance, financial resources, technological capacities and skills that will drive the new trajectory
- Need for clear incentives, clear directions, and institutional design that will drive the agenda
- Trigger current supply chains linking natural resources to markets – value chain that will create more value added and help in diversifying economies





Which sectors for a transition?

• Production sectors:

- ✓ Extractives, agro industries, manufacturing
- Enabling sectors:
 - ✓ Energy, water and transport

Using the value chain as entry point for decoupling











Greening approach

Develop a green industrialization vision and strategy, building on industrial policy frameworks, processes and institutions

Translate vision and strategy into policies, including shifts in government regulation, expenditure and fiscal measures

Ensure that policies are "joined up" and reinforcing, and attune
policy ambition to delivery
capability

Involve the full range of stakeholders in the design and delivery of policies

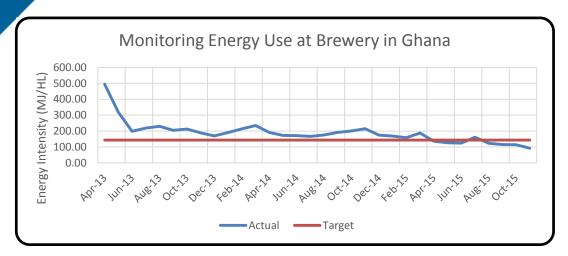
Examples of country case studies

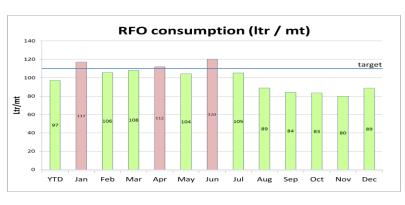
Case Study	Systemic component	Greening Drivers	Greening stakeholders
Agribusiness in Côte d'Ivoire	Greening of value chains	Final markets in high income economies	Lead TNC and local firms
Bio-ethanol in Malawi	Coordination between retail, industrial and agricultural sectors	Government policy	Mainly government with growing private sector participation
South Africa renewable energy	Joined up government policy	Government policy, opportunities for investors to multiplying jobs. Falling PV prices, high demand for energy, funders ready to invest	Mainly government with growing private sector participation
Mauritian Blue Economy	Systemic approach towards marine and water sector	Government policy	Primarily government with growing private sector participation
Light manufacturing, Hawassa industrial EcoPark, Ethiopia	Greening of the value chain	Competitive advantage in export markets	Government in collaboration with predominantly foreign owned lead firms

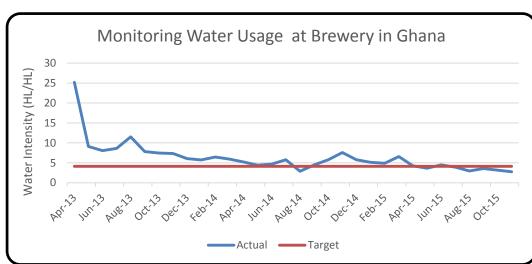


Hawassa industrial park

Examples of country case studies – Plant-level decoupling







Examples of country case studies Motivations for plant-level decoupling

- Strategic long term survival of the business
- Need to drive down costs through localization of the value chain and resource efficiency, especially owing to shortages of suppliers of inputs – e.g. feedstock, water and electricity
- Complying with environmental legislation
- Meeting customer needs and participating in global markets
- Need to improve performance relative other companies
- Good relations with the community, and employee health and safety

Recommendations

- 1. Put in place macroeconomic policies and the incentives to drive green industrialisation, including appropriate pricing of water and energy as key inputs to the industrialisation process
- 2. Leverage limited public resources to attract transformative private sector investments in infrastructure for agriculture, water, energy, cities and transport as well as regional trade and innovation as key enablers of green industrialisation



Recommendations

3. Build inclusion in the green industrialisation agenda by designing policies and instruments that enable different groups to participate, recognizing existing imbalances between the rich and the poor and between urban and rural populations



4. Build platforms for shared learning for systemic greening by promoting collaborative research and development, data collection and availability, as well as south-south and triangular cooperation



Recommendations

- 5. Develop innovative financial instruments to mobilise resources for green industrialisation, including the use of green bonds, diaspora bonds, domestic resource mobilisation, curbing fossil fuel subsidies, and fiscal efficiency
- 6. Play a more decisive role in global governance negotiations on trade, climate change and finance to better use its abundant land, water and energy sources and a young and increasingly better educated population



Thank you