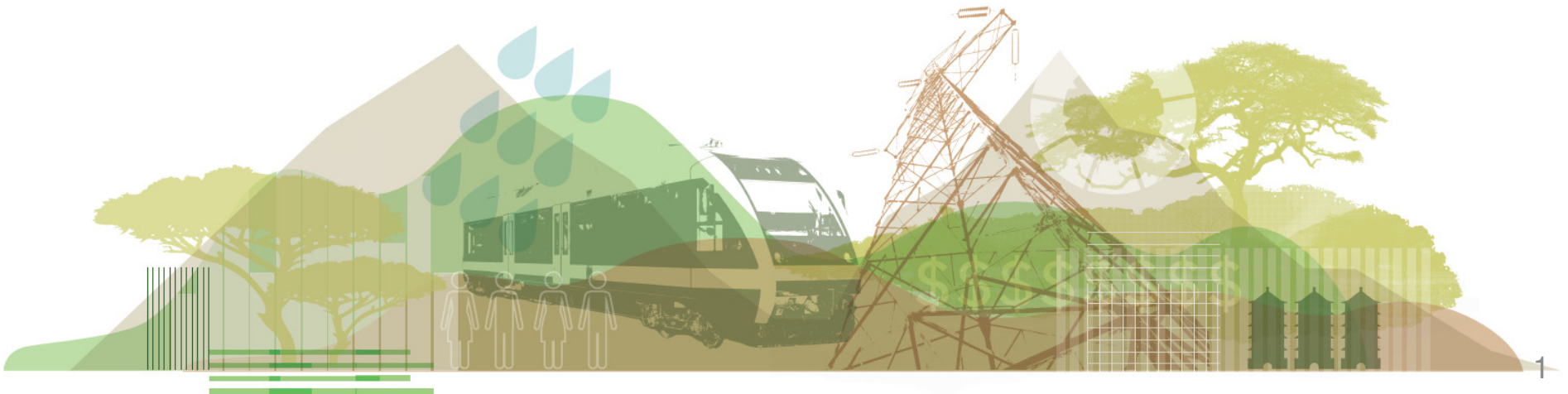


## Green Growth Best Practice

# Synthesis of Key Findings

*LEDS African Workshop*

*2 Apr 2014*



## **Overview and brief highlights of findings**

*—Ron Benioff, GGBP Project Director*

## **Planning and coordination of green growth processes**

*—Alexia Kelly, Climate Change Mitigation Expert, US Department of State*

## **Benefits of green growth**

*—Edward Awafo, Associate Researcher, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) Ghana*

## **GGBP outreach activities**

## **Discussion**

## Gathering, assessing, and sharing best practices on green growth

- **Conduct high-quality, fact-based assessment** to identify good practices around the world.
- **Document results** in products tailored for different audiences
- **Foster use of results** to inform policymakers and practitioners

## Working with a global network

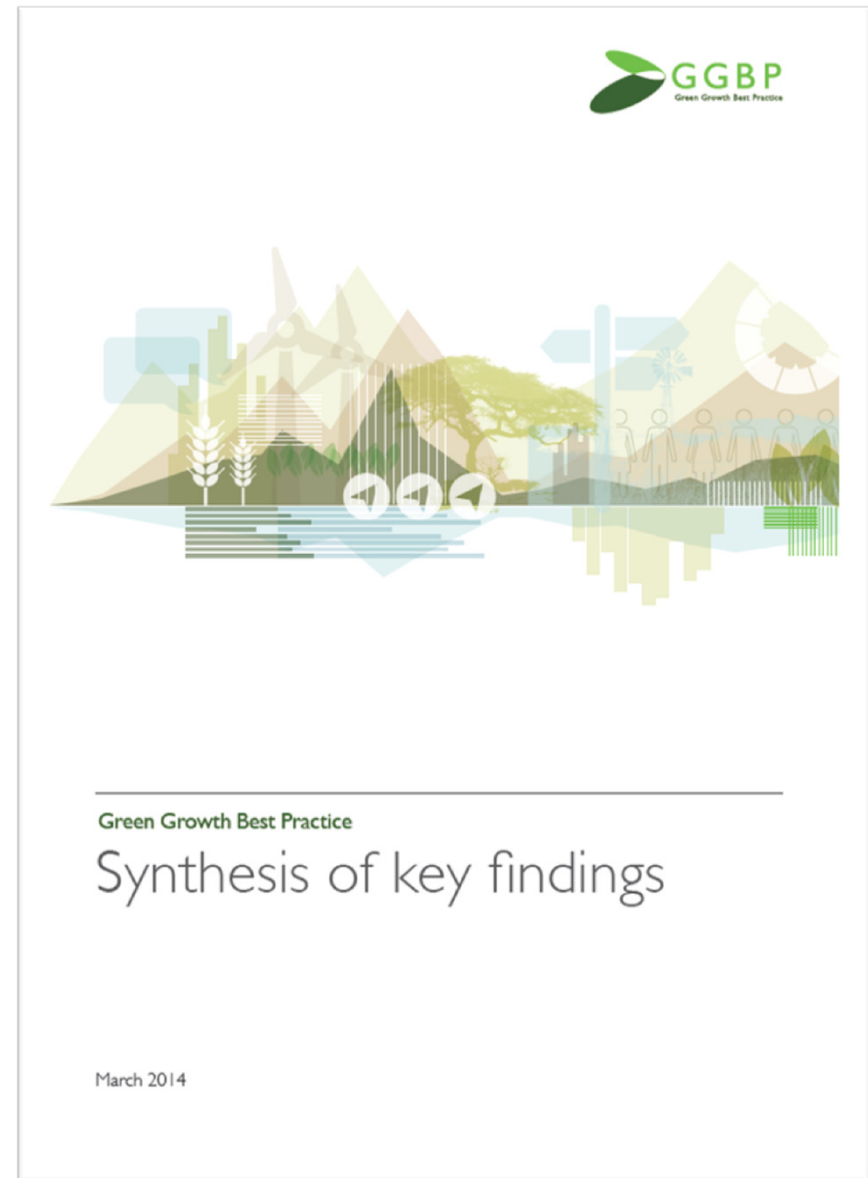
- Launched in October 2012 with support from CDKN, ECF and GGGI
- 75 authors conducting the assessment from all regions
- 20+ partner organizations and 200+ experts in the Expert Network
- 12 Steering Committee organizations: CIFF, CDKN, ECF, GGGI, BMU-ICI, LEDS GP, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, WB

# Growth Approach



## Link to report

<http://ggbp.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/GGBP-Synthesis-of-Key-Findings.pdf>



# **Planning and coordination**

# Employ well designed planning and coordination processes with strong mandates and political support



- **Leadership**
  - South Korean and Mexican presidents set vision and engaged throughout process
- **Objectives and mandate**
  - Chile: Formal ministerial approval of green growth mandate
  - Mexico: National legislations established climate and green growth vision and goals
- **Process design**
  - South Africa used participatory and evidence based process to build broad consensus and support
  - Peru focused on design of specific policies to support development of operational plan
  - Brazil, Chile, and South Africa invested in robust and iterative analysis process to allow for learning and continual stakeholder input
- **Stakeholder engagement**
  - South Africa and State of Florida had stakeholder teams guide the research and agree on inputs and methods with managed stakeholder facilitation and conflict resolution processes
- **Institutional arrangements**
  - China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Colombia and Indonesia achieved “greening” of their five year development plans by integrating green growth measures into existing central planning processes
  - Colombia: Integrated strategy in national development plan and embedded advisors in line ministries

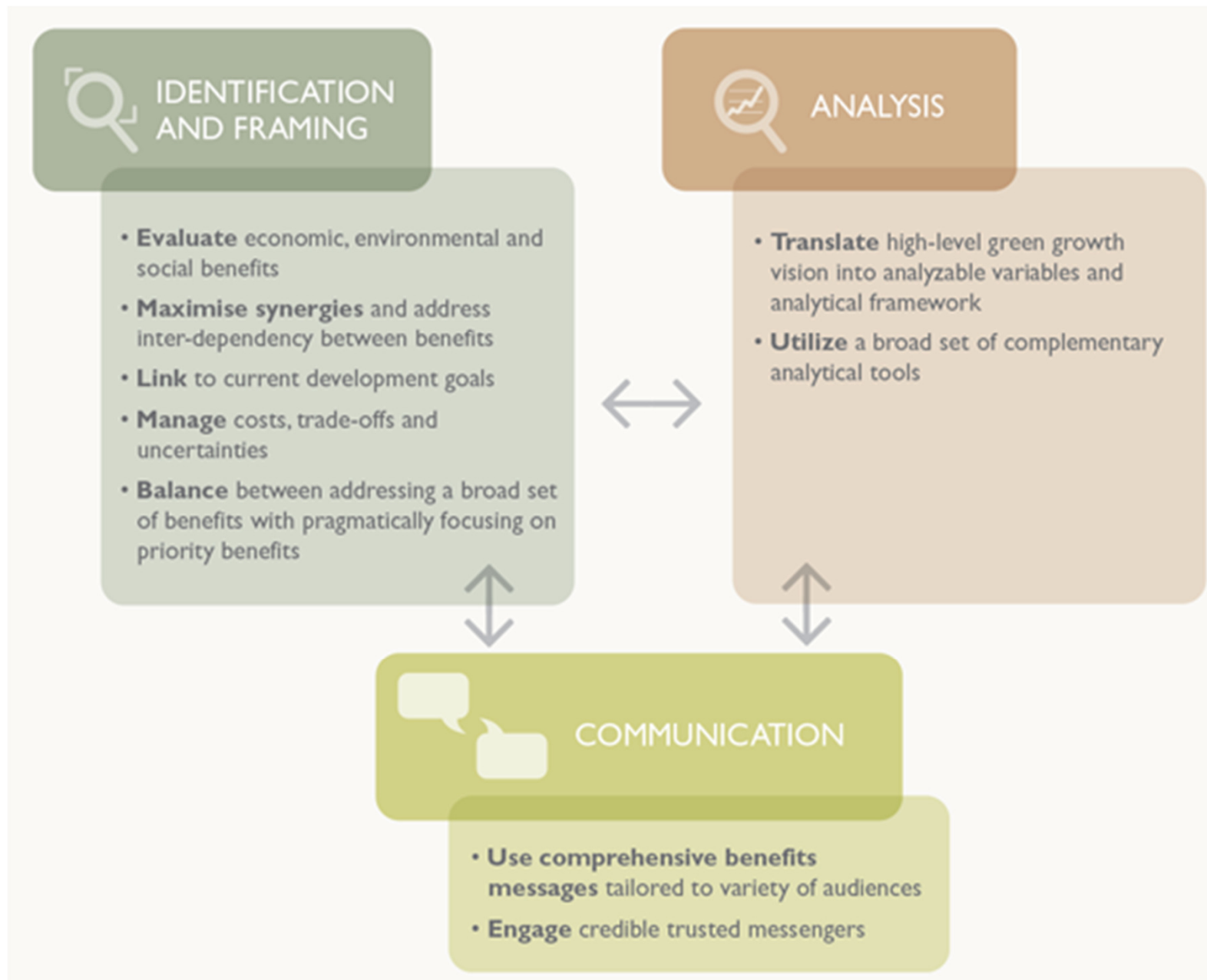


# Example: Mexico's Climate Change Program

<b>Leadership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct leadership by the president</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Ministry and Office of the President called sectors to produce inputs on future actions, including budgeted and planned actions that could contribute to the overall objective.</li> </ul>
<b>Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly by governmental actors and line ministries through the Inter-secretariat Commission</li> <li>• Non-government actors were only included in consultations of the final product.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used a tool (special program) that had a legitimate mandate (Planning law art 22) and clear short term goal within a long term vision (reducing emissions by 50% of 2000 volume by 2050)</li> </ul>
<b>Process design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tool chosen to achieve the President's goal was generating a Special Program, which is the planning instruments that calls for several ministries' involvement. While Special Programs in general follow certain prerequisites in Mexico in order to receive budgetary support, established in the Planning Law, this particular program was developed in a different way by including a direct involvement of the Office of the President.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutionalisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The special program on climate change was converted into the General Climate Change Law that each administration has to produce its own Special Climate Change Program, including a specific budget at the beginning of the administration.</li> <li>• This law ensured the continuation of the Calderon's administration commitments to a green growth planning.</li> </ul>

# **Benefits of green growth**

# Undertake robust analysis and balanced communication of the benefits of green growth



# Lessons and examples of assessing and communicating green growth benefits

## Identifying and framing benefits

- Evaluate a range of economic, environmental and social benefits in a manner that addresses their inter-dependency and links these benefits to current development goals and plans.
- Seek to maximize synergies (such as attracting investment in innovation, creating green jobs and industries, conserving natural capital, advancing sustainable rural livelihoods, etc.) between development outcomes *and* manage the costs, trade-offs and uncertainties.
- Balance the value of addressing a broad set of benefits and associated synergies, costs, and trade-offs, with the pragmatic value of focusing on a key sub-set of priority benefits.

**Ethiopia.** CRGE Strategy is aligned to support the economic and social goals stated in the national development plan, Growth and Transformation Plan.

**Korea.** Adopted green growth into its 5-year development plan

**Ethiopia:** Synergies between agriculture, water and energy sectors to increase economic output, jobs, and food production

**Korea:** Holistic view of synergies among economic, environmental and social benefits. Three key framing of benefits: 1) climate change response and energy security 2) engines for future growth 3) contribution to int'l action on climate change

# Lessons and examples of assessing and communicating green growth benefits

## Analyzing benefits

- Translate the high-level vision on green growth into a concrete set of analyzable variables on benefits and a robust benefits analysis framework.
- Utilize a broad, though not necessarily complex, analytic framework that integrates a number of complementary approaches. For example, Ethiopia, UK and many other countries have employed “extended” cost-benefit analysis in addition to other approaches such as macroeconomic assessments and isolated assessments of individual benefits.

**Ethiopia.** A set of macro analyses were used to generate interest in green growth. Integrated Assessment model was used for risk assessment. Costs and benefits assessment ranged from economic cost-benefit ratio to qualitative assessments. A basic, spreadsheet based analysis was used for sector analysis.

**UK.** UK has a sophisticated, multi-layered analytical framework to analyze green growth benefits across all levels, such as the ‘Stern Review’ for macro-economic assessment and sectoral analysis based on specialized tools (e.g. MARKAL and ESME for energy sector).

# Lessons and examples of assessing and communicating green growth benefits

## Communicating benefits

- Use comprehensive benefits messages to address the variety of audiences affected by green growth, including tailoring of messages to different “value groups” who will have different entrenched interests.
- Engage credible and trusted messengers in presenting robust, tailored, and balanced messages to offer evidence based argument for deviating from business as usual.

**EU's** proposed 2030 goal for renewable energy was announced via twitter and the Internet, while **India's** Rural Energy Program was promoted via a number of different formats, including street theatre in local dialects.

# **Sharing Best Practices**

# Sharing best practice

## Launch Date

### Synthesis Report

200-page report of  
all GGBP lessons

June 2014

### Online Living Handbook

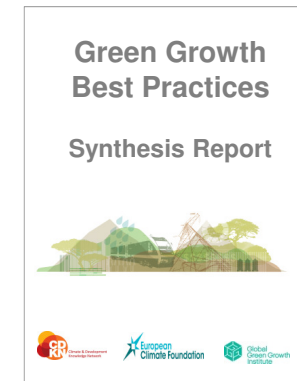
Online handbook  
with synthesis  
report and country  
case annexes

June 2014

### Outreach

Country outreach,  
int'l workshops, e-  
learning, etc

From Apr 2014





## **Partner on country specific outreach**

- GGBP plans to conduct tailored outreach activities in countries via capacity building seminars/programs, short-term advisory from GGBP experts, etc.
- Glad to meet with country officials today and tomorrow to explore further.

## **Co-develop tailored materials**

- GGBP is partnering with others on e-learning materials and policy briefs

## **Conduct other joint outreach and peer learning activities**

- Such as joint events at international conferences, policy dialogues, webinars, etc.

**Partner program: Participate in regional/global peer learning, collaboration, and advisory support with LEDS Global Partnership – [www.LEDSGP.org](http://www.LEDSGP.org)**

# Q & A

## For Further Information:

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Or visit our website: [www.ggbp.org](http://www.ggbp.org)

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