

Green Growth in Practice: Lessons from Country Experiences

July 2014

**Tim Scott, Environment and Energy Group, Bureau for
Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme**

Ashley Allen, U.S. State Department, Office of Global Change



Presentation Outline

GGBP Introduction

Overview of:

“Green Growth in Practice: Lessons from Country Experiences”

Topic presentation – Green Growth Monitoring and Evaluation

Slide 2

sj.ha7 Delete this slide as it is a short presentation?
Sangjung Ha, 01/07/2014

Rationale

Major international organizations have published initial reviews of green growth, green economy, low emissions, and climate resilient development plans.

OECD	Towards Green Growth (2011); Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development (2013)
UNEP	Towards a Green Economy (2011)
World Bank	Inclusive Green Growth (2012)
UNESCAP	Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific (2012)
AfDB	Facilitating Green Growth in Africa (2012)

Growing number of countries are adopting green growth.



Yet, there was no systematic and comprehensive study of country experiences.

Green Growth Best Practice

Key question:

“ What are the effective approaches that counties have taken for green growth planning, implementation and monitoring? ”

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

Green Growth Best Practice

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 members: CIFF, CDKN, ECF, GGGI, BMU-ICI, LEDS GP, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, WB



GGBP Approach

- GGBP’s working definition of green growth – *“programs at national, state, provincial and local levels that are designed to achieve both economic growth and environmental protection together”*.
- GGBP analysis focused on plans and programs that:

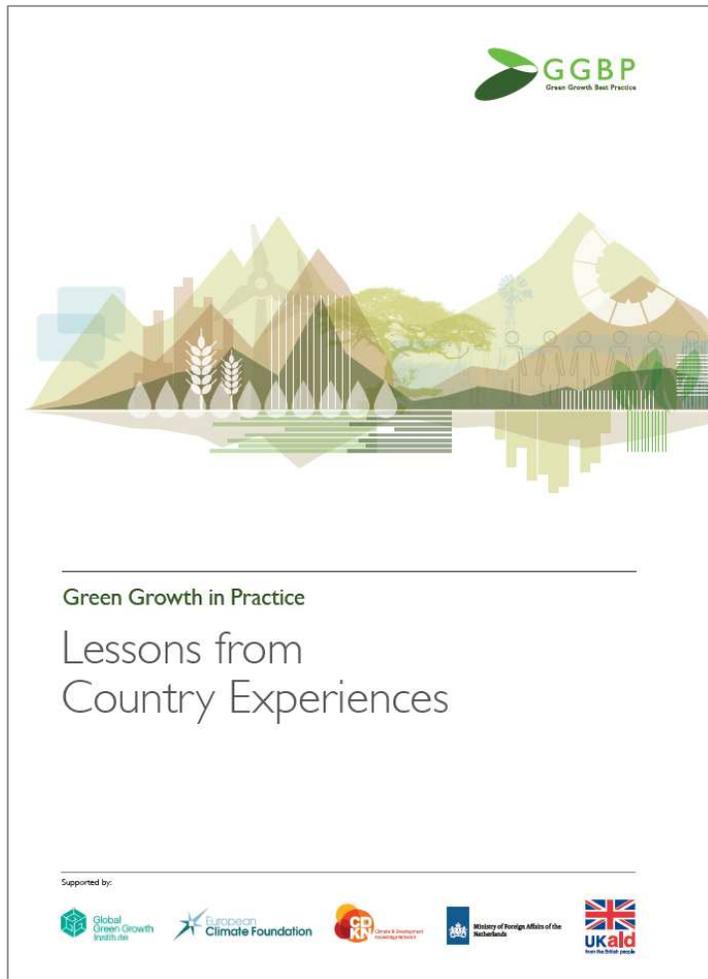
- Form part of a comprehensive development framework for long-term economic, social, and environmental transformation;
- Foster efficient and sustainable use of natural resources;
- Aim to achieve socially-inclusive development;
- Aim to improve resilience to climate change and natural disasters;
- Aim to promote a low carbon/low emissions economy.

Types of plans and programs that display these characteristics include:

- Green growth and green economy plans and strategies
- Low emission (or low carbon) and climate resilient development climate plans
- Sustainable development strategies and programs
- Sector specific programs and policies that seek to advance economic, environmental and resource efficiency goals.

Report

Green Growth in Practice: Lessons from Country Experiences



Released on 1st July 2014

Available at www.ggbp.org

GGBP topics & integrated green growth approach



Key conclusions

- **Growing numbers of national and sub-national governments are capturing concrete economic, environmental, and social benefits from green growth**
 - **Enhances efficiency and productivity.** Green, resource efficient technologies and practices can yield savings and enhance competitiveness
 - **Underpins industrial policy and macroeconomic goals.** Growing demand for green products/services offers opportunities for new industries and markets
 - **Improves quality of life and social equity progress.** Reducing environmental degradation and conserving natural resources enhances the quality of life for all, especially **men and women living in poverty**
- **Green growth programs are most effective where they recognize trade-offs and smooth the transition to a green economy**
- **Integrated, robust planning, analysis, implementation, and monitoring.**
- **Broad support for transformative change at adequate speed and scale.**

Green Growth Monitoring and Evaluation

(Chapter 9 of report)

Lead Authors

- Nick Harrison (Ecofys)
- Kelly Levin (World Resources Institute, US)
- Wanxin Li (Hong Kong University, China)

Contributing Authors

- Ashley Allen (US Agency for International Development, US)
- Anya Boyd and Anthony Dane (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
- John Kioko Musingi (University of Nairobi, Kenya)
- Amrikha Singh (Ministry of Environment and Drainage, Barbados)
- John Talberth (World Resources Institute, US)
- Jeremy Webb (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)
- Christine Woerlen (Arepo Consult, Germany)

Monitoring and Evaluation

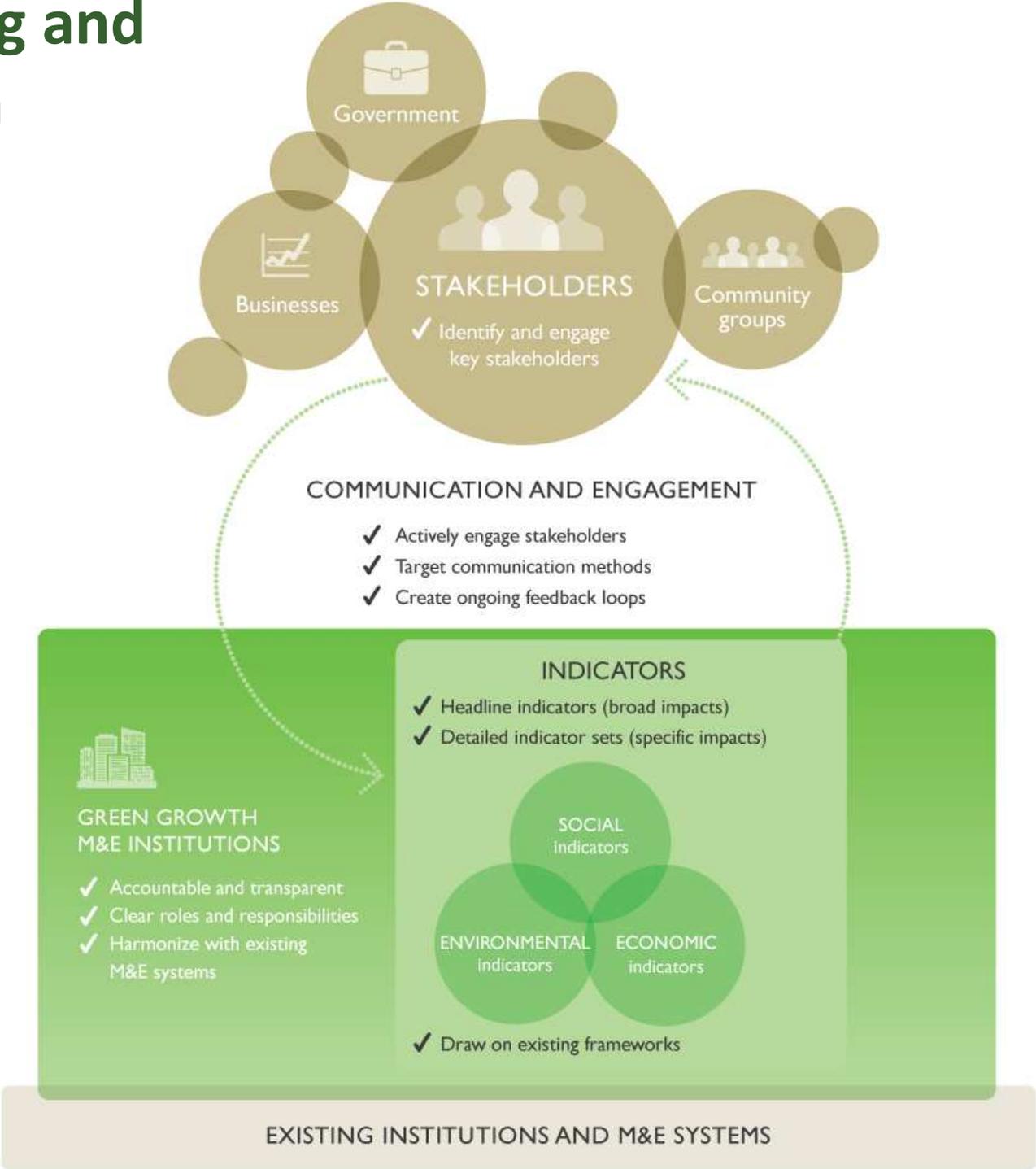
What do we mean by monitoring and evaluation?

- Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) increases government *accountability, enhance public trust, improves stakeholder engagement and facilitate learning*
- It plays a crucial function in development planning, effective design and implement of green growth plans, policies and interventions
- M&E should be an integral component of every stage of green growth planning and implementation

Cases analyzed in this chapter:

Location	Cases
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green economy and the aquatic sector
Karnataka, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Sujala Watershed Management and Poverty Alleviation Project
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MRV+ system
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green growth monitoring strategy
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government-wide monitoring and evaluation system, Management Performance Assessment Tool
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program

Monitoring and Evaluation



Key lessons for green growth monitoring and evaluation systems

1. Indicators linked with targets and reflective of reality

- Economy-wide overarching headline indicators: OECD's Green Growth Indicators, Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Index, Copenhagen's OECD local-level green indicators, Ecological Footprint, Genuine Progress Indicator
- Sector-targeted indicators: US green job indicators, etc.

2. Institutions responsible, accountable, efficient, and engaging

- Clear roles and responsibilities: Kenyan MRV+ system and Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme use mandates to assign responsibilities
- Streamlining systems and organizations for efficiency and reliability: South Africa's Management Performance Assessment Tool
- Independence and transparency to ensure accountability
- Engaging with stakeholders and existing systems

Slide 13

sj.ha6 increased font size and divided into two slides
Sangjung Ha, 01/07/2014

Key lessons for green growth monitoring and evaluation systems

Communication timely, audience specific, and stable, with feedback loop

- Timely and tailored M&E results to relevant people: U.S. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program communicating “value aspects of the environment”
- Differentiating technical vs. non-technical information for easy use by different audiences
- Multiple channels including formal and informal cultivating institutionalized and lasting stakeholder interests
- Maintaining a continuous feedback loop for bottom-up data collection as well as enhancing program effectiveness and learning

Featured case study

Watershed Management and Poverty Alleviation Project in Karnataka

Context/Background

A project to increase productivity of the natural resource base and improve environmental management in the 500,000 hectares of the Karnataka watershed in India.

An inclusive and flexible M&E process with active stakeholder engagement led to the project's overall greater effectiveness, efficiency and robustness.

Success Factors

- Indicators linked with poverty reduction objectives
- Relying on a capable and independent statistics agency for data collection and analysis, the Indian Space Research Organization, Antrix
- Participatory project monitoring and evaluation by project beneficiaries
- Using maps to explain detailed findings to partially-literate stakeholders
- Resulting in strong buy-in by local communities and program expansion

Slide 15

sj.ha5 Case slide re-formatted + added context/background
Sangjung Ha, 01/07/2014

Discussion and Feedback

Fostering Broad Use of Results and Collaboration

Partner on country specific outreach

- Engaging authors in discussing relevant findings with countries (including DRC, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Kenya, and others) and in applying lessons

Cooperate on technical resources

- Adding further cases to on-line handbook to facilitate access to content
- Partnering with ILO, UNITAR, GGKP, WB, UNESCAP, LEDS GP on e-learning materials and presenting results at green growth related courses

Conduct other joint outreach and peer learning activities

- Convening joint events at workshops and webinars

Presenting results and exploring use of findings for international assistance agencies and programs - UNDP, USAID, GIZ, GGGI, CDKN, & others

Recommendations for enhanced future analysis and outreach

For Further Information:

Ron Benioff, Project Director: ron.benioff@nrel.gov

Sangjung Ha, Project Manager: sj.ha@gggi.org

Ashley Allen, U.S. State Department: AllenA4@state.gov

Or visit our website: www.ggbp.org

Funded by:

