

The African Development Bank at Rio+20



The Future we Want...
...Africa Green and Thriving

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List of Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AUC	African Union Commission
CCCC	Climate Change Coordinating Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICSU	International Council for Science
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ONEC	Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department, AfDB
OPSM	Private Sector Department, AfDB
ORQR	Quality Assurance and Results Department, AfDB
OSAN	Agriculture and Agro-Industries Department, AfDB
RMC	Regional Member Countries
SE4A	Sustainable Energy for All
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UN-OSAA	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
UNCCN	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-OHRLLS	Least Developed & Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Island Developing States
WB	World Bank
WWSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Introduction

Background

On 24th December 2009, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution (A/RES/64/236) agreeing to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also referred to as Rio+20, in 2012. The Conference entitled “The Future We Want”, was facilitated by the host country, Brazil, and the UNCSD in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 13-22 June 2012. During the ten days in Rio de Janeiro, hundreds of public, private, and civil society organizations participated in exhibits, lectures, and high-level discussions on sustainability and green growth. Government delegations concluded the negotiations on the Rio outcome document, titled “The Future We Want.” Representatives from 191 UN member states and observers, including 79 Heads of State, addressed the general debate. Nearly 44,000 badges were issued for official meetings, a Rio+20 Partnerships Forum, Sustainable Development Dialogues, SD-Learning and nearly 500 side events in RioCentro, the venue for the Conference itself. In addition to the official events there were more than 3,000 unofficial events organized throughout Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Conference was convened under the following two key themes: “a green economy within the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction” and “institutional framework for sustainable development.”

The Rio+20 conference marked the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972; 25th anniversary of the Brundtland Commission report; 20th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio in 1992 of which its outcome was Agenda 21; and the 10th anniversary of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) referred to as the Johannesburg Summit held in 2002. The principal objectives of the Conference were to secure renewed political commitment to sustainable development, assess the progress and implementation gaps in meeting already agreed commitments, and to address current and emerging challenges.

Africa on the Road to Rio+20

Between 1992 and 2002 much of the progress in African countries toward implementation of sustainable development commitments had been primarily at the normative rather than the operational level. Some difficulties were encountered in gathering and analyzing national and sub-national data on major sustainable development issues, such as natural resources inventories, climate change and desertification.

Other challenges included the need to:

- * Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks in most countries.
- * Improve coordination among governments, NGOs and the private sector.
- * Engage national stakeholders prior to signing international agreements and develop appropriate human and institutional capacity to translate these agreements into actionable programs.
- * Address poverty, illiteracy and lack of awareness in the development and implementation of sustainable development programs.
- * Manage the increasing gap between population growth and national output.
- * Effectively mainstream gender and women empowerment in sustainable development.
- * Strengthen vision and commitment by leaders to implement sustainable development strategies, policies and programmes.

Based on these challenges, the international community offered a number of suggestions for Africa at the WSSD in 2002.

Present statistics puts six African countries among the world's ten fastest growing economies from 2001 to 2010. Present statistics also demonstrate that the region's economies have rebounded, although unevenly, from the economic slump that resulted from the recent global recession. Despite the rebounding growth, the region still faces enormous development challenges.

Given the encouraging economic growth performances, African countries have the potential to transition from conventional to sustainable development. However, this will require significant policy shifts as well as financial and technical resources. Furthermore, the economic growth has created even greater inequality, no significant job-creation and few tangible poverty-eradication benefits. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the home of 1/3 of the world's poor.

Though progress is being made to meet the MDG target of reduction of extreme hunger by 2015, Africa remains the most food-insecure region in the world. Food prices today are higher than any time since 1984 and there are many structural barriers to food security, including international trade rule, agricultural subsidies, poor infrastructure, inefficient and wasteful agricultural value chains and poor soil and water management.

Environmental stability is an essential part of sustainable development in the region and to further this agenda, the Joint Secretariat of the African Union Commission (AUC), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have been instrumental in getting a number of regional initiatives and commitments off the ground. More than 30% of the global dry lands are located in susceptible dry land regions in North Africa, the Sahel and the southern part of Africa. They represent 65% of the landmass on the continent.

For African countries to move from conventional to sustainable development, countries need be on an economic growth path. Poverty levels and income inequalities must be reduced, and socio-economic infrastructure as well as efficient social services must be available to create the conditions for sustainable development. Africa has made measurable progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 commitments.

Clearly results over the last two decades could have been more robust, but the progress that has been made in light of the constraints holds great promise for the future.

Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20: <http://bit.ly/AfricaConsensusStatementRio20>

Rio+20 Partnership on Africa

The General Assembly called for effective preparations for the Rio conference at all levels in order to ensure high-quality inputs to the Conference. At the 17th African Union Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in June/July 2011, the AUC, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ECA, and the AfDB organized a high-level roundtable entitled “Mobilizing Africa’s leadership for an Effective Regional Preparatory Process for the UNCSD (Rio+20).” The Summit adopted a decision on Africa’s preparations for Rio+20 and approved that Africa be represented by a spokesperson authorized to negotiate on behalf of the continent at the international preparatory meetings for Rio+20. The summit mandated the Republic of Congo to coordinate at the political level, in consultation with Member States and in close collaboration with the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and ECA.

The AUC and UNECA co-chaired a High-level Steering Committee established for the effective coordination of the African Preparatory Process to Rio+20. The Committee included representatives from: AUC, AfDB, Republic of Congo, UNECA, UNEP and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the Joint Secretariat of AUC, AfDB and UNECA serving as the Secretariat.

The 18th Summit of the African Union Heads of State and Government stressed that continued efforts were needed to ensure that Africa’s priorities and interests feature prominently in the Rio+20 outcomes. Africa as a region therefore organized a series of events in the lead up to Rio+20, during the Conference and the meetings preceding it, including the 3rd Preparatory Committee Meeting of UNCSD (13 -15 June 2012) and the Four Days of Dialogue on Sustainable Development (16 -19 June 2012), organized by Brazil, the host country. The Steering Committee organized two Consultations and Capacity Building Training Program for the African Negotiators to Rio+20 on the Africa common position and negotiation strategy.

The topics and themes of these preparatory events were aligned with those of the conference, including: i) Supporting the transition to Green Growth in Africa; ii) Financing sustainable development in Africa; iii) Promoting an institutional framework to support sustainable development in Africa’; and ix) Engaging in dialogue on the Africa Consensus Statement.

AfDB was the principle organizer of five events, three of which were high-level panels (indicated with *), and was a co-host to another seven discussions and round-tables. Primary events included:

- * Sustainable Land Management in the Context of a Green Economy
- * Facilitating Green Growth in Africa: Perspectives from the African Development Bank
- * Financing Sustainable Development: Transitions towards a Green Economy in Africa*
- * Recognizing Africa’s Ecological Footprint and Harnessing Natural Capital for Sustainable Development*
- * Private Sector Dialogue in the Context of a Green Economy: Partnerships for Sustainable Development*

Additional partners for co-hosted events included the World-Wide Fund for Nature, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Government of Senegal, and the Government of Ivory Coast.

* A full list of events is found in Section II.

AfDB at Rio+20

The Bank considered Rio+20 an important opportunity to commit itself to helping countries eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, make growth inclusive and production and consumption more sustainable while combating climate change. With the deadline of the MDGs fast approaching, the Bank saw Rio+20 as an event to reinvigorate its global partnership for development and carry on with an ambitious post-2015 development agenda.

Objectives

The overall objective for the Bank's effective participation at Rio+20 was to showcase Bank group activities and also to ensure that Africa's priorities and interests, as contained in the Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20, are reflected in the outcomes of Rio+20.

The specific objectives were to:

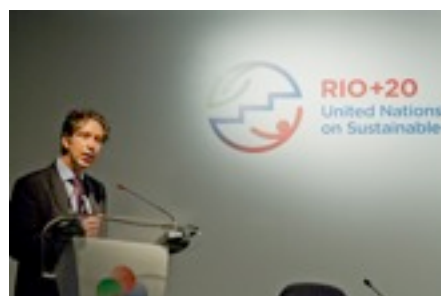
- * Enhance the Bank's visibility at Rio+20, during the preparatory meetings and onsite at pre-events and Africa Day;
- * Enhance support for rethinking Africa's development priorities in the context of emerging challenges on sustainable development such as climate change and green growth; and
- * Better inform African decision makers and practitioners on the necessity to build and cultivate strategic partnerships.

The President's Participation

Over the course of two days, President Kaberuka participated as a panelist in four high-level panels, including the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A) panel. He held two press conferences and signed a milestone agreement with the Brazilian Development Bank to fortify its partnership with the AfDB and expand Brazil's involvement in Africa's development at the institutional level. Dr. Kaberuka participated in numerous formal and informal meetings aimed to further the Bank's interests at the Conference and beyond.

Directors' Participation

Department Directors participated as panelists or Bank representatives in more than 25 events throughout the week. The AfDB directors lent their expertise and insight to discussions on topics ranging from institutional and strategic frameworks to natural capital and strategic partnerships.



ORQR Director Simon Mizrahi

Messaging

The Bank focused on disseminating three key messages throughout the Conference:

1. The AfDB supports African economies' "transition" to green. In its approach to inclusive and green growth, the AfDB recognizes that change cannot happen overnight—instead, the transition to green growth is a process that needs to be tailored to the specific circumstances of the African continent and its countries;
2. The AfDB serves as a knowledge broker - an institution that is a catalyst, and which embraces partnerships in order to leverage resources. The AfDB is developing its 10 year Long Term Strategy which embraces the cross cutting themes of regional integration, private sector development and governance;
3. The AfDB is one of the premier development finance institutions and trusted partners in Africa and continues to expand within an increasingly dynamic and complex global framework, both as a DFI as well as a regional knowledge broker.

AfDB at Rio+20

Preparatory Process to Support Africa at Rio+20

The General Assembly called for effective preparations for the Rio conference at all levels in order to ensure high-quality inputs to the Conference. At the 17th African Union Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in June/July 2011, the AUC, UNEP, ECA, and the AfDB organized a high-level roundtable entitled “Mobilizing Africa’s leadership for an Effective Regional Preparatory Process for the UNCSD (Rio+20).”

The Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 20 to 25 October 2011. The Conference was organized by ECA jointly with AUC and the AfDB, among others. The main objective of the Preparatory Conference was to deliberate on the objectives and themes of Rio +20 and other substantive matters of importance to Africa, with an intent to reach agreement on Africa’s key priorities and concerns to be reflected in the outcomes of Rio+20. The main output of the Conference was the Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20 which was adopted by the African Heads of State and Government in January 2012.

On 15 March 2012, the AUC, ECA, AfDB, UNEP, UNDP and UNITAR organized a Consultation and Capacity Building event for African Ambassadors and negotiators in New York, USA, in conjunction with the first round of ‘informal-informal’ negotiations on the zero draft of the Outcome Document.

In response to a request made on behalf of the African Group by the Republic of Congo in preparation for the meeting of the African Permanent Representatives and Rio+20 Negotiators held on 20 April 2012 in New York, and the Second Round of Informal-Informal Discussions held from 23 April to 4 May 2012, ECA, AfDB and UNEP prepared analytical papers on the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, Means of Implementation and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

During the conference, the Bank sponsored a series of events under the Africa Preparatory Process for Rio+20, which took place in RioCentro and Athlete’s Park.

Event Titles

1. Africa Day: Accelerating Progress towards Sustainable Development in Africa
2. Financing Sustainable Development in Africa | High-level panel
3. Promoting Inclusive Green Growth and Building a Green Economy as a means of Achieving Sustainable Development in Africa
4. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development: Integrating the Three Pillars

Africa Day | Accelerating Progress Towards Sustainable Development

The Bank's Quality Assurance and Results Department (ORQR), in partnership with the Republic of Congo, AUC, ECA, UNEP-ROA and UNDP, organized the side event *Africa Day*. The event was held on June 19, 2012 from 13:30 - 17:00. The half-day event provided a platform for a series of High Level Dialogues among African Heads of State and Government and other leading policy makers, practitioners and researchers on matters of interest for the continent.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objectives of this roundtable were to discuss Africa's progress towards sustainable development, and identify strategies and measures necessary to accelerate progress, with one of the main topics being green growth associated implications for Africa. Discussions were also focused on mobilizing strategic partnerships around Africa's key priorities and concerns, with a view to facilitating Africa's negotiations at the Conference and ensuring that they were adequately reflected in the outcomes of Rio+20.

Presenters and Participants

The following eleven speakers shared their perspectives on the core issues of the discussion:

- Mr. Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair, Climate Change Coordination Committee, AfDB
- H.E. Abdoulie Janneh, UN Under-Secretary General and Executive Secretary of UNECA
- H.E. Mrs. Rhoda Peace Tumisiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the AUC
- H.E. Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, UN Under-Secretary-General, and Special Adviser on Africa
- Mr. Eugene Owusu, Resident Representative and Coordinator, UNDP, Ethiopia
- Mr. Mounkaila Goumandakoye, Director, UNEP-ROA
- H.E. Henri Djombo, Minister of Sustainable Development, Forestry, and Environment of the Republic of Congo
- H.E. Ms Dipuo Peters, Minister of Energy of the Republic of South Africa
- Dr. Edith Madela-Mntla, Director of the Regional Office for Africa of the International Council for Science (ICSU)
- Mr. Kebour Ghenna, Executive Director, The Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude, Delegation of the European Union in Brazil

An audience of about 200 people responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

"Continued commitment to achieving the MDGs is paramount. There is a resource gap to achieve the MDGs, resources committed should not be diverted to emerging SDGs. These should be supported by new resource commitments,"

Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair of the Climate Change Committee at the AfDB.

Key Themes

Implementation: African countries should adopt appropriate tools and instruments to effectively integrate green growth concepts and principles into existing development strategies and sectoral plans. Countries should also promote and strengthen value addition strategies to maximize and sustainably harness the

economic potential of the region's vast natural resources. Furthermore, new metrics beyond GDP are needed to measure progress towards sustainable development.

Partnerships: Building partnerships for sustainable development is crucial. New challenges, such as climate change, water scarcity, land degradation and desertification, low resilience to natural disasters, energy crisis, food crisis, migration, as well as the global financial and economic crises must be addressed in partnership. The international community should adopt a more humane approach to globalization by defining a development path that takes into account the earth's ecological limits, the unequal distribution of resources, and the aspirations and well-being of all peoples of the world.

Political leadership: African countries need to put forward their own resources to drive the sustainable development agenda in Africa and increase South-South cooperation. At the same time, the international community must make meaningful investments, develop and transfer technologies, provide adequate financing, and engage in trade that is free of conditionalities. Additionally, African governments must have a clear development vision and take ownership of their development agenda.

Online Event Coverage

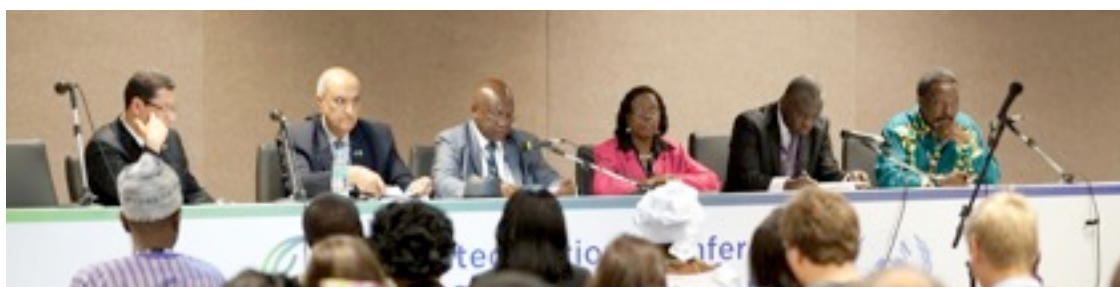
AfDB: <http://bit.ly/AfricaDayatRio20>



AfDB banner



President Donald Kaberuka



CCCC Chairman Aly Abou Sabaa (far left) and other Africa Day panelists

Financing Sustainable Development in Africa | High-level Panel

ORQR, in partnership with AUC, UNECA, UNEP-ROA and UNDP organized the side event *Financing Sustainable Development in Africa*. The event was held on June 17, 2012 from 17:30-19:00.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objective of this side event was to establish a forum for dialogue on the challenges and opportunities related to long-term finance for sustainable development and transition towards a green economy in Africa. Emphasis was placed on innovative financing and renewed commitment to financing sustainable development and green growth. Expected outcomes included raising awareness, increasing knowledge and initiating dialogue on sustainable development issues in Africa and discussing how these issues are embedded in the overall development agenda for the continent and beyond.

Presenters and Participants

Six speakers offered their perspectives on issues pertaining to the theme of the discussions:

- Mr. Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair, Climate Change Coordination Committee, AfDB
- Mr. Kebour Ghenna, Chairman, The Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Dr. Josue Dione, Director food Security and Sustainable Development, UNECA
- Mr. Kaladji Diabate, Technical Advisor, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ivory Coast
- Dr. Gustave Aboua, Director General for Sustainable Development, Ivory Coast
- Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director, UNEP

An active audience consisting of over 120 persons responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Key Themes

Financing: There seems to be an apparent divide between the managers of money (international finance institutions – development banks, donors, etc.) and facilitators of development (e.g. NGOs, CSOs) in Africa. The most effective and efficient approaches to financing for sustainable development are determined based on context and cannot always be addressed by governments.

Resources: A transformative shift of African economies to a green growth model offers an opportunity to mobilize additional resources. Such resources can be mobilized both domestically and internationally and can be leveraged from the private sector. National institutions can be further supported to effectively utilize resources. Africa should be able to “leap-frog” to more advanced technologies and infrastructure, which in turn will allow it to address pressing development needs while reducing the environmental footprint.

Green Growth: Financing is considered key to how Africa engages in a green path. Green growth in African countries has to be linked to local needs. It should be noted that not all green development options are expensive and that many can derive benefits from them. Though it may be challenging for countries, especially those in a period of reconstruction, to implement a green strategy, the advantages will far outweigh these challenges.

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/FinancingSustainableDevelopment>

Promoting Inclusive Green Growth & Building a Green Economy as a Means of Achieving Sustainable Development:

Perspectives on Opportunities and Challenges faced by Africa, Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States

Led by UN-OSAA, ONEC and CCCC, in partnership with AUC, NEPAD, UNEP, UN-DPI, Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), government of the State of São Paulo, Tanzania and Tunisia, organized the side event *Promoting Inclusive Green Growth & Building a Green Economy as a Means of Achieving Sustainable Development*. The event was held on June 18, 2012 from 13:30-15:00.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

Drawing on the diverse thinking on how Green Growth can be a tool for sustainable development in Africa, this side event was designed to show-case emerging good practices in the region. Particular focus was placed on sharing of national experiences; socio-economic development strategies and policies; skills, human and institutional capacity; means of implementation; and other critical issues and challenges that countries face, and possible ways to address them. The high-level panel also discussed how the concepts of Green Growth and a Green Economy can be tailored to Africa's specific development needs. The event served as a platform for launching the African Green Economy Partnership between UNEP, UNECA and AfDB.

"Africa's wealth is in its ecological capital."

H E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa

Presenters and Participants

Ten speakers presented their perspectives on the issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Mr. Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair, Climate Change Coordination Committee, AfDB
- Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Advisor to Africa
- Mr. José Anibal, Secretary of Energy, Government of the State of São Paulo, Brazil
- Mr. Cheick Sidi Diarra, UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for UN-OHRLLS
- Ms. Amina Mohamed, Deputy Executive Director, UNEP
- Mr. Josue Dione, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development, UNECA
- H.E. Mr. Henri Djombo, Minister of Sustainable Development, Forest Economy and Environment, Republic of Congo
- H.E. Mrs. Esperanca Bias, Minister of Minerals and Mining Mozambique
- H.E. Mr. Oluniyi Robin-Coker, Minister of Energy and Water Resources, Sierra Leone
- H E. Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa

An active audience of about 200 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Key Themes

Challenges to a green economy: Over the last decade the African continent has experienced rapid economic growth. However, this growth has been uneven across sub-regional countries and sectors. African Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) continue to be confronted with persistent poverty and high unemployment

while the resource basis for many productive sectors increasingly faces the consequences of climate change, desertification, deforestation, soil erosion and loss of biodiversity. Green Growth builds on existing policies and measures. It reinforces the need to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Although Africa contributes least to global climate change, it is suffering disproportionately from its adverse effects.

Given its wealth of natural resources, biodiversity and human capital, Africa could play an important role in overcoming some of the world's challenges. The continent has 60 percent of the world's arable land; 20 percent of its forest reserves; 20 percent of the global land mass; 40 percent of the world's biodiversity and more than half of the world's clean energy potential. A new paradigm is needed to ensure that countries maximize the benefits that can be generated from such resources to enhance livelihoods, eradicate poverty, and minimize vulnerabilities by creating new opportunities for sustainable growth and development. A green economy could be a viable approach in pursuing these critical objectives to achieve sustainable development.

Political instability: Political instability and conflicts throughout the continent exacerbate the severity of poverty and climate change. In this context, there is an urgent need to maintain the continents' recent economic momentum, while ensuring that Africa's growing population benefits from development in a sustainable manner and reducing the vulnerability to current and emerging environmental and socio-economic risks.

Global climate change: Although Africa contributes least to global climate change, it is suffering disproportionately from its adverse effects. Already vulnerable to the current climatic environment, African livelihoods and economies are required to continuously adapt to climate change. Furthermore, the need to avoid dangerous levels of global warming will require global action. While recognizing the need to differentiate these responsibilities, development pathways need to be identified to achieve Africa's development objectives in an increasingly carbon constrained world.

The AfDB's role: As the continent's multilateral development Bank, the AfDB presented its emerging strategic focus on Green Growth, drawing on its experiences in the implementation of climate and environment financing mechanism and up-scaling private sector engagement in Africa, just as country representatives presented examples and case studies from their countries, including Sierra Leone, South Africa and Congo.

"Everyone should know what role they have to play inside the system and process of a sustainable development framework."

H.E. Mr. Henri Djombo, Minister of Sustainable Development, Forest Economy & Environment,
Republic of Congo

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/PromotingInclusiveGGinAfrica>

Institutional and Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in Africa: Integrating the 3 Pillars of Sustainable Development

UNECA, in collaboration with AUC, UNEP, UNDP and the AfDB organized the side event *Institutional and Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in Africa*. The event was held on June 17, 2012 from 15:30-17:00.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objectives of this side event were to provide a multi-stakeholder platform to deliberate on institutions and strategies for sustainable development at all levels in Africa, and how these could be strengthened to achieve a balanced integration of the three pillars with a view to accelerating progress towards sustainable development in the region. The event also focused on deliberating on the global institutional framework for sustainable development that could best support Africa's institutions at all levels towards ensuring effective implementation and generating recommendations for further consultations on enhancing the functioning and implementation of institutions and strategies.

“There is an urgent need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among all international organizations, agencies, conventions and environmental agreements that deal with sustainable development.”

Josué Dioné
Director, Food Security and
Sustainable Development, UNECA

Presenters and Participants

Six speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the session theme:

- Mr. Jenerali Ulimwengu, Journalist, Raia Mwema Newspaper
- Mr. Josué Dioné, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division, ECA
- H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Economy, AUC
- H.E Dr Lapodini Marc ATOUGA Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, ECOWAS Commission
- H.E. Mr. Luc Oyoubi, Minister of Economy, Labour and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Economy, Labour and Sustainable Development, Gabon
- Ms. Susanne Salz, Head, Secretary General's Office, ICLEI World Secretariat

An active audience of about 50 responded to the presentations with questions and comments.

Key Themes

Challenges of implementation: A common challenge that persists is balancing the integration of the three pillars in planning, budgeting and implementation of plans and programmes. This is attributed to the lack of synergy among the institutions dealing with the different pillars. The relatively limited involvement of planning and finance ministries on issues pertaining to sustainable development was considered an obstacle to effectively integrate work across the three pillars. Also social sector ministries needed to be better integrated into the mainstream sustainable development agenda. Finally, coordination needed to be strengthened across regional, subregional, nation and local levels.

Online Event Coverage

IISD: <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/enbots/pdf/enbots2739e.pdf>

AfDB at Rio+20

Events Organized in Collaboration with Other Partners

During the conference, the Bank sponsored a series of events in collaboration with various partners, which took place in RioCentro and Athlete's Park. These events' themes were aligned with the overall objectives and spirit of the conference, including: i) Supporting the transition to Green Growth in Africa; ii) Financing sustainable development in Africa; iii) Promoting an institutional framework to support sustainable development in Africa'; and ix) Engaging in dialogue on the Africa Consensus Statement.

Event Titles

1. Recognizing Africa's Ecological Footprint & Harnessing Natural Capital for Sustainable Development | Launch of the 2012 AfDB/WWF Africa Ecological Footprint Report

2. Facilitating Green Growth in Africa | Perspectives from the African Development Bank

3. Sustainable Land Management in the Context of a Green Economy

4. Nature Based Solutions for a Sustainable Future

5. Investing in Natural Capital: Approaches for Securing Food, Water & Energy in the World's Most Valued Ecoregions

6. Investing in Natural Capital in Africa, Asia and Latin America: Partnerships, Policies and Investments

7. Investing in Natural Capital: Launch of Mozambique's Green Economy

8. Private Sector Dialogue in the Context of a Green Economy | Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Recognizing Africa's Ecological Footprint and Harnessing Natural Capital for Sustainable Development | Launch of AfDB/WWF 2012 Report

ORQR, in partnership with the government of Senegal and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), organized the side event *Recognizing Africa's Ecological Footprint and Harnessing Natural Capital for Sustainable Development*. The event was held on June 21, 2012 from 11:30-12:30.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

This event provided a platform to present the 2012 Africa Ecological Footprint Report, "Green infrastructure for the sustainable development of Africa," which argues that although Africa is endowed with vast bio-capacity, it is witnessing a decline in biodiversity, and ecosystems are under threat as a result of major stressors such as trade in primary products, climate change, and unsustainable land-use practices. The main objectives were to raise awareness on the concept of "environmental infrastructure" and to demonstrate that new "green" investment in the protection, maintenance and enhancement of environmental infrastructure is essential for sustainable growth.

2012 Africa Ecological Footprint Report: <http://bit.ly/WWFAfDBAfricaEcoFootprintReport>

Presenters and Participants

Three speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President, AfDB
- H.E. Mr. Haidar Ali, Minister of Environment and Conservation of Senegal
- Mr. Jim Leape, Director General, WWF

An active audience of about 50 people responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Key Themes

Ecological infrastructure: Africa's ecosystems are declining faster than ever before through the combined impact of global and local pressures. Loss of ecosystem services is compromising future food security, health and well-being. The effects are being borne disproportionately by the poor. Transitioning to a green economy requires that Africa's natural capital is maintained so it can provide the ecosystem services everyone depends on. These services include food, water and energy, and also build the resilience to the impacts of climate change.



Partnerships: Preservation of the resources of each of the African nations is crucial and will only happen with the joint efforts of governments, private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations and citizens. Partners need to be made aware of Africa's pressing ecological situation to encourage fast action on its preservation and sustained growth.

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/EcoFootprintinAfrica>

<http://bit.ly/InvestinginAfricasNaturalCapital>

Star Africa: <http://bit.ly/WWFAfDBAfricaEcoFootprintReportFRarticle>

Facilitating Green Growth in Africa | Perspectives from the AfDB

The Bank's Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department (ONEC), organized the side event *Facilitating Green Growth in Africa, Perspectives from the AfDB*. The event was held on June 14, 2012 from 13:15-14:45.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objective of the side event was to create a discussion platform for practitioners, African countries, donor organizations, financial institutions, and private sector and CSO representatives on Green Growth in Africa. The side event focused on the needs, opportunities and challenges including the means of implementation for Green Growth in Africa. The need to support Green Growth in Africa through an appropriate financing instrument was also discussed. The AfDB's recently published Green Growth Vision Paper provided a relevant context and backdrop to the discussions.

AfDB Green Growth Vision Paper: <http://bit.ly/AfDBGreenGrowthDiscussionPaper>

Presenters and Participants

Six speakers presented their perspectives on the issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Mr. Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair, Climate Change Coordination Committee, AfDB
- Mr. Anthony Okon Nyong, Manager, Safeguards & Compliance Division, AfDB
- Mr. Frank Sperling, Chief Climate Change Specialist, AfDB
- Ms. Kate Raworth, Senior Researcher, Oxfam UK
- Dr. Laurent Some, Africa Policy and Partnership Director, World Wide Fund for Nature
- Mr. Junya Nakano, Senior Negotiator for Climate Change, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

An active audience of about 20 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.



From left: Frank Sperling, Aly Abou Sabaa, Anthony Nyong and Junya Nakano

Key Themes

Green Growth: Green Growth builds on existing policies and measures. It reinforces the need to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. However, it places further emphasis on growth as a central driver of development and seeks to promote a better valuation of natural and social assets in decision-making processes to remove inefficiencies in the current economic model that have led to environmental degradation, pollution and climate change.

Because of its low emissions and need for increased energy access, Africa can justify greater greenhouse gas emissions as the region's economies grow in the short term. However, if it fails to decouple its growth from greenhouse gas emissions in the medium term, it is likely to suffer the most from the negative consequences of climate change. Decoupling of economic growth and environmental harm requires advanced infrastructure and the promotion of different economic sectors. Favoring the wrong infrastructure or sectors now creates the risk that it will be prohibitively expensive to replace them later on.

“Decisions taken today will lock in Africa’s energy infrastructure for decades.”

Frank Sperling,
Chief Climate Change Specialist,
AfDB

Financing: Lack of finance is one of the greatest impediments of sustainable development and green growth in Africa. The AfDB is positioned as a catalyst of ideas and practical concepts, technical assistance and financial support for its Regional Member Countries (RMCs). Given its ability to finance private enterprises and projects, the Bank's reach in furthering the Green Growth agenda goes beyond its own resources and those of its RMC governments.

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/AcceleratingGGinAfrica>

Rio Conventions Pavilion/IISD: http://www.riopavilion.org/storage/rio20_iicd_day2.pdf

Sustainable Land Management in the Context of a Green Economy

The Bank's Agriculture and Agro-Industries Department (OSAN), in partnership with The Global Mechanism and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCN), organized the side event *Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in the Context of a Green Economy*. The event was held on June 14, 2012 from 11:45-12:45.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

This side event was designed to show decision makers from the public and private sectors the advantages of SLM-smart investment policies. The event demonstrated that considerable financial and socio-economic returns on investment can be generated from responsible land use, both in fertile lands and marginal dry lands. This event also provided an opportunity for representatives of The Global Mechanism, the OSLO consortium, and the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative to share research on the economic valuation of land and on challenges and opportunities ahead.

Presenters and Participants

Seven speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Mr. Aly Abou Sabaa, Chair of the Coordinator Committee on Climate Change, AfDB
- Mr. Simone Quatrini, Coordinator, Policy and Investment Analysis, Global Mechanism
- Dr. Elijah Phiri, Professor, Department of Soil Science, University of Zambia
- Dr. Andrew Seidl, Head, Economics and Environment Program, IUCN
- Dr. Timo Busch, Department of Management, Technology and Economics, ETH Zurich
- Mr. William Ehlers, Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Mr. John Soussan, OSLO Scientific Coordinator, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

An active audience of about 25 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

"To be effective, we have to understand and integrate the full value of land into decision making."

John Soussan,
OSLO Scientific Coordinator at SEI

Key Themes

Valuation of land: The assessment and valuation of ecosystem services needs to be integrated into policy and planning processes. This can be done in part by offering concrete options for more responsible land use allocations based on quantifying the total economic value of ecosystems, assessing the net socio-economic benefits of sustainable land and ecosystem management, and reducing the risks and uncertainties associated with ecosystem-smart policies and investments.

Land degradation: There is concern over unsustainable land use caused by inappropriate cattle raising techniques, use of chemical products, and other human actions. Additionally, climate change will likely worsen the situation leading to further desertification and land erosion. Land degradation causes economic losses, social issues, natural capital depreciation and is often most acute among the poor.

Sustainable land management: Currently sustainable land management investments account for 1% of Official Development Assistance. Schemes that support payment for ecosystem services or create market mechanisms for land-derived ecosystem services would help offset the short-term economic costs to land users practicing conservation and ecological agriculture. In the long run, sustainable land management could generate sustainable income and benefit both local and global communities.

Investment: Responsible investments can be encouraged by demonstrating their net economic benefits, emphasizing their social, environmental and future values, and providing incentives and safeguards to investors. Principal considerations for investors are a country's political situation and its government's



Global Mechanism's Simone Quatrini at Sustainable Land Management in the Context of a Green Economy

involvement in securing sustainable investments.

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/EconomicValuationofLand>

Rio Conventions Pavilion/IISD: http://www.riopavilion.org/storage/rio20_iicd_day2.pdf

Nature Based Solutions for a Sustainable Future

OSAN, in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) organized the side event *Nature Based Solutions for a Sustainable Future*. The event was held on June 19, 2012 from 17:30-19:00.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objectives of this side event were to demonstrate that nature is at the heart of socio-economic development; showcase experiences in nature-based solutions enabled by equitable and efficient governance; and explore concrete action needed to implement nature-based solutions with good governance at a larger scale. Focus was on strategies for scaling up successful models of nature-based solutions that contribute to sustainable development.

Presenters and Participants

Twelve speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Dr. Abdirahman Beileh, Director of OSAN, AfDB
- Dr. Ashok Khosla, IUCN President
- H.E. Mrs. Edna Molewa, Minister of Environment, South Africa
- H.E. Mr. Christian Friis, Minister for Development Cooperation, Denmark
- Mr. Mark Smith, Director, Global Water Program, IUCN
- Mr. Stewart Maginnis, Global Director, Nature-based Solutions Group, IUCN
- Mr. Gustavo Fonseca, Natural Resources Management Team Leader, GEF
- Dr. Julia Marton-Lefevre, Director General, IUCN
- Dr. Jane Smart, Global Director, Biodiversity Conservation Group, IUCN
- Mrs. Alicia Barcena, Executive Secretary, UNEC for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Mrs. Razan Al Mubarak, Secretary General, Abu Dhabi Environment Agency, United Arab Emirates
- Mr. Maurice Strong, Former Executive Coordinator of the 1992 Rio UNCED

An active audience of about 100 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

“Many of the existing challenges around land conservation today are due to lack of accountability structures.”

Christian Friis

Minister of Development Cooperation in Denmark

Key Themes

Nature-based solutions: There is a dire need to restore production capacity on land not currently being used. This needs to be done responsibly and sustainably. Climate change and global warming will lead to decreased water availability, especially in arid and semi-arid lands. Water shortages affect agricultural productivity, food security and human health. As a consequence, agriculture will be expanded thereby resulting in subsequent habitat loss and fragmentation, drainage of wetlands, and impacts on freshwater and marine ecosystem. Scientists, experts and civil society need to be included in the creation and

implementation of nature-based solutions, that in turn would help ensure the inclusion of accountability measures.

Investment: There is a reinforced need for continued and increased investment in knowledge creation and sharing, awareness-raising and good governance for the effective conservation of biodiversity. By applying proven conservation methods and testing new approaches to make natural systems more resilient to climate change, “ecosystem-based adaptation” can help improve livelihoods by providing food, water and safety for people in the face of climate change threats.

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/NatureBasedSolutionstoEcosystemHarm>

Investing in Natural Capital: A Three-part Series of Events at Rio+20

The Regional Development Banks AfDB, ADB and IADB, in collaboration with WWF coordinated a series of events profiling key initiatives from each continent illustrating the UNSCD themes. The regions are endowed with some of each continent's most strategic natural assets – the wealth inherited from nature that underpins the health, security and the well-being of its population. The initiatives presented demonstrated leadership and a commitment to action on the ground while highlighting the importance of developing integrated approaches to build green economies of tomorrow while addressing the complex challenges of today.

Event Titles

-
1. Approaches for Securing Food, Water & Energy in the World's Most Valued Ecoregions
 2. Investing in Natural Capital in Africa, Asia and Latin America: Partnerships, Policies and Investments
 3. Launching Mozambique's Green Economy Roadmap, Enhancing Long-term Economic Security and Public Prosperity
-



Juan Pablo Bonilla, IADB, and Alcinda Antonio de Abreu, Minister, Mozambique



Javed Mir, ADB, and Simon Mizrahi, AfDB



Jim Leape, DG, WWF; Alcinda Antonio de Abreu, Minister, Mozambique; President Armando Emilio Guebuza, Mozambique; and Donald Kaberuka, President, AfDB

Approaches for Securing Food, Water and Energy in the World's Most Valued Ecoregions

The WWF, AfDB, ADB and IADB collaborated to organize the side event *Approaches for Securing Food, Water & Energy in the World's Most Valued Eco-regions*, as part of the series of events themed *Investing in Natural Capital*. The event was held on June 18, 2012 from 11:30-13:00.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objectives of this side event were to profile some of the most innovative sustainable development partnerships investing in natural capital today as they pave the way toward green growth and green economies on three continents. Governments from Africa, Asia and Latin America were profiling integrated, collaborative and large-scale approaches at the cutting edge of a new wave of policies and practices. All of these were aimed at maintaining and enhancing natural capital and ecosystem services - the essential building blocks of a sustainable future.

Presenters and Participants

Nine speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the theme:

- Dr. Abdirahman Beileh, Acting Director, Department of Agriculture and Agro-Industries, AfDB
- Ms. Yolanda Kakabadse, President, WWF
- Ing. José Luis Luege Tamargo, Director General, CONAGUA, Mexico
- Mr. Bui Cach Tuyen, Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam
- H.E. Alcinda de Abreu, Minister of Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique
- H.E. Terezya P.L. Huvisa, Minister of State for Environment, Vice-President's Office, Tanzania
- Mr. Ali Mohamed, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya
- Mr. Javed Mir, Director, Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, ADB
- Mr. Walter Vergara, Unit Chief, Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Unit, Infrastructure and Environment Sector, IADB

An active audience of about 70 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Case Studies

Regional Cooperation towards a Poverty-free and Ecologically Rich Greater Mekong Subregion: Recently approved by countries from the Mekong River basin (Cambodia, China, Laos PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam), this collaborative regional program lays the foundation for a Green Economy for the sub-region. Over the course of more than 20 years of cooperation, the GMS countries have tested and embraced a wide range of green economy principles. Their new comprehensive program for securing the rich biodiversity and ecosystem services of key economic corridors across the region were described.

Mexico water conservation management plan: Mexico's National Water Commission (CONAGUA), the IADB and WWF have established a water reserves initiative for environmental security. It secures the resources necessary to maintain adequate ecosystem functions across Mexico. Establishing a water sources protection framework based on a water reserves strategy represents a key action in the implementation of Mexico's long- term sustainable and adaptive water policy vision; the recently launched Water Agenda 2030.

Securing Marine and Forest Resources across Three Coastal Nations of Eastern Africa: The three countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, are embarking on a new of regional cooperation to develop a coalition for a Coastal East Africa Green Economy Initiative. They have initiated a process of integration and collaboration at the national and transboundary levels that will allow them to realize shared ambitions for green economies within the context of inclusive and sustainable economic development founded on the efficient management of their rich and productive natural capital.

Investing in Natural Capital in Africa, Asia and Latin America: Partnerships, Policies and Investments

The WWF, AfDB, ADB and IADB collaborated to organize the side event *Investing in Natural Capital in Africa, Asia and Latin America*, as part of the series of events under the theme *Investing in Natural Capital*. The event was held on June 19, 2012 from 15:15-16:45.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objective of this side event was to profile some of the world's most innovative partnerships at the forefront of the movement to restore, maintain and enhance natural capital. Speakers from governments in Mexico, Coastal Eastern Africa, and the Heart of Borneo region in Asia were profiling significant and inspiring milestones in this process, highlighting comprehensive strategies, new policies, and best practices currently being planned and implemented at national and multi-national levels. A main topic of discussion was trends in financing the transition to Green Economies.

Presenters and Participants

Eleven speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to the discussion's theme:

- Mr. Simon Mizrahi, Director, ORQR, AfDB
- Jim Leape, Director General, WWF
- Dr. Bindu Lohani, VP for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, ADB
- Dr. Juan Pablo Bonilla, Chief advisor to the Executive VP, IADB
- H.E. Alcinda Antonio de Abreu, Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique
- HE Kuntoro Mangusubroto, Head of the Presidential Working Unit on Monitoring and Controlling Development (UKP4), Indonesia
- Mr. Daniel Chacon, Coordinator of Advisors to the DG, CONAGUA, Mexico
- H.E. Dr. Aiuba Cuereneia, Minister for Planning and Development, Mozambique
- Mr. Shen Guofang, Chief Advisor, China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
- Ms. Nicole Glineur, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Global Environment Facility

An active audience of about 80 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Case Studies

Three Coastal Nations of Eastern Africa: The three countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, are embarking on a new of regional cooperation to develop a coalition for a Coastal East Africa Green Economy Initiative. They have initiated a process of integration and collaboration at the national and transboundary levels that will allow them to realize shared ambitions for green economies within the context of inclusive and sustainable economic development founded on the efficient management of their rich and productive natural capital.

“Financing and capacity building are critical in ensuring sustainability.”

Aiuba Cuereneia,
Minister for Planning
and Development, Mozambique

The Heart of Borneo: The Green Economy Corridor is an example of a Natural Capital Partnership in the Heart of Borneo, as well as an innovative partnership approach to using economic valuation of natural capital and REDD+ financing to incentivize the transition towards a Green Economy in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Mexico water conservation management plan: Mexico's National Water Commission (CONAGUA), the IADB and WWF have established a water reserves initiative in Mexico for environmental security. It will secure the resources necessary to maintain adequate ecosystem functions across the nation. Establishing a water sources protection framework based on a water reserves strategy is a key action in the implementation of Mexico's long- term sustainable and adaptive water policy vision; the recently launched Water Agenda 2030.

Online Event Coverage

IISD: <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/pavilion/html/ymbvol200num7e.html>

Rio Conventions Pavilion/IISD: http://www.riopavilion.org/storage/rio20_iisd_day7.pdf

Launching Mozambique's Green Economy Roadmap, Enhancing Long-term Economic Security and Public Prosperity

Organized as part of the series of events under the theme *Investing in Natural Capital*, the government of Mozambique planned a panel and reception to launch *Mozambique's Roadmap to a Green Economy*. The event was held on June 21, 2012 from 12:45-13:45.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The overall objective of this event was to launch Mozambique's Roadmap to a Green Economy. The plan will cover national strategies to apply green economy principles to the development of cities, agriculture, and energy sources, and to invest in maintaining and enhancing their natural capital, including a fully representative terrestrial and marine multi-use protected area network. The plan will be developed and implemented in collaboration with key partners around the world, such as the host government of the conference, Brazil. Mozambique will continue working with its neighbors to coordinate measures that secure shared natural capital and ecosystem services in the marine and terrestrial realms.

Presenters and Participants

Four speakers and one master of ceremony presented their views and congratulatory remarks on the launch of the Mozambique Green Economy Roadmap:

- Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President, AfDB
- H.E. Armando Emilio Guebuza, President, Mozambique
- Mr. Jim Leape, Director General, WWF
- H.E. Alcinda Antonio de Abreu, Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique
- Mr. Antonio Saide, Director of New and Renewable Energy of the Ministry of Energy, Mozambique

An active audience of about 100 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

"In the context of poverty eradication we cannot afford to retreat or to take shortcuts."

Armando Emilio Guebuza
President, Republic of Mozambique



President Armando Emilio Guebuza,
Republic of Mozambique

Online Event Coverage

AfDB: <http://bit.ly/MozGEroadmapPR>

IISD: <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/pavilion/html/ymbvol200num9e.html>

Responding to Climate Change (rtcc): <http://bit.ly/MozGEroadmapVideo>

WWF: <http://bit.ly/WWFMozGEroadmapPR>

Private Sector Dialogue in the Context of a Green Economy : Partnerships for Sustainable Development

OPSM, in partnership with the Government of Ivory Coast, organized the side event *Private Sector Dialogue in the Context of a Green Economy, Partnerships for Sustainable Development*. The event was held on June 21, 2012 from 19:00-20:30.

Seminar Objectives + Core Issues to be Discussed

The objective of this side event was to bring together donors, private sector representatives, civil society and government officials to discuss their respective roles in helping enable a conducive environment for private sector development in the context of Green Growth and green development. The thematic focus of this side event was to establish a forum for dialogue on the opportunities and challenges related to private sector engagement



From left: Jean Ping and Donald Kaberuka

in the sustainable development agenda in Africa, including the main constraints to private sector development in the region, the reforms needed to enable small and medium-sized enterprises to flourish as growth engines, engagement of the private sector in Africa, support for effective private sector engagement in the context of new and emerging challenges, and the opportunities to leverage the synergies in fostering regional markets and economic integration and private sector development.

Presenters and Participants

Eight speakers presented their perspectives on the core issues pertaining to discussion's theme:

- Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President, AfDB
- H.E. Dr. Jean Ping, President, AUC
- Mr. Richard Parry, Managing Director, InfraCo Africa
- Mr. Sanjay Dey, Director, Abhijeet Gabon
- Dr. Charles Paradis, Chief Executive Officer, Bouygues Construction Concessions
- H.E. Dr. Remy Allah-Kouadio, Minister of Health and Public Hygiene, Ivory Coast
- H.E. Mr. Moussa Dosso, Minister of Industry, Ivory Coast
- Mr. Stephen Gorman, Chief Executive Officer, Aldus Aviation

An active audience of about 60 responded to the presentations with questions, comments and discussion points.

Key Themes

Public-private partnerships: Enhancing participation from the private sector through public-private partnerships is required for the technological innovations that will support a low-carbon growth path for Africa. The success of its Green Growth path is the responsibility of both the public and private sectors. Transitioning to a more

“Through the private sector, and with the support of the public sector, we must transition to a more sustainable development path.”

Donald Kaberuka

sustainable development path implies sequencing and intermediate steps as well as a holistic approach and deep changes in productive systems. Institutions like the AfDB are key actors in harnessing partnerships between the private and public sectors.

“Beyond stability, we have to move towards a green economy, regardless of if it happens in a period of transition.”

Remy Allah-Kouadio
Minister of Health and Public Hygiene in Ivory Coast

Investment: A key challenge for governments is designing policies that effectively leverage private capital and know-how to deliver effective modalities and instruments to address green and inclusive growth and development at the scale and pace needed. There is a need to create a favorable environment for the business community in Africa that would attract foreign and local investment, promote rule of law and fight corruption within political and institutional governance. Opportunities for investment and growth should not be overlooked in any country, not even those in unstable social and political environments. Continued growth in Africa requires investments in physical and human capital to sustain public and private investments.



Moderator Daniel Makokera (middle) and participants at the Private Sector Dialogue

AfDB at Rio+20

Events to which the AfDB was Invited

Members of AfDB's Rio+20 delegation were invited to participate as panelists in several events. These events provided the delegation with opportunities to discuss ongoing work at project level (in the various sectors) and also at the strategic level (e.g. development of the Bank's Long Term Strategy and Framework on Green Growth).

Side Events -

OECD: Is Green Growth Different for Developing Countries?

ONEC Chief Climate Change Specialist, Frank Sperling delivered a presentation alongside representatives of OECD, IIED, the Brazilian Government, and NEPAD. Principal themes included greening the development pathway to accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries; policy frameworks and instruments needed in developing country contexts; and the support of the international community to developing countries to develop and deliver their own green growth strategies.

Turning Vision into Impact: Green Climate Fund Bonn

During this event discussion centered around the Green Climate Fund, which is designed to provide developing countries with financial support to pursue low-carbon development and protect themselves from the adverse consequences of climate change. Climate change funds are to be raised from a wide range of sources including private sector. Participants agreed on the need to mobilize private capital to provide the Green Climate Fund with additional financial resources needed to increase its impact and meet the high expectations surrounding the Fund. It was felt that innovative financing mechanisms were just as important for the Fund as was a robust architecture.

High-Level Events -

OECD: Green Growth and Developing Countries

OECD has been exploring how green growth strategies can be applied in the context of developing countries, taking into account differences in natural resource endowments, levels of socio-economic development, sources of economic growth, and institutional capacity. This high-level event attempted to identify promising areas in which green growth objectives could be achieved and the policies, regulations, technology transfer and new market and innovation opportunities that could help to deliver them. Main discussion was around how partner countries are to identify how development assistance can best support sustainable development.

Sustainable Energy 4 ALL

AfDB participated with President Kaberuka at UN High Level event on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A), highlighting the Bank's commitment to resolve the challenges around sustainable energy with its commitment of 30 billion USD investment until 2030, which will seek to leverage 80 billion USD in investments. The AfDB's Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) was also recognized as a primary implementation vehicle for improved energy access.

AfDB Online Coverage: <http://bit.ly/AfDBatSE4Aevent>

Multilateral Development Banks Statements -

MDB Joint Statements and Report

Two joint statements were issued over the course of the Rio+20 event. The first commenting on the Conference, the second pertained to the subject of Sustainable Transport. A joint MDB Report on Mitigation Finance 2011 was also distributed.

- * MDBs issued a joint Statement acknowledging that the Rio+20 Conference provided a unique opportunity to launch a renewed strategy for sustainable development, based on inclusive green growth.
- * MDBs issued a joint Statement on Sustainable Transport calling upon the international community to embrace sustainable transport as a key sectoral focus of the new global agenda for sustainable development and highlighted MDBs commitment to provide more than \$175 billion of loans and grants for transport in developing countries over the next decade. The AfDB President and other high level dignitaries participated in the press conference on June 20th.
- * MDBs issued a joint Report Mitigation Finance 2011, as decided during the 2012 WB-IMF Spring Meetings. It included the joint MDB methodology for tracking mitigation finance as well as 2011 mitigation finance figures for each MDB. The Report was printed and distributed during Rio+20. Members of the MDBs delegations made reference to the Report in different events.
- * MDBs issued a joint MDB MoU on Cities and Climate Change. Its overall objective is to better coordinate and enhance MDB support for cities in adapting to and mitigating climate change. AfDB was invited to join this MoU to facilitate knowledge exchange and cross regional learning.

AfDB at Rio+20

Bilateral Meetings & Partnerships

The AfDB Rio+20 delegation met bilaterally with both existing and potential partners. These meetings served as opportunities to discuss the Bank's work and to explore areas of collaboration.

Federation of Industries of Sao Paulo (FIESP)

The FIESP is a private sector umbrella organization that boasts membership from 80% of Brazil's private sector enterprises. During the meeting, investment opportunities in Africa were discussed, particularly in the infrastructure sector. Brazilian investors were encouraged to consider the AfDB as potential investment partner. Projects being implemented were also showcased, e.g. in Ivory Coast, Senegal and Cape Verde. The Aldus Project was discussed as a possible first transaction under the framework of the recently executed MOU between the two institutions. On their part, Brazilian investors presented a number of infrastructure projects (ethanol, hydropower projects -in the early stages of conceptualization) , that they are considering in Africa.

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) & Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica (EMBRAER)

The Africa and Middle East Regional Manager of EMBRAER, an aircraft manufacturer, presented an analysis on the aviation industry in Africa. The main message delivered was that Africa's aviation has potential but is currently underdeveloped. AfDB confirmed the support of BNDES Aviation and EMBRAER Africa on the processing of its transaction. BNDES Aviation expressed their ability to and interest in sharing their experience and support AfDB as advisors. OPSM invited BNDES Aviation and Embraer Africa to Tunis to meet with the departments that comprise the project appraisal team.

Banco Itau

Banco Itau, Brazil's largest project finance bank, expressed interest in investment opportunities in Africa and in exploring opportunities for AfDB collaboration. OPSM representatives highlighted the AfDB's roles of attracting additional financing for investment in Africa and confirmed its interest in exploring further. As next steps, Itau will develop a list of potential joint ventures and key investors interested in the African continent. A follow-up meeting is proposed.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Meetings with UNEP confirmed the high level and working level interest in strengthening collaboration on issues related to the Green Economy. Their complementary strengths - UNEP as a knowledge partner and AfDB as financing institution was recognized as a solid foundation for closer collaboration.

Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)

Building on ONEC's engagement in G20 seminar and follow-up engagements in Rio, OECD expressed a strong interest in collaboration on consultations to adapt Green Growth concepts to developing countries' needs. OECD is also issuing an invitation to AfDB to join the multi-agency knowledge platform on Green Growth. Specifically, OECD Secretary General suggested that AfDB could be the host of Africa focused consultations.

Multilateral Development Banks Memorandum of Understanding (MDB MoU)

The AfDB was invited to join a Joint MDB MoU on Cities and Climate Change, the purpose of which is to better coordinate and enhance MDB support for cities in adapting to and mitigating climate change.

Online Coverage: <http://bit.ly/MDBsUnitetoBoostSpendingonSG>

AfDB at Rio+20

Media & Communications

Overview

The Bank took a multifaceted and strategic approach to publicizing its involvement and messages at Rio +20. A micro-site was created to keep the public apprised of the latest articles, speeches, and news generated by the Bank before, during, and after the Conference. Press briefings were organized to discuss the Bank's work in sustainable development and Green Growth. The communications team facilitated a breakfast meeting between the President, Directors and representatives from major media distributors. A press briefing with African Journalists was also organized.

Coverage

AfDB representation at Rio +20 were featured in prominent media outlets including the Financial Times, Le Monde, the International Institute for Sustainable Development's Earth Negotiations Bulletin and Rio Conventions Pavilion Bulletin, and a few other news sources.

A video compilation of the AfDB at Rio +20 will be compiled post-event.

Relevant Links

Rio+20 AfDB Site: <http://www.afdb.org/en/rio20/>

Press Conference | Africa's stakes at Rio+20, Expectations and Means of Action: <http://www.afdb.org/en/rio20/multimedia/>

IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin: <http://bit.ly/ENBRio2oSummary>

IISD Rio Conventions Pavilion Bulletin: http://www.riopavilion.org/storage/rio20_iisd_day10.pdf

Financial Times: <http://bit.ly/FTAfricaandtheGreenEconomy>

Le Monde: <http://bit.ly/LeMondeStoryonMenengai>

Exhibition

The Bank hosted an exhibition at Athlete's Park, the main exhibition space adjacent to Rio Centro.

Rio+20 Outcomes + Implications

Summary of AfDB Events Outcomes

During all of the events organized by the AfDB and its partners, the Bank was able to share knowledge and experience on issues at stake for Africa, encouraging networking among African leaders, scientists, negotiators and experts; explore the links between science, policy and financing; strategize and update Africa's negotiating positions; and showcase Africa's solutions and its wealth of experience and willingness to adopt best practices and learn from others.

Africa Day yielded important messages. These included calls for African governments to articulate clear development visions and take full ownership of their development agendas. Institution building and good governance were other central topics in the discussions. Furthermore, African countries noted the importance of adopting appropriate tools and instruments to effectively integrate green growth concepts and principles into existing development strategies and sectoral plans. The international community was encouraged to make meaningful investments, develop and transfer technologies, provide adequate financing, and engage in trade free of conditionalities.

The Bank's other events focused on ways to achieve green growth and referenced country examples from Mozambique, Botswana, South Africa and Ivory Coast, amongst others. During the *Launch of the Mozambique Green Economy Roadmap*, presenters drew attention to a sub-regional collaboration among Mozambique, Kenya and Tanzania to promote the green economy.

During the high level event on Sustainable Energy for All, AfDB President Donald Kaberuka announced the Bank's commitment to invest \$1 billion a year in the energy sector until the year 2030 and declared that "promoting affordable and clean energy access is a critical development theme for Africa and for the AfDB."

Outcomes of Rio+20: *The Future We Want*

The agreement adopted in Rio calls for the UNGA, at its next session, to take decisions on, inter alia: designating a body to operationalize the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production; determining the modalities for the third international conference on small island developing states (to convene in 2014); identifying the format and organizational aspects of the high-level forum, which is to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development; strengthening the UNEP; constituting a working group to develop global SDGs to be agreed by UNGA; establishing an intergovernmental process under UNGA to prepare a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy; and considering a set of recommendations from the

Secretary-General for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.

The Rio+20 outcome report, *The Future we want*, does the following:

- * Reaffirms previous commitments on the environment and development;
- * Keeps the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;
- * Calls for strengthening of UNEP;
- * Recommends that the Commission on Sustainable Development be replaced by a high level forum
- * Agrees on defining SDGs to complement the MDGs;
- * Leaves room for clarification of details in subsequent meetings of the UN General Assembly

The outcomes report has set the stage for future goals and targets, as well as for a reformed institutional framework for sustainable development. In particular, *The Future we want* calls for the UNGA, at its next session in September 2012, to decide on a number of important issues, including:

- * Designating a body to operationalize the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production;
- * Identifying the format and organizational aspects of the High-Level Forum, which is to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD);
- * Strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- * Constituting a working group to develop global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be agreed by UNGA;
- * Establishing an intergovernmental process under UNGA to prepare a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy;
- * Considering a set of recommendations from the Secretary-General for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies;
- * Deciding on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regarding marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction within two years.

The Outcome Document also calls on the United Nations Statistical Commission to launch a programme of work on broader measures to complement Gross Domestic Product, and a system that encourages the UN system to, as appropriate, support industry, interested governments and relevant stakeholders in developing models for best practice and facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting.

Donald Kaberuka comments on Rio+20, *Climate Spectator*: <http://www.climatespectator.com.au/commentary/ga-unanswered-questions-rio20>

Implications for Africa

With regards to Africa's aspirations, the Outcome Document aligns with the Africa Consensus Statement on many issues. One such aspect is the acknowledgment that the Green Economy model is just one contributing element of sustainable development. This helps allaying the fears of many countries that Green Growth would be yet another imposed conditionality.

The document reaffirms the international community's promises to fulfill commitments made in preceding conferences, particularly with regards to the means of implementation, accelerating achievement of the MDGs and to addressing new and emerging challenges.

Perhaps the most significant outcome for Africa, with potential to have some bearing on future negotiations, is the fact that the developing world has become much more assertive – through the G77 - resulting in African countries managing to get some of their aspirations expressed in the final outcome.

Voluntary Commitments

By the close of the conference, almost 700 voluntary pledges totaling approximately US\$513 billion had been made by governments, the private sector, civil society and other groups. Some of which were earmarked support for African initiatives. For example, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced a US\$ 20 million commitment towards a US/Africa partnership to unlock private financing for clean energy projects in Africa and beyond. Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff pledged US\$6 million to UNEP's fund targeting developing countries, and US\$10 million towards climate change challenges in Africa, least developed countries, and small island developing states.

Implications for the AfDB

The ongoing global economic crisis combined with a growing concern for domestic or regional challenges impact developed nations and have already resulted in concrete changes in international development aid and development focus. Financing for development in Africa might become increasingly more difficult for developed nations in the immediate future.

There is wide-spread recognition in developed and developing countries alike that a shift to greener and more inclusive development models is needed. Disagreements stem from the industrialized countries focus on targets, while developing countries emphasize the need for adequate implementation support. AfDB has an important role to play in helping frame green growth in an operational development context in Africa and help catalyze adequate resource to meet upfront investment costs for transitioning to a Green Economy.

AfDB's Next Steps

AfDB Post-Rio+20

As Africa's premier financing institution, the Bank has a significant role to play in supporting its RMCs operationalize the outcomes of Rio+20, into their respective national context. All of these will require the mobilization and deployment of substantial financial resources, which in turn offers an opportunity for the Bank to pioneer and promote the use of innovative financing instruments and mechanisms.

The Bank may consider to engage as follows:

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development -

Contribute to the enhancement and strengthening of African institutional arrangements at the regional and national levels, with the aim of achieving a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. NEPAD, as one of the leading African institutions within the framework for sustainable development, should be further strengthened as should other strategically important institutions.

Means of Implementation -

Finance – strengthen the Bank's existing thematic Trust Funds, while accelerating the design and operationalization of the proposed Green Facility for Africa in order to mobilise urgently needed financial resources.

Technology – create enabling environments for technology transfer, and finalise the African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Capacity Building – enhance and scale-up its training and knowledge generation programme for staff and RMC representatives and strengthen technical and scientific cooperation.

Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication -

Fast track and enhance on-going work on developing the Bank's Green Growth Framework and provide financial and technical assistance to RMCs for the identification, structuring and management of bankable investments for the implementation of activities appropriate to achieve green growth.

Sustainable Development Goals -

Remain engaged in and actively participate in the processes that will shape the design and development of the SDGs that are envisaged to complement and succeed the MDGs.

Other Recommendations

- * The Bank should continue to strengthen the partnership with AUC and UNECA to carry the sustainable development agenda forward. It is recommended that it implements knowledge work with UNECA and seek to further strengthen its collaboration with the African Union to fully benefit from its political mandate;
- * The Bank may consider to play a more active role in supporting technology development and transfer for the benefit of the continent. It is suggested that the Bank initiates a technology innovations program that will support the incubation of ideas that hold promise for environmentally sustainable technologies;
- * The Bank may explore structural changes to adequately accommodate the development agenda to effectively integrate the 3 pillars of social, environment and economic development. One option could be the creation of a sustainable development unit/department and another option, to strengthen the Bank's existing units working on these issues;
- * It is strongly recommended that the Bank continues to play a role in the various efforts, initiatives and processes emerging as a result of Rio+20. Staying abreast of the fast evolving development paradigm (sustainable development broadly, Green Economy specifically as well as other areas such as Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Land Management; Sustainable Production and Consumption; Sustainable Cities; Sustainable Transport; Energy for All) will allow the Bank to help shape the agenda for Africa and beyond;

Immediate Steps

- * Consider how the outcomes from Rio+20 and the follow-on processes initiated could potentially influence its Long-Term Strategy (LTS) and Framework on Green Growth. The Bank may wish to ensure that its strategies remain relevant to its RMC in the context of the wider/global development agenda;
- * Determine how the Bank (as observer to the UNGA) can actively engage in the processes and dialogues resulting from the conference. One such important dialogue for the Bank might be on the Sustainable Development Goals;
- * Track financial pledges made at the conference to assess and make recommendations for how Africa could benefit from these pledges. Almost 700 voluntary pledges totaling approximately US \$513 billion had been made by the close of the conference. Some of these were Africa specific and the Bank could play an important role in bringing them to fruition or further leveraging or matching them;
- * Strengthen partnerships with organizations with complementary mandates or contributions e.g. UN agencies (UNECA, UNEP, UNDP) and others (WWF; MDBs) to build on the current momentum created by Rio+20 and to consolidate the Bank's role as a financial institution and a knowledge partner.