



Supporting nationally owned Green Economy: Linking Policy and Practice

PEP meeting 2011 – Day 2

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Background and purpose of this session

- Facing the challenge from a bilateral agency point of view – presenting an incomplete impression/overview and subjective, thought-provoking perspective
- Zooming in on aid (development) effectiveness within green economy agenda
 - Proliferation of concepts, approaches, tools and methodologies
 - Harmonisation, complementarity and division of labour
 - Alignment to existing processes and initiatives
 - The actual change we are generating...
- Advantage of bilateral track and complementarity with multilateral tracks
- A few examples of bilateral work

Proliferation of concepts, approaches, tools, initiatives



people, planet, prosperity



UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY



Green Jobs



WB green accounting project, Waves

GREEN economy



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Green for a Low-Carbon Future

UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative



Harmonisation, complementarity, division of labour, and alignment (I)

Positive side:

- Obviously tremendous opportunity and momentum in green economy agenda – important to utilise!
- New important players entering the field e.g. private sector companies engaged in partnerships, emerging markets drivers, and south-south cooperation initiated
- Cooperation and creation of alliances and coalitions e.g. Green Economy Coalition
- RIO 2012 provides a common reference point and platform
- PEP discussing joint action e.g. potential engagement on harmonising macro-economic tools

Harmonisation, complementarity, division of labour, and alignment (II)

Negative side:

- Potentially crowded field running up to Rio+20 and beyond, challenge to keep an overview, and distinguish the differences and nuances between initiatives, approaches etc.
- At country level seemingly some "overlapping" engagement e.g. (sourced from internet)
 - Brasil targeted by at least Green Economy Coalition, UNEP Green Economy Initiative, and Global Green Growth Institute
 - Indonesia targeted by at least UNEP Green Economy Initiative and Global Green Growth institute

Different expertise and value added from different initiatives – justify "overlap"?

Required capacity of our partner to facilitate and coordinate it
- How much is truly driven and owned at country level (especially LDCs) and aligned with existing initiatives and processes at country level?
 - Aligned with national development strategy and planning – political and budgetary schedules and processes
 - Related to existing framework initiatives at country level e.g. PEI
 - Going beyond national governments (ministers, civil servants) e.g. sub-national level, private sector, civil society
- How much of it resulting in actual change e.g. many initiatives "just" process oriented about developing green growth/economy strategies and plans and dialogues, how about actual financing and implementation?

Advantage of bilateral track and complementarity with multilateral tracks

- Bilateral donors continuously receive requests for cooperation and financial support to promotion of green economy
- Extremely important to come together and facilitate cooperation (to achieve aid/development effectiveness) – thus multilateral initiatives seem attractive
- Bilateral donors often well-positioned for country action e.g.
 - Permanent long history of country presence
 - Continued policy dialogue on development choices e.g. in relation to budget support
 - Likewise strong focus on actual implementation e.g. track record of support to environment and natural resources, as well as agricultural, energy, water SWAs etc.
 - Often private sector-business related and civil society cooperation as well
 - Emerging/new agency policy positions and capacity/expertise on green economy, involving a combination of macro-economists, private sector experts, environmental advisers etc. (not necessarily present at country level)

How to constructively utilise that position?

A few examples of green economy type bilateral work

- **Central American Environment Programme** amongst others supporting small-scale producers to produce sustainably and to access international environmental-friendly markets e.g. through certification of organic fair trade cacao
- **Natural Resources Management Programme in Kenya** supporting "greening/cleaning" of agricultural value chains within coconuts, cashews, mango etc. e.g. assisting farmers/producers in minimising water and energy use, reuse bi-products (e.g. nutsheels)
- Both examples:
 - Commonalities in terms of LDC focus; of targeting non-government partners combined with advocacy towards governments; of international perspective, mainly related to trade etc. - but examples of national public sector oriented support also exists
 - Not created solely out of a "new" green economy perspective – so what is really new and does it matter?
 - Created from environment and natural resources angle – not private sector/business angle – does it matter?



To conclude...some questions

How to utilise opportunity and address challenges –

- How can we deal with crowding?
- How can we improve alignment?
- How can we move from processes and plans to actual change (implementation incl. financing)?
- How can we ensure complementarity between bilateral and multilateral tracks?