

OECD ENVIRONET Expert Workshop on Green Growth, Development Planning and Policy

Summarised by Juan Casado-Asensio

20 February 2014

OECD Conference Centre – Paris, France



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Welcoming remarks

1. **Erik Solheim** (Development Assistance Committee Chair) opened the Workshop. He noted that the post-2015 agenda is likely to merge environmental and development goals - thus raising the question of how to manage trade-offs and synergies between both communities. Poverty eradication by 2030 should remain the absolute goal in this agenda. Humanity is on track to reaching this goal thanks to the efforts of China and the Latin America-Caribbean region, although problems persist in Africa and Asia. Policies and knowledge to eradicate poverty are available but more emphasis should be placed on mobilising resources to achieve this goal.

2. Mr. Solheim mentioned three environmental of particular concern to ensure poverty eradication and economic growth: climate change, biodiversity and pollution control. The economic costs linked to coal in, e.g., South Asia or North America double the profits obtained from it. Benin, the so-called West African Lion, only has 1 per cent of its historical habitat conserved, despite the benefits of sustainably managing the natural capital of a country. Reconciling environment and development will need to rely on:

- UN-driven global agreements (e.g., Nagoya Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the UN Sustainable Development Goals);
- National-level leadership and positive examples of progress, primarily from OECD member states (e.g., the German *EnergieWende*; Norwegian subsidies and policies to promote electric vehicles) but also from developing countries (e.g., Ethiopia aiming to grow without increasing greenhouse gas emissions; Brazil cutting deforestation rates by 80%);
- Coalitions of the willing among like-minded countries across a variety of topics (e.g., Rainforest Coalition, but also other partnerships to protect coral reefs or great river systems).

3. Mr. Solheim in noted that policy reform and additional finance will need to underpin this agenda. For example, regarding fossil fuel subsidies, which typically benefit the middle classes but that represent about five times the current magnitudes of Official Development Assistance, thus diverting funds from other areas such as health or education. Subsidies could be directed towards renewable and other environmentally-friendly technologies, linked to compensation policies for those affected by the changes. This cannot rely on development co-operation only but will need private sector engagement to ensure success.

Item 1. Introduction

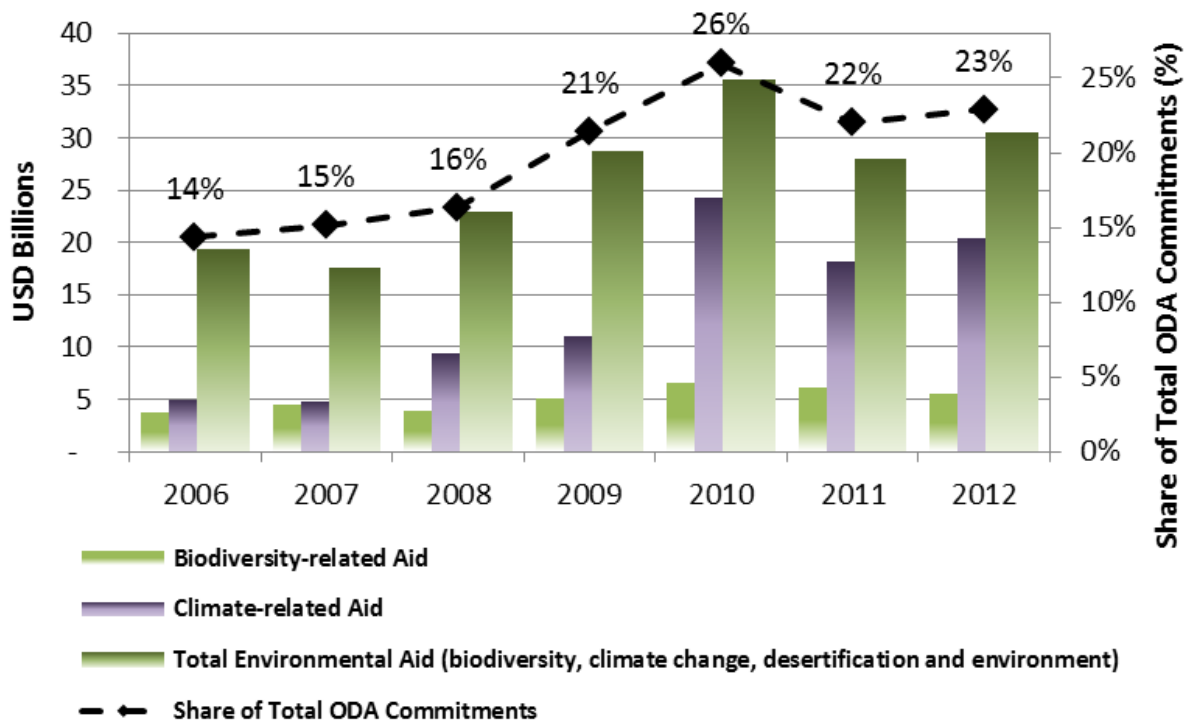
4. **Serge Tomasi** (OECD Development Co-operation Directorate Deputy Director) presented the agenda and objectives of the Workshop; and noted that the Development Assistance Committee is in a good position to lead on green growth and poverty reduction. Mr. Tomasi then presented key conclusions and recommendations from the OECD report *Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development* (2013). Ensuring growth is green requires a twin-track agenda:

- At country level, (a) leadership needs to provide long-term policies and vision that guide private investments and mainstream green growth into national development plans; (b) policy reform and implementation using both market-based and regulatory instruments is needed to achieve green growth; and (c) decision-making requires adequate capacity building, awareness raising and governance reforms. These efforts will need to be tailored to the needs and contexts of individual countries.
- At the international level, the international community can (a) expand and strengthen markets for green goods and services; (b) promote green technology and technology transfer; and (c) increase development finance to deliver green investments.

5. Mr. Tomasi emphasised that environment-related aid rose in both absolute and relative terms over 2006-2012 (see Chart 1) but noted the need to improve the measurement and monitoring of climate finance and other environmental finance data.

Chart 1. Aid to biodiversity, climate and the total environmental¹ aid

Bilateral commitments 2006-2012, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System statistics, (February 2014).

¹ Total environmental aid includes biodiversity, climate and desertification aid identified by the Rio markers, and environment-related aid based on the environment marker within OECD DAC statistics. Many activities target multiple objectives, and the total environmental aid adjusts for this to ensure there is no double counting. "Climate-related aid" covers both aid to climate change mitigation and to adaptation from 2010 onwards, but only mitigation aid pre-2010. Reported figures for 2006 to 2009 may appear lower than in practice, and may reflect a break in the series, given that pre-2010 adaptation spend is not marked. Statistics currently exclude 2012 data for Belgium, not yet available at time of publication.

6. **Steve Bass** (Head Sustainable Markets Group, International Institute for Environment and Development) presented on *Green growth in developing countries - Lessons from eleven country dialogues*. Mr. Bass noted that since 2008, the initial green stimulus has lost momentum due to the ongoing economic and financial crisis but that nevertheless 300 green economy (GE) plans worldwide could be identified. Green economy approaches are widening their geographic scope, away from developed countries and into developing countries, and getting a broader variety of stakeholders involved. At the same time, the OECD has also shifted its approach and moving towards inclusive green growth.

7. The multi-stakeholder dialogues focused on the green economy and built on existing knowledge and practices in a number of developing countries. Some of these dialogues were conducted with the OECD (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Zambia) and usually co-hosted by the finance and environmental ministries to identify whether international initiatives could serve national visions. The approach taken was outcome-driven, aiming to identify the direction of the economy, the role of environmental assets, risks and vulnerabilities, the actors involved in greening/browning the economy, the institutional foundations to deliver green growth and the types of green products targeted. The main conclusions of the dialogues conducted were:

- Resistance to the notion of green economy and growth, fearing it could hurt competitiveness;
- Eventual realisation of gain potential from sustainably managing natural resources, especially in terms of job creation;
- Realisation that current economic models increase vulnerability (e.g., human development indices fall despite high growth);
- Shifting towards a green economy paradigm is constrained by power and control asymmetries (e.g., lack of adequate information and right incentives to green growth, while the brown economy is deeply entrenched); and
- Development co-operation providers could support partners in correcting these asymmetries (e.g., capacity building, technology and skills transfer).

8. Based on these conclusions, Mr. Bass noted that green growth needs to be driven by national visions and built upon in-country multi-stakeholder processes and ownership, rather than on a global model. This would ensure that countries can deal with existing vested interests and that the disenfranchised and vulnerable (e.g., the informal economy) are not left behind and remain engaged with this vision. In other words, green growth needs to be inclusive and incorporate well-being and equity issues. In addition, green economy approaches need to incorporate the whole range of environmental assets and not focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The green growth agenda is investment heavy, which will require a reform of legal systems and governance to shift incentives and ensure compliance and enforcement of new laws and regulations.

9. The international community is in a good position to support developing countries to implement this agenda, but need to tune in to the messages emerging from these dialogues. Currently, international initiatives are aimed at planning, knowledge and technical support and finance – but not all involved prioritise inclusion, growth and green equally (see Chart 2).

Chart 2. Evolving International Green Economy Architecture



Source: adapted from Benson, E. et al. (2014) *Green Economy Barometer: Who is doing what where, and why?*, Background Paper: Draft for consultation, London: Green Economy Coalition.

10. Mr. Bass suggested ideas for future work for the Environment and Development Network (ENVIRONET), namely:

- Support dialogue and coalitions among a wide range of stakeholders on the green economy;
- Deal with the real drivers of change by mainstreaming and linking national priorities to local and sectoral needs and experiences;
- Further understanding on social safeguards and synergies, and issues of social justice;
- Go doubly green and move beyond reduction in emissions to look at natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate resilience issues;
- Look into what type of finance reform can achieve green ‘quality’ investments;
- Identify critical capacity issues and pursue further work on Strategic Environmental Assessments;
- Speed and scale up the economic transformation required;
- Although national action will drive green growth, look at how to manage global public goods and risks. These include climate change but also trade, a finance reform or co-operation on tax matters.

11. During the **Q&A session**, participants remarked the need to make a case for the green economy in various ways, linking to people's values and using credible arguments that can persuade decision-makers and engage sceptical stakeholders about the benefits of a green economy model. This also concerns developed countries, as developing countries often follow their lead. The issue of bringing a more forward-thinking approach to the green discourse was raised, in particular through the moral imperative to include the needs and views of future generations and the need to consider an appropriate discount rate for green investments.

Item 2. Experience in Greening National Development Plans

a) *The Case of Zambia*

12. **Doreen Bwalya** (Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication, Zambia), presented on *Integrating Green Growth into Development Planning and Policy: Progress in Zambia to Advance Inclusive Green Growth*. Zambia has a population of 13 million, half of it living in rural areas. Zambia has had high rates of GDP growth but poverty remains high, especially in rural areas (around 77% poverty rate). Economic growth depends on environment-based sectors (mining, agriculture, tourism, fisheries), but lack a long-term sustainable management plan of natural resources. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for national planning and economic development. It has produced two key documents: *Vision 2030* and successive *National Development Plans* (currently on its sixth, 2011-2015; but being revised for 2013-2016).

13. On the environment, Zambia has an elaborate institutional environment. The sixth National Development Plan mainstreams adaptation and resilience (through Zambia's participation in the World Bank's Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience); in 2007, Zambia developed a National Adaptation Plan of Action; a National Policy on the Environment has been passed; a National Climate Change Response Strategy is being drafted; and a Technology Needs Assessment will be launched during 2014. In addition, Zambia has been exploring how inclusive green growth can be applied at the national level: it hosted a *Workshop on Green Growth in Africa: Concepts, Tools and Strategies for Building Greener Economies and a Sustainable Future* (January 2013, with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Ministry of Finland and the OECD) and a *National Scoping Workshop on Inclusive Green Growth* (July 2013, with the AfDB, the International Institute for Environment and Development and OECD). To green growth in Zambia, Ms. Bwalya noted the need to build upon existing initiatives (e.g., hydropower, conservation in agriculture, organic farming, agroforestry, infrastructural reform, energy efficient light bulbs and cooking stoves, mining companies implementing carbon capture and storage technologies). These activities are, however, still limited in scope.

14. The Interim National Climate Change Secretariat within the Ministry of Finance is the focal point for Zambia's inclusive green growth strategy, providing a long-term institutional arrangement for climate change and integrating CC into all government activities, and providing an overview of green growth activities in the country. The Secretariat's staff comes from different ministries (Environment, Finance, Transport, Disaster Management under the Vice President's Office), which makes it easier to mainstream green issues into national development planning and budgeting. The Secretariat reports to the technical committee, which brings together government, civil society organisations and the private sector; and reports, in turn, to the steering committee.

15. Ms. Bwalya noted that Zambia aims to develop an Inclusive Green Growth Strategy with a multi-sectoral focus (see Chart 3), although that several gaps remain. First, Zambia requires institutional capacity building to develop, scale-up and implement green policies (e.g., project cycle management, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, monitoring and evaluation). Second, further investment in future 'green' leaders is needed - the Secretariat has an internship program, and is looking to identify champions, but it is also looking to form links with other centres of excellence. Third, the international community can support the development of bankable green proposals.

Chart 3. Thematic priorities for Zambia's Inclusive Green Growth Strategy

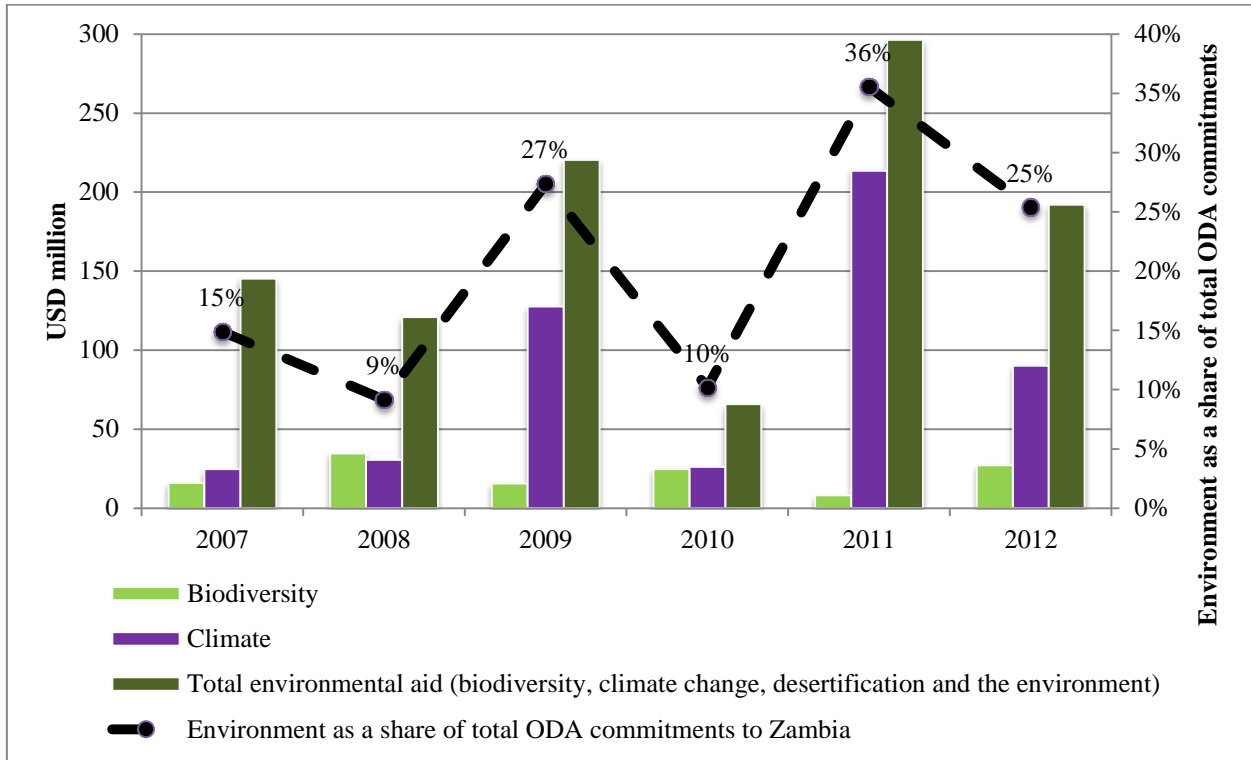


Source: Government of Zambia (2014), *Integrating Green Growth into Development Planning and Policy: Progress in Zambia to Advance Inclusive Green Growth*, Presentation during Expert Workshop on Green Growth, Development Planning and Policy, Paris 20.02.2014.

16. Juan Casado-Asensio (Policy Analyst, OECD Secretariat) presented on *Patterns of aid for environment and development co-operation to support green growth in Zambia*. Three per cent of total investment from the Zambian government flows to the environmental sector. This is set to increase but the sector will remain driven by development co-operation support. Patterns of official development assistance drawing from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database shows an increase in commitments between 2007-2012 (see Chart 4). Annual ODA commitments can fluctuate year on year, driven by large multi-year projects programmed in a given year, and it is therefore important to consider trends and note that disbursements show a smoother evolution, which is consistent with general Official Development Assistance flows to Zambia.

17. Mr. Casado-Asensio noted that development co-operation patterns reflect the national priorities on the environment, as put forward in its fifth and sixth National Development Plans. Moreover, partners working on the ground are co-ordinating their interventions through the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ), which is reviewed and updated in line with the National Development Plans. However, there is scope for further alignment. For example, only 2 per cent of mining sector Official Development Assistance integrates environmental considerations; and a focus on poverty would need to be integrated more explicitly into providers' interventions. Finally, Mr. Casado-Asensio suggested that the Zambian Inclusive Green Growth Strategy could provide an opportunity for further alignment with Zambian needs and priorities and among development co-operation providers' activities.

Chart 4: Composition of environmental ODA to Zambia²
 2007-2012, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2011 prices



Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System statistics, (February 2014).

18. During the **Q&A session**, participants welcomed the **Zambian efforts** to link environmental issues and the concept of green economy to the recent National Development Plans, and the creation of the National Climate Change Secretariat. Participants noted that these developments build upon the will and support of the government and support from development co-operation providers; and their potential to inspire other developing countries aiming to promote environmental sustainability in their domestic agendas, e.g., in Benin to raise awareness on the environment and the green agenda. The Joint Assistance Strategy on Zambia was also praised for its efficient work to align development co-operation providers' activities on the ground. However, a number of concerns were raised on:

- The possibility of translating national-level advances into local-level progress. Currently, data is insufficient to know whether capacity is sufficient and implementation is successful at the local level but preliminary analyses show that although being strong agents to address vulnerability, local agents suffer from weak capacities, low levels of awareness and underfunded budgets. For example, in the case of conservation farming, a focus on technology needs to be coupled with one on land tenure and degradation, which are both to be identified and tackled at the local level. The question of how to spread local-level good practice and experience (mostly at the grassroots level) to other sub-national areas was raised. Spreading stakeholder consultations to the local level was noted as a way forward.

² Total environmental aid includes biodiversity, climate and desertification aid identified by the Rio markers, and environment-related aid based on the environment marker within OECD DAC statistics. Many activities target multiple objectives, and the total environmental aid adjusts for this to ensure there is no double counting. "Climate-related aid" covers both aid to climate change mitigation and to adaptation from 2010 onwards, but only mitigation aid pre-2010. Reported figures for 2006 to 2009 may appear lower than in practice, and may reflect a break in the series, given that pre-2010 adaptation spend is not marked. Statistics currently exclude 2012 data for Belgium, not yet available at time of publication.

- The difficulties to work with the Zambian bureaucracy due to high staff turn-over levels, which delays project implementation.

19. More generally, participants raised concerns about the quality of the Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System dataset and the use of the Rio Markers to track “green” aid. This database provides activity-level information and is publicly available. However, it does not allow knowing more about where flows are directed to, both in terms of activities and sub-national areas, or what these achieve. There is also no mechanism for partner countries to validate data reported to the Creditor Reporting System, and indeed there are often large discrepancies between what providers classify as green finance, and what recipients receive as such (e.g., Philippines, Nepal). The OECD has established a Task Team to improve the quality and communication of the data; but further efforts need to be taken to measure the impact of projects and assess the impact of development co-operation in the field.

b) The Case of Cambodia

20. **Mr. Vannak Chhun** (Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia), presented on the *Inclusive Green Growth Pathway in Cambodia*. The macroeconomic and political stability has helped Cambodia to reduce poverty by 1% annually in the last two decades, and the country achieved the Millennium Development Goal on poverty eradication while improving environmental sustainability, and with the support of international and local organisations and businesses.

21. The Cambodian green growth vision has pillars on the economy, environment, society and culture – the latter to promote awareness on green growth – and with the ultimate goal of poverty eradication. Its Green Growth Strategy (2013-2020) and Roadmap was developed in consultation with Korea, Japan and other agencies; and touches upon 23 areas, from international and national collaboration and co-ordination, access to green finance, awareness raising, study, research and data analysis; green technology development; and sectoral approaches (e.g., sustainable land management, water and sanitation, renewable energies, energy efficiency, agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystem services).

22. Mr. Chhun noted that some successes have already been recorded, e.g., on organic rice production, hydropower development, or micro-solar energy. A Green Growth Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Environment, the Vice Chairs of the Ministries of Planning and Agriculture, and other line ministries, is charged to implement the Strategy. The Council has identified roles for implementing green growth across each of these areas. However, additional greening of institutions is required at the national, sub-national and local levels. The next steps that Cambodia will take are:

- Raising awareness at the national and local level;
- Building capacity on inclusive growth;
- Mobilising domestic resources and reinforcing public-private partnerships (green Investment Plan);
- Linking green growth to sustainable development;
- Further developing a green growth national action plan through multi-stakeholder consultation;
- Establishing a green growth law;
- Developing indicators and targets to measure progress;
- Effectively implementing green projects through the national banking system;

23. During the **Q&A session**, participants noted the difficulties for low-income countries like Cambodia to implement a green growth agenda when no international consensus has yet emerged on

definitions and standards on this agenda. The possibility for the Cambodian government to lead the promotion of green growth in the South East Asian region (e.g., through the ASEAN to develop renewable energy cross-border energy grids, or the Greater Mekong Sub-region Commission to protect water resources) was highlighted. In addition, the potential for domestic resource mobilisation to achieve the green transformation was put forward as a positive way to increase revenues and public expenditure on green activities. Public finance will need to be complemented with private funds, e.g., to green infrastructure; and a reform of development co-operation practices to include green growth in their financing strategies.

24. Concerns were raised on whether Cambodia's Strategy was relying too much on low-hanging, stand-alone projects and physical investment (and which may lead to debt and financing problems) rather than deeper institutional and policy reforms, such as those to tax pollution (and redistributing resources back to the poorest), close loopholes for multinationals to stop polluting (e.g., in the chemicals sector), introduce property rights and land tenure reform that could create long-lasting, green market mechanisms and regulation (e.g., to protect water resources by developing irrigation systems in areas with low-water supply). Moreover, doubts were raised on whether a financial plan had been devised and the private sector approached to support the green growth activities envisaged.

Item 3. Regional Perspectives: Challenges and Opportunities for Green Growth

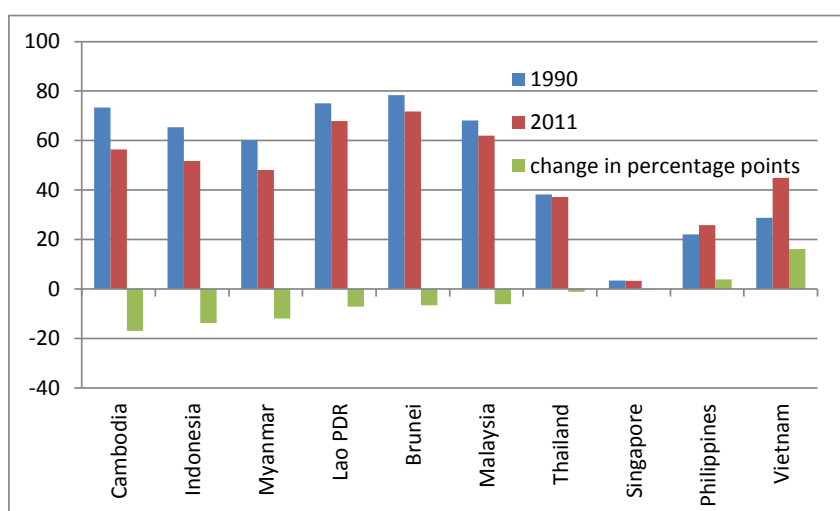
a) *Greening Growth in Dynamic South-East Asia*

25. **Mr. Mauro Pisu** (Senior Economist, OECD Secretariat) and **Ms. Sáni Zou** (Policy Analyst, OECD Secretariat) presented on *Greening growth in dynamic Southeast Asia*. Mr. Pisu and Ms. Zou highlighted the fact that most countries in the South East Asia region already have developed national green growth or climate change strategies. Notwithstanding this, further efforts are needed to effectively mainstream green growth at all levels and across sectors to deal effectively with a range of issues, notably:

- Responding to the global environmental challenges of energy and food security and climate change adaptation;
- Reducing local air pollution, water pollution and waste by increasingly relying on market instruments;
- Sustainably managing natural resources, such as forests (see Chart 5 on changing forest stocks in the region), minerals, or land;
- Leveraging on green growth opportunities specific to emerging and developing countries in the region.

26. The integration of green issues into national development plans would help manage co-benefits and trade-offs between the environment and development agendas, but progress is still underway. A number of promising examples have been identified, e.g., on land use for food and biofuel production, or the sustainable management of forest resources and ecosystem services. Finally, Mr. Pisu and Ms. Zou noted the need to enhance and maintain political will on green growth in the area, notably to drive fossil fuel subsidy reforms and promote the deployment of renewable energy technologies.

Chart 5: Change in Forest coverage (as a % of total land area), 1990 and 2011



Source: World Bank (2013), *World Development Indicators*, Washington DC: World Bank

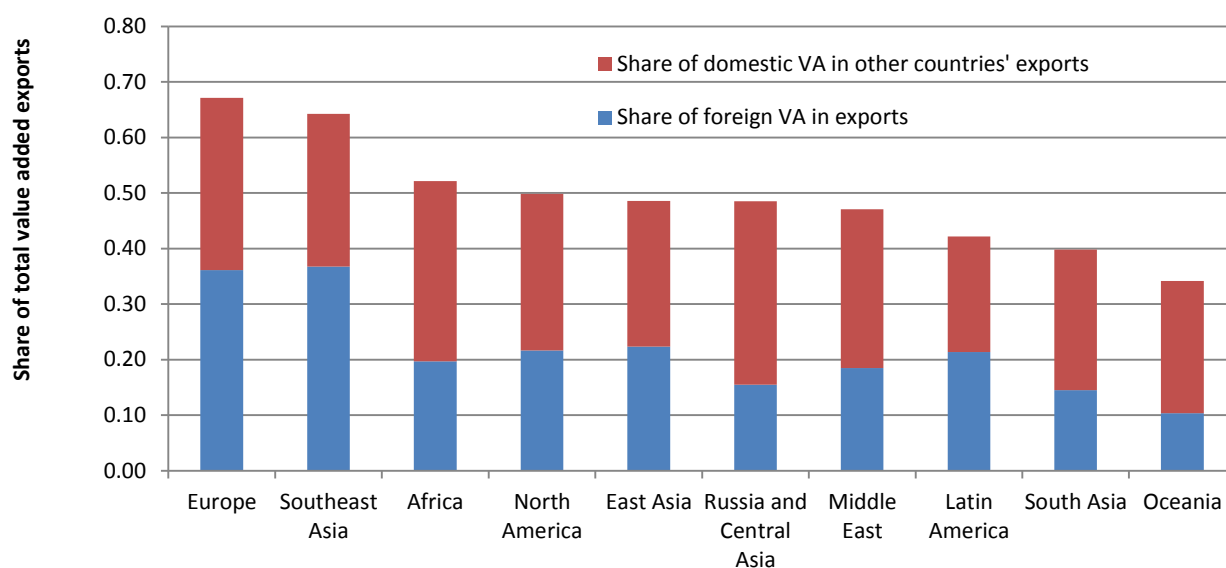
27. During the **Q&A session**, one delegate expressed the need for the analysis to focus more on a regional rather than single-country perspective: a stronger regional co-ordination from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) could in fact effectively promote green growth across the whole region in a consistent way. Specific reasons to implement a regional approach include:

- Overlap of common issues across countries identified in all national plans (e.g., building resilience to natural disasters), which could be identified and addressed in a common way;
- Many of these issues have a trans-boundary character; hence addressing them at the regional level would create efficiencies and increase the opportunity for effectiveness (e.g., climate change mitigation, river basin management). Countries could capitalise on the ASEAN, which has already shown that regional-level work is possible (e.g., on preventing natural disasters, on developing an early warning system for when haze is likely to happen);
- A regional approach could enhance transparency and accountability, while fostering peer pressure.

b) Greening Value Chains

28. Mr. Henri-Bernard Solignac-Lecomte (Head of Unit Europe, Middle East and Africa, OECD Development Centre), presented on Accounting for natural capital? The case of the African Economic Outlook (AEO). Africa's growth has been resilient in the face of the global economy, but human development has been lagging behind. Africa's participation in Global Value Chains (GVC) – the focus of the AEO 2014 - is still predominantly characterised by commodity exports but the extent to which Africa imports intermediates, processes them and re-exports them (backward integration) has been growing much faster than forward integration, and faster than that of most other world regions. Around ¾ of the increase in GVC integration during 1995-2011 was due to greater backward integration.

Chart 6: Integration of world regions into global value chains, 2011



Source: African Economic Outlook 2014.

Greening value chains implies predominantly greening inter-firm trade. This, in turn, suggests that working on national strategies or at sector level will not be enough, and suggests shifting the focus to working at the product and firm level. At the same time, greening value chains cannot be an add-on to the broader greening of the economy, hence the need to link this agenda to the transformation of the economic fabric of a country, and to build and rely on broader coalitions to learn and support the transition (as this will have to focus on inclusiveness). Currently, the tax system is one of the main hindrances to this process, from a value chain perspective. Lead firms are under mounting pressure to “green” their supply chains as eco-conscious consumers increasingly scrutinise procurement practices. Therefore, collaborating with lead firms is crucial to the successful implementation of environmental policies relating to global value chains. Lead firms can play an important role in ensuring that certain environmental codes are adhered to as it is in their interest to do so.

29. During the **Q&A session**, participants raised the issue of greening local-level production and consumption patterns, e.g., by promoting organic farming and practices or incorporating renewable energy into production processes at the local level. Participants also noted the need to have positive experiences and case studies from corporations that have greened their value chains, to understand how these work in practice and promote greener business models. Greening growth should incorporate natural capital depletion, and take care of how climate-related shocks impact upon longer term trends; but also need to address low-carbon development in Africa and other developing regions to ensure development does not increase emissions, which would in turn raise their vulnerability levels. There was support for the suggestion to use flagship reports such as the AEO to mainstream a “greener” assessment of the economic performance of countries; this entails a better valuation of environmental capital and innovative ways of accounting for it in the dashboard of economic indicators.

Item 4. Beyond Planning: Leadership, Organisational Change and Capacity Development

a) The Case of Ethiopia

30. **Mr. Mulugeta Mengist Ayalew** (Associate Advisor, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia), presented on *Will Ethiopia's Green Strategy result in Socially Equitable Outcomes?* Ethiopia adopted a

Green Strategy in 2011 with the aim to become a green, climate-resilient middle-income economy by 2025 without increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Ethiopia is taking a green economy approach not only to be a responsible member of the international community, but also to increase its chances at achieving its development goals while attracting more external finance and diversifying potential access to financing mechanisms - and given that Ethiopia estimates it will need USD 150 billion to implement its green strategy and USD 50 billion to implement the current 5-year National Development Plan.

31. About 87% of Ethiopia's carbon emissions are concentrated in the agriculture and forestry sectors, while the power sector is already exploiting renewable sources (e.g., projects with France to build the largest wind farm in Eastern Africa, or with Iceland to build a geothermal plant).

32. In this context, Ethiopia proposed about 60 green economy initiatives to transform its economy. These are cost-effective, have large abatement potential and contribute to the overarching goal of poverty reduction. Some of these initiatives are already being implemented, e.g., drafting a climate resilience strategy for the agricultural or water sectors, enacting an energy law that concentrates on renewables and energy efficiency, and changing the institutional set up. Mr. Mengist Ayalew finally highlighted that a sustainable, green path needs to be equitable and only place a fair burden of the transformation on the poor and the most vulnerable.

33. During the **Q&A session**, participants focused on how the lessons learnt from formulating and implementing the Ethiopian climate resilience strategy can help with the green economy strategy. Experience showed that:

- It is important not to focus too much on where the co-ordination team for a strategy sits, but rather to look at whether the team conducts efficient and effective work;
- Other political economy issues (e.g., trade-offs when planning and implementing, dealing with losers during the transformative shift towards a green economy) need to be explored.
- Local ownership is important, thus ensure inclusion through public participation rather than top-down process, e.g., to ensure consumption and production patterns shift;
- Dealing effectively with economic and development together despite uncertainties, so as not to pervade implementation;

34. Participants also questioned the rationale for choosing development and green economy options that rely on investments and projects, instead of reforming current laws and property rights, redirecting incentives towards more cost-efficient options, or using budget-neutral instruments and economic incentives for pollution control and natural resource management. Many of these investments and projects will require Ethiopia to develop its capacity to absorb funds rapidly – Ethiopia has set up a facility to pool resources from partners and mobilise additional resources (e.g., projects from Austria or the United Kingdom, and with the Global Green Growth Institute). Finally, the focus on climate change mitigation was questioned on the grounds that it might not be the most effective to deal with local issues and reduce poverty, as opposed to dealing with indoor air pollution, water pollution or biodiversity loss. Ethiopia, however, sees climate change mitigation as a co-benefit from reducing poverty by following a green growth path.

b) Experience from the Caribbean region

35. **Michael Witter** (Senior research fellow, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Jamaica), presented on *Green Economy Initiatives in the Caribbean*. The Caribbean region is made of natural resource-intensive economies with a common challenge, namely that of increasing the efficiency of natural resource use for sustainability. Many countries in the region have developed green growth strategies that touch upon several sectors and provide several best practice examples to engage the private sector and manage natural sectors more sustainably:

- Agriculture (e.g., Fairtrade banana industry receives an economic incentive to cut down on chemical use; drip irrigation to save on water costs; using dry farming techniques tapping on indigenous knowledge)
- Energy (e.g., rising cost of energy forcing the uptake of renewable energy alternatives such as wind or geo-thermal)
- Forestry and biodiversity (e.g., adoption of RAMSAR convention);
- Infrastructure (e.g., greening of buildings with solar heating and redesigning them for natural heating, cooling and light);
- Tourism (e.g., hotels achieving certification driven by market demand for green products).

36. Many initiatives are also taken at the regional level. Caribbean countries work around the CARICOM regional framework for achieving resilience to climate change (2009-2015). The UNEP also supports a regional approach with its green economy for the Caribbean initiative. Other activities include the Caribbean Sea Initiative.

37. Mr. Witter noted that several challenges persist in the region for the spread of the green growth paradigm. First, green growth must incorporate equity and poverty reduction considerations. Caribbean countries' experience in this respect is one where not many additional jobs are created - but those created are of a better quality. Second, Caribbean governments worry about whether green growth policies will create non-tariff barriers to trade with the rest of the world. Third, additional networks within and with other regions are needed to support the Caribbean to ensure environmental sustainability. Resilience is high in the region but it is also reaching the limits of its capacity, with islands likely to disappear and increased migration flows caused by social and economic implications of climate change.

38. During the **Q&A session**, participants commented on (a) other regional- and national-level examples of good practice to implement the green economy paradigm (e.g., climate resilience efforts in Central America or peri-urban, low-scale, organic farming in Cuba), (b) examples from the Spanish development co-operation: the *Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC)*, created in 2004 by LAC ministries of environment, and promoting strategies for sustainable development and low carbon economy in the region; and the *Araucaria* programme, conducted by Spain since 1997 in support of biodiversity and environmental sustainability in Latin America and the Caribbean region and with considerable impact on green growth; and (c) the need to understand the economic rationale behind existing green business initiatives and the possibilities to “green” existing jobs, as opposed to creating more green jobs.

<p>Item 5. Strengthening Development Co-operation to Support Inclusive Green Growth in Developing Countries – A Roundtable Discussion</p>
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39. **Praveen Wignarajah** (Country Representative, Ethiopia, Global Green Growth Institute, Korea), presented on *Strengthening development co-operation on green growth – the case of Ethiopia*. He highlighted the need for better co-ordination among providers of development co-operation. Efforts to support green growth at the country level are fragmented, creating large overlaps and challenges for countries like Ethiopia. Mr. Wignarajah noted a number of practical steps to improve country-level donor co-ordination:

- The importance of meeting your partners;
- Creating mechanisms for knowledge sharing (e.g., an action plan);
- Pooling funds (e.g., facility to integrate existing activities as Austria or the UK have in Ethiopia);
- Integrating green concerns across sectors (e.g., Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia);

- Letting governments decide and aligning with their decisions;
- Remembering the aid effectiveness principles.

40. Ethiopia is living a “perfect storm” because it has the resources and political will to succeed in its green revolution, and despite difficulties is likely to succeed – at worst leading to incremental change.

41. **Cristiana Pasca Palmer** (Head of Unit Climate change, Environment, Natural Resources and Water, Development Co-operation Directorate General, European Commission), presented on *How can development partners best align their activities to strengthen their support to countries leading on green growth?* The European Union has been pioneering the green revolution domestically, e.g., with eco-innovation, energy efficiency or renewable energy directives; despite the fact that developed economies are hard-wired to fossil fuels, making it difficult to change the “course of the ship” fast enough. For the European Commission, the green economy provides a space for the environment and the development agendas to come together, and provides an opportunity to leapfrog. There are several lessons that the European Commission can share from implementing its programmes and activities:

- A “Policy Coherence for Development” approach that builds on linkages between development and other policy areas (e.g. international trade) is key for green growth. For example, the EU Forestry Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme provides trade incentives to developing countries committed to demonstrate that timber is being harvested legally;
- The EU has various green growth flagship programmes, such as the “Switch Asia”, “Switch Med”, and the newly launched “Switch Africa” which show the need to support local eco-entrepreneurs. These programs will be integrated under the umbrella of the EU flagship “Switch To Green”. Additionally, the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) which has spent about EUR 300 million in projects globally, supporting, e.g., ecosystem restoration or the design of climate change strategies. The EU also promotes green growth as a cross cutting approach across relevant sectors of development cooperation (e.g. agriculture, energy)
- It is important to develop communication strategies to show the green economy’s impact on jobs and engage with the private sector and civil society organisations;
- The EU follows the Busan Declaration commitments on aid effectiveness for climate finance. The EU has committed to allocate 20% of its 2014-2020 budget to climate-relevant expenditures, which encourage mainstreaming across different policy areas, including development co-operation. Efforts are undertaken to report (using the Rio markers system) on climate finance and to ensure transparency. Climate change is increasingly prioritized in the EU investment facilities.

42. The Roundtable Discussion led to a number of interventions and remarks from ENVIRONET country members:

- **United Kingdom:** The United Kingdom prioritises climate change interventions in its development portfolio, committing nearly GBP 4 billion over a 5-year period; and devotes around 7.5% of its aid to the environment. However, the focus should also be placed on the other parts of the aid portfolio to see how these can be “greened”. Another important question raised was how to deal through development co-operation with the fact that developed economies are not on a clear green growth path but ask developing countries to develop low-carbon and green strategies. The argument that it is much “easier” for developing countries to change may not be enough.
- **Denmark:** Green growth is an explicit priority for Denmark and applies to both its multilateral and bilateral development co-operation activities. All Danish growth and employment programmes mainstream green elements. Denmark also noted that the ENVIRONET could focus

in the future on the question of defining “additionality”, providing an answer to the question of the extent to which public funds are able to leverage private funds, while ensuring that these funds would not have been mobilised otherwise, and relating the issue to green topics.

- **Austria:** A focus on the green economy characterised Austrian interventions before the Rio+20 Conference in 2012. Since then, Austria focuses on the water-food-energy nexus. To implement this agenda, Austria works in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, the OPEC Fund for International Development and other Vienna-based organisations, as well as with other regional-level organisations (e.g., ECOWAS). Currently, Austrian interventions mainstream the green and environmental dimension more forcefully than in the past (e.g., example of Bhutan), and Austria is looking at how blending finance sources could support local supply chains for organic agriculture.
- **Japan:** The issue of supporting the implementation of green policies should also be tackled at the local and urban levels for Japan, and indeed it supports the OECD green city programmes to share knowledge among cities in developed and developing countries. Green growth needs to be seen as an agenda with large co-benefits, e.g., as a driver for sustainable development, resilience and the post-2015 agenda.
- **Canada:** For CANADA, climate change is a cross-cutting theme, part of the environmental sustainability agenda and mainstreamed across the three pillars of works (sustainable economic growth, food security and child and youth health). Climate change priorities relate to clean energy access and provision, agriculture, forestry and adaptation. Canada has many examples where planning process have delivered results. It has developed three innovative private sector financing mechanisms with the IFC, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, using loans rather than grants with concessional or low-market terms, blending public and private finance to demonstrate the viability of projects and address market barriers, and mobilising commercial funds (e.g., for renewable energy and energy efficiency) in cases where the investment return period is relatively long (25-30 years).

43. International organisations and civil society partners also intervened to share information on their priority activities in the area of green growth, climate and development:

- **UNITAR:** The United Nations Institute for Training and Research highlighted the need to define all green concepts across stakeholders, governments and partners. The UNITAR is working with a number of organisations on this task, and in particular working to develop training packages on the issue.
- **WRI:** The World Resources Institute sees an opportunity in 2015 to review how the climate and development agendas can be brought together, recognising that differences are here artificial. To do so, there is a need to act strategically and enhancing a more integrated approach that also builds upon synergies. The Institute focuses on six areas (climate, energy, cities, food, forests and water) and for each of these large opportunities exist to use existing finance more strategically, e.g., by engaging with the private sector, or improving governance. For example, the Global Forest Watch launched recently uses satellite technology to monitor in real-time how forests are doing, and provides a good example of how the private and public sectors can work together to foster environment and development.
- **CDKN:** The Climate and Development Knowledge Network is working with WRI, the GGGI and UNITAR to examine good practice and success examples (e.g., Caribbean, Ethiopia) to illustrate that green growth is possible. This examples show that implementation needs to be scaled-up.

**OECD ENVIRONET EXPERT WORKSHOP:
GREEN GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND POLICY**

Final Annotated Agenda

Paris, 20 February 2014 (9h30 – 18h30)

OECD Conference Centre, 2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris

(To be directly followed by the 16th ENVIRONET meeting on 21 February, 9h30 – 17h30)

The objectives of this Workshop are to share experience, identify lessons and promote good practice amongst development partners on how to advance country-led, inclusive green growth through in-country development planning and policy processes. Green growth is characterised as a means to achieve sustainable development – spanning international, national and local initiatives. The Workshop will focus on in-country green growth initiatives and on how development partners are organising themselves to support these. The Workshop will build on the recent OECD book, [*Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development*](#) and on IIED's recent guide on national green economy dialogues and diagnostics, [*Scoping a Green Economy*](#).

The Workshop will consider the interface between environment and development in different local, national and regional policy contexts. It will review how developing country governments are working to establish clear objectives and priorities, to manage trade-offs between short and long-term costs and benefits, and to create the right conditions for good governance to advance inclusive, green growth and development.

Key overarching questions to be explored include:

- 1 What are the **main entry points** for integrating environmental goals into development planning and policy at national, sector level, and at sub-national levels?
- 2 Who are the **main stakeholders** in country-led green growth strategy development and what are the different ways that they are being engaged in national, sector, or sub-national planning and policy processes?
- 3 What are the **potential blockages** or **key trade-offs** and how are these being assessed and managed?
- 4 What **institutional constraints** exist and how to overcome these?
- 5 How to **harness the resources and build capacity** required to move from planning to implementation of action to make growth green and inclusive?
- 6 How can **development partners best align** activities to strengthen support for countries positioning to lead on green growth?
- 7 What **role for providers of development assistance to support green growth investments**, including to help catalyse effective blending of public and private finance and of domestic and international finance?
- 8 What **opportunities exist for regional co-operation** to promote and share lessons around green growth? How are these being exploited?

The Workshop will also explore a number of specific themes emerging in the context of green growth and development planning, including how to integrate natural resource management and climate risk and adaptation objectives into development policies.

Green Growth, Development Planning and Policy 20 February 2014 (9:30-18:30)	
9:30-9:45	Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Erik Solheim, OECD Development Assistance Committee Chair
Morning Session Co-Chair: Serge Tomasi , Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD	
9:45-10:30	1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Serge Tomasi, OECD – <i>Putting green growth at the heart of development</i> ➤ Steve Bass, Head Sustainable Markets Group, International Institute for Environment and Development – <i>Green growth in developing countries - Lessons from eleven country dialogues</i>
10:30-11:30	2. Experience in Greening National Development Plans <p>This session will look at entry points, blockages and key trade-offs for integrating environmental goals into development planning and policy at national, sector and sub-national levels. It will feature policy and development co-operation practitioners sharing lessons learnt from experience in Zambia on the integration of green growth into development planning and policy, and on the role of development co-operation providers and other stakeholders to support these efforts.</p> <p>i. <u>The case of Zambia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Doreen Bwalya, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication, Zambia, <i>Integrating Green Growth into Development Planning and Policy: Progress in Zambia to Advance Inclusive Green Growth</i> ➤ Juan Casado, Policy Analyst, OECD, <i>Patterns of aid for environment and development co-operation to support green growth in Zambia</i> <p><u>Discussants:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Matti Nummelin, Senior Environmental Advisor, Department for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland ➤ Leo Horn-Phathanothai, Director, International Cooperation, World Resources Institute
11:30-12:00	Coffee Break

<p>12:00-13:00</p>	<p>(continued)</p> <p>2. Experience in Greening National Development Plans</p> <p>This session will look at entry points, blockages and key trade-offs for integrating environmental goals into development planning and policy at national, sector and sub-national levels. It will feature policy and development co-operation practitioners sharing lessons learnt from experience in Cambodia on the integration of green growth into development planning and policy, and on the role of development co-operation providers and other stakeholders to support these efforts.</p> <p>ii. <u>The case of Cambodia</u></p> <p>➤ Vannak Chhun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia, <i>Inclusive Green Growth Pathway in Cambodia</i></p> <p><i>Discussant:</i></p> <p>➤ Tomonori Sudo, Senior Research Fellow, Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute, Japan</p>
<p>13:30-14:30</p>	<p>Optional Lunch side-event: Biodiversity and Development Co-operation (CC 20)</p> <p>This lunchtime session will provide an update on the <i>Scoping Paper on Biodiversity and Development Co-operation</i>, share findings and discuss its future direction. It will also be the opportunity to discuss how to increase the impact of this work.</p> <p>➤ Anna Drutschinin, Policy Analyst, and Jan Corlee-Morlot, Team Leader, OECD, <i>Update on work on Scoping Paper on Biodiversity and Development Co-operation</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Afternoon Session Co-Chair: Brenda Killen, Head of Global Partnership and Policies Division, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD</p>	
<p>14:30-15:30</p>	<p>3. Regional perspectives: challenges and opportunities for green growth</p> <p>This session will take a regional dimension to explore existing challenges and opportunities on how to advance inclusive green growth through in-country development planning and policy processes. What opportunities exist for regional co-operation to promote and share lessons around green growth? Which experiences, lessons and good practice can be identified and be exploited by development partners?</p> <p>i. <u>Greening Growth in Dynamic South-East Asia</u></p> <p>➤ Mauro Pisu, Senior Economist and Sáni Zou, Policy Analyst, OECD, <i>Greening growth in dynamic Southeast Asia</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(continued)</p>

	<p>ii. <u>Greening Value Chains in Africa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Henri-Bernard Solignac-Lecomte, Head of Unit Europe, Middle East and Africa, OECD Development Centre, <i>Accounting for natural capital? The case of the African Economic Outlook</i> <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Carla Hogan Rufelds, Director, Global Environment Division, Global Food Security and Environment Directorate, Global Issues and Development Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada ➤ Alice Ruhweza, Regional Team Leader – Africa and Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, United Nations Development Programme – Global Environment Facility
<p>15:30-16:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coffee Break</p>
<p>16:00-17:30</p>	<p>4. Beyond planning: leadership, organisational change and capacity development</p> <p>This session will focus on existing in-country and regional green growth initiatives in Ethiopia and the Caribbean region to set political leadership aiming to anchor a green and inclusive development pathway, to establish clear objectives and priorities, to manage trade-offs between short and long-term costs and benefits, and to create the right conditions for good governance, including organisational change and capacity development, to advance inclusive, green growth and development. What institutional constraints exist and how can these be overcome? How can existing resources be harnessed to build the capacity required to move from planning to implementation of action to make growth green and inclusive?</p> <p>i. <u>The case of Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mulugeta Mengist Ayalew, Associate Advisor, Office of the Prime Minister, Ethiopia – <i>Will Ethiopia's Green Strategy result in Socially Equitable Outcomes?</i> <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Michael Mullan, Economist/Policy Analyst, OECD ➤ Anders Ekblom, Deputy Director, Centre for Environment and Sustainability, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

	<p>(continued)</p> <p>ii. <u>Experience from the Caribbean region</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Michael Witter, senior research fellow, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Jamaica – <i>Green Economy Initiatives in the Caribbean</i> <p><u>Discussants:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John Carstensen, Head of Profession, Department For International Development and ENVIRONET Chair, United Kingdom ➤ Maria del Mar Requena Quesada, Expert, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Spain
17:30-18:30	<p>5. Strengthening development co-operation to support inclusive green growth in developing countries - a roundtable discussion</p> <p>This roundtable discussion will explore how development partners can best align activities to strengthen support for countries positioning to lead on green growth, including the role for providers of development assistance to support green growth investments. All participants are invited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) share lessons learnt from recent programmes and specific activities aiming to make growth green and inclusive in the context of development policy and planning, including on climate change and biodiversity priorities; (b) present their plans to implement the Busan commitments on climate finance, including to help catalyse effective blending of public and private finance and of domestic and international finance in support of country-led development priorities; (c) share suggestions for future work to be carried forward by ENVIRONET or by other development partners to strengthen development co-operation for inclusive green growth. <p><u>Lead speakers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Praveen Wignarajah, Country Representative Ethiopia, Global Green Growth Institute, Korea ➤ Cristiana Pasca-Palmer, Head of Unit Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources and Water, DG DEVCO, European Commission
19:00	Cocktail reception, Salle Roger Ockrent, OECD Château

List of Background Documentation

General:

- OECD (2013) [*Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development*](#) – *Summary for Policymakers*
- IIED (2013) Scoping a Green Economy: a Brief Guide to Dialogues and Diagnostics for Developing Countries
- Room Document: OECD (2008) *Natural Resources and Pro-Poor Growth: The Economics and Politics – Checklist for Practitioners* [full document can be accessed [here](#); executive summary available [here](#)]
- OECD (2012) *Greening Development: Enhancing Capacity for Environmental Management and Governance* – [Summary](#)
- African Development Bank Group Brief (2014): *Facilitating the Transition to Green Growth: An Overview of African Development Bank's Scope of Activities*, available [here](#).

Zambia:

- Room Document: *Note from the Zambian Government on green growth* (Doreen Bwalya, PowerPoint presentation)
- Room Document: *Environment and Development Co-operation in Zambia: An Overview*, OECD background document by Wang et al., 2013 (draft prepared for the meeting)
- Banda, T. and Bass, S. (2014), [*Inclusive Green Growth in Zambia – Scoping the Needs and Potentials*](#) (IIED, 2014), resulting from the National Scoping Workshop on Inclusive Green Growth, Chisamba, Zambia, 4-5 July 2013.

Ethiopia:

- Bass, S., et al. (2013), "Making Growth Green and Inclusive: The Case of Ethiopia", *OECD Green Growth Papers*, No. 2013/07. doi: [10.1787/5k46dbzhrkhl-en](#)

Cambodia:

- Mohammed, E. Y., S. Wang and G. Kawaguchi (2013), "Making Growth Green and Inclusive: The Case of Cambodia", *OECD Green Growth Papers*, No. 2013/08. doi: [10.1787/5k420651szzr-en](#)

**DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation
16th OECD ENVIRONET Expert Workshop: Green Growth, Development Planning & Policy
Paris, 20 February 2014**

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