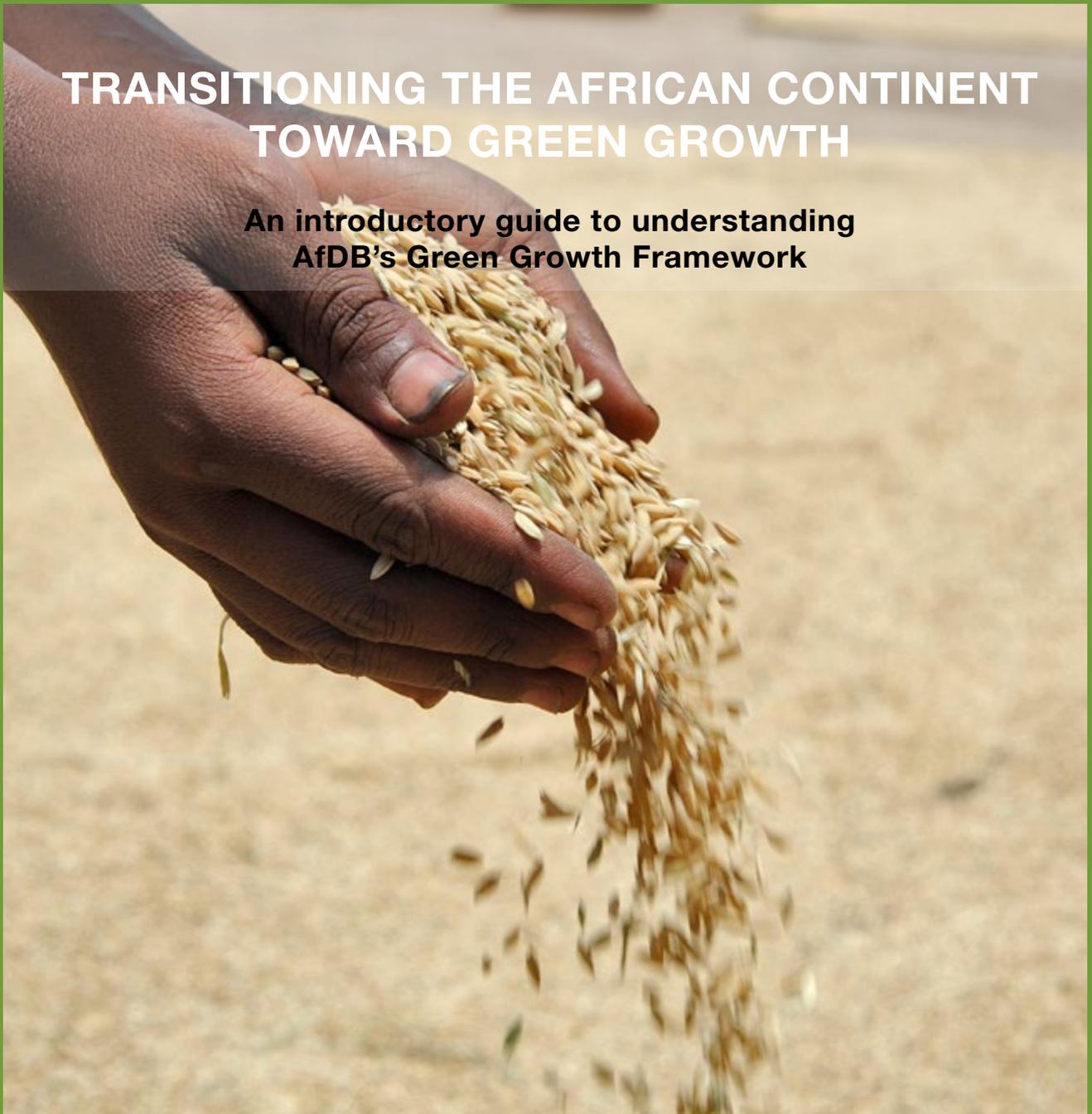


GREEN GROWTH IN AFRICA

TRANSITIONING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT TOWARD GREEN GROWTH

**An introductory guide to understanding
AfDB's Green Growth Framework**



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



FOREWORD

This booklet is designed to introduce the African Development Bank (AfDB)'s Green Growth Framework to staff and stakeholders and provide some signposts to additional resources. Since the Bank started to develop its Green Growth Framework, a number of important developments have taken place which strengthen the need to ensure that staff and stakeholders are aware of the concept:

In perhaps the most important international development of our time, 195 countries accepted the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in December 2015. Over 185 countries submitted bottom up plans of how the steps they will take to help keep average surface temperature increase to less than 2°C. These so-called "Nationally Determined Contributions" (NDCs) may form the basis of development plans going forward and as such provide a starting point for country, program and project level green growth. The Paris Agreement was ratified by 55 countries accounting for 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions and entered into force on 4th November 2016. Every Green Growth Strategy from this time on should refer to the NDC and associated plans;

Governments around the world have signed up to a new set of Sustainable Development Goals setting new and ambitious targets to improve the livelihoods of all the world's poorest people. National and sub-national Green Growth Strategies should look for links with national strategies to achieve the SDGs;

The AfDB has launched its High 5 initiative: to light and power Africa; to feed Africa; to industrialize Africa; to integrate Africa and to improve the livelihoods of African people. These goals are totally consistent with the concept of Green Growth; and

The AfDB has also joined the Global Green Growth Institute's Inclusive Green Growth Partnership, joining with other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and UN Bodies to promote Green Growth and to strengthen the pipeline of "bankable" green growth projects.

All of these developments strengthen the case for inclusion of Green Growth principles and importantly, they also increase the chances of securing funding from a wider variety of sources. Projects and programs of all shapes and sizes should find it significantly easier to secure funding if they can successfully link their objectives with the objectives of one or more of these new developments.

Moving forward, the AfDB's new business delivery model proposes a division focussing on Climate and Green Growth which will strengthen the focus on applying green growth principles to the project pipeline. The AfDB's Green Growth team is now working in conjunction with GGGI, to develop a Green Growth Certification Standard to (1) harmonize the definition of green growth between MDBs and other financing bodies (2) facilitate access to green and climate finance (3) build capacity including in third party verification and (4) improve the bankability of green and climate projects. This initiative will benefit from the work and expertise that has been developed in this Green Growth Framework.

Transitioning the African continent toward green growth

An introductory guide to understanding AfDB's Green Growth Framework

In recent years, the global community has watched as regional economic growth rates have soared making the African continent the fastest growing in the world. With Africa's population set to double by 2050, this economic transformation is taking place at a time of tremendous environmental and socioeconomic change. In order to ensure future growth is inclusive and sustainable in the long run, the AfDB is assisting African countries in gradually transitioning to green growth.

What is green growth?

AfDB defines green growth as “*the promotion and maximization of opportunities from economic growth through building resilience, managing natural assets efficiently and sustainably, including enhancing agricultural productivity, and promoting sustainable infrastructure.*”¹ Simply stated, green growth harnesses opportunities to make sound development decisions today that will help safeguard and ensure natural resources are still available in the future.

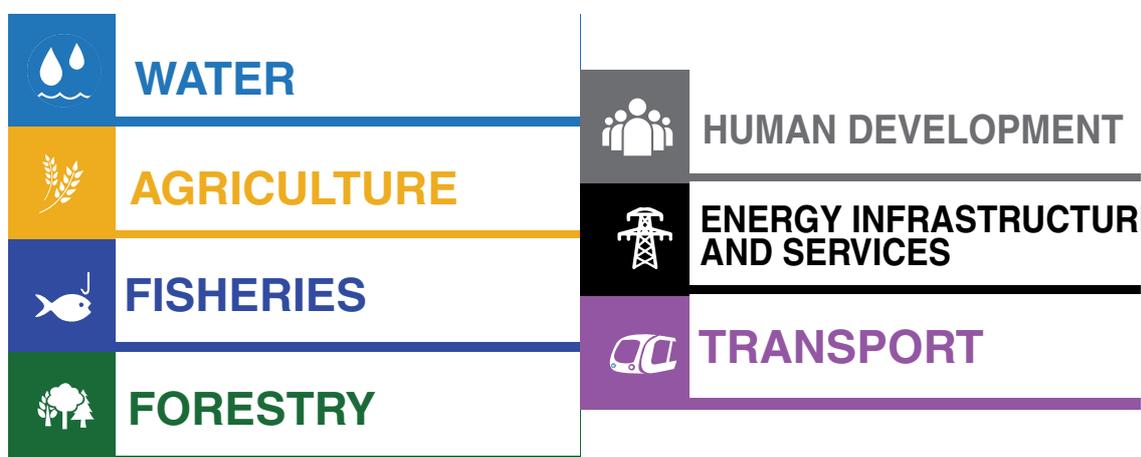
Why green growth is important in Africa

Africa's green growth agenda recognizes that development has changed and development processes need to be adapted to it. This requires investment which will generate additional growth and jobs, as well as life-sustaining goods and services such as food, access to safe water and sanitation, and energy. While a green growth agenda for industrialized countries is likely to emphasize a shift to a low carbon economy, in African countries the priority is sustaining rapid growth and poverty alleviation while avoiding costly environmental damage. Harnessing recent economic momentum requires balancing near- and long-term risks to development; strengthening the resilience of growth processes to external shocks; and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources in the face of population growth and climate change.

Purpose of AfDB's Green Growth Framework

The Strategy of the AfDB for 2013-2022 responds to aspirations for a dynamic Africa by promoting the transition to inclusive and green growth. AfDB's Green Growth Framework² is intended to guide Bank staff on facilitating the transition to green growth, helping familiarize them with the concept and how to apply it in their work. This guide is meant to provide a brief overview of green growth and key actionable areas of the Framework to help Bank staff and project developers be able to begin incorporating green growth into their thinking today. It also serves as a brief overview of the Framework to share with a wider audience interested in learning more.

Key areas in which the most impact can be made toward green growth:



¹ Green Growth Team and African Development Bank (2013). African Development Report 2012: Towards Green Growth in Africa.

² This framework is the work of the Bank's cross-departmental green growth team. It builds on additional reference publications produced by the team and Bank staff, including the Rio+20 discussion paper Facilitating Green Growth in Africa (2012), and the African Development Report 2012: Towards Green Growth (2013). Sector guidance notes developed by the green growth departmental focal points complement the framework.

The Economic Case for Investing in Green Growth Today

The common argument against going green: “Green growth is too expensive.”

Why this argument is FALSE: Those who believe that taking green growth measures into account would come at an additional cost assume that the current economy operates efficiently and that business as usual will continue to translate into economic benefits. Unfortunately, there is growing evidence which proves that a “grow first, clean up later” approach will be costly in the future.

Not only does the current economic system not function optimally, at present, ecosystem goods and services are often provided for free while their depletion is not adequately factored into current decision making. As a result, when clean water supplies become polluted or run out, for example, the price of this “free good” will become extremely expensive, costing government, businesses and the end consumer more than the cost of taking steps to manage the resource sustainably today.

Going green today will likely lead to:	NOT going green today will likely lead to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Greater economic returns — More affordable energy access — Increased employment, poverty reduction and less scarcity of public goods — Decrease in health-related costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Decline in crop yields — Lower productivity — Reduced GDP — Increased malaria and premature death from indoor air pollution

A number of global, regional and national studies evidence that building inclusive, green economies is possible, efficient, affordable and cost-effective. In essence, in the medium- to long-run, **green growth** is likely to lead to:

- **Greater economic returns.** US\$ 900 billion to US\$ 1,700 billion of green investments in land, water, and energy could yield economic returns of between US\$ 3 trillion to US\$ 3.7 trillion per year;³
- **More affordable energy access.** Globally \$1 spent on energy efficiency saves US\$ 2 of required investments in new energy supply, with the savings even greater in developing countries;⁴
- **Increased employment, poverty reduction and less scarcity of public goods.** Investing 2% of global GDP in greening ten key economic sectors can deliver economic growth by 2050 that is at least as high as an optimistic business as usual case, while creating employment, reducing poverty and significantly avoiding ecological risks and scarcities linked to the effects of climate change (such as greater water scarcity and loss of ecosystem services).⁵ For example, it is estimated that, on average, employment will increase between 0.5% and 2%, which would translate into 15-60 million more jobs globally, and with employment gains expected to be higher in developing countries.⁶
- **Decreased health-related costs.** In Sub-Saharan Africa, reducing the sulfur content of fuels used for transport could save up to US\$ 980 million per year in health and related economic costs.⁷

Meanwhile, the cost of maintaining a business-as-usual approach and **NOT** investing in green growth today is likely to lead to:

- **As much as a 50% decline in crop yields by 2020.** Climate change and extreme weather could reduce crop yields by as much as 50% by 2020 in some African countries and crop net revenues by 90% by 2100 (OECD, Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development, 2013);
- **Lower productivity.** The current resource-intensive development model will lead to rising costs, loss of productivity and a disruption of economic activity. The ILO Global Economic Linkages (GEL) model estimates that in a business-as-usual scenario, productivity levels in 2030 will be 2.4% lower than today and 7.2% lower by 2050;⁸
- **Reduced GDP.** A study of countries that together comprise 40% of the developing world’s population estimates that, on average, environmental degradation costs around 8% of their GDP;⁹
- **An increase in malaria and premature death from indoor air pollution.** Findings show that global warming – through its impact on disease vectors – could expose an additional 400 million people globally to the risk of malaria before the end of the century. Also as many as 2 million premature deaths each year are caused by indoor air pollution due to the burning of biomass, coal and kerosene.¹⁰

³ Assuming that carbon is at \$30 per ton and no energy, agricultural, or water subsidies are in place - McKinsey and Company, 2011

⁴ World Bank, 2012

⁵ UNEP (2011), Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. A synthesis for policy makers

⁶ ILO, 2013. Sustainable development, decent work and green jobs

⁷ ICF International 2009, Sub-Saharan Africa Refinery Project – Final Report

⁸ ILO-UNEP, 2012. Working towards Sustainable Development

⁹ Data refer to a sample of countries accounting for 40% of the population of developing countries. Additional data available in: McKinsey and Company. 2011. “Resource Revolution: Meeting the World’s Energy, Materials, Food, and Water Needs.” McKinsey Global Institute

¹⁰ ILO-UNEP, 2012. Working towards Sustainable Development

How green growth helps realize development goals: basic principles to apply in policy dialogue with RMCs and other stakeholders

Promoting green growth in the region means addressing existing and emerging development challenges. This includes sustaining rapid growth and ensuring economic prosperity, reducing poverty and inequality, and closing the huge infrastructure and energy gaps – without locking into development pathways that deplete Africa’s natural capital. It is about a more holistic vision of development that integrates economic, social and environmental perspectives for improving human welfare.

By transitioning to green growth, African economies seek to grow and improve human welfare, while:

- **maximizing natural resource use efficiency;**
- **minimizing waste and pollution; and**
- **building resilience of livelihoods and economic sectors.**

The systematic application of these principles by AfDB staff in policy dialogue with regional member countries (RMCs) and other stakeholders, and in project design and implementation, will help identify more sustainable development pathways.

Country-level engagement: How to help countries incorporate green growth into their development policies

National planning and other strategic documents set national development priorities and hence determine investment priorities. Development objectives, such as increasing agricultural productivity and energy access, can usually be realized through various approaches. Emphasizing green growth means: carrying out appropriate upstream diagnostics to determine which approaches are most economically, socially and environmentally sound, and establishing the necessary policy and institutional priorities to realize such an approach.

To promote the transition to inclusive green growth, it is important to understand a country’s: prevailing development needs and policy objectives; options for promoting human welfare given its economic make-up, environment and geography; priority sector(s) that provide comparative advantages and at what temporal and spatial scales; and enabling environment, potential opportunities and constraints that influence the implementation of policies and measures.

Opportunities for AfDB staff to support country-level green growth intervention arise most often during the development of:

- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers**
- **Green Economy/Green Growth Roadmaps**
- **Country Strategy papers**
- **Diagnostics and Technical Assistance**



Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: Opportunities for Early Dialogue

Building on comprehensive poverty diagnostics and analysis of the economic environment, governments define immediate development objectives in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) or similar national development plans. PRSPs usually have a time frame of three to five years. They may be coupled with complementary strategies, which outline a medium- to long-term vision for a country. The PRSP preparation process represents a critical opportunity for the Bank to support governments in identifying ways to reach development targets and grow the economy, while protecting or increasing critical social and environmental assets. Leading up to a government's PRSP formulation process, the AfDB can help lay the groundwork for investment decisions and programmatic solutions for a transition to green growth.

Example. Mainstreaming green growth in the Sierra Leone “Agenda for Prosperity”

In 2012, Sierra Leone started preparing its new PRSP, the “Agenda for Prosperity” (A4P). Aware of its development challenges as well as the opportunities generated by its very rich natural resources, the Government called on AfDB's technical assistance for mainstreaming green growth in the A4P. During eight months, the Bank worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to identify green growth opportunities for the country and propose policy measures or strategic interventions to be included in the A4P. As a result, Sierra Leone now has a national development strategy that aims at a more sustainable future, with quality growth for all mainstreamed into its pillars of economic diversification, improved natural resource management, human development and social protection, international competitiveness and employment promotion, governance, public sector management and gender empowerment. The strategy can also attract more financing for “green interventions” both from the public and private sectors. In addition, a series of communication and awareness raising tools were produced to ensure a shared understanding of this vision and set the stage for efficient implementation. Following the endorsement of the A4P, the Bank has prepared its new CSP 2013-2017 to contribute to the implementation of this green growth objective.



Green Economy/Green Growth Road Maps

The development of a strategic roadmap offers a complementary approach to mainstreaming green growth into national development planning. A roadmap is particularly suitable if a country is not engaged in developing or reviewing a PRSP and if more advanced dialogue on green growth is needed. It provides an opportunity to combine a long-term strategic vision with a set of phased activities. The challenge is ensuring that this does not promote fragmented approaches, or overlapping priorities, but ultimately informs overall development planning.

Example. Mozambique's Green Economy Road Map

Mozambique has tackled green growth through a phased approach laid out in a Green Economy Road Map. Its vision for Mozambique to become “an inclusive, middle-income country by 2030, based on the protection, restoration and rational use of natural capital and ecosystem services, to guarantee inclusive and efficient sustainable development, within planetary limits”. The Road Map outlines a sequence of interventions that first focus on the development of a green growth action plan, an integrated implementation framework and public consultations. It then looks at knowledge building and adapting national planning and budgeting systems. Finally, the road map and action plan should then inform which green growth activities are prioritized in the government's 5-year planning cycles between 2015 and 2030.



Country Strategy Paper: Identifying efficient and sustainable investment priorities

The AfDB itself develops Country Strategy Papers (CSP) that articulate the Bank's strategic engagement and determine the type of financial and technical assistance a RMC will receive. In line with the Bank's 2013-2022 Strategy, staff members preparing the CSP should use the opportunity to facilitate a transition towards green growth. This will require that knowledge of climate change and the management of natural and social assets complements sector expertise in the CSP team.

Example. Ethiopia's Green Country Strategy Paper

Ethiopia has taken Green Growth to heart. Recognizing that a business as usual strategy would lead to a number of undesirable outcomes including high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reaching the carrying capacity of agricultural stock, lock in of old technologies and a high proportion of GDP spent on imported fuel, they published their Climate Resilient and Green Economy, Green Economy Strategy in 2011 focusing attention on four key areas: Improving crop and livestock production practices for higher food security and farmer income while reducing emissions; Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services, including as carbon stocks; Expanding electricity generation from renewable sources of energy for domestic and regional markets and; Leapfrogging to modern and energy-efficient technologies in transport, industrial sectors, and buildings. These goals are reflected in their new five-year development plan, GTP II, which in turn is also closely aligned with Ethiopia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to the UNFCCC in June 2015 and detailing Ethiopia's unconditional and conditional commitments to achieving the long-term goal of stabilizing average surface temperature increase below 2°C. As a result, green growth is firmly positioned at the core of Ethiopia's development policy framework. The AfDB's Country Strategy Paper has recognized these objectives at both the strategic level – support will be consistent with Ethiopia's GTP II objectives - and at the project level where AfDB will seek to improve the performance of projects compared to business as usual across a range of "green" indicators.



The Importance of Diagnostics and Technical Assistance

Mainstreaming green growth into development planning requires Bank staff to further emphasize carrying out "green growth diagnostics," putting to use the Bank's increasing role as a knowledge bank. These can take different forms – with varying levels of engagement — including facilitated dialogue, knowledge products and analytical and advisory services to inform policy formulation and investment decisions in RMCs.

Project-level engagement: How to help countries incorporate green growth into project goals

Green Growth at the Project Level

Where AfDB staff is involved in project development, it should actively collaborate with RMCs and sponsors to maximize a project's positive economic, social and environmental impacts and minimize the negative ones, rather than only focusing on standard outputs and financial and economic impacts.

The Bank's country office plays a key role in facilitating dialogue with government. Its participation is critical to identifying entry points for dialogue with the government, and ensuring that the Bank has a robust understanding of a country's development priorities, key stakeholders and political economy.

Management plays a critical role in incentivizing collaboration across sectors and facilitating a shift to programmatic thinking among Bank staff. Furthermore, management's role in stressing the importance of an African-focused green growth agenda at international fora and at country level should not be underestimated. Transitioning to green growth will depend on political leadership, vision and support.

Broad level opportunities for Integrating Green Growth into Project Design

Sector	Challenges & Opportunities for Green Growth Integration
Water	Increased focus on multi-purpose solution application of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approaches, including an emphasis on thorough options analysis and spatial planning. Focal areas for urban water and sanitation include: Safe sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, and maintenance and demand management; for rural water: ensuring safe supplies, sanitation and maintenance. Irrigation solutions need to be embedded in land and water management, drainage and water conservation plans. A strengthened focus on disaster and climate risk management is reflected in improved preparedness, application of forecasting and early warning systems and disaster response strategies.
Transport	Improving connectivity, strengthening safety, managing growing and shifting demands for urban and rural transport while minimizing environmental fragmentation and pollution and ensuring resilience to climatic changes, minimizing transaction costs at border crossings, developing multi-modal transport options, emphasizing road safety for both passengers and pedestrians.
Energy	Promote sector reforms and governance to improve efficiency; reduce transmission and distribution losses; expand access through programmatic development of community off-grid or micro-grid electrification and other forms of distributed power; support competitive renewable solutions; promote regional integration; support more productive and sustainable wood-fuel energy production, processing, and marketing and use of fuel-efficient stoves.
Governance & public sector management	Improving the transparency management of extractive industries. Strengthening environmental governance, information management and capacity, especially in infrastructure, extractive industries, large scale land development and energy sectors. Improving collection of geographical and climate-related information to inform decision making across sectors. Strengthen collaboration between sectors and different levels of government on disaster risk management, land use planning and water management. Improving transparency of land governance. Regulating worker safety and environmental impact for artisanal mining.
Private sector development	Providing an enabling framework for value chain addition, especially in agriculture, fisheries and forest based products as well as in improved land and water management. Clarifying land regimes to facilitate sustainable investment in urban and rural areas.
Agriculture, forests, fisheries	Linking agricultural infrastructure development (irrigation and rural roads) with land and water resource management and sustainable intensification; supporting sustainable resource management and value addition forest and fisheries products; promoting conservation and loss reduction. For land and forest management, taking advantage of REDD and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) opportunities.
Regional integration	Promoting efficiency and productivity gains from trans-boundary trade, energy markets and connectivity; supporting shared approaches to sustainable management of regional resources (fisheries, lakes, rivers, extractive industries, desertification control, pests and diseases).
Education, skills and technology	Supporting training in new technologies, taking advantage of opportunities for "leapfrogging" (eg in ICT and renewable energy) to more efficient technologies and practices ¹¹ . Combining local knowledge with modern technology to build resilience and efficient resource management.

¹¹ African Development Report 2012: Towards Green Growth; IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) 2012, Prospects for the African Power Sector; IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) Special Report on Renewable Energy Resources and Climate Change Mitigation

Best practice examples for greening project level investments

Example. Cape Verde Watershed Management Project



The environment of Cape Verde is characterized by fragile ecosystems related to the lack of water and erosion due to steep slopes, irregular and torrential rains and violent winds; unsuitability of crops to soils; and lack of water harnessing and retention infrastructure. The low infiltration and retention of surface water have resulted in insufficient underground water. Improper farming practices such as bush clearing, weeding, and cropping on steep slopes contribute to the degradation of soils.

The Bank financed the Cape Verde Watershed Management Project to support the restoration of watersheds; to ecologically rehabilitate more agricultural lands and to retain more water for both agriculture and household use. The project improved water harvesting and erosion control through the development of infrastructure (including catchment dams and gabion walls), mechanical soil conservation, and planting of seedlings. The project delivered 400 ha of irrigated crops, boosted agricultural production by 20%, reduced erosion by 18% and reduced poverty by 5% in the two water basins targeted by the project.

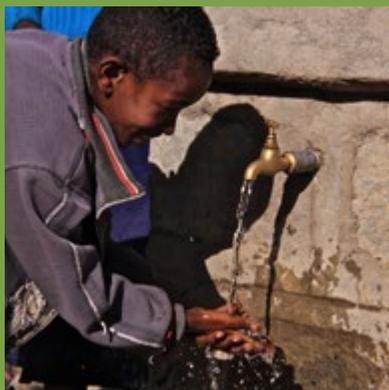
Example. Community Forestry Management Project, Ghana

The Community Forestry Management Project in Ghana sought to rehabilitate degraded forest reserves while increasing production of agricultural, wood and non-wood forest products in five districts. In doing this the following achievements which are relevant to green growth were realized:

- A total of 14,814 hectares of teak plantations were established in 5 selected forest reserves. This represents a significant carbon sequestration potential.
- A total of 6,800 farmers were supported in agricultural activities and livelihoods investments (half of them women);
- 184 livelihood investments were established;
- Four post-graduate courses were supported (including 2 males and 2 females); 7 short courses (4 external, and 3 in-country); refresher courses for 100 supporting staff;
- Participation of women in livestock rearing was increased from 4% to 75%;
- Access to land by female headed households increased from 1 to 2.5 hectares on average.



Example. Utilization of Solar and Wind Energy for Rural Water Supply, Ethiopia



Despite concerted efforts by the Government of Ethiopia to increase water supply in the country, 55% of the rural population still lack access to water in 2012. The use of solar and wind energy for water pumping is an attractive option in the rural areas since about 80% of the population has no access to the electric grid. The African Water Facility granted € million to the Ministry of Water Resource, to promote and pilot the use of solar and wind energy for water pumping in rural areas of Ethiopia. This project will provide water with a sustainable energy to 130,000 users, and develop a national framework (policy development, tools for implementation, private sector support options, communication strategy) for incorporating solar and wind energy in the Government's Universal Access Programme.



Tools and Methodologies: How to take action

A range of tools and methodologies have been developed to assist progress towards green growth including:

- Public Environmental Expenditure Review
- Environmental Fiscal Reform
- Green Accounting
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curve
- Sustainable Land Management
- Integrated Water Resource Management
- Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Early Warning Systems
- Seasonal Forecasting
- Climate Vulnerability and
- Adaptation Assessments

Financing the Transition to Green Growth

There are many entry points for the AfDB to support RMCs in financing a transition to green growth. The Bank can engage with RMCs to improve governance structures, budgeting and procurement, regulatory frameworks and incentive structures. These can help improve resource allocation, the business climate and innovation and efficiency gains. This requires a focus on policy dialogue, advisory services, targeted ESWs and programme-based operations informed by green growth principles.

The AfDB is also managing or hosting a range of innovative financing instruments that may further help countries to augment these internal financial options for green growth. These instruments can help lower transition costs for greener development practices and facilitate private sector engagement through PPPs or by reducing investment risks. These instruments include:



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY





Tracking Africa's Progress towards Green Growth

Beyond GDP, it is important that decision-makers take into account other indicators to gauge the quality of growth by informing about the state of a country's natural assets, the resource use efficiency of the economy; and the resilience of livelihoods and economic sectors.

In its dialogue with regional member countries, the Green Growth Framework recommends the Bank consider opportunities for technical assistance, training and budget support concerned with strengthening national statistical data bases, and monitoring and evaluation capabilities, so that RMCs are in a position to comprehensively assess and monitor the impact of policies and measures.

In 2013 the Bank started developing a One-Bank Results Measurement Framework and this has progressed to become the Bank's "Development Effectiveness Review" which examines development trends in Africa, assesses the impact of the African Development Bank and outlines opportunities and risks that lie ahead.¹²

In order to further strengthen the capacity of RMC's and the Bank to track progress in transitioning in green growth, the Green Growth Framework further recommends the Bank seek to strategically engage in multi-lateral efforts to harmonize indicators.

Moving forward: recommendations for future interventions to promote inclusive green growth

In transitioning to green growth as a long-term strategic objective, the AfDB has taken an important step to position itself as partner and catalyst for transformative change in Africa. This is the beginning of a journey that should lead to more efficient, competitive, clean and resilient economies. Many of the building blocks for enabling RMCs to move towards green growth are already there. However, it requires that policies, methodologies, tools and financing instruments are used more strategically and systematically. The Green Growth Framework recommends the following to help the Bank further strengthen its ability to deliver on green growth:

- Incentivizing cross-sector development planning and project implementation
- Linking knowledge with operations
- Linking economics with environmental and social performance
- Supporting regulatory and policy frameworks
- Supporting knowledge transfer and innovation
- Predictable access to adequate financing for green growth
- Upscale engagement of private sector in building a green economy
- Engaging financial intermediaries

¹² Details of the latest review are available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/topics/quality-assurance-results/development-effectiveness-reviews/development-effectiveness-reviews-2016/>

GREEN GROWTH IN AFRICA

Green Growth:

<http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/green-growth-initiative/>

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For more in-depth information about the Green Growth Framework, please visit the full framework at:
<http://bit.ly/AfDBGreenGrowthFramework>



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