

Planning, Institutions and Stakeholders for LEDS: Some appetizers for discussion

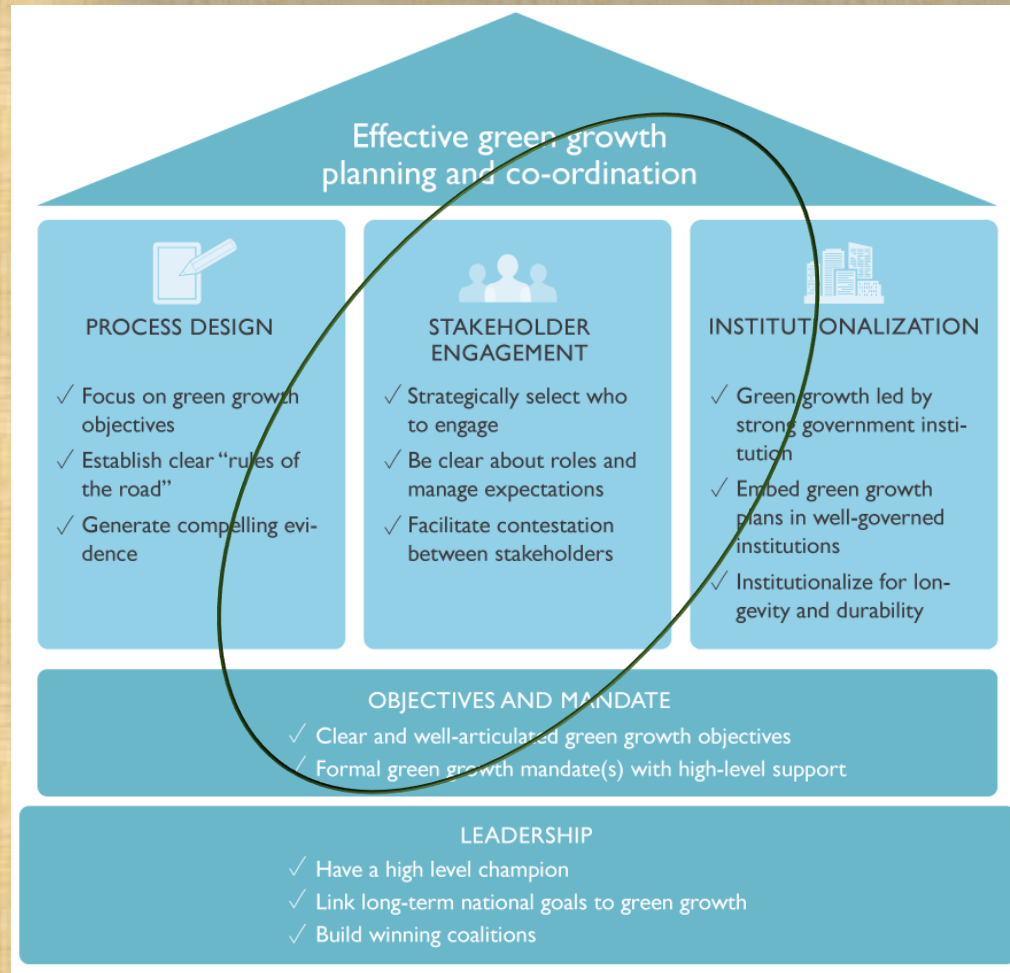
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Reflections on:



Emphasis on strategic and programmatic approaches

- ▶ Green Growth and LEDS are concerned with finding more sustainable development pathways, e.g.

How can a country achieve a particular energy target in a cost effective and environmentally sustainable manner? What are the choices in terms of energy mix and available technologies? Where can efficiency gains be realized?

- ▶ Green Growth and LEDS require a strong focus on upstream analysis
- ▶ Integration into development planning processes essential (e.g. starting with background analysis/dialogue, vision papers and leading to integration in medium-to long-term strategies, PRSPs, budget processes etc.)

-- To be transformational Green Growth/LEDS cannot be a “sideshow”;
It has to become part of the mainstream thinking --

What does this mean for institutions and stakeholder consultation?

Coordination

- ▶ Green Growth and LEDS require a strong coordination of the sectors that are directly or indirectly impacted by strategies and policies (e.g. energy, agriculture, environment)
- ▶ In addition to key line ministries, early engagement of Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance is essential to ensure close alignment with planning and budgeting processes - High level buy-in is important
 - e.g. for early lessons learned, see AfDB and OECD, 2013. Enabling Green Growth in Africa. Joint regional workshop, Lusaka, Zambia. Workshop report.
- ▶ A platform/mechanism for coordination of initiatives can help, if it has sufficient authority, e.g. by being anchored in the Office of the President or a powerful ministry
- ▶ A fragmentation into Green Economy, Green Growth, LEDS and other related initiatives should be avoided, if possible. (Helpful to understand the hierarchy and relationship between different initiatives)
- ▶ Link between national and subnational processes

Stakeholders: A Closer Look (i)

▶ **Government**

- Key for building the enabling environment
- Promoting integrative solution, i.e. cross-sectoral, cross-ministerial
- Setting incentives and regulation

▶ **Regional Government**

- Depending on level of decentralization, key enabler and/or implementer for subnational initiatives, piloting new approaches
- Important to ensure effective coordination and dialogue between national and subnational programs

Stakeholders: A Closer Look (ii)

▶ Scientific and other technical bodies:

- Provision of data and information for enabling fact based decisions, measuring and tracking progress

▶ Private Sector

- To scale-up efforts and achieve economic transformation , early engagement of private sector through awareness-building, dialogue and also incentive mechanisms and regulations is essential
- Public-private partnerships can help reduce barriers for a transition to green growth

▶ Non-governmental organisations

- Important for assessing LEDS initiatives and promoting correction, where necessary
- Critical link between community based implementation of projects and national enabling environments

Civil society and communities at large

- Effective mechanisms need to be created for collecting data, information and allowing for input and feed-back on LEDS initiatives
- Establish ways for capturing grass roots experiences; positive examples of community level development can inform national and/regional enabling environments

Awareness and Ownership

- ▶ **Awareness building** efforts are needed to form understanding of the relevance of green growth and LEDS for development processes and to allow for **feed-back mechanisms**
- ▶ **Wide-spread ownership** of LEDS among stakeholder groups should be achieved
 - Inform and explain early
 - Provide updates
 - Actively engage stakeholders
 - Capture results
 - Be reliable

Link to regional and global

The core focus of LEDS (green growth) has to be at the national level, but engagement in regional and global initiatives is useful for, e.g.:

- Facilitating the transmission of lessons learned
- Carrying out initiatives that may be too large for one nation, e.g. risk pooling mechanisms, regional collaboration on energy issues
- Influencing and providing feed-back to international policy processes and goals

Various mechanisms:

- International workshops and expert groups
- Intergovernmental Initiatives
- Formal partnerships
- Regional and international Institutions

Let's discuss context specific opportunities in your countries and implications for institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement.

Merci. Thank you.