



Government of Rwanda



**FOR A GREEN  
AND CLIMATE  
RESILIENT AFRICA**

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Kigali - Rwanda

# **AFRICA GREEN GROWTH FORUM**

4-8 December 2018

## **FINAL REPORT**

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## **List of Acronyms**

FONERWA	Rwanda Green Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and East African Community
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
RCB	Rwanda Convention Bureau
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority

## **Introduction**

The Africa Green Growth Forum aimed to accelerate vibrant, continent wide green growth as a pillar of Africa's economic transformation. It covered the breadth and depth of the topic through high-level sessions on policy and strategy, technical discussions on technology, climate finance and green cities, and practical site visits to green growth initiatives. Detailed below is a summary of the high-level recommendations and outcomes of the Forum.

The event was led by the Ministry of Environment of Rwanda. Organizers for the forum included FONERWA, the Rwanda Environment Management Agency (REMA), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ON UN Rwanda, the World Bank, Climate Investment Funds, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Water for Growth Rwanda, the Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development, the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the NDC Partnership, German Development Cooperation through KfW.

Supporting partners included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Cooperation and East African Community (MINAFFET), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Rwanda Convention Bureau (RCB), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), AfroChampions, RwandAir (Official Airline Partner), AC Group (Official Transport Partner), and Inyange (Official Water Partner).

## **Programme Outline**

### **26 November 2018 (Day 1)**

- Rwanda High Level Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy Policy Dialogue & Launch of Rwanda NDC Partnership Plan
- Advancing Climate Action Plans (NDCs)
- Green Schools Events (With REMA), Bugesera District

### **27 November 2018 (Day 2)**

- Africa Green Growth Investment Forum
- Opening of Africa Green Growth Exhibition
- Africa Regional Consultation on Sustainable Cities Impact Programme (GEF)
- Business to Business Meetings
- Rwanda Green Growth Roundtable
- Green Growth Champions Dinner

### **28 November 2018 (Day 3)**

- African Circular Economy Alliance Event
- Africa Regional Consultation on Sustainable Cities Impact Programme (with GEF)
- Rwanda Sustainable Infrastructure Roundtable Training
- Africa Circular Economy Alliance Technical Meeting
- Green Growth Technologies Exchange
- Rwanda Green Fund – Investing in Green Growth Potential of E-Mobility
- Official Side Event: Green Drinks Kigali on Green Urbanisation

### **29 November 2018 (Day 4)**

- Knowledge Management and Green Growth Readiness Assessment in Africa (with GGGI & AfDB)
- Dialogue on Increasing Private Sector Access to Finance for Climate Action
- Roundtable on Accelerating Africa's Switch to Affordable and Efficient Cooling and Lighting (with R-COOL and partners)
- Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development Workshop (with GGGI & REMA)
- Africa Regional Consultation on Sustainable Cities Impact Programme (with GEF)

**30 November 2018 (Day 5)**

- Rwanda Green Growth Investments Field Visits (Bugesera)
- Green Growth Concert & Awards

## **Rwanda High-Level Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy Policy Dialogue & Launch of Rwanda NDC Partnership Plan**

### **Summary**

The session began with opening remarks by the Honorable Minister of Environment of Rwanda, Vincent Biruta who highlighted the importance of partnerships in transforming into a low-carbon climate resilient economy. He challenged participants to transition from economies that were natural resource dependent to models of economies that are natural resource enriching instead. His remarks were followed by UN Resident Coordinator, Fode Ndiaye who highlighted the importance of the three P's of sustainability – planning, prosperity, and people – for the achievement of green growth. Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Naoko Ishii, outlined two priorities for GEF to provide assistance; in sustainable cities and in circular economy approaches to transforming existing systems. Director General of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Dr. Frank Rijsberman closed the opening remarks session by encouraging participants to view green growth as not only necessary, but also affordable. He challenged governments to target the goals of 100% renewable energy or net zero emissions, 100% electric vehicles, 100 million hectares of climate resilient agriculture, and 100 million green jobs for youth.

Following the opening remarks, Sir David King moderated a roundtable discussion on advancing the implementation of the Green Growth Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), Africa's perspectives on the GGCR, and linkages with Agenda 2063. Panelists of the roundtable discussion included the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources of Rwanda, Geraldine Mukeshimana, Director General of the National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA), Kampeta Sayinzoga, the UNDP Country Director for Rwanda, Stephen Anthony Rodrigues, the Director General for the Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa, Dr. Belay Begashaw, and the Urbanisation Division Manager of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Rwanda, Edward Kyazze. Sir David King closed the roundtable discussion by calling for inter-ministerial cooperation on the issue of flooding and drought to make sure planning and implementation are executed harmoniously.

### **High Level Recommendations**

- There is an urgent need to create new pathways for private sector engagement and to develop incentives that encourage investment in green growth initiatives.
- A standard should be set across different sectors for environment and climate change budget allocation, including developing and implementing an environment and climate change budget statement.
- Emphasis should be put on building institutional capacity to access climate funds, including developing new financial mechanisms for green growth.
- An African Green Growth Platform should be established to coordinate efforts and ensure a coalition of actions. To do so, there is a need to define the roadmap for Africa to jointly implement and finance green growth and climate resilience.
- There is a need to establish and consolidate partnerships of policy makers, practitioners, investors, financial institutions and development partners to transform Africa into a green and climate resilient continent.
- New mechanisms are required to ensure none is left behind (men, women, youth and people with disabilities) in the transformational development we want. Policy innovations capable of delivering multiple social and economic benefits are critical to ensure that those using natural resources unsustainably have access to alternatives. These innovations should be based on evidence that identifies the most vulnerable, what they require and provides targeted interventions.

### **Advancing Climate Action Plans (NDCs) Workshop**

The session closed with a launch of the NDC Partnership Plan lead by the Global Director of the NDC Partnership Support Unit, Mr. Pablo Vieira. Honorable Minister Biruta closed the session by reiterating the importance of

partnerships between local and international partners in the shared goal of not only meeting but exceeding the obligations of the Paris Agreement and supporting the efforts to accelerate the implementation of the NDC partnership plan. The workshop intended to bring together different partners to pledge their support towards NDCs implementation.

- The European Union acknowledged the leadership and efforts by the Government of Rwanda to develop a partnership plan to implement NDCs and reaffirmed its commitment to continue to support the country's development program.
- The World Bank reaffirmed its pledge of \$500,000 to strengthen NDC coordination across different sectors.
- The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany restated its commitment to support the implementation of the NDC Partnership Plan.
- The NDC Partnership Secretariat reaffirmed its commitment to support Rwanda to engage more partners in the implementation of its NDC Partnership Plan.

### **Green Schools**

- The Green Schools event held at Kigusa Primary School in Bugesera brought together stakeholders from the Ministry of Education, Environment Sector, GGGI, UN Environment and AGGF delegates.
- Delegates from countries across Africa expressed their desire to implement the Green School concept in their own countries.
- The Minister of Education reaffirmed the ministry's commitment to ensuring schools across the country become green.
- School leaders were encouraged to ensure the green interventions (trees, solar and water tanks) are owned and managed by staff and students.
- The Mayor of Bugesera expressed the district's commitment to greening its schools.

## Africa Green Growth Investment Forum

The second day of the 2018 Africa Green Growth Forum began with the Investment Forum held on Tuesday, 27 November 2018. The Investment Forum aimed to bring together the private sector with policy makers to advance green growth across the continent. The session began with an introduction by the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) Head of Investment, Winnie Ngangure. She urged participants to view the forum as an exchange between business leaders to discuss the overall investment climate and to identify what further reforms are needed for climate responsive business operations in Africa. She announced that Rwanda was ranked 5th in the list of developing countries leading in clean energy transition according to Bloomberg. She closed her remarks by stressing the need for a long-term vision and clear regulatory framework to attract investment, the need to create green jobs for youth, and urged participants to work towards a continent that is both healthy and wealthy for the future.

The second speaker was the Director General of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Dr. Frank Rijsberman. He stated that green growth is absolutely necessary given the challenge of climate change. He stated that official development assistance (ODA) will not be sufficient for financing the SDGs and urged governments in Africa to play a larger role. However, he noted that the biggest contributor will have to be the private sector in order to enable the disruption of traditional business models and to inject new approaches to existing challenges.

The Honorable Minister Biruta of the Ministry of Environment of Rwanda closed the opening session by stating how the forum was organized to bring the private sector together with the government for a new model of green economic growth. He urged participants to share best practices for innovation in green growth and encouraged investors and the private sector to view the forum as a platform for engaging new partners that can drive the green growth agenda. He closed by thanking the partners involved in the event and by encouraging participants to visit in person the examples of green growth initiatives in Rwanda including the e-waste facility, the green city pilot, and the Bugesera International Airport.

The Director for Climate Change and Green Growth of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Anthony Nyong, followed with his remarks on how the agenda of growth in Africa was driven by largely external narratives until ten years ago. He noted how the depletion of natural resources for the goal of growing in GDP was unsustainable and that if Africa continued with business as usual approaches, Africa would become the largest emitter of greenhouse gases. He stressed the need for improved climate data, early warning systems, and information services and also the need for more private sector investment. The remarks were followed by a panel discussion on opportunities and barriers for investing in green growth in Africa.

The session continued with an address on the Role of Financial Mechanisms to Support Innovative Climate Finance by Angela Falconer, Associate Director of the Climate Policy Initiative and with panel discussions on Utilising Financial Mechanisms to Support Green Growth, the Role of Public-Private Partnerships to Scale up Green Growth in Africa, and Climate Finance Instruments. Speakers during the afternoon sessions included:

- **Kampeta Pitchette Sayinzoga**, Director General-National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA)
- **Dr. Marcelo Mena Carrasco**, Practice Manager, Climate Research and Analytics, Climate Change Group, World Bank
- **Vera Leitao Machado**, Efrican-Ae Foundation/Aenergia
- **Ayaan Adam, Director**, Private Sector Facility, Green Climate Fund (Largest fund dedicated to Climate Change)
- **Mikko Ollikainen-Manager**, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
- **Dr. Gerd Drosse**, General Counsel, World Green Economy Organisation
- **Amar Inamdar**, Managing Director, KawiSafi Ventures

The session closed with a networking session and business-to-business meetings to further partnerships on green growth initiatives and opportunities.

## **High Level Recommendations**

- Governments need to de-risk investment in green growth.
- A platform should be developed to integrate locally developed technologies into local industries.
- There is a need to create green jobs for young people with a target of at least 100 million green jobs for young Africans, including in natural resources management.
- Africa needs to develop and enforce policies, laws and regulations for sustainable infrastructure, 100% renewable energy for commercial buildings, and to farm land in a climate resilient way.
- Africa needs to shift to new business models and ways of thinking, such as electric cable car mobility solutions and electric vehicles including e-motorbikes as an alternative to fossil fuelled motorbikes.
- There is a need to develop and enforce regulations on pollution, including putting a price to pollution.
- The barriers to green investments were mapped at different levels including policy, regulatory (financial institutions through incentives), technical (bankable projects) and financing (de-risking from public funds).
- Successful investment pilot models in adaptation and forestry and appropriate for scaling up were profiled.
- The AGGF served as an entry platform for partnerships to accelerate green and climate innovations.

## **Rwanda Green Growth Roundtable**

The roundtable aimed to bring together philanthropists, development partners and friends of Rwanda to advance support for green growth initiatives across the country.

- Development partners underscored the need to crowd in the private sector in green growth projects.
- There is need to involve philanthropists whose funding is actually cheaper compared to other sources of funds.
- The United Nations Development Programme reaffirmed its commitment to support in the creation of the Rwanda Green Bank.
- The Nordic Fund pledged to form a partnership with the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) through support of US \$6 million (\$4 million loan and \$2 million grant).
- The African Development Bank advised Rwanda to negotiate hosting the African Financial Alliance on Climate Change which usually takes place before June. This would build momentum for the next AGGF.
- AfroChampions, through the Subnational Climate Fund, offered to work with Rwanda Housing Authority, to develop a feasibility study on a new concept of Green Villages which could include green agriculture and street lighting.

## **Africa Regional Consultation Workshop on Sustainable Cities**

The Africa Regional Consultative Workshop on the Sustainable Cities Impact Programme was jointly organised by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Government of Rwanda to raise awareness amongst leaders from priority countries and cities, and key stakeholders to realise the potential of sustainable, low carbon, inclusive and resilient growth path as well as brainstorming on best approaches. The regional consultative workshop was organized by GEF in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, and with full participation of the World Bank, other GEF Agencies and partners in the GPSC (WRI, C40 and ICLEI). The session began with remarks from Innocent Kabenga, GGGI Ethiopia Country Representative, who introduced the panellists including:

- **Mohamed Imam Bakarr Ph.D**, Lead Environment Specialist, Program Strategy Programs Unit, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat
- **Coletha Ruhamy**, Director General, REMA
- **Chantal Rwakazina**, H.W. Mayor of City of Kigali

During the opening panel discussion, Dr. Bakarr reminded participants that cities are the main source of GDP and that they must be developed sustainably. Coletha Ruhamy welcomed participants to the forum and highlighted that urbanization is expected to triple by 2050. She described how the depletion of natural resources and degradation of biodiversity has had irreversible effects on the environment as part of the impact of urbanization. The Mayor of the City of Kigali, Chantal Rwakazina followed by welcoming the participants to Rwanda and to Kigali. She called for planners, regulators, the business community, local and national governments, international organizations, and financial institutions to come together for collaborative action and to learn from one another. Following the opening session, the event proceeded with workshop objectives by the GEF Secretariat, a panel on the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities by the World Bank, and an interactive session. Speakers for the World Bank session included:

- **Shagun Mehrota**, Senior Urban Specialist of the World Bank Group
- **Hastings Chikoko**, Regional Director for Africa, C40 Cities
- **Tori Okner**, Head of Strategy and Partnerships, ICLEI

Following the sessions, the event featured a Dialogue with City Leaders and Representatives of National Government from representatives from African countries. **Yvonne Aki Sawyerr**, Mayor of Freetown, Sierra Leone. She highlighted how unplanned urban sprawl has resulted in several slums with large populations living in informal settlements. Freetown is currently facing pressure in terms of urban housing, rapid deforestation, and landslides. She stressed that cities must develop bankable projects in order to leverage funds and private sector investment to improve the sustainability of projects. **Raphael Edou**, Municipal Councillor, Deputy Mayor of the City of Cotonou, Benin highlighted a number of sustainability initiatives of the City of Cotonou including becoming a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors in sub-Saharan Africa, the adoption of the City Resilience Program by the Municipality Council, development of cooperation with ICLEI to design the Climate Action Plan and launching of the technical workshop for the planning of sustainable cities. **Mayor Talla Sylla** representing Marie de Thies, Senegal. He described the significant climate change impacts and pollution occurring in Senegal including flooding, urban heat, and deforestation. He highlighted the need for support from banks and financial institutions to achieve the development of sustainable cities. He called for participants to create a sustainable cities network to follow up the workshop with action. **Dr. Dylan Weakley**, Senior Specialist, City Transportation and Spatial Planning, City of Johannesburg, South Africa presented on post-apartheid city growth in terms of segregation and economic exploitation of communities. He called for introducing mixed use housing, the importance of public transport nodes, optimum locations for priority investment, and inclusionary housing.

The next session included presentations from the following:

- **Edward Kyazze**, Division Manager in Charge of Urbanization, Human Settlement and Housing Development, MININFRA
- **Mr. Ange Simplicie Boukinda**, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment, Gabon

The second day of the Africa Regional Consultation Workshop on Sustainable Cities featured sessions on Urbanization in Africa and the Need for Sustainable Cities. The morning session of the second day was organized thematically by the following:

- Theme 1: Urbanization Trends in Africa and the Need for Sustainability: **Dr. Gora Mboup, PhD**, President and CEO, Global Observatory Linking Research to Action (GORA): Working together for sustainable cities and human settlements.
- Theme 2: Importance of Integrated Urban Planning: **Shagun Mehrota**, Senior Urban Specialist, World Bank: Integrated Urban Planning, Why, What, How?

- Theme 3: Multilevel Governance: Empowering Local Governments and the Role of an Enabling National Policy Framework: **Tara Caetano**, Senior Professional Officer: Energy, Climate Change and Resilience, ICLEI.
- Theme 4: Financing for Sustainability: **Yondela Silimela**, Morfosis Advisory and Investments: Urban Challenges/Realities: Inequality, Governance Turbulence, Informality, Poverty.
- Theme 5: Urban Growth and Environmental Stewardship: **John-Rob Pol**, Research Analyst, Natural Infrastructure Initiative, World Resources Institute (WRI), Cities4Forests

The final session focused on stakeholder perspectives on urban sustainability. The session included break-out groups on issues identified including: 1) Perceived trade-offs of social/environmental/economic development, 2) financing for urban sustainability, 3) approaching integrated vertical and horizontal governance, private sector roles (public-private partnerships), and 4) localizing climate action; community power, etc. The session enabled country representatives to share learnings and identify gaps in understanding.

## **Rwanda Green Fund - Investing in Green Growth: The Potential of E-Mobility**

This event shared the impact of the fund, announced the recipients of its newest investments and promoted e-mobility to draw attention to the opportunities of transport to boost green growth.

- The uYilo eMobility Technology Innovation Programme pledged support in terms of selecting the right technology options for the Government of Rwanda when transitioning to electric mobility.
- Five new fund investments were announced including:
  - City of Kigali: For Flood Water Management in the Nyabugogo Catchment
  - LODA: For Nyabarongo River Ecosystem Rehabilitation
  - Rwanda National Police: For transforming the traditional firewood kitchen to clean cooking using LPG
  - RAB: To support greening the Girinka programme
  - Ampersand: To promote electric motorbikes in Rwanda
- The Fund announced the upcoming launch of the 10<sup>th</sup> call for proposal which is focusing on the private sector and innovation.

## **High Level Roundtable on Accelerating Africa's Switch to Affordable and Efficient Cooling and Lighting**

- African needs to harmonise standards in the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
- The Rwanda Cooling Initiative Minimum Energy Performance Standards developed in partnership with United for Efficiency (U4E) is the model regulation that could be adopted by different countries and ensure harmonisation and save time and money for developing such a regulation.
- The EAC Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) suggested to start harmonisation within the EAC region through the Council of Ministers, which would then be adopted by different countries in the region.
- A declaration was proposed that will be discussed further and signed by countries and be the first step to adopt the model regulation.

## **Africa Green Growth Readiness Assessment**

The session began with an opening address by Dexippos Agourides, GGGI Head of Middle East and Africa. He introduced the assessment by first thanking the participants and described how the index will provide better information for in-depth analysis on how green growth is progressing in African countries. He noted that there is an urgent need to help countries transition to new models of sustainable growth through a more rational use of natural resources and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. He described the Africa Green Growth Readiness Assessment as a way to have a good measure to analyze the status of green growth and to identify key gaps. The assessment was also initiated to identify what actions and strategies are already taking place that are contributing to green growth in the seven countries selected for the study. The countries represented in the Africa Green Growth Assessment included: Mozambique, Rwanda, Kenya, Gabon, Senegal, Tunisia, and Morocco.

The findings of the assessment used three sets of indicators: 1) climate vulnerability indicators, 2) social and economic indicators, and 3) green growth transition indicators. The three indicators were used to assess the current state and trends in green development in the selected countries. The climate vulnerability indicators took into consideration annual fatalities, losses to GDP, and climate hazards risks. The socio-economic indicators measured investments in health and education, road infrastructure, and agricultural development. The assessment found energy access and sustainable energy mix to be interlinked, improving inclusivity with a greater reliance on

renewable energy. Lastly, the green growth state and trend indicators analyzed the transition to a green growth paradigm.

Overall, the assessment found that lack of data was a key issue. The indicator on climate vulnerability and the impact from climate change events in million USD is expected to increase in upcoming years. The study found that overall, human development is increasing and the poverty headcount is decreasing in all of the countries surveyed. However, there are a large proportion of the urban population living in slums. They study found that while leapfrogging opportunities exist, there is still a gap in internet access that needs to be addressed. Mobile phone solutions have become important drivers of growth, connectivity, and a solution for solving off-grid energy access.

The session was followed by initial findings of the green growth readiness assessment for each of the seven countries. Lessons learned, and best practices were shared by each of the countries in terms of climate adaptation readiness, climate finance, national strategies, as well as challenges in implementation of green growth interventions and policies.

### **High Level Recommendations**

- There is a need for political vision and commitment to increase awareness especially in the private sector and SMEs to make sure that both the public and private sector are engaged in green growth.
- Most countries have coherent policies and strategies in place, but the inter-ministerial coordination needs to be strengthened to facilitate successful mainstreaming and coordination of SDGs and NDCs.
- Global frameworks need to be mainstreamed into national development strategies.
- Countries need to have a long-term strategy because it is a gradual process. In terms of sectoral readiness, several still need emphasis such as climate smart agriculture, green infrastructure, climate smart cities, etc.
- Green growth policy readiness: Ensure the implementation of green growth strategies and policies by mainstreaming them into national development plans. Engage in long term plans for transitioning a country to green growth.
- Legal and regulatory frameworks: Need for robust legal and regulatory reforms that facilitate the introduction and adoption of green growth services and technologies. Ensure the enforcement of green growth legislation and standards.
- Financing green growth: Foster access to finance for green growth, in particular domestic resources, as there is generally no dedicated finance for green growth and SDGs. Strengthen the existing national climate funds and country readiness to access climate finance while enhancing private sector participation in green growth financing.
- Research, development and innovation: Private incentives to use local and indigenous knowledge and scale it up. Promote intra-Africa exchange and South-South-North triangular cooperation on green growth.
- Human capacity: Need to assess the skills required in medium to long term to harness green growth opportunities. Mainstream green growth in the educational systems and promote public awareness on green growth.
- Monitoring and reporting: Establish strong monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems to monitor and track green growth. Fill the data gap to progress green growth at different levels.

### **Africa Regional Consultation on Sustainable Cities Impact Programme**

- Cities are drivers of economic growth and sustainable development. Depleting natural resources, degrading biodiversity, irreversible effects on our environment are a concern as impacts of urbanization. When planning, the 3P's should be incorporated: People, Planet and Profit.

- Sustainable, inclusive, resilient and prosperous cities as well as urban-rural linkages must be approached holistically.
- Support from banks and financial institutions are needed to achieve the development of sustainable cities.
- We have to work collaboratively with cities, listen to the needs rather than impose. Policy makers also have to speak to future generations about their desires for their cities.

### **Africa Circular Economy Alliance Event**

- The African Circular Economy Alliance to expand its membership and have a systematic way of receiving new members.
- The Alliance to finalise and sign its Charter and distribute this to new members.
- The Alliance to work with UN Environment to expand and promote the online waste exchange portal for Africa.
- The Alliance to ensure young people are provided with opportunities to engage with the Circular Economy in their countries.
- To Alliance to provide opportunities for knowledge and experience sharing between countries, including the private sector and civil society.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Senegal, and Malawi expressed their desire to join South Africa, Rwanda, Nigeria as members of the Alliance.
- South Africa, through Kgauta Mokoena (Chief Director, Chemicals and Waste Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation Department of Environmental Affairs - KMokoena@environment.gov.za) will be the one to receive new membership requests.
- UN Environment & the GEF requested to co-host the next Alliance meeting.
- The technical teams of Alliance meeting will set the schedule for Alliance meetings - to coincide with relevant meetings to ensure efficient use of Board Members' time.
- The technical teams requested to meet face-to-face to finalise pending organisational issues including work plan, meeting schedule and website.
- The Alliance has requested a Circular Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production Side Event at UNEA4 in Kenya, Nairobi.

### **Green Technologies Exchange**

- Over the last decade, Africa has realised improvements in green technologies development and transfer, however overall levels remain low and there is a need to build both the human capital and innovative financing mechanisms.
- The private sector has a critical role in promoting green technology. Countries should put in place proper policy and legal framework to encourage Public-Private Partnerships to enhance the promotion and diffusion of green technologies.
- There is a need to develop incentives to expedite penetration of green technologies.
- Existing green technologies in Africa are both foreign technology and domestic. Foreign technology needs to be better adapted to African requirements and African technologies need to be updated.

- There can be no green growth without green technologies and technological innovation. To realize green growth in Africa, there is need to leverage various technologies.
- Although several challenges impede green technology development and transfer in Africa, there are immense opportunities its promotion and there is a need for various nations to collaborate across their borders to overcome the challenges and in so doing, realize a Green Africa.
- There's a great need for exchange between companies in Africa and technical cooperation to increase the penetration of green technologies.

#### **Dialogue on Increasing Private Sector Access to Finance for Climate Action**

- The Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) should expedite the setting up of the Green Incubation & Accelerator Fund which is expected to bring in more private sector-oriented interventions.
- An MoU between FONERWA and BDF was signed with the intention of developing a joint business plan to set up a green guarantee fund for climate ventures.

#### **Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development Workshop**

- Building on the Rwanda Climate Observatory Centre, ACSD should consider sponsoring an African region climate observatory to strengthen climate modelling and early warning systems.
- The center will be launched officially on 28 January 2019 and it is ready to facilitate exchange from various countries.
- Rwanda and other African countries have to identify areas of collaboration with the center.

#### **Rwanda Green Growth Investments Field Visits**

- Participants commended the green growth efforts demonstrated in Rwanda and requested an African knowledge management or online sharing platform.
- In order for Enviroserve to collect more electronic waste, particularly from households and the private sector, incentives should be put in place.
- There is need to clearly detail the sustainability plan of the model village; the resettled families need to be gradually weaned off support and be made accountable of their performance.