



Ministry of Environment and Forestry

INTRODUCTION TO THE GREEN GROWTH AND GREEN ECONOMY – POLICY, INITIATIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Presented during the Kenya Post Stockholm+50
National Consultations on Circular Economy

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SESSION OUTLINE



1. Opening Statement: The Triple Planetary Crisis
2. Definition of basic terms
3. Green Growth/Economy Policy Landscape
4. Green Growth/Economy Initiatives
5. Green Growth/Economy Opportunities

1: Opening statement: The Triple Planetary crisis

- ✓ **Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Pollution Control** are currently the World's greatest environmental challenges facing mankind.
- ✓ Main drivers? – Anthropogenic activities.
- ✓ Solution? – Shift in current anthropogenic activities to new ways of development.
- ✓ The start of green revolution.



2: Definition of basic terms



- **What is Green Growth?**
- As a concept, Green Growth advocates for complimenting actions between how we utilize our Natural resources and our daily development endeavors. Furthermore, it orients policy and associated subsequent actions in regard to climate change issues.
- Green Growth aims at fundamental shifts in production and consumption that reduce pollutants, improve energy and resource efficiency, minimize greenhouse gasses and avoid natural resource degradation.

Definition of Green Growth

OECD, 2011

Undertaking **measures** conducive to growth and economic development, while ensuring **natural assets** continue to provide the resources and environmental services which contributes to the country's prosperity

World Bank 2012

job creation or economic growth that is either compatible with or driven by reduced emissions, improved efficiencies in the use of natural resources, and protection of ecosystems



UNEP

"one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while **significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.**"

Green Growth Vs. Green Economy



- ✓ *Green Growth* - fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies (OECD 2011)
- ✓ *Green Economy* – one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities (UNEP 2011).

Definition of a Circular Economy

A circular economy is a **systemic approach to economic development designed to benefit businesses, society, and the environment.** In contrast to the 'take-make-waste' linear model, a circular economy is regenerative by design and aims to gradually decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources.



3: Green Economy Policy landscape



INTRODUCTION.

Rio+20 conference (UNCSD 1992) identifies green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development and;

- ✓ *Encourages countries to implement **green economy** as part of development policies;*
- ✓ *Adopted 10-YFP for sustainable consumption and production (SCP);*
- ✓ *Green Economy coherent with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



- How does Kenya's policy framework contribute to a sustainable circular economy? New policies, laws and legislations are pushing for change. This is an overview of the most instrumental policies

a) Environmental Management & Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999

- This is the framework law guiding waste management in Kenya.
- It is the framework law on environmental management and conservation.

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



- EMCA also establishes national and county implementation institutions like NEMA.
- The Act provides for environmental protection through; Environmental impact assessment; Environmental audit and monitoring Environmental restoration orders, conservation orders, and easements.
- Ban on plastic carrier bags in protected areas took effect in June 2020, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations 2020 published in Feb. 2021 etc.

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



b) CONSTITUTION OF KENYA 2010

- chapter 4 of the constitution (the Bill of Rights), **every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment**, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures.
- In other chapters and clauses the right of every Kenyan to reasonable sanitation standards, safe water, sustainable land management among others.
- To have this right in the constitution can be considered the vision for the country and this should guide strategies and other policies to achieve the 'rights' we have.

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



c) VISION 2030

- Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030.
- Its objective is to help transform Kenya into a “newly industrializing, middle income country providing high-quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a **clean and secure environment.**”
- **Under the social pillar**, the blueprint highlights the need for establishing **waste management systems** in selected local authorities.
- The vision picked waste management as a major national issue that needed to be addressed urgently.
- **Plastics management** was captured as a flagship project that needed to be addressed urgently through public-private partnerships.

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



d) Green Economy Assessment Report, UNEP 2014.

- Model scenarios (Kenya T-21) - transition to green economy indicate a relative long-term economic growth, cleaner environment, and high productivity:
 - ✓ *Positive economic returns expected after about 7-10 years;*
 - ✓ *GDP projected to exceed baseline by 6-19% in 2030;*
 - ✓ *Agricultural production exceed baseline by 23% vs BAU;*
 - ✓ *CO₂ emissions 15% lower than BAU.*
- Recommended formulation of Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP)

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



i). GESIP Thematic areas

1. Sustainable infrastructure dev.
2. Building resilience
3. Sustainable natural resource management
4. Enhance resource efficiency
5. Social inclusion and sustainable livelihoods

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.



ii) GESIP IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

- ✓ **Governance and coordination** – mainstreaming of GE into planning and budgeting processes at national and county levels in MTP III (2018-2022)
- ✓ **Resource mobilization** ~ Ksh. 2.4T (USD 25 Billion)
- ✓ **Monitoring and Evaluation** – key indicators link to National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES)
- ✓ **Enhance Capacity Building and Knowledge Management.**

Green Economy Policy landscape Cont.

d) CLIMATE CHANGE ACT, 2016.

An ACT of Parliament to provide for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; to provide for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes



Green Economy Policies?



f) Recent policies

- Sustainable Solid Waste Management Act, 2022
- E-waste management strategy, 2021
- Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations (EPR), 2021

4: Green Growth/Economy Initiatives

1. **Sustainable infrastructure dev.** – Green investment in energy, agriculture, tourism, transport, water & sanitation, buildings
2. **Building resilience** – to economic pressures, (PFMA) social challenges and environmental issues (Social safety nets-Cash transfers etc)
3. **Sustainable natural resource management** – Forestry, agriculture, water, fisheries, wildlife, land use, extractive industries



Green Growth/Economy Initiatives Cont.



4. **Enhance resource efficiency** – Energy and water use efficiency, Managing waste as a resource, development of Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations etc

5. **Social inclusion and sustainable livelihoods** – Institutionalize Policy on Education for sustainable development (ESD), Accelerate creation of green jobs (Revamp training in TIVET institutions) etc

5: Green Growth/Economy Opportunities



1. Accelerate Green Financing
2. Creation of Green/Decent jobs
3. Production of competitive manufactured products
4. Creation of a clean and healthy environment
5. Safeguards existence of finite resources/Reduce biodiversity loss
6. Reduce severity of the climate change impacts

And many more opportunities that come along with sustainable development.

Thank you



GOOD JOB