

Green Industrialisation against “Climate Colonialism” in Africa?

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Green Industrial Policies

“any government measure aimed to **accelerate the structural transformation towards a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy** in ways that also **enable productivity enhancements** in the economy.” (Altenburg and Rodrik, 2017)

Focus of Green Industrial Policies

- Renewable energy provision for critical industries
- Resource efficiency improvements
- Energy efficiency improvements
- Reduction of process emissions
- Pollution reduction
- Provision of green products and services

Green Product and Service Opportunities

	Higher middle and high income countries	Low and lower-middle income countries
New products	Renewable energy technologies including high-tech components of solar photovoltaics, concentrated solar power, wind turbines and geothermal technologies; energy storage technologies including fuel cells and lithium-ion batteries; electric vehicles; new lightweight materials; bioplastics; carbon capture and storage technologies; high performance building façades.	Low- and medium tech, low cost products such as solar water heaters, solar water pumps, solar driers; drip irrigation systems; rainwater harvesting technologies; LPG, LNG or ethanol cook stoves; LNG-based three-wheeler taxis. Inputs for global green production for which factor endowments exist: such as lithium, rare earths, cellulosic ethanol.
New services	Design and operation of smart grids, closed-cycle eco-industrial parks, intelligent transport systems, advanced energy management systems, electronic road pricing, tracking and tracing systems for environmental performance along value chains.	Simple low-cost services such as for operation and maintenance of decentralized and mini electric grid solutions; labour-intensive waste recycling; low-carbon livestock management; management of rapid transit systems. Labour-intensive tasks in emerging green global value chains, such as assembly of solar panels or lithium-ion cells.

Source: Altenburg & Rodrik, Green Industrial Policy: Concept, policies, country experiences (2017)

Circular Economy- Sector Prioritization

Sectors	Circularity (30%)	Economic significance (30%)	Transformative impact (30%)	Momentum (30%)	Overall Rating
Agriculture	3	3	3	2.5	2.9
Manufacturing	3	3	2	2.8	2.8
Construction	3	2.5	2.7	2	2.6
Transportation and storage	3	2.8	2.3	1.5	2.5
Electricity, gas, etc. supply	3	1.5	2.7	2	2.3
Mining and quarrying	3	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.2
Water and waste management	3	1.3	2	2	2.1
Tourism	1.5	2	2.7	2	2.0
Information and communication	2	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.9
Wholesale and retail	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
Health and social work	1.5	1.3	2.7	2	1.8
Other services	2	2	1.3	1.3	1.7
Financial and insurance	1	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.6
Education	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.6
Real estate	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5
Public admin and social security etc.	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	1	1.7	1.3	1.3
Professional and technical activities	1	1	1.7	1	1.1
Administrative and support services	1	1	1.3	1	1.1

● High (2.5–3)
 ● Medium (1.5–2.4)
 ● Low (1–1.4)

Source: Dalberg analysis, 2020

Note: To get the numerical system above, we averaged the scores Low = 1, Medium = 2, High = 3 across sub-criteria across countries and weighted them to get to the final score

Source: Five big bets for the circular economy (2021)

Approach towards Green Industrial Policy-making for Africa

Investing in Green Infrastructure

Aligning green goals

Stronger Partnerships

Evidence-based Planning

Leveraging the extractive industry

Green Financing

Regional Planning/Infrastructure