TMA's Green Trade
26/03/2024

Ouma Olum, Green Trade Director

Green Trade in Africa
We're positing that African industrial growth and global environmental goals can coexist and thrive.
Together, let us keep global warming below 1.5°C.
#COP28
#GreenGrowth #ClimateResilience
WHO WE ARE

A not-for-profit trade facilitation organisation founded in 2010. HQ in Nairobi

MISSION
To increase sustainable and inclusive intra-African trade and exports to the rest of the world

VISION
Africa pioneering in sustainable and inclusive growth as a pathway to prosperity for all Africans
Invested about $1bn over the last 13 years

National Governments, RECs, AfCFTA, AU, Private Sector, Civil Society

AFD, Belgium, BMGF, Canada, Denmark, EU, Mastercard Foundation, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Netherlands, UKaid, USAID
TMA GROWTH JOURNEY - OPERATIONS

- Democratic Republic of Congo 2017
- South Sudan 2012
- Djibouti 2019
- Somaliland 2019
- Ethiopia 2019
- Uganda 2011
- Kenya 2010
- Tanzania 2011
- Malawi 2019
- Mozambique 2019

- Ghana 2023
- Rwanda 2011
- Burundi 2011
- Zambia 2019
TRADEMARK AFRICA

Strategy 3

Building Sustainable and Inclusive Trade for Africa

2023 - 2030
PORTFOLIOS – 2023-2030

1. Trade and the Investment Environment
2. Quality and Value of Traded Goods
3. Digital Systems
4. Physical Connectivity
5. Greening Trade
6. Resilience and Inclusive Trade

Increased Trade
What Green Trade Means to TMA

Trade is environmentally and people positive/centric
ESG priority area

Focus Areas

Climate change adaptation and mitigation
Green trade; 5th pillar under Strategy III

Approach

Integration of green trade into TMA's programmes and projects, and implementation of targeted green trade programmes and projects
GREEN TRADE: What it means to TMA

- Green Trade: When Trade is both environmentally and socially sustainable; resilient to environmental/climatic shocks
- Rationale: Development context, Africa’s position vs the global position, regulations/standards
WORKSTREAMS

Positioning Africa as preferred green trade partner:
• developing low carbon routes to European markets for fresh produce;
• enabling compliance with emerging green compliance and voluntary standards, laws and regulations

Ensuring trade routes are climate resilient:
• adapting trade infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events
• greening infrastructure

Tackling climate-induced food insecurity:
• reducing humanitarian caseload, and cost of response, through enhancing intra-regional food trade

❖ Private sector involvement
❖ Financing
❖ Capacity
❖ Technologies

www.tradeMarkAfrica.com
OUR EXPERIENCE SO FAR

PORT OF MOMBASA Mombasa Resilient Infrastructure Programme (MRIP):

- MRIP has bolstered the port’s environmental initiatives, ensured a safer and healthier work atmosphere, while also reducing energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 147,000 square meters of asbestos roofing replaced
- 300,000 litres underground storage water tank
- The Ship Turnaround Time for dry bulk cargo ships witnessed a notable improvement: from an average duration of 9.5 days in 2020, reduced to 8 days in 2021, and further reduced to just 6 days by 2022.
- The port achieved its objective of generating 710 kW of solar power from the Kapenguria Area, an additional 350 kW to power cruise ships.
WORKSTREAM 1: MITIGATION (Airfreight to seafreight)

❖ Business Environment and Export Enhancing Programme (BEEP) supported
❖ Master Plan under development
❖ Actionable steps for 50% of horticultural produce to be transported by sea by 2030
❖ Sea-freight is much less carbon intensive (85%) than airfreight (World Bank, 2009)
WORKSTREAM 2: Why climate-proof infrastructure and other investments

❖ Example of a road infrastructure (the Berbera Corridor) that was not climate-proofed
❖ NB this is not our investment!
WORKSTREAM 3: food systems

❖ One third of the world’s droughts occur in sub-Saharan Africa

❖ The 2011 drought-induced famine in the Horn of Africa affected more than 10 million people, claimed 257,000 lives and cost over $1 billion in damages

❖ Reduction of total crop yields in sub-Saharan Africa by as much as 40% by 2080

❖ Trade: ensuring that food moves from areas with food surpluses to those facing food shortages

**RESULTS OFFER**

### Indicators and targets (draft)

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15% reduction in GHG emissions along the major corridors?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30% increase in the volume of green certified products traded</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Public climate finance mobilised (GBP/USD)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Private climate finance mobilised (GBP/USD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No. of people supported to adapt to climate change</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No. of people with improved resilience to climate change</td>
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**Validation?**

1. Green Logistics study – 2024 baseline and quantification of potential reductions
2. A baseline survey by the results team
OTHER GREEN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

- Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes including electronic waste
- Combating illegal trade in plants and animals (IWT, CBD) – USA, UK
- Trade in transition metals (for electric mobility and battery storage)
- Circular economy (Denmark)
Green Freight Programme