



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

**Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on Inclusive Green Economy
Policies and Structural Transformation in Selected African Countries**

24 and 25 November 2015

Report of the meeting

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I. Introduction

The Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Inclusive Green Economy and Structural Transformation in selected African countries was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 24 and 25 November 2015. The meeting was organized by the Green Economy and Natural Resources Section (GENRS) of the Special Initiatives Division (SID) of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The overall objective of the meeting was to enable participants to deliberate on, and provide inputs and comments to validate and enrich the *Report on Inclusive Green Economy Policies and Structural Transformation in selected African countries* in order to inform its finalization. The specific objectives of the meeting were to:

- a. Review the report, with a view to identifying gaps, provide expert inputs, and propose revisions to form the basis for finalizing it;
- b. Identify key elements to inform the key messages of the report; and
- c. Provide a platform to enhance understanding, multi-stakeholder dialogue, networking and coordination on inclusive green economy policies and structural transformation in Africa.

II. Attendance

The meeting was attended by more than 40 participants comprising policy makers, experts and practitioners representing government ministries and agencies, civil society, policy research institutions and academia working in areas related to structural transformation and green economy from the five regions of Africa. The participants also included representatives of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African Union Commission (AUC). The list of participants is contained in Annex 3

III. Opening session

Statement by Isatou Gaye, Chief of the Green Economy and Natural Resources Section, Special Initiatives Division of ECA

On behalf of Fatima Denton, Director, Special Initiatives Division (SID), Isatou Gaye, Chief of Green Economy and Natural Resources Section (GENRS), welcomed participants to the Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on “Inclusive Green Economy Policies and Structural Transformation in selected African Countries”. She explained that the study report was prepared in response to the many calls from member States, for ECA and its partners to support Africa in the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies and strategies that support countries’ development objectives. She noted in particular, the call by the Seventh Joint ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic

Development and the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance of March 2014, for African countries to be supported to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement inclusive green economy policies in the context of accelerating structural transformation in the region.

Ms. Gaye noted that a strong and fruitful partnership of UNEP, AUC, AfDB, UNDP and several other partners in the ongoing work on inclusive green economy, and other sustainable development related themes has since been forged with ECA. In this regard, she explained that the preparation of the report benefited from the substantive contribution of UNEP, building on a long standing collaboration that ECA has enjoyed with UNEP. She explained that the conceptual links between green economy and structural transformation have been at the core of ECA's work on green economy being implemented through the Green Economy and Natural Resource Section (GENRS) of its Special Initiatives Division (SID). The approach of exploring the linkages and harnessing the synergies between the two has a uniquely strategic and transformative outlook. She said that, policy research in this area focuses on promoting a common understanding of the green economy concept in the context of Africa's structural transformation drive with a view to enhancing uptake. She noted that while there are perceived tensions between inclusive green economy and structural transformation objectives, there are inherent complementarities that could be harnessed to engender win-wins that would promote both objectives.

She further explained that trade-offs are inevitable, but these should be informed by well-targeted research that generates good practices and lessons for informed decision making. She welcomed the study report as a timely intervention when a number of countries including Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and South Africa have already adopted and are implementing green economy policies and strategies. She said the study is important as it takes stock and analyse the types of policies being adopted and their linkages to structural transformation with a view to strengthening knowledge on conceptual and analytical issues and showcasing good practices and success stories that better inform the implementation process. She noted with satisfaction the diversity among participants from governments, policy research institutions, academia, the AUC, UN Agencies and other partners and stakeholders. She called on the experts to critically and systematically examine the report, identify gaps, provide inputs, propose revisions and make recommendations towards its finalization. She also thanked them for honouring ECA's invitation, and wished them a successful meeting.

Statement by Mr. Samba Harouna Thiam, Head of UNEP Liaison Office to AUC, UNECA and Representative to Ethiopia

Mr. Samba Harouna Thiam, Head of UNEP Liaison Office to AUC, UNECA and Representative to Ethiopia, thanked ECA for involving and engaging UNEP on the study on Inclusive Green Economy Policies and Structural Transformation in Selected African Countries. He explained that UNEP had been working on green economy since 2009, following a strong demand for technical support from governments on the subject. He noted that African governments have been major supporters of green economy in their different ministerial forums

such as the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and Extra-Ordinary Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF) held from 21 to 24 March 2014 in Abuja, Nigeria which endorsed the concept of green economy.

He pointed out some green economy experiences emerging, particularly through UNEP-led assessment studies in support of African countries. He noted that green economy investments result in positive social impacts, particularly on poverty eradication; it improves the natural resource base particularly land and water; improves agricultural yields, and drives agricultural productivity, among other benefits. He said that there was a need for planning and policy for financing green economy investments. Some of the possible policy tools that he highlighted include soft loan programs, credit systems, social venture capital, conditional grants, and microfinance. He noted that several countries, such as Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and South Africa have established or intend to establish special national funds to finance the implementation of their respective green economy strategies.

Mr. Harouna explained that the Green Economy agenda is highly relevant to the structural transformation agenda, a major priority for Africa. He noted that structural transformation will require an increase in infrastructure, particularly on clean energy and transport. In this regard, he lauded UNEP's leadership role on the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) which includes other partners such as ECA, AUC, NEPAD, AfDB, AMCEN and IRENA. He said AREI is a transformative program for Africa to accelerate and scale up the harnessing of the continent's huge renewable energy potential. He explained that under the mandate of the African Union and endorsed by African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), AREI is set to achieve at least 10GW of new and additional renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, and mobilize the African potential to generate at least 300 GW by 2030. He pledged UNEP's continued collaboration with ECA on topics highly relevant to its work in Africa. He singled out the implementation of SDGs and the first ten year action of Agenda 2063 as some of the areas where UNEP is ready to engage with ECA in supporting African countries not only on the follow up on recommendations emanating from the study report but also on other initiatives aiming at the sustainable development of the region.

Statement by Mr. Gilles Ogandaga , African Union Commission

Mr Gilles Ogandaga, on behalf of Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumisiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union, thanked ECA for involving AUC in this major effort of reflection on the implementation of green economy policies in Africa.

He noted that the green economy concept is increasingly cited by policymakers and development experts as a solution for poverty, and for climate change, including Ministers of Finance, Heads of States, within Africa and at the level of G20. He pointed out that the transition to a green economy is justified not only for environmental concerns but also in terms of economic and social outcomes, including the fight against poverty in the context of the rich natural resources of African countries. He thus welcomed this meeting that will contribute to integrating this new paradigm in continental frameworks and national policies.

Introduction and objectives of the meeting

Mr. Andrew Allieu of the Green Economy and Natural Resources Section presented the main objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting. The meeting aimed to allow participants to deliberate on, and provide inputs and comments to validate and enrich the draft report, and inform its finalisation.

The main expected outcomes of the EGM were:

- Agreed upon elements and modalities for finalizing the draft report.
- Key policy messages of the report.
- Enhanced understanding, networking and coordination on inclusive green economy policies and structural transformation in Africa.

I. Plenary session I

Presentation of the report and discussions

Chapter 1 - Introduction

The introductory chapter was presented by Isatou Gaye. She explained the context of green economy and structural transformation in Africa. She also recalled the definition of structural transformation and green economy. She also outlined the specific objectives of the report:

- Explore the linkages and contribution of inclusive green economy policies and strategies to the structural transformation objectives of African countries
 - Promote understanding and adoption of inclusive green economy policies that foster sustainable structural transformation in the region
- Identify and examine the role and significance of IGE policies in fostering structural transformation
- Analyse policies and linkages to structural transformation showcases good practices
- Examine methodologies and tools for integrated assessment with a focus on Africa's specificities
- Discuss enablers of the transition to an inclusive green economy in Africa that could also foster structural transformation
- Identify challenges and opportunities and proffer policy recommendations

She explained the methodology of the report, described the analytical framework, then pointed out the limitations.

Issues arising from the discussions

- Given the many definitions of a green economy, there was a need to harmonize definitions. However, it was agreed that the definition should be informed by countries' development

aspirations and priorities that embody economic, social and environmental development objectives.

- Beyond generalizations of growth not being inclusive and widening inequalities, there was a need to carry out pointed analysis of the social outcomes of growth to better inform policies;
- There was a need to highlight the link between an inclusive green economy and the sustainable development goals (SDGs in the report).

Chapter 2 - The macroeconomic environment and inclusive green economy

Mr. Andrew Allieu of GENRS presented Chapter 2: The Macroeconomic Environment and Inclusive Green Economy. The presentation first provided justifications on the relevance of macroeconomic environment as fundamental to all forms of policy interventions and outcomes. It noted that the green economy does not operate in a vacuum. Furthermore, in comparison with mainstream macroeconomic thought, an inclusive green economy may require more radical, proactive and targeted interventions. The presentation then provided an overview of the macroeconomic environment, and responsiveness/implications for an inclusive green economy. This discussion included growth and stability- macroeconomic stability and policies, output structure, employment and value added, contribution of natural resources to GDP, social and environmental dimensions. Mr. Allieu underscored that countries had begun putting in place a suit of macroeconomic policies - economic, social and environmental to create a conducive setting for inclusive green economies. The chapter recommended among other measures, enhancing the alignment of development plans and inclusive green economy strategies, and pursuing targeted interventions for greater impact.

Issues arising from the discussions

- While the macroeconomic framework should support an inclusive green economy, the management of the macroeconomic framework can also affect an inclusive green economy. The need for macroeconomic stability can be a challenge for inclusive green economy implementation.
- There was a need to verify some macroeconomic data on Tunisia, and employment figures for Burkina Faso, and to provide missing data, for example, domestic credit, data for Ethiopia. In addition, other pollution variables, other than CO₂ needed to be reflected.
- A circular economy principle, which takes into account all markets (including environmental goods and services) may need to be considered in the analysis.

Chapter 3 – *Inclusive green economy policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation*

Mr. Yacouba Gnegne of GENRS presented Chapter 3 on inclusive green economy policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation. The chapter explained and described structural transformation and inclusive green economy policies in African countries, with a focus on the study countries. In particular, the chapter analysed the synergies between inclusive green economy and structural transformation. For example, agriculture and natural

resource sectors remained key economic drivers. These same sectors were critical for driving inclusive green economies. In general, the chapter identified win-wins, as well as the potential trade-offs between inclusive green economy and structural transformation. The recommendations focussed on policy coherence and regulatory environment; inclusive green economy incentive systems; and coordination, networking and information sharing.

Issues arising from the discussions

- There was a need to identify focal institutions for inclusive green economy in member States, and ECA should send official correspondence to countries in this respect.
- Leadership is very important in the transition. In this regard, the critical role of political leadership (at the highest level) should be further elaborated.

Chapter 4 –Implementation experiences, good practices, and lessons on inclusive green economy policies that support structural transformation

Mr. Richard Scotney of UNEP did not make a formal presentation of the chapter, but explained that the focus was on good practices and lessons. He stressed the need for additional case studies and urged participants to share any relevant case studies from their countries.

Chapter 5 – Methodologies and tools for integrated assessments of inclusive green economy policies

The presentation of the chapter on integrated assessment methodologies and tools provided the general context for their development and application. The presenting officer, Ms. Mathilde Closset of GENRS, recalled that the Rio + 20 Summit invited United Nations organizations and other international organizations to support countries in their green economy transition, including through the development of toolkits and models of evaluation for inclusive green economy policies. In this regard, the objective of the chapter was to analyze existing methodologies and tools in relation to their relevance for the evaluation of inclusive green economy policies, and suitability to Africa's specificities.

Ms. Closset then discussed the importance of integrated assessment methodologies and tools in the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies, particularly in relation to the need for a coherent, cross-sectoral and integrated framework. She explained that the conceptual framework for the assessment of the methodologies and tools was based on the policy cycle. She then highlighted selected methodologies and tools, their technical relevance and their relevance for Africa. Given the definition of inclusive green economy, integrated assessment models seem to be the most appropriate tools and challenges and opportunities in this regard were presented followed by recommendations that could enhance the adoption and application of these and related tools.

Discussion and issues raised

- While methodology was critical, it should be pointed out that political commitment will depend on data (evidence, tools) and the scenarios used to demonstrate experiences in Africa (appropriate tools, T21, systems dynamics model, etc.).
- There are other models that must be considered for inclusion based on statistical consideration. Emphasis should be on what they can do for policy analysis. There should also be efforts to demonstrate or emphasise the complementarity between quantitative and qualitative methodologies.
- On ecological footprint- it would be appropriate to extend the analysis to integrated analysis taking into account sustainable development indicators; and sustainable patterns/analysis elsewhere.

Chapter 6 - *Enabling measures for inclusive green economy and structural transformation*

Mr. Benjamin Banda of GENRS presented chapter 6: Enabling measures for inclusive green economy and structural transformation. The transition to inclusive green economy is an opportunity for Africa to begin addressing sustainable development challenges. Enabling measures are needed to maximize the opportunities in African countries to deliver equitable and sustainable development. Enabling measures also reduce barriers to realizing a green transformation: investment barriers; policy related barriers; resource/financial barriers; technology/knowledge; etc. The chapter focused on four enablers:

- Policy instruments
- Technology development and innovation
- Capacity development
- Financing the green economy

Discussion and issues raised

- Enabling measures that need to be highlighted include influence of international environment – for instance, green climate fund created but not operational. This can influence local policies, national level issues, fiscal policy challenges and the conflict between fiscal policy and line ministries, and limited resources in line ministries for implementing integrated green economy issues, including in the health and security sectors.
- In addition to substantial investment requirements, small manageable investments should also be highlighted. This will mitigate against the impression that green economy investments are expensive.

Introduction of the breakout sessions

Ms. Mathilde Closset of GENRS, in her presentation explained that the breakout sessions would entail in-depth review and discussion of the draft chapters. Ms. Closset then explained the guidelines for the breakout groups as detailed in Annex 1. The participants were divided into four groups formed as follows.

- (a) Group 1: Chapter 1: Introduction and chapter 2: The Macro-economic environment and inclusive green economy
- (b) Group 2: Chapter 3 : IGE policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation and chapter 4: Emerging evidences, good practices and lessons learned
- (c) Group 3: Chapter 5: Methodologies and tools for integrated assessment of IGE policies
- (d) Group 4: Chapter 6: Enabling measures for IGE and structural transformation

The groups were also tasked to critically review, validate and provide inputs and comments each group was expected to provide inputs to the key messages, challenges and opportunities, and conclusions and recommendations of their assigned chapters. Participants were informed that each group would prepare and submit a write-up of main discussion points and outcomes to be presented by the rapporteur during Plenary Session II.

II. Plenary session II

During this session, the four breakout groups presented the outcomes of their discussions. Annex 2 contains the detailed outcomes and presentations of the groups.

The group considered that Chapters 1 and 2 were well written, but had few comments. For chapter 1, they would like to see references to SDGs and to Agenda 2063 in the introduction. The analytical framework of the report presented in the chapter should feature national development plans linking the boxes on inclusive green economy policies and macroeconomic framework. Group 1 also suggested an additional key message for chapter 2.

The outcomes of group 2, detailed in annex 2, included some general comments, and additional examples of good practices and experiences. The member of the group agreed to share write ups on their national experiences after the meeting.

Group 3 validated the key messages of the chapter. The group provided some general comments and some practical examples of the use of the tools in their countries.

Group 4 proposed additional enablers, made detailed comments on the enablers discussed in the report, then reviewed, enriched and endorsed the key messages.

At the end of the discussions, the secretariat urged all participants to send write-ups on case studies and good practices to enrich chapter 4 of the report.

III. Closing Session

Fatima Denton, Director of the Special Initiatives Division of ECA delivered the closing statement. She noted that agriculture and resource efficiency were particularly important for green economy and structural transformation in Africa. She pointed out that agriculture has

emerged as one of the potential areas for further study, the sector where the continent can leverage and maximise green growth. She also noted that a twin approach where both agriculture and energy are studied would also be of great interest because of the mutual roles both play in structural transformation. She observed that energy can play a key role in the green economy transition, and it is a prime sector for green growth. In this regard, she observed that countries need to upscale resource mobilisation for green economy/green growth particularly in renewable energy; and strengthen innovative policies for the green growth transition.

She observed that the transition would not be easy to implement in all countries. She said there are three categories of countries, namely those that are ahead in terms of implementation of green economy policies and are already generating best practices that could inform others; countries that are aspiring but do not have all the knowledge, policies, tools and systems to implement the transition; and those that are yet to start. She further noted that there were a number of things to pursue to accelerate the transition including the understanding the role of science and technology in the transition to green growth; the importance of the private sector and policies that would leverage private capital for the green economy; value chains, and resource efficiency.

She also pointed out the need to contextualise SDGs and how Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 will be taken into account to reflect Africa's aspirations going forward. She concluded by thanking Ms. Gaye and the GENRS team for bringing together a rich and diverse group of experts to deliberate and improve the draft report. She also thanked focal persons from the sub-regional offices of ECA, the rapporteurs, interpreters and all participants of the meeting.

Annex 1: Guidelines for breakout group discussions and presentations

1. Four breakout groups will be constituted. Each group will focus on assigned chapter(s) of the draft report. This will be based on expertise and expressed areas of interest.
2. The overall objective of the break-out session is to facilitate a critical and in-depth review of the report chapters, for well-informed input and comments.
3. Each group will nominate the following:
 - (i) Moderator /chairperson to facilitate/guide the work of the group, and
 - (ii) Rapporteur (to take notes and present the outcome of the respective breakout session)
4. Each group will prepare a written submission (electronic/soft format) of the group's outcome for presentation and discussion during the relevant plenary session.
5. Each group will examine assigned chapters of the report with particular attention to the key questions highlighted below.

Group I

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: The Macro-economic environment and inclusive green economy

Key issues/questions:

Chapter 1: Introduction

- What are the conceptual and analytical linkages between inclusive green economy and structural transformation, with a focus on ensuring the sustainability of the latter
- Appropriate representation of the linkages to guide the structure of the report

Chapter 2: The macroeconomic environment and inclusive green economy

- What role does the macroeconomic environment play in the effective functioning of an inclusive green economy? What are the key elements/fundamentals in a stable/supporting macroeconomic environment?
- What are the emerging trends of macroeconomic policies for inclusive green economy? Concrete examples of such policies? What are the key indicators? What should we look for?
- How can we enhance an integrated policy mix – that promotes the transformative and sustainability outlook of inclusive green economy?
- What roles can macroeconomic policy play in promoting targeted incentives, investments and interventions to foster an inclusive green economy?
- How do we assess the responsiveness of the macroeconomic to an inclusive green economy? What are the pointers?

Group II

Chapter 3 : IGE policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation

Chapter 4: Emerging evidences, good practices and lessons learned

Key issues/questions:

Chapter 3 : IGE policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation)

- What are the key inclusive green economy policies and strategies in place? What is the nature and type of these policies? What are benefits of integrated policy approaches?
- Do the policies and strategies in place enhance/reinforce structural transformation?
- What are the win-wins and trade-offs among inclusive green economy policies/strategies and those addressing structural transformation? How do we analyse and carry out informed trade-offs so that short-term needs are met, while not undermining the long-term vision of an inclusive green economy

Chapter 4: Emerging evidences, good practices and lessons learned

- What have been the implementation experiences in terms of inclusive green economy policy design/ formulation and implementation, bearing in mind the multidimensional nature of an inclusive green economy, the need for multidisciplinary expertise, coordination and collaboration and outcomes in all three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental)? What are the key success factors?
- What good practices have been documented in selected sectoral interventions? These could relate to processes and activities conceived and executed in a certain manner that have led to the achievement of desired results (preferably in all three dimensions). Another consideration could be the innovativeness represented by the intervention.
- What lessons can be drawn from the identified good practices in regard to policy design/formulation and implementation? How can these be applied in other contexts/settings, considering for example different developmental stages of countries
- How have (do) these good practices, success factors and lessons contributed (have the potential) to fostering structural transformation.

Group III

Chapter 5: Methodologies and tools for integrated assessment of IGE policies

Key issues/questions:

- Why integrated assessments?
- What analytical methodologies and tools have or are currently being used for integrated assessments to inform the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of inclusive green economy policies and strategies? What are their strengths and weakness?
- Documentation of practical application of integrated assessment and related methodologies and tools in African countries, experiences and lessons learned?
- What methodologies and tools are considered suitable for the African context taking into account technical capability, priority areas of intervention, ease of customization and use, data availability and statistical capability?
- Capacity development requirements for enhanced application of integrated assessment methodologies and tools for inclusive green economy policies and strategies?
- Role of governments and their partners in ensuring enhanced adoption and effective application of the analytical tools?

Group IV

Chapter 6: Enabling measures for IGE and structural transformation

Key issues/questions:

- Inclusive green economy policies on their own may not be sufficient in fostering structural transformation. In order to be effective, policies need to be adopted and implemented alongside other enablers. What is the role and significance of enablers?
- The report identifies a number of enablers. What other enabling measures are currently in place or available to foster inclusive green economy in various countries in the context of structural transformation?
- Does the chapter adequately discuss the enablers of inclusive green economy that it identified? What can be added in terms of suitability of the enablers; challenges and opportunities; and conclusions and recommendations?

6. Participants are expected to have reviewed all the draft chapters prior to the EGM. Based on this review and presentation of the chapters at the plenary, the members of the breakout group will critically discuss the assigned chapters in light of the key questions highlighted above and others deemed relevant. Based on the prior reading/review of the draft chapters, group members should also flag/highlight contradictions and overlaps in the different chapters.

In the course of the discussions, the group should identify:

- (i) Gaps in information and factual errors to be addressed or corrected in the draft chapters;
- (ii) Additional information/data /inputs to enrich the chapters;
- (iii) Sources of information/data (person informants and institutions that should be consulted as well as publications and websites that should be referred to) to obtain the necessary information to fill identified gaps for the assigned sections;
- (iv) Other suggestions to enrich the report.

The draft chapters (2 – 6) contain key messages, challenges and opportunities, and conclusions and recommendations. These are a very important parts of the chapters. As such, each group is expected to provide inputs to the key messages, challenges and opportunities, and conclusions and recommendations.

In particular, the key messages, challenges and opportunities, and conclusions and recommendations should be reviewed in light of the entire chapter assigned to ensure that they speak to or are drawn from the analysis of that chapter.

The groups should also identify contradictions and overlaps and propose ways of eliminating these.

Write-up and presentation for the break-out sessions

7. Each group will prepare and submit a write-up of main discussion points and outcomes to be presented by the rapporteur during Plenary Session II. Each breakout group presentation will last no more than 15 minutes. The structure of the break out write-up and presentation is as follows:
 - (i) General comments
 - (ii) Gaps and factual errors to be addressed or corrected
 - (iii) Additional information/data /inputs that should be included in the area
 - (iv) Sources of information/data (person informants and institutions that should be consulted as well as publications and websites that should be referred to) to obtain or derive necessary information for the assigned chapters
 - (v) Other suggestions/inputs to enrich the report
 - (vi) **For the key messages, challenges and opportunities, and conclusions and recommendations,** the write up and presentation can:
 - Validate those contained in the draft report
 - Modify/propose revisions
 - Identify/suggest additional ones not included in the report

Annex 2: Reports from the breakout group discussions

Group1

Members :

Mr Mundunge Ghitu
Dr Gountiéni Lankoande
Ms Debo Sow
Dr Alexis Minga
Mr Kiswendsida Zongo
Dr Festu Turkson
Ms Amie Khan
Dr. Somlanare Romuald Kinda
Ms. Isatou Gaye
Ms. Andrew Allieu

1. Chapter 1: Form

- Use diplomatic expressions: eg Section 1 (But the continent remains home to the world's highest proportion of poor people and won't meet --other key MDGs (ECA, AU, AfDB and UNDP, 2015); Use expressions such as “may not likely”

2. Chapter 1: Substantive comments

- Include more statistics on the environmental context (Section 1).
- It is interesting to enrich the paragraph on employment with information on underemployment. It would be more relevant for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.
- Reflect in the introduction that all countries have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- In the definition of structural change, it is important to clarify that this is the transition from "traditional" agriculture to industry at large.
- Include reference sources on Agenda 2063, and update some data (page 5).
- Include a paragraph on the relationship between current results in economic growth and the structural transformation of African countries.
- In the analytical framework, add “national development plans” between “inclusive green economy policies” and “macroeconomic framework.

3. Chapter 2: Form

- Some figures / tables are not numbered and the link is not always established between these graphs / charts and the analytical report.
- Propose reorganizing Section 2.4 -Responsiveness of the macroeconomic environment to inclusive green economy) in macroeconomy environment and inclusive green economy:
 - 2.4.1 The structure of the economy
 - 2.4.2 Poverty and employment
 - 2.4.3. Energy and resource efficiency
 - 2.4.4. Implications for inclusive green economy

4. Chapter 2: Substantive Comments

- The paper highlights the importance of the sectors that could drive an inclusive green economy, but text on emerging policies should be enriched.
- More concrete examples of trends on policy mixes should be included. Countries such as Ethiopia and Tunisia have good examples
- It would be appropriate to add a discussion on the importance of debt. Include the share of debt in GDP (debt / GDP) in Table 5.
- Need to specify the type of agriculture that is important for the transition to an inclusive green economy and structural transformation.
- To assess the response capacity of the macroeconomic environment for an inclusive green economy, the group recommended the adoption of a comprehensive framework for monitoring and evaluation with indicators from green national accounts. (Comprehensive assessment framework)
- Group 1 recommends to resume and deepen the implications for inclusive green economy in section 2.4 (Responsiveness of the macroeconomic environment to inclusive green economy) .
- Validation of key messages. Adding another key message:

A stable macroeconomic framework is fundamental to inclusive green economy policies have a lasting effect on the structural transformation; Hence the importance of a monitoring and evaluation framework of the policies defined.

Group2

Members:

Ms. Marieme Bekaye

Mrs. Enilde Sarmiento

Mr. Francois Bigaza

Ms. Asegedech Mengesh

Mr. Abiy Goshu

Mr. Kifle Demeke

Mr. Joshua Laichena

Mr. Chokri Mezghani

Mr. Richard Scotney

Mr. Richard Osaliya

Mr. Yacouba Gnegne

General comments

- Need to mention that the weak understanding of green economy, calls for capacity building for decision makers and technocrat. It would also be helpful to state the need to develop a communication strategy for the entire population to enhance understanding and foster inclusiveness. In particular, building capacity for the youth will ensure that they become actively involved in green economy implementation.

- More information on green business and entrepreneurship/enterprises, especially for youth employment could be provided in the report. The benefits for women should also be explored.
- In addition to having a strategic framework for an inclusive green economy based structural transformation framework, the need for coordination across all institutions should be elaborated.
- Most data used in the reports is from international institutions (e.g. World Bank, IMF). The World Bank data for example is good for comparison but sometimes is not up to date with country data. It would be good to also have national data. National governments may also give the data sources such as websites.

Gaps, factual errors and other inputs

- Expert from Kenya will share more recent information on forest cover in that country. Information on the launch of the SWITCH Project in Kenya will also be shared
- Information on green economy and women may be obtain from a case of Algeria where the Dutch Cooperation has supported women activities

Main examples of GE strategies

- Tunisia is at the stage of finalizing its national strategy for green economy and there is a new National Plan for economic and social development for 2016-2020 for which an orientation note is available.
- Rwanda: Green growth and climate resilience strategy: Rwandan Environment Fund and FONERWA, in REMA manages the fund.
- Green economy strategy and Action Plan for the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC);
- East African Community EAC has a green economy strategy but this is not integrated into its main programme of work.
- Relevance of integrated Strategy: Morocco has a National strategy for sustainable development with green economy at its core. The country also has a green investment plan for the mobilization of public and private investment, with key priority sectors identified.

Key success factors

- The green economy strategy has to be elaborated in a participatory approach, including communities and the various sectors such as agriculture; energy but also local governments; private sector – Morocco/Mozambique. s
- Tunisia's process for elaborating its strategy was quite elaborate and participatory and entailed discussions at a nationwide forum with all groups represented. Six themes were agreed with recommendations on 11 priority actions to be adopted by Government. National experts oversaw the elaboration of the strategy: www.andd2014.gov.tn.

- The green economy roadmap of Mozambique was developed with the involvement of all the sectors, and was officially launched by the president. The Action plan which was linked to the road map outlines all the actions necessary to achieve the green economy objectives of the country, including mainstreaming sectoral plans.
- Using national expertise is important. In Morocco, the Council of Economy, Social and Environment; and the Royal institute for strategic studies have been involved in all the green economy studies.
- For the Switch Africa Green, the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KPA), was mandated to provide some financial resources for implementation.
- One of the key successful factors for Ethiopia was that it was mandated at the highest level

Group 3

Members

Joseph Fombi
 Mbomba Forghab
 Tahar Abdessalem
 Rigobert Ntep
 Gislin Mbye Ntoma
 Washington Ochola
 Abdelaziz Nihou
 Dr Yitbarek Nigatu
 Ms. Mathilde Closset

General comments

- The group noted the logical consistency of the structure of "key messages" and the relevance of their proposals.
- Consistent with the issue 2 of group terms of reference, the possibility of considering a correspondence between "stages of the policy cycle (policy cycle)" and groups of tools; associate groups of tools at each stage.
- The need to consider communication tools along the cycle. In methodology, the importance of considering two types of characteristics for tools:
 - Evaluation Approach ex-ante or ex-post
 - Qualitative or quantitative tools
- There is also a need to consider implementation and monitoring tools.
- This is not to say what the methodology / the best tool, but to present these / those available and each country, depending on its context, characteristics, adopt the most appropriate.

Example: In Senegal and Gabon, adopting an evaluation grid

The analysis grid of sustainable development: it is a questioning tool that aims to broaden the discussion of actors and to stimulate discussion on the development policy, integrating new challenges of sustainable development. It's more an innovation action. The analysis can allow for exploring policy options and identifying priority issues, by implementing the bonus tracks for the most critical elements revealed by the analysis. These bonus tracks should be a hierarchy of importance and an analysis of their relevance and feasibility. The tool includes six (6) dimensions: ethical, ecological, social, economic, cultural and governance. (UQAC, 2014)

- Add in the integrated assessment approach ethical and cultural aspects
- 6th Key Message: particular emphasis on strengthening the statistical system.

Additional information

- Taking also into account the methodology of Environmental Assessment and Reporting UNEP, available in the UNEP web site, under "guidelines for Africa".
- Identify methodologies and tools that have been used most successfully and recommend accordingly.
- A challenge to add: create an enabling environment that includes good governance, political will, the security challenge and the risk of natural and health disasters

For integrated assessment of inclusive green economy policies, green activities should be integrated to statistical accounting systems, implying the priority of building technical and human capacities.

Threshold 21 (T21)

Used extensively by Several African Countries with UNDP and UNEP a support -(Tunisia, Mozambique, Malawi, Somaliland). T21 is a systems dynamic model for quantitative and transparent assessment of multi-sectoral impacts of policy's change. T21 harnesses the strengths of other tools such as EM, SAS and CGE. Kenya and Ethiopia are the latest countries to develop customized T21 model. The Kenya T21 model is fully integrated in a single framework by the complex interactions between economy, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. I also integrates analysis of risks of climate change across major sectors. It informs. Horrendous national development policies and sustainable development planning, poverty eradication and social wellbeing within the context of Vision 2030.

References to be updated:

- Millenium Institute (2005) there are latest versions 2014 and 2015; Threshold (T21) Overview; Washington DC instead of "Arlington".
- Add latest information on Integrated Assessments (2014,2015)

Recommendations

- Development of scientific research, as part of capacity building to solve issues that are not already addressed
- Governments must take an integrated view of projects and not just sectoral as often; they must allocate the necessary resources; ensure the participation of multiple parties in all stages of integrated policies cycle.

Examples of implemented integrated models:

- Gabon: scenario creation model, to set up a vision and an appropriate follow up.
- MAMS, macroeconomic model to assess the implementation of the MDGs in Morocco and other countries as well.

Capacity building should address comprehensive elements including strengthening systems and tools for measuring IGE, institutional capacity, resources and data infrastructures.

Factual gaps ...

- 4th KM : Sectoral tools could (not should).....
- Section 5.3.2. : keep consistency: methodological framework and not measure
- Harmonize the references to tables and annexes
- Adjustment of the methodological framework, ex. table 1 : Some of the tools can integrated more than one dimension. For example, feasibility studies consider, in addition to economic factors, the social and environmental factors (Project assessment of a cement plant for example).

Challenges:

Adequacy of methodologies and tools for integrated assessments of IGE policy processes. The challenge of how to choose appropriate methodologies and tools is real.

Group 4

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1. Role and Significance of enablers

- Green Economy policies need to be implemented in an environment where there are enablers to meaningfully pursue the GE agenda and achieve set-objectives
- Enablers create a conducive environment for GE to work- e.g. peace and stability (Law and order). There is need for law and order to exist for to allow the government to deal with social problems such high poverty levels, unemployment. There is also a need to note that these social problems (High poverty, high social inequalities etc) are a threat to GE-sustainable development
- Need to note that countries may have different priorities as we talk of pursuing the GE agenda. For example, other countries could focus on peace (because that may be their greatest need at the moment) while others would focus on macroeconomic situation.
- Enablers help to achieve what we want e.g. ownership, partnership, prioritization but also ensuring that participation is realized
- Help push government to allocate resources to key priorities e.g. peace and order
- Enablers should create conditions for realization for Green Economy in-terms of facilitating structural transformation

2. List of enablers (any additional or subtractions)

It is noted that the number of enablers reflected in the document are not adequate- few and obvious. Additional ones are proposed:

- Regional Integration - GE presupposes that if there is production of goods and services there will be a market for the products. Energy produced in one country could be sold to other countries. Regional integration could help in labour mobility. Addressing skilled labour-gap in other countries and help in maximizing production. RI would assist in regional policies; in the designing of projects eg. Sharing of water resources
- Peace and order is an enabler
- Decentralization which falls under Governance (needs to be acknowledged as an enabler)- allows for stakeholder participation in the rural areas- need to recognize the structures at a lower levels-diverse natural resources in different countries –Kenya and Ethiopia are examples
- Awareness of GE is an enabler- having a proper communication strategy in place and it has to be communicated in such a way that it makes a sound business case - Need to communicate it in business language
- Climate finance readiness for members states is another enabler
- Mutual accountability, transparency, flexibility on the part of financiers (allow African countries to be part of decision-making) that will enable countries to access financing on climate issues and other things. e.g. GCF

Comments on existing enablers in the document –page 3 & 4

- Policy instrument is said to be another enabler but in-terms of mobilizing resources there is a gap. Need to look at mobilizing resources from the private sector because resources from government alone may not be adequate. Need to expand more on mobilization of resources

and come out clearly on how do to help people to do more savings while helping businesses (SMEs) to get financing;

- Need to note that SMEs are the biggest generators of employment
- Need to broaden this part to also look at issues of insurance e.g. micro-health insurance schemes to allow for desirable health outcomes. How does the pension sector finance construction without negatively affecting people's savings?
- Developing the financial sector and government ought to come and partner with the private sector –Government could provide initial capital for GE
- Institutionalization of GE -By way of having a UNIT on GE in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- Putting in place structures that ensure consistency in the pursuit of GE agenda. Structures at the national and regional. GE issues should continuously be discussed at higher levels of leadership - AU meetings and other meetings to ensure continuity
- Commercial Banks should be encouraged to support GE businesses- this has worked in Ghana and Kenya. In Kenya, governments provide loans to people through banks to do Green Houses.
- Banking system has to respond to GE. Government has to come in to support the banks by way of putting in initial capital and deliberate regulation should be put in place to allow government venture into this arrangement with intermediaries.

How to determine the significance of the enabler

- Effective state- enablers that help the state to be effective e.g. Rule of Law
- Identify key sectors of the economy and the enabler's impact on economy- For example, if an enabler can create conditions for youth employment.
- Each country – has to identify a sector which is a backbone of the economy and identify the enabler which is key to unlocking that sector
- Capacity to evaluate natural resource contribution to the economy- develop capacity on natural resource accounting
- Enablers helping to increase productivity should be of a higher order e.g. those that help the transformation to materialize. Need for human resources capacity development to bring about transformation. If technology is available but no human resources developed to use the technology- a problem
- Enablers should facilitate the removal of barriers and provide incentives

Barriers to Green economy

- Financing
- Awareness of Technology
- Proliferation of substandard products -solar lamps- Regulatory frameworks to standardize the quality of products of eg bulbs and solar-lamps.

3. Key messages (the changes of the group are reflected in bold)

- *An inclusive green economy could foster structural transformation if supported by enabling measures such as coherent policies accompanied by appropriate instruments; capacity development for individuals and institutions and **systems level capacity development**;*

development of and adopting green technologies; and mobilising adequate, innovative finance for the green economy

- *The appropriate deployment of policy instruments can make a significant contribution to enhancing incomes; addressing poverty and inequalities (**need to mention unemployment as an example because it's critical**); promoting inclusive growth and enhancing expenditures on social services.*
- ***Science, Innovation and technology development must be at the centre of green economic transformation of the region.***
- *Capacity development is also essential to achieving enhanced understanding and appreciation of the concept of inclusive green economy and its tangible contribution to structural transformation. Capacities should be strengthened for policymakers **and relevant stakeholders** to draw coherent country plans for the transition and transformation. **Need for capacity utilization and retention. Develop capacity of systems and not just individuals –but individuals, institutions and systems e.g. Agriculture system-research, extension and farmer. Cameroon is a good case. Healthy system- if one component collapses the system could still regenerate. Need to look at the whole value chain- In-terms of capacity building - effort should be made to deliberately focus on improving the systemic capabilities to advance production, distribution and consumption in line with structural transformation.***
- *As the green economy transition is a huge investment and finance pull requiring significant upfront capital investments and major structural and technological changes, **domestic resource mobilization including the private sector**, international cooperation is needed to support the transition in developing countries.*

4. General comments page by page

Page 1

Introduction of this chapter needs to be trimmed and things that are repeated elsewhere could be avoided

Page 4 (Heading)

Should read 'Mobilizing resources for the green economy and targeting public finance for GE'

Should read 'Incentivizing investments and green practices'

Page 6

Page 10 There is an ongoing capacity building programme in Ethiopia

Page 12 –Financing for the Green economy

Page 12 talks about financing of GE as being very expensive –this may demotivate countries to drive the GE agenda forward.

- We need to enumerate the advantages of the GE first and later on talk about financing- need to restructure the paragraph.
- This document gives an impression that GE is new which is not true. There were already programs in place addressing GE issues, it's an issue of emphasis that is necessary

- In marketing the GE we shouldn't brand it as new thing but rather indicate that we are building on what we already have
- The word *expensive* is relative to the return. If the same investment in brown economy has higher returns in GE then its right to suggest that it is expensive- but can we bring out evidence. It was noted that the English version is correct but the French version is not- need to harmonize the two.

Page 15

Last paragraph under 6.3 should come out as a key message and modified as follows: “African policymakers are keen to achieve structural transformation through a sustainable shift from low to high productive activities, with the industrial sector playing a central role. Structural transformation will not only require an enabling environment afforded by sound institutions and policies but also investments that promote sustainable use of natural resources, economic diversification, industrialization, innovation and technological development, and closing of financing gaps that constrain green investment”

6.4.1 The word absence should be replaced by the word ‘insufficient’ environment

Page 17

The passage should read ‘Inadequate financing of the upfront investment for GE ‘

Page 18

Heading should read ‘inadequate capacity at all levels of public and private sector to implement inclusive GE’

5. Opportunities

- An already existing baseline growth which is fairly pro-green
- Existing Regional Initiatives –COMESA etc.

Page 19- Technology development and transfer is on the right track- The heading should read ‘Leapfrogging Technology development and transfer is on the right track.’

Page 19

The Heading should read ‘Potential for mobilization of resources and targeting’

6. Recommendations

- Whatever is concluded and recommended should be in line with the key messages
- We have reviewed, added and endorsed the key messages and the body part should be revisited accordingly.

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