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Commission économique pour l'Afrique



Republic of Mozambique

Report of the Validation Meeting of the Study on Inclusive Green Economy and Structural Transformation in Mozambique

19 and 20 March 2015

**Hotel TIVOLI
Maputo, Mozambique**

I. Introduction

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of Mozambique through the National Directorate of Research and Policy Analysis (DNEAP) organized a validation meeting of the study report on Inclusive Green Economy Policies and Structural Transformation in Mozambique. The meeting was held on 19 and 20 March 2015 at the Hotel Tivoli in Maputo.

The meeting was attended by 25 experts including policy makers, and practitioners from various fields/sectors including economic planning, finance, agriculture, trade, transport, energy, industry, forestry, water, land, environment, health, gender and labour. The participants were drawn from national institutions responsible for these key sectors of development in Mozambique. They also included representatives of the private sector, academia and civil society organisations. ECA's Special Initiatives Division and the Subregional Office for Southern Africa were represented at the meeting.

II. Opening of the Meeting

Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda chaired the opening session. He started the session by welcoming the participants to the meeting.

Mr. Sizo D. Mhlanga, Chief, Sub-Regional Data Centre, ECA Sub- Regional Office for Southern Africa delivered the opening remarks on behalf of Mr. Carlos Lopes, the Executive Secretary of ECA. He thanked the Mozambique Government through the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the collaboration on the study. He specifically commended the role played by Mr. Egidio Cueteia and Ms. Enilde Sarmento in coordinating the study report and organizing the meeting.

He explained that ECA commissioned the country studies on Inclusive Green Economy and Structural Transformation not only in Mozambique but also Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Tunisia. He said that questionnaire surveys were also conducted 10 countries including Kenya, Mauritius, Senegal and South Africa. He said that the studies were designed to respond to the different calls by member States for support in the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies in the context of accelerating structural transformation in Africa. He further explained that the findings of the Mozambique study will put the spotlight on green economy investment opportunities, the policies, and stakeholder views on inclusive green economy and structural transformation policy environment. In this regard, he said that there was optimism that African countries including Mozambique can rely on its own circumstances and the practical experiences and lessons learned in the formulation and implementation of structural transformation policies in other African countries.

Mr. Mhlanga explained that the draft report provides important information on how countries can maximize synergies between inclusive green economy and structural transformation, and simultaneously reduce the short-term trade-offs between them. He noted that the role of these studies is to share good practices and lessons of experience that will enable policymakers to make informed decisions. He concluded his remarks by emphasizing the importance of the study and appealing to all the participants to comment and enrich the draft report so that it fully reflects the efforts and opportunities for Mozambique in transitioning to an inclusive green economy. He also wished the participants a fruitful meeting.

Ms. Nadia Adrião, Senior Planning Officer in the Ministry of Economy and Finance spoke on behalf of the Deputy National Director of Studies and Policies Analysis. She thanked ECA for commissioning the study and organizing the validation meeting in Mozambique. She said that the exercise was important not only for Mozambique but also the entire continent as a whole.

She explained that Mozambique has made some progress in implementing inclusive green economy policies. She cited several examples including: (i) that since 2013, Mozambique has been implementing the Green Economy Plan of Action for 2013/2014; (ii) the fact that Mozambique has already set 17 lines of intervention in green economy, although there is still need for more specific analysis to influence new policies; and (iii) the mapping of sectoral policies that highlighted the main inclusive green economy challenges and opportunities for Mozambique.

III. Introduction and objectives of the meeting

Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda provided the background and objectives of the meeting. He said that 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 Mozambique in order to inform its finalization. He explained that the specific objectives of the meeting were (i) to review the report on the basis of the study terms of reference, with a view to identifying gaps, providing expert inputs, and proposing revisions that should form the basis for finalizing it; (ii) to identify some key elements to inform the key messages of the report; and (iii) to provide a platform to enhance understanding, multi-stakeholder dialogue, networking and coordination on inclusive green economy policies and structural transformation in Mozambique.

IV. Plenary Session One

a) Presentation of the draft report part I

During the session, the consultant Ms. Enilde Sarmiento presented the first part of the draft report consisting of the introduction; Mozambique's macroeconomic framework in relation to inclusive green economy principles and approaches; Mozambique's structural transformation agenda; inclusive green economy policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation; and linkages /coherence with those directly addressing structural transformation in Mozambique; and other enabling measures to facilitate the transition to an inclusive green economy and contribute to structural transformation in Mozambique.

Ms. Sarmiento explained the background of the Mozambique study and how it related to other studies conducted by ECA. She explained that most African countries including Mozambique have been growing at a relatively fast rate since 2000, but noted that despite the progress over the last decade, the current pattern of growth is neither inclusive nor sustainable. She stressed that African countries are heavily dependent on natural resources as drivers of economic growth but most of these resources including fossil fuels, metallic and non-metallic minerals, are non-renewable and are being depleted at a very rapid rate with negative consequences for future growth and sustainability. In this regard, she introduced the concept of green economy as an economic system that ensures efficiency of natural resources use and/or the welfare people, hence the key role that management of these resources (including water management, energy, forests, population growth and sectoral management) plays in economic development.

She explained that the draft report was prepared through a desk review of published reports and official documents mainly from the government of Mozambique. She said that these were complemented by a questionnaire survey conducted by the consultant targeting relevant public institutions, private sector, and the civil society. She further explained the relevance of inclusive green economy and structural transformation in Mozambique. She noted in particular the geographical location and size of Mozambique, benefiting the country from a diversity of natural resources, which if not duly mainstreamed in the whole development process may constitute a danger to the environment and an obstacle to the sustainable development; the exponential growth of the urban population which contribute to the pressure on the environment, and raising the demand for infrastructure (reducing the green areas in the urban belt); the low-productivity agriculture which is still the predominant source of livelihood; and the need for structural transformation to achieve substantial and broad-based improvements in human well-being, while balancing with sustainable growth concerns arising from rising affluence and growing population, which will inevitably intensify environmental pressures.

In terms of macroeconomic performance, Ms. Sarmiento noted that Mozambique has maintained a GDP growth rate of about 7% a year since 2010. She said that this growth was mainly due to natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable. She cited the recent discovery of coal deposits as an opportunity which is expected to accelerate economic growth rate further to about 8% - 9% per year. She cautioned that the exploration of natural resources including virgin forests could translate into degradation of agricultural soils, among other undesirable aspects, as was the case of the extraction and use of coal. She emphasized that while much has been achieved due to natural resource exploitation, more remains to be done to address the evolving challenges facing the country. In particular, she observed that the natural resources endowments would allow Mozambique to undertake a profound transformation in the years ahead but that this adds new challenges to managing the natural resource boom.

She concluded that the policy challenge for Mozambique was therefore to transform the economic structure, while increasing human well-being and minimizing resource and pollution intensities. She noted that the country had significant macroeconomic structural changes in the last 50 years influenced by the implementation of poverty-reduction strategy papers (PARPA) beginning with PARPA I (2000-2005) which focused on three pillars: governance, human capital and economic development; PARPA II (2006-2009) which focused on improving the business climate, in order to encourage domestic and foreign investment as one of its top priorities; and the 2010-2014 five-year plan which acknowledges the increasingly important role of private investment in the economic development of the country and reaffirms the previous government's policy initiatives of attracting both domestic and foreign investors.

She explained that the result of these policies was the growing influence of the private sector in the last decade in major projects (aluminium, gas and energy) as expected. She also noted the major investments in the mining sector and in infrastructure. She noted that policies and/or sectoral strategies taking into account a green and inclusive growth approach were needed to achieve social welfare. In this regard, Ms. Sarmiento cited important policy frameworks that the government of Mozambique was implementing including the National Development Strategy 2015-2035 (ENDE); Agenda 2025; Sustainable Development Strategy (2007-2017); Action plan for the prevention and control of soil erosion 2008 – 2018; National Strategy for

Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change(2013-2025); Bio-oil Policy and Strategy; Strategy of Informal Settlements; Gender Strategy; Strategy of Environment and Climate Change; and Food and Nutritional Security Strategy (2008-2015), among others.

Discussions

In ensuing discussions, the participants emphasised the following:

- (i) Since the agricultural sector is important for livelihood of the majority of the people of Mozambique, the sector should be transformed through the adoption of appropriate technologies to ensure that the activity is not a source of environmental degradation. Inclusive green economy principles should be at the centre of the transformation. The transition to a green economy in Mozambique could lead to the efficient exploitation of its abundant natural resources;
- (ii) The country faces a number of sectoral challenges related to structuring. There is need for implementation or adoption of policies for the transition to green economy, namely: (a) the interventions that will drive the transition to a green economy; (b) facilitating the reforms in the 17 lines of intervention identified by new policies; (c) addressing the lack of technical, financial and human capacity of the country; (d) analysing and strengthening the tools that the country has for the transition to green economy; (e) reducing the vulnerability of Mozambique to natural disasters and other climatic and environmental factors and the management of the green economy component in this situation; and (f) taking advantage of the catalytic role of African organizations in the green economy agenda;
- (iii) There is a common understanding that there is a set of policies, programs and initiatives that addresses the issue of Green Economy in Mozambique which needs to be incorporated in the study report. There is for example a program to develop policies and indicators related the green economy being implemented by the Centre for Economic and Environmental Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) with UN support; there is also a program on conservation agriculture; and a program on new and renewable energy sources;
- (iv)It is necessary in the inclusive green economy policies and during the transition process, to take into consideration the role of natural resources in eradicating poverty. There is also need to accelerate mapping of the country's natural capital and to improve natural resource accounting to make available statistics such as green GDP;
- (v) There is a need to analyse the financing alternatives for the transition process (for example, by implementation of ecosystem services operating rates). It is necessary to emphasise the role of domestic resource mobilisation, avoiding dependence on foreign resources, and of course, and must be explicit on the role that should be played by developed countries in this transition to the inclusive green economy in Africa;
- (vi)There is a need to take into account the capacity development requirements at all levels of the country. It is necessary to evaluate the capacity with regard to human and institutional capacity, from infrastructure to the juridical and legal framework to support the transition process;

- (vii) On structural transformation the report should not only consider challenges that necessitate the transition to inclusive green economy, but also assess the macroeconomic instruments (definition of an appropriate fiscal policy) for the transition to inclusive green economy and structural transformation. The role of the private sector and civil society organizations should be taken into account;
- (viii) It is important to take into account the population growth rate as it has implications for environmental degradation as well as social conditions. Population growth also adds to pressure on resources exploitation and therefore has implications on sustainability. In the same vein, it is necessary to consider the benefits and constraints posed by population growth in Mozambique. In this regard, whether the demographic dividend can be achieved and all social aspects related including gender, welfare of children and vulnerable people should be priority.
- (ix) There is a need to take into account the entire value chain of services provided by the natural resources. With regard to policy design it is necessary to ensure greater coordination and coherence with other policies and ensuring their implementation and follow-up, reflecting the reality on the ground, without neglecting other sectors of the economy. This is particularly important for mega projects being implemented or in the pipeline;

b) Presentation of the draft report part II

The second part of the presentation of report was on existing analytical tools that could be used for integrated assessment of inclusive green economy policies and strategies; good practices, success factors and lessons learned in formulation and implementation of inclusive green economy policies in Mozambique; challenges and opportunities to adopting inclusive green economy policies to achieve structural transformation in Mozambique; and policy recommendations on the basis of the study findings.

The consultant highlighted several sectors driving the green economy transition in the Mozambican economy. She singled out fisheries as an important activity for guaranteeing food security and for generating income; energy sector for climate change mitigation through efficient energy use, production and transport, and improvement of access to renewable energies; and land to ensure equitable access and the management and exploration of natural resources in general, in order to maintain their functional and productive capacity for current and future generations.

On tools and methodologies, Ms. Sarmento cited country specific statistical and sectorial reports; public surveys to identify key economic and social challenges and opportunities to an integrated evaluation of inclusive green economy; environmental impact assessments(EIA) for understanding impacts across different interested groups; the UNDP's Human Development Index - for assessing long term progress in various dimensions of human development. She also explained the various methods being used in the Government for collecting and analysing data, including technical committees through which government communicates with various stakeholders, and draws on the technical expertise to design, appraise, apply and adjust policy solutions. Other tools cited were the UNEP Green Economy Scoping Studies; Sector Master Plan Studies and National Budgeting processes.

Among the enabling measures for the green economy transition and structural transformation highlighted by the consultant were institutions and policy instruments that could enable or foster the transition to an inclusive green economy; the need to stimulate green investments in and across various sectors particularly in renewable energy, and green technologies; Capacity development for inclusive green economy; capacity development for enabling the adoption and practice of inclusive green economy at a meaningful scale; and financing of the transition including the deployment of all enablers particularly technology, capacity development, and policy reforms.

The challenges identified for Mozambique were: (i) the need to make available new economic opportunities need to small- and micro-entrepreneurs; (ii) the multiple approaches for implementing the transition, and the need to avoid prescriptive “one size fits all” models of transformation; (iii) climate change; (iv) the need for new legislations to adopt the green economy; (v) the complexity of sustainable development, i.e., transforming the economic structure, while increasing human well-being and minimizing resource and pollution intensities; (vi) vulnerability to natural disasters; and (vii) the need for green infrastructures for the mining sector. Among the opportunities cited was the prospect for the country to protect ecosystems; to identify potentials for natural capital and ecosystem service markets; investment in strategic actions to transform specific sectors like agriculture for job creation, poverty reduction and environmental protection; and attracting green investments.

Ms. Sarmiento explained that the success factors for the Mozambique inclusive green economy and structural transformation were planned and concerted efforts to develop the country and to eradicate poverty dating back to independence; clear identification of target groups and problems of sustainable development in the country; target groups (civil society, and private sector) understand their own roles in assisting the government to realize the transition to a green economy; and the Government elaborated a strategy in 20012 for environmental evaluation for the coastal region with a view to harmonize the intervention plans and to sustainably use natural resources. The related good practices were the implementation of activities in various projects to curb erosion in coastal cities; some provinces (Manica and Niassa) have successfully reduced uncontrolled forest fires by about 50%; and general improvement of forest management to reduce deforestation.

The conclusion of the study revealed significant lack of information on the links between poverty and the environment and therefore problems in identifying policy interventions, and appropriate actions. Hence there was a need to adopt a positive agenda oriented to the protection and restoration of natural capital and ecosystems. The presenter recommended (i) establishing policies to stimulate investments in the sectors that promote the green economy, for example fiscal policies that penalise those who degrade the natural capital; (ii) introducing sustainability dimension in the national accounts, focusing on the variation of quality and availability of stocks of natural capital; (iii) taking advantage of the fact that Mozambique is still at transitional stages in so many aspects of development, and hence using the flexibilities and opportunities to introduce new policy instruments to support the transition to a green economy; and (iv) the choice of policy instruments should incorporate realistic assessments of institutional frameworks and capabilities.

Discussions

In the ensuing discussions on the presentation of the second part of the draft study report, the following points were raised:

- (i) The transition process should take into account culture and habits of local people, and should reflect good practices of past interventions; and the urban environment (given the state of urbanization in Mozambique) to get the best out of the transitions process, in matters such as managing forests, preserving the environment and in adopting appropriate and effective tools.
- (ii) Promoting programs on behaviour change towards the environment and use of natural resources should get special treatment;
- (iii) Training in specific areas of green economy is needed. This could be done by introducing green economy in school curricula or strengthening existing curricular in related subjects or promoting applied research in related fields;
- (iv) The report should underscore the importance of ownership of the transition process at all levels, but particularly at the level of the country's leaders and it should focus on promoting dialogue among more actors;
- (v) It was reiterated that there was a need to set a clear time frame for the transition process, including updating of existing policies and setting clear priorities. The effective interagency coordination was also highlighted as critical to the process.

V. Introduction of the breakout groups

After the presentation of the draft report of the study, the meeting followed breakout group discussion format. Mr. Benjamin Mattondo made a presentation introducing the group discussions.

He explained that the meeting would breakout into 4 groups according to the following themes: (i) inclusive green economy policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation and linkages /coherence with those directly addressing structural transformation in Mozambique; (ii) other enabling measures in place or needed or with a potential to facilitate the transition to inclusive green economy and contribute to structural transformation in Mozambique; (iii) existing analytical tools that could be used for integrated assessment of inclusive green economy policies and strategies to inform policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and (iv) good practices, success factors and lessons learned in the formulation and implementation of inclusive green economy policies in Mozambique.

He said that the objective of the breakout session was to allow participants to critically review the assigned areas of the report and to provide in-depth inputs and comments for the finalization of each of the areas as well as to validate the challenges and opportunities; and recommendations. He explained that each breakout group would have a moderator /chairperson, and a rapporteur who will report back to plenary. He also explained the task of each group which he said was to identify gaps in information and factual errors to be addressed or corrected in the assigned areas of the draft report; additional information or data or inputs to feed into or be included in the areas assigned; sources of information or data to obtain detailed or additional information to fill identified gaps for the assigned sections; other

suggestions to enrich the report and enhance its effectiveness; and key messages on the assigned area. Mr. Banda also provided the format of group write-ups and presentations, and the guiding questions for the group discussions.

VI. Summary of outcomes of breakout groups

The following points regarding the group presentation and plenary discussions were made:

Group 1: Inclusive green economy policies, their role and significance in fostering structural transformation

- Mozambique already has a number of policies that can facilitate the transition to inclusive green economy, namely the National Development Strategy (ENDe), The Agenda 2025, The Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, The Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARP) and Energy Strategy, to mention a few.
- With regard to ENDe and the Agenda 2025, both consider the environment as an important factor for economic growth and poverty reduction. Both documents assist the country in addressing issues of vulnerability and climate change (through for example, building climate change resilience);
- The links and coherence with structural transformation is that both planning documents consider the need to build resilient infrastructure in different sectors such as industry, energy, tourism and agriculture, which will allow an effective structural transformation process in Mozambique through a balanced sectoral contribution to GDP;
- For PARP (Poverty reduction strategy papers) – its significant role is on poverty reduction but has also been instrumental in reducing carbon emissions through combating deforestation, forest degradation and combating uncontrolled fires;
- Mozambique's Energy Strategy conforms to internationally accepted good practices allowing a more efficient use of energy, providing more access to citizens while also ensuring good environmental practices. The diversification of the energy mix, and introducing in the mix new and renewable sources provides a good foundation for the transition to inclusive green economy;
- The National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy states that environmental quality and climate change vulnerability are a major cause of food insecurity in Mozambique. Environmental degradation and climate variability exacerbates existence of malnutrition. The strategy gives some guidance on how to increase resilience of families to seasonal variations in production. Investment in resilience on production systems would ensure that agriculture does not suffer from seasonal variations in production cycle.
- The policies and strategies implemented in Mozambique support the process of structural transformation. However, it is recommended that they should incorporate more elements which can respond to the transition process to inclusive green economy through, for example, public and private investment, policy instruments and government programs and market practices;
- Gains that may arise from inclusive green economy transition in Mozambique from various sectors include: reduction in use of fossil fuels (gas, coal, and diesel) and increased use of renewable clean energy sources; efficiency in the use of resources, among financial, material and human; increased practices and processes for effective social inclusion and eradication of poverty; and increase in green agriculture investment.
- There are other policies and strategies that could strengthen the transition process and the link between inclusive green economy and structural transformation. These include appropriate waste treatment with efficient recycling systems; The policies and strategies

would seek to establish a basis for development capable of reconciling the indispensable economic growth, with lower consumption of natural resources, high social justice and quality of life of the people; creating jobs, increasing productivity of materials; increasing water use efficiency; reducing carbon emission, increasing the weight of renewable energy in overall energy mix and improving air quality, among other priorities.

- The country should also prioritise implementation of an effective system of environmental reforms related to the stated economic indicators and develop other appropriate systems.
- Constraints that should be highlighted: The trade-offs between economic growth and development because there are actors who accept that some environmental damage increases the pace of economic activity; and lack enabling conditions and regulations that create the right incentives for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Group 2: Other enabling measures in place or needed or with a potential to facilitate the transition

- The enabling measures related to structural transformation and the green economy should include the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, Population Policy, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Strategy on Deforestation, and the Environmental Action Plan (MICOA).
- Through these measures there are opportunities to increase use of renewable energy, particularly solar power, but there are also weaknesses. There is a lack of technical and institutional capacity (almost in all sectors, the sector with fragility in terms of policy is the education sector –human development).

Group 3: Existing analytical tools for integrated assessment of inclusive green economy policies and strategies

The analytical tools identified and those being used for inclusive green economy are:

- Human development report- used to inform and support public policies;
- The Report on the Economic and Social Plan (BdPES) - which currently contains programs related to green economy;
- The Budget Execution Report (REO) – Provides information on business sectors that receive funds for development activities related to inclusive green economy;
- The Integrated Investment Plan (IIP) - Can provide information on which government investments are being channelled to inclusive green economy transition processes;
- Poverty Analysis Report - it has some information about use of natural resources for development, through Surveys of Family Budgets (IOF) which already has inclusive green economy components included,
- Demographic studies;
- Food and nutrition security screening
- Provincial Economic and Social Plans (PESOPs), the Five Year Plan and Sector Strategies;
- Forest Inventory and Mapping of Risk and Disaster Zone by Ministry of State Administration (MAE – INGC).
- T21, and other sectoral initiatives (energy-sector LEAP-Areas; Planning Sector-Infrastructure Planning Sustainable System;

Constraints and opportunities:

- There is lack of analytical tools and capacity to evaluate economic losses in situations of negative impact of disaster, such as tools to evaluate contingency plans; tools to assess long-term risks are also lacking.
- It is important to improve inter-sectoral coordination;
- It is necessary to improve the quality of redistribution of resources from State Budget (OE) - revenue shares for provinces particularly funds to be used in infrastructure;
- National and Provincial Assemblies do not play their role adequately;

Group 4: Good practices, success factors and lessons learned

The following good practices should be included in the draft report:

- Industrialization process in some areas of Mozambique is integrating the resettlement of communities with accompanying development drivers;
- Industrialization is supporting renewable energy production.
- The use of Zambezi River for electricity production (model of the Cahora Bassa Dam).
- Existence of some policies that benefit communities in the exploitation of natural resources process (Example: Operating incentives of natural resources of 20% of the exploitation revenues).
- Building barns to complete the storage value chain and link with the market;

The following success factors should be considered:

- Existence of the Law on Local State Organs (LOLE);
- Establishment of Local Committees for decision making and management of natural resources;
- Dialogue between communities and the government (Examples: Local Committee for Risk Management, Committee for Natural Resource Management and Local Advisory Council).
- Political will and commitment of the Government to embrace the Green Economy
- Existence of the transition Plan of Action for the Green Economy and policy guidelines for the development process, as part of the Green Economy. (Example: ENDE, PQG and PARP);

The following lessons learned should be included in the report:

- Mozambique is vulnerable to natural disasters; the country learned that natural disasters should be mainstreamed in implementing actions leading to sustainable development.
- Policies and strategies should be implemented in an integrated way (Example: land and productive infrastructure; structural marketing support, energy, food and nutritional education);
- There is need for effective regional integration
- There is need for human, financial and institutional capacity building.
- Lack of implementation of policies and lack of enforcement of laws reduce efficiency.
- Mitigation of natural disasters should be on the agenda;

VII. Closing of the meeting

Mr. Sizo Mhlanga, Chief, Sub-Regional Data Centre, ECA Sub- Regional Office for Southern Africa thanked the Special Initiatives Division for inviting the Sub-Regional Office to be part of the validation meeting for the Mozambique study. He said he was grateful to the

Government of Mozambique through Ms. Augusta Pechisso, Deputy National Director of Studies and Policies Analysis in the Ministry of Finance, for supporting the study and the validation meeting. He also reiterated thanks to Mr. Cueteia and Ms. Sarmento for the assistance rendered to ECA in organizing the meeting. He also thanked the participants for their comments and inputs to the draft report. He said that he was grateful for the seriousness with which they approached the task of critically reviewing the report. He called upon the participants to provide further information to assist the consultant in finalizing the report.

Mr Carlos Buchili delivered a vote of thanks to ECA on behalf of the participants. He expressed profound appreciation to ECA for conducting the study and organizing the validation meeting in Mozambique. He thanked ECA for its efforts in supporting member States particularly in the area of green economy and sustainable development.

Ms. Nadia Adrião, Senior Planning Officer in the Ministry of Economy and Finance closed the meeting on behalf of the Deputy National Director of Studies and Policies Analysis. She expressed gratitude to ECA for organizing the validation meeting which allowed the stakeholders to have their inputs reflected in the draft report. She thanked the participants for the concrete recommendations and deliberations during the two day meeting. She called upon ECA to consider translating the final report into Portuguese to reach more stakeholders in Mozambique.

VIII. List of Participants

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