



**United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa**

**REPORT**

**Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Enabling Measures for an  
Inclusive Green Economy in Africa**

**23 to 24 September 2014**

**United Nations Conference Centre  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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## **I. Introduction**

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) organised the ad-hoc expert group meeting on “*Enabling measures for an inclusive green economy in Africa*”. The meeting, which was held on 23 and 24 September 2014 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was aimed at providing a platform for experts to deliberate on and enhance the draft study report prepared on the theme of the meeting. The draft report was produced by ECA and UNEP.

The meeting was organized to review the draft report with a view to identifying gaps, providing expert inputs and proposing revisions that should form the basis for finalizing each of the chapters and to identify key intervention areas and enablers, including means of implementation, required for carrying out a smooth transition towards achieving an inclusive green economy (IGE) in Africa. It was attended by 39 experts and practitioners in the fields of green economy, economic planning and sustainable development. There were also experts in institutions, economic instruments, finance, private sector development, technology and capacity development. The list of participants is in annex III.

## **II. Opening of the meeting**

Ms. Isatou Gaye, Chief of Green Economy and Natural Resources Section (GENRS) in the Special Initiatives Division (SID) of ECA, welcomed experts to the meeting on behalf of the Director of SID, Ms. Fatima Denton.

Mr. Thierry Amoussougbo, Senior Programme Management Officer at the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) delivered the opening statement on behalf of Ms. Denton. Mr. Amoussougbo said that the meeting was organized by GENRS, a recently established unit in ECA whose mandate is to contribute to the body of knowledge and to enhance understanding of the implications of the IGE paradigm for Africa’s transformation.

He informed the experts that the draft report on “Enabling measures for an inclusive green economy in Africa” was complemented by two other reports namely, “*Tools and methodologies for integrated assessment of inclusive green economy policies*” and “*Inclusive green economy and structural transformation in Africa*”. He expressed gratitude to UNEP for the fruitful collaboration in preparing the report. He also thanked the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the African Union Commission (AUC) for their continued commitment to supporting Africa’s quest for sustainable development within the framework of the Tripartite Secretariat. He also thanked the experts for attending the meeting, saying that their multidisciplinary expertise would ensure the objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting were met.

Mr Amoussougbo explained that the enabling measures for promoting an IGE in the context of Africa’s structural transformation include access to, and deployment of high productivity, efficient and clean technologies. He also cited financial resources, innovation, institutional strengthening and policy reforms to facilitate the transition. He urged the experts to systematically review the report to identify gaps, provide inputs and comments. He further reiterated the commitment of ECA to strengthening its collaboration with all partners, including African regional and sub-regional organizations, and sister UN agencies to support countries achieve a smooth green economy transition.

In statement made on behalf of UNEP, Mr. Patrick Mwesigye, Regional Coordinator, Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA) said UNEP has been working closely with ECA on many topics including green economy. He said that he was pleased to be taking part in the meeting particularly because UNEP was leading the preparation of the chapter on “*Implication of the transition to an inclusive green economy*”.

Dr Albert Ndayitwayeko, Policy Officer in the African Union Commission (AUC) Climate Change and Desertification Unit of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, congratulated ECA for the study and the meeting. He assured ECA of the participation of the AUC in the deliberations of the meeting and support in taking outcomes of the meeting to relevant bodies of the AUC.

On behalf of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Dr Yogesh Vyas, Senior Consultant at the Bank, expressed his pleasure and privilege to be participating in the meeting. He outlined the work of the Bank on green growth since 2013, including the Bank’s work with selected African governments (Sierra Leone, Mozambique and Kenya) to adopt green growth in their policies. He called for the need to intensify capacity building and training on the subject matter.

Ms. Helene Gichenje, Environment Project Manager at the UNDP Regional Service Centre based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia explained that the presence of UNDP in the majority of the countries worldwide makes the agency well placed to help in the process of the transition to an IGE. She recalled previous successful collaborations between UNDP and ECA, including the support to African countries to translate Rio+20 outcomes into policy objectives. She also highlighted other partnerships between UN agencies in the field of the green economy to which UNDP was an active partner.

### **III. Proceedings**

#### **(1) Plenary session one: Presentation of the draft study report**

The session was co-chaired by Dr Yogesh Vyas, Senior Consultant at the AfDB and Dr Albert Ndayitwayeko, Policy Officer in the Climate Change and Desertification Unit of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC.

##### **a) Introduction and objectives of the EGM**

During the session, Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda, Economic Affairs Officer in ECA, SID presented the introduction and objectives of the EGM.

Mr. Banda explained that Africa’s impressive growth record was inconsistent with the region’s development challenges. He said that although Africa’s growth rate of 4.1 % in 2013 was almost double the global average, the region posted the lowest levels of human and social development and remained home to the world’s highest proportion of poor people. He characterised Africa’s growth as non-inclusive because of its limited contribution to job

creation and overall improvement to people's living standards. He touted the green economy as an alternative approach for tackling Africa's unique challenges including structural fragility, persistently high poverty and unemployment, environmental degradation, vulnerability to climate change and rapid population growth. He explained that a green economy could generate wealth and promote pro-poor growth through building up natural capital on which the livelihood of the poor depends.

He noted that financial and other interventions were needed for African countries to transition to a green economy. He outlined the interventions required to facilitate the transition to an IGE in Africa including national assessments to identify green growth challenges and opportunities; technical and financial resources to support a large-scale implementation of the transition; capacity to formulate policies and strategies and to develop IGE projects with costs/benefits information; capacity to identify and quantify investments needed for IGE; and financing investments that link IGE to economic diversification, industrialization, innovation and technological development; resources for an evidence-based institutional and policy shift; and mobilizing domestic resources to close financing gaps. He also emphasized the role that government's need to play in facilitating the transition including adopting or embedding IGE in national development plans, and rationalizing structural transformation plans to enhance economic integration.

Mr. Banda reiterated the objectives of the EGM. He also explained the format of the EGM , which he said would include plenary presentations drawn from the report, breakout sessions and plenary presentation of outcomes of the breakout sessions. He said the expected output of the meeting was this report which documents the comments, inputs and recommendations from the experts for enriching the draft chapters of the study report.

**a) Presentation the chapter on implications of the inclusive green economy transition for Africa**

Mr. Patrick Mwesigye, from the UNEP ROA made the presentation. The presentation highlighted that African countries faced large economic and social challenges and needed to build on recent strong growth. He explained that green economy could be a solution. The transition to a green economy was underway in a multitude of sectors across Africa such as solar energy in Tunisia, sustainable agriculture in Uganda and Geothermal power in Kenya. He said that there were huge opportunities to scale-up the transition in Africa. He pointed out that green economy policies needed solid, evidence-based foundations and stated that Governments in African countries such as Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa were in partnership with development partners globally to examine the implications to the transition to a green economy.

He explained that green economy policies have economic, social and environmental benefits in the medium to long term. Investing in a green economy had positive effects on productivity, economic growth as well as revenue streams. In addition investing in green sectors also reduced poverty, improved food security and created employment, all of which were challenges for most African countries. Moreover, green economy investments resulted in environmental benefits including higher forest cover, increased water supply and lower carbon emissions in the long term. These results demonstrated that a green economy transition could help Africa deal with its environmental problems.

He said in the short run, however, the transition to a green economy would be associated with several challenges. He highlighted for some case studies high investment costs, insignificant change in real gross development product (GDP) and food security and general increase in carbon emissions. He explained that in order to overcome these short run challenges, Africa would have to be innovative and among others find ways to finance green investments. He cited the Climate Investment Fund for renewable energy development such as in Kenya and Ethiopia; and the green Fund in South Africa. He also emphasized the importance of an overall enabling policy environment that underpins a green economy for the success of green economy initiatives and investments in the implementing countries.

**Key issues arising and recommendation:**

- (i) The chapter should show how the transition to an IGE could contribute to structural transformation. Moreover, the recommended IGE policies should be based on or backed by solid evidence. The analysis should clearly identify the winners and losers, as well as mitigating and enhancing factors.
- (ii) Many countries in the region are reluctant to adopt the green economy because of negative perceptions. The analysis should advance solid arguments for the transition in Africa, and present robust conclusions and recommendations in that regard.
- (iii) There is need to examine the implications of transition to IGE based on varying sizes of economies of the countries in the region – thus compare implication associated with small and large economies or growth rates. The case study examples could be drawn from a cross section of countries based on the size of their economies and resource endowments.
- (iv) The chapter should also highlight minimal interventions that can be carried out at low cost and not only emphasize high cost interventions. The analysis should identify low hanging fruits that could yield desired outcomes in the short term. However, the pros and cons of different types of interventions should be analysed as well.
- (v) The chapter should include gender dimensions of green economy. This could come out in the good practice cases presented in boxes.
- (vi) Examples should not be limited to opportunities in agriculture, environmental and social sectors? It may also make the whole debate more embracing if discussion posits that context is key in the identification of strategic sectors where green economy may be harnessed for instance tourism, ecosystem goods and services, and forestry (see for example “*Declaration Des Ministres De La Ceeac Sur Le Developpement Et La Promotion De L’economie Verte En Afrique Centrale*”, Brazzaville, 16 Mai 2012).
- (vii) In view of comment (6) above, the chapter should clarify that the two sectors discussed in Section 2.4 (agriculture and energy) are highlighted merely for illustrative purposes, as the report seems to imply that these sectors should be prioritised for the green economy transition. It should rather be emphasised that the principles of a green economy should be applied to all sectors in the economy (not just to one or two specific sectors). In particular, emphasising natural-resource based sectors such as agriculture may not be relevant for all countries – instead, it should be

emphasised that a more viable (and greener) approach for African countries is to focus on value addition higher up on the value chain rather than exporting low value commodities and importing high value products from other countries. The latter is particularly important in linking IGE to structural transformation in Africa.

- (viii) The chapter implies that South Africa has already developed a green economy strategy, which is not quite accurate. The Green Economy Accord is not a strategy.
- (ix) Some of the descriptions of relative impacts associated with the different investment scenarios are a bit casual – these descriptions of the model results need to be tightened up to reflect the findings more accurately.
- (x) There is need to include reference sources in addition to UNEP and ECA reports.

#### **b) Presentation of the chapter on institutions and policies for an inclusive green economy**

Mr. Yacouba Gnegne, Economic Affairs Officer in ECA, SID presented the chapter on institutions and policies for inclusive green economy. In his introductory remarks, the presenter provided the view of institutions and policies for IGE as dealt with in the chapter and discussed the relevance of the issue. In discussing the role of institutions and policies for advancing inclusive green economy, the presenter first highlighted High Level Leadership and Commitment. The Africa Consensus Statement to Rio+20; the Outcome document of Rio+20, June 2012; the Africa Regional Implementation Mechanism (RIM) for the Rio+20 follow up processes (November 2012); the subregional and Africa reports on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and the 7th AU-ECA Joint Annual Meetings (2014) were given as examples. Second, the presenter highlighted the pivotal role of institutions and policies through the stabilization, production, and redistribution functions.

Mr. Gnegne stated that at all levels and increasingly, institutional, strategic and policy frameworks are being put in place for IGE. At the regional level, he cited AUC and its organs which provide frameworks for IGE through programmes and instruments of the AUC and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). He also mentioned key initiatives such as the Lagos Plan of Action for economic development (1980); Abuja Treaty (1991); NEPAD (2001). More recently, the 5th Special Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) launched African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP). He explained that AfDB has high-impact, well-focused integrated support to Africa's development. It has a Green Growth Strategy and provides substantial financial resources. He noted that ECA is specifically mandated by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the UN General Assembly to integrate sustainable development in its own work programme and assist African states. He explained that ECA has responded to this mandate through various sectoral committees on sustainable development (SD) (e.g., Africa Committee on Sustainable Development (ACSD)); key meetings (e.g.: RIMs); programmes in specific areas such as climate change, water, etc.

He further said that the repositioning of ECA and the subsequent review have led to internal reorganization and better programmatic linkages, and GENRS has been established with the main objective of contributing to the body of knowledge and to enhance understanding on the implications of the IGE paradigm for Africa's transformational agenda. He also explained

that over the years at the subregional level, RECs have put in place various programmes related to sustainable development and IGE. Further, at the national and local levels, countries and cities, are increasingly adopting various policies, strategies and plans addressing IGE and SD. At the global level, there is strong political commitment, for example with the UN High-Level Political Forum on SD, the main UN platform on SD and other initiatives.

Mr. Gnegne however noted that there are remaining gaps such as ineffective strategic and co-ordinated action; dormant or ineffective coordinating bodies; finance ministries or departments that are often not playing a central role in IGE strategy process; while only a few countries have developed an integrated set of indicators. In terms of challenges the presenter identified generally weak and less effective implementation; difficulty of inter-departmental and inter-agency coordination; funding as a perennial problem at all levels and insufficient capacity at all levels (inadequate human resources and institutional capacity). He also identified opportunities and supporting factors including improving political environment and ownership of development; growing recognition of the role of institutions and policies for IGE; institutional and policy frameworks provided by the regional and subregional organizations; existing SD and IGE frameworks, including the forthcoming SDGs.

Mr. Gnegne concluded that enhancing institutions and their frameworks was critical for all actors to deliver on their shared responsibilities and ensure better coordination and policy implementation for IGE. He called on institutions and policies to aim at scaling up for a strong high-level leadership, policy dialogue, and a synergistic approach, including through specific arrangements with the private sector; increasing IGE technical dialogue; focusing on planning ahead for building urban, rural and industrial systems; ensuring that AU and ECA work together; implementing innovative policies and mechanisms for financing; and implementing M&E systems.

#### **Key issues arising and recommendations:**

- (i) It is important to address the concern about the institutional arrangement including the leadership and coordination at the national level in the implementation of IGE policies, strategies and plans. In this connection the report should highlight the roles of ministries such those responsible for economy, environment, and finance and the possible coordination arrangements necessary.
- (ii) There is need to monitor progress and improvements associated with implementation of the green economy. For this purpose it is important to have baseline. This could be addressed within the framework of the complementary study on integrated assessment tools and methodologies and in particular, indicator framework for IGE.
- (iii) Recommendations related to enhancing political will, commitment and support should be highlighted.
- (iv) In many African countries, the existing policies have short-term horizons and yet IGE, its associated policies and resultant benefits are long term. This should be recognized and addressed in the report.
- (v) There is need to discuss institutions that will be responsible for IGE policy development. In this regard, the role of AfDB, AUC, ECA, UNEP and UNDP should



be highlighted. There is also need to introduce a section on monitoring and evaluation including the means to carry out evaluation.

- (vi) Institutional coherence should be highlighted. Sub-national institutions should ideally be linked to national institutions in a two-way collaboration/partnership for information flow to ensure that local contexts inform national policies and actions on IGE.

**c) Presentation of the chapter on economic instruments for an inclusive green economy**

Mr. Andrew Allieu, Social Affairs Officer in ECA SID presented the chapter on economic instruments. In his introduction, he indicated that the scope of the chapter was going to be expanded to incorporate policy instruments for an inclusive green economy. He encouraged participants to contribute to this and to provide up to date information (as required) on the country policy examples presented in the chapter. He highlighted the crucial role of economic instruments in enabling the transition to an inclusive green economy through, among others, addressing externalities, other market failures, and internalizing costs; promoting behavioural changes; and as effective fiscal measures for generating financial resources/revenues, inducing green investments and expenditures, and deployments of resources (e.g. green public procurement accelerates market transformation for green solutions, and encourages eco-innovations). He also said that revenues from the use of economic instruments could go to targeted social investments/social protection programmes, for example. He also highlighted trends and gaps in the use of economic instruments for an inclusive green economy, and highlighted examples of economic instruments that have been applied to address a wide range of issues in support of IGE policies in many countries across Africa. He further highlighted the importance of the policy context for effective results.

Mr Allieu outlined some challenges and opportunities in the use of economic instruments in Africa. The challenges included understanding the structure of the problem and the policy context; finding the right balance - growth, environmental and distributional concerns; capacity challenges; and business-as-usual inertia and challenge of overcoming the issue of vested interests. The opportunities for increased use of policy instruments were also highlighted: green economy as an emerging concept and the emerging policy choices in Africa; evolving landscape of environmental governance making more use of market-based, behavioural and information policy approaches; increasing trends in green investments and multilateral financing mechanisms with frameworks for greater use policy instruments; structural transformation and transition of African economies; knowledge management and strategic frameworks providing capacity, knowledge and experience sharing platforms.

He concluded by stressing the role of policy and appropriate policy instruments in supporting and encouraging green behaviour - through creating the right incentives for behavioural change, stimulating and supporting green investments, as well as redressing social impacts. Green behaviour, he pointed out, is a shared responsibility of individual citizens, public authorities and industry. He outlined key recommendations for enhancing the use and effectiveness of policy instruments for IGE in Africa. These were: that policy instruments should be used with a broader focus on the overall IGE policy and structural transformation framework; the choice of instruments should incorporate realistic assessments of institutional frameworks and capabilities; the need to analyse policy choices and trade-offs; the

effectiveness of the instruments to achieve the specific policy objectives must remain paramount albeit the need for trade-offs; due consideration must be given to impact and distributional concerns especially on the poor and vulnerable segments of society; and adoption of appropriate approaches to address business as usual inertia and vested interests.

#### **Key issues arising and recommendations:**

- (i) “A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth” which gives economic instruments as well as environmental and social instruments could be used as a reference. The link is <http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/toolkit.pdf>, However, the authors should take into account the African context.
- (ii) Although the scope of this study may not permit, there may be need for further diagnostic studies to understand the challenges preventing countries from adapting specific economic policy/instruments. For example, Senegalese government imposed a tax aimed at discouraging import of cars older than 8 years but this resulted in loss of revenue. There is therefore a need to balance and/or analyse environmental, social, and economic effects in the short, medium and long term.
- (iii) The chapter would be useful for advocacy purposes. The key messages must be crafted to demonstrate what economic instruments could do for the countries concerned. There is also need to avoid “one-size-fits all” recommendations.
- (iv) Policy instruments should be considered in an integrated way – economic instruments are often more effective when implemented in combination with other types of instruments e.g. information/awareness-raising, and regulations/standards.
- (v) The policy instruments should be contextualised within the framework of Africa’s fiscal landscape. First port of call should not necessarily be on taxes as such, but rather reforming the overall fiscal landscape, and particularly removing environmentally harmful subsidies. The aspect of domestic resource mobilisation for financing the green economy should also be considered.
- (vi) Payments for ecosystem services is a potentially relevant economic instrument that is not mentioned in the report – this instrument has achieved success in South American countries and is perhaps also of relevance to some African countries as well.

#### **d) Presentation of the chapter on technology development and transfer**

Mr. Richard Osaliya, a Research Fellow in ECA SID presented the chapter on promoting green technology development and transfer for inclusive green growth. He noted that technology is a key driver in any development paradigm and in particular, that the transition to an inclusive green economy would necessitate a shift to green technologies. He underscored that green technology could potentially enable a sustainable path to Africa’s structural transformation. He noted that technology development and use may often entail relatively higher initial investment costs but recognition of benefits would inspire countries to invest in green technologies. He highlighted that green technologies would: improve access to electricity; boost agricultural productivity; promote sustainable industrial development; and contribute to job creation, as well as savings from operational costs and avoiding abatement and pollution costs.

He also highlighted that over the two decades, Africa generally realised improvements in green technology development and transfer as estimated by increases in patent applications, technology exports, fees and royalties, capital investment, research and development as well as foreign direct investment. He emphasised that while the rates of increments of these parameters are higher than world averages, overall volumes remained very low compared to world volumes, at less than 2% for foreign direct investment (FDI) and 0.27 % for patent and high-end technology exports. He explained that multinational environmental and trade arrangements were helping in mobilising and leveraging international support for green technology development and transfer, however their role has faced limitations due to insufficient national policies and capacities, among other reasons.

He stressed that although several challenges impede green technology development and transfer in Africa, there are immense opportunities for its promotion. The challenges include weak support; limited financing; high initial costs and uptake issues; lack of skilled human resources, and competing development priorities. However, opportunities that can facilitate green technology development and transfer exist in leveraging information and communication technology, south-south cooperation, existing regional and international arrangements, and through equipping the continent's young population, and enhancing the role of the private sector and national systems of innovation. He also highlighted a range of policy, institutional, and practical recommendations, and emphasized the need for a clear vision, a committed political and professional leadership as necessary conditions for initiating and implementing measures for promoting green technology development and transfer for inclusive green growth.

#### **Key issues arising and recommendations:**

- (i) The chapter is well written and includes important information. However it is voluminous. Some information particularly definitions should be in appendices.
- (ii) Cooperation between South-South (for instance SADC with China) can improve knowledge and transfer of green technology. However, there is a lot of emphasis on foreign technology transfer. The successes of domestic/home grown innovation and technology development must be highlighted and also promoted, taking into account the focus of the chapter- technology development and transfer for IGE.
- (iii) There is a paradox in the sense that FDI is not forthcoming into technology development in Africa. There is need for further studies to explore reasons why technology development is not attracting investor attention in the region.
- (iv) Add as appropriate a recommendation: Country/national IGE strategies should have built-in green technology innovations awards as part of their strategies to spur green technology development, especially at sub-national levels.

#### **e) Presentation of the chapter on capacity development for a green economy**

Mr. Charles Akol, Environmental Affairs Officer in ECA SID presented the chapter on capacity development. He pointed out the definition of capacity developed (CD) as used in the chapter and underlined that capacity development was necessary at three levels, namely individual, organisational/institutional and societal/enabling environment level. He noted that

the crucial role of effective capacity development (CD) in enabling the transition to an inclusive green economy is recognized and that there had been calls and demand at various forums at global level for the strengthening CD for IGE. He highlighted some of the key roles of CD in enabling the transition to an inclusive green economy including enhancing IGE awareness; understanding and appreciation; developing employable skills in green jobs labour market; supporting IGE policy formulation, planning and implementation; and strengthening ability to analyse challenges, identify opportunities and alternatives, and take decisions on IGE. Other crucial roles mentioned were promoting technology innovation, research and development for IGE; mobilisation of finance for IGE; and strengthening the overall policy and legislative and social norms environment within which individuals and organisations/institutions operate at national, subregional and regional levels.

The presenter highlighted emerging trends in capacity development for inclusive green economy. He said that there were a growing number of African countries that were designing frameworks that provided the strategic direction and inroads for capacity development to foster the transition to IGE. These included Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, and South Africa. Other trends highlighted were that: Capacity development aspects were being identified in scoping and other studies on green economy carried out by UNEP, AfDB, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); and the number of international initiatives providing support to enable the transition to green economy was growing. Some needs and gaps in capacity development for inclusive green economy identified in these emerging trends we outlined.

Mr Akol outlined some challenges and opportunities to capacity development in Africa. Among the challenges were that IGE was a new and evolving area; there was lack of comprehensive and living plans and strategies as well as limited interventions on CD; and financing IGE capacity development. Among the opportunities available to African countries were: agencies that provided institutional leadership for capacity development; financing mechanisms at global and regional levels; ongoing initiatives and partnership for IGE capacity development; and access to access to knowledge from various sources. The presenter concluded the presentation by stressing the importance of CD as a crosscutting enabling measure. He ended by outlining key recommendation to enhance capacity development for IGE in Africa. Among these were the following: country frameworks to provide leadership in the development, coordination and delivery of IGE capacity development should be strengthened; easily accessible capability that can be leveraged and tailored to respond to needs at local, national and regional levels is needed and should be developed and strengthened; CD for IGE should be an integral part of initiatives related to technology development and transfer, financing, private sector development, and institutional development for IGE; region-wide coherence, synergies and coordination in IGE capacity building should be promoted and monitored; and South-South (SS) and triangular cooperation in capacity development for IGE should be strengthened.

#### **Key issues arising and recommendations:**

- (i) Add as appropriate recommendation: Building capacity of institutions for developing proposals for inclusive green economy initiatives, including for obtaining international funding, would be necessary.

- (ii) Capacity building should be demand driven so that institutions/ governments are enabled to identify capacity gaps, which can then be facilitated by development partners directly or through UNECA. The demand can also be created through analytical and advocacy work.

**f) Presentation of the chapter on financing the green economy**

Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda, Economic Affairs Officer in ECA SID presented the chapter on capacity development. He noted that the transition to a green economy in Africa will require major investments and structural changes and those financial resources are required for effective deployment of all enablers of IGE including technology; CD; and to advance institutions and policies for IGE. He explained that the IGE transition was an opportunity for investors to explore new technologies and products and for governments and IGOs to introduce new policies or to review existing policies in support of sustainable development in their respective countries or regions.

He highlighted the role of finance in fostering IGE. He noted the prospect of developing the economic and social infrastructure in developing countries; and the opportunity to stimulate investments in arguably high risk sectors that normally fail to attract funds. He explained that finance could reduce entry barriers into high value IGE sectors by attracting private investment into niche markets. On trends and gaps in financing, the presenter highlighted the financing requirements for sustainable development in Africa. He explained that the financing requirements ranged from 2 to 3 % of GDP per annum for African countries to transition to IGE. He noted that some countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda and South Africa) have national green economy plans and associated financing strategies, but that the initial green economy projects were benefiting from multilateral climate financing mechanisms. He also highlighted the role that financial market instruments such as green bonds could play in fostering investment in green economy sectors.

Mr Banda further outlined challenges of financing including increased financing risk due to lack of policy frameworks to guide the transition to IGE; incomplete cost and benefit data; huge competition for public resources; risk associated with private financing; longer gestation periods of IGE projects than most investor's planning horizons; unfulfilled pledges to sustainable development financing in developing countries; multiplicity of financing mechanisms and fragmented financing approaches by donors; underdeveloped private sector and capital markets in developing countries. The opportunities identified by the presenter include the role that IGE could play in poverty eradication and wealth creation; building domestic financial markets, and competitive private sector; the potential for green bonds market to flourish, particularly on the secondary market, and the general improvement in the investment climate in the region. He concluded with several key messages including the need for African countries to come up with comprehensive estimates of the financial resources required transition to an IGE; and to explore non-traditional financing options within the framework of national development. He also highlighted the need to include private sector and financial market development as part of the financing strategy.

**Key issues arising and recommendations:**

- (i) There is need for the chapter to go beyond green bonds, climate financing and private investment. In particular, there is a need to take advantage of corporate

social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to fostering green economy in Africa. For example, mobile phones have been used to finance community initiatives and both mobile users and companies could extend this to financing IGE. However, promoting CSR for IGE would require a separate program for creating awareness among the private sector, both local and foreign.

- (ii) The resources required for green projects are quite massive. Many developing countries may not afford these through their normal budget outlays. Africa still needs financial resources from multilateral sources which many countries are not accessing now various reasons. There should be a recommendation on how UNECA, AUC and ADB could give the necessary support to African nations to get these funds.
- (iii) Other financing mechanisms such as remittances from abroad and voluntary contribution by remitters or from the remittance companies should be explored to contribute to IGE. If possible, countries should also explore the option of institutionalizing individual contributions.
- (iv) There are a lot of statistics on financing that are not specific to Africa. The data paucity in Africa is a challenge that needs to be addressed by engaging with national statistical offices.
- (v) One way of mobilising resources for green economy activities is through the creation a green fund where stakeholders may be encouraged to make contributions voluntarily, through social responsibility and philanthropy. Key stakeholders may be put in charge to manage the fund. For example, the Economic Community of Central African States has created a green economy fund that was kick-started by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which committed US\$3million.

#### **g) General comments on the study report**

During plenary session one, experts had the following general observations and comments on the draft report:

- The report is long and suitable for a technical audience. There will be need to prepare a summary report with the key messages for policymakers.
- There is need to enhance the link or transition from one chapter to the next. The general introduction should clearly bring out the linkages in the structure/outline of the report. In addition, the implications chapter should emphasize the importance of enablers of the transition in its concluding section.
- There is need for further research to deepen work in green economy. The studies could be used to scale-up some of the examples to highlight Africa's progress in the area of IGE.

- The report is missing what Africa has done so far in transitioning to a green economy. Demonstrated results could help other countries to adopt the IGE. The implications chapter and the case studies presented in the report should respond to this gap. The chapter should also emphasize that Africa cannot afford to lag behind in the transition to IGE.
- The report does not articulate how to engage African countries on the core issues (the enablers) and how to apply the IGE concept, generally. Policymakers would be interested in knowing how different sectoral ministries including the ministries of finance can work together to implement the IGE.
- There is political will and support for IGE on the continent. The document should abstract the green economy agenda for Africa from some of the high level decisions taken on the subject so far. The authors could refer to the Ministerial Statement of the Seventh Joint Annual Meetings of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance. The statement has resolutions that are relevant to IGE.
- The engagement of the private sector in the green economy is paramount. Countries should be promoting a mechanism for engaging the private sector through entire value chain. The decision by the Rockefeller Foundation to shift investments into clean energy was cited as an example of private sector led initiatives in the green economy. The role of the private sector as an enabler and trends in that regard should be adequately mainstreamed in all chapters.
- There is need for consistency in terms and concepts used throughout the document. The authors should think beyond the policy to the implementation stage and the stakeholders that are involved.

## **(2) Breakout sessions**

### **Introduction of the breakout sessions**

Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda of ECA SID made a presentation to introduce the purpose of the breakout sessions. He said that the objective of the breakout sessions was to provide in-depth expert inputs and comments for the finalization of the draft report on Enabling Measures for an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa. He explained that the Breakout Groups were expected to identify a moderator and a rapporteur and to critically discuss the assigned chapters of the report to identify gaps in information and factual errors to be addressed or corrected; provide additional information, data or inputs to strengthen the report, sources of information/data (publications and websites) to fill identified gaps; and other suggestions to enrich the report and enhance its effectiveness.

Mr. Banda explained the task for the groups comprehensively. He emphasized that the groups were to pay particular attention to the key elements that were expected to be in the report. He further explained that the breakout groups were requested to provide a write-up based on a format that he presented.

### **(3) Plenary session 2: Outcome of breakout sessions**

**Ms. Mwila Musomali of the African Development Bank and Ms. Helene Gichenje of UNDP co-chaired the session. During the session, there were presentations and discussions on the outcomes of the breakout group discussions.**

#### **a) Group 1: Implications of the transition to an inclusive green economy**

The group members were Ms. Lekholoane, Dr. Zuwarimwe, Dr. Vyas, Ms. Gichenje, Dr. Mwesigye, Ms. Closset and Mr. Kinda.

The summary of the group discussions is in annex I. The plenary session had the following observations:

- The interaction between IGE and climate change is important for the implications chapter. The report could highlight how IGE will help improve the resilience of African countries to climate change.
- The implications chapter should highlight the link between IGE and structural transformation. The chapter should complement the general introduction in demonstrating a clear link or transition to the enablers discussed in subsequent chapters.

#### **b) Group 2: Institutions, policies and economic instruments**

The group members were Mr. Bouzaiene, Mr. Cueteia, Mr. Mtonga, Dr. Minga, Mr. Nahman, Mr. Yared Girma, Dr. Tadele Ferede, Mr. Allieu and Mr. Gnegne.

The summary of the group discussions is in annex I. The plenary session had the following further observations on the two chapters:

- Institutions and policies should be analysed at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels.
- South Africa has not developed an IGE strategy document as such. It should be noted that the policy framework for IGE in South Africa consists of several interrelated policy documents. Most countries would prefer to approach IGE in a synergetic manner. Sequencing of policies and supporting tools for implementation of the policies are therefore key considerations. Similarly, coherence between line ministries should be emphasized. It is also pleasing to note that in several African countries ministries of finance and economic planning were involved in IGE strategy/policy development and implementation.

#### **c) Group 3: Technology development and transfer**

The group members were Prof. Yamba, Prof. Ndifon, Prof. Hagan, Prof. Kwesiga, Mr. Tabo and Mr. Osaliya.

The summary of the group discussions is in annex I. The plenary made the following further comments:



- The UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network could assist countries and institutions from developing countries to conduct baseline assessments of their technology capacity. The Green Development Fund of the AfDB also supports technology networking in the region.
- Patents and intellectual property rights issues hinder technology transfer to developing countries. Some regions, for example Europe have already made great strides in green technologies. There is need for effective modalities to enhance the participation of developing countries in global intellectual property systems.
- The group recommendations concerning industrialization should be considered in light of the subject matter (technology for inclusive green economy).
- Intellectual property rights (IPRs) are often privately owned and not easily transferable without commercial interest. Knowledge transfer however is possible especially where local human resources are engaged. However, there is need for an appropriate regulatory environment to facilitate knowledge transfer.
- Young people in Africa should be compensated fairly for technologies which they develop. Thus an appropriate IPR regime would be needed to protect Africa's own innovations.

#### **d) Group 4: Capacity development**

The group members were Dr. Sawao, Dr. Ochola, Dr. Gilles Oganda Ndiaye, Dr. Albert Ndayitwayeko, Ms. Mwila Musomali and Mr. Akol.

The summary of the group discussions is in annex I. The plenary made the following further comments:

- The need to strengthen national statistical capacity for IGE should be underscored in the chapter as one of the recommendations.
- The chapter should address in the appropriate section, the importance of having a common understanding of what an IGE entails, from national to grassroots level and laterally across different sectors and social groupings.

#### **e) Group 5: Financing an inclusive green economy in Africa**

The group members were Ms. Sow Debo, Mr. Opiyo, Mr. Azemtsa-Fofack, Dr. Kiiru, Ms. Mpokosa, Mr. Mbuga and Mr. Banda.

The summary of the group discussions is in annex I. The plenary made the following further comments:

- Most countries fail to meet eligibility criteria for climate finance. There is need to strengthen capacity of countries to access funding particularly from emerging funds. Countries should also have a strategic focus since funds are either for adaptation or mitigation.
- It is important to note that most disbursements from climate funds are for mitigation. Emphasis should be on how countries can close the financing. If possible, the chapter should provide statistics of the climate finance accessed by African countries.

- The business case for a green economy should be made to the private sector. This is being done at the global level, for example, the Global Green Growth Forum (3GF) that brings together governments, businesses, investors and international organisations to act together for inclusive green growth. The 3GF was held in Copenhagen from 20 October, 2014. Details of the meeting are on the link: <http://3gf.dk/>

#### **(4) Next Steps**

During the session, Mr. Benjamin Mattondo Banda presented the “Next Steps” following the expert group meeting. The main points of the presentation are in annex II.

In ensuing discussions, the meeting agreed that participants would provide additional inputs and sources of information by 3rd October 2014, and that together with the comments and inputs of the experts, the authors of the various chapters will revise the report. It was further agreed that ECA would produce the report of the meeting by 31 October 2014.

Following a request by the experts to have an opportunity to verify that their comments were addressed, ECA advised that comments would be taken into account during the revision of the report, and where possible, ECA would explore the possibility of giving the experts another opportunity to review the final draft report. It was also pointed out that ECA and UNEP will jointly revise and finalize the report by 14 November 2014. The revised report will be processed and published as Joint Publication of ECA and UNEP by February, 2015.

#### **(5) Closing session**

During the closing session, Ms. Isatou Gaye, Chief of the ECA Green Economy and Natural Resources Section thanked the partners and experts for the two days of fruitful deliberations. She thanked ECA staff for their dedication and hard work that resulted in the production of a good quality draft report, as well as for organising and servicing the meeting. She said that in revising the report, considering a recommendation to assess the readiness of countries to implement green economy policies and strategies, criteria would be developed for assessing the adequacy of institutions. She further requested the experts to provide written comments, and sources of information that could help in expediting the revision of the draft report. She informed the meeting that final report will be published as a joint Publication of ECA and UNEP, with all partners and the experts acknowledged.

## **Annex I: Summary of Breakout sessions**

### **1) Group 1: Implications of the transition to an inclusive green economy**

#### **I. General comments and inputs**

- There is need for a better link between this chapter and the rest of the report: the chapter should be an “umbrella chapter” of the report;
- Address the implication of IGE on other national policies (structural transformation, national planning);
- Key messages of the chapter
  - First message on Benefit of Green Economy (social, economic and environmental)
  - Second message: Challenges
  - Third message: Recommendations

#### **II. Gaps**

- Include examples from other sectors (for example, infrastructure, and transport)
- Include other country cases studies and literature/ reports from other sources in addition to ECA and UNEP;
- Include implication of IGE on other policies and structural transformation

#### **III. Challenges and opportunities**

- Opportunities and challenges should be related to the enabling measures covered in the other chapters of the report: institutions and policies, economic instruments, financing, capacity building, and technology transfer and development.
- The thematic chapters should respond to these challenges and opportunities

#### **IV. Recommendations**

- The recommendations should link with the rest of the report.

### **2) Group 2: Institutions, policies and economic instruments**

#### **a) Comments and inputs to chapter 3: Institutions and policies**

##### **I. General comments**

- Observed overlaps between chapters 3 and 4. Policy instruments could be economic instruments. Either merge the two chapters or keep separate but modify titles and make changes to the content as appropriate.
- Recommendation: Retitle Chapter 3: “Institutional and policy framework”
- Recommendation: Retitle Chapter 4: “Policy instruments for IGE”
- The examination of the adequacy of institutions in place to champion IGE agenda is required (from global institutions to regional, sub-regional, State and non-State actors). It will be from this assessment that recommendations on required institutional frameworks could be proposed.

##### **Additional information/data/input**

- Take into consideration the Oran Declaration adopted at the African Conference on Green Economy held in Algeria in February 2014.

##### **II. Gaps and factual errors**

- The introductory section must define institution and policy (i.e., referring to rules, organization, and law).
- The pivotal three functions of institutions namely: i) stabilization, ii) production, iii) redistribution will need to be explained.

- The figure 10 (page 29) does not seem to convey any useful message. It should be removed.
- South Africa does not have a green economy strategy. The Green Economy Accord should not be considered as a framework.

### **III. Challenges and opportunities**

#### **Other challenges (not in the draft report)**

- Insufficient capacity (institutional and human resources) to carry through the IGE agenda.
- In most, if not all African countries, the IGE as a paradigm will work with expanded State intervention. This could increase the risk of fiscal deficits should the revenues generated by the approach fail to catch-up with the increased role of the state (at least in the short term).

### **IV. Additional suggestions**

- The author to note that while efforts are being made at regional and subregional levels, these are not anchored on an established continental framework on green economy. Such being the case and in view of the importance of demonstrated political commitment, a recommendation should be made that the AUC and ECA should facilitate the building of continental consensus on transitioning towards IGE through a continental framework on IGE.

## **b) Comments and inputs to chapter 4: Economic instruments**

### **I. General Comments**

- The title of the chapter should be changed to “Policy instruments for IGE”
- The chapter to discuss not only economic instruments but also regulatory, information, and behavioural tools.
- Mention in the introduction of the chapter the other reports being produced by ECA on policy options and tools as necessary (i.e., Tools and Methodologies for IGE and IGE Policies and Structural Transformation in Africa).

**Key messages from the area:** For some policy instruments, cooperation and coordination are key to their effectiveness, e.g., environmental taxes.

### **II. Gaps and factual errors**

- Provide summaries on technical aspects of the instruments, how they could be used giving examples of application (Refer to the G20 presentation of Toolkit on Policy Options)

### **III. Challenges and opportunities**

#### **Other challenges (not in the draft report)**

The capacity to implement some instruments like certification may not be locally available. A foreign company was contracted to implement the certification cited in Box 8 (Forest certification in the Congo Basin).

#### **Other opportunities (not in the draft report)**

- Payment for eco-system services could be explored

### **IV. Policy recommendations**

- Include in the Annexes payment for eco-system services as one of the economic instruments.

### **3) Group 3: Technology development and transfer**

#### **I. General comments**

**Consider the following definitions in revising the chapter.**

##### **Green Technology:**

- Technology - the systematic application of knowledge, a process or method, or equipment with its embodied knowledge, to produce a product or to render a service;
- Environmentally sound technologies protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner (Agenda 21)

##### **Technology Development & transfer:**

- Technology development includes the generation of innovative ideas, research and development (R&D), creating, adapting and upgrading existing technologies
- Technology transfer: transfer of systematic knowledge for the manufacture of a product, for the application of a process or for the rendering of a service (UNCTAD, 1985)

#### **II. Gaps and factual errors**

##### **Link between technological development and industrial /structural transformation**

- Link is weak and requires further strengthening
- Structural transformation should include social impacts
- Failed projects also need to be highlighted for lessons learned
- Factors for success of industrial transformation need to be more clearly presented e.g. pillars of industrialization

##### **Analysis of the state of technological development in Africa**

- Analysis is inadequate
- Need to improve on baseline information on where Africa stands on technological development
- More case studies of the current status of Africa need to be considered
- Social and poverty reduction parameters e.g. human development index (HDI) should be considered
- Partnerships have been skewed in favor of north partners
- Indigenization of skilled labour and technological development should be emphasized

#### **III. Challenges & Opportunities**

##### **Challenges to be added to the chapter**

- Weak capacity to implement industrial initiatives
- Low level of awareness and appreciation of quality
- Inadequate product standards

##### **Opportunities to be added to the chapter**

- Regional grouping (SADC, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, UMA) provide opportunity to enhance technology development and transfer
- Mainstream role and participation of the private sector
- Make distinction between indigenous and foreign private sector
- Indigenous private sector to be sensitized to increase buy-in and contribution
- Encourage private sector to re-direct corporate social responsibility on green economy programmes

#### **IV. Recommendations**

- Change 5.5 to “Conclusions and recommended measures”

- On STI infrastructure - Add after Mugabe, 2009 – “This measure will spur industrial development of the continent”
- Financing – qualify loans as “affordable loans”
- AIPP –strengthen industrial attachment training programs of students at tertiary levels to make them more employable in the industrial market
- Industry should be supported to organize in-service training for human resource
- Institute Monitoring and evaluation for technology development and transfer.

**V. Key Messages**

- Africa has in the past one to two decades realised improvements in green technology development and transfer, however overall levels remain very low
- Multinational environmental and trade agreements and arrangements are helping in mobilising and leveraging international support for green technology development and transfer (TDT) to Africa, however their role has faced limitations.
- Although several challenges impede green technology development and transfer in Africa, there are immense opportunities its promotion.
- A range of policy, institutional, and practical measures are required, however a clear vision, a committed political and professional leadership, and a strong belief are necessary conditions for initiating and implementing measures for promoting green technology development and transfer.

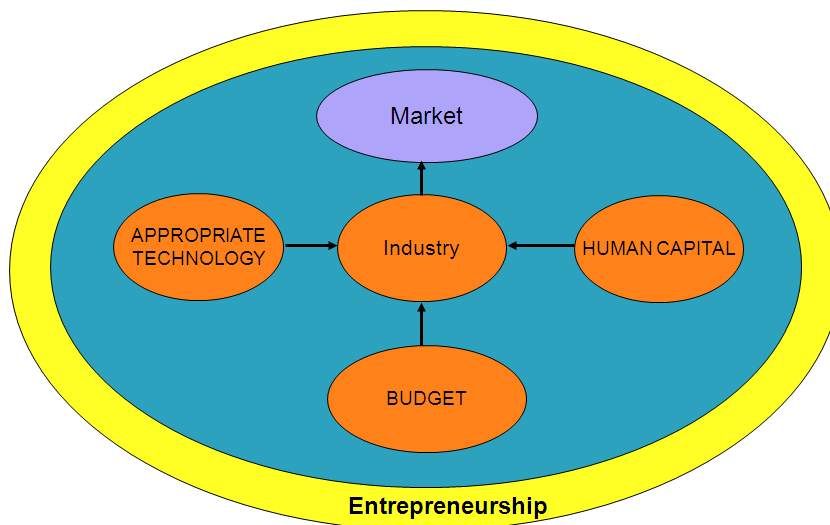
**VI. Additional suggestions**

**Pillars of industrialisation (figure 1)**

Pillars of industrialisation should be considered. These are:

- Appropriate technology that respond to the environmental requirements, efficiency of operations, quality of products, and sustainable production.
- Human capital that is sufficiently skilled to handle production, technology and innovative improvements of products on offer
- Affordable financing is the only way of assuring a profitable venture. High interest loans are a non-starter.
- All the above to be addressed with high-level entrepreneurship including fiscal responsibility that is above board.

**Figure 1: Pillars of industrialisation**



## 4) Group 4: Capacity development

### CD matrix informing the chapter review/discussions

	<i>Information (awareness), Knowledge, Skills, Technology/Tools and Methods</i>	<i>Soft Skills (Attitude, Mind set, Appreciation, Behaviour, Facilitation)</i>	<i>Leadership/ Management</i>
<i>Individual</i>			
<i>Organizational/ Institutional</i>			
<i>Enabling Environment/ Societal Context</i>			

#### I. General comments and inputs

- Chapter is well written in content and structure and present evidence for context, rationale, trends, gaps, challenges and opportunities for CD for IGE transition
- The broad treatment of capacity development is particularly good
- Capacity development needs for IGE in Africa are diverse. This fact should be highlighted in the introduction and responded to variously across the document
- There are existing initiatives in CD for IGE that should systematically be recognized and built on. These initiatives are however inadequate and the chapter should mention this and respond to it in relevant sections (introduction, trends, gaps, opportunities, recommendations and key messages)

#### II. Gaps and factual errors

- Table 3: Take into account the generic IGE steps in accordance with the CD matrix to ensure comprehensive IGE CD coverage
- Individual level:
  - Add statement on skill in facilitation/organization of ICE process
  - Include aspect of champions of change (IGE leadership)
  - Skills on tools and methodologies
- Institutional/organization level
  - Support IGE ... effective budgeting
  - Education reforms including curriculum and capacity to develop capacity for IGE
  - Include aspects of tools and methodologies to capture access, infrastructure, equipment, systems as capacities for IGE
  - Information exchange and experience/good practice sharing on IGE – as an approach to CD at institutional and organizational level
  - Enabling environment
  - Strengthen and broaden opportunities to enable stakeholders (including women and youth) to use and expand capacities to their fullest)
  - Split statement (iii) into two:
    - Political will and commitment as well machinery to champion IGE at different levels
    - Participation, transparency and accountability as capacity for organization/enabling environment/societal context to support IGE

**Source: G20 Toolkit of policy options**

1<sup>st</sup> t Paragraph (page 87):

- Some of the tools, initiatives, capacities and experiences especially at the local level are well known, proven and should be recognized – IGE not entirely new. Ensure paragraph captures, in some positive way, the need for systematic recognition of existing capacities/cases of IGE initiatives
- E.g., recognition by political leadership that CD for evidence based IGE including trends in support for R&D, STI capacity frameworks/political support
- Identify other cases with CD elements, lessons and trends and extract/strengthen section with specific CD issues e.g. Sierra Leone, Mozambique
- Beef up national frameworks for CD trends and gaps

- Gap- clear showcasing of trends/weaknesses in capacity for implementation and M&E

Page 93:

- Consider including CD work by UNFCCC to cover broad CD initiatives on financing mechanism for IGE with specific CD components
- Include gaps in IGE data management at individual and institutional level including procedures, tools, skills, methods and platforms for data capture and reporting

### **III. Additional suggestions**

#### **Challenges**

##### **In section 6.4.1:**

- Insert a sentence after the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence in paragraph 1 on page 93 to introduce the broad categories of challenges
- Include clear criteria of the selected countries whose CD challenges are assembled in section – expand the footnote
- On the Kenyan case – in Table 6 include the challenge of devolution on capacity weaknesses at county level vis-à-vis national level
- Additional challenge: limited national/local capacity for capacity development self-assessment – expand with implications
- Several capacity development initiatives – limitation with coordination/harmony and real impacts at different scales – could improve challenge (iii) to capture this ensure coverage of comprehensive/broad aspects of IGE climate

#### **Opportunities**

- Capture other initiatives and opportunities at national level
- Other international initiatives to learn from (include in a box)
- Broaden capacity building initiatives that are currently based on existing CD initiatives
- Opportunities for strengthening PPP and other NSA in IGE capacity development platforms (could be a recommendation)
- Enhancing existing CD collaborative arrangements between universities and research institutions for training, research, and technology on climate change/other issues broadened to include IGE capacity development. Existing university/networks in Africa to be mentioned.

#### **Conclusions and recommendation**

- Add recommendation on enhancing capacity of national institutions in IGE statistics (capturing, strong, processing, reporting and using data) for IGE
- Recommendation for education reforms to clearly address curriculum improvement and building of capacity to build capacity for IGE

#### **Key messages**

Limited revision of draft set of key messages:

- Order of key messages
- Evidence and link with chapter findings
- Overlaps
- Sharpening of statements and attempt to make them actionable options for developing capacity for IGE at different levels



## 5) Group 5: Financing inclusive green economy in Africa

### I. General comments

- The report should highlight social implications of IGE including gender;
- General structure: The chapters should be synchronized for the report to read as one document. Some chapters are closely related and information keeps on being repeated. E.g., some information in chapter 2 is also found in chapter 7.
- There are some overlaps between the chapter on financing and economic instruments. If they must remain separate, then the chapter on financing inclusive growth should come before the one on economic instruments.
- Be consistent in the usage of terminology, for instance sustainable development appears to be used interchangeably with sustainable economic development and inclusive growth.

### II. Gaps and factual errors

- The report has information on the resource gaps but does not articulate practical interventions on what this money will be used for.
- The content is lacking in terms of specific actionable issues for the policymaker to pursue. The report should make bold suggestions on how and what to finance for inclusive green economy.

### III. Additional suggestions

#### General suggestions

- Africa is not benefiting much from international funds designated for the green economy. There is need for a section in the chapter to focus on this weakness and advise governments on how to be ready with the eligibility/ requirements criteria so as to access such funds. There is also need to include an annex of all the available climate funds and their requirements.
- Highlight the role of government in engaging different stakeholders in mobilising resources for the green economy. Consider the outcomes of the 3GF (<http://3gf.dk/>) for ideas on how to bring the private sector on board to fund green growth
- Refer to the report by the UN Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on sustainable development financing.

#### Key Messages

- Governments should identify high impact - low cost measures for inclusive green growth. Alternatively governments could also identify projects that can be quickly implemented by the private sector with low cost interventions by the governments.

#### Opportunities

Add the following:

- Corporate social responsibility, philanthropy and impact investments are gaining importance in terms of investments in social welfare. These could be harnessed to support inclusive green growth interventions.
- There is potential to harness diaspora funds to support investments in a green economy.

#### Challenges

Add the following:

- Weak institutions and governance issues may impede resource mobilization and allocation towards inclusive green economy.

#### Recommendations

- Need capacity development for financial institutions both formal and informal (microfinance) to understand green economy interventions and support.

- There has to be an elaborate diaspora policy to streamline the interactions with the diaspora and to attract diaspora funds to the green economy.

**Further research**

- The report has already noted interventions in the area of green growth in different countries. However there is need for further research on the impacts of these interventions vis-à-vis the costs in order to inform policy.

## **Annex II: The next steps**

- (i) Experts will provide additional inputs and written comments to [bbanda@uneca.org](mailto:bbanda@uneca.org) and [skinda@uneca.org](mailto:skinda@uneca.org) by 3 October 2014.
- (ii) ECA to produce and circulate the draft Report of the Meeting to all participants by 10 October 2014. ECA to revise the report of the Meeting in view of inputs and comments received by 31 October 2014.
- (iii) ECA and UNEP to revise the chapters of the Study Report on the basis of the comments provided. The chapters revised on the basis of the EGM comments and written comments will be finalized by 14 November 2014.
- (iv) By end November 2014, the revised report will be cleared by ECA and submitted for editing, and publishing (Joint Publication of ECA and UNEP).
- (v) February 2015 Onwards Dissemination of the Reports.

### **Annex III: List of participants**

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