



**United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa**

DRAFT REPORT

**Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for
an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa**

United Nations Conference Centre, Economic Commission for Africa Headquarters

**Addis Ababa
25-26 November 2014**

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A. Introduction

1. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) organised an ad-hoc expert group meeting on *Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa*. The meeting, which was held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 and 26 November 2014, was aimed at providing a platform for experts to deliberate on and enhance the draft study report prepared on the same theme as of the meeting.
2. The meeting reviewed the draft report with a view to identify gaps, provide expert inputs, and propose revisions that should form the basis for finalizing the report; and to identify key intervention areas for in-depth analysis and capacity-building to support the formulation and implementation of inclusive green economy (IGE) policies in Africa.. It was attended by more than 70 experts and practitioners in the fields of integrated assessment tools and methodologies for an inclusive green economy, economic planning, sustainable development and statistics. Among the participants there were experts in the specific thematic areas of inclusive green economy, integrated assessment, tools and methodologies, statistical capacity and policy development in Africa. The list of participants is in annex II.

B. Opening of the meeting

3. Ms. Isatou Gaye, Chief of the Green Economy and Natural Resources Section moderated the opening session.
4. Mr. Thierry Amoussougbo, Officer in Charge of the Special Initiatives Division of ECA, conveyed the apologies of Ms Fatima Denton, the Director of the Division, and made ECA's welcoming remarks on her behalf.
5. Mr. Amoussougbo said that the Work of ECA on inclusive green economy was being undertaken in the context of fostering structural transformation in the region. The ultimate goal was to inform and promote the formulation and implementation of policies to achieve an inclusive green transformation and realize optimal benefits from Africa's key natural resources and related sectors.
6. The draft report on "Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa" to be deliberate on was aimed at enhancing understanding on the application, strengths and weaknesses of various tools and methodologies on integrated assessment at various stages of the policy cycle. The reports was also intended to identify the most suitable methodologies and tools for integrated assessment of IGE policies in Africa; and provide recommendations on tools and methodologies for in depth study, capacity development and advocacy activities. The report was complemented by two other ongoing studies on Inclusive Green Economy Policies and Structural Transformation in selected African Countries; and Enabling measures for an inclusive green economy in Africa.

7. He underscored the importance of analytical work on tools and methodologies for inclusive green economy policy and planning. In this regard, he informed the meeting that the report was in response to the needs expressed in various fora, to ECA and partners by African countries that would like to embark on, or are at different stages of formulating and implementing inclusive green economy policies and strategies.
8. Mr. Amoussougbo underlined that the meeting had been organised to provide a platform for experts to deliberate on, and enrich the draft report on Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa. He therefore called on the experts to systematically examine the report, identify gaps, provide inputs, propose revisions and make recommendations towards finalizing the report.
9. He expressed appreciation to the African Union Commission (AUC), Secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their productive partnership in supporting Africa's green economy agenda. He also expressed profound gratitude to the experts for coming to share their knowledge on integrated assessment tools and methodologies in particular, and green economy in general.
10. Mr. Amoussougbo ended by assuring the meeting that ECA remained committed to strengthening its collaboration with all partners, including African regional and sub-regional organizations, and sister UN agencies to support countries in the formulation and implementation of green economy policies and strategies that will support an inclusive green transformation of the region.
11. Mr. Gilles Ogandaga, in the Rural Economy and Agriculture Department of the African Union Commission (AUC) made remarks on behalf of the AUC. He began by thanking the participants for coming.
12. He reiterated the importance of a green economy in Africa, noting that it had been a subject of discussion in different forums and various levels. He thus highlighted the importance of the report to be deliberated on and the need to carefully review the same so that it becomes a reference document for green economy in the region.
13. Mr. Gilles Ogandaga said that the AUC attaches great importance to the meeting particularly given that the AUC hope to develop and launch a pan-African strategy on green economy,
14. Dr. Timothy Afful-Koomson (Principal green growth officer, AfDB), made remarks on behalf of AfDB. He began by saying that among the challenges faced in translating sustainable development into action was the lack of research on and integrated tools that could inform decisions and policymaking. He therefore applauded ECA for the initiative on integrated Assessment tools and methodologies for inclusive green economy.
15. He informed the meeting that AfDB carrying out green economy interventions in the context sustainable infrastructure development, broadening resilience to climate and natural resources development. He added that implementation green economy in these

areas requires demand-led tools. He therefore added that AfDB was glad to be part the study on integrated assessment tools and help African countries benefit from green economy.

16. Mr. Samba Harouna, Head of UNEP Liaison Office to AUC, ECA and Ethiopia who made remarks on behalf of UNEP said that the report on research on and promoting integrated assessment tools and methodologies for inclusive green economy was a timely and welcome initiative.
17. He said that UNEP is one of the lead actors in promoting green economy; and cited Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and Switch Africa as the key initiatives that UNEP is currently engaged in to support the transition to a green economy in the region.
18. He ended by saying that UNEP very much looked forward to the outcome of the meeting and the final report.
19. Ms Seon-Mi Choi, Regional Climate Change Advisor, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Service Centre, Addis Ababa, made remarks on behalf of UNDP. She thanked ECA for the invitation and recognized the leadership of Ms Isatou Gaye advancing the green economy agenda in Africa. She said UNDP was honoured to be part of the agenda to promote green economy in Africa.
20. She highlighted the collaboration between UNDP and ECA in the preparation of the Fifth issue of the Sustainable Development Report on Africa on the theme achieving sustainable development in Africa through inclusive green growth. She said the UNDP Africa Regional Service Centre was actively involved a low mission resilient approach to green economy and stressed the need for green economy planning and budgeting at subregional and national levels.
21. Mr. Kwame Ababio, Programme Officer Climate Change, of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) made remarks on behalf of NPCA. He thanked ECA for the invitation. He said that the meeting was very important particularly in the context of the five Regional Framework Programmes (RFP) adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) as part of the follow-up to Rio+20. He said among the RFPs is the African Green Economy Partnership which is led by NPCA with support of UNEP.
22. He said that green economy was gaining momentum in Africa and it was important for Africa to chart a path acceptable to all. He emphasized the importance of integrated assessment tools and methodologies and called on all the participants to be active in the deliberations.
23. Dr. Guevera Yao, Acting Coordinator of the Community Development Programme, Commission of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), made remarks on behalf of ECOWAS Commission. He expressed appreciation to ECA for the invitation and making ECOWAS Commission part of the initiative on integrated assessment tools and methodologies for green economy.

24. He informed the meeting that since 2010, ECOWAS Commission had been working with the Millennium Institute and eight country models had been developed through the T21 model. He said looked forward to sharing his experience in this regard. He also looked forward to working with ECA to support the remaining seven ECOWAS member States to undertake integrated assessment.

C. Introduction and objectives of the EGM

25. During the session, Mr. Yacouba Gnegne, Economic Affairs Officer in ECA, SID, presented the introduction and objectives of the EGM.
26. Mr. Gnegne noted that for a decade or so Africa has impressive growth record, but the region's development challenges remain high. He characterised Africa's growth as non-inclusive because of its limited contribution to job creation, overall improvement to people's living standards, and reduction of inequalities. Sectoral problems, e.g., poor infrastructure and low human capital compound the challenges.
27. He recalled that IGE/IGG recognizes and builds on clear and strong linkages within the economic-social-environmental dimensions of sustainable development, that the ultimate goal is to align the economy with the principles of sustainable development. He noted that IGE/IGG requires an integrated analysis. Then, added that in relation to IGE, IA aims to analyse the multiple causes and impacts of sustainable development in order to develop policy options for a strategic solution of the problem in question. Integrated assessment can support IGE policy formulation and implementation with analytical tools and methods, such as models, scenarios, uncertainty and risk analyses; and participatory approaches, such as focus groups, policy exercises and dialogue
28. Mr. Gnegne reiterated the objectives and explained the format of the EGM. 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.

D. Plenary session one: Presentation and general discussions of the draft study report

a) Presentation of the section on inclusive green economy methods, tools and methodologies

29. The consultant, Mr. Andrea M. Bassi, presented five main groups of methodologies, each of which makes uses of tools, namely: Economic assessment; Social assessment; Environmental assessment; Governance assessment; Integrated assessment.
30. Economic assessment methodologies are designed to support the analysis of policies, projects and investments with respect to their expected economic outcome. The methodology for conducting feasibility studies is an example.

31. Social assessment frameworks provide guidance to decision makers on how to evaluate policy impacts on different social groups (i.e., inclusiveness), as well as to review and monitor key governance indicators in relation to policy objectives, as a means to identify gaps and capacity building needs. An example here is the Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA).
32. The Environmental assessment category includes methodological frameworks that combine tools for the evaluation of the environmental impacts of development strategies, policies, projects and investments. Examples are the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).
33. Governance assessment methodologies concern the fact that the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of integrated IGE policies require efficient and transparent institutional frameworks and processes at both the national and local level (e.g., UNDP's governance assessment).
34. Integrated assessment methodologies are approaches that allow to conduct a more comprehensive (or integrated) IGE assessment. As an example, by integrating multiple data and tools in a unique assessment framework, Decision Support Systems (DSS) provide such an analysis.
35. Four main groups of tools were also discussed:
 - (i) Indicators and measurement frameworks. These include UNEP's Green Economy Indicators; Input, Production and Output Indicators; ECA's Sustainable Development Indicators; System of National Accounts (SNA) and Social Accounting Matrix (SAM); System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA)
 - (ii) Policy/project assessment tools. These include Ecosystem services assessment/valuation tools (e.g. InVEST); Cost Benefit Analysis; Life-Cycle Assessment
 - (iii) Scenario creation tools (qualitative). These include Causal Loop Diagrams (CLDs); Delphi analysis and Story and Simulation (SaS); Decision tree
 - (iv) Scenario forecasting tools (quantitative). These include Spatial planning tools; Computable General Equilibrium (CGE); Energy Optimization models; Nested (or coupled) models; Integrated Models
36. The consultant also provided examples of national, cross-sectoral, sectoral and thematic models that can be used during IGE policy cycle.

Key issues arising and recommendation:

37. The presentation was well delivered a little discussion and question emerged from it. However, participants recommended that the environmental assessment component should as well include a tool on environmental audit of existing projects.

b) Presentation of inclusive green economy tools and methodologies, and their suitability to Africa

38. The consultant presented the four (4) main criteria used to assess the suitability to the policymaking process of the tools and methodologies, in their capability to support inclusive green economy assessments:

- (i) Support to the different stages of the policymaking process
- (ii) Target audience (multi-stakeholder involvement)
- (iii) Time horizon of the analysis
- (iv) Complementarity with other methodologies and tools

39. The tools and methodologies identified in the report were discussed accordingly.

40. Four (4) main criteria are also used to assess the suitability to the African context of the reviewed methodologies and tools, in their capability to support IGE assessments:

- (i) Sectoral/thematic focus
- (ii) Ease of customization and use
- (iii) Data requirements and data availability
- (iv) Capacity development requirements

41. The consultant notes that it is difficult to identify the most suitable tools for IGE assessments in Africa: the choice has to be based on the problem to be analyzed, the context to be assessed and the preparedness of the team carrying out the study. He stressed that ideally methodologies and tools should be combined to carry out an integrated assessment by making use of their respective strengths.

42. All things considered, integrated models would seem to be the most adequate for IGE assessments in Africa. On the other hand, these are data intensive and require cross-sectoral stakeholder involvement and skills. Combining several tools would also be an option, but careful attention should be put into ensuring the coherence of the methodologies and assumptions used. Common elements of the analysis include the need for a multi stakeholder approach, and multi disciplinary knowledge. Sectoral models can also contribute to IGE assessments, provided that their results are analyzed in the context of cross sectoral outcomes. At the project level, it important to consider: Both short and long term impacts; both the impact of the project (e.g. with an EIA) and the behavioral responses resulting from the completion of the project (e.g. with social assessments); and spatial impacts at the landscape level.

Key issues arising and recommendations:

43. Participants strongly insisted that the report should identify the most suitable tools for IGE assessments in Africa, as per the ToR. They recommended that this gap be filled by the consultant.

c) Presentation of the section: Case Study: Ethiopia's Climate- Resilient Green Economy Strategy

44. The consultant present the survey conducted, which has two (2) parts. The first is on integrated assessment tools and methodologies. The questions were organized following the main steps of the integrated policymaking cycle. Specific questions focused on the main capacity gaps that were encountered during the elaboration of the strategy. The second part is on the nature of data/indicators used. The questions aimed at assessing the type of data and information used in the policymaking process, and the barriers encountered in the data collection and analysis process (the questionnaires are attached).
45. On agenda setting during the policymaking process, all the respondents confirmed that a multi-stakeholder process was followed for the elaboration of the CRGE. On policy formulation: They stated that scenario creation tools were used to analyze potential future developments in different sectors. On policy assessment: They all also affirmed that policy impacts were assessed using both quantitative and qualitative methods, and estimating the effect of interventions on key economic, social and environmental indicators. For decision-making: (i) All respondents affirmed that specific data and quantitative assessments were taken into account for the prioritization of activities in the CRGE. (ii) In particular, specific assessments were conducted by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) one year prior to the establishment of the sectoral sub-technical committees. (iii) Key indicators analyzed included, among others: livestock population, agricultural land demand, inorganic fertilizer demand, fuel wood consumption and demand. (iv) The respondents observed that the scenario forecasting tool was useful for the preparation of the CRGE, as it brought new knowledge on climate, climate change, vulnerability assessments, GHG emissions and their accounting, and the scope of green growth. On implementation: (i) Two-third of the respondents affirmed that policy implementation steps were informed by the use of data and forecasting tools. (ii) 75% affirmed that a specific time schedule was decided for each activity. (iii) One of the respondents declared that most of the actors involved in the implementation phase of the CRGE had not participated in the formulation and assessment phases, and that CRGE units in the respective Line Ministries implement the activities separately. On policy evaluation: (i) Two-third of the respondents affirmed that no specific tools or methods are currently being used to monitor the implementation of the CRGE. (ii) The action plan was not modified due to a change in the initial conditions. (iii) On the other hand, all the respondents affirmed that specific tools/methodologies are used for identifying gaps in the CRGE and design alternative measures. On capacity: (i) All the respondents stated that no capacity building activities on integrated assessment tools and methodologies were conducted for decision-makers prior to the development of the CRGE. (ii) The main capacity gaps faced during the elaboration of the strategy include the lack of specialization in climate finance and economics, the lack of statistical capacity, as well as the limited knowledge of innovative technologies and assessment methods. (iii) The respondents stressed that capacity gaps were partially addressed through the hiring of international and local experts.

Key issues arising and recommendations:

46. It was noted that questionnaires were not received in some ministries despite the consultant (Mr. Mekonnen) insisted he do went to all selected ministries.

d) Presentation of the section: Way Forward: In-Depth Analysis and Capacity Building

47. The consultant's presentation on the Way Forward comprised an in-depth analysis of capacity building issues and tools on IGE. He noted that although IGE assessments were already being conducted in African countries, additional capacity should however be created on the cross-sectoral and systemic analysis of green economy policy outcomes.

48. On the issue of capacity per se, the presentation contended that knowledge should be created on systems analysis and analytical capacity of policymakers should be strengthened to improve the understanding of impacts of IGE policies and outcomes of each African country.

49. Three other aspects on tools in the presentation were: Indicators of UNEP, ECA and SEEA; Scenario creation tools like Causal Loop Diagrams (CLDs); and Scenario forecasting tools like Spatial planning tools (e.g. InVEST), CGE (e.g. MARKAL, LEAP optimisation models, and IM-SLEP nested models), and Integrated models (e.g. GEM, T21).

Key issues arising and recommendations

50. The presentation on tools pointed to the need for improvement of the knowledge and skills in concert with the development of technical skills; and combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to gain relevant insights on context and expected impacts of green economy strategies.

General comments on the study report

51. Various concerns on the presentation include: the availability of few studies on IGE with focus on natural capital issues; capacity issues; Ethiopia's high and ambitious reduced carbon emission target of 64 per cent focusing on mitigation, the exclusion of other salient targets/goals in its CRGE, inadequate information on the CGRE process, its implementation challenge; and the report's lack of focus on regional and national contexts.

52. Further to clarification on the CRGE process components, which includes employment creation and poverty reduction criteria and costed \$150 billion, the cost of abatement was not based on market forces, the presentation only focused on methodologies and tools used in the CRGE strategy, and on the challenges and limitations of statistics (not including data on environment), which is not peculiar to Ethiopia, proposed recommendations include the following:

- (i) The need for additional resources to undertake IGE studies focusing on natural capital;

- (ii) The development of capacity on the use of systems analysis, as in the case of Malaysia, is essential for IGE;
- (iii) The report should focus on regional and national contexts to show how the methodologies and tools could be used;
- (iv) There is need to have a national development plan that includes IGE rather than stand-alone IGE plans; and
- (v) The Way Forward should include: funding for research; institutionalisation and operationalisation of IGE and the report, respectively; capacity building; and knowledge, information sharing and networking.

E. Introduction to the breakout sessions

53. Mr. Yacouba Gnegne of ECA/SID made a presentation to introduce the purpose of the breakout sessions, which objective is to provide in-depth expert inputs and comments for the finalization of the draft report on Integrated Assessment Tools and Methodologies for an Inclusive Green Economy in Africa. The Breakout Groups were asked 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. The breakout groups were requested to provide a write-up based on a format that he presented, and to make a presentation during the plenary on their outcome.
54. The list of group members (composition) is provided in Annex III.

F. Plenary session 2: Report back on the outcomes of the breakout sessions, and general discussion on the main issues arising

55. The breakout groups presented their respective outputs. Annex I contains the outcomes and presentations of the groups. The summary of the group discussions is in annex I.
56. The plenary that followed the break out presentations made the following comments and additional inputs:
57. On the issue of the absence of steps 3 and 4 in the policy cycle process, the consultant explained that policy / decision makers are not the end users of these of these tools and methodologies. He further clarified that the steps are mainly to facilitate project identification, formulation and implementation.
58. The consultant also noted that although the desired way forward is towards integrated tools, but it is the area where there are critical capacity gaps. He therefore stated that the best option is to proceed immediately with considering requests on this issue, appreciate the sequencing of the tools but noting that initially indicators are static and used for policy analysis.

59. The Chief, GENRS, pointed out that this consultancy report, which is just on tools and methodologies that can be used to inform policy makers on IGE, complemented two (2) earlier reports on: (1) Inclusive green economy policies and structural transformation in selected African countries- contains five in-depth country studies and other 9-country surveys on the same issue; (2) Enabling Measures for Green Economy in Africa.
60. She further provided clarification on the differences between the SDGs and the African Development Goals, and also acknowledged the importance of including steps 3 and 4 of the project cycle process in the report as well as the relevance of the recommendation to use ECA indicators.
61. Participants suggested that: i) consultants should liaise with Ministries of Environment representatives attending the meeting and relevant institutions in Ethiopia on the CRGE case study for additional information / data; ii) Group 4's section on climate observation should also focus on climate services. (Based on AMCOMET strategy on climate services – the two aspects should be linked), and iii) ecosystems evaluation and National Capital Accounting (NCA) should link up to Botswana's initiative covering Africa and also look at planning tools used by RECs and AUC (e.g. regional risk finance facility, etc.), as well as integration assessments at regional level.

G. Next steps and way forward

62. The next steps were presented by the secretariat (Mr. Yacouba Gnegne) as follows:
- (i) Experts will provide additional inputs and written comments by Tuesday 02 December 2014. Send comments to ygnegne@uneca.org and aallieu@uneca.org
 - (ii) ECA to produce and circulate the draft Report of the Meeting to all participants by 05 January 2015.
 - (iii) ECA to revise the report of the Meeting in view of inputs and comments received by 31 January 2015.
 - (iv) Study Report to be finalized on the basis of relevant comments provided, by 28 February 2015.
 - (v) By 15 March 2015, the final report will be submitted for editing and publishing.
 - (vi) June 2015 onwards: Dissemination of the Reports.

H. Closing

63. The closing ceremony was chaired by Dr. Yao Guevera from ECOWAS. Three closing remarks marked the ceremony: the first by the representative of the NEPAD Agency; The second by the representative of the AfDB and the third by Ms. Isatou Gaye Chief, Green Economy and Natural Resources Section (Special Initiatives Division).

Annex I: Summary of Breakout sessions

Group I

a) Report's focus areas for the group:

- Introduction
- Inclusive green economy (IGE) methods, tools and methodologies: Description of methodological frameworks (pp. 6-23)

b) Summary

- **Chapter/Section and aspects:** The group considered the report satisfactory and generally in coherence with the terms of reference. It noted that the aspects of governance are significant to IGE assessments and methodological frameworks, and should be broadened to include ownership, beneficiation and human rights.
- **Specific comments:** The group's specific comments on the report include: the lack of reference to major historical events such as the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment, Rio 1992, Rio+20 in the introduction; need for a clear definition of "inclusiveness"; need to include a tool on EIA,
- **Policy recommendations:** The groups' main recommendation is that "Sub-regional African bodies (Regional Economic Communities, etc.) should align their current policies and development agenda with IGE".
- **Additional suggestions:** Three additional suggestions were made, namely: i) inclusion of indicators to track ecological footprints impacted by sectoral development activities; ii) development of capacities of governments on the collection of data linked to ecological footprints indicators; and iii) cognizance of linkage among the tools, e.g. the additional ESIA tool proposed for environmental assessment is still valuable for social assessment.

Group II

a) Report's focus areas for the group:

- Inclusive green economy (IGE) methods, tools and methodologies: Description of tools available for IGE analysis (pp. 23-39)

b) Summary

- **Chapter/Section and aspects:** The group noted that the consultant did a very good literature review of IGE tools and methodologies. However, the ToR did not include the legal framework which is important for transitioning to IGE, and capacity building aspects are also not fully discussed. And although the list of tools is comprehensive the presentation in the report is not systematic. Participants also raised several general comments on: a) policy/project assessment tools; b) indicators and measurements frameworks; c) scenario creation tools (qualitative and quantitative); and d) scenario forecasting tools, for consideration and inclusion in the report.
- **Specific comments:** The group discussed and made several specific comments for consideration to enrich the report, such as: a) the need to assess the G20 toolkit on green economy with respect to complementarity or duplication with current assessment tools; b) the need to have a user friendly tool for member States' use; c) the inclusion of ECA's sustainable development goals, targets, and indicators among others; and d) determining the cost implications (fiscal and opportunity costs) associated with Africa's transitioning to IGE.
- **Policy recommendations:** In addition to the group's key messages such as: i) the choice of assessment tools should be informed by national realities, and ii) each IGE assessment tools requires broader capacity building beyond statistics, economics, and R&D, are recommendations including: a) the consultancy report should be developed into a policy handbook on IGE; b) steps 3 (policy making) and 4 (policy implementation) should be included in the policy cycle process (Reference Table 7, page 55) and policy tools developed for these critical stages; and c) the report should elaborate on details of a required legal frameworks for IGE.
- **Additional suggestions:** The group also provided suggestions for future *in-depth* work on mapping (e.g. SWOT analyses), GIS and remote sensing, environmental accounting and spatial planning, and research partnerships with academia; *comparison between global SDGs and ECA's SDGs*; use of sources of information by ILO, Women in Informal Employment, Globalisation and Organisation (WEGO), and Millennium Institute Website-T21 Model.

Group III

a) Report's focus areas for the group:

- Inclusive green economy (IGE) methods, tools and methodologies: Assessment Criteria to determine suitability to Africa

- Review of IGE Methodological Frameworks and Tools: Comparative Assessment

(pp. 40-57)

b) Summary

- **Chapter/Section and aspects:** The group found the consultancy report largely comprehensive and the ToR adequately addressed.
- **Specific comments:** The group came up with several comments of mainly editorial nature. A key comment is that “capacity needs assessment should be carried out at national and regional levels in collaboration with UNECA, UNSD, and AfDB|.
- **Policy recommendations:** The group’s key message of applying a hierarchical approach for adopting tools and methodologies for IGE planning is accompanied by the recommendations to: a) introduce and integrate IGE in the education system including higher education curricula; and b) the policy planning process and model development process must be driven by the end-user.
- **Additional suggestions:** The group suggested the need to: engage a broader range of stakeholders; check the consistency of placement of table captions; and highlight the distinction with regard to climate change indicators across all the pillars of sustainable development.

Group IV

a) Group 4: Coverage:

- Assessment of Statistical Capacity in African countries
- Assessment Tools and Methodologies for Inclusive Green Economy in Africa: Statistical Capacity Issues in Africa (pp. 58-67)

b) Summary

- **Chapter/Section and aspects:** The group considered the report good and quite in coherence with the terms of reference. It noted that the fact that certain countries do not respond to the questionnaire does not mean that data are not available
- **Specific comments:** The group’s specific comments on the report include: The report should include possible causes of the discrepancies between national and international data; the economic statistics should (as much as possible) contain: industrial; household income and consumption expenditure; Labor force statistics. The social statistics must include health statistics; demographic statistics should be included (as much as possible)
- **Policy recommendations:** The groups’ main recommendations include:
 - ECA should explore capacity building arrangement and skills development in natural resource and ecosystem valuation with developing countries under the south-south cooperation

- Strengthen the capacity of statistical system at national level , within ministries and at the lower level

Group V

a) Report's focus areas for the group:

Case Study: Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy

(pp. 69-75)

b) Summary

Chapter/Section and aspects: The group was satisfied with the quality of the report. However, among others, it noted that:

- The description of the CRGE is too brief and does not bring out the key features of the CRGE as a green economy strategy in a way to draw lessons for other African countries (e.g. The strengths and weaknesses of the tools and methodologies used in the case study were not clearly analysed).
- There was no clear linkage between the review (theory) and the case study (practice)
- The original CRGE document provides detailed information on the tools and methodology used, but they are not reflected and evaluated in the consultant's report to give other African countries opportunities to learn.
- The institutional and administrative context of Ethiopia was not adequately analysed for relevant lessons for Africa (including the legal framework, decentralization, etc.).
- The questionnaire did not cover the private sector and civil society.

Specific comments: The group's specific comments on the report include:

- Some institutions said they have not received the questionnaires while others have received the questionnaire but have not responded; therefore the results cannot be conclusive
- It is not clear whether or not the responses from the institutions are representative of institution's experience or those of individuals
- Missed information on on-going work on integrated tools development in the country (MOFED/MI) involving 7 ministries towards the implementation of CRGE (T21 model)
- Updated version of the CRGE document is available but not reviewed (e.g. pillars 1, 3, and 4 have been revised):
- Sources of data not fully exploited (with respect to environment statistics, secondary data exist in publications, reports from ministries, research institutions, etc.)

Policy recommendations: The groups' main recommendation is that "Sub-regional African bodies (Regional Economic Communities, etc.) should align their current policies and development agenda with IGE".

- Political support/commitment at the highest level is critical for successful development and implementation of IGE strategies.
- Capacity building is required for all decision makers and technical staff at all levels of government and for all stakeholders in the development and implementation of IGE strategies.
- Reliable and timely data are essential in the development and application of IA tools and methodology

Additional suggestions: Two additional suggestions were made, namely:

- i) Consider the comments and feedback from the EGM to revise and enrich the document, in particular, the IA tools and methodologies should be clearly identified and the strengths and weaknesses explained with illustrations from the Ethiopian case study
- ii) The revised document should be communicated to the participants for validation as appropriate

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Annex II: List of participants

No.	Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Organization	Country/ Residence	Email
1	Mr.	Oliver	Chapeyama	M	Director, Enviroplan, Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana	ochapeyama@yahoo.co.uk
2	Mr.	Bernard	Béré	M	Ingenieur statisticien économiste, Directeur de la coordination statistique, de la formation et de la recherche, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie (INSD)	Burkina Faso	kokem2002@yahoo.fr
3	Dr.	Damien G.	Lankoandé	M	GRAAD et Université de Koudougou	Burkina Faso	damien.lankoande@graadburkina.org
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Annex III: Groups' composition

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5	Abdelkader	Mohamed Saleck
6	Dodou	Trawally
7	Joseph	Foumbi
8	Seonmi	Choi
9	Samba	Harouna
10	Gilles	Ogandaga
11	Aboud	Jumbe
12	Rigobert	Ntep

GROUP 2		
	First name	Last name
1	Ronald	Kaggwa
2	Makame Machano	Haji

GROUP 2		
	First name	Last name
3	Abdelaziz	Nihou
4	Kwame	Ababio
5	Suzanne	SMIT
6	Prisca H.	Mugabe
7	Damien G.	Lankoandé
8	Timothy	AFFUL-KOOMSON
9	Guevera	YAO
10	Anthony Ademola	TAYLOR
11	Steve	Arquitt
12	Melaku	Gebreyesus
13	Mokshanand	Dowarkasing
14	Neto	Nengomasha

GROUP 3		
	First name	Last name
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2	Mongia	khemiri
3	Mohsen	Abouelnaga
4	Oliver	Chapeyama

GROUP 3		
	First name	Last name
5	Prakash	Deenapanray
6	Mohammed	Abdella
7	Joseph Daniel	Intsiful
8	Jacques Andre	Ndione
9	Ghitu	Mundunge
10	Kiswendsida Audrey	ZONGO
11	William	Battye
12	Esayas	Bedasso

GROUP 4		
	First name	Last name
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2	Bernard	Beré
3	Ousseynou	Sarr
4	P'lanam Germain	FAROUH
5	Habekiristos	Beyene
6	Jemal	Abdi

7	Esayas	Muleta
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	First name	Last name
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3	Daya	Bragante
4	Zerihun	Getu
5	Tadele	Ferede
6	Tesfaye	Woldeyes
7	Henok	Gizachew
8	Alebel	Bayrau
9	Sertse	Sebuh
10	Tadesse	Tefera Yimamu
11	Yared	Tefera, Jemaneh
12	Ayenew	Melaku M.
13	Alganesh	Gellaw Tesema
14	Yohannes	Ameha Assefa
15	Selamawit	Wubet
16	Solomon	Assefa
17	Noah	Elias
18	Yitbarek Nigatu	Beyene

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