



INCLUSIVE GREEN ECONOMY IN PRACTICE



Report

Green Economy Learning A Resource Guide

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Abbreviations

ADI – African Development Institute

ADB – Asian Development Bank

AfDB – African Development Bank Group

AfriCGE – African Centre for a Green Economy

EfD – Environment for Development

ENCA – Ecosystem Natural Capital Accounts

GE – Green Economy

GEC – Green Economy Coalition

GET – The Green Economy Transformation Project

GGCP – Green Growth Capitalisation Platform

GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute

GGKP – Green Growth Knowledge Partnership

GGPA – Green Growth Potential Assessment

GIZ – German Corporation for International Cooperation

GMV – Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development

IBRD – The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICSID – The International Centre for Settlement for Investment Disputes

IDA – The International Development Association

IFC – The International Finance Corporation

IGE – Inclusive Green Economy

IISD – International Institute for Sustainable Development

IKI – International Climate Initiative

ILO – International Labour Organization

IMF – International Monetary Fund

MED – Mediterranean

MENA – Middle East and North Africa

MIGA – The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

OECD – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PACE – The Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy

PAGE – Partnership for Action on Green Economy

PINE – Policy Instrument for the Environment

SCP – Sustainable Consumption and Production

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

SEEA – The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts

Sida – The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

TVET – Technical and Vocational Education and Training

UN – United Nations

UNCC:Learn – One United Nations Climate Change Learning Partnership

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

A green economy can be defined in many ways. To exemplify, World Resource Institute (2021) defines a green economy as an alternative vision for growth, generating growth, development and improving people's lives while accounting for sustainable development. A green economy can also be defined as low carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive. Income and employment are driven by investments into economic activities that reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems (UNEP, 2021a). OECD (2021a, para 5) defines the concept in the following way “Inclusive green growth offers an optimistic, realistic alternative to countries looking for new sources of growth that make economic, environmental and socially sense. Green growth is not a replacement for sustainable development. Together with innovation, going green can be a long-term driver for economic growth”.

Green economy is gaining more and more attention from policymakers, civil society, and businesses worldwide. The number of organizations working on training and education on green economy is increasing each year, but unfortunately, the efforts and initiatives are not always coordinated and sometimes hard to find (PAGE, 2016). This resource guide has collected brief descriptions of several organizations working with green economy. In this resource guide, the reader may find different terms on the concept of green economy, e.g., green growth or circular economy. The term differs since various organizations use different terms and place slightly different meanings to it. Overall, all imply ecological and socially sustainable economic development. The organizations are chosen based on the available information.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this resource guide is to create an easy and accessible overview of the organizations that work with green economy learning and gather information on the educational approaches the organizations offer. The guide can be used to find educational inspiration, learning materials, useful resources, potential collaborations and more. The guide focuses on in-service training and learning opportunities and

materials for professional; the main focus is not academic and university-based education programmes and courses. The thematic focus of the guide is learning on economic policy instruments. The guide does not aspire to be exhaustive. Green economy is a fast-changing area of work.

1.3 How to use this guide

The guide is organized in alphabetic order, with one chapter covering one organization. Each chapter starts with a section, shortly describing the organization. Then follows paragraphs that address different parts of the organizations. These could include examples of available courses or other learning opportunities within green economy. They could also include useful resources, presentations, tools, publications, best practices and more within green economy. It varies depending on the type of organization and what it offers. The guide contains several pictures and figures to help the reader understand the resource more easily. In the appendix, all links are gathered, clearly labelled with the same name as in the text. Through the links you can access the website/resource/pdf.

2. African Centre for a Green Economy (AfriCGE)

AfriCGE is a think tank and innovation hub supporting a transition to an inclusive, green economy in Africa. The non-profit, advisory and management organization provides a platform for emerging sustainable leaders in Africa. Their vision is to inspire a generation of change-makers to help Africa transition to an inclusive, green economy, promoting human wellbeing and environmental sustainability. To do so, AfriCGE, provides research, capacity building and advisory programmes. AfriCGE works with a wide range of topics, including water-, energy-, food security, climate finance, and green entrepreneurship and is based in South Africa (AfriCGE, 2021).

2.1 Training Programmes

Doing Business in Africa During a Changing Climate

The training programme is designed for individuals and businesses who want to learn about business and investment opportunities in key sectors within green economy. The programme consists of five modules and targets small and medium-sized businesses,

government agencies, universities and interested individuals. The facilitator is Dr AM Amis, who is the founder of AfriCGE

Green Entrepreneurship Programme

The programme offers training opportunities to emerging green entrepreneurs and seeks to build understanding of the opportunities presented by the green economy.

3. African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

The African Development Bank Group's mission is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its member countries, contributing to poverty reduction. The Bank Group's role is to be the continent's premier development finance institution, knowledge and research centre and the preeminent voice for African development issues (AfDB, 2021a).

3.1 Green Growth Initiative

Promoting green growth in Africa means addressing existing and emerging development challenges without following pathways that deplete Africa's natural capital and leave livelihoods more vulnerable to climate change. AfDB structure its work on green growth in three different work-streams: 1) develop conceptual, programmatic, and knowledge-based guidance, 2) capacity development and 3) supporting regional member countries in transitioning to a green economy (AfDB, 2021b).

3.2 Publications and Knowledge Products

AfDB offers a great collection of publications and knowledge products. They include, e.g., policy documents, legal documents, environment- and social assessments, working papers.

Transitioning towards Green Growth, A Framework for the AfDB

The Green Growth Framework was developed as a part of the discourse on green growth for the AfDB's strategy 2013-2022. The framework is a common foundation on the principles and practices of green growth. It describes the rationale for inclusive growth, how to approach green growth, the strategic entry points for action,

methodologies, the financing- and monitoring progress. There is also an *introductory guide to understanding AfDB's Green Growth Framework*.

A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth

This toolkit aims to provide policymakers with a framework that will help develop IGE strategies that are well incorporated in countries' broader development goals and combine many instruments needed in a policy package. Furthermore, the toolkit aims to give an overview of key tools that address the challenges raised by turning growth green and inclusive.

Five Big Bets for the Circular Economy in Africa

This report from April 2021 identifies the circular economy baseline, market gaps and opportunities existing in Africa. The findings highlight five opportunity areas to transition Africa to a circular economy; food systems, packaging, built environment, fashion and textile and electronics. Moreover, the report calls on relevant stakeholders to leverage identified enablers that are crucial to the transition.

3.3 African Development Institute (ADI)

The African Development Institute is the focal point for capacity development in African Development Bank. They deliver training activities on AfDB's strategic issues, provide assistance, advice and guidance, coordinate seminars and develop training materials to the member countries (ADI, 2021). ADI offers a e-Institute Learning Portal with a variety of courses, modules, interactive tools and more for capacity building in Africa.

4. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient and sustainable Asia and the Pacific and strive to eradicate extreme poverty in the region. Although, the region is successful it is still home to a large share of the world's poor. ADB provides loans, technical assistance, grants and equity investments to promote social and economic development. Tackling climate change is a priority of ADB's strategy (ADB, 2021a).

4.1 ADB's Southeast Asia Department Innovation Hub

The innovation hub is ADB's initiative to foster green and innovative finance across Southeast Asia, it was launched in 2018. The hub's objectives are; accelerating green infrastructure development and catalysing private capital from many sources. The hub is working on many projects, one major success has been the ADB-supported Cambodia solar project. The hub brings a green and innovative finance focus to projects (ADB, 2021b).

4.2 Publications

Implementing a Green Recovery in Southeast Asia

This brief gives an overview on the possibilities for a green recovery from Covid-19 in Southeast Asia. The paper highlight five green growth opportunities and three steps for a green recovery.

Transformation Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies in Asia and the Pacific

This is a co-publication of the UN ESCAP, ADB and UNDP, addressing the issue of risks related to shocks on the political, social, economic, and ecological systems that underpin human development. The impacts of such shocks often fall disproportionately on the most marginalised groups and communities. The report presents a three-step approach for incorporating resilience thinking into policymaking to build resilience capacity.

5. Ellen MacArthur Foundation

Ellen MacArthur Foundation develop and promote the idea of circular economy to learn and inspire policymakers, academia, business, and institutions to globally mobilise system solutions. Their mission is to accelerate the transition towards a circular economy. The foundation emphasises interdisciplinary, project-based, and participatory approaches, mixing both formal and informal learning. They also provide an online learning platform to support learning about circular economy. The foundation works with governments and institutions on all levels. It aims to inform policymakers, both via international institutions that set the global agenda and entities that deliver change locally (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2021).

5.1 Learning Opportunities

Inside the Circular Economy: Beyond the Basics

A global learning programme designed for professionals and postgraduate students. It is a seven-week, online, free programme that anyone can take part in. It includes webinars, peer-to-peer learning, interactive challenges, networking sessions, access to resources and weekly reflection sessions. The different topics discussed range from food, plastics, fashion, policy and design and finance. The programme doesn't provide a certificate.

From Linear to Circular

From linear to circular is a ten-week, free learning programme that takes place twice every year. It is designed for professionals and postgraduate students at the start of their circular economy career. The programme is for those who already have an understanding of circular economy. The programme includes expert-led sessions and collaborative team projects, and alumni to mentor participants. Every participant becomes part of an exclusive alumni community.

5.2 Resources

Online Learning Hub

The online learning hub includes different topics within circular economy. The learning tool also provides YouTube-videos, a podcast and case studies.



WHAT IS THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY?



THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN DETAIL

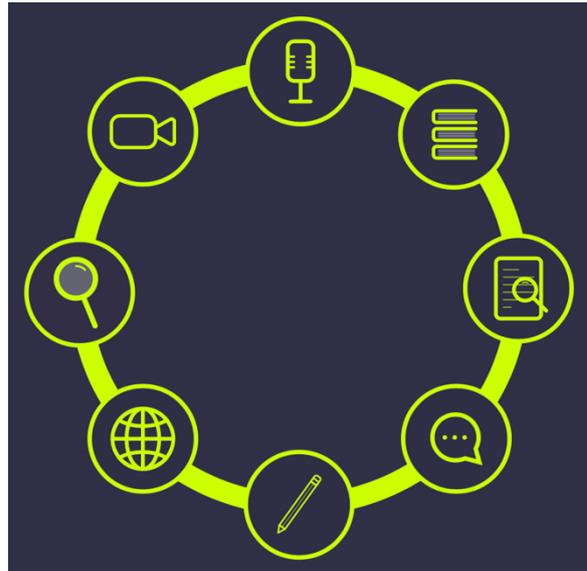


FOOD AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Examples of three learning experiences from the Online Learning Hub. Image from Ellen MacArthur Foundation via <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/explore>

Higher Education Resource

Ellen MacArthur Foundation has created a Higher Education Resource document to support university staff in creating course material for circular economy. The document can also be helpful for policymakers and senior managers. In the document, you can find links to further resources, including, for example, “Train the Trainer”, which offers plug-and-play, highly interactive workshops content to deeper your understanding of circular economy. There are also examples of circular economy in the curricula, links to video series and other online resources.



These steps symbolise the content of the Higher Education Resource.

School and College Resources

The Foundations offers lesson plans, providing an introduction to circular economy.

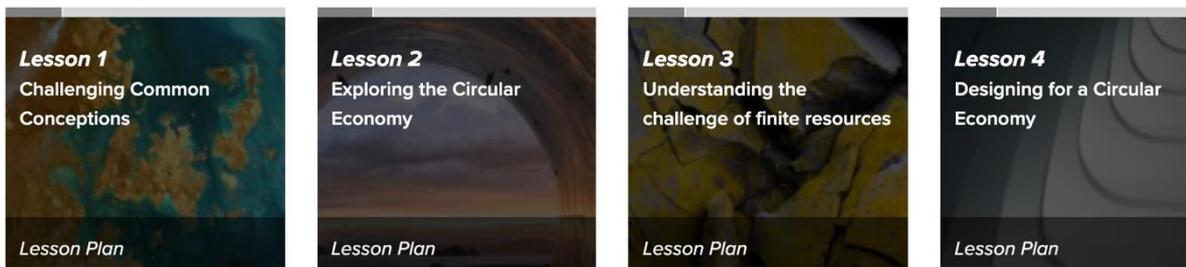
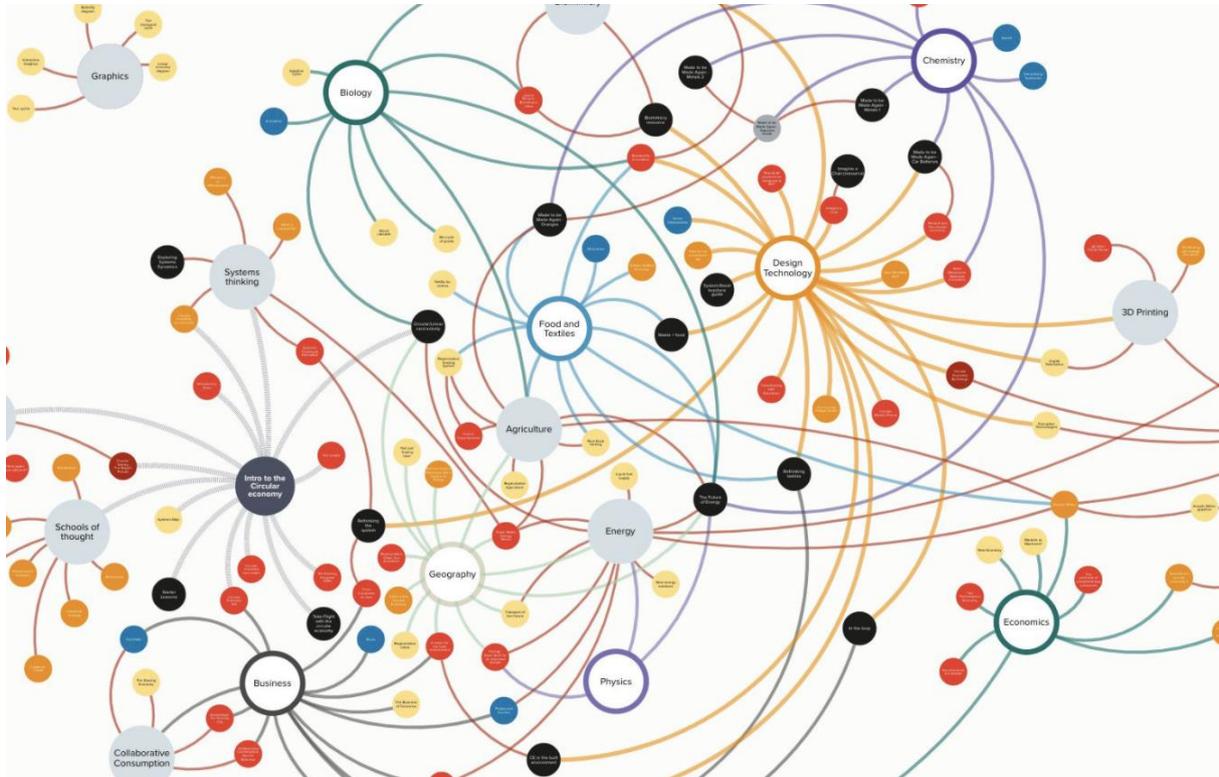


Figure 1 Examples of lesson plans that can be downloaded on the website. Image from Ellen MacArthur Foundation via <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/resources/learn/schools-colleges-resources>.

Circular Toolkit

The resource map contains a wide collection of resources, videos, graphs, presentations, case studies, articles.



The Circular Toolkit links a wide collection of resources.

Image from Ellen MacArthur Foundation via <https://kumu.io/ellenmacarthurfoundation/educational-resources#circular-economy-general-resources-map/key-for-general-resources-map>.

6. Environment for Development (EfD)

Environment for Development (EfD) is a global network of environmental economics research centres solving the world's environmental and development challenges. The network is coordinated by the EfD Global Hub, located at the School of Business, Economics and Law at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden. Today, the network consists of 200 environmental economists based in 13 countries in the Global South. They contribute to effective management of the environment in the Global South through policy-relevant research, capacity development and policy engagement (EfD, 2021).

6.1 Research

The EfD's website contains research from the EfD centres. There is a collection of publications, discussion papers, peer-reviewed, reports and projects covering several topics, such as biodiversity, carbon pricing, energy, policy design and waste. The research can also be sorted through the SDGs. Via the EfD network, it is possible to find experts within environmental economics working in different countries.

Examples of publications:

- *Environmental Policy Instruments and Corruption*
- *Funding Inclusive Green Transition through Greenhouse Gas Pricing*
- *Emission Trading Schemes and Directed Technological Change: Evidence from China*

6.2 Education

Collaborative Programs

The EfD centres around the world arrange, together with various partners, global collaborative programs for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners within the area of environment and development. The programs aim to increase the quality and quantity of EfD research. Below is a list of the collaborative programs. Find more information about the programmes on EfD's website.

List of Collaborative Programs:

- Blue Resource for Development (BlueRforD)
- Ecosystem Services for Development (ESforD)
- Emission Pricing for Development (EPFD)
- Forest Collaborative
- Sustainable Energy Transitions Initiative (SETI)
- Sustainable Management of Coastal Marine Resources (CMaR)
- Women in Environmental Economics for Development (WinEED)

Academic programs

Almost all EfD centres are connected to master's and PhD programs at their host institutions. EfD supports the strengthening of domestic graduate programs in environmental economics, resource management and climate change to facilitate effective policymaking, and larger-scale perspectives of global and regional environmental problems. EfD supports existing "residential" graduate programs at EfD centres and newly established PhD programs in Ethiopia and Rwanda.

7. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) supports developing countries and emerging economies to achieve sustainable, inclusive economic growth. GGGI delivers programmes to more than 30 members and partners through technical support, capacity building, policy planning and implementation. The institute has an in-country presence and acts as a neutral, strategic advisor, directly embedded in member and partner governments. GGGI serves as an enabler and facilitator of members' transition into low-carbon green economy (GGGI, 2021).

7.1 Tools and Resources

Presentation Slides

As a part of GGGI's knowledge section, the institute provides a collection of presentation slides from different seminars and forums. The areas covered are, e.g., Sustainable Development Goals and the Role of Local governments, Achieving Green Growth and Climate Action Post COVID-19 and Green Growth Innovations to achieve Sustainable Development Under Climate Change.



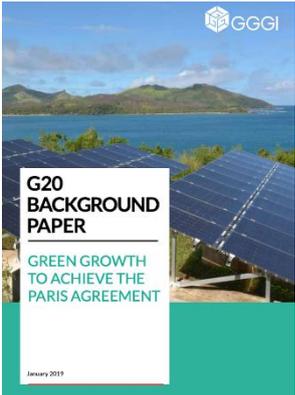
One example of a presentation slide covering the topic of green transition. Image by GGGI via <https://gggi.org/flagship-publications/presentation-slides/>

Webinars and Training

There is a collection of virtual webinars, often collected and made available in the form of recordings and sometimes summary reports from past events.

Flagship publications

GGGI has done several so-called flagship publications, covering many different areas. They can be technical reports, cross-cutting, country-specific, and more.

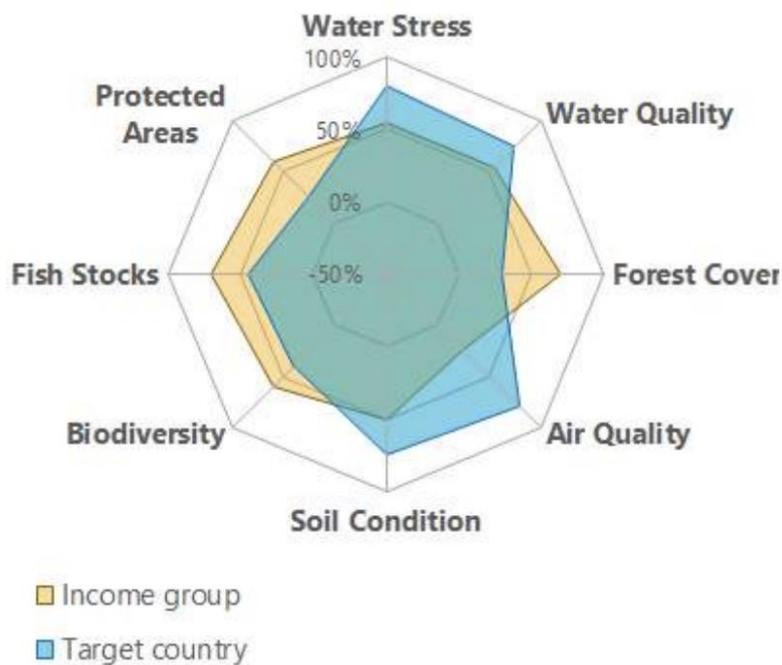


Green Growth Potential Assessment

Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA) is a diagnostic tool that can help countries identify and prioritize green growth opportunities through quantitative data analysis. GGGI works along four sectors or themes: energy, land use, water, and cities. The diagnostic tool can check and show

Figure 2 One example of a flagship publication covering the topic of green growth. Image by GGGI via <https://gggi.org/flagship-publications/>

where countries are along with parameters or criteria of green growth. It can help countries prioritize and find which type of policy areas they wish to address first. The process consists of three stages: (1) a preliminary assessment based on quantitative data analysis, (2) consultation with stakeholders to validate or revise the results of the preliminary assessment, and (3) final analysis built around a set of recommendations. Through spider diagrams, GGPA can show a country's scorecard and visualize countries' performances compared with a global average. Governments can use the tool for their planning purposes and to help mainstream green growth into their economic plans.



The result from a GGPA, showing a scorecard of natural assets. Image from GGGI via <https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2020/01/GGPA-Methodology-Review.pdf>

8. Green Economy Coalition (GEC)

The Green Economy Coalition exists to accelerate an inclusive and sustainable transition towards a green economy. The coalition consists of 50+ organisations around the world, including trade unions, UN agencies, NGOs, businesses, and citizen’s groups, who are all united by the belief that green and fair economies are achievable (GEC, 2021a). Since the Green Economy Coalition was launched in 2009, its work has focused on taking green economy mainstream, building a global network, launching national hubs and forging a new roadmap for change (GEC, 2021b). The coalition argues that to fix our economies, we need to see change on five fronts, measuring and governing, reforming financial systems, greening economic sectors, tackling inequality and valuing nature (GEC, 2021a).

8.1 Tools and Resources

There are publications, articles, tools, ongoing projects, events, and a lot more to find on the GEC’s website. Below are a few examples.

Principles, Priorities and Pathways for Inclusive Green Economies

Together with partners for an inclusive economy, the Green Economy Principles was established to define green and fair economy, endorsed by the OECD, UNEP, UNDP, ILO and GGGI. The document highlights five principles for economic transformation; 1. The well-being principle, 2. The justice principle, 3. The planetary boundaries principle, 4. The efficiency and sufficiency principle, and finally, 5. The good governance principle. The document also highlights priorities and pathways to transform.

The Green Economy Tracker

The Green Economy Tracker is a web tool used to benchmark how nations are transitioning to green and fair economies. The tool uses 21 trackable policies across six themes: governance, finance, sectors, people, nature, and green Covid-19 recovery. The tool lets you access country profiles to clearly see the country's scoring of the different policies. The tool provides a model policy framework demonstrating the kind of reforms that are needed. The benchmark could also help push for more ambitious policies or hold governments to account.

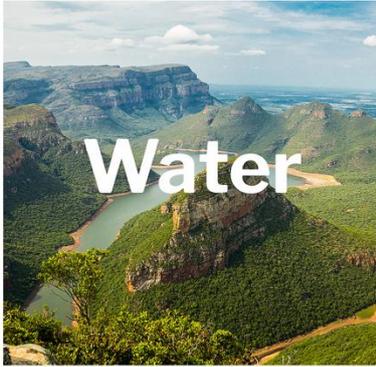
The 2020 Global Green Economy Barometer

The 2020 Global Green Economy Barometer is a flagship report which lays out the status of the transition. The report is based on research and interviews.

8.2 African Forum on Green Economy

African Forum on Green Economy was a three-month online exchange in 2020. The exchange brought together leading experts to explore how African countries are transitioning to greener economies. The forum is concluded, but the webinars, discussions and video case studies are all available to view. There are also links and documents accessible for further knowledge. The African Forum on Green Economy is a part of the Economics for Nature programme being led by the Green Economy Coalition (African Forum on Green Economy, 2021).

The sessions that were held during the forum were the following: water, infrastructure, agriculture, finance, data, and change. On the website you can click on each session and access the recorded webinars and other valuable links and documents.



Sessions of the African Forum on Green Economy 2021. Image by GEC via <https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/>

9. Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)

Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) is a global network² of experts and organizations providing knowledge, data, tools, and guidance within policy, business, and finance, to transition to an inclusive green economy. GGKP consists of three knowledge platforms. Green Policy Platform, together with the Green Industry Platform and Green Finance Platform, offer access to recent research, toolkits, learning products, case studies, principles, and protocols to empower policymakers, enterprises, banks, insurance, and investment firms to make green decisions. On the green growth knowledge platform, you can find 400 case studies with lessons learned

² GGKP is led by a steering committee consisting of GGGI, OECD, UN Environment, UNIDO, and the World Bank representatives. The network benefits from strategic funding from Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, PAGE, the MAVA Foundation, and GGGI (GGKP, 2021a).

from 90 countries across six continents, 300 official national documents outlining plans, policies, and programmes for an advanced inclusive green economy (GGKP, 2021a).

GGKP divides its activities into two ways: supporting collaborative knowledge generation to key stakeholder groups, like policy, industry, and finance communities, sharing the latest knowledge, information, best practices, and data. Second, GGKP facilitates an online expert exchange that allows policy, industry and finance actors to apply their collective intelligence. They have the opportunity to interact and address common challenges, build expertise and advance the green economy transition. GGKP also focuses on addressing the SDGs, in particular, SDG 8 on sustainable economic growth and decent jobs (GGKP, 2021b).

9.1 Expert Connect

GGKP provides a Helpdesk called Expert Connect, accessible to policymakers for quick and tailored guidance on a range of green growth topics, fiscal reform, access to finance, natural capital approaches, indicators and metrics, government procurement, and sustainable trade. Experts provide tailored support at no cost to government agency representatives from developing countries. The support may include analysing policy options, reviewing draft strategies, sharing experience from other countries, and facilitating networking (GGKP, 2021c).

9.2 Learn

Webinars

The platform gives insight into what webinars are offered by partner organizations and other organizations on sustainability and green economy. GGKP's webinar-series sets the standard for digital knowledge sharing on green growth. They include an interactive platform with live Q&A sessions, tools, and services to help drive a green transition (GGKP, 2019).

The Green Economy Transformation Project (GET) is a series of five webinars between 2018-2021, under the International Climate Initiative (IKI), in cooperation with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE). The project aims to help strengthen the capacities of key actors to implement the SDGs and National

Determined Contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement in the context of green economy. Through the webinars, countries can communicate lessons and best practices for other countries to follow. During 2019 GET hosted two webinars. The first "Measuring What Matters" introduced a new methodology for collecting and reporting data on fossil fuel subsidies, developed jointly by the OECD, UNEP and IISD's Global Subsidies Initiative. The second, "We're Here to Help", presented free policy advisor services for a greener economy to policymakers, policy advisers, international organizations, and development institutes (GGKP, 2019).

Learning Hub

The platform gathers what courses and academic programmes are offered by partner organizations and other organizations on green growth topics. These are collected in a learning hub that easily can be filtered by theme, sector, organization, region and more.

9.3 Resources

On the GGKP platform, a large collection of resources can be found, filtered through type, sector, country, region, theme, and organization. The resources can be case studies, research, tools and platforms, guidance documents and multimedia.



Two examples of reports from the GGKP Research Committee on Fiscal Instruments. Image by GGKP via <https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/knowledge/browse>

10. Green Fiscal Policy Network

Green Fiscal Policy Network was launched in 2014 and is a partnership between UNEP, IMF and GIZ with the purpose to promote knowledge sharing and dialogue on green fiscal policy. The website works as an online knowledge-sharing platform, sharing resources, reports, country profiles etc. It provides policy insights, best practices and lessons learned on green fiscal policy. The website also shares the upcoming events and training opportunities on green fiscal policy around the world. The network also organizes policy dialogues on international and regional conferences and technical workshops, which bring together governments, international organizations, industries, and civil society. These events aim to share experiences and best practices of green fiscal policy reforms (Green Fiscal Policy Network, 2021).

11. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Labour Organisation is the United Nations agency for the world of work. ILO brings together governments, employers, and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes to promote decent work for everyone (ILO, 2021a).

11.1 The Green Jobs Programme

The Green Jobs Programme of the ILO provides leadership and technical advisory support for creating green jobs. Their goal is to preserve the environment, promote socially inclusive development, and boost economies by creating green employment. The programme works to create knowledge through, e.g., flagship publications, build partnerships and capacity, identify potential areas for green jobs creation, and advise governments and share knowledge (ILO, 2021b).

Training courses within the Green Jobs Programme

The focus of the training courses is the social dimensions of relevant environmental and economic policies, including enterprise development, the workplace, income, poverty, and the labour market. The target audience is usually staff of Employers' Organisations and Trade Unions, officials of Ministries of Labour or other Ministries,

such as Environment or Finance. The courses will allow participants to contribute to national policy implementation for a transition to a green economy (ILO, 2021c).

E-learning Course on Skills for a Greener Future

This course was an online course, held in May-July 2020, aimed at policymakers, social partners, TVET and other training institutions and civil society organisations to build capacity to formulate and implement strategies to improve employability in green industries.

Managing a Just Transition to Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies

This course was an online course, held in May 2020, covering the topics of green jobs, just transition and social justice. The course content was guided by *ILO's Guidelines for a Just Transition*, a framework and practical tool for tackling the employment and social dimensions of sustainable development. The course focused on how the environment and the world of work are linked within sustainable development.

Global Academy on the Green Economy

This academy gathers policymakers, UN agencies and non-state actors to share country efforts and experiences towards an inclusive green recovery after Covid-19. The topics covered are: What is Green Recovery? How “green” are recovery plans? Budgeting and tax policy tools. Nationally determined contributions. For two weeks, participants will participate in master classes, sessions in smaller groups, self-guided modules and a virtual knowledge fair.

12. Interreg Mediterranean Programme

The Interreg MED Programme gathers 13 European countries from the northern shore of the Mediterranean, working for sustainable development in the region. The Interreg MED Green Growth Community was created within the Interreg MED Programme framework with the focus on the challenges in the MED area related to green economy. It is community-engaged to promote innovation within various fields: agrofood, eco-innovation, smart cities, waste management, and green finance (Interreg MED, 2021).

12.1 Green Growth Capitalisation Platform (GGCP)

Green Growth Capitalisation Platform (GGCP) is a digital tool for the Interreg MED Green Growth Community, sharing project results, materials and developing new partnerships between stakeholders. The community outcome has resulted in four policy initiatives for decisionmakers and institutional bodies (Interreg MED Green Growth, 2021).

- 1 Policy Recommendations:** The paper contains 17 policy recommendations and 33 interventions covering six areas: investments and access to finance, technological infrastructure, labour market and employment, awareness and knowledge, cooperation among stakeholders and technology transfer and cross-cutting issues.
- 2 Legal Recommendations:** This document describes how laws can facilitate a transition to a green economy and provide support through incentives and other means. The paper explains how different characteristics of legal tools can be useful on different levels, national, regional, and international level. It also goes through the different steps necessary to propose a roadmap for legal recommendations.
- 3 Green Growth Book:** This document is a scientific fusion of strategies, obstacles, novelties, and experiences, encountered throughout projects.

Circular Economy White Papers: The White Papers are a series of thematic circular economy papers presenting the contributions of the Interreg MED Green Growth Community and their efforts in transitioning to a circular economy. The five technical reports cover the following areas, resource efficiency, green and smart public services, waste prevention and management, competitiveness and innovation and synergies for green growth.

13. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Together with governments, policymakers and citizens, OECD works to build better policies for better lives. They aim to shape policies that will enhance prosperity, equality, opportunity, and well-being for all. They work to find solutions on social, economic, and environmental challenges. OECD provides a strong knowledge hub for

data, analysis, exchange of experience, best practices, and advice (OECD, 2021b). Their approach is to collect and analyse data, discuss, and consult, set standards, and give policy advice, support implementation and peer review (OECD, 2021c).

13.1 Policy Briefs and Publications

Building Back Better: A Sustainable, Resilient Recovery after Covid-19

Economic recovery packages should be design to “build back better”. Recovery policies needs to trigger behavioural changes that will reduce the likelihood of future shocks (OECD, 2021d). This policy brief examines how recovery packages should be designed to do so.

The Fiscal Implications of the Low-Carbon Transition

This OECD Green Growth Paper from 2020 reviews the evidence on the role of fossil fuels in government budget. The paper also discusses the role of green tax reform in preparing the tax system for the low-carbon transition.

Effective Carbon Rates 2021

The OECD report on effective carbon rates measures the pricing of CO₂-emissions from energy use in 44 OECD and G20 countries, covering around 80% of the world emissions. The report highlights the structure of effective carbon rates around countries and sectors in 2018 and discusses changes compared to 2012-2015.

13.2 Projects and Forums

Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (GGSD Forum)

The forum is an annual event, taking the form of either a conference, seminar, or workshop. Each year it focuses on cross-cutting issues related to sustainable development and green growth. The forum is open to OECD experts, agencies, international organisations, government officials, academics, the private sector, and civil society. The 2021 GGSD Forum will focus on *Lessons from Covid-19 response measures for a green recovery: rethinking the build environment and transport for a resilient sustainable future*. On the OECD website it is possible to see sessions and related documents from previous years.

Re-Circle

The OECD Re-Circle project provides policy guidance on resource efficiency and the transition to a circular economy. This is done through qualitative analysis workstream and modelling analysis workstream. The work focuses on linkages between material use and, e.g., economic activity, climate change, plastic waste. Re-Circle has done several policy highlights and publications, e.g., *Business Models for the Circular Economy*.

13.3 Database – Policy Instrument for the Environment (PINE)

PINE is a database gathering quantitative and qualitative information of six types of policy instruments, in more than 90 countries. The OECD started building the database in 1996, which now contains more than 3200 instruments. For each instrument the database provides information such as when it was introduced, what it applies to, the environmental domains it aims to address, revenues, costs, and rates (OECD, 2021d).

14. Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE)

The Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy, PACE, was launched in 2018 by the World Economic Forum and has since 2019 been hosted by the World Resources Institute. The platform was created to connect leaders around the world who are committed to building a circular economy. PACE works on new innovative projects, scaling up the circular economy by connecting public and private sectors. PACE works with leading thinkers and researchers to guide the transition to a circular economy through evidence and science. The knowledge transforms into an evidence-based action agenda and identifies areas where action needs to be initiated (PACE, 2021).

14.1 The Circular Economy Action Agenda

PACE has created the "The Circular Economy Action Agenda", with an illustration of how the world can transition from a linear economy to a circular economy within five sectors, food, textiles, plastics, electronics, and capital equipment.

Food: Today's food system is wasteful, resource-intensive, polluting, and not sustainable since 800 million people don't have enough to eat. With the process of applying a circular economy to the food system, PACE has designed three objectives that will best drive change: 1. Food is produced in ways that regenerate nature. 2. Food is not lost or wasted. 3. Commonly wasted resources are used productively. Read more about transforming the food sector into a circular sector; see the Circular Economy Action Agenda for Food, PACE.

Textiles: The use of finite resources, toxic chemicals, bad working conditions, fast fashion, products that are difficult to recycle. These are all issues with today's textile industry. The circularity of the textile industry contains three objectives: 1. Inputs for textile are safe, recycle or renewable. 2. Textiles are kept in use for longer. 3. Textiles are recyclable and recycled at end-of-use. Read more about transforming the textile sector into a circular sector; see the Circular Economy Action Agenda for Textiles, PACE.

Plastics: The production of plastic relies on fossils fuels and contributes to greenhouse emissions and toxic additives, ending up as plastic waste in the ocean. The negative consequences are a global concern. PACE emphasizes that it is vital to transition to a circular economy for plastic as soon as possible. Circularity for plastic contains four objectives: 1. Problematic or unnecessary plastics are eliminated. 2. Material inputs for plastic are safe, recycled, or renewable. 3. Plastics are reused more. 4. Plastics are recycled or composed at end-of-use. Read more about transforming the plastic industry into a circular industry; see the Circular Economy Action Agenda for Plastics, PACE.

Electronics: Electronics have transformed how we live and are the fastest growing waste stream in the world. Raw materials are lost in e-waste, like iron, zinc and copper simultaneously as the production increases, emitting pollutants and greenhouse gases. The industry needs to be transformed into a circular economy, and these three objectives are how to do so: 1. New products use more recycled and recyclable content. 2. Products and their components are used for longer. 3. End-of-use products are collected and recycled to a high standard. Read more about transforming the

electronic sector into a circular sector; see the Circular Economy Action Agenda for Electronics, PACE.

Capital Equipment: Buildings, infrastructure and machines are built to keep our society running. However, they are expensive to produce and use a massive amount of raw material each year. Circularity for capital equipment has three objectives: 1. Products and their components use fewer resources and are recycled back into use at end-of-life. 2. Products and their components are used for longer, using digital technology and innovative models. 3. End-of-use equipment and components are returned for use through high-quality systems. Read more about transforming the capital equipment sector into a circular sector; see the Circular Economy Action Agenda for Capital Equipment, PACE.

15. Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

The UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy was launched in 2013 to support countries that want to embark on a greener and more inclusive economy. PAGE supports nations and regions in creating economic policies and practices based on sustainability to foster green economic growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty and inequality. PAGE also assists countries in achieving the SDGs, especially SDG 8. The partnership coordinates UN action on green economy, bringing together the expertise and broad convening power of five UN agencies: UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, and UNITAR. PAGE provides a platform for the UN and international partners, governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society to coordinate activities and promote sustainability (PAGE, 2021a).

PAGE works with a three-step policy cycle: 1) Inspire government and stakeholders in reframing economic policies; 2) Inform policy reform through technical support at macroeconomic and sectorial levels and, finally, 3) enable a greener and more inclusive economy by building the capacity of key individuals and institutions (PAGE, 2021a).

15.1 National policymaking

National policymaking includes IGE diagnostics, assessment and policy analysis, prioritizations of IGE sectors. PAGE responds to the governments committed to sustainable development in principle, but in practice, they are not fully clear of what implementing green economy might mean in their specific national context. The governments want to know the benefits and impacts of green economy regarding poverty and other country challenges. PAGE, therefore, performed customized assessments to support interested governments. The assessments allow:

1. Identifying economic sectors that have the greatest potential to become greener.
2. Analysing concrete policy options such as fiscal reforms or sustainable procurement.
3. Identifying the finance and investments needs for achieving relevant policy targets.

PAGE offers three types of assessments:

1. **Macro-economic Green Economy Assessment** starts with establishing the counterpart's own goals and targets within sustainable development. The assessments continue with looking at the existing policies and investment plans to see how these affect the targets. Finally, it looks at the potential changes that are necessary to better achieve the targets.
2. **Green Jobs Assessment** shows how a transition to a green economy can offer a significant employment creation opportunity. Policymakers need to be able to measure the potential benefits for employment of various investment and policy reforms.
3. **Green Industry Assessment** looks at the policy environment and identifies the key stakeholders, main actors, and existing policies. The assessment also looks at the main manufactural subsectors and their greening potential to see if there are activities within those sectors that could be built up into new green industries. For example, if waste from one firm could be used as an input at another firm.

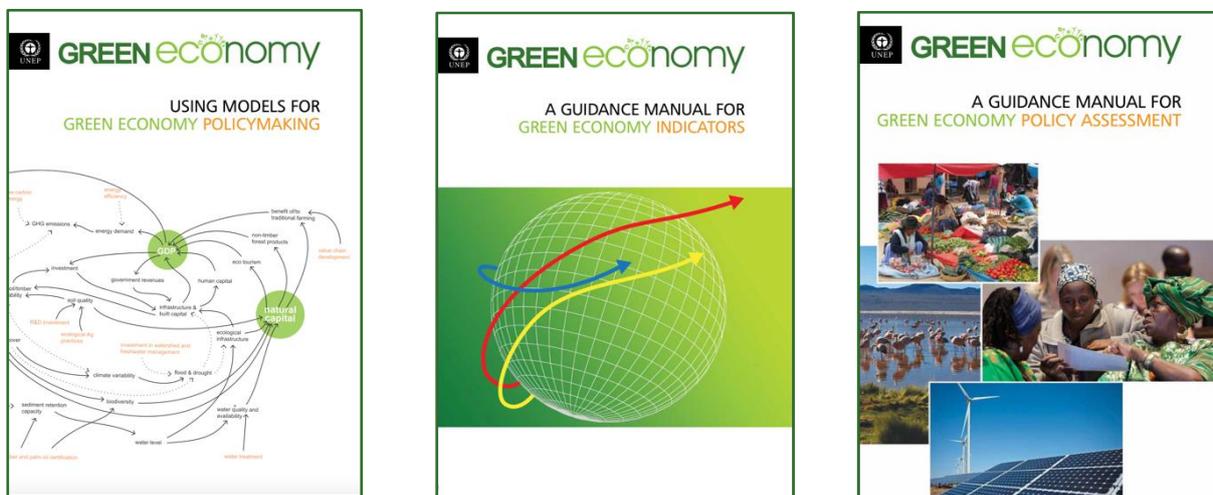
The three different forms of assessment can be used as a package and done on their own. In the end, it is policymakers and decision-makers that can use the results of the assessments (PAGE, 2021b).

15.2 Knowledge Sharing

PAGE has a large collection of resources available for interested users. It includes documents, such as manuals, reports, lessons learned, and best practices gathered from the various countries and UN agencies, intending to act as resources for training and learning. PAGE's knowledge sharing also includes events, conferences, and workshops.

Country Starter Kit

The country starter kit consists of three papers that help countries in their transition towards a green economy.



The three papers included in the country starter kit. Image by PAGE via <https://www.un-page.org/knowledge-resources/technical-guidance/country-starter-kit>.

Introductory Learning Materials on Green Economy

This resource covers around 40 key topics and contains easily digestible knowledge on green economy issues. The material can assist trainers of green economy and are available to download in PowerPoints and pdf with speaker notes.



The four chapters in the resource. Image by PAGE via <https://www.un-page.org/resources/green-economy-learning/introductory-learning-materials-green-economy>.

Advanced Learning Materials on Green Economy

Similar to the resource presented above, this is a set of 15 learning units on green economy, but on an advanced level. The material focuses on "Green economy policy assessment" and "Greening economic sectors". The learning material can be customized to national contexts and can be downloaded in PowerPoints and pdf with speaker notes.



The two chapters of the resource. Image by PAGE via <https://www.un-page.org/resources/green-economy-learning/advanced-learning-materials-green-economy>.

Higher Education Course on IGE Modelling

PAGE has a package of teaching material for a course in Inclusive Green Economy Modelling. The package aims to support interested universities and let them integrate the components into their existing course portfolio. The target audience is master's students. The package includes *course syllabus*, *facilitator guide*, *presentations for each of the three course modules* and *handouts for exercises*. The teaching materials was pilot tested for a semester-long course at the Universidad de Pacifico in Peru in spring 2020. The material is freely available in English, Spanish and French.

Green Fiscal Reform E-course

This e-course explains the basic concepts of Green Fiscal Reform while focusing on case studies and existing reform initiatives from around the world. The course has totally 40 learning hours for eight weeks' training. During week 1-6, the participants engage in various learning activities such as discussion fora and interactive exercises. Between week 4-8, the learners work on their applied case studies and subsequent peer review. The target groups include, e.g., civil servants in national and sub-national departments. The participant fee is 600 USD.

Green Industry Summer Course

The advanced online training course was organized by PAGE in cooperation with the Central European University in July 2020. The course focused on approaches and tools that allow for an integrated response to the Covid-crisis in line with sustainable industrial development. It aimed to equip participants with knowledge on green industry to promote inclusive green transition in the context of the post-Covid recovery. The course was divided into two parts, one self-paced online course followed by a four-day-long instructor-led online course.

Resource Guide for Green Economy Learning Institutions

The guide is a living document collecting a summary of institutions that provide green economy learning. The document is useful for students, trainers, and institutions that are looking for potential partners.

Community of Trainers

The community of PAGE trainers addresses IGE learning needs in countries by sharing expertise in areas such as training facilitation and curriculum development. The community is a valuable resource if you want to organise training on inclusive green economy or if you want to familiarize your staff with green fiscal policies.

16. The University of Gothenburg (UGOT)

The University of Gothenburg is a multidisciplinary university consisting of eight faculties and 38 departments, and many research and centres of expertise across several academic disciplines. The university is located in Sweden's second-largest city, Gothenburg, and with its 49 000 students, it is one of the largest universities in Northern Europe (UGOT, 2021a).

Research, education, and collaboration for sustainable development are vital parts of the University of Gothenburg's vision, entitled *A University for the World*. The ambition is to be an international higher education and research institute that assumes responsibility for the development of society while helping to build a sustainable world (UGOT, 2021b).

16.1 Programmes and Course Examples

Environmental Economics (15 credits)

This bachelor's course introduces how environmental problems are analysed in economics. The course focuses on welfare theoretic foundations, environmental valuation, regulations on environmental and resource problems, properties and implementation of policy instruments and social cost-benefit analysis of environmental problems.

Environmental Effects and Conflicts in Long-run Economic Development (7,5 credits)

This master's course aims to critically examine key concepts on environmental economic theory using historical analysis. Some of the learning outcomes are; show overall knowledge about the environmental effects of economic development. Theoretically explain and critically discuss shortcomings and successes in the history of environmental management and, finally, analyse environmental policies and effects from a welfare perspective.

Program in Environmental Social Science (180 credits)

This bachelor's programme provides environmental competencies across several scientific areas. The programme offers courses within environmental science. By the third semester the student gets to choose a profile within either business administration, cultural geography, economics, human ecology, and political science. This programme is only available in Swedish.

16.2 Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development (GMV)

Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development creates and facilitates cooperation between and within Chalmers University of Technology and the University of Gothenburg, aiming to generate and implement knowledge about sustainable development. Practical implementation of knowledge requires collaboration between academia and other actors in society. Through several projects and networks, GMV creates conditions for partnership and dialogue (GMV, 2021).

Inclusive Green Economy in Practice (SI IGE Programme)

This educational programme, organised by GMV, aims to strengthen low-income countries' capacity to create an inclusive green economy (IGE) through increased knowledge of economic policy instruments, organizational change and the building of national systems and transparent institutions. The programme covers all the themes of Agenda 2030, with a particular focus on SDG 8: sustainable economic growth and decent jobs. The target group is officials, primarily economists, in governments institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda. The programme is financed by the Swedish Institute.

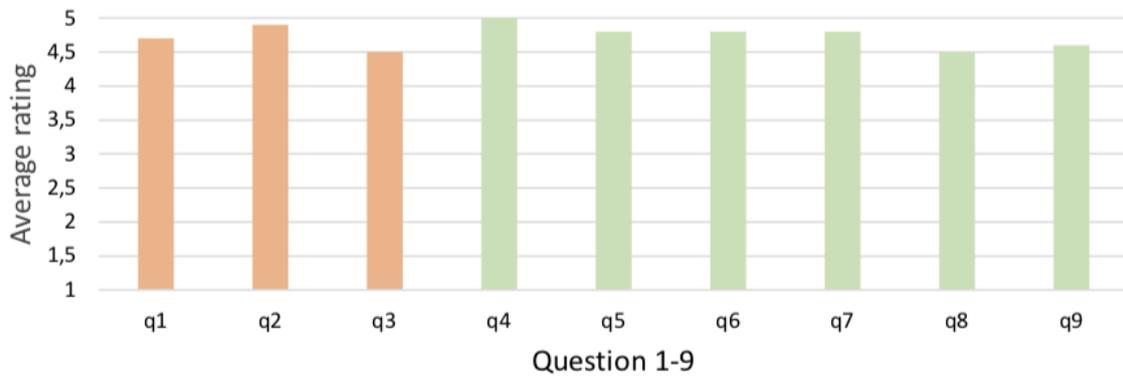
Schedule March 4th to April 1st - Inclusive Green Economy in practice programme 2021

Date / Time	Thursday: March 4	Friday: March 5	Thursday: March 11	Friday: March 12	Thursday: March 18	Friday: March 19
8:45-9:00	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/6638066556d	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/6988841259	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/64725848683	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/64695078094	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/61971884833	Join zoom: https://gu-se.zoom.us/j/68945340724
9:00-10:30	Welcome and introduction Purpose of the program Practicalities. Individual presentations Online Icebreakers => Get to know each other <i>Instructors: Emelie César, Anders Ekblom, Univ. of Got. Sweden</i>	Presentation of IGE projects <i>Instructors: Emelie César, Anders Ekblom, Univ. of Got. Sweden</i> The Planet Env. state, trends, challenges. Implications for IGE <i>Instructors: Prof. Thomas Sterner & Univ. of Gothenburg, Sweden</i>	Strategic Environmental Assessment and Green Economy <i>Instructor: Dr. Anders Ekblom, Univ. of Got. Sweden</i>	Organisational change for IGE Cultures; Communication; Management; Interactive learning with exercises; group work <i>Instructor: Prof. Hazel Gachunga., Jomo Kenyatta Univ. Kenya</i>	Operationalizing IGE Rwanda Experience sharing; Lessons learned <i>Instructor: Dr. Claudine Uwera, Min of Finance Rwanda (to be confirmed)</i>	Workshop: SDG 8; Opportunities & Goal conflicts <i>Instructor: Emelie César, Uni. of Got. Sweden</i>
10:30-11:00	Coffee/tea break	Coffee/tea break	Coffee/tea break	Coffee/tea break	Coffee/tea break	Coffee/tea break
11:00-12:30	RATIONALE: WHY IGE? Environment under pressure Unsustainable economic growth & policies (market-, policy & inst. failures); Increased inequalities; Policy Foundations for IGE <i>Instructor: Dr. Anders Ekblom, Univ. of Gothenburg Sweden</i>	The Market mechanism & Economic Instruments Gasoline, energy; electric system, renewables; Taxes; Levies, fees, charges; Subsidies; Regulations; Financial Instruments; and climate risks <i>Instructor: Prof. Thomas Sterner, Univ. of Gothenburg, Sweden</i>	Group exercise Use of policies for land use in East Africa; the role of GE tools & approaches <i>Instructors: Dr. Anders Ekblom & Emelie César, Univ. of Got. Sweden</i>	The Swedish EPA and IGE Applications and lessons learned from use of policy instruments in Sweden; focus: ecosystem services, and communication <i>Dr. Ficre Zehaie, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</i>	Operationalizing IGE Ethiopia Lessons learned from Ethiopia's Climate resilient Green Economy Strategy; Experience sharing <i>Instructor: Dr Haileselassie Mehdin</i>	Building National system for IGE Building blocks, functions, roles & actors <i>Instructor: Emelie César, Uni. of Got. Sweden</i>
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
13:30 -15:00	WHAT is IGE? Env. Fiscal reform; Green Accounting PEER/PER; Legal & institutional requirements; Analytical & practical approaches; <i>Instructor: Anders Ekblom</i>	Group exercise Group exercise on use of policy instruments; practical examples; <i>Instructors: Emelie César and Anders Ekblom</i>	Practical use of economic policy instruments <i>Instructor: Dr Daniel Slunge (to be confirmed)</i>	Case: The Swedish CO2, tax Climate Law; Climate Policy Councils <i>Instructor: Prof. Åsa Löfgren, Uni. of Got. Sweden</i>	Operationalizing IGE Kenya Key Policy documents and processes; IGE Approaches; Experience sharing; Lessons learned <i>Instructor: Dr Richard Muhwa, EPD Kenya, Uni. of Nairobi, Kenya</i>	IGE in the energy sector Using economic policy instr. in the energy sectors; Lessons learned and practical examples <i>Instructor: Ulrika Raab, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</i>

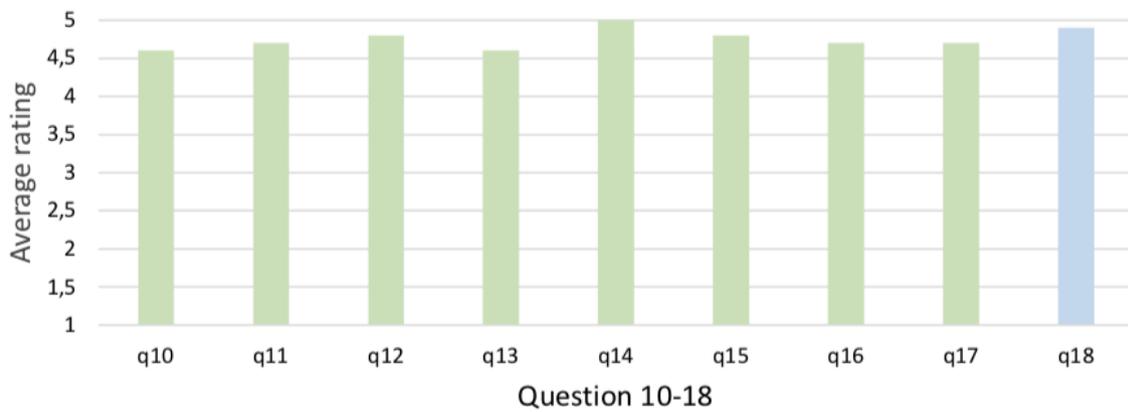
Schedule for the Inclusive Green Economy in Practice programme 2021. Image by Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development



SI Inclusive Green Economy Programme Evaluation 2021



SI Inclusive Green Economy Programme Evaluation 2021



Rating	
Very good	5
Good	4
Neither good nor poor	3
Poor	2
Very poor	1

*These graphs show the participants' average rating from the evaluation of the programme.
Image by Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development.*

Inclusive Green Economy in Practice (Sida IGE Programme)

Like the programme above, this programme aims to strengthen low-income countries' capacity to create an inclusive green economy (IGE). The represented countries are Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The lead organisation for the programme is the University of Gothenburg, specifically GMV and EfD. The programme is financed by Sida.

17. UN CC:Learn

UN CC:Learn is a joint initiative of more than 30 multilateral organizations, helping countries achieve climate change action both through general climate literacy and applied skills development. The platform provides quality learning resources and strategic advice to help governments, businesses, and people to understand climate change (UN CC:Learn, 2021a).

17.1 Learning for a Green Recovery

Learning for a green recovery is a PAGE campaign performed at the UN CC:Learn platform. The recovery packages and the economic investments that will follow the pandemic form a make-or-break moment for the planet. There is a vast need for informed decision-making to support a green recovery. The global e-learning series consists of six courses that address key policy issues central to the green recovery debate. They are all free and self-paced. The aim is to inform and shape the public policy debate around green economic reform and support countries' response to COVID-19 (UN CC:Learn, 2021b).

The courses are (1-6):

1. Introduction to Green Economy E-Course

The course introduces the participant to the basic concepts, policy instruments and international framework of an inclusive green economy.

2. Introduction to Sustainable Finance E-Course

This course is designed to introduce the field of sustainable finance. Green bonds have received increasing attention over the past years. However, dynamic growth in sustainable finance is still limited by a general lack of understanding of what

sustainable investing is and its benefits. This course hopes to bring sustainable finance into the mainstream. Targeted participants include, among others, governments officials involved in policy frameworks for sustainable development and, in particular sustainable finance.

3. Green Industrial Policy E-Course

Conventional industrial policy has contributed to human development but also environmental risks through unsustainable resource consumption and linear production models. Green industrial policy can be an essential ingredient in a well-needed new economic model, addressing market failures and advancing structural change. The course sets out to provide trainers, educators, and policymakers with learning materials to gain a thorough understanding of green industrial policy and its application around the world. The course is of particular interest to training institutions, universities, and policymakers.

4. Green Fiscal Reform E-Course

Green fiscal policies can play a crucial role in countries recovery efforts by raising countries fiscal revenues and removing inefficiencies in public spending. The course sets out to provide green fiscal policy tools to government, business, and civil society.

5. Green Economy and Trade E-Course

The course aims to provide a solid understanding of the policy instruments and enabling conditions needed to make a green economy transition via green trade.

6. Green Indicators E-Course

The course explains how indicators can support policymaking in measuring progress towards an inclusive green economy. It also addresses the process of indicator selection and review frameworks used by international organisations.

17.2 Course Example

Carbon Taxation

This e-course aims to provide concepts, terminology, and empirical evidence regarding carbon taxation. The primary learning objectives include understanding market economies, the influence of prices on supply and demand, and the role of public policy in shaping environmental outcomes. Further on, the participant will, for example, be

able to describe how carbon taxation work, determine the carbon tax base and rate, and list options for revenue use. After completing all five modules and passing the final quiz, participants receive a certification.

18. UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

UN Environment Programme, UNEP, is the leading global environmental authority. UNEP coordinate responses to environmental issues within the UN system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. They strive to create a low-carbon future through science and engagement. UNEP offers more than 15 000 items, such as key reports, publications, facts sheets, tools, and platforms. Climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and environment under review are the broad thematic areas UNEP work within. Their work with green economy is spread across several programmes and initiative. UNEP also organizes regular events to share country experiences and to push forward the international agenda on green fiscal reform (UNEP, 2021b).

18.1 Advisory Services

UNEP has been engaged with more than 30 countries, supporting their transition to a green economy through various strategies such as country-level assessments, research and advisory services and global knowledge products. They focus on capacity building and policy reform, and other needed support. The Economic and Trade Policy Unit addresses climate issues by analysing the role of fiscal-, trade- and industrial policy. The support of partner countries occurs through analytic tools that compare different economic scenarios and policy options to identify unique transformational pathways.

UNEP carries out *policy analysis and country support focusing specially on green fiscal policies*. The fiscal policy advice includes policies like carbon pricing measures, fossil fuel subsidy reform, renewable energy subsidies, incentives for energy efficiency, and fiscal incentives in the transport sector.

18.2 Resources

UNEP has gathered all publications and documents in a knowledge repository where the reader can browse between authors, titles, subjects, and date. Two examples of publications from UNEP are stated below.

Measuring Fossil Fuel Subsidies in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals

UNEP has created a methodology to measure fossil fuel subsidies in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. The resource is intended for national estimates of fossil fuel subsidies and includes an elaboration of how fossil fuel subsidies can be measured at a global level.

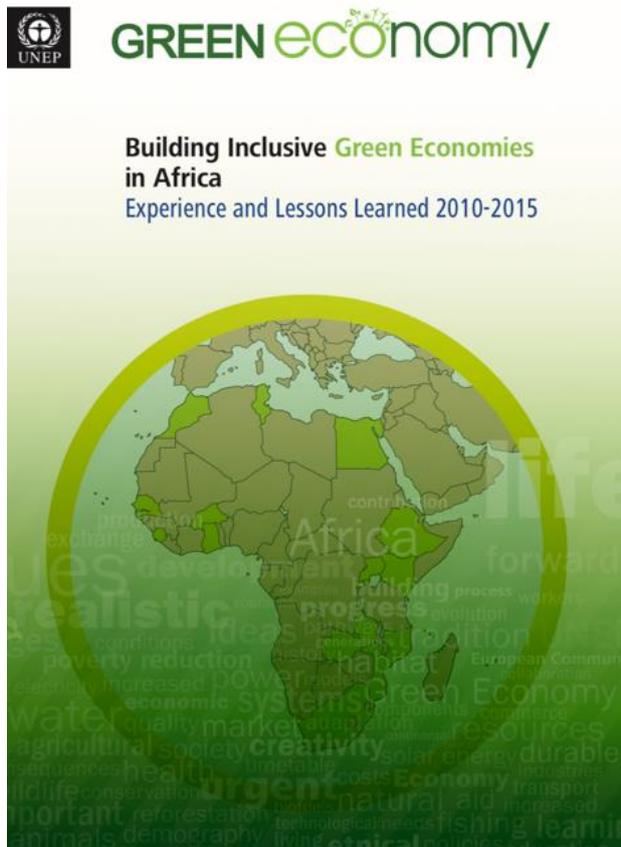


Photo credit: © iStockphoto.com
Figure 3 Illustration of the consequence of fossil fuel subsidies. Image by UNEP via <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28111/FossilFuel.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Building Inclusive Economies in Africa – Experiences and Lessons Learned 2010-2015

At the request of governments and through funding from the European Union, UNEP carried out green economy scoping studies and assessments to examine opportunities and challenges associated with a green economy transition in Africa. The work also focused on enhancing social and environmental entrepreneurship activities in Africa. The project resulted in the report "Building Inclusive Economies in Africa". The countries involved were Ghana, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Rwanda, Mauritius, Senegal, and South Africa. The document aims to assist policymakers and help them understand the benefits of green economy investments by sharing best practices and

policies of countries taking initiatives in the global transition to build greener economies.



Building Inclusive Green Economies in Africa. Image by UNEP via <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/building-inclusive-green-economies-africa-experience-and-lessons-learned-2010-2015>.

Policies in African countries, encouraging green economy:

- *Accounting for natural capital:* Degradation of natural capital over time make up a significant loss that is seldom accounted for in national accounting systems. In Mauritius, the ENCA-initiative aims to provide a framework for integrating natural wealth into the System of National Accounts through the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts, SEEA. Quantifying the state of natural capital stocks is essential to aligning market prices to account for externalities.

- *Addressing market failures:* Market conditions that fail to account for negative externalities can be seen as a form of subsidy. With full cost pricing, it

is easy to reduce undesirable impacts on society and the environment. Taxes on fossil fuels and harmful subsidy removal can incorporate environmental impacts into prices.

- *Fiscal policies:* Taxes, tariffs, and harmful subsidies removal. In Ghana, the government removed fossil fuel subsidies in 2013, which freed public resources. It was also proposed to put a tax on timber production to reduce deforestation.

- *Green procurement and efficiency for private and public sectors:* Government spending can help a country transition to a greener economy. Promoting green technologies through green procurement can encourage both sectors to invest in green industries and sustainable consumption. In South Africa, public institution procurement

programme has supported, for example, sustainably produced food and the renewable energy industry.

- *Access to finance*: Without affordable financing, many advantages with the green economy proposals will be impossible to reach. Green financing may include soft loans programmes, carbon credits, credit systems, sovereign wealth funds and social venture capital conditional grants. One example is the South African Green Fund.

19. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research provides innovative learning solutions for individuals, organizations, and institutions to enhance global decision-making and support country-level action for shaping a better future. UNITAR contributes to the implementation of Agenda 2030 through four thematic pillars: peace, people, planet, and prosperity (UNITAR, 2021a).

UNITAR offers courses and training activities for individuals and institutions, both free and fee-based. For individuals, training activities include executive training workshops, online courses, master's programmes. For institutions, training activities include, for example, training needs assessment, advisory services, facilitation and retreat, training of trainers, and learning conferences and events (UNITAR, 2021a).

Courses and other training activities take place both online, face to face, and a mix of the two. In 2019, 59% took place face-to-face and 38% took place on e-platforms (3% blended) (UNITAR, 2021b). UNITAR is mainly assisting developing countries. In 2017, 497 individual activities (training, learning, knowledge sharing) took place, benefitting more than 56 000 participants, 85% of which came from developing countries. The target group is broad; it includes students, researchers, academics, professionals from government agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and government officials (UNITAR, 2021a).

19.1 Peace

UNITAR supports the establishment of peaceful and inclusive societies. The thematic portfolio includes conflict prevention, negotiation, mediation and reconciliation, restoration of the rule of law, prevention and elimination of violent extremism, youth, and women empowerment, enhancing the peace-making capacities of minorities, indigenous people, and marginalized people (UNITAR, 2021c).

19.2 People

The core of UNITAR's work is building inclusive societies and promoting equal opportunities for all. To achieve this, UNITAR offers training, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing opportunities to strengthen government authorities and policymakers' capacities to develop and implement strategies towards social inclusion (UNITAR, 2021c).

19.3 Planet

UNITAR works to protect our planet for the current and future generations by building human capacities for green economy, climate change, chemicals, and waste management and sustainable consumption and production through on-the-ground interventions as well as distance learning and support. They work with government departments, NGOs, and education and training institutions in 50+ partner countries (UNITAR, 2021c).

UNITAR/UNEP e-Learning Course: Introduction to a Green Economy, Concepts, Principles and Application

The e-course targets a broad audience, from researchers, environmental managers to civil servants in national ministries. The participants had the opportunity to learn through various experiences: absorb (read), do (activity), interact (socialize), and reflect (relate to one's reality), for seven weeks. The course was divided into five modules, and the learning objectives included, for example, "Identify principal challenges and opportunities for greening key economic sectors."

Content and Structure

The course is composed of 5 modules:

- Module 1: Introduction to a Green Economy: Rationale, Concepts and Principles
- Module 2: Enabling Conditions for Advancing a Green Economy
- Module 3: Greening the Economy: Sectors and Strategies
- Module 4: Developing a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy
- Module 5: International Developments and Support to Advance a Green Economy

The modules included in the course. Image from UNITAR via <https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/unitarunep-e-learning-course-introduction-green-economy-concepts-principles-and>.

Introduction to Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa

This is an example of an e-learning course where 108 policymakers and practitioners from 33 African countries were trained in sustainable consumption and production (SCP) with a wide range of training methods. The course included interactive activities, practical SCP projects, action plan development, and customized feedback. Promoting Ecotourism in Kenya was one example of an action plan developed and peer-reviewed through the course. One learning objective of the course was to identify enabling conditions for SCP policies.

19.4 Prosperity

Well-being is rooted in economic, social, and environmental security. UNITAR covers thematic areas such as inclusive finance, trade, intellectual property rights, entrepreneurship, and innovation. It works with national, regional, and international partners to ensure a contextualized approach, greater outreach, long-term sustainability, and measurable impact (UNITAR, 2021c).

E-Workshop on Training of Trainers for Financial Inclusion

The need for training of trainers is universal. This e-workshop addresses people who are trainers but have not started their career as trainers. People that have developed skills and extensive knowledge and are required to share what they have learned. It was primarily intended for staff of Finance Institutions in the MENA region and Africa, covering the following topics: The principle of adult learning, course design and development, and course delivery and assessment. The e-workshop was delivered over a four-week period with blended self-learning, group work, and webinars.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the e-workshop, participants will be expected to:

- Recognize the importance of considering the participants and their training needs, including the different learning styles and adult learning principles.
- Know how to write objectives and evaluate whether these objectives have been met at the end of a training session.
- Develop an effective training style, using appropriate training aids and techniques.
- Conduct a short group training session that incorporates these training concepts.

The learning objectives of the course. Image from UNITAR via <https://www.unitar.org/event/pmcp/full-catalog/eworkshop-training-trainers-financial-inclusion-agfund-event>.

19.5 Online Learning Solutions

UNITAR has developed tools as a response to Covid-19 to help trainers, facilitators and organizations move their training online. The online learning solutions consist of three short and practice-oriented papers.



The papers included in UNITAR's Online Learning Solutions. Image from UNITAR via <https://unitar.org/learning-solutions/online-learning-solutions>.

20. World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is a global partnership committing to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development. It consists of five institutions, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and The

International Centre for Settlement for Investment Disputes (ICSID). The first two focus on providing financing and policy advice to governments of developing countries, while the latter three focus on strengthening the private sector in developing countries (World Bank, 2021a).

The World Bank's Policy on Access to Information has made the organization a world leader in transparency. The policy has made sure the public has access to more information than ever before and has also been a catalyst for knowledge initiatives such as the "World Bank Open Data", the "Open Knowledge Repository", and the "Open Learning Campus" (World Bank, 2021b).

20.1 Open Learning Campus

The World Bank Group has developed an online learning campus with more than 10 000 courses and e-learning.

Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab

On the topic of carbon pricing, this online learning library is one example of a series of accumulated knowledge and materials gathered by the World Bank. The series includes archived webinars, data visualizations, games/interactives, self-paced e-learning, and videos. Along with the different parts, there are also linked related material, such as, PowerPoints, publications, reports, maps, and data.



Archived Webinar
Carbon Pricing And Development – Part 1: Co-Benefits, Growth And Jobs
★★★★★ • Discussion (9)

Related Materials

-  Sustainable Development and Carbon Pricing
-  CARBON PRICING CONSIDERATIONS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES

[View More](#)

Webinar included in the Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab. Image from the World Bank Group via <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/carbon-markets-and-pricing-learning-lab>.



Game/Interactive

The FASTER Principles For Successful Carbon Pricing

Climate change poses a fundamental threat to development. Current...

★★★★★(13) • Discussion (0)

Game/interactive included in the Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab. Image from the World Bank Group via <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/carbon-markets-and-pricing-learning-lab>.



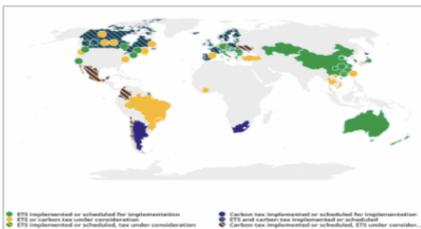
Self-Paced ELearning

Policy Instruments For Low Emissions Development: From Design To Implementation (Self-Paced)

Transitioning to a low emissions development path is increasingly...

★★★★★(1) • Discussion (18)

A self-paced e-learning course included in the Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab. Image from the World Bank Group via <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/carbon-markets-and-pricing-learning-lab>.



Data Visualization

The Carbon Pricing Dashboard: Introducing The Map And Data Tool

The Carbon Pricing Dashboard is an interactive online platform providing...

★★★★★(16) • Discussion (0)

Data visualization included in the Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab. Image from the World Bank Group via <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/carbon-markets-and-pricing-learning-lab>.

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22. Appendix: Links to resources

Organisation	Activity	Link	Comment
African Centre for a Green Economy	Doing Business in Africa During Climate Change	Go to the course website	Website
	Green Entrepreneurship Programme	Go to the course website	Website
AfDB	Transitioning towards Green Growth, A Framework for the AfDB	Access the PDF	PDF
	Introductory Guide to Understanding AfDB's Green Growth Framework	Access the PDF	PDF
	A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth	Access the PDF	PDF
	Five Big Bets for the Circular Economy in Africa	Go to the website to access the PDF	PDF
African Forum on Green Economy	Sessions	Go to the website	Website
ADB	Implementing a Green Recovery in Southeast Asia	Access the PDF	PDF

	Transformation Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies in Asia and the Pacific	Go to the website to access the PDF	PDF
Ellen MacArthur Foundation	Inside the Circular Economy: Beyond the Basics	Go to the course website	Website
	From Linear to Circular	Go to the course website	Website
	Online Learning Hub	Go to the learning hub	Website
	Higher Education Resource	Access the PDF	PDF
	School and College Resources	Go to the website	Website
	Circular Toolkit	Go to the tool website	Tool
EfD	Environment Policy Instruments and Corruption	Go to the website	Website
	Funding Inclusive Green Transition through Greenhouse Gas Pricing	Go to the website	Website
	Emission Trading Scheme and Direct Technological Change: Evidence from China	Go to the website	Website

	Academic Programmes	Go to the website	Website
GGGI	Presentation Slides	Go to the website	Website
	Presentation Slide: Green Growth Innovation	Access the presentation (pdf version)	PDF
	Webinars and Training	Go to the website	Website
	Flagship Publications	Go to the website	Website
	Flagship Publication: Green Growth to Achieve the Paris Agreement	Access the publication	PDF
	Green Growth Potential Assessment Methodology Report	Access the report	PDF
GEC	Principles, Priorities and Pathways for Inclusive Green Economies	Access the PDF	PDF
	The Green Economy Tracker	Go to the tool website	Tool

	The 2020 Global Green Economy Barometer	Access the PDF	PDF
GGKP	Fiscal Considerations in the Design of Green Tax Reforms	Access the PDF	PDF
	Overcoming Obstacles to Green Fiscal Reform	Access the PDF	PDF
	Fiscal Instruments and Water Scarcity	Access the PDF	PDF
	Learning Hub	Go to the learning hub	Website
ILO	The Green Jobs Programme	Access the PDF	PDF
	E-learning Course on Skills for a Greener Future	Go to the course website	Website
	Managing a Just Transition to Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies	Go to the course website	Website
	ILO's Guidelines for a Just Transition	Access the PDF	PDF
	Global Academy on the Green Economy	Go to the course website	Website

Interreg MED Programme	GGCP Outcomes, four policy initiatives	Go to the website	Website
OECD	Building Back Better: A Sustainable, Resilient Recovery after Covid-19	Access the PDF	PDF
	The Fiscal Implications of the Low-Carbon Transition	Go to the OECD library website	Website
	Effective Carbon Rates 2021	Go to the website to access the PDF	Website
	Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum	Go to the website	Website
	Re-Circle	Go to the website	Website
	Business Models for the Circular Economy	Access the PDF	PDF
	Policy Instrument for the Environment (PINE), Database	Go to the database website	Database

PACE	Circular Economy Action Agenda for Food	Access the PDF	PDF
	Circular Economy Action Agenda for Textiles	Access the PDF	PDF
	Circular Economy Action Agenda for Plastics	Access the PDF	PDF
	Circular Economy Action Agenda for Electronics	Access the PDF	PDF
	Circular Economy Action Agenda for Capital Equipment	Access the PDF	PDF
UGOT	Environmental Economics (15 credits)	Go to the course website	Website
	Environmental Effects and Conflicts in Long-run Economic Development (7,5 credits)	Go to the course website	Website
	Program in Environmental Social Science (180 credits)	Go to the program website	Website
	Inclusive Green Economy in	Go to the program website	Website

	Practice (SI IGE Programme)		
	Inclusive Green Economy in Practice (Sida IGE Programme)	Go to the program website	Website
PAGE	Country Starter Kit: Using Models for Green Economy Policymaking	Access the PDF	PDF
	Country Starter Kit: A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Indicators	Access the PDF	PDF
	Country Starter Kit: A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment	Access the PDF	PDF
	Introductory Learning Materials on Green Economy	Go to the tool website	Website/ tool
	Advanced Learning Materials on Green Economy	Go to the tool website	Website/ tool
	Higher Education Course in IGE Modelling	Go to the website	Website

	Green Fiscal Reform E-course	Access the PDF	PDF
	Green Industry Summer Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Resources Guide for Green Economy Learning Institutions	Access the resource guide	PDF
	Community of Trainers	Go to the tool website	Tool
UN CC:Learn	Introduction to Green Economy E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Introduction to Sustainable Finance E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Green Industrial Policy E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Green Fiscal Policy E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Green Economy and Trade E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Green Indicators E-Course	Go to the course website	Website
	Carbon Taxation E-Course	Go to the course website	Website

UNEP	Advisory Services	Go to the website	Website
	Country Support on Green Fiscal Policies	Go to the website	Website
	Measuring Fossil Fuels Subsidies in the Context of the SDGs	Access the PDF	PDF
	Building Inclusive Economies in Africa Experiences and Lessons Learned 2010-2015	Go to the website to access the PDF	Website/ PDF
	Green Fiscal Policies	Watch the YouTube video	YouTube Video
UNITAR	E-Learning Course Introduction to a Green Economy, Concepts, Principles and Application	Go to the course website	Catalogue
	Introduction to Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa	Access the PDF	PDF
	E-Workshop on Training of Trainers for Financial Inclusion	Go to the course website	Catalogue

	Online Learning Solutions	Go to the website	Website
World Bank Group	Open Learning Campus	Go to the website	Website
	Carbon Markets and Pricing Learning Lab	Go to the website	Website