



UNITED NATIONS



Green Economy Knowledge Products by UN Agencies and Partners

**Stocktaking Report prepared by the
United Nations Environment Management Group**



UNITED NATIONS

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“ . . . much has been done in a variety of policy areas to promote and assist stakeholders to improve human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and taking cognizance of ecological scarcities – in line with their own development priorities. ”

Achim Steiner



FOREWORD BY THE UNEP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In 2012, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 190 signatory nations called for cooperation within the UN system to support countries in their transition to an inclusive green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want*, highlights the need for and feasibility of promoting economic growth and development while respecting planetary boundaries. In paragraph 66 of the outcome document, the governments invited the UN System to coordinate and provide countries with information on green economy related tools, best practices, models, platforms and policy examples.

In a response to this request, the Environment Management Group, through its Issue Management Group on green economy, took on the task of compiling and reviewing green economy knowledge products developed by agencies across the UN system. This stock-taking exercise helps bring available tools and experiences to the awareness of governments while also highlighting gaps in the green economy landscape.

The report that follows summarizes what the UN system has to offer countries in terms of green economy resources. It reveals that much has been done in a variety of policy areas to promote and assist stakeholders to improve human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and taking cognizance of ecological scarcities – in line with their own development priorities. The report further emphasises the importance of ensuring a synergistic approach to the green economy work done by multiple UN agencies in order to avoid overlaps, improve cost efficiency and use public resources wisely.

In their endeavour to promote sustainable development, I encourage all actors and decision makers to consider and use the knowledge products made available by the United Nations, to help build an inclusive and balanced green economy for all. The UN system continues to support efforts at all levels of society to promote this vision.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Achim Steiner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Achim Steiner

United Nations Under-Secretary-General
Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme
Chair of the United Nations Environment Management Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, was defined as one of the two themes at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The Rio+20 outcome document calls for the United Nations (UN) to work with partners to support developing countries in their transition to a green economy. Policy design and implementation of a green economy can be supported by a variety of toolboxes, best practices, models, methodologies and platforms. In the period leading up to, and especially following, the Rio+20 conference, UN agencies and various partners have developed a growing number of such knowledge products. This UN Environment Management Group (EMG) report aims to take stock of existing UN system-wide web-based platforms and resources, including analytical & assessment methodologies, and lessons learned, to provide a succinct overview of the green economy knowledge product landscape. It also catalogues the products to help stakeholders know how and when to use which toolkit/resource.

Key statistical and analytical data from the stocktaking exercise is as follows:

This report reviews a total of 122 inclusive green economy knowledge products. In addition, it features 25 selected items to illustrate a wide range of existing knowledge products. Most of the reviewed products target national governments and inter-governmental practitioners as their main audience. Over half the products feature best practices, including select case studies, while policy analysis & assessment tools form another common type. Finance & investment, environmental & natural resources and fiscal policy are the three most frequently-tackled policy areas, while social inclusiveness – another equally important pillar to sustainable development– is featured in less than a third of reviewed products. The importance of the water-food-energy nexus is well reflected in the key sector focus, with energy, water and agriculture being the top three key sectors identified. In terms of geographical cover, almost half these products are developed for global application (49 per cent) although most focus on Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Some possible knowledge gaps have been identified as a result of this stocktaking exercise. These include:

- A knowledge divide exists in private sector capacity building. The private sector's investing and innovating capacities are two crucial parameters for achieving the green economy transition. Yet, very few of the reviewed products focus on private sector engagement, despite the important role played by the private sector, and how it could collaborate effectively with other key stakeholders, notably policy-makers

and civil society. It is hoped that this gap will be filled as the green economy concept is implemented further, and well beyond current public engagement and policy formulation.

— Secondly, a knowledge gap exists in products focusing on green economy implementation at the local level. While such policies are formulated at the national level, their implementation often takes place at the local level. Only seven percent of reviewed knowledge products, however, have a local focus with an aim to support policy implementation.

— The theme of social inclusiveness is currently under-represented among existing knowledge products. Although 39 out of 122 reviewed products incorporate social inclusiveness, as few as 10 specifically make this their focus. More knowledge products on how to ensure social inclusiveness in a green economy are envisaged.

— Finally, the reviewed items lack information pertaining to coordination and collaboration among UN agencies and partners in their knowledge product development. This has resulted in a duplication of coverage. The multi-disciplinary nature of green economy implies that collaboration among critical UN agencies and partners is both necessary and beneficial for optimal knowledge creation. These agencies are advised to strengthen their coordination, and to seek greater synergy as a means of maximizing efficiency.

In addition to identifying gaps, this stock-taking exercise seeks ways of envisaging how knowledge gaps could be filled. The products highlighted represent a more in-depth, comprehensive and collaborative approach to green and inclusive economy knowledge creation. A good example is the joint work of AfDB, OECD, UN and World Bank on “A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth”. Different agencies contributed their respective expertise to the process, resulting in a practical and comprehensive set of tools that address the challenges raised for attaining inclusive and green growth.

INTRODUCTION

Context and objective

In September 2009, the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) set up the Issue Management Group (IMG) on a Green Economy, to prepare an inter-agency assessment report on how the United Nations system and Bretton Woods institutions could more coherently support and assist countries in transitioning to a green economy. It also sought to work on joint and consistent communication regarding measures needed to support this transition. The report, “Working towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy: A United Nations System-wide Perspective”, was successfully launched in December 2011 and served as a UN system contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

To further its work on green economy, the 18th meeting of the EMG senior officials in November 2012 tasked the IMG to carry out a stocktaking exercise on existing UN system-wide web-based green economy platforms and resources. These would include toolkits, best practices, lessons learned and analytical/assessment methodologies. This exercise is expected to provide suggestions on how these resources can be catalogued and made publicly available through an appropriate platform to better serve the Member States.

A flourishing number of knowledge products by various UN agencies and partners were already in existence when the EMG met. For this reason, it decided to conduct a stocktaking exercise as a means of supporting green economy policy design and implementation in developing countries. Considering the variety and extent of knowledge tools, resources and methodologies developed, the EMG also recognized the need for having a concise overview of what is available. To achieve this, they had to have a more organized and efficient manner of access to such information.

The objective of this exercise is threefold. First, to provide government officials, experts, and professionals with a succinct overview of existing inclusive green economy knowledge products by the UN system and its partners. Second, to catalogue their content to guide governments and other stakeholders on how and when to use which toolkit/resource. And finally, the exercise seeks to analyze their specific contribution to the pool of knowledge on inclusive green economy. Its ultimate goal is to link different products and platforms to make knowledge and good practices more easily available.

As a first step, this report presents results of the initial stocktaking, specifying the main features of the different resources and products in a way that could serve as the basis for a searchable catalogue of knowledge products.

Defining the scope

The EMG report “Working towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy: A United Nations System-wide Perspective”¹ released in 2012, outlined a United Nations system-wide perspective on green economy and stressed the importance of mobilizing investment in the four categories of capital: natural capital (natural resource base, ecosystem services), social capital (societal infrastructure, culture, basic services), human capital (labour, education, health), and manufactured capital (physical infrastructure, industries, etc.). Building on the results of the previous work by the EMG, this report researches products that support knowledge gaining and capacity building in: 1) mobilizing investment in green industries and infrastructure; 2) decreasing investment in ‘brown’ industries and 3) promoting social inclusiveness² and equal access to services, resources and opportunities.

In accordance with these criteria, 122 knowledge products on green and inclusive economy, as well as on green growth and low-carbon development are identified. These products are the focus of this report and form the object of analysis. A full list is available in the annex. An additional 36 knowledge products linked to the green and inclusive economy theme, but not specifically focusing on green economy, are also listed in the annex. They create space to explore linkages between green economy and a wide range of specific related activities/topics. In order to provide easier access to the information, an excel spread sheet including all knowledge product information is also available on the [EMG website](#).

Report structure

Section 1 of this report offers a brief introduction to the objective and scope of the stocktaking exercise. Section 2 provides an overview of the current green economy knowledge product landscape and analyzes its composition in terms of product type, target audience, policy focus, sector and geographic focus. This identifies possible knowledge gaps. It also yields pointers on where efforts might be needed to further assist green economy policy design and implementation. Section 3 features a selection of 25 knowledge products that demonstrate the wide variety available to date. The selected products range from generic guidance for conceptualizing policy framework, practical toolkits, case studies and best practices at national and local levels, to capacity building facilities and knowledge exchange platforms, among others. Finally, section 4 concludes the findings and outlines possible next steps. The full list of green economy knowledge and other relevant products is provided in a separate annex to this report.

¹ United Nations Environment Management Group (2011). *Working towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy: A United Nations System-wide Perspective*. Geneva: United Nations.

² Reference is made to the definition provided by the World Bank; “Social inclusion is the process of improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society.”

SUMMARY OF KEY DATA/FINDINGS

ANALYSIS OF KEY DATA OF GREEN ECONOMY KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

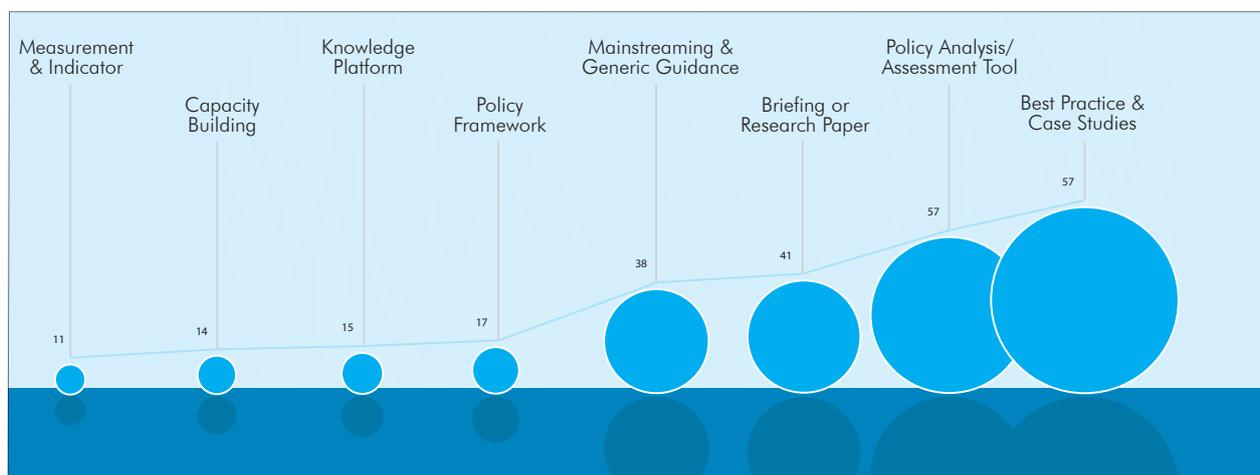
This section provides an overview of the green economy knowledge product landscape. A total of 122 products were analyzed, but this review is by no means exhaustive. It aims to capture a preliminary sense of the various knowledge products on inclusive green economy produced by the UN system and a number of partners. It should also be noted that the percentages are non-additive, as most products fall into more than one category in terms of type, target audience, and key policy focus.

Year of launch – Out of the 122 knowledge products reviewed, the majority (65 per cent) have been produced in the run-up to, and especially after, the Rio+20 conference. It shows that a large number of UN organizations and partners have been responding actively to the call of the Rio+20 outcome document for the United Nations system to provide support to governments in their transition to a green economy.

Target audience and product types – Almost all the knowledge products have national governments as their primary target audience, followed by inter-governmental practitioners (75 per cent), the private sector (45 per cent), academia (43 per cent), civil society (39 per cent), and local governments (7 per cent).

Based on their main function, the knowledge products were classified according to eight types, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Number of Green Economy Knowledge Products in 8 Different Types



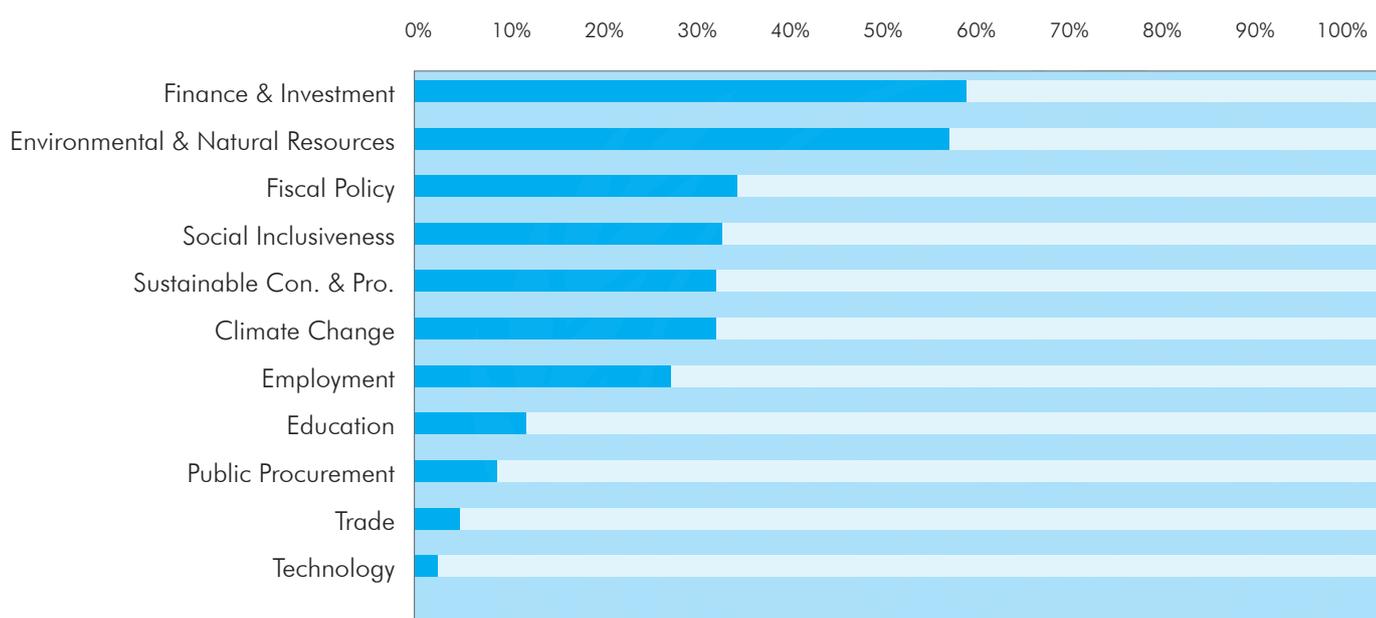
Note: For detailed description of the 8 different knowledge product type categorization criteria, please refer to the Appendix.

The analysis shows that product types designed mainly to support green economy policy-making are dominant: analysis and assessment tools to inform policy-making (46 per cent), policy frameworks (14 per cent) and measurement frameworks and indicators (9 per cent). In addition, over half the products include the element of best practices and/or case studies (55 per cent), illustrating successful examples of green economy policy design and implementation at the international/national/local/sectoral levels. This shows that green economy has moved beyond being a mere concept. Instead, it is now being implemented in a number of developed and developing countries.

- Mainstreaming & generic guidance;
- Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making;
- Best practices & case studies;
- Measurement framework & indicators;
- Knowledge exchange platform;
- Capacity building & training.

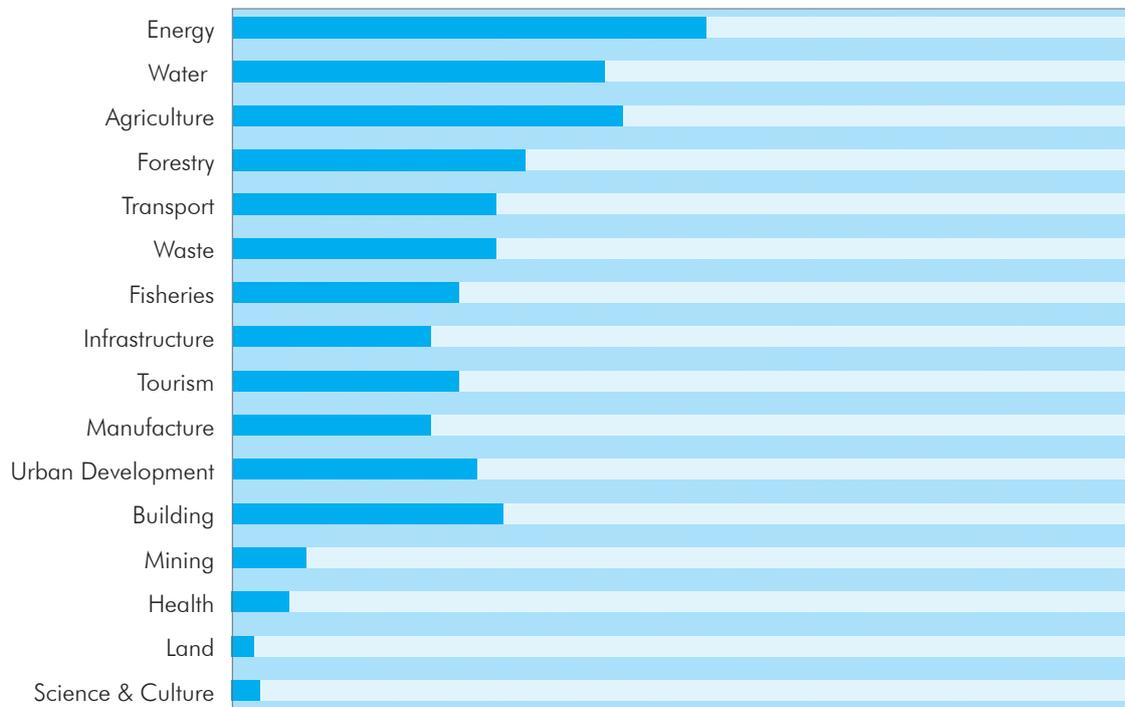
Key policy focus – Finance & investment, environment & natural resources, and fiscal policy are the three most frequently-tackled policy areas, in 60 per cent, 58 per cent and 35 per cent of total reviewed products respectively. Contrary to the high environmental profile, another equally important pillar of sustainable development – social inclusiveness - is tackled by only 33 per cent of the reviewed knowledge products. An overview of key policy focuses is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Percentage of Knowledge Products with Certain Policy Focuses



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

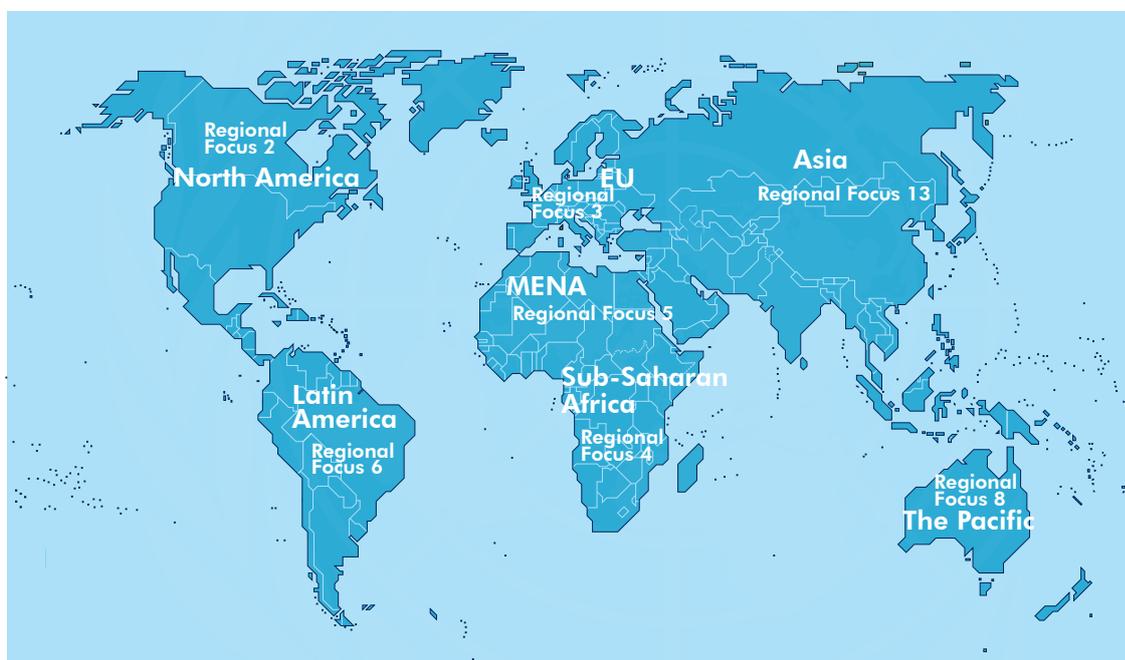
Figure 3: Number of Knowledge Products with Sectoral Focuses



Key sector focus – The top three most tackled sectors are energy (44 per cent), water (35 per cent) and agriculture (33 per cent). This corresponds to the so-called “water-energy-food nexus”, indicating a need to better understand the interdependencies and links between these resources, especially regarding acute challenges related to climate change, water scarcity and food security. An overview of the sector focus of the 122 reviewed knowledge products is available in Figure 3.

Geographical focus – While almost half of the knowledge products are developed for global application (49 per cent), some are also being developed in a national (22 per cent) or regional (30 per cent) context. Asia, Latin America and Africa are the three regions with the highest knowledge product focus. Figure 4 provides a graphic overview of the number of products with a focus on each region, as well as countries in each region.

Figure 4: Number of knowledge products with regional and/or country



KEY OBSERVATIONS AND POSSIBLE KNOWLEDGE GAPS

More knowledge on private sector engagement and capacity building is needed.

It is well recognized that the successful transition to a green economy cannot be achieved without the active engagement and contribution of the private sector. The private sector's investing and innovating capacities are two crucial parameters for achieving this transition. Nevertheless, although many products include the private sector as part of their target audience, only some focus on private sector engagement. Few products clarify the importance of the private sector, and how it could effectively collaborate with other key stakeholders, such as policy-makers and civil society. This lack of private enterprise emphasis may be a reflection of the initial stage of green economy mainstreaming and implementation with its focus still primarily on public sector engagement and policy formulation.

One example of a private sector-focused knowledge product is the report "Adapting for a Green Economy: Companies, Communities and Climate Change", by UNEP, Oxfam, The Global Compact, and World Resources Institute. It provides guidance to businesses on addressing climate risks in their own supply chains and operations, while also supporting the adaptation efforts of the communities on which they depend. Moreover, it discusses how to forge successful collaboration between public and private sectors in achieving their common objectives. Another example is the Green Industry Platform convened by UNIDO and UNEP. The Platform aims to catalyze and mainstream actions on Green Industry, and targets the manufacturing sector as an important stakeholder in achieving this objective. It contributes to knowledge sharing among businesses by hosting a knowledge center with best practice examples of environmentally sustainable industrial practices. Knowledge products of this kind are good examples for further private sector-focused work to bridge the current gap.

Possible gap in knowledge products that focus on green economy policy implementation at the local level.

A dominant proportion of the best practices and case studies featured in existing knowledge products focus on nation-wide strategies and initiatives. Yet local governments also need to be fully briefed and supported for transition to the green economy at the grassroots level. To this effect, best practices of local implementation of green economy policies would be invaluable for local capacity-building and knowledge exchange. This exercise counted eight out of 122 knowledge products with a local focus, primarily at the city level, best practice sharing and policy design. Among these eight products, five include local implementation programmes, while the others focus solely on policy frameworks and conceptual frameworks. It is hoped that as the collaboration between UN agencies and national governments deepens, and local implementation expertise is further developed, there will be more knowledge products to fill this gap.

The theme of social inclusiveness is currently under-represented among existing knowledge products.

Only 39 out of 122 reviewed products have social inclusiveness as part of their scope. Moreover, as few as ten specifically focus on social inclusiveness. As a means of promoting sustainable development, social development plays an equally important role in economic growth and environmental protection. Green economy, as one vehicle to achieve sustainable development, must be inclusive and people-centred, benefiting and involving everyone, including youth and children. Knowledge products on how to ensure social inclusiveness in a green economy would be of great value to national governments and other key stakeholders. The joint work of UNEP, ILO, IOE and ITUC – “Working Towards Sustainable Development: Opportunities for Decent Work and Social Inclusion in a Green Economy” provides a good example of emphasizing the social pillar in Green Economy strategies, highlighting policy options and good practices that ensure social inclusiveness and poverty reduction in the transition process. Further work on different sectors, population groups, and country contexts would be a concrete next step to deepen the knowledge and understanding on this topic.

Redundancy in existing knowledge products.

This is especially prominent in the categories of mainstreaming & generic guidance and analysis tools. Some 24 products from more than 10 institutions are aimed at mainstreaming green economy/low carbon development concepts and general frameworks, without a specific sectoral, geographical or issue focus. As for the assessment and analysis tools to inform policy-makers, many concern the same specific sector, region/country or theme, yet from different perspectives, depending on the agency conducting the study. This makes it difficult for users to consider all the different products and approaches in an efficient manner.

Given the multi-disciplinary nature of green and inclusive economies, knowledge creation would benefit greatly from increased cooperation and collaboration among critical institutional actors. This would avoid unnecessary replication, while at the same time leading to positive synergies and enhanced outcomes. The joint work of AfDB, OECD, UN and World Bank on “A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth”, serves as an excellent example of a joint effort to pool expertise and create a compelling knowledge product. It shows the importance of enhancing communication and collaboration among UN agencies and partners. For example, the launch of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) provides an exceptional forum for agencies and partners to collectively identify and address knowledge gaps in green economy theory and practice.

CASE STUDIES OF GREEN ECONOMY KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

A total of 25 knowledge products are selected as case studies. They represent the wide variety of green economy knowledge products to date. Based on their main function, they are grouped into the following six thematic categories:

- Mainstreaming & generic guidance;
- Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making;
- Best practices & case studies;
- Measurement framework & indicators;
- Knowledge exchange platform;
- Capacity building & training.

Each case study is presented in terms of target audience; product type; policy focus; sector focus; geographic focus; overview of the objective and contribution; and key content/conclusions.

PRODUCT CATEGORY 1:

Mainstreaming and Generic Guidance

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|---|---------------------------|
| Green Jobs for Women and Youth | UNDP |
| Inclusive green growth: the Pathway to Sustainable Development | World Bank |
| Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap: Turning Resource Constraints and the Climate Crisis into Economic Growth Opportunities | UNESCAP |
| OECD Green Growth Strategy | OECD |
| Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication | UNEP |
| Working Towards Sustainable Development: Opportunities for Decent Work and Social Inclusion in A Green Economy | UNEP, ILO, IOE, ITUC |

1. GREEN JOBS FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH: WHAT CAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DO?

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNDP/2013 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | Inter-governmental practitioners; local government |
| Product type | Best practice & case studies; briefing or research paper |
| Policy focus | Employment; environmental & natural resource management; fiscal policy; social inclusiveness |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global; South Africa; Philippines; Senegal; Bolivia; Argentina; Colombia; Bangladesh; Zimbabwe; Lesotho |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This paper presents examples of policies and programmes initiated by local governments that promote green jobs, especially for women and youth (persons between the ages of 15 and 24). It aims to inspire local governments to consider policies that address the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a synergetic manner.

This paper shows the important role that local governments could play in the creation of more decent local jobs that can deliver environmental benefits and economic empowerment for the two above-mentioned vulnerable population groups.

Key content

Part One defines green jobs, and specifies the increased vulnerability of women and youth during transition to a green economy.

Part Two presents local level examples of green jobs initiatives in both rural and urban settings.

Part Three makes recommendations for local governments and their role in promoting green jobs for the two vulnerable groups. It includes specific actions that local governments could take in order to achieve this goal.

Finally, Part Four explores ways to scale up local initiatives, by forging linkages with national policies and partnerships.

2. INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH: THE PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

| PRODUCER/YEAR | WORLD BANK/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National government; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Best practice & case studies; policy framework; analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Employment; Environmental & natural resource management; Industry policies; markets & non-market mechanisms |
| Sector focus | Infrastructure; trade and innovation |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This report lays out an analytical framework that factors atmospheric, land, and marine system limitations into plans for economic growth to further reduce poverty. It debunks the myth that a green growth approach is a luxury most countries cannot afford, pointing instead to political barriers, entrenched behaviours, and a lack of appropriate financing instruments as the chief obstacles.

The report provides policy-makers with a clear guidance in developing a three-pronged strategy for pursuing greener growth.

Key content

Part One examines whether green growth is, in fact, feasible. Additionally, it examines green growth implications on welfare - the ultimate goal of economic policy.

Part Two tackles the cross-cutting issues of market and governance failures. It looks at tools that aim to improve social welfare through greener growth, and careful use of innovation and industrial policies;

Part Three focuses on human, natural, and physical capital and their roles in a greener production function.

Part Four filters the key lessons through a political economy lens and provides a framework for building an inclusive green growth strategy.

3. LOW CARBON GREEN GROWTH ROADMAP: TURNING RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS AND THE CLIMATE CRISIS INTO ECONOMIC GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNESCAP/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National government; inter-governmental practitioners; United Nations entities |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making; Best practices and case studies |
| Policy focus | Climate change; sustainable consumption and production; environment and natural resource management; fiscal policy; sustainable development |
| Sector focus | Buildings; infrastructure; manufacturing; renewable energy & energy efficiency; transport; urban development; waste; water; eco-efficiency and greening the economy |
| Geographic focus | Global; Asia and the Pacific |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

The objective of the knowledge product is to support national governments and their policy makers to turn the till-now trade-off between ecological degradation and economic growth into a synergy in which resource constraints and the climate crisis become opportunities for growth in order to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Despite the increasing awareness – and agreement – that green growth is necessary, especially in developing countries, a clear blueprint that can lead to a green economy is not yet readily available.

The Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap aims to bridge the gap between awareness and implementation. Though developed by ESCAP for its member States, the contents of the roadmap are applicable globally.

Key content

The roadmap consists of several products:

A main report, which lays out the challenges, the paradigm of the green growth strategy and the roadmap for pursuing it in several critical sectors, including the policy options;

A summary for policy-makers, which contains all the key messages and findings.

Sixty-three fact sheets that provide detailed information and analysis of the policy options identified in the manual, including strengths, challenges and implementing strategies;

Fifty-one case studies that provide detailed information about successful practices worldwide;

Eight policy papers that provide in-depth analysis for specific sectors, such as fiscal reform, urban planning, transport, green buildings, water infrastructure and trade.

4. OECD GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY

| PRODUCER/YEAR | OECD/2011 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National government |
| Product type | Best practice & case studies; policy framework; analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | None |
| Sector focus | None |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

In support of the global agenda on green growth, the OECD presented a policy framework in May 2011. “Towards Green Growth” and “Tools for Delivering Green Growth” provide a practical framework for governments in developed and developing countries to seize opportunities that arise when the economy and the environment work together.

Actions and monitoring are instrumental in redefining and updating the Green Growth Strategy. A revised story line on Green Growth is foreseen for 2015-16.

Key content

The Strategy consists of the following:

- Mainstreaming green growth into OECD country studies of advanced and emerging countries (e.g. Economic Surveys, Environmental Policy Reviews, Investment Policy Reviews and Innovation Reviews). See also: OECD Project “Toward Green Growth in Emerging and Developing Asia”, OECD Programme on Greening Cities, Regions, Communities.
- Undertaking sectoral studies from a green growth perspective (energy, transport, innovation, financing, agriculture).
- Mainstreaming green growth into development co-operation practices (e.g. through the work of the OECD DAC ENVIRONET).
- Green Growth Indicators. The OECD has developed a conceptual framework and indicators that help governments monitor progress towards green growth. Besides the OECD member states, work is also underway in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region to apply the OECD indicators. In April 2013, the OECD produced a joint scoping paper “Moving towards a Common Approach on Green Growth Indicators” together with its GGKP partners.

5. TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY: PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNEP/2011 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National government; private sector; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making; mainstreaming and generic guidance |
| Policy focus | Finance and investment; social inclusiveness; fiscal policy; employment; environmental & natural resource management |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; fisheries; water; forests; renewable energy; manufacturing; waste; buildings; transport; tourism; cities |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

UNEP defines a green economy as one that results in “improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.” This flagship report demonstrates that the greening of economies is not generally a drag on growth but rather a new engine of growth. It is also a net generator of decent jobs and a vital strategy for the elimination of persistent poverty. The report makes a compelling economic and social case for investing two per cent of global GDP in greening 10 central sectors of the economy, in order to shift development and unleash public and private capital flows onto a low-carbon, resource-efficient path.

This report informs key policy makers on the green economy concept and raises awareness of the opportunities a Green Economy offers in different key sectors, based on an underlying dynamic economic model. The report also analyses the enabling policy frameworks that need to be in place in order to harness these opportunities.

Key content

The report has three main parts:

In Part I, the report focuses on those sectors derived from natural capital – agriculture, fishing, forests and water. It looks at the principal challenges and opportunities for bringing more sustainable and equitable management to these sectors, and highlights sector-specific investment opportunities and policy reforms.

In Part II, the report focuses on those sectors that may be characterised as “built capital”, traditionally considered the brown sectors of the economy, such as transportation, energy and manufacturing. The report finds large opportunities for energy and resources savings.

Part III focuses on enabling conditions for ensuring a successful transition to a green economy. These include appropriate domestic fiscal measures and policy reforms, international collaboration through trade, finance, market infrastructure, and capacity building support.

6. WORKING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES FOR DECENT WORK AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN A GREEN ECONOMY

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNEP, ILO, IOE, ITUC/2012 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National government; civil society; private sector; inter- governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Briefing & research paper; analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Climate change; sustainable consumption and production; employment; social inclusiveness |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; forestry; fisheries; building; manufacture; energy; transport; waste |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This report emphasizes that a green economy can, if accompanied by the right policy mix, create more and better jobs, lift people out of poverty and promote social inclusion. In particular, the report assesses the sectoral, employment and income implications of the transition to a green economy. Eight key sectors need to undergo major changes to generate decent work and ensure social inclusion.

This report provides great guidance, while using case studies, on how green economy could be characterized by gains in job quality, reductions in poverty and improvements in social inclusion.

Key content

The report has three main parts:

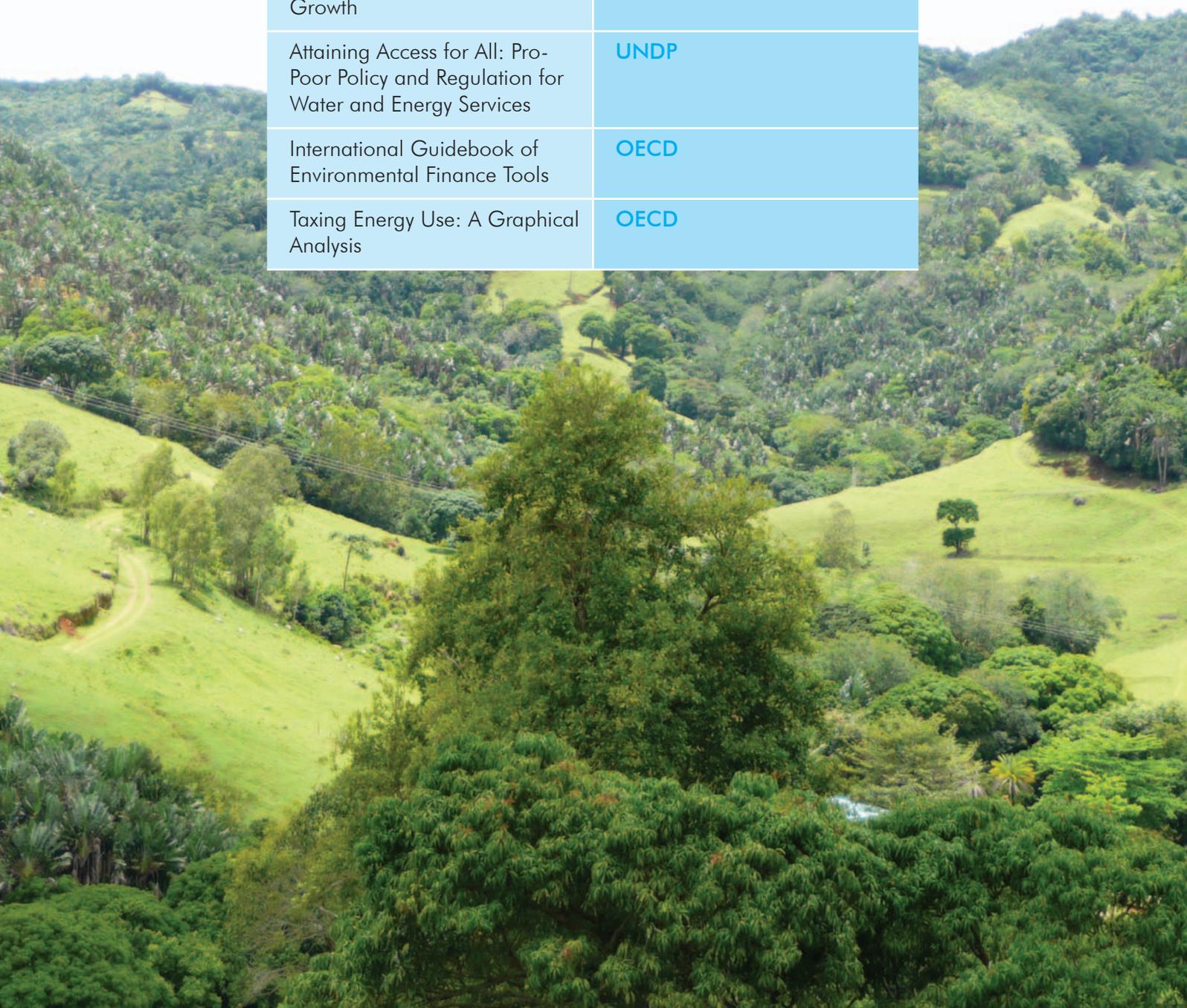
Part One identifies the main environmental concerns, explores the interrelationship between employment and incomes, and discusses the important aspects for income distribution and social inclusion: energy poverty and access to energy.

Part Two includes sectoral, employment and income implications of the transition to a green economy. The eight analysed sectors are: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, manufacturing, recycling, building and transport.

Part Three highlights policy measures to ensure decent work and social inclusion in the transition to a green economy. Market-based approaches, income support and social protection, cooperation between government and social partners are emphasized, among others.

PRODUCT CATEGORY 2:
Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Assessing Green Jobs Potential in Developing Countries: A Practitioner’s Guide | ILO |
| A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth | AfDB, OECD, UN and World Bank |
| Attaining Access for All: Pro-Poor Policy and Regulation for Water and Energy Services | UNDP |
| International Guidebook of Environmental Finance Tools | OECD |
| Taxing Energy Use: A Graphical Analysis | OECD |



7. ASSESSING GREEN JOBS POTENTIAL IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE

| PRODUCER/YEAR | ILO/2011 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; Inter-governmental practitioners; Civil society; Academia; Private sector |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Climate change; Sustainable consumption and production; Education; Employment; Environmental & natural resource management; Social inclusiveness |
| Sector focus | None |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

The knowledge of how the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy will affect employment, especially underlying job movements, is vital to informing policy. This guide provides practical solutions to help fill these information gaps. The methodology presented in this manual is tailored to the particular needs of developing nations worldwide.

The guide adopts a menu approach, providing policy-makers with a range of options that take into account time and resource constraints as well as policy priorities.

Key content

This guide has two main parts:

Part One clarifies the concept of green jobs, the implications of informal economy for estimating green jobs, and the analytical framework for estimating green employment in developing countries.

Part Two sets out a step-by-step process for estimating green employment and determining its relationship to the wider economy. Five tasks are identified to help develop estimates of environment-related employment, “core” environment-related and green jobs, and an understanding of their relationship to the economy and to national development objectives.

8. A TOOLKIT OF POLICY OPTIONS TO SUPPORT INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH (REVISED VERSION)

| PRODUCER/YEAR | AFDB, OECD, UN, WORLD BANK/2013 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Fiscal policy; public procurement; social inclusiveness; sustainable consumption and production; employment; natural resource management; innovation |
| Sector focus | None |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This toolkit focuses on inclusive green growth, and provides a framework to help develop strategies that combine various instruments in a coherent policy package. It takes a practical approach by providing a step-by-step guide for strategy formulation. It was developed at the request of the G20 Development Working Group in 2012 and presented to the Los Cabos G20 Summit in June 2012 and updated in July 2013.

This toolkit provides practical guidance to countries (especially Low Income Countries) to design a green growth strategy that is anchored into countries/regions/cities' broader development goals.

Key content

The toolkit is comprised of three main parts:

In Part One, it emphasizes the importance of developing a coherent overarching vision and strategy for green growth. It then outlines various steps to develop this strategy, from vision to evaluation.

In Part Two, it provides illustrations of how different tools can be deployed for the different steps. It gives an overview of 4 categories of key policy tools that specifically address the challenges raised by making growth green and inclusive:

- Incentivize: tools for pricing pollution and natural resource use; tools to complement pricing policies; and tools to foster inclusiveness;
- Design: tools to manage uncertainty;
- Financing and investment tools;
- Monitoring tools.

Quick technical descriptions of each of the specific tools identified are also offered.

In Part Three, it presents a brief discussion of knowledge sharing and capacity building challenges and solutions, including the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) developed by a number of international organizations (IOs) to identify knowledge gaps, remediate these and create communities of practice.

9. ATTAINING ACCESS FOR ALL: PRO-POOR POLICY AND REGULATION FOR WATER AND ENERGY SERVICES

| PRODUCER/YEAR | ADB/2010 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National governments; local governments; Inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to Inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Social inclusiveness |
| Sector focus | Water; Energy |
| Geographic focus | Asia |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This publication is one of ADB's Infrastructure Regulation and Reform Series. It identifies specific infrastructure and utility service reform measures that can be taken to advance the interests of the poor. It goes beyond macro-level efforts for poverty reduction, to target particular activities and populations in relation to energy and water supply.

This report provides aid to practitioners, regulators, and policy-makers in the design and implementation of policy interventions, projects, and technical assistance in water and energy services, to better serve the poor.

Key content

The report has three main parts:

1. **Overview.** This part provides ADB's definition on the poor and pro-poor approaches. It also points out the distinct challenges in developing pro-poor regulation.
2. **Designing policy and regulation to be pro-poor.** It identifies key steps for regulatory designers:
 - Conduct a baseline assessment of effects of existing regulation on the poor;
 - Adopt explicit pro-poor objectives;
 - Assess the impacts of proposed reforms on coverage, tariff structure, quality standards and alternative service providers;
 - Appropriately monitor and review regulation effects on the poor. This part includes chapters on techniques for expanding access, offering different levels of service quality, and making prices affordable.

10. INTERNATIONAL GUIDEBOOK OF ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE TOOLS

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNDP/2012 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National government; Academia; Inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making; Best practice & case studies; Mainstreaming and generic guidance |
| Policy focus | Finance and investment; Fiscal policy |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; forestry; tourism; Renewable energy & energy efficiency |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This tool provides guidance to countries in developing and implementing the most commonly used, widely applicable, and potentially high-impact environmental finance tools. The Guidebook focuses on the most frequently used tools: loans, fees, subsidies, taxes and payments for ecosystem services. Three other tools are included in recognition of their potential to address climate change concerns: market-based mechanisms, clean development mechanisms and voluntary emission reductions. The implementation and effectiveness of the tools is analyzed through case studies.

This tool provides practical guidance for policy-makers to develop and implement the most common financial tools that support sustainable agriculture and forestry, pro-poor energy access, and protected areas.

Key content

The publication has two main parts:

Part One clarifies the definitions of financial tools and presents sectoral case studies that are selected to illustrate their implementation on the country level.

Part Two explains the key challenges in the implementation of each tool, and proposes possible solutions to address these challenges. It then presents a step-by-step guide to build a successful financial tool, including a case study illustration.

11. TAXING ENERGY USE: A GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

| PRODUCER/YEAR | OECD/2013 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; academia |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making |
| Policy focus | Fiscal policy |
| Sector focus | Energy |
| Geographic focus | OECD countries |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This publication provides the first systematic statistics of the structure and level of energy tax rates - on a comparable basis - for each OECD country, together with 'maps' that illustrate graphically the wide variations in tax rates per unit of energy or per tonne of CO₂ emissions.

This report serves as an invaluable tool for policymakers and analysts to evaluate the role and impact of current energy tax settings and to plan for potential reforms, to promote better and greener tax policies.

Key content

This publication contains two main parts:

Part One is an overview of energy use taxation in OECD countries. Some key insights and patterns include:

- Countries differ in energy taxing: the range of energy products, tax base definitions, tax rate levels and rebates.
- Taxation of energy used in transport: generally higher than other categories of energy. Taxation on different kinds of fuels used in transport is also analyzed.
- Taxation of heating and process use of energy: generally lower due to distributional and competitiveness concerns.
- Taxation of carbon emissions: countries with higher carbon tax rates usually have less carbon intensity economies.

Part Two contains country profiles discussing the structure and policy rationale of energy taxation in each OECD country, and uses two maps of energy use and taxation to relate these tax structures to energy use.

PRODUCT CATEGORY 3:
Best Practices & Case Studies

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Action Network on Green Economy Policies/Initiatives | UNDESA |
| Green Economy: Developing Countries Success Stories | UNEP |
| National Green Growth Roadmap in Cambodia 2013 - 2030 | Kingdom of Cambodia, UNESCAP, KOICA |
| National Report on Integration of the "Green Growth" Tools in the Republic of Kazakhstan | UNESCAP |



12. ACTION NETWORK ON GREEN ECONOMY POLICIES, PRACTICES AND INITIATIVES

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNDESA/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National governments; local governments; Inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Knowledge exchange platform; best practices & case studies |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This map/list of green economy policies provides a searchable, interactive global database of green economy policies and other initiatives at national and local levels. It was developed as an information resource in the lead up to Rio+20, and since then has been continually fed with new green economy policies and initiatives worldwide. Over 300 policies and initiatives were registered in this database by the end of August 2013. Many of the initiatives and best practices in policy design and implementation are uploaded directly into the database by member states, international organizations and major groups through the online voluntary initiative registration form.

It presents an excellent real-time overview of green economy policies and initiatives at the national and local levels, and facilitates sharing of knowledge and best practices among countries.

Key content

The examples below show the type of green economy policies/initiatives included in this tool:

— Community forestry programme in Nepal – active participation of local people in managing production and distribution of forest products;

— Eco-Tax in Montenegro - a fee that binds legal and physical entities to pay a yearly allowance for using road motor vehicles and their trailers;

— Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy: Government and Business Working Together in the UK – a direct dialogue between government, business and community, in response to requests from the private sector for greater clarity on what government means by a “green economy”, the policies being put in place to achieve this, and how they come together;

— Environmental Rating Systems to promote green industry in Spain – systems to position the Green factor as a competitive differential of utmost importance that promotes consumption of sustainable products and services.

13. GREEN ECONOMY: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SUCCESS STORIES

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNEP/2010 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; inter-governmental practitioners; private sector; civil society |
| Product type | Best practices & case studies |
| Policy focus | Fiscal policy; sustainable consumption and production; employment; social inclusiveness; finance and investment; environmental and natural resource management |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; urban development; forestry; ecosystem services; renewable energy & energy efficiency; infrastructure |
| Geographic focus | China; Kenya; Uganda; Brazil; India; Nepal; Ecuador; Tunisia |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This report presents a selection of green economy initiatives and policies in various sectors in emerging economies, highlighting their economic, social and environmental benefits. While some represent established broad-based policies and investment programmes, others are newly initiated pilot projects or local ventures.

This report serves as a good source for best practice sharing and peer-to-peer learning on the implementation of green economy at both national and local levels.



Key content

The following eight are featured in this report:

1. Renewable energy in China: an example of policy-led growth in renewable energy that has created jobs, income and revenue streams for nascent low carbon industries.
2. Feed-in tariffs in Kenya: an example of forward-looking energy policy that contributes to matrix diversification, improved benefit streams to small rural producers and enhanced local development.
3. Organic agriculture in Uganda: an example of turning an apparent liability – limited access to chemical inputs – into a comparative advantage by growing the organic agriculture base, generating revenue and income for smallholder farmers.
4. Sustainable urban planning in Brazil: an example of how smart urban planning can avoid significant costs in the future and improve efficiency, productivity and quality of life for its inhabitants.
5. Rural ecological infrastructure in India: an example of pro-poor policy generating benefits in ecological infrastructure restoration, as well as empowerment of poor and marginalized groups.
6. Forest management in Nepal: an example of community forestry which mobilizes local communities in management of forestry resources, generating benefits in the form of environmental goods, services and welfare enhancements.
7. Ecosystem services in Ecuador: an example of payment for ecosystem services which secures investment in conservation as well as improves resource management and livelihoods for locals.
8. Solar energy in Tunisia: an example of how government support for renewable energy, in the form of legislation and public investment could lead to successful market development in renewable energy, and reduce dependency on fuel imports.

14. NATIONAL GREEN GROWTH ROADMAP IN CAMBODIA

| PRODUCER/YEAR | KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA, UNESCAP, KOICA/2009 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; |
| Product type | Best practices & case studies |
| Policy focus | Fiscal policy; education; employment; social inclusiveness; finance and investment; fiscal policy; environmental and natural resource management; social inclusiveness; sustainable development; |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; urban development; renewable energy & energy efficiency; infrastructure; waste; water; forestry |
| Geographic focus | Asia-Pacific |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

The policy roadmap serves as a guiding principle to turn the challenges of today into opportunities, so that Cambodia can move towards sustainable development.

The Roadmap serves as a means to strengthen environmental cooperation nationally and on a global scale resulting in result in better environmental policy through knowledge exchange.

Key content

Working on multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder levels, this National Green Growth Roadmap is important for the implementation of the national and local sustainable development trajectory and policy in all sectors of Cambodia. The Roadmap has been produced through repeated consultations and interviews with national Line Ministries; through discussions at three Inter-ministerial Green Growth Working Group (IGGWG) Meetings held in Phnom Penh throughout 2009; in close collaboration with ESCAP and KOICA. It lays out ideas for increased multi-stakeholder collaboration in the design and implementation of projects and programmes that can further inclusive and sustainable development in Cambodia. This kind of development aims at improving resilience to adverse impacts, whilst choosing low-carbon options for “green growth” to mitigate and adapt to a changing climate.

15. NATIONAL REPORT ON INTEGRATION OF THE “GREEN GROWTH” TOOLS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNESCAP, NESDCA, KOICA/2010 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National government; academia; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making; best practice & case studies |
| Policy focus | Environmental & natural resource management; finance and investment; fiscal policy; ecosystem services |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; fisheries; forestry; tourism; waste; water |
| Geographic focus | Kazakhstan; global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

The report reviews basic approaches and principles of the Green Growth concept, analyses the use of its instruments in Kazakhstan, with recommendations to the Government for their integration into national strategic planning process.

This report provides national government with an example of green growth policy implementation in a national context, and gives concrete guidance to specific green growth policy tools and actions.

Key content

The report includes the following parts:

Part One lists major Green Growth principles and instruments, and elaborates on each of these concepts. It then discusses the concept of eco-efficiency, and its evaluation criteria.

Part Two introduces the Green Growth tools in the economy of Kazakhstan. It introduces the hierarchy of strategic planning in the national context, and the elements of Green Growth included in the key planning programs.

Part Three makes recommendations on further integrating the Green Growth principles in the national strategic planning process, in the areas of taxation, green business and infrastructure development, and promoting sustainable production and consumption.

PRODUCT CATEGORY 4:
Measurement Framework and Indicators

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|--|------------------------------|
| Measuring progress towards an inclusive green economy | UNEP |
| Moving towards a Common approach on Green Growth Indicators | OECD, GGGI, UNEP, World Bank |
| Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress - OECD Indicators and Database | OECD |

Section 4 highlights data needs, capacity-building issues and points to the next steps that could facilitate the use of this framework.



16. MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE GREEN ECONOMY

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNEP/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National government; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Measurement framework and indicator |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This booklet introduces a framework that looks at how indicators can be used in a way that specifically supports and tracks green economy policies. It also identifies tools that can help policymakers set their agendas and monitor progress in greening their economies.

This publication provides policymakers and other stakeholders practical guidance on the role of indicators in major stages of policymaking, using environmental issues as an illustrative entry point.

Key content

This booklet contains the following main parts:

Section 1 provides the context for developing measurement and evaluation framework for green economy.

Section 2 introduces three categories of indicators: indicators for environmental issues and targets; for environmental policy interventions; and indicators that show the impacts of policy interventions on well-being and social equity beyond the environmental realm.

Section 3 shows examples of policies and the indicators that can be utilized to evaluate them.

17. MOVING TOWARDS A COMMON APPROACH ON GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS

| PRODUCER/YEAR | OECD, GGGI, UNEP, WORLD BANK/2013 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; inter-governmental practitioners; academia |
| Product type | Measurement framework and indicator |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This report offers a conceptual framework for green growth indicators, and marks the first step towards an internationally-agreed approach to monitor progress towards green growth and green economy.

This report informs national governments about the creation of a standard analytical framework for assessing and communicating the progress on green growth/green economy, and proposes specific categories of indicators that capture the key elements of the economy-environment nexus.

Key content

The report has three main parts:

First, the report emphasizes the importance of creating a standard criteria for selecting green growth indicators, to ensure their relevance for policy-making. The proposed criteria include: policy relevance, analytical soundness, measurability, and usefulness in communication.

Second, the report proposes a set of specific indicators for monitoring green growth/green economy, including indicators for: natural asset base, environmental and resource productivity, environmental quality of life, socio-economic context, policies and economic opportunities. It then explores a proposed dashboard of headline indicators, for the purpose of effective communication. Wealth accounting, which can enable policymakers to move “beyond GDP” and look at whether growth is coming at the expense of asset depletion, is also reviewed as a complementary approach.

Finally, the report looks at the limitations of these approaches, the challenges ahead (notably regarding data quality and availability), and sets out an agenda for further progress.

18. TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH: MONITORING PROGRESS – OECD INDICATORS AND INDICATOR DATABASE

| PRODUCER/YEAR | OECD/2011 (FORTHCOMING IN 2013: AN UPDATED REPORT) |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National governments; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Measurement framework and indicator; database |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global; OECD countries |
| Web link | Download here Access the database here |

Overview

The report presents a conceptual framework for green growth indicators, the selection criteria to ensure the appropriateness and relevance of indicators to the national context, and four categories of key indicators based on OECD databases. The green growth indicator database accompanies the report and gathers statistical data from various UN, EU and partners sources from 1990 until 2012 to demonstrate OECD and other selected countries' performance in indicators that support green growth.

The report and database provide national governments with practical support in monitoring and evaluating progress on green growth, by proposing a measurement framework with selected groups of indicators that are most relevant to the green growth agenda, as well as providing statistical data for further reference.

Key content

The report is comprised of two main parts:

Part One focuses on the measurement framework for green growth, exploring four inter-related groups of indicators and their selection rationale:

- Indicators monitoring environmental and resource productivity;
- Indicators describing the natural asset base;
- Indicators monitoring the environmental quality of life, and
- Indicators describing policy responses and economic opportunities.

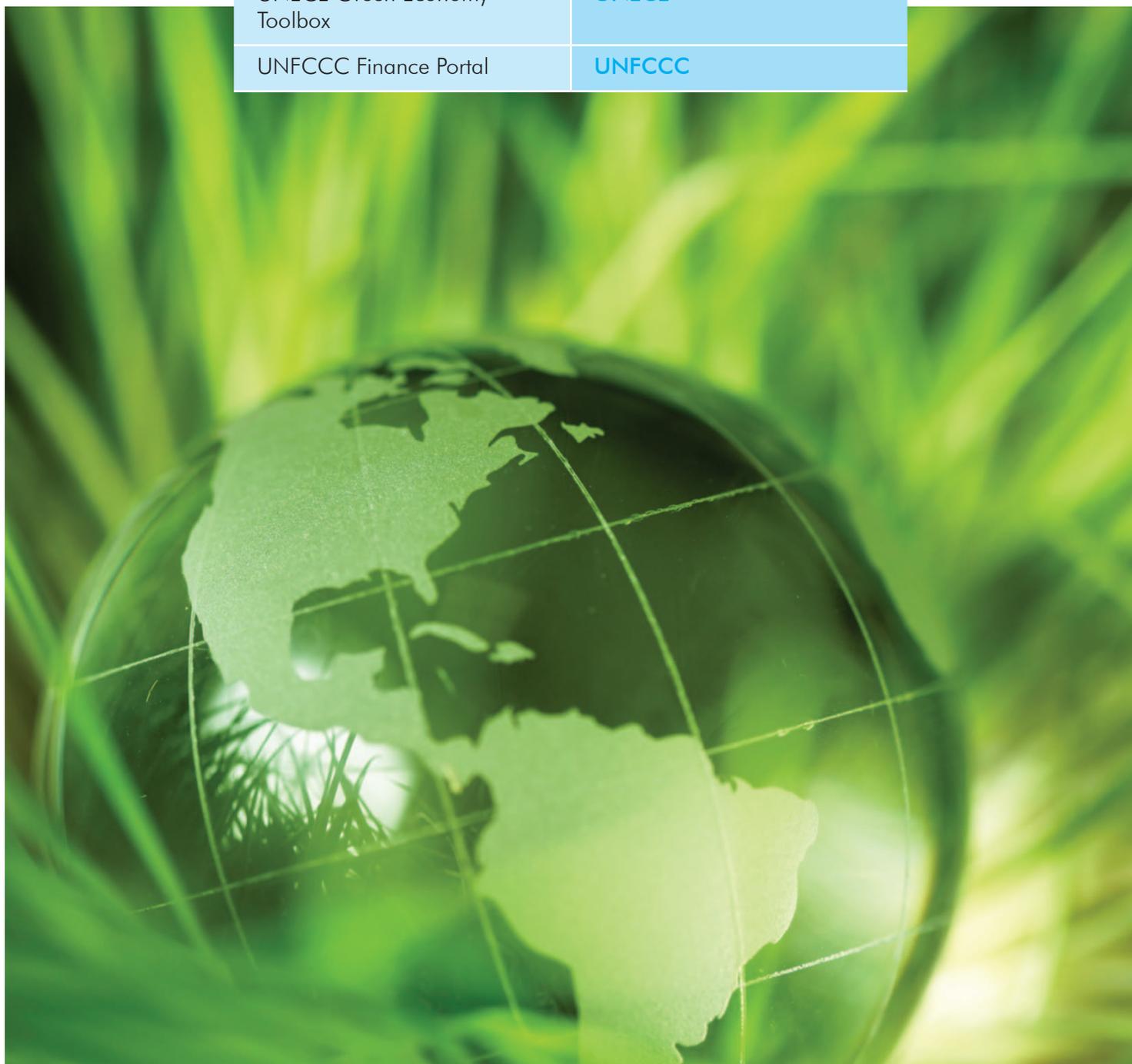
Part Two goes into depth on each of the four indicator groups, and lists specific indicators in each group to be considered by national governments. More importantly, it provides context to each issue of importance to green growth and identifies possible challenges, thus providing interpretation to each indicator's expected functions.

The database includes indicators around four themes to capture the main features of green growth:

- Environmental and resource productivity
- The natural asset base
- Environmental quality of life
- Economic opportunities and policy responses

PRODUCT CATEGORY 5:
Knowledge Exchange Platform

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Green Industry Platform | UNIDO, UNEP |
| Green Growth Knowledge Platform | OECD, GGGI, UNEP, World Bank |
| UNECE Green Economy Toolbox | UNECE |
| UNFCCC Finance Portal | UNFCCC |



19. GREEN INDUSTRY PLATFORM

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNIDO, UNEP/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National governments; Inter-governmental practitioners; Civil society; Academia; Private sector; Foundations and Financial Institutions |
| Product type | Best practices and case-studies; Knowledge exchange platform; Mainstreaming and generic guidance; Normative framework |
| Policy focus | Climate change; Sustainable consumption and production; Environmental & natural resource management; finance and investment |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; Building; Manufacturing; Renewable energy & energy efficiency; Waste; Water |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Access here |

Overview

The Green Industry Platform is a global, high-level, multi-stakeholder partnership providing a forum for catalyzing, mobilizing and mainstreaming action on Green Industry around the world. It offers a framework to bring together governmental, business and civil society leaders to secure concrete commitments and mobilize action in support of the Green Industry agenda.

The platform provides a framework to bring together governmental, business and civil society leaders to secure concrete commitments and mobilize action in support of the Green Industry agenda.

Key content

The key contribution of this platform is the knowledge center, where members can find relevant information on best practice examples and case studies. Business, governmental and civil society organizations are invited to use and share this information to support environmentally sustainable industrial processes.

The knowledge center is composed of three categories of products:

- UNIDO & UNEP Best Practice Examples, which include best practices in water management, clean production for energy efficiency, management and governance, resource efficiency, etc.
- Member Best Practice Examples, which includes contributions from the Members in greener production and management.
- Other Related Publications.

20. GREEN GROWTH KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

| PRODUCER/YEAR | OECD, GGGI, UNEP, WORLD BANK/2012 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | Primary: National governments; inter-governmental practitioners; academia Secondary: civil societies; private sector |
| Product type | Knowledge exchange platform |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Access here |

Overview

This knowledge-exchange platform provides a reliable, high-quality repository for green growth/green economy knowledge, tools and data, making this accessible to the green growth community. Especially, a series of research papers on a wider range of green growth topics are available on the platform. They are aimed to identify and address major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. Moreover, the GGKP has identified three specific areas as research priorities: i) green growth, trade and competitiveness, ii) innovation and adoption and diffusion of green technologies, and iii) green growth metrics and indicators.

This tool is a great resource platform for green economy practitioners, policymakers and academics to access the needed information and knowledge on green growth/green economy.

Key content

1. A searchable library of technical and policy resources, including documents, data, e-learning materials, video, audio clips, tools etc., from both GGKP Partner organizations and other organizations working in the field of green growth.
2. An interactive map showing regional/national level data and green growth projects. Users will be able to access particular country data and projects.
3. Synthesis of information through the following features:
 - a. 'Insight' - a blog function including posts from GGKP Partner organisation experts.
 - b. 'News and Events' - updates on the latest green growth research, tools, data, initiatives and events.
 - c. 'About Us' - static pages describing the platform and community including pages dedicated to GGKP's research programs

21. UNECE GREEN ECONOMY TOOLBOX

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNECE/2013 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; inter-governmental practitioners; private sector; academia; statisticians; judiciary |
| Product type | Knowledge exchange platform; capacity building & training; best practices & case studies |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; building; forestry; infrastructure; manufacturing; renewable energy & energy efficiency; transport; water; mining; health |
| Geographic focus | Global; Europe; Central Asia; Canada; the United States; Israel |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This toolbox is a search engine/clearinghouse with which users can find tools developed under UNECE work programs, which address particular goals/topics/sectors, etc. crucial in the context of green economy. It offers documents, publications, policy briefs, etc that have been prepared mainly as guides, guidelines, methodologies and manuals.

It is useful for any stakeholder group looking for information –guide, methodologies, policies and tools - on green economy and green economy transition.

Key content

The toolbox categorizes various green economy knowledge products as follows:

- By recipient: authorities (national, regional, local); public; business; others.
- By purpose: environmental protection and resource efficiency; social inclusiveness; economic development.
- By sector: Cross-sectoral; agriculture; education; energy; finance; forest; health; housing; industry; mining; transport; water.
- By category: legislations/norms/standards/incentives; knowledge training and skills development; measurement and evaluation.

22. UNFCCC FINANCE PORTAL

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNFCCC/2011 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National governments; inter-governmental practitioners; civil society; academia; think tanks |
| Product type | Reporting; Best practice & case studies; Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making and academic research; Knowledge exchange platform |
| Policy focus | Climate change; Environmental & natural resource management; finance and investment |
| Sector focus | Agriculture; building; fisheries; forestry; infrastructure; renewable energy & energy efficiency; transport; urban development; waste; water |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Access here |

Overview

The objective of this portal is to provide a user-friendly platform containing information submitted by developed Parties as part of their various commitments under the UNFCCC, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund Board. In particular, it assists Parties in tracking the financial mechanism of the Convention and informs on the mobilization of resources to support developing countries in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects and other activities under the Convention. The information provided is filterable and can be extracted in Excel format for further analysis.

The portal serves as a useful source for governments, development finance institutions, development banks, specialised funds, think tanks and academics to undertake research work on climate finance, verify information on financial commitments given by Parties, identify potential case studies, etc.

Key content

The key information provided on this platform is organised in three separate modules:

- The first module contains information as provided by Parties on the fulfilment of their fast-start finance commitment;
- The second module contains information as provided by Annex II Parties in their national communications;
- The third module contains information as provided by the GEF;
- Further information, albeit not in modular form, is provided on projects and programmes funded by the Adaptation Fund.

PRODUCT CATEGORY 6:
Capacity Building & Training

| NAME OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT | NAME OF PRODUCT DEVELOPER |
|---|---------------------------|
| Introduction to a Green Economy: Concepts and Applications | UNITAR and UNEP |
| On-line E-learning Facility for Green Growth Capacity Development | UNESCAP |
| Stories of Change From the Joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative | UNDP and UNEP |



23. INTRODUCTION TO A GREEN ECONOMY: CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNEP, UNITAR, ILO, UNIDO/2014 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National government; private sector; civil society; academia; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Capacity building and training |
| Policy focus | Environment and natural resource management; climate change; environmental governance and law; public finance and trade |
| Sector focus | None |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Access here |

Overview

This eight-week online course targets groups and individuals interested in obtaining a general understanding about the green economy concept and latest developments. Participants will learn about different concepts and facets of the green economy, as well as global, national and sector-specific challenges and opportunities to advance low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive development. Additionally, participants will begin to develop basic skills for applying the green economy concept in a real world economic, policy and/or personal context.

This course serves as a great capacity-building tool for green economy concepts and recent developments. The flexible format combined with discussion forums, quizzes, case studies and additional reading materials enable very efficient learning.

Key content

The course pedagogy is adapted to professionals in full-time work. Participants learn through various experiences: absorb (read); do (activity); interact (socialize); and reflect (relate to one's own reality). During the course, the reading of an e-book is complemented by a range of learning activities and experiences, which include interactive exercises, discussion forums, assignments and an applied case study.

The course is composed of five 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

24. ONLINE E-LEARNING FACILITY FOR GREEN GROWTH CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNESCAP/2011 |
|------------------|--|
| Target audience | National government; civil society; academia; private sector; inter-governmental practitioners |
| Product type | Capacity building & training; best practice & case studies |
| Policy focus | Various |
| Sector focus | Various |
| Geographic focus | Asia-Pacific; global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

This facility provides a training platform for policy-makers in the development of green growth/green economy strategies, policies and tools. Six-week courses are offered with a set of interactive modules. It also includes case studies submitted by participants, documenting examples of policies and actions related to topics covered in the course. An online reference library with readings and video materials is also available.

The facility has benefitted over 450 policymakers from more than 50 countries in the Asia-Pacific and five other regions. The facility provides capacity-building support to policy makers and government officials in Asia and the Pacific for the development and application of green growth related strategies, policies, tools and mechanisms.

Key content

Currently, four online courses are offered on the platform:

1. **Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap.** This course outlines the steps to take to begin the transformation of re-orienting the ‘visible’ and ‘invisible’ structures of the economy towards resource efficiency.
2. **Fundamentals of Green Growth.** This course makes an overall introduction to Green Growth, with four modules on — sustainable consumption and production; — greening business; — sustainable infrastructure; — green tax and budget reform.
3. **Liveable Cities.** This course builds the capacity of participants in planning cities and their infrastructure, in a way to promote social, economic and environmental benefits.
4. **Sustaining Growth.** This course introduces the determinants of growth and its relation to societal progress and the synergies and trade-offs between the three pillars of sustainable development.

25. STORIES OF CHANGE FROM THE JOINT UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

| PRODUCER/YEAR | UNDP, UNEP/2013 |
|------------------|---|
| Target audience | National governments; Inter-governmental practitioners; Civil society; Academia; Private sector |
| Product type | Analysis & assessment tool to inform policy-making; Best practices and case-studies; Capacity building and training; Measurement framework and indicator; Mainstreaming and generic guidance |
| Policy focus | Climate change; Sustainable consumption and production; Employment; Environmental & natural resource management; Finance and investment; Fiscal policy; Governance; Public health; Public procurement; Social inclusiveness |
| Sector focus | Global; Laos; Malawi; Bangladesh; Tajikistan; Uruguay |
| Geographic focus | Global |
| Web link | Download here |

Overview

These Stories of Change aim to build the capacity of key stakeholders in poverty-environment issues and approaches. This booklet captures the Poverty-Environment Initiative experiences of various stakeholders ranging from the government to vulnerable groups in five countries. It showcases how innovative and flexible ways of working can be the norm, rather than the exception. Poverty-environment mainstreaming is a compelling and effective approach and this booklet highlights sets of tools and capacities for driving the institutional change that can deliver sustainable development.

Key content

The following five case studies are featured in the document:

1. Bangladesh – New climate change accounts to reveal the real cost of adaptation
2. LAO PDR – New rulebook for foreign investment in natural resources boosts local benefits
3. Malawi – Changing course after analysing the real costs and benefits of policy choices
4. Tajikistan – Overhauling the whole planning process with the triple bottom line
5. Uruguay – Using the law to catalyse the transition to an inclusive green economy

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

There are a flourishing number of green economy knowledge products developed by UN agencies and partners for countries seeking to transition to an inclusive green economy. This report aims to take stock of existing knowledge products and resources, catalogue their content based on a number of parameters, and provide suggestions on how to make full use of these resources. The final list of green economy knowledge products is by no means exhaustive, yet it provides an initial overview of the current knowledge products landscape, and helps to identify possible gaps to be further addressed by the UN agencies and partners.

The successful transition to a green economy requires all stakeholders and their networks to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions. Thus it is crucial to assist all major stakeholder groups in building their capacity, and facilitate information exchange at all levels. Further efforts are needed to enhance knowledge production on private sector mobilization/engagement and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Given the various green economy initiatives and programmes carried out by an increasing number of UN agencies and partners, it is necessary to enhance communication, coordination and collaboration, to avoid duplication and maximize outcome.

APPENDIX

Research Methodology

From July to August 2013, the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) conducted a stock-taking survey among its members on their knowledge products of green and inclusive economy. Fourteen member organizations responded to the survey and provided information on over 60 knowledge products. This report is based both on the survey results and further information gathered from publicly accessible websites and publications over the course of August/September 2013.

By “knowledge product on inclusive green economy”, we refer to a product such as toolkit, guidance on methodology, best practice, research paper, knowledge-exchange platforms, etc., which contributes to the pool of knowledge on an inclusive green economy. The compilation of knowledge products in this report is by no means exhaustive. It aims to capture a preliminary overview of the various knowledge products on green and inclusive economy produced by the UN system and a number of partners.

It is well noted that a few similar stock-taking exercises have been carried out on green economy initiatives and products, such as the “Guidebook to A Green Economy Series” by UNDESA. This report has no intention to reinvent the wheel and repeat the work that has been done. Rather, it seeks to add value to previous practices by linking the existing initiatives and mappings, and more importantly, cataloguing the knowledge products and introducing possible direction on how to make best use of these resources.

awareness and provide explanations on key concepts of green and inclusive economy.

Policy Analysis & Assessment Tool – products that are practical tools for policy-makers to utilise in formulating green and inclusive economy strategies and policies.

Knowledge product type categorization criteria

In this report, we categorize knowledge products into eight types, according to the following criteria:

Best Practice & Case Studies – knowledge products that include concrete examples and cases of green economy policy formulation and implementation.

Briefing & Research Paper – knowledge products that take a more academic approach in analyzing specific topics related to the concept of green and inclusive economy.

Capacity Building – products that aim to enhance the capacity of national governments, sectoral practitioners and other key stakeholders on green economy policy formulation and implementation.

Policy Framework – knowledge products that outline and present a complete framework on green economy strategy formulation and policy design.

Measurement & Indicator – products that include tools for monitoring and measuring the progress towards green and inclusive economy.

Knowledge Platform – products that provide a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange on green and inclusive economy.

Mainstreaming & Generic Guidance – products that aim to raise awareness and provide explanations on key concepts of green and inclusive economy.

Policy Analysis & Assessment Tool – products that are practical tools for policy-makers to utilise in formulating green and inclusive economy strategies and policies.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AFIM | African Facility for Inclusive Markets |
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CEDEFOP | European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training |
| CO₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FLACSO | Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GE | Green Economy |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GERIAP | Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction from Industry in Asia and the Pacific |
| GGGI | Global Green Growth Institute |
| GGKP | Green Growth Knowledge Platform |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GRID | Global Resource Information Database |
| GSSDA | Global South-South Development Academy |
| GWP | Global Water Partnership |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMG | Issue Management Group |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization |
| IOE | International Organization of Employers |
| IOs | International Organizations |
| IPEA | Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada |
| ITUC | International Trade Union Confederation |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| KOICA | Korea International Cooperation Agency |
| LAC | Latin America and the Caribbean |
| LDCs | Least Developed Countries |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MEA | Multilateral Environment Agreement |
| MPPI | Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative |
| NESDCA | Network of Experts for Sustainable Development of Central Asia |
| NGER | National Green Export Reviews |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PACE | Partnership for Action on computing Equipment |
| PAHO | Pan American Health Organization |
| PES | Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| PPCDAM | Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Brazilian Legal Amazon |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation |
| SCP | Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| SEEA | United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| SMEs | Small and Medium-sized Enterprises |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Teams |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECA | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| UNECLAC | United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| UN EMG | United Nations Environment Management Group |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNESCWA | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNISDR | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| UN-OHRL | UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island States |
| WAVES | Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

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