

CONSULTANCY REPORT ON

**MAPPING AND ASSESSING THE CAPACITY AND
LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT OF PAN AFRICAN
YOUTH NETWORKS IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report entails the outcomes of a study that aimed at mapping and assessing the capacity and levels of engagement of existing Pan-African youth networks towards meaningful transformative actions to contribute towards green growth and sustainable development in Africa. The study informs the key areas of focus towards building and strengthening capacity of the youth to drive the desired change towards sustainable development in Africa. It was commissioned by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) under the Africa Youth Transformational Leadership Programme (AYTLP). The programme is coordinated by WWF Cameroon under the Africa Youth Thematic Hub covering countries where WWF has presence in Africa and spreading to other countries through partners and networking platforms.

The scope of work involved mapping of existing Pan-African youth networks, and conducting a capacity assessment of these networks using relevant and valid tools that provide accurate information in regard to their organisational capacity and levels of engagement in contributing towards sustainable development in Africa. The regions covered include West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa. Some of the limitations of the study included; expansive array of data collection activities paired with limited time for the study, differential response rate during the assessment; problems with internet connectivity, time zone differences, and limited online discussions with some youth networks and misinterpretation of some of the study data collection tools by some networks given that the assessment was mainly done online.

The selection of the Pan African youth networks involved an initial desktop analysis that was done which led to the identification of 26 networks targeted for data collection. Out of these, 13 networks responded to an invitation to participate in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected using various tools. A validation workshop bringing together representatives from the 13 participating youth networks was held in order to consolidate information in the initial study findings.

Majority of the 26 youth networks mapped have their headquarters in West Africa (43.4%), followed by East Africa (21.7%), Central Africa (17.5%), North Africa (8.7%) and Southern Africa (8.7%). From an analysis of data collected from the 13 youth networks assessed in the study, it emerged that majority of the networks are carrying out activities in Building Resilience (100%), followed by Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods (83%), Sustainable Infrastructure (75%), Promoting Resource Efficiency (83%), and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (58%). From the analysis of findings on organisational capacities of the youth networks it was established that 61% are weak in internal capacity, 54% are weak in external engagement, 84% are weak in advocacy and 77% are weak in monitoring and evaluation. A limited number of youth networks responded to the question on their engagement in green growth and sustainable development policies. This may be due to the lack of interaction by youth with policy makers resulting in them being locked out of important policy processes.

From the analysis of responses on level of engagement in green growth and sustainable development, majority of the youth networks (42%) are at Level 2 out of 5 implying that they are able to carry out larger scale consultation and use research to raise awareness on green growth and sustainable development and inform debate, but there is need to increase external awareness is raising, strategic lobbying and representation, increased receptiveness of decision-makers, as well as changing rhetoric and deeper, more regular formal dialogue on green growth

issues. The level of commitment and action towards green growth and sustainable development of the youth networks assessed is mostly medium with 42% of networks at Level 2, meaning that there is commitment from the youth networks ranging from more active collaboration with more tangible commitments and actions in evidence, to mostly verbal interest in green growth and sustainable development issues.

The youth networks run a diverse set of capacity building initiatives ranging from one-off training programmes on youth employment, to more long-term activities such as civic advocacy, mentoring, coaching and incubation for entrepreneurs. Majority of the networks however do not associate these with Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The main challenges encountered by the youth networks in advancing green growth and sustainable development include inadequate leadership development opportunities, weak advocacy strategy development, limited technical knowledge and skills on green growth and sustainable development, weak stakeholder engagement and poor resource mobilization strategies to effectively engage and participate in activities geared towards green growth.

The study recommends the following to enhance youth engagement and participation in activities to enhance green growth and sustainable development in Africa; capacity building programs for youth networks to harness innovation and creation of enterprises for the development of green jobs and blue economy, strengthen youth networks leadership in green growth and sustainable development, establish need specific training programmes on thematic green growth and blue economy areas, strengthen youth networks partnership building and networking in green growth and establish a Pan-African youth green growth strategy and forum to explore opportunities for youth within the green economy.

Keywords: Green growth, Green economy, Blue economy, Sustainable development, Education for Sustainable Development, Advocacy, Competency, Green Jobs

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAYMCA – The Africa Alliance of Young Men’s Christian Associations

AfDB - African Development Bank

AGEP - African Green Economy Partnership

AMCEN - African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

AU - African Union

AUC - African Union Commission

ANYL4PSD - African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development

AYC - African Youth Charter

AYC - African Youth Commission

AYICC - African Youth Initiative on Climate Change

AYP - African Youth Parliament

AYTLP - Africa Youth Transformational Leadership Programme

CAYF - Concerned Africans Youth Forum

CEFDHAC - Conference on Central African Moist Forest Ecosystems

COMIFAC - Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale

COP - Conference of the Parties

CSO – Civil Society Organisation

CYNESA - Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa

ESD - Education for Sustainable Development

GAP - Global Action Programme

GOK - Government of Kenya

GUPES - Global Universities Partnership on Environment and Sustainability

HIV/AIDS - Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ICT – Information and Communication Technology

IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development

ILO - International Labour Organisation

ISNAD-Africa - International Support Network for African Development

JVE International - Young Volunteers for the Environment

KOEE - Kenya Organisation for Environmental Education

M&E - Monitoring & Evaluation

NAYD - The Network of African Youths for Development

NEPAD - New Partnership for Africa's Development

OCAT - Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PAGE - Partnership for Action on Green Economy

PAYNCoP - Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace

REJEFAC - Network of Young Leaders for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest and Wetland Ecosystems

RQ - Research Question

SCP - Sustainable Consumption and Production

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

SNRM - Sustainable Natural Resource Management

UNCCD - UN Convention to Combat Desertification

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UN ECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UN ECOSOC - UN Economic and Social Council

UNEP - UN Environment

UNESCO - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNITAR – The United Nations Institute for Training and Research

WRAP - The Waste and Resources Action Programme

WSCSD - World Student Community for Sustainable Development

WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Green growth: The promotion and maximization of opportunities from economic growth through building resilience, managing natural assets efficiently and sustainably, including enhancing agricultural productivity and promoting sustainable infrastructure. Green growth can be viewed as the process that leads to the state of green economy.

Green economy: An economy that results in improved human wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

Blue economy: A marine-based economy that provides social and economic benefits for current and future generations; restores, protects and maintains the diversity, productivity, resilience, core function, and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems; and is based on clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular material flows.

Circular economy: an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible, the maximum value extracted from them whilst in use, then products and materials are recovered and regenerated at the end of each service life.

Sustainable development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, sustainable development has emerged as the guiding principle for long-term global development. Consisting of three pillars, sustainable development seeks to achieve, in a balanced manner, economic development, social development and environmental protection.

Education for Sustainable Development: A type of education that allows every human being to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future. It empowers everyone to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and a just society for present and future generations, while respecting cultural diversity. ESD is not only about formal schooling. It encompasses formal, non-formal and informal education and lifelong learning from early childhood to old age, as well as training and public awareness activities within wider efforts towards sustainable development. ESD is recognized as a key element of quality education and a crucial enabler for sustainable development.

Advocacy: Advocacy is a targeted process of influencing holders of power to arrive at decisions or policies and laws that benefit the poor, vulnerable and marginalized. Advocacy in all its forms seeks to ensure that people, particularly those who are most vulnerable in society, are able to: have their voice heard on issues that are important to them, defend and safeguard their rights and have their views and wishes genuinely considered when decisions are being made about their lives.

Competency: the quality of being adequately or well qualified physically and intellectually to perform a task or role.

Green jobs: jobs maintained or created in the transition process towards a green economy that are either provided by low-carbon intensive industries (enterprises) or by industries (enterprises) whose primary output function is to greening the economy.

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report contains findings and recommendations of a mapping and assessment exercise on capacity and levels of engagement of Pan African youth networks in contributing to the sustainable development agenda. The exercise was conducted between 27th August and 30th November 2018. It was facilitated by a consultant - Dr. Dorcas Otieno OGW on behalf of WWF-Cameroon.

1.0 Background

The African Youth Charter defines youth as “every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years” (AU, 2006). Despite the recognition of the important role of youth in the delivery of green growth, and ultimately sustainable development, not enough has been done to enhance their ability to drive this agenda. Not only are youth particularly affected by the global crises such as climate change, but our societies currently fail to benefit fully from the creativity and dynamism inherent to youth. Green jobs resulting from green growth innovation by young people can be a steppingstone towards creating space for youth contributions to societal change.

To respond to this issue, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), commissioned a study to map and assess the capacity and levels of engagement of existing Pan African Youth Networks towards meaningful transformative actions to contribute towards green growth and sustainable development in Africa. This is expected to inform the key areas of focus towards building and strengthening capacity to drive the desired change towards sustainable development in Africa.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

Specific objectives of the study were:

- i. Mapping existing Pan African Youth Networks
- ii. Assessing the organizational capacity of Pan African Youth Networks
- iii. Assessing the scope and levels of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

1.2 Study Questions

The questions answered by the study were:

1. Which are the existing Pan-African Youth Networks?
2. What areas of green growth and sustainable development are Pan-African youth networks working on?
3. What are the organisational capacities of Pan African Youth Networks needed to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa?
4. What competencies do Pan African youth networks have to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development?
5. How do youth networks engage in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development?
6. What is the scope and level of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa?
7. What are challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa?

8. What capacity building initiatives are being implemented by Pan African youth networks in addressing the identified challenges?
9. Suggestions and recommendations on how to support youth networks to contribute towards green growth in Africa

1.3 Justification of the study

Several green growth assessments and studies have been carried out in Africa, such as the UNEP Green Economy Assessments (2010-2015), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) study on Towards Green Growth– Monitoring Progress (2011), Enabling Measures for Inclusive Green Economy in Africa by the Economic Commission for Africa and UNEP Regional Office for Africa (2016), and Accelerating Youth Action towards Africa's Greener Future by UNEP (2014). Despite these efforts, none has specifically focused on youth networks or looked at what they can contribute, other than being beneficiaries of the outcomes of green growth such as green jobs. Additionally, the roles of the youth networks in enhancing green growth have not well been assessed and documented to determine the effectiveness of their contributions. This study therefore, provides an opportunity to gather relevant and focused information on the relevance, role and capacities of youth networks to contribute towards green growth in Africa.

1.4 Scope of the study

The scope of work involved mapping of existing Pan African Youth Networks across all regions of Africa, and conducting a capacity assessment of these networks using relevant and valid tools that provide accurate information in regard to their organisational capacity and levels of engagement in contributing towards sustainable development in Africa. The regions covered include West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa.

1.5 Significance of the study

The study will help to get a clear picture of the current status of Pan African youth networks in effectively driving the green growth agenda. This could in turn be used to formulate a strategy of how to enhance their capacity for action, in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The primary limitation was expansive array of data collection activities paired with limited time for the study. The study involved in-depth assessments of each youth network, with potentially limited time for them to fully mobilise all their members to participate.

Differential response rate encountered during the assessment posed a key limitation to data collection and analysis. The fact that most networks contacted had memberships in at least eight countries, led to slow rate of returning the assessment tools as the networks had to engage in wide spread consultations. Every effort was however made to ensure participation by a wide variety of stakeholders from various age groups, geographic locations, and socioeconomic strata, but the sample size compared to the youth population of each region meant that the views of participants might not necessarily be representative of the views of their peers or other groups that might have been missed.

Problems with internet connectivity, time zone differences, and limited online discussions with some youth networks also dragged the initial data collection process. This applied to both discussions between the researchers and the networks and within the networks themselves.

The design of some data collection tools especially the organizational capacity assessment tool (OCAT), did not explicitly define the networks' capacity areas. Some networks felt the different levels of capacity presented by the tools did not reflect their true capacity level.

SECTION 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Defining Green Growth for Africa

The African Development Bank defines Green Growth as “the promotion and maximization of opportunities from economic growth through building resilience, managing natural assets efficiently and sustainably, including enhancing agricultural productivity and promoting sustainable infrastructure” (AfDB, 2016). United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines Green Economy as “An economy that results in improved human wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP, 2011). Green growth can be viewed as the process that leads to the state of green economy. Green growth is highly relevant to the African context, as it provides economic opportunities and growth potential for African economies highly dependent on natural resources. A green economy may offer considerable opportunities for mobilising resources toward a low-emission, climate-resilient development pathway.

Another key concept in the sustainable development agenda is that of a "Blue Economy", which is an emerging concept encouraging better stewardship of ocean or 'blue' resources. WWF has elaborated that a sustainable blue economy is a marine-based economy that provides social and economic benefits for current and future generations; restores, protects and maintains the diversity, productivity, resilience, core function, and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems; and is based on clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular material flows (WWF, 2015). Africa has enormous potential in the vast ocean and lake resources on its doorstep. 38 of Africa's 54 states are coastal, and maritime zones under Africa's jurisdiction total some 13 million square kilometres (ECA, 2016). The blue economy generally is a huge job creator, from deep-sea mining and oil drilling to fisheries, aquaculture, trade and tourism, and marine biology.

A related concept is the Circular Economy. This is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible, the maximum value extracted from them whilst in use, then products and materials are recovered and regenerated at the end of each service life (WRAP UK, 2018). The Circular Economy can therefore help to achieve green growth, as it saves and values scarce resources; cuts greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts; breaks down silo thinking and promotes cross-policy action; makes the economy more competitive sustainable and fair; and creates new business opportunities, jobs and growth (European Commission, 2017).



Figure 1: Circular Economy (Source: European Commission, 2017)

2.2 The Role of Youth in Africa's Green Growth Agenda

In Africa young persons aged 15 to 24 account for 19% of the population (UN, 2017), and the continent has the fastest growing population in the world. The overuse of natural resources and accelerated climate change can lead to massive losses in both rural and urban enterprises and labour markets, and ultimately threaten the livelihoods of young women and men (ILO, 2017). Climate change and the youth employment crisis must be addressed together to realize a just transition to a low-carbon, environmentally and socially sustainable economy that leads to increased and improved work opportunities.

African youth have a role in transiting from unwitting perpetrators of environmental degradation to custodians of natural capital. Such a changeover will potentially result in sustainability benefits like green jobs. Therefore for Africa to transition to a green economy, the youth need to be organised and empowered with the right set of knowledge, information, skills, values and resources to enable them contribute to the green growth transition. The principles, practices and case studies of the green economy are prime tools that African youth need to be equipped with through various online and offline approaches. Fundamentally, green economy will aid them to search for or create green jobs that will empower them economically (ILO, 2017).

Why should youth be involved in sustainable development activities?

- ✓ *Youth have an abundance of energy and creativity*
- ✓ *Youth encourage public engagement and a better understanding of community dynamics*
- ✓ *Youth are strong in ICT and are therefore powerful stakeholders in sensitising the wider community on sustainable development and green growth issues*
- ✓ *Many youth have a strong entrepreneurial spirit, central to the green growth agenda*

Figure 2: Youth and Sustainable Development

With their significant composition in the African demographic, the youth are key stakeholders in helping to shape the future of green growth and sustainable development. This study therefore identified existing Pan-African Youth Networks and what areas of green growth and sustainable development they are working on. The study also looked at their scope and level of engagement towards green growth and their contribution to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa.

2.3 Policies and Strategies for Enhancing Youth Involvement in Green Growth and Sustainable Development

Despite diversity in individual country conditions, policies, capacities and economic sectors, a number of common underlying principles and policy directions are shared as nations shift towards green economies. These are: Maximizing natural resource use efficiency; Minimizing waste and pollution; and Building resilience of livelihoods and economic sectors. Key thematic areas in which the most impact can be made toward green growth include: Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Forestry; Human Development; Energy Infrastructure and Services; Manufacturing; Tourism; Waste Management and Transport (UNEP, 2015). It is expected that countries and/or regions will act on these areas according to their varying priorities.

A number of policies and strategies have been developed globally and across Africa to try to enhance youth participation in green growth.

- The post 2015 development agenda gives the momentum to reset the policy agenda of governments towards an inclusive, employment-creation and sustainable growth strategy that would address the special needs of our young people.
- The Rio+20 outcomes encouraged all countries 'to consider the implementation of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a manner that endeavours to drive sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and job creation, particularly for women, youth and the poor.
- Green economy can serve as a vehicle to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and advance the transition to low-carbon, resource-efficient and inclusive economies. Figure 3 below shows the linkages between various SDGs and Sustainable Consumption and Production, a key concept in green economy.

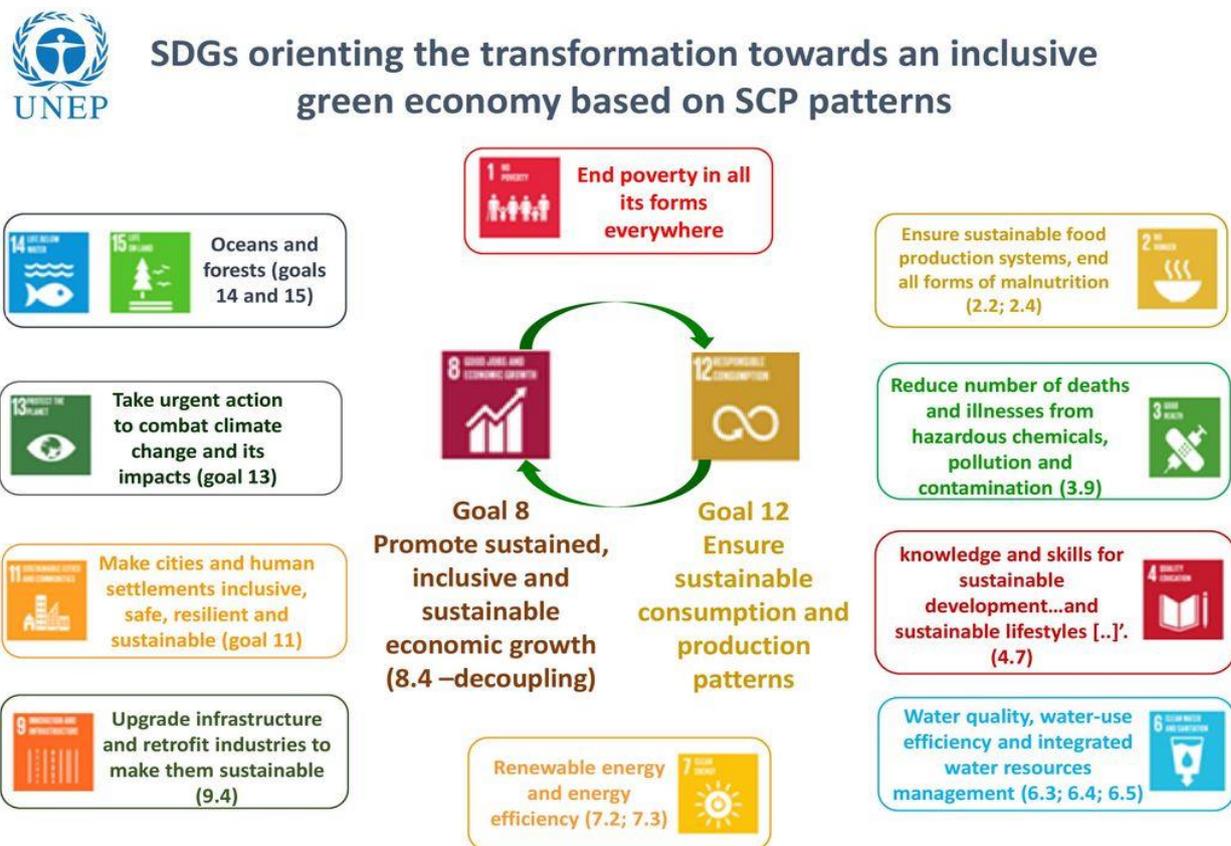


Figure 3: SDGs and Green Economy (Source: UNEP, 2016)

- Recognising that green growth is a means to achieve the SDGs, African ministers made a strong commitment on green economy at the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in 2012. This included adoption of a compendium of decisions and programmes aiming to advance the sustainable development agenda in Africa that include;

- An African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP) to facilitate coordinated support for Member States and contribute to the implementation of the global Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE);
 - Review the African 10 Year Framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP on SCP) and
 - To strengthen and consolidate commitments to promote sustainable development (IISD, 2012).
- Youth are part of the 9 Major Groups with which the UN closely collaborates to ensure broad participation and representation of all corners of the society on the SDGs.
 - The African Youth Charter (AYC) of 2006 gives direction for youth empowerment and development at continental, regional and national levels. The AYC aims to strengthen, reinforce and consolidate efforts to empower young people through meaningful youth participation and equal partnership in driving Africa's development agenda (AUC, 2006).
 - Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. It builds on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063 envisions the development of an Africa which is “People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women and Youth”, by putting children first and engaging and empowering youth.
 - The Strategic Framework of the NEPAD Youth Programme provides the foundation for the development of a NEPAD Youth Programme along with mechanisms for the positioning of young Africans to be influential in decision-making processes. It identifies challenges that continue to restrict the development of Africa's youth and highlights the significance of involving young people in the socio-economic development and advancement of Africa.
 - UNESCO coordinates the Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD, another key global milestone that aims at placing ESD at the centre of global efforts to transit to green growth and sustainable development. The overall goal of GAP is to generate and scale-up action in all levels and areas of education and learning in order to accelerate progress towards sustainable development. Youth empowerment and mobilising young people is one of the key priority areas for the GAP. The GAP has been identified as a key mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs. ESD empowers people to change the way they think and work towards a sustainable future (UNESCO, 2014)

The quest to shift to green growth and sustainable development should be enshrined in robust policy frameworks and strategies to offer guidance and direction. With the youth viewed as integral in the efforts to adopt sustainable lifestyles, they need to be empowered to actively engage in development and implementation of these policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development. In addition to their knowledgeable contribution and their ability to mobilize support, youth bring unique perspectives that need to be taken into account.

This study therefore looked at how youth networks engage in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development.

2.4 Capacities required by youth to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa

In order for youth to effectively generate action for green growth it is vital that they have the necessary capacity to engage and take transformative actions that will empower them and contribute to sustainable development in Africa. Levels of capacity and entry points for capacity development of youth for sustainable development are: (UNDP, 2011)

1. Enabling environment: the political, economic policy, social, legal and regulatory systems within which youth organisations and individuals operate.
2. Youth Organisations: including individual youth groups and youth networks.
3. Individuals: young women and men in their roles whether studying, working within government and civil society organisations, or unemployed, and acting as citizens and members of families and communities.

Functional capacities needed by Pan African youth networks to contribute to green growth and sustainable development include:

1. *Governance and Management:* Governance refers to the leadership and direction of an organization. Leadership involves articulating and maintaining the organization's vision and mission, which is defined by the founding members/institutions and shared by the board of directors/trustees and other stakeholders. For an organization to transition to green growth, deliberate efforts are required to develop green growth and sustainable development strategy – a plan of action by an organisation or network, which takes into account the balance between environmental, social and economic development concerns.
2. *Financial Planning:* An organization's achievement depends largely on the resources it has available, and how they are utilized and managed. Resources acquired are well allocated and consistently tracked. Utilization of resources is reported to donors and stakeholders in an open and accountable fashion. Financial systems and procedures including finance manual procurement procedures are in place. There is need for proper budgeting, records of all financial transactions, independent auditing, as well as systems in place to prevent fraud.
3. *External Relations:* The active involvement of a core group of members is important for most networks, as they do not have many paid staff. Inclusivity ensures participation by all youth including those who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those who have physical or mental disabilities and members of minority groups. Networks that are accountable are more likely to have the active involvement of beneficiaries (primarily their members), which, in turn, allows the network to be accountable.
4. *Engagement, Inclusion and Impact:* Community engagement is the process of working collaboratively with and through a community to address issues affecting the well-being of those people. This is a continuous process to be carried out at all stages of green growth and sustainable development programmes including design, implementation and evaluation of impact. An organisation or network needs to build and maintain a relationship – a psychological contract – with topics/themes/sectors promoting equitable and environmentally sustainable development for effective transition to green growth.

5. *Programme Planning and Sustainability*: In order to carry out effective green growth planning and programming there is need for process design - entailing a focus on green growth objectives and generating compelling evidence to justify this focus; stakeholder engagement - to strategically select who to engage and be clear about roles and manage expectations; and institutionalisation - to embed green growth plans for longevity and durability.
6. *Advocacy Strategy*: Advocacy in this context is the strategic and deliberate process to bring about change in green growth policies and practice at local, national, regional or international levels. Advocacy in the eye of green growth means being able to influence decisions among important stakeholders to promote green initiatives. Efforts to address green growth and sustainable development concerns can be more effective if done by engaging local and national government, as well as businesses and private companies.
7. *Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting*: Collecting, analysing, and reviewing data on project activities and beneficiaries helps organisations identify strengths and gaps and review whether they are achieving targets. Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) increases accountability, enhance public trust, improves stakeholder engagement and facilitates learning. M&E for green growth and sustainable development evaluates economic, environmental and social impacts, and links activities and outcomes to current development goals.

This study therefore sought to establish what organisational capacities Pan African Youth Networks have to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa.

2.5 Competencies for Green Growth and Sustainable Development

There are four types of key competencies for a sustainable society which can broadly be categorized as transformational, technical, management and participatory competencies (Wiek et al 2011). Transformational competencies enable people to analyse complex systems across different domains and scales. They are long-term/future-oriented and anticipate harmful unintended consequences for future generations. Transformational competencies are key for any initiative that aims to reframe existing policies and structures around sustainability.

Technical competencies (knowledge and skills) are required to implement specialized policy tasks like designing a feed-in tariff or subsidy scheme, often at the operational level. However, technical skills are also needed at other levels. For example, for an effective agenda setting process, it would be important to have a team of technical experts that have the ability to run an economic model that shows the impacts of different investment and policy decisions and tests the plausibility of long-term development goals

Management competencies include supervisory and delegation skills. People with management skills can oversee the effective implementation of a green policy measure, such as a sustainable public procurement system. They are able to build an enabling environment for progress and change, by helping to create the space within which concrete green economy action can take place. They also ensure that deadlines are met and that results are monitored and evaluated.

Participatory or relational competencies are required to promote and sustain cooperation, ownership and action. A person with participatory skills is able to create a welcoming and

engaging environment that brings people and organizations together, encourage individuals to express diverse views, create consensus and build ownership over decisions made. In a green economy policy context participatory skills are needed at all levels, from coalition-building around a new development agenda to involving stakeholders in the design of a specific incentive mechanism.

The study therefore sought to examine what competencies Pan African youth networks have, to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development.

2.6 Engagement and impact of youth in green growth and sustainable development

African youth can use green economy as the main means of fostering sustainable development and leading Africa to a greener future. For the youth, green economy is a concrete tool for transforming lives of the youth and actualising the sustainable development goals. However the youth need full support from enabling public policies and efficient private investments that promote opportunities for youth to exploit such as more resilient supply chains; increased consumer demand for sustainable goods and services; online and offline training and job creation; reduced dependency on natural resources and mitigation against the negative financial risk from environmental impacts.

2.6.1 Youth Engagement in Green Entrepreneurship

Green economy presents a multitude of entrepreneurial opportunities for youth action, aimed at promoting innovation while providing productive employment, with a departure from Business-As-Usual (BAU) models. This will lead to an increased demand for low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive models of development, guaranteeing youth a share of the economic gains resulting from ecological replenishment. Against the backdrop of high unemployment rates among African youth, greening the economy can generate consistent and positive outcomes for increased wealth, growth in economic output, decent employment and reduced poverty. The notion of green entrepreneurship seeks to promote achieving business sustainability in three dimensions - economic, social, and environmental. The youth can expand traditional economic focus to include environmental and social dimensions. The youth need to find innovative ways to be profitable and at the same time improve the environmental and social parameters of production processes and products (UNEP, 2014). The youth should therefore find green economy niche spots in their respective countries and fully capitalise on them. Some of the opportunities for African youth to be involved in green entrepreneurship are: green agriculture and fisheries, sustainable forestry, alternative and sustainable clean energy and manufacturing, waste management, green planning, architecture and infrastructure and eco-tourism among others.

There are a number of inspiring youth-led enterprises globally and continentally across different themes that are seizing the opportunities brought about by efforts to promote green growth. Some examples include: BiOZEEN, a bio-processing engineering company developed by 31 year old Vibin Joseph from India. BiOZEEN is responsible for immunizing 1-in-3 children worldwide with its manufactured vaccines. As 6.6 million children die every year from diseases which can be prevented by vaccines, BiOZEEN seeks to reach every child it can (One Young World, 2018).

Enass Abo-Hamed, a 30 year old from Palestine is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and founder of H2GO Power, a clean-tech company that provides safe methods of hydrogen production and storage to generate power on the move. She is now a Research Associate at University of Cambridge where she works on H2GO. She was a finalist in the 2015 Cartier Women's Initiative Awards She won Best Energy Start-up award in the world at the 2016 HT Summit (One Young World, 2018).

25 year old Jean Bosco Nzeyimana from Rwanda is the founder and CEO of Habona, a clean and renewable energy company that transforms waste in his community to briquettes as a greener alternative to wood charcoal. Habona also provides consultancy and maintenance services regarding integrated waste management and energy solutions, and continued research and development of environmentally friendly solutions. The company has employed 30 people permanently and 50 others get temporary jobs. Nzeyimana was crowned the 2014 Top Young Entrepreneur of Rwanda, and has won the African Innovation Prize and India-Africa Young Visionary Prize (One Young World, 2018).

Ghana Bamboo Bikes is a non-profit enterprise which uses the abundant bamboo raw materials in Ghana to manufacture high-quality multi-purpose bamboo bikes, which are affordable for the poor. As the frames are light and stable, the bikes are suitable for rough terrain and for carrying large farm loads, passengers, water and even patients. Bamboo Bikes is committed to the economic empowerment of youth, creating employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled young people, and in addition to the local market, also targets the European Union and United States of America to generate foreign exchange. The enterprise won a SEED Award in 2010 (UNESCO&UNEP, 2016).

The Youth Entrepreneurship Facility (YEF) was a project run in partnership between the Africa Commission, the Youth Employment Network (YEN) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) running from 2010-2014 in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Its strategy was based on the assumption that new markets for green products, such as photovoltaic cell phone chargers or locally recycled water irons, and green services like eco-tourism or carbon credit trading, could be sourced locally. YEF carried out green business plan competition; green entrepreneurship education in-school by a youth-focused NGO; green grant competition for youth organizations (Youth-to-Youth Fund); start Your Green Business with Renewable Energy training; start Your Green Business training and green business mentoring courses (ILO, 2012).

One individual identified under this program was Lorna Rutto - a 28 year old Kenyan entrepreneur who resigned from her comfortable banking job in 2009 to start EcoPost, a small plastic recycling business. Her business uses plastic waste collected from dumpsites and garbage cans across Nairobi to manufacture fencing posts. The company recycles waste plastic to manufacture into Eco-friendly plastic lumber profiles with application in numerous industries from fencing houses and forest reserves to road signage to outdoor furniture. These posts are becoming a preferred alternative to timber. EcoPost employs an existing technology, local labour and resources to produce an innovative product and help solve pressing socio-economic and environmental challenges. So far, her innovative business has created over 7,000 fencing posts, 500 new jobs, and generated more than US\$150,000 in yearly revenues. Over 250

acres of forests have been saved and more than 1,000 tonnes of plastic waste have been removed from the environment (ILO, 2012).

There is a window to engage the youth in green entertainment. UNEP is working closely with the entertainment industry as part of a broad strategy for creative outreach as it hopes to leverage the far-reaching appeal of the creative community and its ability to generate interest in environmental issues and inspire action. This strategy includes the engagement of UNEP Goodwill Ambassadors and Patrons, including tactical engagements with extreme athletes and other environmental advocates under the Climate Heroes umbrella (UNESCO&UNEP, 2016).

The Young Artists Fellowship for the Environment created the Lilus & Co project to support the use of indigenous fabrics in developing accessories and clothing. Water lilies are considered nuisance plants because they grow exponentially, killing some aquatic resources like fish. To address this problem in the Philippines, some communities have dried the water lilies to make fabric, which is used to make dresses and fashion accessories. This has provided livelihoods to artisans and weavers, particularly for those who live in areas where water lilies are abundant, as well as young fashion designers (UNESCO&UNEP, 2016).

It is against this rich backdrop that the study therefore sought to establish the scope and level of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa.

2.7 Challenges faced by youth in contributing towards green growth and sustainable development

Despite advances in inclusive policies, strategies and programmes, major challenges still face youth networks as a result of multiple factors including the varying development stages of most African countries and the gaps in policies, strategies and their ineffective implementation. This is compounded by inadequate budgetary allocation to support and scale up effective and evidence-informed youth programmes.

Challenges facing youth networks in participating in the development agenda

- ✓ Inadequate investment in quality and competitive education and skills on sustainable development for the youth and especially those with special needs
- ✓ Non-availability of productive employment and self-employment for a good majority of young people; consequently the exclusion of the critical mass which is indispensable social capital required both for economic growth and social development
- ✓ Limited opportunities to learn, utilize, develop and apply modern technology
- ✓ Rare opportunities for civic participation, governance and education that engenders human rights; issues of equity, equality and the relevance of social inclusion
- ✓ Gender inequity and inequality particularly in tertiary education, representation in key institutions i.e. parliament, and sectoral ministries
- ✓ Inadequate absorptive capacity of academic institutions including those of higher and technical learning
- ✓ Poor access towards financial and other resource in ensuring youth development
- ✓ Poverty among the youth remains a great challenge
- ✓ Inadequate organisational capacity

(United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

Figure 4: Challenges facing youth networks

The study therefore examined challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa.

2.8 Capacity building initiatives promoting youth engagement and action towards green growth and sustainable development

The UN identifies training as a cornerstone of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). And with the youth pointed out as an important group in the green growth and sustainable development agenda; they need to be equipped with the right knowledge, skills and tools that will help them to tap into the green economy and pursue sustainable development. A green economy cannot be realized unless human capabilities are transformed. Training is indeed a critical platform of transforming human capabilities. There have been several initiatives regionally and globally aimed at preparing the youth to lead the world into green economy (UNEP, 2014).

Under the GAP umbrella, UNESCO coordinates the ECO-UNESCO Clubs which runs a wide range of education and youth programmes focused on education for sustainable development including Youth for Sustainable Development Programme; Global Youth Leaders for Change, the Young Environmentalist Awards, Learning2Change our world and promotes ESD through a variety of initiatives to engage and support young people, youth leaders, educators and youth workers interested in Sustainability issues (ECO-UNESCO, 2018)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which serves as the secretariat to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) has developed and is implementing its Tunza Programme in Africa, that seeks to enhance, inspire and enable the involvement of children and young people in environmental activities, with a vision to foster a generation of environmentally conscious citizens and leaders, capable of positive action to promote sustainable development. UNEP organizes Tunza International Youth Conferences that keep the sustainable development discourse among young people alive (UNEP, 2014).

The Africa Youth Environment Network (AYEN) was launched at the 11th AMCEN session, and inspired by the UNEP's Africa Environment Outlook for Youth project. This initiative was envisioned as a broader network that would go beyond integrated environmental assessment and deal with diverse environmental issues. One of the major outcomes of the AYEN was the formation of Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) in 2006, which was launched during the 12th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It has since expanded participation and recognition for African youth in climate change activism globally (UNEP, 2014).

The Africa Environmental Education and Training Action Plan (AEETAP) 2015 – 2025 was a direct response to the AMCEN Arusha Declaration (Sept 2012). It seeks to promote capacity in environmental education and training (EE&T) in Africa through formal education, training, lifelong learning, and capacity building. It also focuses on technology-enhanced learning and information networking. The collaborative process was initiated by UNEP AMCEN Secretariat, in partnership with the UNEP Education and Training Unit (EETU) and other stakeholders. It focuses on five regional flagship programmes to address poverty and livelihoods and integrate the African partnership for capacity building and technology transfer. The 5 programmes are: African Green Economy Partnership; Land degradation, Desertification, Biodiversity and Ecosystems based Adaptation; Partnership for Sustainable Consumption and Production; Africa

Sustainable Energy Development Programme; and Africa Integrated Environmental Assessment for Sustainable Development (UNEP, 2014).

The Global Universities Partnership on Environment and Sustainability (GUPES) launched in June 2013, aims at inspiring, encouraging and supporting universities to develop and implement their own transformative strategies for establishing green consumerism, resource-efficient and low carbon campuses as a means of lowering universities carbon footprint through national and regional Greening University Networks. The networks are to incorporate environment, low carbon-climate resilience development strategies and sustainability aspects in their education, training, campus operations and management, and student activities. So far, four Greening University Networks are being developed for Kenya, Uganda, Morocco and Western Africa (UNEP, 2014).

WWF recognised the critical role of youth in the sustainable development agenda, and developed a Pan African Youth Strategy on Learning for Sustainability in 2013 that aims at empowering youth through: sustainable living and gainful economic activity; positive engagement that allows them to have a voice and develop skills for action; positive democratic engagement; tolerance to different life perspectives; and cultures and values that promote respect for self, others, society and the living planet (WWF, 2013).

The study therefore sought to identify capacity building initiatives Pan African youth networks are involved in.

SECTION 3: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study involved mapping of existing Pan African youth networks across all regions of Africa on issues related to green growth and sustainable development. An organisational capacity assessment of the networks was carried out using relevant and valid tools to provide accurate information in regard to their capacity and levels of engagement in contributing towards bringing about green growth and positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa.

3.1 Sampling Design

Purposive sampling was used, with youth networks that appear to be working in more than 2 African countries pre-selected, based on the information gathered from initial desk top review. An initial desktop analysis of Pan-African youth networks led to an identification of 26 networks that were to be targeted for data collection. The networks were arrived at as the desktop analysis revealed that their work is potentially related to key green growth priorities and targets for Africa. In the process of assessing the mapped networks, more Pan-African youth networks were identified, using a snowballing approach. All the networks were invited to participate in the study, and 13 networks agreed to take part.

3.2 Data collection tools

Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected using the following tools:

1. Desktop study via internet research

This entailed searching for relevant information on Pan African youth networks, their work on relevant green growth and sustainable development areas, as well as the impact of their activities. A review of relevant literature on green growth was also conducted through this method.

2. Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT)

This is a comprehensive tool that was used to collect information that assisted in assessing the critical elements for effective youth networks' management, and identifying those areas that needed strengthening or further development. Relevant aspects of green growth and sustainable development were integrated in the OCAT.

Scoring of the OCAT was at 5 levels in ascending order: Level 1 – Embryonic; Level 2 – Developing; Level 3 – Moderately developed; Level 4 – Well-developed; and Level 5 – Exemplary.

The embryonic level implies an organisational structure that is underdeveloped, and the activities are loosely structured around some ideas on what should be done and how resources could be mobilised. Administrative issues are normally dealt with in a personal and ad-hoc manner. The developing level implies that the organisation has somewhat risen above the surface and developed into a more structured body that is beginning to put a number of organisational systems in place. The organisation also develops more focused organisational objectives and facilitates development processes on a small scale. The organisation administers planned activities, develops a system with outlined roles and starts following a certain direction.

The moderately developed level is one where the organisation is able to plan its activities on a wider scale, attract more professional staff and make strategic plans for the future. The

organisation starts putting more sophisticated operational planning tools in place and attempting to attract donors on the basis of achievements rather than intentions. The organisation becomes more aware of its target group and introduces consultation structures and procedures that give the target groups the possibility to influence the organisation's policy direction and decision-making.

The well-developed level entails an organisation being responsive to its stakeholders, things being done in an efficient way and management decisions made strategically. The organisation's relationship with the target groups becomes mature and the organisation puts measures in place for sustainability of its operations. The organisation becomes a reputable development agent with a stable financial background consisting of a mix of long-term sponsors and internal resource mobilisation. Human resource management styles are more oriented to motivating and supervising working teams of experts.

The exemplary level applies to an organisation that can support itself as a development agent without requiring any external technical assistance or, in case technical assistance is needed, the organisation is able to hire expertise using its own resources. The organisation can reasonably be expected to survive independently and can therefore be weaned from capacity-building services. It should be noted that the levels are broad, and in some instances a network may share characteristics or attributes of two adjoining levels. In this case, it was down to the judgement of the respondent to recommend the most sensible level to report against. Similarly, level 5 is purposefully calibrated to be very hard to achieve, and intended to act as a target/goal within each category.

During data analysis, the median score was used to determine the capacity level of a network. This is because the median is usually preferred to other measures of central tendency when data set is skewed or when dealing with ordinal data like in the case of this study. The median is not affected by extreme values.

3. Level of Engagement Assessment Tool

This measured the extent to which Pan African youth networks are able to raise the profile of a green growth and sustainable development, through a process which ultimately leads to more and regular focused dialogue with key targeted actors/organisations. The tool is attached as Annex 2.

4. Level of Commitment and Action Assessment Tool

This measured the extent to which Pan African youth networks have engaged in, adopted and implemented policies or practices which are in line with green growth and sustainable development. The tool is attached as Annex 3

5. Questionnaire

This was a set of questions relating to the research questions, used to gather information on the following; the extent to which green innovation is practiced by youth networks, the use of information communication and technology by networks, sources of youth networks' funding, capacity building initiatives carried out by the networks, major challenges faced by youth networks in engaging in green growth activities and potential actions to enhance youth networks' engagement in green growth and sustainable development. The tool is attached as Annex 4.

6. Checklist of green growth and sustainable development thematic action areas

This entailed a list of green growth and sustainable development areas used to determine the specific thematic areas youth networks are focusing on. The thematic areas were derived from an analysis of green economy and green growth development strategies of various African countries, synthesising their priorities to generate a comprehensive list of action areas. The tool is attached as Annex 5.

7. Checklist of green growth and sustainable development advocacy areas and competencies

This entailed a list of competencies required to carry out effective advocacy on green growth and sustainable development issues. It also included a list of green growth and sustainable development areas for indication of what the networks are carrying out advocacy on. The tool is attached as Annex 6.

8. Checklist of green growth and sustainable development competencies

This entailed a list of competencies both individuals and networks require in order to effectively implement green growth and sustainable development activities.

The tool is attached as Annex 7.

3.3 Data collection procedure

- Identification of Pan-African Youth Networks:

A desktop study was conducted to map out existing Pan-African youth networks and their activities across Africa. All available Pan African youth networks were included, regardless of their areas of focus. A detailed report of existing Pan-African youth networks was developed, including information about the location of their headquarters/secretariat, geographical scope, areas of work and contact details. Further interrogation was carried out on the 13 networks that participated in the assessment, to establish their specific green growth thematic focus areas, using a checklist. This information was used to enrich the mapping exercise.

- Meetings via Skype/WhatsApp platforms with the Pan-African Youth Networks:

Skype was the primary online meeting platform used to hold meetings with the youth networks, with WhatsApp being the alternative where there were problems with accessing Skype. The Skype/WhatsApp meetings were held individually with the selected youth networks to determine the organisational capacities required by Pan African Youth Networks to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa. Available leaders/members of the networks were taken through the concept of green growth and sustainable development, and a guide on how to use the OCAT together with the Level of Engagement Assessment and Level of Commitment and Action Assessment Tools; which were subsequently shared with them by email for completion. Due to the detailed nature of the OCAT, there were other online discussions with the networks to further discuss the tool and assist with its completion where necessary.

- Distribution of additional tools via email and WhatsApp:

In the course of initial data collection, several areas emerged as requiring further interrogation, and specific tools were developed for this. These are:

- A questionnaire on various aspects of the youth networks' engagement in green growth and sustainable development.
- A checklist on the competencies of the networks and qualifications of network members.
- A checklist on advocacy competencies and thematic areas the youth networks are advocating on. These two checklists were deemed necessary to provide a full picture of the networks' capacities with relation to green growth and sustainable development.

- One day validation workshop:

A validation workshop bringing together representatives from 12 participating youth networks was held in order to consolidate information in the draft study report. The objectives of the Validation Workshop were:

- To identify gaps in the draft study report
- To discuss additional information on the study areas
- To discuss recommendations for an improved study report
- To develop a roadmap for finalisation of the draft study report

Discussions during the validation workshop helped to identify gaps in the draft study report, enabled youth network representatives to provide additional information on the study areas, led to recommendations for an improved study report, as well as a roadmap for finalisation of the draft report.



Photo 1: WWF's Regional Coordinator of ESD Programme at Regional Office for Africa (ROA), Zipporah Musyoki addressing the youth (left) and a group photo of the youth networks' representatives (right)

Assessment Planning Matrix

Table 1 summarises the methodology used in the study, showing the tools used to collect data related to each research objective and question, as well as the expected outcomes from the resulting data analysis.

Table 1: Summary of Methodology

| Research Objectives and Questions | Data Collection Tools and Analysis | Outcomes |
|---|---|---|
| Objective 1: Mapping existing Pan African Youth Networks RQ 1: Which are the existing Pan- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop Review • Mapping Exercise • Checklist on green growth and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of existing Pan-African youth networks and their activities and contacts • List of green growth and sustainable |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>African Youth Networks?</p> <p>RQ 2: What areas of green growth and sustainable development are Pan-African youth networks working on?</p> | <p>sustainable development thematic areas</p> | <p>development thematic areas Pan-African youth networks are working on</p> |
| <p>Objective 2: Assessing the organizational capacity of Pan African Youth Networks</p> <p>RQ 3: What are the organisational capacities needed for Pan-African Youth Networks to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa?</p> <p>RQ 4: What competencies do Pan African youth networks have to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool • Green growth and sustainable development competency checklist • Advocacy competency and action area checklist • Questionnaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Pan-African youth networks organizational capacities needs related to green growth and sustainable development in the following broad areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Governance and Management ○ Financial Planning ○ External Relations ○ Engagement, Inclusion and Impact ○ Programme Planning and Sustainability ○ Advocacy Strategy ○ Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting • Analysis of advocacy and green growth and sustainable development competencies |
| <p>Objective 3: Assessing the scope and levels of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa</p> <p>RQ 5: How do youth networks engage in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development?</p> <p>RQ 6: What is the scope and level of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa?</p> <p>RQ 7: What are challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa?</p> <p>RQ 8: What capacity building initiatives are being implemented by Pan African youth networks in addressing the identified challenges?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop review • Level of Commitment and Action Assessment Tool • Level of Engagement Assessment Tool • Skype/WhatsApp meetings • Questionnaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis entailing scope and extent of engagement of Pan-African Youth Networks in and impacting on sustainable development and green growth including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pan-African Youth Networks engagement in activities and policy dialogue concerning green growth and sustainable development - Commitment and action towards green growth and sustainable development • Analysis of challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa • Analysis of capacity building initiatives being implemented by Pan-African youth networks |

SECTION FOUR: STUDY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The study set out to:

- i. Map out existing Pan African Youth Networks
- ii. Assess the organisational capacity of Pan African Youth Networks
- iii. Assess the scope and levels of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

This section presents the findings and analysis of the study discussing:

- i. Existing Pan-African Youth Networks
- ii. Areas of green growth and sustainable development Pan-African youth networks are working on
- iii. Organisational capacities needed for Pan-African Youth Networks to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa? update in document
- iv. Competencies Pan African youth networks have to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development
- v. How youth networks engage in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development
- vi. Scope and level of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa
- vii. Challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa
- viii. Capacity building initiatives are being implemented by Pan African youth networks in addressing the identified challenges
- ix. Suggestions and recommendations on how to support youth networks to contribute towards green growth in Africa

4.1 Mapping of Pan-African Youth Networks

The study sought to map out existing Pan-African youth networks across Africa working in various fields of development. The exercise largely depended on online desktop research although other networks were introduced through those already contacted. A total of 26 Pan African youth networks were identified. All the 26 networks identified were invited to take part in the study and 13 agreed to participate. The 13 were then taken through a full capacity assessment using the tools developed. Table 2 gives an overview of the all the Pan African youth networks identified.

Table 2: List of identified Pan-African youth networks

| | NETWORK | COUNTRIES/ REGIONS | DESCRIPTION/AREAS OF FOCUS | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | PAN AFRICAN YOUTH UNION (PYU) | Headquarters (HQ): Sudan Scope: Africa | <p>The PYU is the coordinating body of youth organizations at National, Regional and Continental Africa. It is the advisory agency Youth Commission of the African Union. The PYU maintains relations of cooperation and partnership with regional organizations, Continental and International like-minded in promoting the rights of youth and the implementation of the African Youth Charter, Agenda 2063, Agenda post 2015 and other major continental and international tools to enable African youth at the centre of all the institutions. It works on the following sustainable development issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace and institutional strengthening ➤ Youth empowerment, entrepreneurship and youth employment ➤ Governance and involvement of youth in development ➤ Strengthening partnership and international cooperation within the associative youth movement and institutions that work in favour of Youth ➤ Human development | <p>Website: http://pyu.org/en/</p> <p>E-mail: info@pyu.org</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/PanAfricanYouthUnion/?ref=br_rs</p> |
| 2 | AFRICAN YOUTH COMMISSION (AYC) | HQ: The Gambia Scope: Africa | <p>The main objective of AYC is to organize all young people in Africa and Diaspora for the promotion of African unity and development through linkage of youth and youth structures and mobilization of resources (human, technical, technology and finance) to support the work of African youth, youth structures, Pan African Youth Union and Youth Division of the African Union Commission in their quest to effective service delivery and advocacy activities on the African Youth Charter, other AU legal instruments and youth projects at national, regional and continental levels for the advancement of Africa. The AYC works on the following green growth issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Employment and Entrepreneurship ➤ Good Health and Well-being ➤ Governance and Human Rights ➤ Youth Peace and Security | <p>Website: http://africanyouthcommission.org</p> <p>Email: ayc@auyc.org</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/AYCcommission/</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | PAN AFRICAN YOUTH NETWORK FOR CULTURE OF PEACE (PAYNCOP) | HQ: Gabon Scope: Africa and Diaspora | PAYNCoP is a youth-led network of individuals and organizations in Africa aimed at creating an enabling environment at continental, regional and national levels to spearhead common projects and to develop strategies and policies in a collaborative framework to promote a culture of peace. It carries out activities to benefit the integration of the culture of peace among youths, women, civil society, marginalized groups and other stakeholders in leveraging a commitment to build synergy and position PAYNCoP as an effective network that will give birth to a new paradigm of driving a sustainable economy with social and political stability of peace. Some of the sustainable development issues addressed by the network include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entrepreneurship training ➤ Integration of the culture of peace in development | Website: http://www.africanyouth4peace.org Email: secretariat@africanyouth4peace.org panafricanyouthnetwork@gmail.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/panafricanyouthnetwork4peace/ |
| 4 | WORLD STUDENT COMMUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSCSD) – AFRICAN CHAPTER | HQ: Kenya Scope: Africa & global | WSCSD is a global network of individual members, student communities, young professionals and general sustainability enthusiasts. This platform helps the members to share their ideas on sustainable development, update each other on their day-to-day sustainability related activities as well as facilitating sharing of research findings in the field of sustainability. Currently WSCSD has over 100 student communities worldwide. Its vision is to be the leading international student organization that carries out meaningful sustainability projects that result in transformative change in the lives of individuals and communities around the world. | Website: https://wscsd.org Email: info@wscsd.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/wscsdkenya/ |
| 5 | CATHOLIC YOUTH NETWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN AFRICA (CYNESA) | HQ: Kenya Scope: Kenya, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda, South Africa, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo | CYNESA's mission is to offer the platform through which young Catholics across Africa, respond to the twin challenges of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change, from the perspective of Catholic social teaching on care for creation, paying attention to the most vulnerable. Some of the themes that CYNESA works on include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental Degradation ➤ Climate Change | Website: http://cynesa.org/ Email: info@cynesa.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CYNESA/ |
| 6 | AFRICAN YOUTH INITIATIVE ON | HQ: Gambia | AYICC's goal is to develop capacity and strong partnerships among African youth so that they may understand the urgency of the | Website: https://www.ayicc.net |

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| | CLIMATE CHANGE (AYICC) | Scope: Togo, Kenya, Zambia, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Gambia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Benin, Algeria, Zimbabwe, and Malawi | situation and take action against the impacts of climate change for both present and future generations. AYICC Activities and themes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Publications on climate change ➤ Campaigns on climate change ➤ Climate change adaptation projects | Email: info@ayicc.net ayicckenya@gmail.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/The-African-Youth-Initiative-on-Climate-Change-AYICC-161214162089/ |
| 7 | NETWORK OF AFRICAN YOUTHS FOR DEVELOPMENT (NAYD) | HQ: Cameroon Scope: Africa | NAYD seeks to create a platform to create opportunities for African youths through sustainable development and involving young people in an African network to preach the message of peace, equality, and the UN SDGs. NAYD wants to help young people in Africa be the change by encouraging and supporting them to become activists for the promotion of sustainable development, social justice, gender equality, and education for African children and peer groups across Africa. NAYD's vision is to help make Africa a safer and more developed place for all, including women and children of all ages through the joint efforts of youths. | Website: http://nayd.org/ Email: info@nayd.org help@nayd.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/groups/NAYDmembers/ |
| 8 | ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN YOUTH (OAYOUTH) | HQ: South Africa Scope: 35 chapters in Africa | OAYouth's mission is to be the continental umbrella organisation for all African youth, providing a platform for youth-led programmes, a forum for dialogue, and a network of future leaders. Its vision is a strong representation and participation of youth in championing social, political and economic development in Africa. Activity areas include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth Entrepreneurship and Agriculture Development ➤ Community Building and Volunteering ➤ Governance ➤ Youth Leadership Development | Website: https://www.oayouth.org/ Email: admin@oayouth.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/OrganisationofAfricanYouth/ |
| 9 | AFRIKA YOUTH MOVEMENT (AYM) | HQ: Tunisia Scope: Africa | AYM aims at creating a continent that respects the rights of all its citizens. Through its work it promotes the values that bind the continent; ubuntu, unity, self-determination, integrity and accountability. AYM's vision is transformation of the African continent by African youth to achieve their rights to peace, equality and social justice. Its mission is to connect young change-makers around the | Website: https://afrikayouthmovement.org Email: info@afrikayouthmovement.org |

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| | | | <p>vision of pan-Africanism, empower them to participate and mobilize them to lead the change needed for Africa. AYM focus area are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Education ➤ Agriculture ➤ Peace, Justice and Security ➤ Gender Equality ➤ Health | <p>https://www.facebook.com/pg/afrikayouthmovement/posts/?ref=page_internal</p> |
| 10 | THE AFRICAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT (AYP) | <p>HQ: South Africa</p> <p>Scope: Africa</p> | <p>AYP is a continent-wide network of young leaders, peace builders, and social activists from 50 African countries working to promote and advocate for youthful solutions to Africa's developmental challenges. The parliament aims to give youth activists a forum and opportunity to present ideas and formulate individual and collective action strategies to address issues - from a continental perspective - such as Youth enterprise, Environment, HIV/AIDS, poverty, conflict, and democracy and governance. AYP programme areas include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth enterprise development ➤ Skills development and capacity-building ➤ Environmental conservation ➤ HIV/AIDS ➤ Poverty alleviation ➤ Peace, conflict resolution and democracy ➤ Social justice and sustainable development ➤ Governance | <p>Website: http://www.africanyouthparliament.org/</p> <p>Email: admin@africanyouthparliament.org</p> |
| 11 | THE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT NETWORK FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (ISNAD-AFRICA) | <p>HQ: Nigeria</p> <p>Scope: Africa</p> | <p>ISNAD-Africa is a Pan-African and multidisciplinary network of professionals, researchers, academics and students across the globe active in the various sustainable energy, environment and climate change fields. ISNAD-Africa programme areas include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mentorship for research ➤ Environmental Education ➤ Sustainable energy, environment and climate change ➤ Environmental Education | <p>Website: https://isnad-africa.org/</p> <p>Email: isnad@isnad-africa.org isnad.africa@gmail.com</p> <p>Facebook : https://www.facebook.com/isnad.africa/</p> |

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| 12 | PAN AFRICAN YOUTH COUNCIL (PAYC) | HQ: Cote d'Ivoire Scope: Africa & Global | The Council seeks to mobilise public opinion and signature campaigns to eliminate threats to peace in Africa. | Email: Pan.africa.youth.council@post.com pan.africanyouthcouncil@gmail.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/www.panafricanyouthcouncil.org/ |
| 13 | AFRICA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT NETWORK (AYDN) | HQ: Nigeria Scope: Africa | AYDN funds youth or graduates to attend international conferences, fellowships and workshops to acquire job creation skills. Its mission is to provide African youth access to educational and career opportunities across the globe to attain the required job skills and experience. AYDN believes that in doing so, in the long term Africa's presence in the international workforce will grow and ensure we have some influence on global policies. Program areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity development ➤ Scholarships/ fellowship programs ➤ Career development ➤ Job creation training | Email: aydnfunding@gmail.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Africa-Youth-Development-Network-622927821103199/ |
| 14 | ALL-AFRICA STUDENTS UNION (AASU) | HQ: Ghana Scope: Africa | AASU is a continental representative organization of democratic student unions founded in 1972 with 51 member unions from Africa. It is affiliated with the International Union of Students (IUS) and has a consultative status with UNESCO and it is UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)-accredited with UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Fields of Interest include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to education and literacy ➤ Environment ➤ Democracy and human rights ➤ HIV/AIDS ➤ Information and communication technology in higher education in Africa | Email: aasu.africa@gmail.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/AASU1972/ |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender issues ➤ Academic freedom | |
| 15 | PAN AFRICAN CONFEDERATION OF YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS (PACYA) | Headquarters (HQ): Tanzania Scope: Africa | <p>PACYA is a continental umbrella organization of regional and national umbrellas of Youth - Led Civil Society Organizations and Non - Governmental Organizations of all fifty four African Countries. It was established in 2015 at Mtwara, Tanzania. It aims at promoting participation, development and leadership of African youth to transform Africa and achieve their rights to peace, equality and social justice. It is dedicated to empower the youth-led Non - Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in matters related to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Democracy ➤ Environment ➤ Human rights ➤ Population ➤ Health ➤ Drugs ➤ Community development ➤ Leadership ➤ Governance | No contact details available |
| 16 | AFRICAN YOUTH NETWORK (AYN) | HQ: Togo Scope: Africa | <p>The AYN, established in December 1995, is a platform for nongovernmental organizations active on the African continent to discuss youth policy in areas such as the environment, trade, and poverty, through seminars, workshops, and regular publications. The organs of the network are the General Assembly, the Executive Council, the Permanent Secretariat, and the Specialized Committees. Program areas include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environment ➤ Trade ➤ Poverty | Email: rajayn@hotmail.com |
| 17 | AFRICA ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (AAYMCA) | HQ: Kenya Scope: <i>Active movements</i> Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, | <p>The Africa Alliance of YMCAs (AAYMCA) was established in 1977, bringing together YMCAs in 20 African countries by empowering Young People for the African Renaissance. AAYMCA espouses the Subject to Citizen (S2C) change philosophy by providing youth with Voice, Space and Ability to influence for positive change, enabling them to transform themselves, others and their communities. AAYMCA works to help shape an Africa that protects, educates and</p> | Website: https://africaymca.org Email: aaymcas@africaymca.org |

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| | | <p>Madagascar, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Associate movement: South Sudan</p> <p>Movements in formation: Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Rwanda</p> | <p>supports youth to secure the future envisioned by Agenda 2063 covering the following issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic empowerment, vocational training and entrepreneurship ➤ Youth justice ➤ Sexual and reproductive health ➤ Countering extremism ➤ Advocacy against gender based violence ➤ Empowering youth to be responsible citizens | |
| 18 | CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE YOUTH NETWORK (CSAYN) | <p>HQ: Cameroon</p> <p>Scope: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DR Congo, Coté d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> | <p>The main objective of the CSAYN is to create awareness, sensitize and build the productive capacity of young people and People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) on CSA concepts for adaptation, reducing emissions (mitigation) and increasing food productivity in a sustainable manner. Programme areas include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Knowledge Management ➤ Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) ➤ African Youth training on Sustainable Development Goals ➤ Food security ➤ Agribusiness ➤ Livestock management ➤ Energy conservation ➤ Gender mainstreaming ➤ Carbon Management and Climate Finance ➤ ICT Development ➤ Disaster and risk reduction through CSA | <p>Website: http://csayn.org/</p> <p>Email : info@csayn.org</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CSA.YouthNetwork/</p> |
| 19 | NETWORK OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA (NIYOA) | <p>HQ: Kenya</p> <p>Scope: Africa</p> | <p>NIYOA's vision is to be instrumental in promoting the work of International Youth Organisations in Africa. Their mission is to provide a collaborative platform to enhance and advocate IYOs in Africa. Their objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To be a platform for all IYOs to engage in meaningful youth cooperation and participation ➤ To be a platform of partnership for all IYOs and engage in | <p>Website: http://www.niyoa.org/</p> <p>Email: niyoa.youth@gmail.com</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/gro</p> |

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| | | | <p>meaningful youth empowerment and participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To enhance the capacity of IYOs in furthering the youth work through the exchange of ideas and experiences ➤ To be a common voice of IYOs in Africa on issues affecting them ➤ To cooperate with all stakeholders involved in youth matters in Africa and beyond ➤ To contribute towards the development of policies and processes on issues affecting the youths | ups/niyoa/ |
| 20 | SABON AFRICA DEVELOPMENT NETWORK (SADEN) | HQ: Nigeria Scope: Africa | <p>SADEN's mission is to promote youth civic participation in social, economic and political affairs of Africa. The organization aims to promote active youth participation in various fields through trainings, constructive dialogues and actions between youths living in the 54 African societies and the diaspora. Focus areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Education and Leadership training for youth ➤ Advocacy & Lobbying and Civic Participation ➤ Peace and Security ➤ Health and Environment ➤ Gender Equality & Empowerment ➤ Agriculture and Food security & Nutrition ➤ Youth Livelihood development (enterprise development) | <p>Website: https://sabonafrika.org/</p> <p>Email: info@sabonafrika.org</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/groups/177449089359615/</p> |
| 21 | YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (JVE INTERNATIONAL) | HQ : Togo Scope : Africa (22 countries) & Global | <p>JVE International's mission is to develop youth leadership and eco-citizenship for their involvement in promoting the sustainable development of communities. JVE International promotes youth Participation in sustainable development, Volunteerism, Responsibility, Ecological Integrity, Excellence, Justice and Equity, and Diversity. Focus areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environment ➤ Sustainable development ➤ Energy ➤ Climate ➤ Biodiversity ➤ Water and sanitation | <p>Web site: www.jve-international.net</p> <p>Email: yvetogo@gmail.com</p> <p>Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/JveInternational/</p> |

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| 22 | CONCERNED AFRICANS YOUTH FORUM (CAYF) | HQ: Ghana Scope: Africa | CAYF's mission is to provide practical ideas and solutions to economic challenges in Africa by mobilizing and directly engaging the youth in stakeholder dialogue and activities that will empower them to contribute to sustainable economic growth and development of the continent. Their vision is to evolve Africa into a continent where its youth are the major drivers of an entire transformation agenda through contributions towards sustainable economic growth and development. Focus areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth empowerment ➤ Entrepreneurship ➤ Advocacy and research ➤ Mentorship and coaching ➤ Development and participation | Website: http://www.cayforum.org Email : info@cayforum.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ConcernedAfricanYouthForum/ |
| 23 | COMMONWEALTH YOUTH COUNCIL (CYC) | HQ: Malaysia Scope: Africa and Global | The CYC aims to engage and empower young people in decision-making and national development within the 52 Commonwealth nations. The Council was established in 2011. Focus areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic Agenda - Enhancement of a greater enabling environment for youth entrepreneurship; and Advocacy for better resourcing and financing for youth development at national level, ➤ Environmental Agenda - Blue Economy Internship Programme, Building climate leaders that hold governments accountable to the Paris Agreement; Supporting youth-led green enterprises; Raising awareness and action around disaster risk reduction and management; and Moving towards a 100% renewable energy future. ➤ Political Agenda - Creating awareness on current social, economic and political issues; Advocacy on peacebuilding and social cohesion; civic education; violence prevention initiatives; and advocacy on human rights education. ➤ Social Agenda - Developing advocacy programme and promoting the rights of youths with disabilities; and Commonwealth Young Women's Mentorship Programme. | Website: http://commonwealthyouthcouncil.com Email: info@commonwealthyouthcouncil.com Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CommonwealthYouthCouncil/ |

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| 24 | ECOSYSTEM BASED ADAPTATION FOR FOOD SECURITY ASSEMBLY (EBAFOSA) | HQ: Kenya Scope: Africa | EBAFOSA seeks to combat food insecurity, climate change, ecosystems degradation and poverty in Africa using an innovative approach that decentralizes the development and application of the policy solutions in the least bureaucratic channel to ensure immediate results are recorded at the grassroots in an inclusive, participatory way towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). | Website: https://www.ebafosa.org/index.php Email: info@ebafosa.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ebafosa/ |
| 25 | THE NETWORK OF YOUNG ENVIRONMENTAL ACTORS FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN FORESTS (REJEFAC) | HQ: Cameroon Scope: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia | REJEFAC is one of the thematic networks of Conference on Central African Moist Forest Ecosystems (CEFDHAC) and is composed of NGOs and youth associations involved with sustainable management of natural resources in the Congo Basin. REJEFAC was officially launched in 2006 in Libreville at the CEFDHAC sub-regional forum on sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Central Africa. | Website: http://pfbcbfp.org/REJEFAC.html E-mail : tamoifo@gmail.com / tamoifo@outlook.fr And kingerlokofe@yahoo.fr |
| 26 | AFRICAN NETWORK OF YOUNG LEADERS FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ANLYL4PSD) | HQ: Cameroon Scope: Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Gabon, Senegal, Rwanda, Niger, Benin and Nigeria | The ambition of the African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development is to broaden public space for more economic, social, cultural and political expression in order to develop a critical mass of young Africans with major skills in social co-operation and public participation, capable of adopting attitudes and behaviours to construct a regional area where peace and Sustainable Development Goals are perpetuated, conflicts permanently banned, where conditions for sustainable development are firmly established and where respect for the environment, leadership and the fight against corruption enrich African citizenship. Focus areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Raising awareness towards states on their key role in combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought. ➤ Encouraging cooperation in the field of environmental protection and conservation of land and water resources. ➤ Strengthening the links between sustainable economic | Website: https://anyl4psd.org/ Email: info@anyl4psd.org Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/African-Network-of-Young-Leaders-for-Peace-and-Sustainable-Development-950780511610834/ |

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| | | | <p>cooperation and protection of the global environment, and between environmental security and a stable social order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Making and participating in diagnosis, organisational and strategic planning of regional institutions in charge of environment and forests. ➤ Advocacy on forests and environmental issues towards communities and states officials ➤ Research (articles and memoires) in thematic areas related to desertification, drought, land degradations and ecosystems safeguarding. ➤ Producing documentaries, television and radio shows on environment and sustainable development. ➤ Designing and implementing integrated programs to address physical, biological and socio economic aspects of desertification and drought targeting NGOs, farmers, women, scientists, community, youth and children, indigenous peoples and their communities, business and industry, workers and trade unions. | |
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The study identified 26 Pan-African youth networks, majority with headquarters in West Africa (43.4%), followed by East Africa (21.7%), Central Africa (17.5%), North Africa (8.7%) and Southern Africa (8.7%). All the networks have operations in more than 8 African countries, with some in one region, e.g. REJEFAC in Congo Basin only, while others are spread across all 54 countries in Africa e.g. PAYNCoP and AYP.

4.2 Green growth and sustainable development thematic areas of Pan-African youth networks

The study sought to find out what areas of green growth and sustainable development are Pan-African youth networks working on. A green growth and sustainable development checklist (Annex 5), was used to collect information on specific thematic areas of the 13 youth networks that agreed to participate in the study.

The participating networks were:

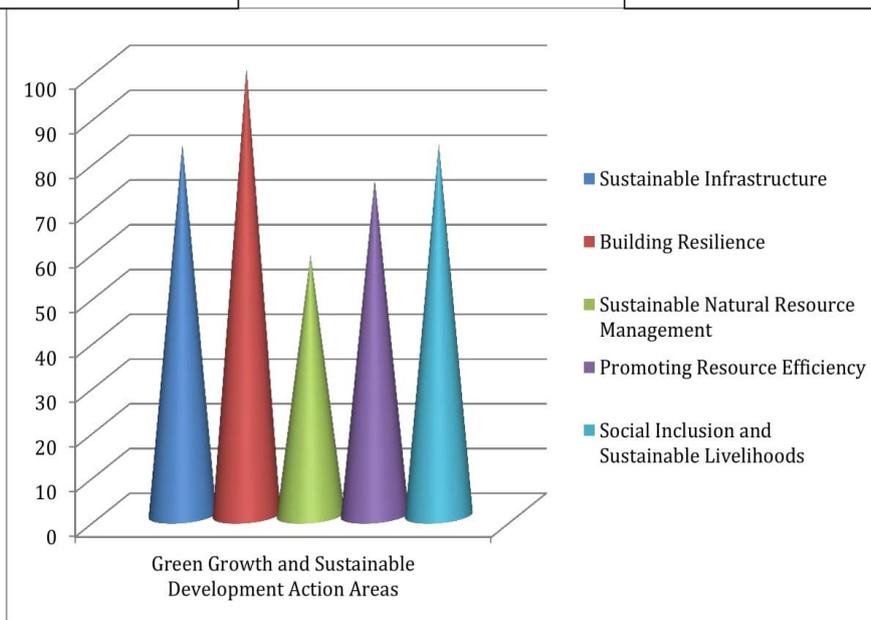
1. African Youth Commission (AYC)
2. Pan African Youth Network for Culture of Peace (PAYNCoP)
3. World Student Community for Sustainable Development (WSCSD) – African Chapter
4. Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA)
5. African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)
6. The African Youth Parliament (AYP)
7. The International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa)
8. Africa Alliance of Young Men Christian Associations (AAYMCA)
9. Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE International)
10. Concerned Africans Youth Forum (CAYF)
11. The Network of Young Environmental Actors for Central African Forests (REJEFAC)
12. Network of African Youths for Development (NAYD)
13. African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD)

Their thematic areas of focus based on an analysis of the checklist are presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Green Growth Thematic Areas of Pan African Youth Networks

Green Growth and Sustainable Development Thematic Areas of Pan-African Youth Networks

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| <p>Sustainable Natural Resource Management - 58%</p> <p><i>Sustainable extractive industry - 33%</i> [AYC, AYP, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable aquatic and marine resource management - 33%</i> [AYC, CYNESA, REJEFAC, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable land management - 50%</i> [JVE International, AYC, CAYF, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable forest management - 50%</i> [JVE International, AYC, CYNESA, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Biodiversity conservation - 42%</i> [JVE International, AYC, CYNESA, REJEFAC, NAYD]</p> | <p>Promoting Resource Efficiency - 75%</p> <p><i>Sustainable consumption and production - 67%</i> [AYC, ISNAD-Africa, AYP, CYNESA, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable waste management - 58%</i> [JVE International, AYC, CYNESA, AYP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> | <p>Building Resilience - 100%</p> <p><i>Poverty reduction - 58%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, REJEFAC, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Livelihood diversification - 58%</i> [AAY, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable agriculture - 67%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Disaster risk management - 67%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, AYP, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Climate change mitigation and adaptation - 83%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, ISNAD-Africa, AYP, CYNESA, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> |
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| <p>Sustainable Infrastructure - 83%</p> <p><i>Sustainable mobility/transport - 25%</i> [AYC, AYP, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Water, sanitation and hygiene - 50%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable, affordable and reliable energy - 67%</i> [JVE International, AYC, ISNAD-Africa, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD, REJEFAC, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Sustainable design and construction - 25%</i> [JVE International, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Research and technology innovation - 75%</i> [JVE International, AYC, AYICC, CAYF, ISNAD-Africa, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> | <p>Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods - 83%</p> <p><i>Literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education - 83%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, CYNESA, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Gender equality and empowerment - 83%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, CYNESA, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities - 67%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Environmental health management - 25%</i> [AYC, AYP, NAYD]</p> <p><i>Peace, justice and strong institutions - 67%</i> [AAY, AYC, CAYF, AYP, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> <p><i>Policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development - 58%</i> [JVE International, AAY, AYC, CYNESA, REJEFAC, NAYD, ANYL4PSD]</p> |
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As indicated earlier, AfDB (2016) recommends the following as key thematic areas in which the most impact can be made toward green growth: Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Forestry; Human Development; Energy Infrastructure and Services; Manufacturing; Tourism; Waste Management and Transport. With this in consideration, an analysis of the study findings shows that most of the youth networks are carrying out activities related to Building Resilience (100%), Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods (83%), Sustainable Infrastructure (83%), Promoting Resource Efficiency (75%), and Sustainable Natural Resource Management (58%).

From the analysis, Building Resilience is the most popular thematic area with 100% of networks working in this area. It includes aspects of poverty reduction, livelihood diversification, sustainable agriculture, disaster risk management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. These findings tally with what has been discussed in the literature review, with youth priorities having been pointed out as being job creation and poverty alleviation in response to climate change which is threatening the livelihoods of young women and men (ILO, 2017). Green growth is expected to strengthen the resilience of economic, social and environmental systems to the adverse effects of external shocks. Resilience building reduces vulnerability by integrating emerging climate change and variability actions into sectoral development strategies (GOK, 2016). It is recommended that youth networks are encouraged to continue and expand their activities in this thematic area, with promotion of peer-to-peer learning and information exchange for adoption of best practices across the youth networks.

A significant number of the youth networks (83%) are involved in Sustainable Infrastructure. This thematic area includes sustainable mobility/transport; water, sanitation and hygiene; sustainable, affordable and reliable energy; sustainable design and construction; and research and technology innovation. Only 25% of the networks are working in sustainable design and construction, and another 25% in sustainable mobility/transport. Buildings and construction together account for 39% of energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions when upstream power generation is included (UN Environment and International Energy Agency, 2017), while worldwide transport as a whole is responsible for 23% of total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion (International Energy Agency, 2016).

Therefore it can be concluded that even though majority of investments in sustainable infrastructure require high initial capital – a factor that could be limiting youth in working on this area, the youth still have micro-opportunities in this sector. It is recommended that training opportunities be created for youth to incorporate climate proofing into infrastructural design for green buildings, construction and maintenance for sustainable transport/mobility. Similarly opportunities in venturing into eco-sanitation and hygiene research and innovation need to be promoted.

A good number (83%) of the youth networks are working on Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods. This entails aspects of literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education; gender equality and empowerment; increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities; environmental health management; peace, justice and strong institutions; and policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development. The youth networks showed limited activity in environmental health management with only 25% being involved in the sector, and in policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development where 58% of networks are involved. Some of the opportunities for the youth to seize under this theme include; ventures to strengthen consumer protection, strategic environmental

assessment, environmental impact assessment and audits and capacity building in environmental management. Promoting policies, technologies, and industries that have mutual benefits for human health and the environment- often termed co-benefits may be an effective way to align environmental health and SDGs. Engagement in policy dialogue is critical for youth inclusion in development strategies and action, hence an area that requires attention if the vision of strategies such as the SDGs is to be realised.

It is recommended that networks are strengthened to work in these areas through sensitisation and information campaigns, on this thematic area. The application of Education for sustainable development (ESD) in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is important for promoting transformation of all levels of society by reorienting education and help people develop knowledge, skills, values and behaviours needed for sustainable development. It is therefore an important tool for promoting social inclusion, and presents great opportunities for inculcating green skills in the youth. Skills are essential for the creation of green jobs and the transition to a greener economy. The transformation into a sustainable and low-carbon development causes major changes in the labour markets and raises the demand for new skills and reskilling programmes (ILO, 2011). It is recommended that TVET programmes focusing on imparting green skills are developed and promoted for the youth.

A lower number (75%) of the youth networks are involved in Promoting Resource Efficiency, an area that includes sustainable consumption and production and sustainable waste management. 58% of the youth networks are involved in sustainable waste management, while 67% are involved in Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), areas that the youth can tap into for instance in developing waste related enterprises and contributing to the circular economy, while solving pertinent environmental problems. It can be concluded that there is need for enhancing awareness on the importance and potential of this area for youth, and therefore the need for increased action. Initiatives on SCP such as the UNEP/UNESCO Youth Xchange training kit on responsible consumption for Africa need to be up-scaled to reach as many African youth as possible for more impact in this area.

The least area of action by youth networks is Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SNRM), where only 58% of the networks are involved. This is cause for concern as more youth are expected to be working in this area which provides opportunities for youth to invest in green and eco-friendly technologies and related research and innovation activities. Specific focus areas under this could include sustainable extractive industry; sustainable aquatic and marine resource management; sustainable land management; sustainable forest management; and biodiversity conservation. Only 33% of the networks assessed are engaged in sustainable extractive industry and yet this sector can provide the youth with opportunities in value addition at source of raw materials. Only 33% of the networks are engaged in sustainable aquatic and marine resources management initiatives yet this is another rich area for the youth to exploit, particularly in relation to the blue economy.

Youth can be engaged in capacity development activities for coastal communities and other stakeholders to exploit marine resources as well as engage in marine related jobs and enterprises like deep-sea mining, oil drilling, fisheries, aquaculture, transport, off-shore wind energy generation, trade and tourism, coastal protection and waste disposal. Aquaculture is the fastest growing food sector and provides about 50% of fish for human consumption, while 350 million jobs worldwide are linked to fisheries (UNDP, 2018).

The networks have also low engagement in biodiversity conservation (42%), an area with huge potential in terms of capitalizing on green economy by the youth through eco-tourism and agroforestry among others. It can therefore be concluded that this thematic area requires significant promotion through sensitisation and education campaigns for the youth networks to gain an increased appreciation for SNRM and therefore increased innovation and action. Youth networks can be paired with mentors to provide them with knowledge and guidance on the various opportunities they can tap into, with the networks already engaged in activities in this area providing a valuable learning resource. The networks can also be linked to training opportunities to gain knowledge and skills in areas such as aquaculture, off-shore wind energy generation, and eco-tourism, as well as access to finance for innovations in commercialising these sectors for the generation of related green enterprises and jobs.

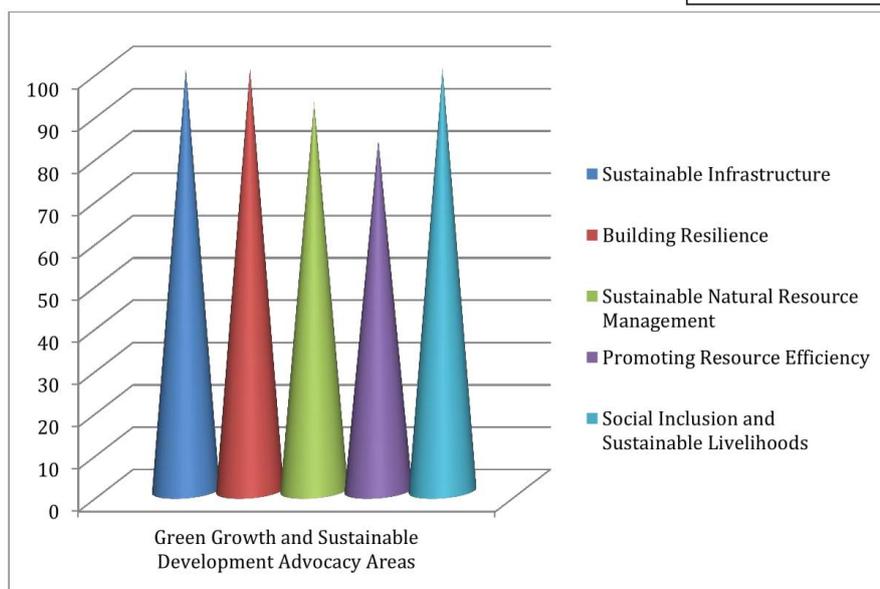
4.2.1 Advocacy areas for Pan African Youth Networks

Advocacy is important as it helps to promote or reinforce necessary changes in green growth and sustainable development policies, programmes and legislations. The study sought to establish what green growth and sustainable development thematic areas Pan African youth networks are involved in. A checklist (Annex 6) was used to collect this information from the 13 youth networks participating in the study. The results are presented in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Green Growth and Sustainable Development Advocacy Areas of Pan African Youth Networks

Green Growth and Sustainable Development Advocacy Areas of Pan-African Youth Networks

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Sustainable Natural Resource Management - 92% Sustainable extractive industry - 50% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, JVE International, NAYD] Sustainable aquatic and marine resource management - 42% [AYC, AYICC, CYNESA, NAYD, REJEFAC] Sustainable land management - 58% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, CAYF, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD] Sustainable forest management - 67% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, CYNESA, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC] Biodiversity conservation - 58% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, CYNESA, JVE International, NAYD, REJEFAC]</p> | <p>Promoting Resource Efficiency - 83% Sustainable consumption and production - 83% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD, REJEFAC, JVE International] Sustainable waste management - 83% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD, REJEFAC]</p> | <p>Building Resilience - 100% Poverty reduction - 75% [AAY, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CAYF, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC] Livelihood diversification - 58% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, NAYD, PAYNCoP] Sustainable agriculture - 92% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CAYF, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC] Disaster risk management - 67% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC] Climate change mitigation and adaptation - 83% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC]</p> |
|--|---|--|



| |
|--|
| <p>Sustainable Infrastructure - 100% Sustainable mobility/transport - 42% [AYC, AYICC, AYP, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD] Water, sanitation and hygiene - 83% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP] Sustainable, affordable and reliable energy - 75% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD, REJEFAC] Sustainable design and construction - 33% [AYICC, ISNAD-Africa, JVE International, NAYD] Research and technology innovation - 75% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CAYF, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD, JVE International]</p> |
|--|

| |
|--|
| <p>Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods - 100% Literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education - 92% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYP, CAYF, CYNESA, ISNAD-Africa, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC, JVE International] Gender equality and empowerment - 92% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, CAYF, CYNESA, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP, REJEFAC] Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities - 75% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYP, CAYF, CYNESA, JVE International, NAYD, PAYNCoP] Environmental health management - 42% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, AYP, NAYD] Peace, justice and strong institutions - 58% [AAY, ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYP, CAYF, NAYD, REJEFAC] Policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development - 83% [ANYL4PSD, AYC, AYICC, CAYF, CYNESA,</p> |
|--|

The findings above show that 100% Pan African youth networks are carrying out advocacy on Sustainable Infrastructure, with the least focus being on sustainable design and construction at 33%. Examples of activities in this area include production and broadcasting of documentaries on solid waste management (AYICC, ANYL4PSD); championing for green buildings and renewable energy (AYICC); use of various platforms such as conferences, technical meetings and dialogues, newspapers, newsletters and social media to promote sustainable, affordable and reliable energy (ISNAD-Africa); solid waste management projects (AYICC); waste-to-energy projects (ANYL4PSD); lobbying for implementation of the African Ministers' Council on Water strategy for mainstreaming youth in the water sectors in Africa (JVE International); the elaboration of the National Energy Policy with emphasis on inclusion of development of sustainable and renewable energy (JVE International); campaigning against use of chemicals in farming and genetically modified organisms (JVE International); promotion of improved cook stoves to reduce indoor air pollution (JVE International); promotion of renewable energies including solar photovoltaic energy (REJEFAC); and preparation of a position paper on Participatory Forestry (REJEFAC); and organizing climate caravans (REJEFAC).

All (100%) of the networks are advocating for Building Resilience and examples of initiatives under this include lobbying for community access to basic social services and the eradication of malnutrition as well as facilitation of access to funds for income-generating activities (JVE International); lobbying for the adoption of laws and decrees prohibiting the commercialization and misuse of pesticides and chemical fertilisers (JVE International); lobbying for the promotion of agroecology, agroforestry and sustainable agriculture in Togo (JVE International); lobbying for the integration of risk and disaster management as well as the consideration of climate change in national, sectoral and local development programs (JVE International); "Creative Skills for Sustainable Land Management" project (ANYL4PSD); production and broadcasting of documentaries on "Alternative methods for indigenous people" (ANYL4PSD); an early warning system project in Central Africa (PAYNCoP); promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (AYICC); and production and broadcasting of documentaries on climate change action (AYICC).

All (100%) of the networks are advocating for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods. Examples of activities under this include collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group to convince policy-makers to firm up policies surrounding land tenure systems particularly concerning women and youth ownership and accessibility of land for agricultural investment (CAYF); programme on "Young and Women Social Entrepreneurs" (ANYL4PSD); Pan African online university on sustainable development (ANYL4PSD); programmes on "Gender and Sexual Reproduction" and "Improving access to land and strengthening land rights of women in Mali" (ANYL4PSD); "Children For Peace Programme" and "Action Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism" (ANYL4PSD); mobilising stakeholders for a national strategy of commitment on land governance in Niger (ANYL4PSD); lobbying for youth inclusion in the national development plan (JVE International); lobbying for smoke free villages in Togo (JVE International); and training young people in installation techniques and maintenance of solar equipment (REJEFAC). Advocacy for ESD and competency based learning is demonstrated by lobbying for the Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD through Interuniversity Dialogues, a forum geared towards creating capacities among university students on climate change issues (AYICC Kenya); and lobbying for the integration of practical approaches into the education curriculum (JVE International).

A significant number (92%) of youth networks are advocating for Sustainable Natural Resource Management. This reflects a higher number of networks compared to those implementing practical activities in this area, an interesting observation, indicating a higher level of awareness on SNRM, despite the low levels of action. Initiatives here include lobbying for the consideration and respect for environmental measures taken in environmental and social impact assessments in the extractive industry (JVE International); lobbying for sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, reforestation, use of green manures, eradication of chemical inputs and fertilizers and organic production (JVE International); lobbying against logging (JVE International); promotion of integrated implementation of policies and programs to combat desertification and deforestation (JVE International); lobbying the National Assembly of Cameroon for the acceleration of the creation of the first National Marine Park in the country (REJEFAC); preparation of position paper on participatory forestry (REJEFAC); organisation of the biodiversity and ecotourism climate caravan (REJEFAC); participation in the drafting of a position paper of the COMIFAC member countries for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (REJEFAC); active membership in the Kenya Wetlands Forum which works towards conservation of the biodiversity (AYICC); mobilising young people and communities against corruption and for transparency in several sectors including extractive industries (ANYL4PSD); production and broadcasting of a documentary under the “Integrated Programme against Desertification, Land Degradation and Ecosystems Safeguards in Africa” (ANYL4PSD); promotion of sustainable forest management through a project on “Participatory reforestation and education to environment in Cameroon East region”(ANYL4PSD); and production and broadcasting of documentaries on biodiversity conservation (ANYL4PSD).

A slightly lower number (83%) of youth networks are advocating for Promoting Resource Efficiency. This is significantly higher than the number of networks implementing activities in this area (67%), again an indication that awareness on resource efficiency issues is high. Initiatives include the “Slaughterhouse Waste Management Improvement Project in the North Cameroon Region” (ANYL4PSD); a documentary on “The poor waste management affects the integrity of mineral resources” (ANYL4PSD); lobbying for local production and consumption through campaigns such as "Eat what you produce" and “Clear your plate” (JVE International); lobbying the State for the effective implementation of laws prohibiting the marketing of plastic bags in Togo (JVE International); environmental education in schools on sustainable consumption and production (REJEFAC); and an urban sanitation campaign (REJEFAC).

Figure 7: Case Study in Green Growth Advocacy

ADVOCACY IN ACTION

African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)
Most of AYICC's advocacy work has been around climate action in Africa. Some of its work includes;

The Climate Justice Caravan preceding COP 17
One of the greatest youth mobilizations for climate justice in Africa has been the African Youth Climate Justice Caravan, dubbed "We have Faith-Act Now for Climate Justice." Some 160 youth from 18 countries embarked on a caravan trip from Nairobi, Kenya across six countries –Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa. They performed in 10 climate justice concerts and numerous street shows through rain and shine all the way in Durban in in December 2011 to demand climate justice at COP 17.

AfriYOCC
AYICC has held the African Youth Conference on Climate Change (*AfriYOCC*) since 2015 Preceding COPs. So far the network has held four AfriYOCC meetings. The meetings form a basis for drafting the African Youth position to be presented at the annual COP.

LCOY
In 2018, AYICC-Kenya was accredited to host the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) under the YOUNGO, UNFCCC. The meeting will form a basis for drafting the Kenyan youth position to be presented at COP 24 from 3 - 14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. LCOY are organized (ideally) before or during Global COY in different parts of the world to increase access of youth to opportunities for training and capacity building.

CAHOSCC
AYICC participates in the Meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). During the meetings, we are able to voice our climate change concerns as the African Youth. We even prepare a position paper to present in the forum.

The deCOALonize Campaign
AYICC in collaboration with 350 Kenya has held divest campaigns against fossil fuels and specifically a campaign against Coal mining in Lamu County in Kenya.

It can be concluded that the overall trend noted here is that the number of networks carrying out advocacy on various green growth and sustainable development thematic areas are all higher than those implementing full-scale activities in those same areas. This could be due to either a lack of technical knowledge and skills to carry out certain projects/programmes, or a lack of financial resources for implementation even where other capacities are present. Therefore there is need to explore these differences further to establish their causes and bridge advocacy with practical action.

4.3 Organisational capacities of Pan African Youth Networks

In order for youth to be the change agents in the delivery of green growth in the society, it is imperative that they have the necessary organizational capacity to engage and take transformative actions that will empower them and contribute to sustainable development. Stronger organizations have greater impact on health, the environment and livelihoods of their target communities. Due to this importance, an assessment was done to establish the organisational capacities that Pan African youth networks have to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa.

The organisational capacities of each of the networks were mainly assessed using an Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT)-Annex 1. Individual network assessments were carried out. This was due to the nature of the OCAT, which is tailored for comprehensive organisational assessment providing instant results from scores entered. It assessed the critical elements for effective youth networks' contribution towards green growth and sustainable development. It also helped to identify those areas that need strengthening.

During data analysis, the median score was used to determine the capacity level of a network. This is because the median is usually preferred to other measures of central tendency when data set is skewed or when dealing with ordinal data like in the case of this study. The median is not affected by extreme values.

The main capacity areas assessed include; internal capacity (governance/management & financial planning), external relations, engagement, inclusion & impact, programme planning & sustainability, advocacy strategy and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) and reflecting.

4.3.1 Individual Network Capacity Analysis

The findings of analyses of the completed OCAT's received from each of the 13 networks that participated in the study are presented below. The description of each network covers a summary of the network's profile and how it scored across the mentioned capacity areas. Tables have been used to summarise the overall capacity scores for each network.

1. African Youth Commission (AYC)

The African Youth Commission (AYC) is an independent Pan-African youth network founded by youth leaders to foster synergy amongst youth and youth organisations on the continent and Diaspora. AYC was first established in November 2013 as the African Union Youth Working Group, and officially inaugurated as a full-fledged Youth Commission in January 2017. The network currently operates in 46 African countries and is expanding, with its secretariat located in Banjul, The Gambia. In terms of engagement in green growth and sustainable development agenda, AYC focuses on the implementation of the Africa 2063 Agenda as well the UN Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and supports advocacy actions on the ratification and implementation of the African Youth Charter. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for AYC as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is moderately developed. AYC is in the process of doing a strategic review and it is due for discussion with members and other stakeholders at the next General Assembly Meeting in March 2019. The area on Green Growth and Sustainable Development knowledge and skills was scored as Exemplary with a note to say that member organisations have convened the African Youth Summit on SDGs and African Youth Conference on Climate Change, both of which are annual meetings meant to deliberate on issues as well as showcase what the youth are doing in these areas. However members feel they need more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to their work. Conflict Resolution was given the lowest possible score of 1, with an explanation that there is a clause in AYC's constitution that covers conflict resolution but there is no standalone policy. Members also feel that their leaders need training to enable them give the network better direction. Under Governance and Management there is need to work on staff key performance indicators (KPIs) and appraisals

systems for staff to measure performance. There is no HR Strategy at the moment but the need for one is recognised.

Financial Planning

This area is moderately developed. Financial budgeting, Financial Planning and Accountability are all moderately developed. The network recognises the importance of having a comprehensive financial plan/financial procedure manual and a procurement guide. Financial sustainability is at embryonic level with AYC not having secured complete funding to support the majority of its existing programmes/activities over the next 12 months. Towards this end the network recognises the importance of having a resource mobilisation strategy.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is well-developed. Networks and Links are moderately developed, and although AYC has not had regular informal/formal meetings with staff of other CSOs, it has an open door policy for collaboration and is always open to engagement/cooperation with other CSOs. There is no score for Donor Relations because AYC currently does not have a donor who funds its activities. However the network has regular partners who have funded activities in the past, on a need-to-need basis. External Communications are well-developed, and the network has internal capacity to develop funding proposals.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is well-developed. AYC is currently influencing local participation at the grassroots through its members, partners and national consortiums. AYC is committed to gender equality and inclusion in all its events and activities, and has a special directorate in the Secretariat responsible for gender sensitive matters and programming under the Commissioner for Gender, Agriculture and Rural Economy. AYC has not previously engaged indigenous groups due to their sensitive nature but is open to dialogue to build AYC capacity to meaningfully engage with the indigenous and other minority/marginalized groups. Monitoring and evaluation to assess beneficiary impact of AYC's events and activities is yet to be carried out but the network will consider doing this next year. Green Growth and Sustainable Development Engagement is well-developed, with AYC having collaborated with partners such as NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), The UNECA Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), The Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC), African Youth Conference on Climate Change (AfriYOCC), African Conference of Youth (ACOY), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), United Nations Development Programme - Global Environmental Finance (UNDP-GEF) and global initiatives on green growth and sustainable development issues.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is moderately developed. Besides its annual youth conferences, AYC has not been able to implement any projects in past as it was putting its house in order but the Secretariat is now operational and AYC will be able to seek for funding to implement projects starting within the next year. AYC has some support and capacity building mechanisms in place to assist and equip its members/beneficiaries on how to access resources, as well as initiate and sustain projects.

The network is looking for a partner who can support projects and programmes aligned to green growth and sustainable development goals.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

Capacity in this area is at developing level. AYC has been operating at the continental level but with the current structure of national consortium, it hopes this can be used to strengthen its engagement with the local government and other non-state actors. Although AYC has vast knowledge and experience in advocacy work, it has limited contact with national governments of all the 55 African Union member states. The network is open to networking opportunities that can help it achieve this.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is moderately developed. AYC is keen to start doing impact assessment and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for its programmes and events. It will require some capacity building and technical support in order to make this a reality. The network is able to document its work but has no systems for ensuring lessons are identified, discussed and put into practice. No external help has been sought to write reports and AYC reports are generated internally.

Conclusion

AYC's assessment showed that the network is moderately developed with the organization being well developed in financial planning, external relations and community engagement, gender equity & inclusion and impact. The network is moderately developed in terms of vision, strategy and management; programme planning and sustainability and M&E and reflecting. This together with Advocacy which is at the developing level, are the main capacity limitations requiring interventions.

Table 3 below gives a summary of the assessment findings of AYC as presented in the OCAT.

Table 3: AYC Overall Capacity Levels

| AYC OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Financial Planning | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| External Relations | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Advocacy | 2.00 | Developing |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |

2. Africa Alliance of YMCAs (AAYMCA)

The Africa Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (AAYMCA) was established in 1977, bringing together YMCAs in 20 African countries by empowering Young People for the African Renaissance. AAYMCA provides institutional and programme management capacity support to 20 National Movements in Africa. AAYMCA works in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene; poverty reduction; livelihood diversification; sustainable agriculture; disaster risk management; climate change; literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education; Gender equality and empowerment; increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities; peace, justice and strong institutions; and policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development. AAYMCA has its secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya, with active movements in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. There is an associate movement in South Sudan, with movements in formation in Benin, Burundi Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, and Rwanda. There are 15 paid staff members - 10 are over 35 years old and 8 are female. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for AAYMCA as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is exemplary. However, the lowest scoring areas were Green Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy, and Gender and Social Diversity. AAYMCA feels it needs more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to its work. The network noted that its programmes are inclusive but there needs to be more deliberate efforts towards addressing this. Also globally there is a safe space value statement that speaks to the inclusive nature of the network but debate about it is still ongoing within the African Movement. With regards to Governance and Management, AAYMCA recognises that there is still a gap between the board and the secretariat and some of its activities are still staff-led. AAYMCA's constitution offers avenues for conflict resolution but its HR strategies need to address this better. Focus has mostly been on conflict with member movements rather than among staff members.

Financial Planning

This is well-developed, with a finance department responsible and accountable for financial management, and financial plans and administrative procedures established. Budgets are reasonably well-prepared and correspond with work plans, with regular reviews. AAYMCA has secured funding to cover most of its programme costs for the next year, and has good prospects of securing the remaining funding.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area scored as moderately developed. AAYMCA member movements have very good relationships with the media. However at AAYMCA this is an area the network would like to improve. It now has a Public Relations and Communications Department that is looking to address this.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area scored largely as moderately developed. The lowest scoring areas was on Indigenous Groups with AAYMCA stating that it does not discriminate in its programming and it acknowledges that some of its members are in communities where indigenous groups may exist, but no deliberate efforts have been made to specifically target them. However they do access all AAYMCA programmes and services. With regards to Community Engagement AAYMCA considers its community to be member movements, with whom it has had success in conducting joint campaigns. The member movements are also very well connected with local communities. Some local associations are owned by the local communities whose members are board members of the associations. AAYMCA is increasingly undertaking gender analysis in development of projects.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area has been scored as well-developed, although it is acknowledged that more information is required for AAYMCA to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to its work, in order to enable incorporation in its programme planning.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area has mostly scored as moderately developed. There is varied engagement with local government within the movement. Different member movements have varied success. AAYMCA has especially made inroads with local and national government in Kenya because of its vocational training work and ambitions to establish a university.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is well-developed, with reviews and evaluations planned at strategic points in the implementation of plans. Information and lessons from M&E are fed into decision making and activities are adapted accordingly. AAYMCA is seen by others as having good levels of expertise and is able to identify and access appropriate expertise from other sources when needed. Report writing and reviewing systems are in place. AAYMCA is now looking into digitizing its monitoring and evaluation framework.

Conclusion

AAYMCA is well developed in overall with the vision, strategy and management being at the exemplary level although green growth and sustainable development are not fully integrated. The network is well developed in the areas of financial planning, programme planning and sustainability, M&E and reflecting. The external relations, advocacy strategy capacity engagement, inclusion and impact need further strengthening from moderate to higher levels. In the latter, gender and social diversity need to be institutionalised and indigenous groups included in its programs.

Table 4 below gives a summary of the assessment findings of AAYMCA from the OCAT.

Table 4: AAYMCA Overall Capacity Levels

| AAYMCA OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| Financial Planning | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| External Relations | 3.50 | Moderately Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Advocacy | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 4.00 | Well Developed |

3. Concerned Africans Youth Forum (CAYF)

Concerned Africans Youth Forum (CAYF) was established in 2005, with its headquarters in Ghana. It is an organisation for youth development through capacity-building, research and policy advocacy. Most of CAYF’s work in the past three years has been heavily concentrated on sustainable agriculture with heavy linkages to research and technology innovation in agriculture, poverty reduction, as well as literacy, education, technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education among women and youth. CAYF has 7 volunteer staff members at the headquarters (4 male and 3 female), with 1 male and female member in management. There are over five hundred volunteer members from all over the West-African sub-region. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for CAYF as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is well-developed, with the component of conflict resolution being assessed as being at embryonic level. There are no protocols in place for resolving conflicts and problems are solved informally. It was noted that the network leaders need training to enable them give CAYF better direction.

Financial Planning

This area is at embryonic level, particularly the aspects of budgeting, planning and accountability and sustainability. Financial accountability is based on informal systems and financial policies are not documented. There is no formal budget at this time. CAYF has not secured complete funding to support the majority of its existing activities over the next 12 months.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is moderately developed, although donor relations were scored as not applicable, as CAYF does not currently have any donors. All financing has come directly from the Executive Director and other managers. The network is yet to receive any external funding. Most of CAYF’s work is in collaboration with larger international institutions the network has consulted for and so some of their publications and major contributions are branded by these organisations. CAYF

however shares its own documents upon request. Even though CAYF has not formally written funding proposals, all its project/program proposals are written by internal staff with a bit of external support.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is developing. With regards to community engagement, CAYF usually works independently of local communities. However in 2016, it was able to garner local community support in its advocacy for a safe and peaceful election in Ghana through the No Hate Speech Campaign. Since 2015, most of CAYF's work has been in partnership with international organisations whose primary focus is women and youth. Hence, for the past three years, most of CAYF's projects have been women and youth-centred and the approach to their inclusion is somewhat formalised. Some projects have required the network to dialogue with indigenous groups but contact with this group is still largely limited to the nature and requirements of specific projects. Because most of CAYF's work in recent years has been in partnership with larger international organisations, effects of the network's programs and contributions are difficult to trace directly to its singular input. Since 2015, CAYF has been actively engaged in women and youth development and actively seeks out opportunities for partnerships and support of advocacy work.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is developing, with CAYF's Programme Planning capacity rising to well-developed or exemplary when it is working in partnership with another CSO or NGO on a project. This is usually because, they have more structured processes and Standard Operating Procedures that CAYF needs to adhere to. Because programme implementation is heavily dependent on internally generated funds, projects are subject to tight budgets and project scopes are often adjusted for effectiveness.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is at embryonic level, particularly with no understanding of how to proceed with influencing key issues of concern as a way to generate change. CAYF has no real engagement with the private sector, there is limited contact with local government officials and little engagement in advocacy at the local level.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is developing, with basic systems and tools in place for monitoring, informal reflection on CAYF's work, and some staff able to write quality reports.

Conclusion

CAYF's overall assessment result placed the network at developing level with vision, strategy and management scoring as well-developed. The network is moderately developed in the area of external relations. Engagement, inclusion and impact; programme planning and sustainability, M&E and reflecting are all at developing stage, while both financial planning and advocacy are at the embryonic level. The network requires systematic and comprehensive strengthening.

Table 5 below gives an overview of the capacity assessment analysis of CAYF derived from the OCAT.

Table 5: CAYF Overall Capacity Levels

| CAYF OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Financial Planning | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| External Relations | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 1.50 | Developing |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 2.00 | Developing |
| Advocacy | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| M&E and Reflecting | 2.00 | Developing |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 2.00 | Developing |

4. International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa)

The International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa) was established in 2017, with its headquarters in Nigeria. ISNAD-Africa is committed to raising global and multi-stakeholder support for greener and climate-resilient Africa. The network focuses on the entire environmental sustainability spectrum covering sustainable energy, environment and climate change issues. Based on its capacity, ISNAD-Africa has commenced programmes on education and research on sustainable, affordable and reliable energy; sustainable design and construction; research and technology innovation; climate change; sustainable land management; sustainable consumption and production; and research and capacity development in environmental sustainability. However, it proposes to commence the development physical sustainable energy, environment sustainability and climate-resilient projects such as solar mini-grid projects in the near future as it builds its capacities. There are 9 paid staff, 8 volunteers and 229 registered members. 80% of the management team and 67% of the staff members are female. The ages of members range from 20 to 31 years. Countries that ISNAD-Africa operates in include Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana, Rwanda, Tunisia, Uganda, and Algeria. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for ISNAD-Africa as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is exemplary, particularly in green growth and sustainable development. ISNAD-Africa has a global Advisory Board currently comprised of 3 professors with experience with diversified experience on the network’s target issues. The network reports to the Advisory Board and get their feedback and guidance. There are also 3 Programme Advisors (2 from academia and 1 from a multilateral organisation), whose work is to advise on ISNAD-Africa’s flagship programme (Mentoring for Research Programme). Conflict resolution is at embryonic level, with the network expressing their desire to build capacity in formalising conflict resolution. ISNAD-Africa has indicated that they would like support in: building their skill on

strategy development and implementation; getting more knowledge to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to their work; and mentoring on leadership skills.

Financial Planning

This area is moderately developed, with the network having secured some funding to cover part of their programme. Management staff members have forfeited their remuneration in order to support other parts of the programme. ISNAD-Africa would like support in: training on Financial Planning and accountability; short and long term planning, budgeting, and resource mobilisation; financial support and training on how to seek funding. The network's programme currently supports those who otherwise would not be able to access the services ISNAD-Africa offers, hence the need for third party funding to ensure sustainability for beneficiaries. The network is also interested in learning how to make their activities self-sustainable.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is developing. So far ISNAD-Africa has only submitted three proposals. They were successful with the 2 that were for small grants that did not require any standard proposal formats, but were unsuccessful with the only one that required a standard proposal format. However, all the three proposals were prepared internally with no external support. The network would like support to: participate in global networks and relate with other organisations pursuing similar objectives; be trained on how to build sustainable relationships and trust with donors; be trained on how to improve on their public profile through communications; and be trained to improve their proposal writing skills.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is well-developed. Gender and social diversity is well-developed, although the network does not have capacity to carry out training for its members on these areas regularly. ISNAD-Africa's current programmes deal with students who are studying in African Universities and secondary schools through the internet. Therefore being from an indigenous group is not one of the criteria considered during the admission process. The network deals with students in Africa and experts across the globe. They have a monitoring system that helps them track the impact of the programme on the students in Africa and the experience of the global experts. ISNAD-Africa would like support in: improving their community engagement strategies; learning about better ways of consulting with their beneficiaries so that the network can continuously adapt their programme to meet beneficiaries' needs; understanding more on why and how they could involve indigenous groups in their programmes; and continuously developing their skills and knowledge on green growth and climate resilience.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is well-developed although ISNAD-Africa is keen to strengthen their approach to programme planning further. The network has developed a number of initiatives and identified the potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders, but has only embarked on those they have the capacity to implement for now. ISNAD-Africa would like support in learning how they can access more funding for a number of initiatives that they have planned but have not been able to implement due to financial and other capacity limitations.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is at embryonic level, with no understanding of how to proceed in generating change through influencing on key issues of concern, low engagement with the private sector, local government and national government. The network would like support to: learn how to develop strategies for advocacy on green growth and sustainable development; build the capacity of private organisations in incorporating green growth in their operations; and strengthen both local and national government in policy development, advocacy and supporting their implementation on green growth and climate resilience.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is well-developed, with evaluation being done by the management and not external experts. Reports are written internally without any external assistance. ISNAD-Africa would like support in developing their monitoring and evaluation skills and best practices; and developing the skills of their team in report writing.

Conclusion

The overall assessment results of ISNAD-Africa showed that the network is well developed with the vision, strategy and management capacity scored as exemplary. The network is well developed in Engagement, Inclusion and Impact; Programme Planning and Sustainability, M&E and Reflecting. However financial planning is moderately developed, while external relations is at developing level and advocacy at embryonic stage, all requiring enhanced development.

Table 6 below gives an overview of the capacity assessment analysis of ISNAD-Africa derived from the OCAT.

Table 6: ISNAD-Africa Overall Capacity Levels

| ISNAD-Africa OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| Financial Planning | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| External Relations | 1.50 | Developing |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Advocacy | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.50 | Well Developed |

5. The African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)

The African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) is an umbrella youth network of African based youth organizations, university groups, rural youth groups, schools, and like-minded individuals. AYICC's goal is to develop capacity and strong partnerships among African youth to take urgent action against the impacts of climate change for both present and future generations. The network was conceived in 2006 in Nairobi Kenya, during the 2nd International Conference of Youth held before the 12th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. AYICC

currently operates in over 45 African countries with over 30,000 members covering the following thematic areas: youth in agribusiness, climate change and development, green economy and technology transfer, sustainable agriculture and food security. The organisation has 10 executive members who are volunteers and commit their time and resources to run the operations of the network which is headquartered in the Gambia. At the moment AYICC has nine volunteers (Five are female while four are male). Below is a discussion of assessment findings for AYICC as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is well-developed. The network indicated that it has well-developed vision, mission and purpose and that it has even had other organizations benchmarking to learn more from it. As for its capacity in green growth and sustainable development strategy, the organisation has played a key role in enlightening local communities on SDGs through implementation of community projects. However, the network needs more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to its work and also requires guidance on reviewing of its projects. The network's alumni/old members have played an integral role in mentorship as way of enhancing leadership development. AYICC is moderately developed in governance and management and conflict resolution. It was noted that it has a fairly a well-defined governance structure and the founders and old members are considerably experienced in conflict resolution.

Financial Planning

This area is moderately developed. Financial planning and accountability and financial budgeting are moderately developed. However AYICC is at the embryonic stage in financial sustainability due to difficulties in securing funding. However, the network has been riding on strong working relationships with its partners who occasionally support its projects. The network generally says it needs support on how to ensure good financial planning and accountability. More capacity development is also required in financial management and ability to sustain its projects in the long term.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

AYICC's donor relations were at embryonic level indicating that the network is highly dependent on one or two donors and is often driven by donor agendas and finds it difficult to question their requirements. Consequently, AYICC needs support in ways of securing more funding options in order to be more independent to drive its own agenda. However, the network seems to be fairly developed in terms of External Communications and funding proposal development.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This capacity area is well-developed. AYICC is well developed in relation to community engagement as it views itself as recognised as an important part of the community and can regularly mobilise community support for its activities. Similarly, the network deems itself well developed in beneficiary impact and moderately developed in gender and social diversity as

well as recognition of indigenous groups. The network also believes it is well developed in green growth and sustainable development engagement. AYICC has done relatively well in this area even though it still needs support as it recognises this is an important component in the current times. However, the network is at the developing level with regards to beneficiary consultation and consequently need capacity support.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is moderately developed. AYICC is well-developed in the area of programme implementation even though the network still thinks it needs all round support in programme planning, implementation, and green growth and sustainability programming. However most support is required in programme resources.

ADVOCACY AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

Advocacy

This capacity area is well-developed. The assessment reveals that AYICC is well-developed in advocacy strategy development with the network citing that partnerships with other CSOs has made its work more impactful. As for advocacy and constituency building, the network is at the developing stage and moderately developed in engagement with private sector. AYICC is well developed in engagement with local government and is exemplary in engagement with national government. The Kenyan chapter has got considerable support towards its programmes from government through Ministry of Environment, but still needs support in this capacity area.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is well-developed. The assessment shows that the network is at the developing level in general monitoring and evaluation and is moderately developed in learning from practice though this is an area the network highly considers to improve in her future projects. AYICC is well developed in expertise and good practice. This is attributed to the network having volunteers from diverse fields which plays a key role in promoting professionalism in the organization. Finally the network is at the exemplary level in reporting with the network even having been contracted by external organizations to do reporting.

Conclusion

AYICC is generally well developed. Four capacity areas are at the stage of well-developed i.e. Vision, Strategy and Management; Engagement, Inclusion and Impact; Advocacy Strategy and M&E and Reflecting. Three other areas are all moderately developed i.e. Financial Planning, External Relations and Programme Planning and Sustainability. These therefore require further development.

A summary of the analysis of AYICC’s organisational capacity is presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7: AYICC Overall Capacity Levels

| AYICC OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Financial Planning | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| External Relations | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Advocacy | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.50 | Well Developed |

6. The African Youth Parliament (AYP)

The African Youth Parliament (AYP) is a continent-wide network of young leaders, peace builders, and social activists from 54 African countries working to promote and advocate for youthful solutions to Africa’s developmental challenges such as, HIV/AIDS, Poverty, Conflict Resolution, Democracy, Good Governance, Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Green Energy, etc. AYP has regional administrative offices in Kenya, Ghana and Nigeria and has 54 officials representing each of the countries in Africa who make up the management committee. Presently, AYP has 15 females and 39 males. Each member of the Parliament has their respective programmes in their home countries. These programmes are usually carried out with the help of volunteers within their countries. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for AYP as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is well-developed. The network’s vision, mission and purpose are well-developed. AYP’s organisational strategy is moderately developed, and the network has a written strategy for the next year with discussions taking place on future direction and potential new projects. However its green growth and sustainable development strategy is at developing level, with an appreciation for the importance of incorporating green growth and sustainable development priorities, policies and strategies into AYP’s work. Both the strategic review and leadership development components are also moderately developed. There are regular reviews of the network’s activities though sometimes it is difficult to incorporate lessons learnt into project planning. Senior managers are part of a team that, under the guidance of the leader, provides the main direction and drive in the network, while some individual staff members have important leadership roles. AYP is also still developing in terms of green growth and sustainable development knowledge and skills. Some members are aware of green growth and sustainable development issues but do not have a proper understanding of the issues relevant to AYP. The network’s governance and management and conflict resolution capacities are well-developed. In terms of gender and social diversity, the organization is at developing level. AYP understands that some differences in equality, equity, access to knowledge, materials and meetings between men and women exist, but doesn't orient on them in their practical work. AYP specifically needs

more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to its work and its leaders need training to enable them give the network better direction.

Financial Planning

This capacity area was averagely scored by AYP to be at developing stage with financial planning and accountability viewed as well-developed. Financial budgeting is at the developing level meaning budgets are not yet integrated with plans or fully documented. Budgeting is understood and managed only by those with financial management responsibility. The network is at the embryonic level in terms of financial sustainability as it has not yet secured funding to support the majority of existing programmes/activities over the next 12 months.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

AYP's external relations are at the developing stage with networks and links also placed at developing level. The network occasionally meets and shares information with other CSOs at conferences and workshops but there are no regular meetings to sharing information. Donor relations scored at the embryonic level, with AYP highly dependent on one or two donors and often driven by donor agendas and difficulty in questioning donor requirements. Both external communications and capacity in proposal writing are at developing level. AYP has produced some communications resources such as leaflets, posters and reports, and does some active promotion of the network but this is limited to mainly respond to requests for information on its work.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This capacity area is moderately developed. Community engagement, beneficiary consultation, relation with indigenous groups, beneficiary impact and green growth and sustainable development engagement all scored as well-developed. However, gender and social diversity is viewed as being at developing stage, meaning AYP is aware of the important links between gender, social diversity and natural resource management, and recognise that these groups should be involved and benefit from their programmes, but currently have limited skills in order to make this happen.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This capacity area is moderately developed with programme planning, resources and sustainability being well-developed. Both programme implementation and green growth and sustainable development programming are at the developing level. This implies that AYP does implement projects but constraints due to lack of resources, and it only considers programmes or activities on green growth and sustainable development if there is donor funding available for them.

ADVOCACY AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

Advocacy

This capacity area is moderately developed. AYP plays an active role in networks and coalitions and has strong positions on the key issues. Most of AYP's beneficiaries participate in the process to identify and prioritise issues through formal workshops or focus groups. In terms of engagement with private sector, AYP has good formal and informal links with local government officials and is occasionally consulted on relevant issues.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is moderately developed. Monitoring and evaluation; sharing lessons learnt to enhance expertise and good practice and reporting were all scored as moderately developed. However learning from practice was at the developing level, implying reflection on their work happens informally and is undocumented.

Conclusion

AYP's assessment showed that the network is moderately developed. The best performing capacity area is Vision, Strategy and Management which is well-developed. Most of the capacity areas are moderately developed i.e. Engagement, Inclusion and Impact; Programme Planning and Sustainability; Advocacy Strategy and M&E and Reflecting. These require further strengthening for effective delivery of green growth. Both the Financial Planning and External Relations capacities are still developing therefore making implementation of green growth programmes a challenge.

The assessment results of AYP are presented in Table 8 below.

Table 8: AYP Overall Capacity Levels

| AYP OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Financial Planning | 2.00 | Developing |
| External Relations | 2.00 | Developing |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Advocacy | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |

7. Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA)

CYNESA was established in 2014 and its mission is to offer a platform through which young Catholics across Africa, respond to the twin challenges of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change, from the perspective of Catholic social teaching on care for creation, paying attention to the most vulnerable. Its operations are spread across Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, DR Congo, Zimbabwe Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda and South Africa, drawn from and representing university chaplaincies and parish groups. CYNESA is led by a secretariat made up of an executive director (male), two deputy executive directors (one male, one female) and four other secretariat members (two male, two female). CYNESA has about 50 young people working as volunteers at any one time. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for CYNESA as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This capacity area is well-developed. However, the network notes that the staff need support in helping them to have a shared understanding and ownership of the organization's purpose and role as well as individual roles in the organization's mission. Similarly, the network also requires support in promoting stakeholder engagement in strategy formulation and needs more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to its work. The network's leadership needs training to enable them give the network better direction. Additional support is also needed in developing formal conflict resolution policies and procedures as well as development of an organisational gender and social diversity policy. The network points out that basic conflict resolution policies and procedures exist but are largely untested since the organisation has not experienced any serious conflict. Small issues encountered have always been resolved internally. CYNESA will be turning 5 years old in 2019. As part of its preparations for the 5 year mark, it is reviewing many strategic documents including its constitution and strategic plan. This will enable CYNESA to remain strategic and relevant, and to input lessons learnt from its inception as well as changes in policy and the status of youth in the development agenda.

Financial Planning

CYNESA is exemplary in terms of financial planning. However, the network notes that it needs capacity building in prospecting and sustainable fundraising as a strategy of enhancing its financial sustainability.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

CYNESA is well-developed in external relations. The network has a good relationship with mainstream media houses but also has a wide reach on internet-based modes of communication e.g. website, blog, Twitter, Facebook and newsletters. These work very well for reaching young people. CYNESA however notes that it needs support on how to better understand dealings with donors and how to influence donor thinking and funding agenda.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is moderately developed. All CYNESA staff members are aware of the need for gender and social diversity but the network does not apply a formalized gender analysis procedure in project planning. Though the network's staff members are committed to working with all groups including indigenous communities, they have not had specific projects targeting indigenous people. Also involvement with the disabled is still limited. CYNESA needs support on how to raise organizational profile and improve constructive links with local communities as well as conducting gender analysis and responsiveness. Similarly, the network also needs support in ensuring social responsiveness and measuring beneficiary impact.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This capacity area is well-developed. To enhance programme sustainability, CYNESA trains and tries to adequately equip her beneficiaries to maintain the benefits of most of its projects. Although where financial resources are required for initial sustenance of the project it is often difficult to provide full support. The network still needs support on how to enhance sustainability post project.

ADVOCACY AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

Advocacy

This capacity area is moderately developed. Even though the network has identified companies and organisations that are key targets for advocacy and influencing, it has made limited formal approaches to them to request for information on their policies and practices. However, CYNESA has made informal inquiries and established informal relationships with some staff members of these organisations in an attempt to foster engagement and advocacy with private sector. Additionally, the network has some informal links with national governments through informal fora for consultation. Formal structures for consultation are also not established, and the networks' input in shaping discussions is very limited. CYNESA is rarely consulted on relevant issues and any such consultation processes are not very transparent. Similarly, the network rarely gets invited to events and high level meetings to lobby the government hence there is little evidence that its input influences government policy, priorities or legislation. The network also notes that it has limited direct formal contact with governments of most of its countries of operation even though it has a pretty good understanding of advocacy work. In most countries consultation processes for CSO engagement are not established. CYNESA has mostly engaged states as a CSO through UN Environment meetings e.g. the Committee of Permanent Representative (CPR meetings) and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN). The network therefore needs more support effective engagement and partnering with private sector together with local and national governments.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is well-developed. Reviews and evaluations for the network are usually carried out by skilled staff and not external experts. The network notes that it needs support on effective scaling up successful approaches and sharing lessons learnt to enhance expertise and good practice.

Conclusion

CYNESA's overall score shows that it is well-developed with its strongest area being financial planning. The specific capacity areas that are well developed include; Vision, Strategy and Management; External Relations; Programme Planning and Sustainability and M&E and Reflecting. Engagement, inclusion and impact and Advocacy capacity areas are moderately developed and so they need to be improved.

A summary of CYNESA's capacity assessment scores from the OCAT are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: CYNESA Overall Capacity Levels

| CYNESA OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Financial Planning | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| External Relations | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Advocacy | 2.50 | Moderately Developed |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| M&E and Reflecting | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 4.00 | Well Developed |

8. Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE International)

JVE International works towards the protection of the environment and sustainable development and intervenes in the areas of biodiversity conservation, water and sanitation, energy, climate change and local and community development. Its vision is a world where communities are flourishing, and where young people are at the forefront of sustainable development. JVE International’s mission is to develop youth leadership and eco-citizenship for their involvement in promoting the sustainable development of communities. The network is represented in 25 countries in Africa i.e. Togo, Benin, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Burundi, Tunisia, Nigeria, Gambia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Djibouti, Senegal, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Central Africa Republic, Guinea Conakry, Morocco, Chad, Uganda and Zambia. The organisation is also present in Belgium. These representations are known as the National Representation, and enjoy relative autonomy. The Togo Office, seconded to the International Secretariat, coordinates the activities and is the International Headquarters. To do this, JVE International has 25 Executive Directors, including 8 Directors with an age range between 24 and 50 years. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for JVE International as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

The assessment revealed that this capacity area is exemplary. The organization has organizational documents that clearly state its vision, mission, objectives and each member of the association appropriates it as soon as it is integrated. A Strategic Action Plan (SAP) is being developed over a period of 3 years and JVE International is planning to engage a consultant with an in-house team to develop the SAP for the next three years. However, JVE International needs support to develop its international outlook in terms of organizational strategy. The organization also needs help to develop a clear and concise strategy on Sustainable Development and Green Growth themes as well support for its strategic review. The network also notes that it needs capacity support on documentation of conflict resolution and a development of a strategy for development and integration of gender and social diversity in the SAP.

Financial Planning

This area is exemplary with financial sustainability as the only area of concern given that it is at the embryonic level. The network acknowledges that it needs support in ways of exploring other sources of sustainable financing.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is exemplary. Some concerns however, were raised on donor relations and fundraising. JVE International particularly pointed out need for support in terms of external expertise in funding proposals.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is well- developed with beneficiary impact scoring the lowest at developing level as shown in the figure below. The network notes that it requires support in development of tools to evaluate and measure the impact of its actions on beneficiaries.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area scored as being moderately developed with green growth and sustainable development programming being at an exemplary level. The network notes that it needs additional support in form of extra source of funding for overall programme development.

ADVOCACY AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

Advocacy

This area is moderately developed in JVE International, with engagement and advocacy with private sector presented as the area of concern being at developing level. The network however notes that capacity building in the development of advocacy plans with all national representations would be key as well as support to establish a formal framework for a better collaboration in regards to private Sector engagement. The network needs support on establishment of formal framework for a better collaboration in engagement with local government as well as national governments.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is moderately developed with monitoring and evaluation noted as the area needing support in terms of developing M&E tools adapted to specific contexts.

Conclusion

The overall capacity assessment results of JVE International shows that the network is well-developed with the best scored areas being Vision, Strategy and Management; Financial Planning and External Relations all being at exemplary level. The network is well developed in Engagement, Inclusion and Impact and moderately developed in Programme Planning and Sustainability; Advocacy Strategy and M&E and Reflecting. Main capacity areas that need support include; conflict resolution, Gender and social diversity, Financial Sustainability, Beneficiary Impact, Engagement with Local Government and Monitoring and Evaluation. JVE International's capacity assessment results are summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10: JVE International Overall Capacity Levels

| JVE INTERNATIONAL OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| Financial Planning | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| External Relations | 4.50 | Exemplary |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Advocacy | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.50 | Well Developed |

9. Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCoP)

The Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCoP) was established in 2014, with its permanent secretariat based in Gabon. The network operates in 41 countries - Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Botswana, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Liberia, Mali, Gabon, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo Brazzaville, Rwanda, Central African Republic, Angola, Chad, Cameroun, DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Namibia, South Sudan, as well as France, Belgium and Austria. There are no paid staff members but 67 regular volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35, function in different capacities at continental, regional, and national levels. The PAYNCoP Secretariat has 13 employees, while the Board has 13 members and there are 41 country coordinators in Africa. There are over 450 registered member organizations. Women make up 40% of the continental leadership structure of the network as at 2018. PAYNCoP's key focus areas include the culture of peace and global citizen education and trainings; early warning system development; peace-building and social cohesion; policy advocacy; elections; arts for peace (concerts); research and partnership; and movement building (active citizenship). Below is a discussion of assessment findings for PAYNCoP as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is moderately developed, with the lowest scored section being organisational strategy. While PAYNCoP has a Vision, Mission and Purpose, national coordinators have not demonstrated ownership of this. It has been noted that staff appraisals do not exist and need to be created at all levels. Constitutional guidelines on conflict resolution exist, but they are completely untested, and insufficient. There is no gender policy but the network completely respects the rights of all people. The network would like support in: getting country teams to align to PAYNCoP's overall vision, mission and purpose; developing a broad organizational strategy for the next 3 years, which is beyond their bi-annual action plan; getting more information to understand how green growth and sustainable development apply to and can be accommodated in PAYNCoP's work; training for leaders on strategic review and smooth transition at all levels; understanding how the network can improve on governance and management; developing a tested approach capable of handling conflicts within a completely diverse group like PAYNCoP's; and reflecting on how best to ensure consideration of gender and social diversity as a deliberate strategy.

Financial Planning

This area is at embryonic level with no financial planning and accountability procedures at the moment, and reporting only being done to donors. PAYNCoP would like support in all areas of financial planning.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is moderately developed, with regular contact and good, open and constructive, working relationships with senior donor staff. PAYNCoP regularly discusses their mutual interests and goals with most of their donors. However they would like to go beyond that and be able to influence donor thinking. Implementation and commitment with regards to external communications has proven to be highly challenging. The network would like to be supported to: develop a networking strategy; have their leaders trained on how to improve donor relations; develop an external communications strategy; and get country-level training on writing funding proposals.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is moderately developed, with some countries performing better in community engagement than others. Beneficiary consultation scored as developing and is considered critical to the network's work. Gender and social diversity is better on the Board than at the local levels, and is recognised as something not to be taken for granted, considering the diversity of members and beneficiaries PAYNCOP has. The network would like support in form of training for the leadership on all engagement, inclusion and impact areas.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is moderately developed, with programme planning being PAYNCoP's strength, despite cross-board implementation being a challenge. When certain members plan activities, they are usually a success. The network is striving to encourage more activities and motivating people to work. Due to a limitation of resources, PAYNCoP prioritises careful use of resources. The network would like to get support in training their leaders on all areas related to programme planning and sustainability.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is moderately developed. PAYNCoP is carrying out advocacy work in line with: UNESCO Priority Africa – a strategy for advancing Africa's development; the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security; Global Citizenship Education – linked to SDG 4 on Education; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Strategy for Youth in Conflict Transformation; Agenda 2063; and the African Union Continental Strategic Framework for Youth Engagement in Conflict Prevention.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is developing with reporting being a key strength of the network, as it has an annual reporting mechanism. PAYNCoP is interested in exploring ways to improve this, including support for training on monitoring and evaluation, learning from practice, as well as sharing lessons on expertise and good practice, particularly at national level.

Conclusion

PAYNCoP's overall capacity assessment score showed that the network is moderately developed. Four of the assessed areas are moderately developed i.e. vision, strategy and management; external relations; engagement, inclusion and impact and programme planning and sustainability. The M&E and reflecting capacity area is developing while the financial Planning and advocacy strategy are both at embryonic stage. The main areas requiring support as per the assessment are: Financial Planning and Accountability; Financial Sustainability; Advocacy Strategy Development; Private Sector Engagement; Engagement with Local Government; Monitoring and Evaluation and sharing lessons on Expertise and Good Practice.

A summary of the OCA results of PAYNCoP are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: PAYNCoP Overall Capacity Levels

| PAYNCoP OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Financial Planning | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| External Relations | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Advocacy | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| M&E and Reflecting | 1.50 | Developing |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |

10. World Student Community for Sustainable Development (WSCSD)

WSCSD is a global network of individual members, student communities, young professionals and general sustainability enthusiasts founded in 2002 and officially registered in Kenya in 2014. Its vision is to be the leading international student organization that carries out meaningful sustainability projects that result in transformative change in the lives of individuals and communities around the world. The mission of WSCSD and its member student communities is to actively promote the incorporation of sustainability and sustainable development at every stage of education, research, business and public policy. The network is led by 4 men 2 women with 6 management volunteers, 30 volunteer focal persons in 30 universities and 12 interns engaged annually. All the positions are occupied by youth of diversified age, gender and levels of education (undergraduate, graduate students and graduates). Currently WSCSD is an international multi-disciplinary network with over 100 student communities worldwide. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for WSCSD as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is well-developed, with the lowest scored section being governance and management, conflict resolution and gender and social diversity. The network notes that it has discussed,

prioritised and documented annual and 5-year program of activities. Nevertheless, these have not been consolidated into a comprehensive documented organisation's Strategic Plan. Next step for the network upon acquisition of financial resources will be to compile the Strategic plan. The network needs funding support to convene the network's stakeholder forum for consolidating priorities for a comprehensive documented strategic plan. WSCSD has internal capacity to facilitate discussions and drafting the plan. The network has constituted an advisory board but their active engagement has largely been event driven offering leadership support and linkages for resource mobilisation towards actualisation of the events. This level of engagement is yet to be leveraged to benefit the organisation in achieving financial and operational sustainability. The network therefore notes that advice and support in establishing a functional board would be appreciated in an effort to strengthen their governance and management. In principle, the network gives equal opportunity to all youth to participate in the organisation's activities and rise through the ranks of leadership, driven exclusively by their motivation and dedication. Nevertheless, the network has not documented this into a policy to guide sharing of roles and opportunities especially when they transition from volunteer ad-hoc operations.

Financial Planning

This area is at the developing level and the network notes that it is subject to financial availability. The network's volunteer operations are largely sporadically funded by personal contributions from leaders or members own efforts. Activities funded by external donors are implemented and managed using donor guidelines. WSCSD points out that financial sustainability is the overarching capacity challenge that the network faces. If addressed, the network is confident that it will be able to address all the other capacity areas. The network notes that youth are still largely viewed as beneficiaries not as respected partners in driving the green growth and sustainable development agenda. There is hardly any organisational funding mechanism designed to cater for the peculiar needs of youth organisations that are largely unable to meet the stringent competitive funding requirements. The network observes that if WWF is seriously considering making a truly lasting experience in activating youth potential, it would be useful to support the creation of a Special Youth Funding Mechanism that would link organisational capacity strengthening with access to organisational funding. There is urgent need to create linkages with donors that believe in and are willing to invest in the youth networks for transformation as well as supporting publication and dissemination of its work.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This area is well-developed. The network however notes that the good relationship it has had, has been limited by the general attitude of donors towards youth network such as WSCSD. Despite the network establishing very strong relationships with several donors, they have largely approached the network from event/activity funding which is not tied to institutional funding /administrative capacity support.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is exemplary. The network is aware of the important links between gender, social diversity and natural resource management and recognises that these groups should be involved and benefit from its programmes. WSCSD has requisite skills to make this happen. Nevertheless, as an organisation, WSCSD is driven by a principle of 'equal opportunity for all'

and delivering green growth to all. As much as WSCSD targets the vulnerable and marginalised, it does not intend to actuate the discourse about discrimination by profiling some members of the societies as disenfranchised. The network believes that each sector of the society has a need, and it has to respond to each of their needs through designing programs with them, not for them.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is also exemplary. WSCSD notes that it began its operations with the motivation to drive a transformation of the education sector towards sustainability. It deliberately decided not to ask for what resources it needed to make the difference. Instead the network committed itself to using the resources it had to make the difference. WSCSD wanted to prove its theory of change before it could ask for resources. The approach worked and the network was able to successfully implement projects. Based on the success of these projects, WSCSD hoped that if it designed the projects with clear identification of its resources needs and reached out to partners who already knew what they stood for they could secure resources to implement the projects. The network was shocked that this would not work. Since they could not continue volunteering and squeezing their limited internal resources to support the systemic change that they stood for. After long time deliberation, WSCSD decided to suspend its activities for a while - start a company where they could apply their skills to earn enough income to sustain the network and become the donor that would underwrite its operations. The network started a social enterprise in form of a consulting firm dubbed NIKO Green Limited to generate funds for supporting other network activities. The social enterprise is now fully operational and they look forward to reactivating the network soon and seeing it grow to be a model of what the youth can achieve if they are properly supported. Finally, WSCSD said it needs support in accessing financial resources; informed by their theory of change and the real impact on the network members and real transformation of society.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is well developed with WSCSD advocacy work being at the core of the network's mandate. The network is very strong in mobilizing, inspiring, empowering and engaging students in championing education for sustainable development through greening of their campuses as well as implementation of outreach projects at the local community level. The areas that might need improvements are engagement and advocacy with private sector and engagement with local government.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

WSCSD is strong in this area with every component under this section being scored as exemplary. The only limitation faced by the network is the finances to sustain the competent team in preparing the reports and to publish and disseminate them.

Conclusion

The overall capacity level score of WSCSD shows that the network is well developed. Three of the assessed areas show that the network is exemplary i.e. Engagement, Inclusion and Impact; Programme Planning and M&E and Reflecting. Another three areas are well developed i.e. Vision, Strategy and Management; External Relations and Advocacy Strategy. The network is

still developing with regard to capacities for financial planning. This calls for concerted efforts since financing is critical for programs implementation.

A summary of the results of the capacity assessment exercise are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12: WSCSD Overall Capacity Levels

| WSCSD OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Financial Planning | 2.00 | Developing |
| External Relations | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| Advocacy | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 5.00 | Exemplary |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 4.00 | Well Developed |

11. Network of Young Leaders for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest and Wetland Ecosystems (REJEFAC)

Network of Young Leaders for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest and Wetland Ecosystems (REJEFAC) was established in 2006, with its headquarters in Cameroon. REJEFAC is characterised by the ability of young environmental actors from the Commission of Central African Forests (COMIFAC) countries to participate in multi-stakeholder dialogue on the issues involved in the preservation of the natural resources of the Congo Basin. REJEFAC campaigns for visible actions on the Emerging issues such as REDD +, ABS process, land issues, forest governance, anti-poaching and green economy. REJEFAC is comprised of 100 volunteer members, with 10 country focal points and 50 umbrella organisations in the ten Congo Basin countries - Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for REJEFAC as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is well-developed with governance and management scoring the highest at exemplary level. REJEFAC has recently worked on its vision, purpose and values, with its strategy and operational plan having been adopted in September 2018. However getting the new strategy to the network’s beneficiaries in communities and remote villages is proving a challenge. The network’s green growth and sustainable development strategy is moderately developed as it entails sporadic information and advocacy rather than concrete actions truly related to the green economy. REJEFAC regularly reviews most of its work as part of its programme strategy. Leadership development is well-developed with the renewal of the leadership team currently in progress and due again in 3 years. The transition is expected to be smooth because the mechanisms put in place are well-known and a general assembly will be convened immediately. However, it is important to build this new leadership team particularly to prepare them for their new roles. There is a governing body overseeing sub-regional coordination in Cameroon with a

sub-regional coordinator responsible for partnership issues in Gabon. There is a secretary general in the DRC, a financial officer in Chad and a permanent technical secretariat in Cameroon, with program and project officers, communication and fundraising. Conflict resolution is at embryonic level, as there are no protocols in place for resolving conflicts and problems are solved informally. Gender and social diversity is well-developed with Central African Forests Commission's (COMIFAC) gender strategy providing an integral guide to REJEFAC. The network would like support on organisational strategy and green growth and sustainable development strategy at the level of their organisational members, as they are not all at the same stage. The network would also like support on strategic review, leadership development, green growth and sustainable development knowledge and skills, governance and management, conflict resolution to train community mediators, and gender and social diversity at the level of incorporation in projects and programmes.

Financial Planning

This area is well-developed, with technical and financial partners generally providing financial management for projects and programmes. However financial sustainability is low at embryonic level, and no substantive promise of funds for the network except for a programme of REJEFAC Cameroon. The network would like support in all areas of financial planning including financial planning and accountability, budgeting and sustainability.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

External relations are well-developed, with CSO networks and links particularly strong through good contacts and representation throughout the network. Although donor relations are well-developed, the management of the projects by the donors does not give REJEFAC the opportunity to be autonomous and innovative. The network's relationship with the media is very good. The REJEFAC team has young leaders trained on proposal writing but they are not always available because they are not paid.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is well-developed with beneficiary consultation and gender and social diversity integral to the network's programmes. Some of REJEFAC's activities target indigenous groups, and some staff members are committed to working with them, but dialogue and their active involvement is still limited. Most of the network's beneficiaries are able to describe the positive impact of REJEFAC's work on their lives and evidence is collected on a regular formalised basis to support this. Despite green growth and sustainable development engagement scoring as well-developed, the network still feels it needs strengthening in this area as it is not satisfied with the level of commitment from members towards this.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

Programme Planning and Sustainability is moderately developed. The network's operational and strategic documents are smart. However programme implementation is challenged by low funding and programme resources evidenced with failure to implement a number of planned activities. Beneficiaries from some of REJEFAC's projects consider how the benefits of their project can be maintained but do not consider how they can independently continue the improvements. The network would like support on programme implementation, resources and sustainability, as well as green growth and sustainable development programming.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is at embryonic level with key issues of concern having been identified and influencing recognised as a way to generate change, but a lack of understanding on how to proceed and poor identification of the people represented by the network in its advocacy work. There is no real engagement with the private sector and local government. However engagement with national government is well-developed with good evidence that REJEFAC's input influences policy and shapes debate as shown by subsequent policy changes and shifting Government priorities. The network is occasionally invited to participate in events and high level meetings, and is confident in lobbying the Government. REJEFAC would like support on advocacy strategy development and advocacy and constituency building as these have always been done in collaboration with large CSOs. The network also wants support on engagement and advocacy with the private sector as there is no firm commitment from corporates yet. Support on engagement with local government is required as the network's engagement is not advanced yet.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is moderately developed. There is a general awareness of the importance of M&E with basic systems and tools in place for monitoring. However reviews and evaluations are mainly in response to donor requirements and evaluation focuses mostly on activities and outputs rather than outcomes, with no impact assessment. M&E is recognised as valuable for learning, but is not fully exploited as a tool for improving practice. The network has a good level of expertise to meet beneficiary needs and some staff members are able to write quality reports. REJEFAC would like support in all the above areas.

Conclusion

REJEFAC's assessment showed that the network is well-developed with the organisation appearing to be strongest in Vision, Strategy and Management; Financial Planning; External Relations; and Engagement, Inclusion and Impact. Programme Planning and Sustainability and M&E and reflecting are both moderately developed. Advocacy is the lowest capacity area at embryonic level. Challenges facing the network include financial sustainability, advocacy particularly advocacy strategy development and engagement with private sector and local government, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Interventions are required to further develop the moderate and low capacity areas.

A summary of REJEFAC's assessment results are presented in Table 13 below.

Table 13: REJEFAC Overall Capacity Levels

| REJEFAC OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 4.00 | Well-developed |
| Financial Planning | 4.00 | Well-developed |
| External Relations | 4.00 | Well-developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 4.00 | Well-developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 3.00 | Moderately developed |
| Advocacy | 1.00 | Embryonic |
| M&E and Reflecting | 3.00 | Moderately developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 4.00 | Well-developed |

12. The Network of African Youths for Development (NAYD)

The Network of African Youths for Development (NAYD) was established in the early 2000s, registered in Cameroon. NAYD is a consortium of youth-led, -focused and -based organizations in Africa. NAYD's goal is to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint actions towards seeing young people leading quantifiable change in the continent. NAYD seeks to create a platform to create opportunities for African youths through sustainable development and involving young people in an African network to preach the message of peace, equality, and the UN SDGs. Membership is composed of hundreds of volunteers mostly under 35 years old and there are no paid staff. The management steering committee includes 6 men and 4 women. NAYD operates in 52 countries in Africa. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for NAYD as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is moderately developed with the highest scoring areas being Vision, Mission and Purpose; green growth knowledge and skills; and gender and social diversity at the well-developed level. All staff members have a shared understanding, and ownership of, the organisation's purpose and role; a good understanding of green growth and sustainable development issues, and are able to relate this to their areas of focus; and provide equal rights for men and women the network. Conflict resolution is the lowest scoring area at developing level, with no conflict resolution protocols in existence, and the lack of capacity to make progress on formalising these despite recognition of their value by senior staff members.

Financial Planning

The whole of this area was scored as non-applicable by NAYD.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

External relations are well-developed, with CSO networks and links strong through close collaboration and information sharing through regular meetings. NAYD recognises the importance of communicating what it does to a range of audiences and uses materials such as monthly electronic newsletters to raise general awareness of their work. Donor relations and proposal writing were scored as non-applicable.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

This area is developing with green growth and sustainable development engagement scoring as well-developed, due to NAYD promoting dialogue and establishing active partnerships on relevant green growth and sustainable development issues with a significant number of its stakeholders. Community engagement is moderately developed as NAYD is accepted and able to encourage participation from the community, generally in the form of voluntary work. Gender and social diversity and indigenous groups scored as developing, due to limited skills to reach

out to gender and other social groups, and a lack of skills and open dialogue to work with indigenous groups.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

Programme Planning and Sustainability is developing, with programme planning taking into account information about the needs of beneficiaries/ stakeholders who might be directly or indirectly affected by NAYD's work. However there are no indicators or means of verification to assess whether the objectives of activities have been achieved. The areas of programme implementation, programme resources, programme sustainability and green growth and sustainable development programming have all been scored as non-applicable.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

This area is developing with NAYD having developed an informal plan on how to proceed regarding organisations engaged in issues relevant to its work, and beneficiaries and issues impacting them clearly identified and formally recognised. The network has some informal links with national government although consultation processes are not established. Engagement with private sector and local government are at embryonic level, with no real engagement with the private sector and informal links with local government officials.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is developing. Reflecting on NAYD's work happens informally and is undocumented, while the network has good general expertise and sticks to familiar models of good practice, and the capacity to write good reports about the network's work is limited. There was insufficient information on Monitoring and evaluation.

Conclusion

NAYD's assessment showed that the network is developing with the organisation appearing to be strongest in External Relations and Vision, Strategy and Management. Engagement, Inclusion and Impact; Programme Planning and Sustainability; Advocacy; and M&E and Reflecting are all developing. These areas require strengthening. Financial Planning was marked as non-applicable as the network stated that its activities do not involve any finances. However this is questionable as some level of financing is required to implement activities.

A summary of NAYD’s overall capacity scores is shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14: NAYD Overall Capacity Levels

| NAYD OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 3.00 | Moderately developed |
| Financial Planning | N/A | N/A |
| External Relations | 3.5 | Well-developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 2.0 | Developing |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 2.0 | Developing |
| Advocacy | 2.0 | Developing |
| M&E and Reflecting | 2.0 | Developing |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 2.0 | Developing |

13. African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD)

The African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD) is a platform of 100 organisations in 10 African countries established in 2014 with its headquarters in Cameroon. It is based on the principles of voluntary service, solidarity, the common good and human dignity. The network’s mission is to focus on sources of inspiration and the potential of cultural, natural and human resources, including youth, to identify pathways for concrete actions to build peace, understood as the cornerstone of endogenous and sustainable development. ANYL4PSD is running the following programmes: Integrated Program Against Desertification, Land Degradation, Drought and Ecosystem Safeguard in Africa (IP_DLDD_ESA); OBJECTIVE O - a TV show to strengthen the achievement of 2030 agenda on sustainable development; International Youth Fair on Sustainable Development (SIJ); Sustainable Development Goals Report (SDGs_Report); Sustainable Development Goals Caravan (SDGs_Caravan) Pan-African Online University on Sustainable Development (PAoU_SD); Collaborative Transparency for Results (CT4R); Action Programme on Migration and Trafficking (AP_MIGT); Children for Peace (C4P); Action Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PACEV); Young and women Social Entrepreneurs; and Gender, reproductive health and nutrition programme. There are 1000 volunteers in the network, 548 female and 452 male, with 15 female and 17 male paid staff. ANYL4PSD has members in Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Gabon, Senegal, Rwanda, Niger, Benin and Nigeria. Below is a discussion of assessment findings for ANYL4PSD as presented in the OCAT.

INTERNAL CAPACITY

Vision, Strategy and Management

This area is moderately developed. This means that all staff members have a shared understanding, and ownership of the organisation's purpose and role, and there is a written strategy for the organisation and a vision of where the organisation will focus, taking into account green growth and sustainable development priorities, policies and strategies. The senior management team provides direction and drive in the organization, with support/training being given to help develop staff leadership ability. The governing body meets regularly, but is not yet representative of the broader community. Basic conflict resolution

policies and procedures have been established, but these are largely untested, with most issues going unresolved or resolved informally. Equal rights for men and women are provided for through regular training in gender inequalities and a person assigned to support this matter within the organisation.

Financial Planning

Financial planning is moderately developed. There is a finance department that is responsible for financial management and is accountable to the governing body and leadership. Budgets are reasonably well-prepared and correspond with work plans, with regular reviews undertaken. The network has secured funding to cover most of its programme costs for the next year, and has good prospects of securing the remaining funding.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

External Relations

This section is moderately developed. ANYL4PSD regularly shares information with other CSOs at conferences or workshops. The network has several donors and regular contact with them is mainly on an administrative level on specific projects requiring funds or being funded. Communications materials are used to raise general awareness of its work. There is enough in-house proposal writing capacity for most of the network's needs, with occasional outside support required. Most proposals are developed with the involvement of important stakeholders and draw on relevant organisational and external knowledge and experience.

Engagement, Inclusion and Impact

ANYL4PSD is moderately developed in this area and is recognised as an important part of the community, with regular community support for its activities. Beneficiary consultation is undertaken with their views valued and representatives of the community are involved in planning and decision making. Some staff members are committed to include gender and social diversity in ANYL4PSD's programmes, but this approach is not formalised in the network's programme planning, and their involvement in the project cycle is limited. The network is in regular dialogue with youth, women and indigenous groups to map out its status and relationships with other parts of the community as part of its project planning process. The network promotes dialogue and establishes active partnerships on relevant green growth and sustainable development issues with a significant number of its stakeholders.

Programme Planning and Sustainability

This area is well-developed with clear documented links between the identified needs of beneficiaries and the objectives and strategies in the network's plans or activities. Objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time bound (SMART) but most do not have indicators or means of verification to assess whether they have been achieved. ANYL4PSD carries out the planned activities adapting them as necessary to the local context, achieving the intended outputs though not always on time. Generally plans are realistic in terms of resource requirements and the network is able to implement most of its programme plans but there is still considerable room for improvement. With the network's support, beneficiaries from some of its projects consider how the benefits of its projects can be maintained but do not consider how they can independently continue the improvements. Deliberate efforts are made to integrate green growth and sustainable development in ANYL4PSD's programmes design and development.

ADVOCACY AND M&E

Advocacy

Capacity in this area is moderately developed. An informal analysis of the organisations engaged on relevant issues of focus has been conducted, and an informal plan on how to proceed developed. Most of the network's beneficiaries participate in the process to identify and prioritise issues, through formal workshops or focus groups. Key target organisations for advocacy and influencing have been clearly identified, and ANYL4PSD has made initial approaches to them in the form of requests for information, with informal relationships developed with some staff members of these organisations. ANYL4PSD has good formal and informal links with local government officials, with the network occasionally being consulted on relevant issues. Formal structures for consultation are established, and there is early evidence that the network's input is shaping the discussion.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reflecting

This area is moderately developed, with a general awareness of the importance of M&E. There are basic systems and tools in place for monitoring but there is no impact assessment. Reviews and evaluations are mainly in response to donor requirements. The network is good at documenting its work but there are no systems for ensuring lessons are identified, discussed and put into practice. M&E is recognised as valuable for learning, but is not fully exploited as a tool for improving practice. ANYL4PSD has limited general expertise and uses methods with which it is familiar, focusing on achieving project objectives in the project area. Some staff members have the ability to write quality reports but the network sometimes use outside help to write its reports.

Conclusion

ANYL4PSD's assessment showed that the network is moderately developed with the organization being well developed in external relations and programme planning and sustainability. The network is moderately developed in terms of vision, strategy and management; financial planning; engagement, inclusion and impact; advocacy; and M&E and reflecting. These are the main capacity limitations requiring interventions.

A summary of ANYL4PSD's overall capacity scores is shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15: ANYL4PSD Average Capacity Scores

| ANYL4PSD OVERALL CAPACITY SCORES | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity Scores | Median Scores | Capacity Level |
| Vision, Strategy and Management | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Financial Planning | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| External Relations | 3.50 | Well Developed |
| Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| Programme Planning and Sustainability | 4.00 | Well Developed |
| Advocacy | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |
| M&E and Reflecting | 2.50 | Well Developed |
| OVERALL CAPACITY LEVEL | 3.00 | Moderately Developed |

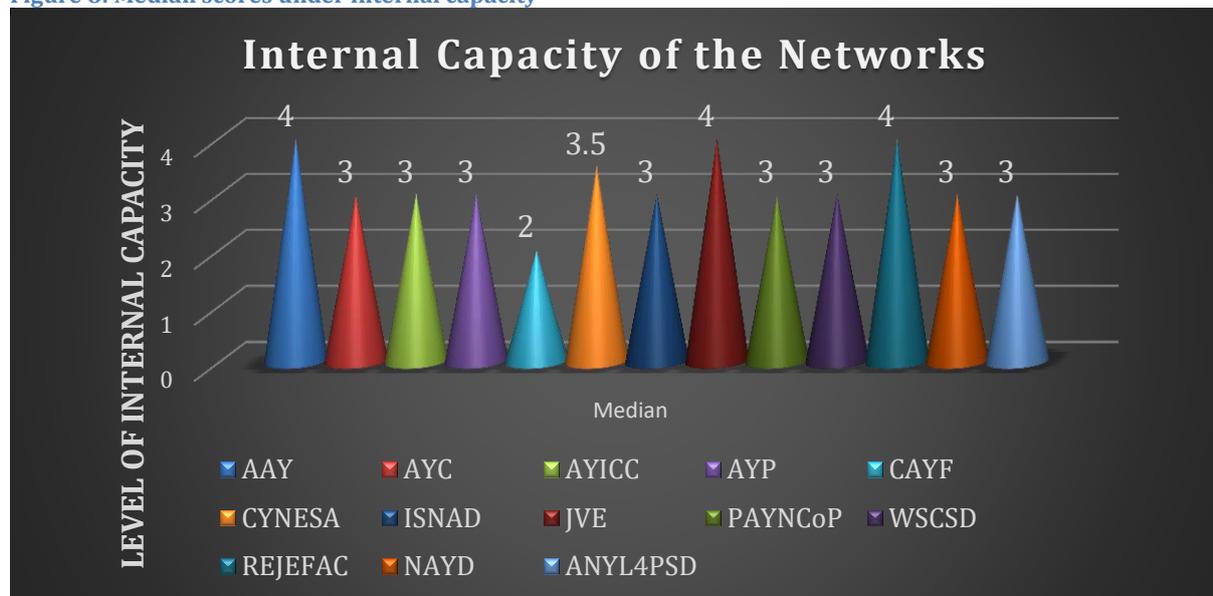
4.3.2 Comparative Analysis

The study sought to carry out a comparative analysis of the youth networks' organisational capacities in order to identify possible capacity building programme areas. This section presents findings of comparative analyses across the 13 Pan African youth networks assessed in the major capacity areas of: Internal Capacity; External Engagement; Advocacy; and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reflecting.

Internal Capacity

Internal capacity is important as it enables an organisation to effectively formulate, implement and manage its mandate. Internal capacities assessed include: Vision, Strategy and Management (Vision, Mission and Purpose; Organisational Strategy; Green Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy; Strategic Review; Leadership development; Green Growth and Sustainable development knowledge and skills strategy; Governance and Management; Conflict resolution; Gender and social diversity) and Financial Planning (Financial Planning and Accountability; Financial Budgeting; Financial Sustainability). The results of the comparative analysis are summarised in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Median scores under internal capacity



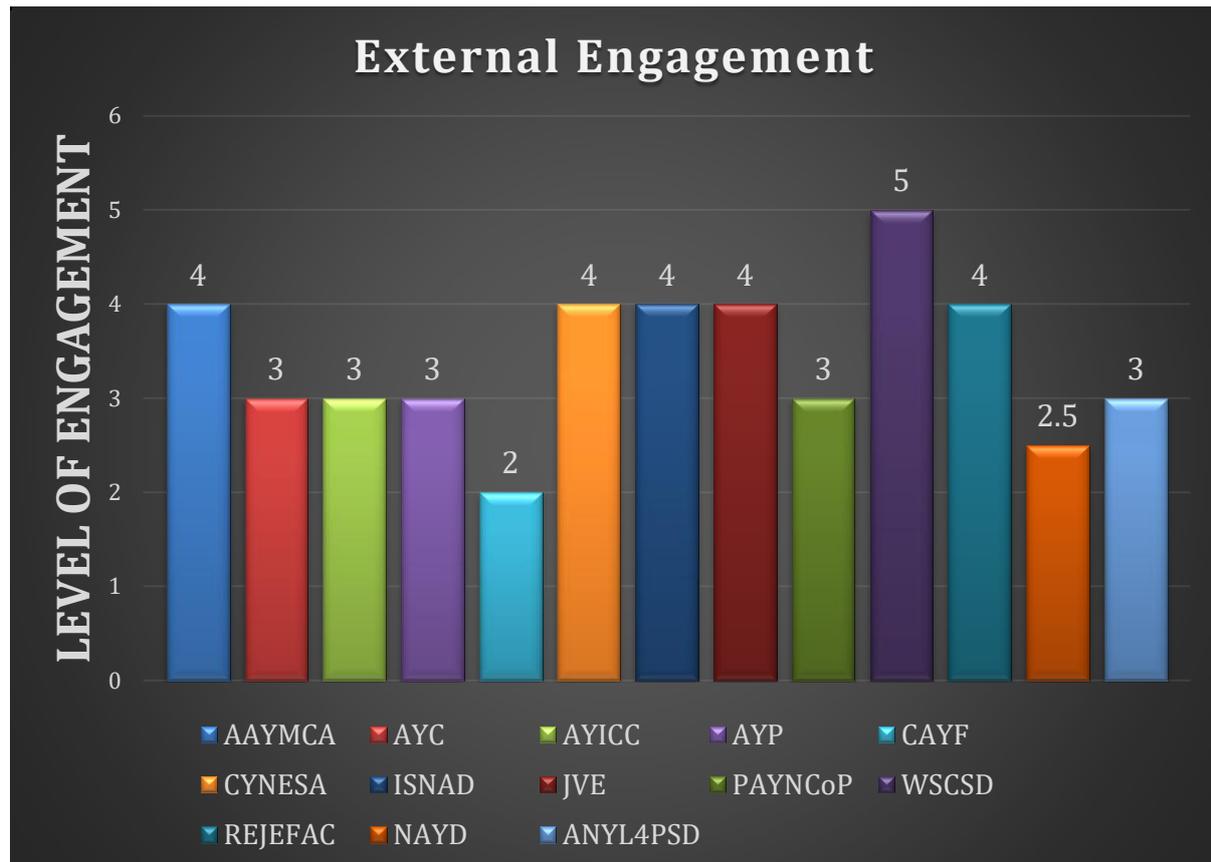
A comparative analysis of the network scores with regard to the internal capacity area reveals that, less than half (39%) of the networks are well-developed and these include JVE International, CYNESA, AAY, WSCSD and REJEFAC. On the other hand 46% of the youth networks are at the moderate level. These include AYC, PAYNCoP, AYICC, ISNAD-Africa, ANYL4PSD and NAYD while 15% of the networks (CAYF and AYP) are at developing level. None of the networks are at exemplary level. Therefore it can be concluded that most of the youth networks require capacity building to strengthen their internal capacities for effective delivery of green growth programmes. Annex 8 gives further analysis of specific capacity areas within Internal Capacity.

External Engagement

External engagement is important as it enables an organisation to gain exposure in the arena of green growth, therefore expanding its scope for networking, stakeholder engagement, fundraising and innovation through incorporation of new concepts learned in various fora.

External engagement capacity areas assessed include: External Relations (Networks and Links; Donor Relations; External Communications; Funding Proposals/Proposal Writing), Engagement, Inclusion and Impact (Community Engagement, Beneficiary Consultation, Gender and Social Diversity, Indigenous groups, Beneficiary Impact, Green Growth and Sustainable Development Engagement), and Programme Planning and Sustainability (Programme Planning; Programme Implementation; Programme Resources; Programme Sustainability; Green Growth and Sustainable Development Programming). The results of the comparative analysis are summarised in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Median scores under external engagement

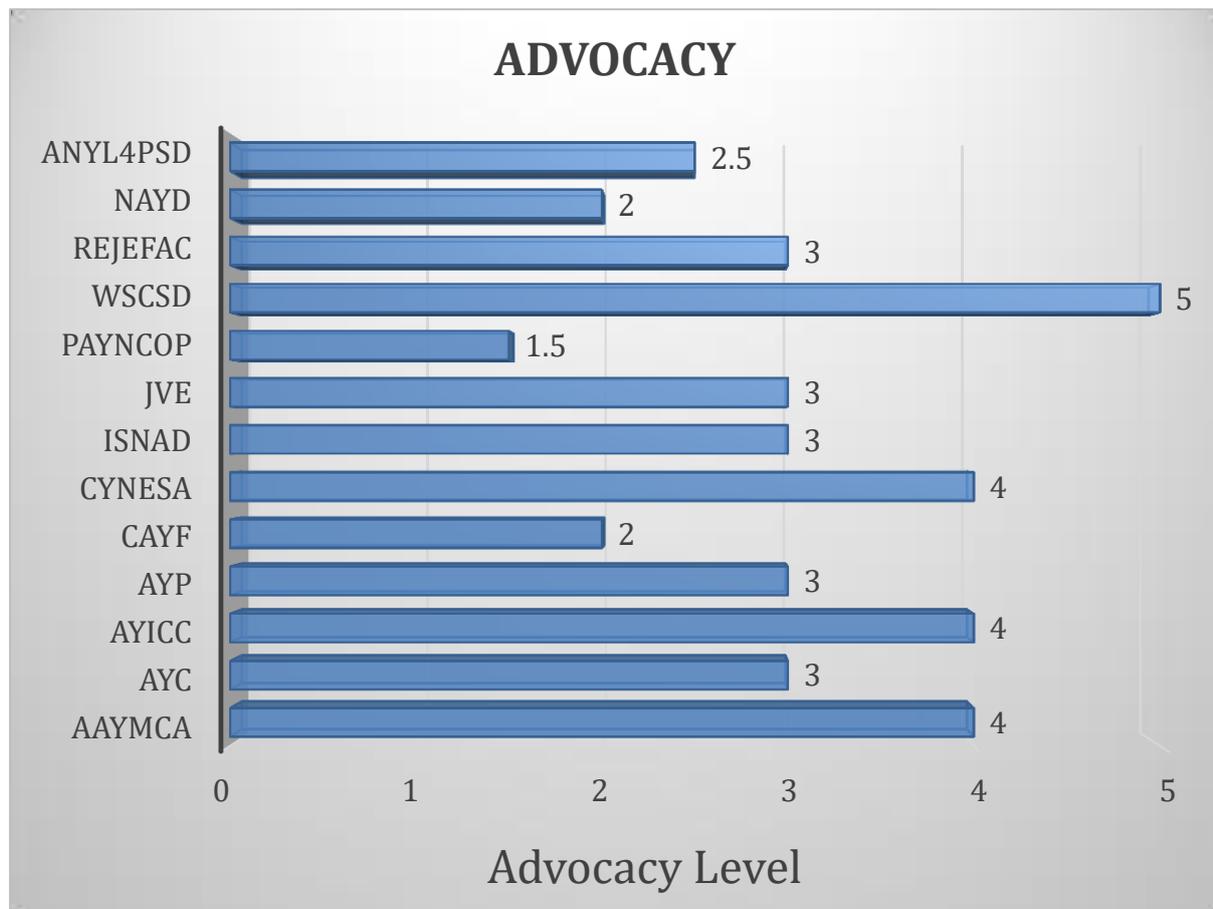


The study revealed very few 7% (WSCSD) of the networks are at exemplary level. 39% of the networks are well-developed. These include ISNAD-Africa, CYNESA, AAY, ANYL4PSD and REJEFAC. On the other hand 39% of the networks are moderately developed. These include PAYNCoP, AYC, JVE International, AYICC and AYP. 15% of the networks (CAYF and NAYD) are at developing level. This indicates a need to strengthen youth networks' capacity to constructively engage with external stakeholders for effective delivery of green growth programmes. Annex 8 gives further analysis of specific capacity areas within External Engagement.

Advocacy

Advocacy enables an organisation to influence decisions among important stakeholders to promote inclusive green growth policies and programmes. Advocacy capacity areas assessed include: Advocacy Strategy Development; Advocacy and Constituency Building; Private Sector Engagement; Engagement with Local Government; and Engagement with National Government. The results of the comparative analysis are summarised in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Median scores under advocacy strategy

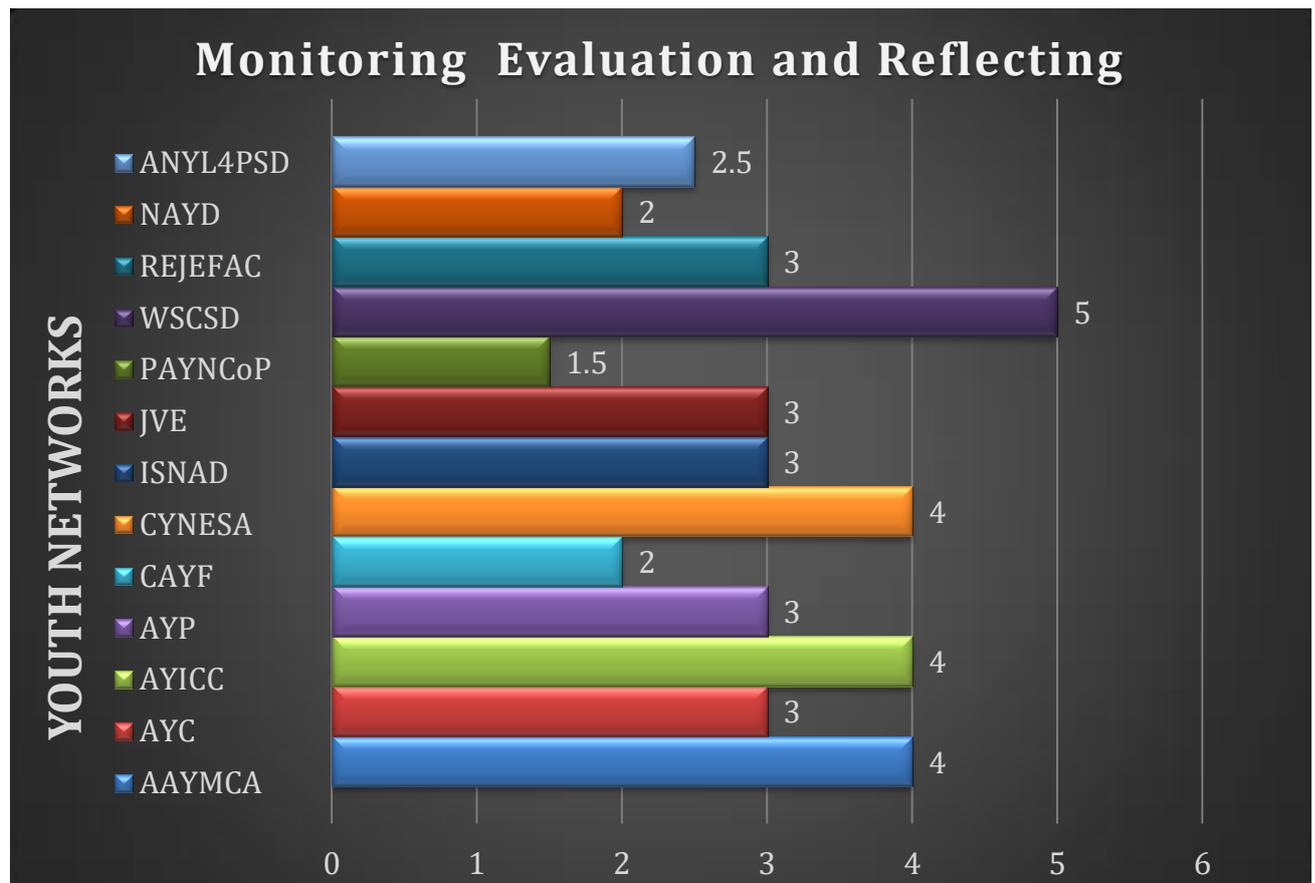


Under this capacity area, only 8% (WSCSD) of the networks are at exemplary level and 8% (AAY) at well-developed level. Majority (61%) of the networks are moderately developed and they include JVE International, CYNESA, PAYNCoP, ISNAD-Africa, AYP, AYICC, ANYL4PSD and AYC. An additional 23% of the networks (CAYF, NAYD and REJEFAC) are at the developing stage. This is poor performance, therefore requiring intervention to strengthen advocacy capacities of the youth networks for green growth. Annex 8 gives further analysis of specific capacity areas within Advocacy.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reflecting

Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) increases accountability, enhance public trust, improves stakeholder engagement and facilitates learning. Monitoring and evaluation capacity areas assessed include: Monitoring and Evaluation; Learning from Practice; Expertise and Good Practice; and Reporting. The results of the comparative analysis in this area are presented in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Median scores under monitoring, evaluation and reflecting

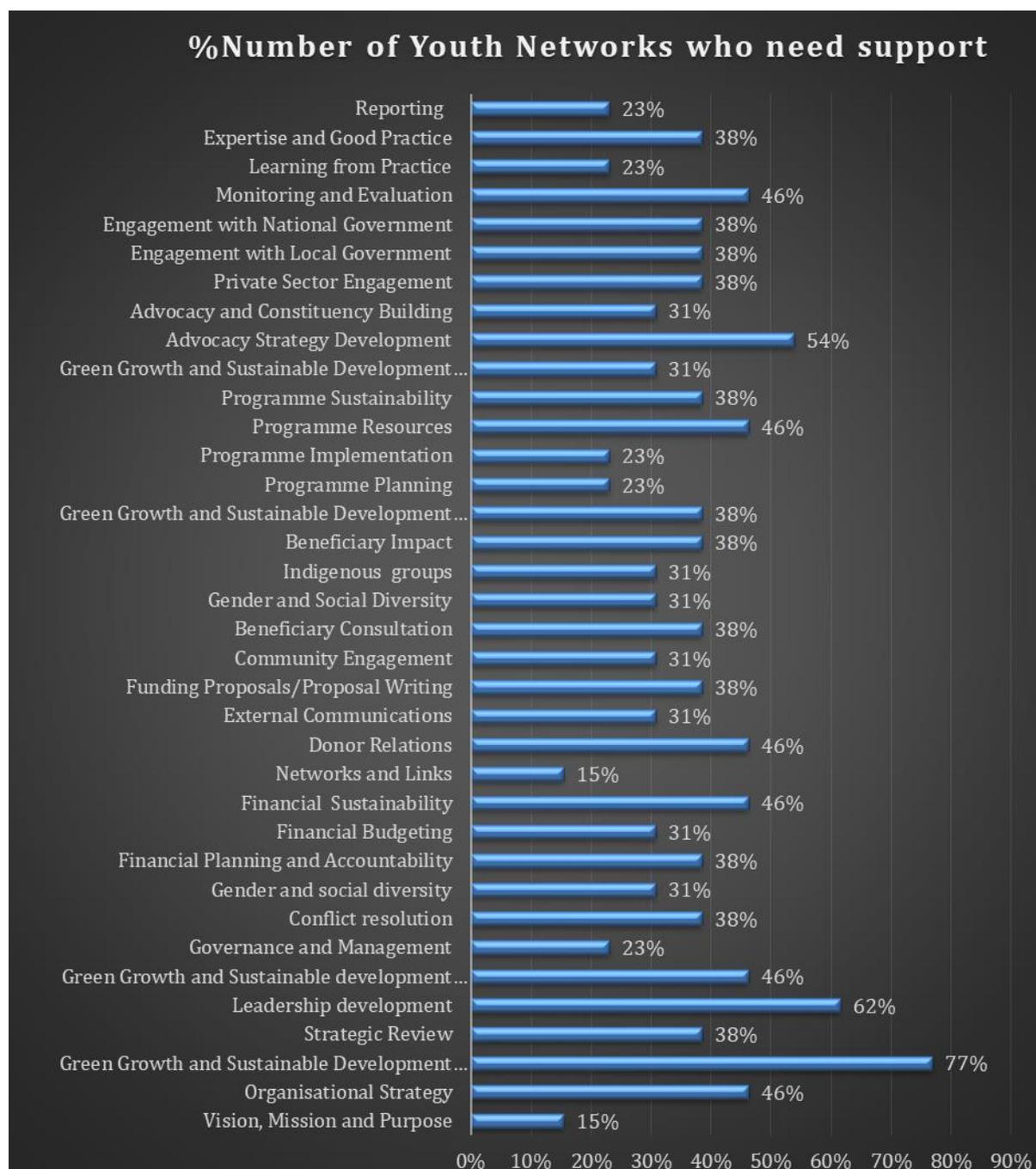


Under this capacity area, only 8% of the networks (WSCSD) are at exemplary level, 15% (AYICC and AAY) are well-developed while a significant number (39%) of the networks are moderately developed i.e. JVE International, CYNESA, NAYD, ANYL4PSD and AYP. 23% of networks are at developing level. They include PAYNCoP, AYC and ISNAD-Africa. Another 15% of the networks (REJEFAC and CAYF) are at embryonic level. Majority (77%) of Pan African Youth networks require capacity building in the area of M&E and Reflection in order to document, replicate and share lessons learnt for effective green growth development.

4.3.3 Capacity Areas Where Youth Networks Require Support

Youth networks were asked to identify capacity areas where they need support. Figure 12 below shows all the areas youth networks requested support on with regards to their organisational capacities.

Figure 12: Capacity Areas where Pan African Youth Networks Require Support



A significant number of networks expressed interest in being supported to develop their organizational capacities. Majority (77%) of the networks want support in strengthening their green growth and sustainable development strategy development, 62% of the networks want support in leadership development, while 54% of the networks want support in advocacy strategy development. 46% of the networks want support in improving their monitoring and evaluation; programme resources; donor relations; financial sustainability; green growth and sustainable development knowledge and skills; and organisational strategy. 38% of the networks want support in enhancing their strategic review; conflict resolution; financial planning and accountability; funding proposals/proposal writing; beneficiary consultation; beneficiary impact; green growth and sustainable development engagement; programme

sustainability; stakeholder engagement; and expertise and good practice. 31% of the networks want support in advocacy and constituency building; green growth and sustainable development programming; indigenous groups; gender and social diversity; community engagement; external communications; financial budgeting; and gender and social diversity. 23% of the networks would like strengthening in governance and management; programme planning; programme implementation; learning from practice; and reporting, while 15% would like support in improving their vision, mission and purpose; as well as networks and links. From these findings it can be concluded that Pan African youth networks recognise that they need support in improving many aspects of their organisational capacities.

4.4 Competencies of Pan African youth networks to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development

Competencies for green growth action present a new way of looking at key skills and knowledge that enable the youth to effectively implement green growth and ultimately, sustainable development. These entail Transformational, Technical, management and Participatory competencies. The study sought to establish the competencies Pan African youth networks have to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development. A checklist (Annex 7) was used to collect data with regards to this and the findings are presented below.

i. Transformational competencies

The study findings indicate that the participating Pan African youth networks have varying levels of transformational competencies, for instance at policy level with involvement in drafting national policies on green growth and sustainable development (JVE International) the identification of new development priorities such as training, mentoring and coaching of young entrepreneurs (CAYF); lobbying of policy-makers on land tenure systems impacting youth for agricultural investment (CAYF); packaging UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolutions and proceedings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) in a youth-friendly language and disseminating them through various pro-youth channels like Facebook and YouTube (CYNESAs); working with schools to demonstrate how they can make careers in green economy from their local social and cultural contexts (CYNESAs); having the ability to demonstrate technical green growth competencies as a pre-requisite for selection or appointment to leadership positions (CYNESAs); and the identification and design of diverse and innovative programmes based on complex social, environmental and economic dynamics with both short-term and long-term positive impacts (ANYL4PSD).

ii. Technical competencies

Technical competencies across the youth networks include establishment of a training centre in Agro-ecology (CAYF); preparation of local development documents based on international sustainable development blueprints such as Agenda 21 (JVE International); development of climate change adaptation strategies (AYICC); modelling and delivering structured training and facilitating capacity-building workshops on sustainable agriculture (CAYF); involvement in the preparation of policy interventions at international levels especially at the UN Environment to lobby for policy change through the UNEP Major Group for Children and Youth (CYNESAs); and direct linkages between the Rwanda Country Director and Programs Officer and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and the Ministry of Environment to develop agenda for the country (CYNESAs). However other networks stated that these technical

competencies are not overtly present among their members, as the networks had not been engaged in technical aspects of the green growth sector (AAYMCA), while others indicated that they do not have specialized technical expertise in mainstream areas such as renewable energy, blue economy and business development among others (CYNESAs).

iii. Management competencies

The youth networks have management competencies drawn from experience both within the network activities and external roles and businesses (AYP). These competencies include the ability to effectively organize consultations on new activities, plan and meet deadlines for submission to relevant stakeholders, as well as regularly monitor the implementation of activities. In some of the networks, leadership structures promote delegation (AYICC), while in others the existing monitoring frameworks are not necessarily aligned to green growth (AAYMCA). Setting up a management structure is a challenge for some networks because they are composed of a chain of organisations (REJEFAC). Other networks have an elaborate management network whose foundation is the core team that supports country directorships and the Secretariat that coordinates all the chapters. Country action plans are developed and evaluated as part of overall organizational evaluation and planning annually (CYNESAs). Other networks have inclusive management structures allowing focal points to easily implement activities through their own organisations therefore responding to the local priorities of each environment (ANYL4PSD). Some networks are stretched due to very low human resource as they are volunteer-led (CYNESAs).

iv. Participatory competencies

Participatory competencies in the youth networks come across in a strong way, with networks participating in establishing associations and platforms that facilitate communities in the formulation of the sustainable development plan (JVE International); promoting awareness creation and strategic partnerships that enable stakeholder consultations all through project cycles (CYNESAs); mobilising and managing coalitions for implementation of green growth and sustainable development policies and projects (REJEFAC & CAYF); moderating online dialogue on green growth issues between multiple-stakeholders (CAYF); encouraging bottom-up styles of leadership that gives all members an opportunity to contribute to projects (AYICC); excellent relations with various Catholic structures including the Apostolic Nunciature for Kenya, the Archdiocese of Mombasa and Nairobi, Caritas Kenya, CAFOD and CIDSE with whom it engages the community of Catholics and non-Catholics in Green Growth Strategy development and implementation based on *Laudato Si'* (CYNESAs); working with community based organisations to implement grassroots programmes such as the Youth, *Laudato Si'* and Wildlife Conservation with Radio Tumaini for advocacy and EcoDevec for project implementation (CYNESAs); running community training such as partnering with Double Grace Women Group in Chaani - Mombasa Kenya to offer education to offer one-day training to multi-faith women faith leaders on how to use waste to make money e.g. making food warmers from carpentry shop waste (CYNESAs); holding biennial summits that bring leaders and selected core team members from network's chapters to evaluate the direction of the organisation and review plans (CYNESAs); and running programmes such as "Mobilizing People for SDGs" through initiatives like the SDG Caravan and SDG Reporters which bring together different voices in an effort to build green actions for sustainability in Africa (ANYL4PSD).

Networks indicated the need for further strengthening of transformational competencies, particularly on green growth leadership (AAYMCA) and participatory competencies in relation to the green growth (AAYMCA). Table 16 below illustrates some examples of green growth competencies of the Pan African youth networks assessed.

Table 16: Illustration of Green Growth Competencies by Pan African Youth Networks

| GREEN GROWTH COMPETENCY | CASE STUDY |
|---|--|
| <p>Transformational competencies: People with transformational competencies are able to analyse complex systems across different domains and scales. They are long-term/future-oriented and anticipate harmful unintended consequences for future generations. Transformational competencies are key for any initiative that aims to reframe existing policies and structures around sustainability.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ability to identify new development priorities based on an understanding of complex social, environmental and economic dynamics. ➤ Ability to conceptualize a new policy/strategy based on new development priorities and real-world experiences. ➤ Ability to reflect on whether a green growth activity is achieving and will achieve intended economic, social and environmental results. | <p>CAYF</p> <p>Through its various engagements with international and local stakeholders, CAYF has identified the need for young people venturing into agribusiness to receive business training and support to help them build more sustainable businesses which can contribute to overall economic wealth. The C-MAP (CAYF's Mentorship and Acceleration Program), is a program which provides coaching for young people in agribusiness.</p> <p>ISNAD-Africa</p> <p>A member of the management team contributes to global reports on renewable energy and energy efficiency which are globally acknowledged reference documents for decision-making on green growth. He also shares opinions with journalists which are published in the media.</p> |
| <p>Technical competencies: Technical knowledge and skills are required to implement specialised policy tasks like designing a feed-in tariff or subsidy scheme, often at the operational level.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ability to run a green growth model and test new development targets. ➤ Ability to draft a coherent green growth program/activity plan based on substantive expertise or ability of a sectoral expert to provide technical inputs. ➤ Ability to run the technical aspects of a green growth program/activity such as selecting climate resilient crops/livestock breeds. | <p>JVE International</p> <p>The network has spearheaded the organisation of the Cultural Biodiversity Week, the Forestry University, the creation of a training centre in Agroecology, the People's Academy on Renewable Energy, and the writing of local development documents such as the AGENDA 21 for communities.</p> <p>CYNESA</p> <p>The network is involved in the preparation of policy interventions at international levels especially as a UN Environment accredited organization, to lobby for policy change through the Major Group for Children and Youth.</p> |
| <p>Management competencies: Management competencies include supervisory and delegation skills. People with management skills can oversee the effective implementation of a green policy measure, such as a sustainable public procurement system. They are able to build an enabling environment for progress and change, by helping to create the space within which concrete green economy action can take place. They also ensure that deadlines are met and that results are monitored and</p> | <p>AAYMCA</p> <p>The AAYMCA takes the lead where necessary in setting up network management structures. There exists a monitoring framework for activities and outcomes, although the framework is not necessarily aligned to green growth.</p> <p>PAYNCoP</p> <p>The network has organised a successful Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace with</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>evaluated.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ability to effectively organize consultations on a new green growth program/activity plan and meet deadlines for submission to relevant stakeholders.</i> ➤ <i>Ability to put in place a management structure that responds to the network’s mandate.</i> ➤ <i>Ability to regularly monitor the implementation of a green growth program/activity and provide space for adjustments based on lessons learned and stakeholder input.</i> | <p>UNESCO, UNOCA and ECCAS. The network also has stable structures across the various African countries where their members operate.</p> <p>ANYL4PSD</p> <p>The network has inclusive management structures allowing country focal points to easily implement activities through their own organisations therefore responding to the local priorities of each environment.</p> |
| <p>Participatory competencies: Participatory or relational skills are required to promote and sustain cooperation, ownership and action. A person with participatory skills is able to create a welcoming and engaging environment that brings people and organizations together, encourage individuals to express diverse views, create consensus and build ownership over decisions made. In a green economy policy context participatory skills are needed at all levels, from coalition-building around a new development agenda to involving stakeholders in the design of a specific incentive mechanism.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ability to create coalitions around new green growth priorities.</i> ➤ <i>Ability to effectively feed public concerns into green growth policy-making processes.</i> ➤ <i>Ability to build trust among public and private sector stakeholders in a green growth policy or regulatory framework.</i> ➤ <i>Ability to effectively consult with relevant stakeholders during the preparation and implementation of an inclusive green growth activity.</i> | <p>JVE International</p> <p>The network participated in the establishment of the Collective Network of Sustainable Development Practitioners (CoPraDD) that supports communities in formulating their development plans. JVE spearheaded the process of setting up the Mono Basin Civil Society Organization Platform (POSC-Mono) alongside the Mono Basin Authority (ABM). The network also participates in the activities of networks of NGOs and Associations in Togo.</p> <p>CYNESA</p> <p>The network has excellent relations with various Catholic structures including the Apostolic Nunciature for Kenya, the Archdiocese of Mombasa and Nairobi, Caritas Kenya, CAFOD and CIDSE with whom it engages the community of Catholics and non-Catholics in Green Growth Strategy development and implementation based on Laudato Si’.</p> <p>ANYL4PSD</p> <p>The network runs a programme on “Mobilizing People for SDGs” under which it spearheads the SDG Caravan and SDG Reporters, initiatives that bring together different voices in an effort to build green actions for sustainability in Africa.</p> |

Out of the 13 networks involved in the study, responses were received from 11 networks and only 7 out of these were able to demonstrate green growth competencies. Given the limited responses it can be concluded that majority of the youth networks have limited capacities to comprehend and apply the competencies required for effective delivery of green growth. This corresponds with the above analysis of organisational capacity areas the youth networks requested support in. Therefore there is need to mount relevant training programmes to address this gap.

4.4.1 Green growth advocacy competencies

Advocacy is a targeted process of influencing holders of power to arrive at decisions or policies and laws that benefit the poor, vulnerable and marginalized. It is important as a process of

supporting and enabling people to: express their views and concerns; access information and services; defend and promote their rights and responsibilities; and explore choices and options. Certain competencies are required in order to carry out effective advocacy for green growth and sustainable development. The study sought to establish the presence and extent of these competencies within Pan African youth networks.

Advocacy competencies assessed were:

- i. Communication - The ability to communicate clearly, both verbally and in writing, regarding green growth and sustainable development issues.
- ii. Organisation - The ability to arrange and coordinate activities efficiently to facilitate the promotion of awareness creation and lobbying on green growth and sustainable development issues.
- iii. Documentation - The ability to put in writing events and decisions which are important to the advocacy effort, to help with building an agreement and substantiating the network's position on green growth and sustainable development issues.
- iv. Knowledge and confidence - The ability to convey the correct information on green growth and sustainable issues with conviction.
- v. Negotiation and lobbying - The ability to discuss and reach a shared vision and approach with other stakeholders in order to gain momentum towards green growth and sustainable development.

A checklist (Annex 6) was used to collect data from the youth networks on these competencies and the findings are discussed below.

a. The Africa Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (AAYMCA)

AAYMCA has competence in communication for advocacy, as it has a structured Communications Department with qualified staff working under Communications guidelines.

The network feels it does not have competence in organisation as although it has the ability to arrange and coordinate awareness creation activities, this is not strongly based on experience in green growth and sustainable development issues.

The network is competent in putting together advocacy documentation.

AAYMCA does not have the knowledge and confidence to carry out green growth and sustainable development advocacy.

The network is competent in negotiation and lobbying, which is still a novel engagement.

It can be concluded that although AAYMCA has indicated that it has communication, documentation, and negotiation and lobbying, it has not demonstrated all these through practical examples. Therefore AAYMCA requires capacity building in all areas apart from communication for more effective green growth advocacy.

b. African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD)

ANYL4PSD is competent in communication for green growth advocacy, as demonstrated by its programmes such as Objective O on Sustainable Development to communicate, sensitize and advocate through TV and Radio Shows, documentaries on green growth and sustainable

development issues; the Pan-African Online University on Sustainable Development which is an educational program conceived to create, coordinate, share, disseminate and promote educational resources, digital and audio-visual training, objects, content and form which are labelled scientifically, pedagogically and technically for the benefit of young and vulnerable people; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Caravan that aims to increased number of peer educators on sustainable development goals, increased number of person sensitized yearly on the challenges of sustainable development agenda and encourage the potential and the contribution of young people and communities in the elaboration and the implementation of innovating solution to foster sustainable development agenda among other activities; the Sustainable Development Goals Reporters which aims to create a platform for exchange between decision-makers and the populations through the mobile telephony infrastructure in general and especially SMS technology for greater social mobilization around SDGs. This initiative also aims to amplify the voices of adolescents and young people to foster dialogue with decision-makers and civil society and finally provide information and data on youth issues to feed programming sensitive to their needs.

The network is also competent in organisation, evidenced by the development of a logical framework for each of its programmes which guides implementation.

ANYL4PSD is competent in documentation as it has written articles and published memoires in order to help with building an agreement and substantiating the network's position on green growth and sustainable development issues.

ANYL4PSD has knowledge and confidence for advocacy, shown through its studies on green growth and sustainable issues with indigenous people and refugees and the conveyance of correct information to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) CSOs.

The network's negotiation and lobbying competence is demonstrated by its role as deputy representative of CSO organisations affiliated to UNCCD.

It can therefore be concluded that ANYL4PSD is strong in all green growth advocacy competencies as it is able to demonstrate these through its projects and programmes.

c. African Youth Commission (AYC)

AYC is competent in communication for advocacy particularly as it has a whole communication directorate composed of communication experts.

AYC's competence in organisation is demonstrated by its extensive experience in organising and coordinating activities and events at local, regional and continental levels.

AYC is competent in documentation with excellent record keeping skills.

The network feels it has the knowledge and confidence to convey the correct information on green growth and sustainable issues with conviction.

AYC also has the ability to negotiate, lobby and advocate effectively at local, regional and continental levels.

Although AYC indicated that it has all the competencies required for effective green growth advocacy, it was not able to demonstrate these through practical examples of activities or programmes implemented. It can therefore be concluded that AYC requires capacity building in all areas of green growth advocacy.

d. African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)

AYICC is competent in communication for advocacy, having pitched ideas on green growth and sustainable development.

The network's competence in organisation is demonstrated by its annual strategic plan that highlights the activities to be implemented throughout the year.

AYICC is competent in documentation as seen by its development of position papers to present during forums like the Conference of Parties (COP) meetings.

The network's members have knowledge and confidence for green growth advocacy, shown by their contributions in green growth consultative forums.

The negotiation and lobbying competence has been demonstrated by AYICC's participation in round table meetings bringing on board the private sector (mostly manufacturers), providing the opportunity to discuss and reach a shared vision in order to gain momentum towards green growth and sustainable development.

It can therefore be concluded that AYICC has all the competencies required for effective green growth advocacy, as it was able to demonstrate these through practical examples of activities or initiatives carried out.

e. African Youth Parliament (AYP)

AYP is competent in communication for advocacy as demonstrated by its publication of magazines, newsletters and leaflets containing information on green growth and sustainable development. The network is also interested in facilitating symposiums, workshops, seminars and colloquium on green growth and sustainable development.

The network's competency in organisation is evidenced through its Country Representatives in each of the African countries that make it very easy to organise and coordinate advocacy activities for green growth and sustainable development issues. AYP is also recognised by the African Union.

With regards to documentation, the executives and members of AYP are literate both in writing and communication, with the network being a platform for enlightened African citizens.

The network feels its knowledge and confidence level is quite high and that all advocacy activities assigned to it will be carried out with utmost conviction.

It was not indicated whether or not the network is competent in negotiation and lobbying.

It can therefore be concluded that AYP is competent in communication and organisation competencies for green growth advocacy, with capacity building required for documentation, knowledge and confidence and negotiation and lobbying, as AYP was unable to demonstrate these through practical examples of activities implemented.

f. Concerned Africans Youth Forum (CAYF)

CAYF is competent in communication as shown by its contribution to some written reports by the FAO on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI).

The network has organisation competency as in recent years, its work has involved creating suitable conditions for including women and youth in sustainable agriculture. Under supervision of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), CAYF - under the leadership of its Executive Director - is moderating an online agricultural dialogue between multiple-stakeholders, within and outside Ghana to deliberate on thematic areas which affect women and youth inclusion in agriculture.

With regards to its documentation competency, CAYF worked on an action plan in 2017 together with FAO to guide the latter's work in involving youth and women in Responsible Agricultural Investment.

The network's competence in knowledge and confidence is rather conflicting, as CAYF is able to convey the correct information because it works closely with FAO which provides credible information on sustainable agriculture. However, when working on projects independently, CAYF's levels of conviction about the information it conveys are a bit lower because it relies heavily on desktop research from some of its volunteers.

The network feels it is not competent in negotiation and lobbying.

It can therefore be concluded that CAYF is strong in communication, organisation, documentation, organisation, and documentation for green growth advocacy as it was able to demonstrate these through practical examples. However CAYF requires capacity building in knowledge and confidence as well as negotiation and lobbying for more effective green growth advocacy.

g. Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESIA)

CYNESIA is competent in communication, evidenced by its writing e.g. social media messages on Twitter, Facebook, blog, website, newsletter and other reports, as well as verbally with the network recognised as a credible voice for youth in local and international meetings and panels, with regular invitations to speak at such forums.

CYNESIA's organisation competence is shown by its training workshops and facilitation of youth participation in green growth forums.

The network is competent in documentation as it writes and publishes articles on events that network members take part in, working with advisors who are influential experts in the network's areas of work.

CYNESIA has knowledge and confidence with volunteers and members possessing training and experience in the areas of green growth and sustainable development.

The network is competent in negotiation and lobbying seen in its strategic project partnerships with organizations doing similar work. It is also accredited to and actively participates in relevant global and regional forums runs by UNEP and UNFCCC among others.

It can therefore be concluded that CYNESA has all the competencies required for effective green growth advocacy as it was able to demonstrate these through its projects and programmes.

h. International Support Network for African Development (ISNAD-Africa)

ISNAD-Africa feels it has competence in communication shown mostly at conferences, newsletters, newspapers and social media.

ISNAD-Africa feels it does not have competence in organisation for green growth advocacy.

ISNAD-Africa feels it does not have competence in documentation for green growth advocacy. With regards to negotiation and lobbying, the network has only done this in its efforts for partnership and support for its programmes, and is therefore interested in building its skills on this for advocacy.

ISNAD-Africa feels it has competence in knowledge and confidence shown mostly at conferences, newsletters, newspapers and social media.

Although ISNAD-Africa indicated that it competent in communication, knowledge and confidence, and negotiation and lobbying for green growth advocacy, it was not able to demonstrate these through practical examples of activities or programmes implemented. It can therefore be concluded that ISNAD-Africa requires capacity building in all areas of green growth advocacy.

i. Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE International)

JVE International's communication competence is demonstrated but its outstanding communication skills on issues related to sustainable development. This is demonstrated by the fact that its specialists in this field are always asked to make presentations on various topics at forums, conferences and workshops both nationally and internationally. They are also asked for consultations in Togo and abroad. In addition to these capabilities, JVE International produces and publishes studies, articles and position papers on climate change and renewable energies. The network has good partnership with the media and has ongoing radio and TV programmes on topics such as agro-ecology, energy, water and the SDGs across Togo with a reach of over 100,000 people per programme aired. JVE International administers and animates several WhatsApp groups on various themes on environment, policy and sustainable development. The network has also produced several documentaries on its projects and activities on the ground.

With regards to its competence in organisation, the network has expertise in organizing workshops, conferences, debates, and forums on topics related to sustainable development. Outreach and lobbying occupy most of the JVE International's activities. The network has been at the centre of the implementation of Togo's CSO platform in setting up youth networks on issues of green growth and sustainable development in Togo and Africa. JVE International initiated the CSO network on SDGs across Togo involving over 500 organisations in consolidating the CSO contribution and lobbying for its inclusion in the National Development Plans. Through its projects, JVE International has partnerships with communities and community groups and has supported 3 communities adopt their Agenda 21 and local Development plans. The network has been solicited by other organisations and government to support sensitisation campaigns. JVE International has 5 regional offices in Togo which coordinates local activities of the region, and has also established 40 local branches with

organised groups that carry out sensitisation activities in the communities with which JVE supports in training and capacity development.

JVE International is competent in documentation, evidenced by its headquarters serving as a library for documentation, research diversified information on climate change and renewable energy, with studies, books, reports, articles on these different topics. JVE International's website is also a digital library.

The network's competency in knowledge and confidence is shown through the trust extended to it by various stakeholders and development actors including the Togolese State, by always involving JVE International in various shared actions on sustainable development.

The network's negotiation and lobbying competencies are demonstrated by its consistent involvement in major negotiations (with the State and CSOs) on partnerships and projects on sustainable development in Togo and Africa. The network participated in the High Level Political Forum (in New York in 2018) alongside the Togolese State to the rank of CSOs, and successfully negotiated a partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the training of young people on climate change. JVE International initiated the Negotiated Approach in Togo in various projects with communities acting as a mediator to the process and has led negotiations with Government for more inclusion of Civil Society in development processes.

It can therefore be concluded that JVE International is strong in all green growth advocacy competencies as it is able to demonstrate these through its projects and programmes.

j. The Network of African Youths for Development (NAYD)

NAYD is competent in communication, having run a blog website, twitter chats, and Google Hangout meetings that were simultaneously broadcast on YouTube. However it has stated that these are currently suspended as the members responsible are concentrating on developing their individual professional lives.

NAYD is competent in organisation and has tried to arrange and coordinate activities in individual country chapters but morale has been low since the network is an un-funded entity and thus momentum is lost in a short period of time.

NAYD has carried out documentation in the form of a constitution and engagement strategy.

NAYD has exhibited its competency in knowledge and confidence through various forms of social media Facebook, Twitter, Google+, YouTube, etc.

With regards to negotiation and lobbying, NAYD has country chapters coordinated by focal points to help reach a wider audience.

It can therefore be concluded that NAYD is strong in all green growth advocacy competencies as it is able to demonstrate these through practical examples of its activities.

k. Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCoP)

PAYNCoP feels it is competent in communication.

PAYNCoP feels it is competent in organisation.

PAYNCoP is competent in documentation, evidenced by its bi-annual reports and activity reports, but would like further training on this.

PAYNCoP feels it is competent in knowledge and confidence.

PAYNCoP feels it is competent in negotiation and lobbying. However the network feels it needs further training on this.

Although PAYNCoP indicated that it has all the competencies required for effective green growth advocacy, it was only able to demonstrate this for documentation through practical examples. It can therefore be concluded that PAYNCoP requires capacity building in all areas of green growth advocacy.

1. Network of Young Leaders for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest and Wetland Ecosystems (REJEFAC)

REJEFAC's competence in communication is demonstrated by its development of several position papers by young leaders on topics relating to participatory forestry (PFBC), struggles against climate change (COP - UNFCCC), the green economy with ROSCEVAC network (ECCAS) and conservation of biological diversity (COP 14-CBD and COP MOP); speaking in plenary and active participation in the working groups during national and international workshops on environmental themes ; interventions in audio-visual media, print media and social networks to present the position of young people and to challenge decision-makers; participation in the writing of the youth green book of the Conference of Youth (COY) 11 Africa; and running thematic training online with UNITAR.

The network is competent in organisation as shown by its spearheading of several national, sub-regional and international meetings of young leaders and actors of civil society; campaign activities and youth caravans to raise awareness among policymakers and other stakeholders in environmental protection; organisation of African youth at the 2005 Bamako France Africa Summit; and organisation and management staff of CBFP 2017, through REJEFAC's team of young volunteers.

The network's documentation competence is demonstrated by its writing of position papers for youth such as at the 18th meeting of partners of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP 18); its contribution to the development of position papers and declarations from institutional, technical and financial partners; and its appointment as rapporteur, master of ceremonies, a facilitator and advisor.

The network's knowledge and confidence competencies comes from more than 10 years' experience and participation in major international events and the ability of its members and their commitment to convey the correct information about green growth and long-lasting issues with conviction.

REJEFAC is competent in negotiation and lobbying, acquired during different experiences and training, while some network members have been trained in advocacy and climate change negotiations.

It can therefore be concluded that REJEFAC is strong in all green growth advocacy competencies as it is able to demonstrate these through its projects and programmes.

Conclusion

From the findings above, it can be concluded that the strongest competency across the 12 networks that responded was communication, with all of them demonstrating their abilities in this area. However not all the networks were able to demonstrate all the other advocacy competencies through practical examples of their activities and initiatives. 2 networks felt they are not competent in organisation for green growth advocacy (AAYMCA and ISNAD-Africa), 1 network felt it is lacking in documentation for green growth advocacy (ISNAD-Africa), 1 network felt it is lacking in knowledge and confidence for green growth advocacy (AAYMCA), and 1 network felt it is lacking in negotiation and lobbying (CAYF). Therefore it is recommended that training programmes be developed to strengthen these particular competencies for more effective green growth advocacy by the youth networks. Youth networks that are particularly strong across all the competency areas (JVE International and ANYL4PSD) can provide examples of best practice and mentorship on advocacy to the rest of the networks for capacity building.

4.5 Pan African youth networks' engagement in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development

Youth have an important role to play in implementation of green growth, and much therefore be involved in decision making, development of relevant policies, guidelines and strategies suited for the youth. These policies guide planning and resource allocation for related programmes and activities. Youth engagement in development and implementation of green growth policies and strategies is therefore key in facilitating youth networks to be effective drivers of green growth, through tangible contributions and provision of an enabling environment within which they can operate. The study sought to find out the engagement of youth networks with green growth policies in terms of contributing to their development, as well as linkages with the networks' own strategic outlooks and the extent to which they are implementing the strategies in their work.

The youth networks assessed link their work to the following international policy frameworks: UN Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals); UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE); Global Action Programme (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development; UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD); United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. At continental level, the networks are working on Agenda 2063; and the African Youth Charter.

This information is based on a review of information provided in the Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (Annex 1), organisational profiles and network websites. Table 17 below shows the youth networks that have illustrated engagement with the corresponding green growth policies/strategies.

Table 17: Green Growth Policies and Strategies that Youth Networks are Engaged In

| Green Growth Policies/Strategies | Examples of Youth Networks Engaged with Policies/Strategies |
|---|--|
| International | |
| UN Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals) | AYC, ANYL4PSD, AYICC |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | AYICC, REJEFAC |
| Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) | |
| Global Action Programme (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development | AYICC |
| UN Convention on Biodiversity | AYICC, REJEFAC |
| United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | ANYL4PSD, AYICC |
| Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration | ANYL4PSD |
| UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security | PAYNCoP |
| Global Citizenship Education | PAYNCoP |
| Regional | |
| Agenda 2063 | AYC, PAYNCoP, AYICC |
| African Youth Charter | AYC |
| African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP) | |
| African 10 Year Framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP on SCP) | |
| The Strategic Framework of the NEPAD Youth Programme | |
| UNESCO Priority Africa | PAYNCoP |
| ECOWAS Strategy for Youth in Conflict Transformation | PAYNCoP |
| African Union Continental Strategic Framework for Youth Engagement in Conflict Prevention | PAYNCoP |
| National | |
| Kenya Climate Change Act | AYICC |
| National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) | AYICC |
| National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) | AYICC |
| Togo National Energy Policy | JVE International |

A limited number of youth networks responded to the question on green growth policies. This may be due to the lack of interaction by youth with policy makers resulting in them being locked out of important policy processes. Therefore there is need for this area to be interrogated further.

For the African continent to make strides in attaining green growth and sustainable development; the youth need to be integral in the green growth policy development process. Even though the youth networks aligned their work with existing green growth and sustainable development policies and strategies; their actual involvement in the formulation process was minimal. There should be concerted efforts at national, regional and continental level to enhance youth awareness on the existing green growth policies and processes to make the youth activities more relevant and appropriate to ongoing efforts to promote green growth.

4.6 Scope and level of engagement of Pan African youth networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

The overall achievement of green growth and the SDGs depends on youth engagement and commitment because young people are Critical thinkers; Change-makers; Innovators; Communicators; and Leaders. Policies targeting the youth to harness these qualities are a critical element of promoting youth engagement in green growth and sustainable development.

The study sought to find out the level of engagement and level of commitment and action of youth networks towards green growth and sustainable development. This is important in understanding to what extent the networks are effectively participating in this area, the gaps and potential opportunities for strengthening the engagement and commitment.

Two tools were used to collect data for this: The *Level of Engagement Tool* (Annex 2) and the *Level of Commitment and Action Tool* (Annex 3). They are both designed for assessing *processes* for influencing decisions that are of green growth and sustainable development interest, and the outcomes of these processes. The Level of Engagement Tool monitors the level of engagement by Pan-African youth networks with key decision-makers and other targeted actors/organisations in processes that aim to influence them to improve specific green growth and sustainable development policies and practices. The basis of the tool is tracking specific 'inputs' to and 'outputs' of this engagement that would likely be evident at different levels/stages in the engagement process. The 'outcomes' of each process – the extent commitments made/actions taken by targeted actors in response to the networks' efforts – are tracked through the use of the Level of Commitment and Action Tool.

The Level of Engagement tool had 5 levels i.e. 0-4. Level 0 meant the youth network is at the start of the influencing process evidenced by no tangible engagement with key partners or influential actors. Level 1 implied that the youth network can define the green growth agenda and formulate a plan to promote it. This can be in form of raising knowledge and awareness of internal/key partner as well as being able to seek opportunities to engage with key target actors and likeminded organisations. Level 2 means the network has enhanced visibility in terms of broader awareness and voice. This is in form of raising external knowledge/awareness and setting foundation for new relationships and influences. A network that is at level 3 has more strategic lobbying and representation and enjoys increased receptiveness of decision-makers. Such networks can forge new relationships and influences processes with key decision-makers more aware of its position. Finally a network that is at level 4 has policy/practice issues that gain firm position on political/corporate agenda. Such networks can change rhetoric and has deeper, more regular formal dialogue/exchange on issues.

The Level of Commitment and Action Assessment Tool had 6 levels of scoring i.e. 0-5. Level 0 implied that the network's commitment and action is passive with no real interest in or focused dialogue on green growth. Level 1 meant the network has low commitment assuming a declaratory state in terms of mostly verbal interest or commitment to sustainable development/green growth action. Level 2 implied the network's commitment is at a medium level shown by more active collaboration/cooperation, with more tangible commitments and actions in evidence. Level 3 shows that the network has high committed in terms of

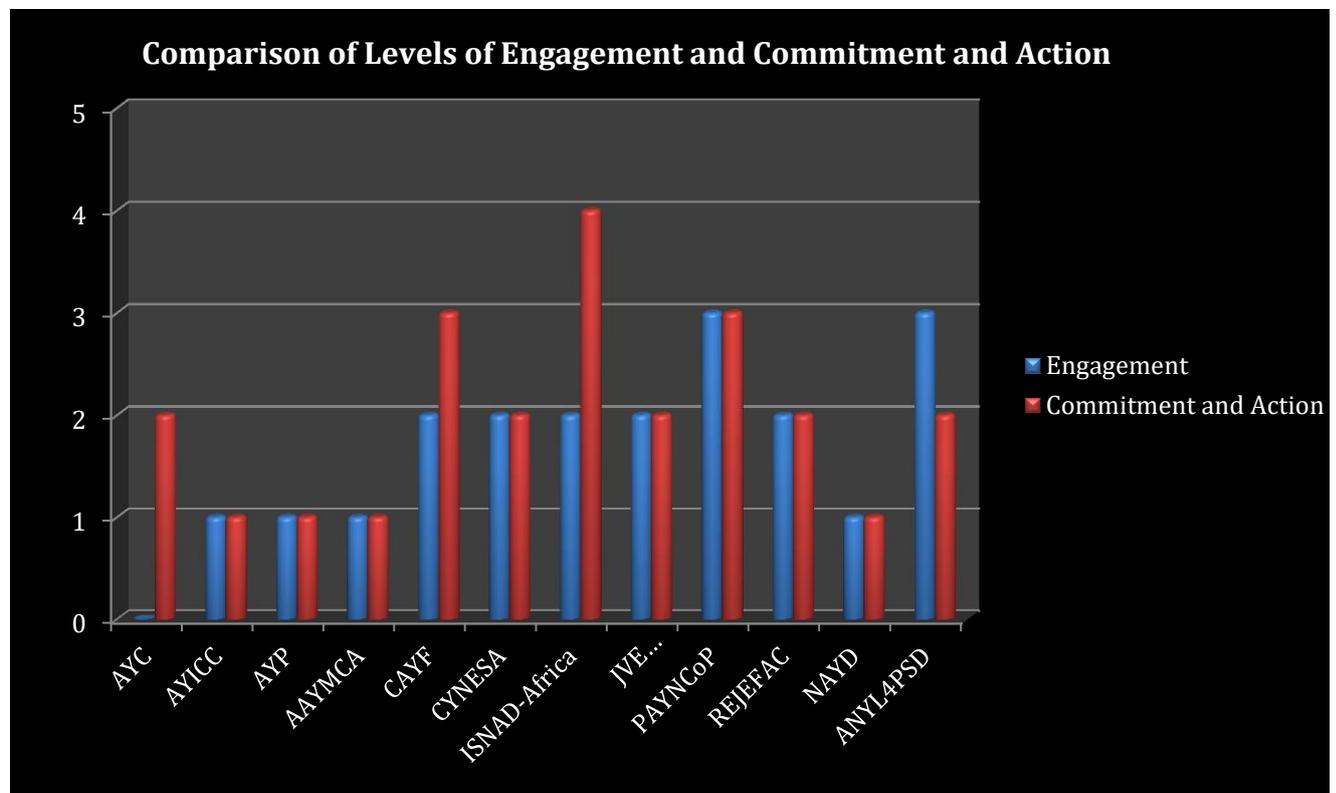
collaboration/influencing results in significant actions that move sustainable development and green growth policy and practice forward. Level 4 on the other hand means the network has a very high commitment in terms of collaboration/influencing results in significant sustainable development/green growth change and key outcomes being achieved. Lastly, a network that is at level 5 implies that it is at impact level. This means that long term changes in sustainable development/green growth policy and practice is evident.

The findings show that majority of the youth networks assessed are at Level 2 of engagement in green growth and sustainable development (42%), with 33% of the networks at Level 1, 17% of networks at Level 3, and 8% at Level 0. This implies that many of the networks are able to carry out larger scale consultation and use research to raise awareness on green growth and sustainable development and inform debate. This is evidenced by increased levels of awareness on green growth amongst key stakeholders, possible formation of new alliances, greater synergy of aims and activities between different youth networks for purposes of influencing and monitoring policy makers in the arena of green growth, as well as changes in public opinion on sustainable development/green growth. However there is need to increase external awareness is raising, strategic lobbying and representation, increased receptiveness of decision-makers, as well as changing rhetoric and deeper, more regular formal dialogue on green growth issues.

The level of commitment and action towards green growth and sustainable development of the youth networks assessed is mostly low to medium as indicated in the responses. 42% of networks are at Level 2 (Medium), 33% are at Level 1 (Low), 17% are at Level 3 (High) and 8% at Level 4 (Very High). This implies commitment ranging from more active collaboration with more tangible commitments and actions in evidence, to mostly verbal interest in green growth and sustainable development issues. There is therefore need to bolster efforts in improving commitment and action for synergy in impact of the youth networks in the green growth and sustainable development arena.

Figure 13 below shows a comparison between the Levels of Engagement and Commitment and Action across the youth networks assessed.

Figure 13: Comparison of Levels of Engagement and Commitment and Action across Pan-African Youth Networks



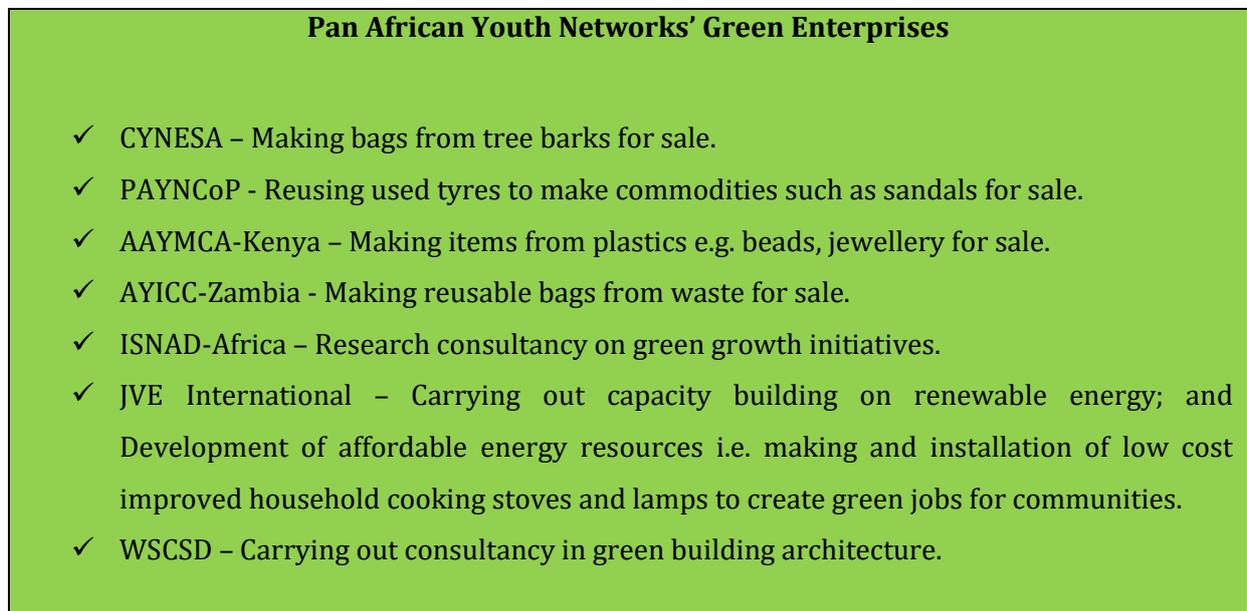
From the graph above it appears that the level of commitment and action towards green growth and sustainable development is always equal to or higher than the level of engagement. The only exception is ANYL4PSD whose level of engagement is higher than their level of commitment and action. This indicates that although the majority youth networks may be implementing activities or programmes in green growth and sustainable development, they may not necessarily associate them with engagement on these issues at policy level. This could be due to the gaps in policy targeting youth in the green growth arena, as has emerged from the desktop review carried out as part of the study. This correlates with the need for leadership training identified by youth networks in the section on organisational capacities.

4.6.1 Youth Engagement in Green Entrepreneurship

Youth entrepreneurship has the potential to contribute to the social, economic and environmental innovation required to drive sustainable development at local, national and global levels (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2018). The study sought to find out which, if any, green enterprises the Pan African youth networks are engaged in, and the extent of their operations. Young women and men are becoming more and more interested in new sustainable business practices, such as the development of renewable energies, organic agriculture, green manufacturing, eco-tourism and green services. Indeed, green business start-ups not only have a beneficial impact on the social and economic situation of young people but also on the protection of the natural environment (ILO, 2016).

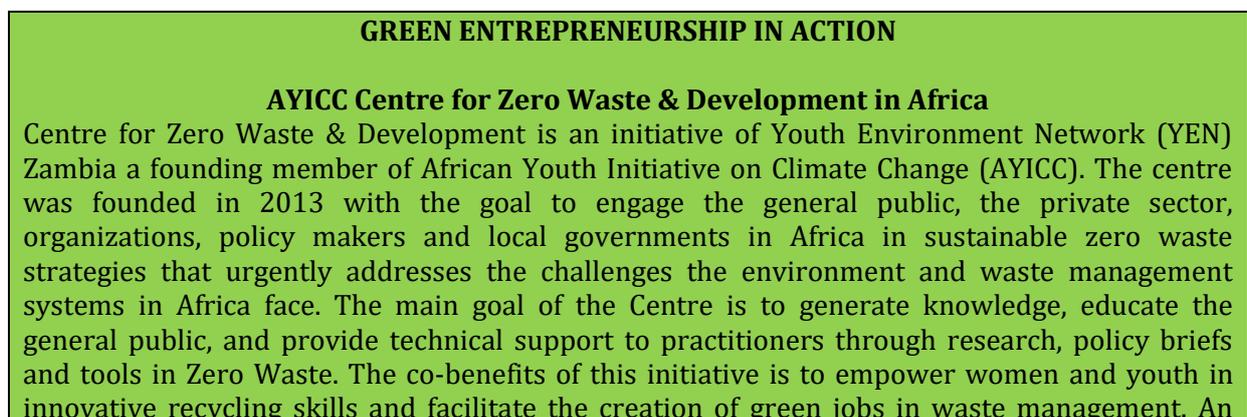
The findings revealed that a number of the youth networks are engaged in green entrepreneurship initiatives mainly as a way of mobilising resources to support other network activities. Some of the green enterprises run by the youth networks are shown in Figure xxx below.

Figure 14: Green enterprises run by Pan African youth networks



From the above findings, it can be concluded that some Pan African youth networks recognise the value of green entrepreneurship and are making strides in developing these ventures. However challenges such as low capital and high costs of production have been cited as hampering their growth. It is recommended that the youth networks are enabled to take effectively advantage of more opportunities in form of green enterprises through training programmes on areas such as business identification, development and management; sourcing for start-up finance; and innovation for added value in product design and development. Youth entrepreneurship can respond to the SDGs call for economic transformation and the decoupling of the economy from environmental degradation through the development of a green economy. Figure 15 and 16 below illustrate some of the notable green entrepreneurship activities of 2 youth networks that participated in the study.

Figure 15: Case Study on Green Entrepreneurship



example of a best initiative under the Zero Waste strategy is the #KathumbaBag. This is a reusable bag designed creatively to help people kick out the habits of using single-use plastic bags and it can be utilized countless times. Made of a strong material and can be kept conveniently in a cloth that would otherwise have been wasted, the #KathumbaBag is an ideal replacement for consumer’s groceries, replacing single-use plastic bags.

Another initiative is *Compost for Community: a Master Composter Training Program to Build Healthy Soil and Resilient Communities* – which aims to teach community volunteers especially young people on how to produce compost at the local community level in order to build healthy soils for gardens, green roofs, conservation landscapes, and urban farms. This is a train-the-trainer program in which program graduates not only teach others how to compost and about the benefits of amending soil with compost, but they also create a community composting demonstration or capstone project. The project advances composting and compost use as a key sustainability strategy to create jobs, protect watersheds, improve soil vitality, reduce storm water run-off and erosion, cut waste, avoid landfill methane emissions, save local governments and businesses money, and build resilient local economies.

Figure 16: Case Study on Green Entrepreneurship

World Student Community for Sustainable Development

NIKO GREEN LTD – Spin-Off Social Enterprise

NIKO GREEN LTD is a spin-off social enterprise of the World Student Community for Sustainable Development (WSCSD-Kenya). It builds on the background projects undertaken by WSCSD-Kenya and its founding directors to create a social enterprise that inspires, empowers and engages organizations in delivering ‘green change by all and for all’.

Some of the consultancy / advisory services undertaken are highlighted below.

Technical advisory Consultancies

| Contracting organization | Description of Assignment |
|---|--|
| UN-Habitat and Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK) | Prepared a Handbook on Clean Cooking for Youth in the form of a technical manual describing step by step the preparation of Improved Cookstoves (ICS) per tier; fuels per stove category and the cooking environment |
| UNDP and Ministry of Environment & Forestry | Engaged as a Green Building Consultant offering technical assistance to the Government (through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) in the development of GreenMark Standard for Rating and Certification of Green Buildings in Kenya’. The second phase of the consultancy entails developing a National Manual for Green Buildings |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | Engaged as Energy Policy Specialist to prepare a Country (Kenya) Clean Household Energy Report which covered an assessment of Kenya’s household energy situation in five broad areas, that is, energy use and their associated health impacts; policies, strategies on household energy use and household pollution; determinants of household energy use; role of stakeholders in addressing health impacts of household energy use; and the monitoring framework for tracking household energy use and associated health impacts |

Green Business Development Consultancies

| Contracting organization | Description of Assignment |
|---|--|
| Clean Cooking Association of Kenya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of members (clean cooking fuels and stove manufacturers, distributors and development partners) on behavior change communication, inclusive business development and mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals in their businesses) • Providing technical support for design and implementation of a National Campaign on Clean Cooking to promote awareness on clean cooking and make clean cooking the norm in all Kenyan homes and institutions |
| Iko Briq | Developing a bankable project proposal to be submitted for carbon funding |
| Consumer's Choice | Training of Sales staff on going-to-market strategies |

From the commendable case studies above it can be concluded that youth are capable of making a difference in the green growth arena through various enterprising activities. It is recommended that knowledge exchange and mentorship programmes are established in order for other youth networks to learn more about how to turn their strengths into a basis for green enterprises. There also needs to be practical training on business development and management, as well as improved access to finance for start-up entrepreneurs.

4.7 Challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

It is important to understand challenges facing the youth in order to tackle them and subsequently empower youth to effectively participate in green growth and sustainable development. The study sought to determine the challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa. The main challenges faced by youth as highlighted by youth networks participating in the study include;

1. Inadequate leadership development opportunities which affect the networks' overall strategic development. This inhibits their ability to be duly recognized as a decision-making entity by policymakers.
2. Limited access to decision making forums related to green growth and other aspects of development. Most youth networks are not widely and actively involved in the policy formulation of youth focused development initiatives. The youth are mostly viewed as just beneficiaries of development programs.
3. Limited knowledge and skills on green growth and sustainable development which affects the networks' strategic positioning in terms of relevancy and scope.
4. Weak advocacy strategy development – this is in form of being able to influence the green growth and sustainable development discourse with the youth linking this to lack of relevant advocacy skills.

5. Skewed stakeholder engagement – the youth networks also believe they have a challenge of appropriate approaches in engaging with private sector, national governments and even local governments.
6. Lack of continuity and age capping - youth are always in transition posing a challenge in continuous engagement. Young people reaching the maximum age limit of youth (35) is also a challenge to continuous engagement.
7. A number of youth networks lack concrete organisational structure and strategy. A lot of youth networks were unconsciously formed on social media usually with the intention of meeting an unplanned information need. Hence, many lack structure and thus an ability to be duly recognized as a decision-making entity by policymakers and hence widely considered 'voiceless'.
8. Lack of funding owing greatly to a lack of source-funding skills: Few youth networks are in good standing to qualify for and receive funding from donors. Of these, even fewer still lack the technical ability of writing winning proposals. Hence, many youth networks lack access to funding to execute projects and activities towards useful socioeconomic transformation in Africa. Most work in such cases is determined by international organisations and direction set by them rendering the youth networks without autonomy on what to work on. Inadequate resources to effectively engage and participate in activities geared towards green growth hinder the effectiveness of most youth networks in Africa.
9. Military conflicts, political instability and widespread institutional corruption in a significant number of African countries, severely impact on the ability of youth to mobilise and implement green growth and sustainable development projects.

The findings above tally with information in the literature review about challenges facing youth in their efforts to contribute towards the green growth agenda. It can therefore be concluded that despite several policies, strategies and programmes geared at increasing youth participation in green growth, there is still a need to address some fundamental gaps as discussed above, in order to enable youth become formidable agents of change.

4.8 Capacity building initiatives Pan African youth networks are involved in

Capacity building is essential for equipping youth with relevant knowledge and skills on various aspects of green growth and sustainable development. This study sought to establish the capacity building initiatives being implemented by Pan African youth networks and whether they consider sustainability issues or ESD as an approach. The study findings revealed that the youth networks employ a wide range of capacity building approaches in an attempt to promote green growth and sustainable development.

Table 18 below shows capacity building initiatives Pan African youth networks are currently involved in.

Table 18: Capacity building initiatives Pan African youth networks are involved in

| Capacity Building Approach | Examples of Networks |
|---|---|
| <p>Training (public, customized or on-line)</p> | <p>Majority of the youth networks employ this approach as a strategy to promote green growth and sustainable development as illustrated below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AYC considers both sustainability issues and the approach of education quite important for sustainable development and towards this end holds capacity building workshop/seminars for youth and youth organizations involved in green growth and sustainable development related activities to meaningfully engage and participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national, sub regional, continental and global sustainable development agendas. • Claim Your Voice training by AYC for youth leaders to advocate for youth friendly spaces and inclusion of young people in governance (civic, economic and political spaces), as well as amplify youth voices in policy and decision-making processes at all levels. • CAYF has recently partnered with a private human resources organization to offer career and college readiness training for young college entrants. The training participants were equipped with MS Basic Office suite skills for succeeding at school. • For the past three years, CAYF has directly and indirectly supported the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in its capacity-building efforts to include women and youth in responsible agricultural investment. CAYF participated as key resource organization and panellist at a FAO/UN Regional Workshop on youth employment in 2017. • ANYL4PSD train young people to influence discussions on peace, security and sustainable development at the national and international levels. The training programs are designed to help people develop their skills to reach and train their peers but also other actors involved in building peace and sustainable development. Participants learn to understand and explain complex matters, to identify and map the relevant stakeholders, but also to master the means of communication suitable to each type of stakeholder. |
| <p>Mentorship Programmes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAYF is developing a Mentorship and Coaching Program for tertiary students, based on CAYF's belief in the critical role of education to the achievement of sustainable development. • CAYF's Mentorship and Acceleration Program (C-MAP) is CAYF's incubation program which is targeted at women and youth in innovative agricultural start-ups. CAYF teams up with its partnership network of experts who provide sound business advice to selected young agripreneurs. • CYNESA also conduct direct mentorship of young people interested in environment and sustainable development |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>as well as exposure of young people to national and international policy making forums e.g. at UNEP-such as participation in the UN Environmental Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However most of the networks stated that despite having regular training sessions but they have not been deliberately focused on education for sustainable development |
| Leadership Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAYMCA has trainings targeting boards and staff and member movements every year. Staff trainings are mainly for Senior Management Staff. To date these trainings have not been deliberately focused on education for sustainable development. |
| Awareness creation and knowledge transfer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSCSD organizes regional and global summits with focus on developing a common understanding of a green economy and how youth energy, action and innovation can be harnessed for enhanced impact in sustainable development. The network also trains community members (women, men, youth including university students) on sustainable development technologies e.g. sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene. • AYICC through its flagship annual conference dubbed 'AfriYOCC', presents an opportunity to cover a number of issues ranging from climate change to sustainable development and waste management and other related issues to help build the capacities of members from national chapters across Africa. The network has also worked closely with other key partners like UNESCO and the rest to integrate the approach of ESD in its work. • One of CYNESA's pillars is formation and awareness creation under which they have the continuous formation programs - these include training workshops, internship and volunteer opportunities. |
| Research | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAYF participated and made a formal presentation at the World Bank Ghana's Technical Workshop on Developing a National Youth Employment Framework in 2017, by conducting research and concept notes to be shared during the event. |
| Partnership building and Networking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for AYC member organizations/national consortium on building synergies and alliances to communicate and coordinate efforts for strong and united youth front in Africa. |

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that majority of Pan African youth networks are engaged in capacity building initiatives mostly around the issues of leadership development, climate change and economic empowerment. Most of these initiatives are however short term and based on resource availability. Most of the capacity building initiatives are organised by individual network member organizations. Additionally, majority of the youth networks assessed are not engaging with ESD as an approach for capacity building, with only AYICC and CAYF indicating that they take ESD into consideration in their initiatives. Therefore more efforts needs to be put in place to consolidate the networks' capacity building initiatives and capacity built on mainstreaming ESD in their activities as a capacity building approach.

The case study presented in Figure 17 below illustrates innovative approaches to capacity building that can be emulated by other youth networks.

Figure 17: Case Study on Capacity Building

CAPACITY BUILDING IN ACTION

African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANLYL4PSD)

In order to strengthen individual and multi-stakeholders participation and involvement (including youth, women, indigenous and vulnerable people) in the SDGs, ANLYL4PSD has set up “Mobilizing People for Sustainable Development Goals” (Mob’4SDG) which aims at connecting, engaging and mobilizing people to sustainable development goals basically through to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT). (Mob’4SDGs) is a set articulated in three components:

The Pan-African Online University on Sustainable Development (PaOU_SD)
 The Pan-African Online University on sustainable development is an educative platform conceived to create, coordinate, share, disseminate and promote educational resources, digital and audio-visual training, objects, content and form which are labelled scientifically, pedagogically and technically for the benefit of young and vulnerable people

“Objective 0 on sustainable development”
 Objective 0 is a bi-monthly television and radio show (with weekly rebroadcasting) which aims at;

- Improving people’s understanding on SDGs and their individual and collective role in the implementation of 2030 Agenda;
- Stimulating in citizens the sense of volunteerism and commitment towards DSGs
- Raising public awareness on the importance of civic and voluntary commitment to SDGs;
- Providing a platform of exchange, sharing, analysis, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of public policies related to the implementation of agenda 2030;
- Promoting local initiatives that contribute to achieving SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals Report (SDGs_Report)
 The SDGs-Report is a concept but more of a tool for mobilization and social dialogue backed by the SMS service.

Sustainable Development Goals Caravan “SDGs_Caravan”
 The Sustainable Development Goals Caravan is a three-year renewable mobilizing caravan for change which aims at;

- Increasing country engagement towards sustainable development goals.
- Strengthening understanding of vulnerable people (young, women, refugee), civil society, private sector, media and government on issues related to sustainable development goals increased number of peer educators on sustainable development goals, increased number of person sensitized yearly on the challenges of sustainable development agenda.

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that majority of Pan African youth networks are engaged in capacity building initiatives mostly around the issues of leadership development, climate change and economic empowerment. Most of these initiatives are however short term and based on resource availability. Most of the capacity building initiatives are organised by individual network member organizations. Additionally, majority of the youth networks assessed are not engaging with ESD as an approach for capacity building, with only AYICC and CAYF indicating that they take ESD into consideration in their initiatives. Therefore more efforts needs to be put in place to consolidate the networks’ capacity building initiatives and capacity built on mainstreaming ESD in their activities as a capacity building approach.

SECTION FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH NETWORKS TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This section sums up the findings of the study, gives conclusions and proposes the proposed way forward based on synthesis of the data collected.

Objective 1: Map out existing Pan African Youth Networks

5.1 Existing Pan-African Youth Networks

The study sought to map out existing Pan-African youth networks across Africa working in various fields of development. The study identified 26 Pan-African youth networks, majority with headquarters in West Africa (43.4%), followed by East Africa (21.7%), Central Africa (17.5%), North Africa (8.7%) and Southern Africa (8.7%). All the networks have operations in more than 8 African countries, with some in one region, e.g. REJEFAC in Congo Basin only, while others are spread across all 54 countries in Africa e.g. PAYNCoP and AYP. Considering that the above youth networks were identified through desktop study and recommendation from other youth networks, the findings reflected above may be skewed. The nature of the study also determined selection of the networks for inclusion in mapping, as they had to be Pan-African in nature. It is therefore recommended that further wider mapping is carried out using varied methods to identify any other youth networks not captured in this report.

5.2 Green growth and sustainable development thematic areas of Pan-African youth networks

The study sought to find out what areas of green growth and sustainable development are Pan-African youth networks working on. The analysis of findings from the 13 youth networks assessed in the study showed that majority of the youth networks are carrying out activities in Building Resilience (100%). It is recommended that youth networks are encouraged to continue and expand their activities in this thematic area, with promotion of peer-to-peer learning and information exchange for adoption of best practices across the youth networks.

Also 75% of youth networks are engaged in Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods. However the networks showed limited activity in environmental health management with only 25% being involved in the sector, and in policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development where 50% of networks are involved. It is recommended that networks are strengthened to work in these areas through information and education campaigns on the importance of the various aspects of Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods and potential for advancement of youth participation in the sustainable development arena.

Another 75% of the youth networks are involved in Sustainable Infrastructure, with a meagre 17% in sustainable design and construction, and 25% in sustainable mobility/transport. It is recommended that training opportunities be created for youth to learn how to green buildings including incorporation of climate proofing into infrastructural design, as well as construction and maintenance for sustainable transport/mobility. Similarly opportunities in venturing into eco-sanitation and hygiene research and innovation need to be promoted.

Only 67% of the youth networks are involved in Promoting Resource Efficiency, a worrying trend as this is considered to be one of the key drivers to a green economy, green growth, and ultimately sustainable development. 50% of the youth networks are involved in sustainable waste management, while 67% are involved in Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). It can be concluded that there is need to emphasise the importance through targeted capacity building and education programmes on resource efficiency and SCP. This can be through replicating and upscaling initiatives such as the UNEP/UNESCO Youth Xchange training kit on responsible consumption for Africa, that will enable youth to tap into opportunities such as development of waste related enterprises and contributing to the circular economy, while solving pertinent environmental problems.

Half (50%) of the networks are involved in Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SNRM), the lowest out of all the thematic areas, with only 33% engaged in sustainable extractive industry and biodiversity conservation. It is recommended that sensitisation campaigns and learning programmes are developed to address the urgent need for action in this area, including training on eco-tourism, sale of certified wood products, production, and sale of non-timber forest products (NTFP) such as edible nuts, mushrooms, fruits, herbs, spices, honey, gums and resins, rattan, bamboo, thatch, cork, ornamental plants and flowers, and an array of plant and animal products used for medicinal, cosmetic, culinary, cultural or other purposes.

Only 33% of the networks assessed are engaged in sustainable aquatic and marine resources management. With regards to opportunities in the blue economy, youth capacity can be built to enable them exploit marine resources as well as engage in marine related jobs and enterprises like deep-sea mining, oil drilling, fisheries, aquaculture, transport, off-shore wind energy generation, trade and tourism, coastal protection and waste disposal.

Some of the ways to achieve this include: Mentorship programmes that pair youth networks with Sustainable Natural Resource Management experts or other youth networks already engaged in activities in this area in order to provide them with knowledge and guidance on the various opportunities they can tap into; Business mentorship programmes for youth network leaders to provide support to other network members on greening businesses; Employing multi-disciplinary approaches through academia-industry partnerships for synergy creation in setting up initiatives like green business plan competitions and prizes to foster a culture of green entrepreneurship among the youth. Creating a green business competition elicits greater interest and kick-starts green ideas, a case in point being the partnership between the Youth Entrepreneurship Facility and ENABLIS in Kenya (ILO, 2016); Training programmes for youth in business plan development together with exposure on how to green their businesses and on green business opportunities; Enhancing cooperation between existing business associations and youth networks to green their portfolio, using existing implementation structures to include green business concepts.

5.2.1 Advocacy areas for Pan African Youth Networks

The study sought to establish what green growth and sustainable development advocacy areas Pan African youth networks are involved in. The findings show that 100% of Pan African youth networks are carrying out advocacy on Sustainable Infrastructure, with the least focus being on sustainable design and construction at 33%. 100% of the networks are advocating for Building Resilience and Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods. Ninety two percent of the youth networks are advocating for Sustainable Natural Resource Management with 83% advocating

for Promoting Resource Efficiency. It can be concluded that the number of networks carrying out advocacy on various green growth and sustainable development thematic areas are all higher than those implementing full-scale activities in those same areas. This could be put down to either a lack of technical knowledge and skills to carry out certain projects/programmes, or a lack of financial resources for implementation even where other capacities are present. It is therefore recommended that these differences are interrogated further to establish their causes and bridge advocacy with practical action.

Objective 2: Assess the organisational capacity of Pan African Youth Networks

5.3 Organisational capacity of Pan African Youth Networks

The study sought to establish the organisational capacities of Pan African youth networks have to effectively participate in bringing about green growth and sustainable development in Africa.

- i. A comparative analysis of the network scores with regards to Internal Capacity reveals that, less than half (39%) of the networks are well-developed. On the other hand 46% of the youth networks are at the moderate level, while 15% of the networks are at developing level. None of the youth networks are at exemplary level. It can be concluded that most youth networks require capacity building to strengthen their internal capacities for effective delivery of green growth programmes. Internal capacity is important as it enables an organisation to effectively formulate, implement and manage its mandate. It is recommended that organisational strengthening of the youth networks be carried out through: leadership development programmes targeting governance and strategic development for green growth to enhance stakeholder engagement and the recognition of youth as decision-making entity by policymakers; Capacity building programmes to develop knowledge and skills on green growth and sustainable development through online learning programmes; and Promotion of innovative financing towards the support of youth networks' engagements in green growth and sustainable development through green grants and loans for youth organizations to help the youth implement innovative ideas in the area of green growth skills.
- ii. With regards to External Engagement, the study revealed that only 7% of the networks are at exemplary level. 39% of the networks are well-developed and 39% of the networks are moderately developed. 15% of the networks are at developing level. External engagement is important as it enables an organisation to gain exposure in the arena of green growth, therefore expanding its scope for networking, stakeholder engagement, fundraising and innovation through incorporation of new concepts learned in various fora. It can be concluded that there is a need to strengthen youth networks' capacity to constructively engage with external stakeholders for effective delivery of green growth programmes. This can be through establishing green growth mentorship programs where youth networks are guided on how to interact with and influence other stakeholders, for the growth of their green growth portfolios sustainably, rather than involving them on a purely event-based arrangement.
- iii. Under Advocacy, only 8% of the networks are at exemplary level and 8% at well-developed level. Majority (61%) of the networks are moderately developed, with an additional 23% at the developing stage. It can be concluded that the youth networks are

weak in this area. Advocacy enables an organisation to influence decisions among important stakeholders to promote inclusive green growth policies and programmes. It is recommended that interventions to strengthen advocacy capacities of the youth networks for green growth are developed. These can be initiatives such as establishing peer-to-peer learning on advocacy channels and strategies such as the use of multimedia – online TV programmes, online video campaigns, music and drama on green growth and sustainable development issues.

- iv. Under Monitoring & Evaluation and Reflection, only 8% of the networks are at exemplary level, 15% are well-developed while 39% of the networks are moderately developed. 23% of networks are at developing level and 15% of the networks are at embryonic level. It can be concluded that majority of Pan African Youth networks require capacity building in the area of M&E and Reflection in order to document, replicate and share lessons learnt for effective green growth development. Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) increases accountability, enhance public trust, improves stakeholder engagement and facilitates learning. It is recommended that training programmes on the development of monitoring & evaluation strategies and systems, and how to implement them effectively.

5.4 Competencies of Pan African youth networks to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development

The study sought to establish the competencies Pan African youth networks have to effectively contribute towards green growth and sustainable development. Competencies for green growth action present a new way of looking at key skills and knowledge that enable the youth to effectively implement green growth and ultimately, sustainable development. These entail Transformational, Technical, Management and Participatory competencies. Out of 13 participating networks, responses were received from 11 networks and only 7 out of these were able to demonstrate green growth competencies. Given the limited responses it can be concluded that majority of the youth networks have limited capacities to comprehend and apply the competencies required for effective delivery of green growth. It is recommended that development focusing on transformational leadership with a focus on green growth strategy and engagement, as well as technical green growth skills be established and promoted for the youth, to enable them acquire the right knowledge and skills to implement green growth and sustainable development. It is also recommended that Management and Participatory competencies are strengthened through targeted education and training, as well as mentorship programmes in partnership with sectoral experts and industry. Green technical vocational and educational training (TVET) programmes should be designed to equip the youth with relevant knowledge and skills to drive green growth programmes effectively.

5.4.1 Green growth advocacy competencies

The study sought to establish the presence and extent of these competencies within Pan African youth networks. Advocacy is a targeted process of influencing holders of power to arrive at decisions or policies and laws that benefit the poor, vulnerable and marginalised. Majority of the youth networks indicated that they possess the competencies required for effective green growth and sustainable development advocacy. The strongest competency across the networks was communication with all of them demonstrating the abilities in this area. However 2 networks felt they are not competent in organisation for green growth advocacy, 1 network felt it is lacking in documentation for green growth advocacy, 1 network felt it is lacking in

knowledge and confidence for green growth advocacy, and 1 network felt it is lacking in negotiation and lobbying. It can be concluded that there is need for strengthening of these particular competencies for more effective advocacy by the youth networks. This can be through varied approaches including peer-to-peer learning where the youth networks that are strong in advocacy can mentor those that require help in improving their weak points.

Objective 3: Assess the scope and levels of engagement of Pan African Youth Networks towards green growth and contribution to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

5.5 Pan African youth networks' engagement in development and implementation of policies and strategies for green growth and sustainable development

The study sought to find out the engagement of youth networks with green growth policies in terms of contributing to their development, as well as linkages with the networks' own strategic outlooks and the extent to which they are implementing the strategies in their work. Youth have an important role to play in implementation of green growth, and much therefore be involved in decision making, development of relevant policies, guidelines and strategies suited for the youth.

The youth networks assessed link their work to the following international policy frameworks: UN Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals); UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE); Global Action Programme (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development; UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD); United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. At continental level, the networks are working on Agenda 2063; and the African Youth Charter. Even though the youth networks aligned their work with existing green growth and sustainable development policies and strategies; their actual involvement in the formulation process was minimal. There should be concerted efforts at national, regional and continental level to enhance youth awareness on the existing green growth policies and processes to make the youth activities more relevant and appropriate to ongoing efforts to promote green growth.

A limited number of youth networks responded to the question on policies. It can be concluded that this may be due to a lack of interaction by youth with policy makers resulting in them being locked out of important policy processes and resulting low levels of understanding on how to adopt these policies in their work. It is recommended that a Pan African online portal is created, to consolidate information on all international and regional policies and clearly indicate their relevance to the work of the youth, in order to enhance their understanding and uptake of policy issues. This can be promoted through social media and other online platforms. Youth networks should be supported to advocate for the development of youth-based green growth strategies based on existing frameworks such as the African Youth Charter and Agenda 2063. This can be through promoting inclusive policy development on green enterprises by supporting youth to participate in multi-lateral multi-agency green economy programmes to take part in policy development that fosters green entrepreneurship for youth. More work can to be done to

engage with government and the relevant ministries to push for policy change to support institutional green entrepreneurship development.

5.6 Scope and level of engagement of Pan African youth networks towards green growth and contributing to positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

The study sought to find out the level of engagement and level of commitment and action of youth networks towards green growth and sustainable development. The overall success of green growth and the SDGs depends on youth engagement and commitment because young people are critical thinkers; change-makers; innovators; communicators; and leaders.

In terms of scope of the youth networks' activities in green growth; majority of the networks assessed are at Level 2 (enhanced visibility in terms of broader awareness and voice on green growth) of engagement in green growth and sustainable development (42%), with 33% of the networks at Level 1 (definitive stage of green growth agenda and), 17% of networks at Level 3 (more strategic lobbying and representation), and 8% at Level 0 (start of influencing process). It can be concluded that many of the networks are able to carry out larger scale consultation and use research to raise awareness on green growth and sustainable development and inform debate. However there is need to increase external awareness is raising, strategic lobbying and representation, increased receptiveness of decision-makers, as well as changing rhetoric and deeper, more regular formal dialogue on green growth issues. It is recommended that this is done through the establishment of a Pan-African Youth Green Growth Forum to help the networks in exploring opportunities for youth within the green economy; avenues for supporting and funding green innovations and career; as well as empowering youth with the necessary information and skills transfer. The forum will provide a platform for networking, exchanging best practices and facilitating peer-to-peer discussions on green growth at regional level.

With regards to the level of commitment and action of the youth networks in green growth, majority of the networks assessed are mostly at low to medium level. 42% of networks are at Level 2 (Medium), 33% are at Level 1 (Low), 17% are at Level 3 (High) and 8% at Level 4 (Very High). This implies commitment ranging from more active collaboration with more tangible commitments and actions in evidence, to mostly verbal interest in green growth and sustainable development issues. It can be concluded that the level commitment and action of the youth networks towards green growth is medium. It is therefore recommended that a Pan-African Youth Green Growth Strategy is developed to provide a framework for youth on relevant green growth activities to be involved in at different levels. Similarly, innovative approaches can be devised to encourage increased action by youth networks in the green growth and sustainable development arena like training programs for the youth on starting small scale green enterprises for job creation and income opportunities.

Comparatively, the level of commitment and action towards green growth and sustainable development for the youth networks is generally equal to or higher than the level of engagement. This indicates that although majority of the youth networks may be implementing activities or programmes in green growth and sustainable development, they may not necessarily associate them with engagement on these issues at policy level. This needs further interrogation to establish the causes of the difference, to ensure the above recommended efforts are sufficient to bring engagement and commitment and action to similar levels.

5.6.1 Youth Engagement in Green Entrepreneurship

The study revealed that a number of the youth networks are engaged in green entrepreneurship initiatives mainly as a way of mobilising resources to support other network activities. Majority of the youth networks indicate that they are involved in a number of green enterprises majorly in waste recycling for job creation, research work on green growth initiatives and carrying out consultancy work on specific green growth capacity development such as green architecture.

However, the youth networks still have a potential to engage in green entrepreneurship at a higher scale given that the reported green initiatives are not focussing on broad green growth issues. The youth networks did not exhibit any concrete green initiatives in green ICTs which is a huge opportunity for the development of programmes aimed at promoting green ICTs among youths for instance development of green applications (apps). Examples are green apps to help people arrange greener travels to locations or using service providers that are more eco-friendly in their practices.

There are also a wide range of opportunities in green consultancy focussing on the green economy thematic areas including green design/fashion; marine/blue economy, renewable energy technologies, ecosystem-based approaches in natural resource management, water technology among others.

5.7 Challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa

The study sought to determine the challenges faced by Pan-African youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa. It is important to understand challenges facing the youth in order to tackle them and subsequently empower youth to effectively participate in green growth and sustainable development.

The main challenges encountered by the youth networks in advancing green growth and sustainable development include inadequate leadership development opportunities, weak advocacy strategy development, limited technical knowledge and skills on green growth and sustainable development, weak stakeholder engagement, poor resource mobilisation strategies, military conflicts, political instability and widespread institutional corruption. It can therefore be concluded that despite several policies, strategies and programmes geared at increasing youth participation in green growth, there is still a need to address these fundamental gaps, in order to enable youth become formidable agents of change.

It is recommended that efforts to address these challenges, as previously mentioned in various sections above, need to be harmonised and streamlined at national and continental level, for a more strategic approach that delivers tangible impact in promoting the youth as green growth stewards. Regarding corruption, youth can lobby for uptake of lessons learned from countries like Rwanda with successful anti-corruption strategies. The country is now ranked as the 3rd least corrupt country in Africa in Transparency International's 2017 Corruption Perception Index. Peacebuilding programmes that apply approaches such as dialogue, and workshops on expressive methods such as critical thinking can be promoted to empower youth to analyse issues critically in order to make informed decisions with the ultimate goal of fostering empathy, appreciation for diversity, overcoming prejudices, blind obedience, and manipulation.

5.8 Capacity building initiatives Pan African youth networks are involved in

The study sought to establish the capacity building initiatives being implemented by Pan African youth networks and whether they consider sustainability issues or ESD as an approach. Capacity building is essential for equipping youth with relevant knowledge and skills on various aspects of green growth and sustainable development.

Most of the youth networks run a diverse set of capacity building initiatives ranging from one-off training programmes on youth employment, to more long-term activities such as civic advocacy, mentoring, coaching and incubation for entrepreneurs. Majority of the networks do not associate these with ESD. It is recommended that generic capacity building models or frameworks be developed incorporating ESD and various green growth thematic areas, in order for the youth networks to be more effective in their efforts towards green growth and sustainable development. These frameworks should then be shared and replicated among the youth networks and their members. This is in line with the Global Action Programme on ESD (GAP). There is need to institutionalise policy on green growth education for sustainable development.

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ANNEXES

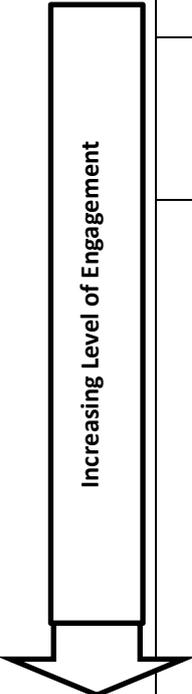
Annex 1: Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool

Attached separately as an MS Excel document

Annex 2: Level of Engagement Assessment Tool

Please indicate the level you feel best describes your commitment and action towards sustainable development and green growth.

| Level | Pan-African Youth Networks engagement in activities and dialogue concerning sustainable development/green growth | Evidence of Engagement Level – Responses and Results (“Outputs”) | Justification |
|-------|---|--|---------------|
| 0 | Start of the Influencing Process | No tangible engagement with key partners or influential actors | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At ‘Point Zero’ as far as the influencing process goes; just beginning to initiate internal discussions regarding sustainable development/green growth needs and forward plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No key partners or influential sustainable development/green growth actors identified or engaged with, on a tangible or strategic basis, as yet | |
| 1 | Defining the Agenda and Formulating a Plan* | Internal/key partner knowledge and awareness is raised. Opportunities to engage with key target actors and likeminded organisations being sought | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization/awareness-raising on relevant sustainable development/green growth issues (e.g. need to mainstream climate change/ resilience issues through particular sectoral policies, for example forestry or conservation policies); Desktop review of supporting sustainable development/green growth research/policy analysis; Participatory appraisal of communities/groups/individuals in sustainable development/green growth In-house discussion/ brainstorming/plan of action; Requesting meetings (e.g. with likeminded organizations; with key political actors); and Building relationships (e.g. attending events; networking). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of awareness/knowledge within network and amongst key partners are increasing; and New relationships are being explored and forming (e.g. with like-minded organisations and with key political actors/organisations that network/partners wish to influence). | |
| 2 | Broader Awareness and Voice – Visibility | External knowledge/awareness is raised. Foundation set for new relationships and influences | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger scale consultation locally/ regionally, including CBOs/ CSOs/ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings/event attendance agreed with other like-minded | |



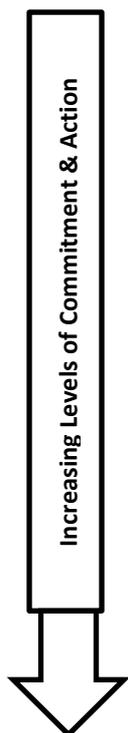
Increasing Level of Engagement

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>relevant NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level consultation (e.g. key political actors, larger NGOs/INGOs, Think Tanks, research institutes, national networks and coalitions); • Public Hearing, Public Auditing fora; • Commissioning and or using research/work at local level to raise awareness of sustainable development/ green growth and inform debate; • National awareness-raising campaigns; and • Members play an active and informed role in assessing sustainable development/green growth issues and identifying strategies to address them which reflect the needs of different groups (such as women or youth), guided by for example a relevant network. | <p>organisations and/or key political actors/organisations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of awareness of issue increased amongst networks and key political actors/ organisations; • New networks and alliances may be forming; • Traditional relationships between opponents may be breaking down, pathways for renewed dialogue/compromises being opened; • Greater synergy of aims/activities between allies, and in terms of influencing and monitoring decision-makers (e.g. establishing a 'network agreement'); • Changes in public behaviour, changes in public opinion, evidence of greater awareness on sustainable development/green growth; and • Evidence of higher profile of sustainable development/green growth in media, or change of media position and/or depth of coverage. | |
| 3 | <p>More Strategic Lobbying and Representation, Increased Receptiveness of Decision-makers - Publicity</p> | <p>New relationships/influences are bearing first fruit. Key decision-makers more aware of Partners' position. Partners more informed of key decision-makers' position (e.g. plans, constraints and procedures)</p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing articles, lobby documents, research/case studies at key events, through campaigns, within working groups and meetings; • Evidence that key decision-makers are interested in consulting with networks about sustainable development/green growth on a more regular basis; and • Increased sharing of sustainable development/green growth information and plans by key decision-makers with partners and wider network. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more regular/permanent 'seat at the table' for partners (e.g. invitation to sit on panel/committee/working group; more frequent formal and informal consultations on sustainable development/green growth; • Side events attendance; • Partner stance or research/case studies/campaign material being referenced in meetings or media; and • Partner knowledge of key decision-makers plans/viewpoints is enhanced and a revised strategy for engagement is put in place. | |
| 4 | <p>Policy/Practice Issue gains Firm Position on Political/Corporate Agenda</p> | <p>Changing rhetoric and deeper, more regular formal dialogue/exchange on issue</p> | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific formal meeting scheduled to discuss sustainable development/green growth in-depth; • Sustainable development/green growth referred to during key meetings/ speeches, etc. on a regular basis, or given 'slot' on agenda for working groups or committees, etc.; and • Partners requested to present sustainable development/green growth information/evidence/case studies/research or to lead a particular meeting or event. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development/green growth entering everyday 'vocabulary' of key decision-makers, and is increasingly moving to being 'on the table' for solid discussion/debate towards tangible outcomes; • Partners having more regular, involved and formal debate on sustainable development/green growth with key decision-makers; • Partners being specifically consulted on sustainable development/green growth aspects as a matter of course; • Revised influencing strategy in place for going forward towards aim of improved sustainable development/green growth policy/practice. Defined roles and responsibilities of organization, partners and broader network/coalition members. Increased investment from allies, and possibly communities/local stakeholders, in terms of financial and technical resources; and • Opponents of your position may have come out with a new strategy – this may be evidence that your advocacy work is having an effect. | |
|--|--|--|--|

Annex 3: Level of Commitment and Action Assessment Tool

Please indicate the level you feel best describes your commitment and action towards sustainable development and green growth.



| Level | Commitment and/or action towards sustainable development/green growth | Examples of types of commitments/actions | Justification |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 0 Passive | Fairly 'Passive' in terms of commitment to sustainable development/green growth policy/practice issue in general No real interest in or focused dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant interest in or discussion about changing sustainable development/green growth policies or practices; Only limited engagement with sustainable development/green growth issues to date. | |
| 1 Low | 'Declaratory' in terms of mostly verbal interest or commitment to sustainable development/green growth action shown at this stage. Engaging and exploring sustainable development/green growth good practice (on a conceptual basis mostly at this point) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating increased interest and/or knowledge of sustainable development/green growth; Exploring, establishing or participating in new partnerships (with partners or others); Agreement to participate in project, committee or attend a key event/training; Significant discussion/dialogue with and/or partner organisations around what constitutes 'good practice'; Identification/emergence of 'champions' (e.g. key political figures) for sustainable development/green growth change | |
| 2 Medium | More active collaboration/cooperation, with more tangible commitments and actions in evidence Developing policies and practices for sustainable development/green growth change (practical steps towards this end being in evidence, although in the earlier stages of the process) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation/support for partner position at key event/meeting; Commitment to or conducting relevant sustainable development/green growth research and studies (e.g. interest in learning from experience elsewhere); Commitment to and/or initial development or revision of policies and practices to reflect good practice (e.g. targeted organisations beginning to develop/revise sustainable development/green growth | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>action, but limited implementation at this stage);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New methods, tools, guidelines, etc. being advocated (as part of sustainable development/green growth policy/practice influencing) by partners being trialed. | |
| 3 High | <p>Collaboration/influencing results in significant actions that move sustainable development/green growth policy/practice forward</p> <p>Procedures for change in place (process has gained some momentum)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political/media prominence given to sustainable development/green growth by ‘champions’, or other key actors who have been influenced by champions/players; • Commitment to or evidence that results from studies/research/trials have been integrated into sustainable development/green growth policy or practice; • Sustainable development/green growth policies and practices have been revised, updated or developed and are seen as an improvement by network (in terms of reflecting ‘good practice’); | |
| 4 Very High | <p>Collaboration/influencing results in significant sustainable development/green growth change and key outcomes being achieved.</p> <p>Supported by investment of financial and human resources</p> <p>Procedures being implemented/rolled out</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised/updated/new sustainable development/green growth policies and practices being rolled out/implemented more robustly; • Increased investment (financial and/or technical capacity) in support of ‘good’ sustainable development/green growth policy/practice and subsequent implementation. | |
| 5 Impact | <p>Long term changes in sustainable development/green growth policy and practice in evidence</p> <p>Evidence of ‘secondary’ impact of initial change (showing sustained commitment to sustainable development/green growth, e.g. initiation of related</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of ‘secondary’ sustainable development/green growth policy and practice initiatives as a result of initial change/outcome; • Evidence of ‘secondary’ (additional/complementary) funding support as a result of change; | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | policy/practice initiatives or supplementary funding) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of impact at sustainable development/green growth policy/practice level (e.g. sustained commitment in terms of resources and capacity) over time; • Sustained interest in sustainable development/green growth/network position evidenced through media, public meetings, etc. where raised, and subsequent involvement of further actors/organisations. | |
|--|---|--|--|

Annex 4: Questionnaire

1. In your opinion, what is the role of the youth in promoting green growth and sustainable development?
2. Does your network promote or practice green innovation? [i.e. The development of products and processes that contribute to sustainable development, applying the commercial application of knowledge to get direct or indirect ecological improvements. e.g. solar-powered irrigation, development of mobile-based applications for use in water conservation]
3. What capacity building initiatives do you have in your network? Do they consider sustainability issues or the approach of Education for Sustainable Development?
4. To what extent do you use information communication and technology in your work, particularly advocacy and training/learning programmes?
5. How does your network fund its activities? [e.g. Donor funding, Income generation/business, Contributions from members etc.]
6. Do you carry out monitoring and evaluation focused on green growth and sustainable development?
7. What are major challenges faced by youth networks in engaging in activities geared towards green growth and positive socio-economic transformation in Africa?
8. In your opinion, what can be done to enhance youth networks' engagement in green growth and sustainable development?

Annex 5: Green Growth and Sustainable Development Action Area Checklist

| | Green Growth and Sustainable Development Action Area | Description | Yes/No | Comments/Examples |
|----------|--|---|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Sustainable Infrastructure | | | |
| a | Sustainable mobility/transport | Work on: ✓ Promoting use of buses, trains, trams, non-motorized transport | | |
| b | Water, sanitation and hygiene | Work on: ✓ Improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials. ✓ Water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. ✓ Sanitation and hygiene management and education | | |
| c | Sustainable, affordable and reliable energy | Work on: ✓ Improving access to affordable and reliable energy. ✓ Promoting energy efficiency. ✓ Promoting access to and use of renewable energy (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal, biomass). | | |
| d | Sustainable design and construction | Work on: ✓ Advocating for integrated green technologies in design and construction ✓ Capacity building architects, engineers, contractors and other stakeholders on integrated green technologies in design and construction | | |
| e | Research and technology innovation | Work on: ✓ Promoting greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. ✓ Enhancing scientific research and encouraging innovation. ✓ Promote green management practices in established enterprises | | |
| 2 | Building Resilience | | | |
| a | Poverty reduction | Work on: ✓ Promoting access to economic resources, basic services, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|--|
| | | including microfinance. | | |
| b | Livelihood diversification | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for expansion of social protection mechanisms to cushion vulnerable communities ✓ Creating access to market and relevant infrastructure ✓ Promoting growth of fast-maturing high-value trees, and drought-tolerant food crops | | |
| c | Sustainable agriculture | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers through resilient agricultural practices including value chain development ✓ Dissemination of relevant knowledge including on financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. | | |
| d | Disaster risk management | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for development of relevant disaster management laws and policies ✓ Strengthening institutional disaster management and coordination ✓ Promotion of mainstreaming of disaster risk management and climate change in sectoral development strategies ✓ Championing for establishment of integrated regional early warning systems for disaster risk management ✓ Enhancing management of natural ecosystems | | |
| e | Climate change mitigation and adaptation | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related problems. ✓ Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. | | |
| 3 | Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | |
| a | Sustainable extractive industry | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting minimal environmental impact of extractive activities such as mining for minerals, ores and drilling for oil | | |
| b | Sustainable aquatic and marine resource | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting responsible fishing | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|--|
| | management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preventing aquatic and marine pollution | | |
| c | Sustainable land management | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preventing and mitigating land degradation and restoring degraded soils ✓ Controlling soil erosion ✓ Managing and enhancing soil fertility ✓ Rehabilitating and sustainably managing dryland environments (e.g. managing grazing and livestock; rainwater harvesting; sand-dune reclamation; oasis management; drought management; and precision agriculture) | | |
| d | Sustainable forest management | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting afforestation and reforestation programmes ✓ Promoting agroforestry | | |
| e | Biodiversity conservation | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for a reduction of the degradation of natural habitats, halting the loss of biodiversity and, protecting and preventing the extinction of threatened species. ✓ Promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed. | | |
| 4 | Promoting Resource Efficiency | | | |
| a | Sustainable consumption and production | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improving resource efficiency in industrial/consumer consumption and production. ✓ Promoting the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. ✓ Advocating for a reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. ✓ Encouraging companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. | | |
| b | Sustainable waste management | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for reduction of the adverse environmental impact of | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|--|
| | | cities through air quality improvement measures and municipal and other waste management etc. | | |
| 5 | Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods | | | |
| a | Literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. ✓ Ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge, skills and values needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, and global citizenship. ✓ Promoting gender responsive green growth training mechanisms ✓ Institutional strengthening to enhance green economy transformation | | |
| b | Gender equality and empowerment | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensuring girls' and women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities in economic, environmental and social decision-making and action. | | |
| c | Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the growth of enterprises, including through access to financial services. ✓ Networking to provide opportunities for youth to engage in gainful employment or entrepreneurship | | |
| d | Environmental health management | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocating for consumer protection related to consumer product safety ✓ Promoting compliance to environmental laws and standards ✓ Building capacity in environmental management ✓ Promoting use of indigenous knowledge systems | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| e | Peace, justice and strong institutions | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all ✓ Advocating for a substantial reduction in corruption and bribery in all their forms ✓ Promoting the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels ✓ Encouraging responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | |
| f | Policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development | <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discussions on green growth and sustainable development policies within the network leadership and membership (<i>please indicate which policies you are aware of in relation to this in the Comments column</i>) ✓ Engaging external partners including local and national government in discussions over how youth can be facilitated to contribute to green growth and sustainable development ✓ Advocacy or research on how policies can target youth to strengthen their participation in green growth and sustainable development | | |
| 6 | Other | | | |
| | | | | |

Annex 6: Checklist of green growth and sustainable development advocacy areas and competencies

ADVOCACY CHECKLIST AND COMPETENCIES FOR GREEN GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BY PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH NETWORKS

Advocacy is a targeted process of influencing holders of power to arrive at decisions or policies and laws that benefit the poor, vulnerable and marginalized.

Certain competencies are required in order to carry out effective advocacy for green growth and sustainable development. **Please indicate what competencies your network has in the table below, and give examples of how this is demonstrated.**

| | Advocacy Competency | Description | Yes/No | Justification |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Communication | The ability to communicate clearly, both verbally and in writing, regarding green growth and sustainable development issues. | | |
| 2 | Organisation | The ability to arrange and coordinate activities efficiently to facilitate the promotion of awareness creation and lobbying on green growth and sustainable development issues. | | |
| 3 | Documentation | The ability to put in writing events and decisions which are important to the advocacy effort, to help with building an agreement and substantiating the network's position on green growth and sustainable development issues. | | |
| 4 | Knowledge and confidence | The ability to convey the correct information on green growth and sustainable issues with conviction | | |
| 5 | Negotiation and lobbying | The ability to discuss and reach a shared vision and approach with other stakeholders in order to gain momentum towards green growth and sustainable development. | | |

The Green Growth and Sustainable Development Advocacy Areas below have been derived from an analysis of Green Economy and Green Growth Development Strategies of various African countries, synthesising their priorities to generate a comprehensive list. **Please indicate which area(s) your network carries out advocacy in.** If any of your advocacy activities does not fit within the provided areas, please indicate them in the bottom section "Other".

| | Green Growth and Sustainable Development Advocacy Area | Description | Yes/No | Comments/Example |
|---|---|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Sustainable Infrastructure | | | |
| a | Sustainable mobility/transport | Advocating for: ✓ Increased use of buses, trains, | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|--|
| | | trams, non-motorised transport | | |
| b | Water, sanitation and hygiene | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials. ✓ Increased water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. ✓ Improved Sanitation and hygiene management and education | | |
| c | Sustainable, affordable and reliable energy | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved access to affordable and reliable energy. ✓ Increased energy efficiency. ✓ Increased access to and use of renewable energy (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal, biomass). | | |
| d | Sustainable design and construction | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrated green technologies in design and construction ✓ Capacity building of architects, engineers, contractors and other stakeholders on integrated green technologies in design and construction | | |
| e | Research and technology innovation | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. ✓ Enhanced scientific research and green innovation. ✓ Increased green management practices in established enterprises | | |
| 2 | Building Resilience | | | |
| a | Poverty reduction | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased access to economic resources, basic services, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. | | |
| b | Livelihood diversification | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expansion of social protection mechanisms to cushion vulnerable communities ✓ Increased access to market and relevant infrastructure ✓ Growth of fast-maturing high-value trees, and drought-tolerant food crops | | |
| c | Sustainable agriculture | Advocating for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased agricultural | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers through resilient agricultural practices including value chain development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dissemination of relevant knowledge including on financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. | | |
| d | Disaster risk management | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of relevant disaster management laws and policies ✓ Strengthened institutional disaster management and coordination ✓ Mainstreaming of disaster risk management and climate change in sectoral development strategies ✓ Establishment of integrated regional early warning systems for disaster risk management ✓ Enhanced management of natural ecosystems | | |
| e | Climate change mitigation and adaptation | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related problems. ✓ Improved education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. | | |
| 3 | Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | |
| a | Sustainable extractive industry | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Minimal environmental impact of extractive activities such as mining for minerals, ores and drilling for oil. | | |
| b | Sustainable aquatic and marine resource management | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Responsible fishing ✓ Prevention of aquatic and marine pollution | | |
| c | Sustainable land management | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prevention and mitigation of land degradation and restoring degraded soils ✓ Controlling soil erosion ✓ Managing and enhancing soil fertility ✓ Rehabilitating and sustainably managing dryland environments (e.g. managing grazing and livestock; rainwater harvesting; | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | | sand-dune reclamation; oasis management; drought management; and precision agriculture) | | |
| d | Sustainable forest management | Advocating for: ✓ Afforestation and reforestation programmes ✓ Agroforestry | | |
| e | Biodiversity conservation | Advocating for: ✓ Reduction of the degradation of natural habitats, halting the loss of biodiversity and, protecting and preventing the extinction of threatened species. ✓ Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed. | | |
| 4 | Promoting Resource Efficiency | | | |
| a | Sustainable consumption and production | Advocating for: ✓ Improved resource efficiency in industrial/consumer consumption and production. ✓ Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. ✓ Reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. ✓ Companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. | | |
| b | Sustainable waste management | Advocating for: ✓ Reduction of the adverse environmental impact of cities through air quality improvement measures and municipal and other waste management etc. | | |
| 5 | Social Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods | | | |
| a | Literacy, education and technical skills promotion, and entrepreneurship education | Advocating for: ✓ Increased relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. ✓ All learners acquiring the knowledge, skills and values needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, and global | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | <p>citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender responsive green growth training mechanisms ✓ Institutional strengthening to enhance green economy transformation | | |
| b | Gender equality and empowerment | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensuring girls' and women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities in economic, environmental and social decision-making and action. | | |
| c | Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the growth of enterprises, including through access to financial services. ✓ Networking to provide opportunities for youth to engage in gainful employment or entrepreneurship | | |
| d | Environmental health management | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consumer protection related to consumer product safety ✓ Compliance with environmental laws and standards ✓ Building capacity in environmental management ✓ Use of indigenous knowledge systems | | |
| e | Peace, justice and strong institutions | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all ✓ Substantial reduction in corruption and bribery in all their forms ✓ Development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels ✓ Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | |
| f | Policy dialogue on green growth and sustainable development | <p>Advocating for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discussions on green growth and sustainable development policies within the network leadership and membership (<i>please indicate which policies you are aware of in relation to this in the Comments column</i>) ✓ Engagement of external partners including local and national | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---|--|--|
| | | <p>government in discussions over how youth can be facilitated to contribute to green growth and sustainable development</p> <p>✓ Youth-targeted policies to strengthen their participation in green growth and sustainable development</p> | | |
| 6 | Other | | | |
| | | | | |

Annex 7: Checklist of green growth and sustainable development competencies

GREEN GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMPETENCY CHECKLIST FOR PAN-AFRICAN YOUTH NETWORKS

Green growth and sustainable development competencies are skills needed to enable a green economy. The competency areas below have been derived from recommendations for promoting green growth in an analysis of literature and strategies. **Please indicate which competencies your network members have.** You can refer to the Green Growth and Sustainable Development Action Area Checklist you previously submitted as you reflect on your responses.

| Green Growth Competency | Examples | Yes/No | Justification and examples |
|--|---|--------|----------------------------|
| <p>Transformational competencies: People with transformational competencies are able to analyse complex systems across different domains and scales. They are long-term/future-oriented and anticipate harmful unintended consequences for future generations. Transformational competencies are key for any initiative that aims to reframe existing policies and structures around sustainability.</p> | <p>Ability of a network leader/member to identify new development priorities based on an understanding of complex social, environmental and economic dynamics.</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to conceptualize a new policy/strategy based on new development priorities and real-world experiences.</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to reflect on whether a green growth activity is achieving and will achieve intended economic, social and environmental results</p> | | |
| <p>Technical competencies: Technical knowledge and skills are required to implement specialised policy tasks like designing a feed-in tariff or subsidy scheme, often at the operational level. However, technical skills are also needed at other levels. For example, for an effective agenda setting process, it would be important to have a team of technical experts that have the ability to run an economic model that shows the impacts of different investment and policy decisions and tests the plausibility of long-term development goals</p> | <p>Ability of a network leader/member to run a green growth model and test new development targets</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to draft a coherent green growth program/activity plan based on substantive expertise or ability of a sectoral expert to provide technical inputs</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to run the technical aspects of a green growth program/activity such as selecting climate resilient crops/livestock breeds</p> | | |
| <p>Management competencies: Management competencies include supervisory and delegation skills. People with management skills can oversee the effective implementation of a green policy measure, such as a sustainable public procurement system. They are able to build an enabling environment for progress</p> | <p>Ability of a network leader to effectively organize consultations on a new green growth program/activity plan and meet deadlines for submission to relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Ability of a network leader to put in place a management structure that responds to the network's mandate</p> <p>Ability of a network leader to</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| and change, by helping to create the space within which concrete green economy action can take place. They also ensure that deadlines are met and that results are monitored and evaluated. | regularly monitor the implementation of a green growth program/activity and provide space for adjustments based on lessons learned and stakeholder input | | |
| Participatory competencies: Participatory or relational skills are required to promote and sustain cooperation, ownership and action. A person with participatory skills is able to create a welcoming and engaging environment that brings people and organizations together, encourage individuals to express diverse views, create consensus and build ownership over decisions made. In a green economy policy context participatory skills are needed at all levels, from coalition-building around a new development agenda to involving stakeholders in the design of a specific incentive mechanism | <p>Ability of a network leader/member to create coalitions around new green growth priorities</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to effectively feed public concerns into green growth policy-making processes</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to build trust among public and private sector stakeholders in a green growth policy or regulatory framework</p> <p>Ability of a network leader/member to effectively consult with relevant stakeholders during the preparation and implementation of an inclusive green growth activity</p> | | |

In addition to the above competencies, we would like to know about your qualifications as this is an important method for gaining the key knowledge and skills necessary for promoting green growth.

Please indicate what qualification(s) you have whether acquired in a formal or in different forums. This includes training carried out within the network.

| | Name | Role within the network | Qualification(s) or training courses | Comments (If any) |
|---|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |

Annex 8: Table showing Pan African youth networks' summary performance in all capacity areas

| | Capacity Area | Current Level of Capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | Capacity Level | |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----|--------|-----|------|--------|-------|-----|---------|-------|---------|------|----------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | AAY | AYC | AYIC C | AYP | CAYF | CYNESA | ISNAD | JVE | PAYNCoP | WSCSD | REJEFAC | NAYD | ANYL4PSD | | Median |
| 1 | Vision, Mission and Purpose | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Well Developed |
| 2 | Organisational Strategy | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 3 | Green Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Well Developed |
| 4 | Strategic Review | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 5 | Leadership development | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Well Developed |
| 6 | Green Growth and Sustainable development knowledge and skills strategy | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Well Developed |
| 7 | Governance and Management | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 8 | Conflict resolution | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Developing |
| 9 | Gender and social diversity | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Developing |
| 10 | Financial Planning and Accountability | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 11 | Financial Budgeting | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 12 | Financial Sustainability | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N/A | 3 | 1 | Embryonic |
| 13 | Networks and Links | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | Well Developed |
| 14 | Donor Relations | 4 | N/A | 1 | 1 | N/A | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | N/A | 2 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 15 | External Communications | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 16 | Funding Proposals/ Proposal Writing | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | N/A | 4 | 3.5 | Well Developed |
| | Engagement, Inclusion and Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Community Engagement | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Well Developed |
| 18 | Beneficiary Consultation | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | N/A | 4 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 19 | Gender and Social Diversity | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 20 | Indigenous groups | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | N/A | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2.5 | Moderately Developed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 21 | Beneficiary Impact | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | N/A | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 22 | Green Growth and Sustainable Development Engagement | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Well Developed |
| | Programme Planning and Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Programme Planning | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 24 | Programme Implementation | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | N/A | 4 | 3.5 | Well Developed |
| 25 | Programme Resources | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 26 | Programme Sustainability | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 27 | Green Growth and Sustainable Development Programming | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | N/A | 4 | 4 | Exemplary |
| | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Advocacy Strategy Development | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 29 | Advocacy and Constituency Building | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Developing |
| 30 | Private | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Moderately |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Sector Engagemen t | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Developed |
| 31 | Engagemen t with Local Governmen t | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Developing |
| 32 | Engagemen t with National Governmen t | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2.5 | Moderately Developed |
| | M&E and Reflecting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Monitoring and Evaluation | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Moderately Developed |
| 34 | Learning from Practice | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 35 | Expertise and Good Practice | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| 36 | Reporting | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| | Medians | 4 | 3 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Moderately Developed |
| | Levels | Well Developed | Moderately Developed | Developing | Moderately Developed | Developing | Well Developed | Developing | Moderately Developed | Developing | Exemplary | Moderately Developed | Developing | Moderately Developed | Moderately Developed | |