# GEPI MURAL

Welcome to the GEPI Consultation Workshop!

This mural has been designed to elicit feedback from experts, colleagues, stakeholders, and observers with respect to the GEPI report. The mural provides an opportunity for all participants to share their insights and remarks through sticky notes.

You will find three feedback categories on the following slides:

1) Strengths and Added Value of the GEPI Report - The overall approach/methodology and policy and/or investment scenarios to inform on the Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) Transition.

2) Recommendations for the GEPI Report - Upgrading the overall approach/methodology and/or policy and investment scenarios considering the key challenges and opportunities for the IGE transition.

3) Clarification and Open Questions on the GEPI Report.

On behalf of PAGE, we greatly appreciate your attendance, participation, and insights.

Sticky note

Create your sticky note

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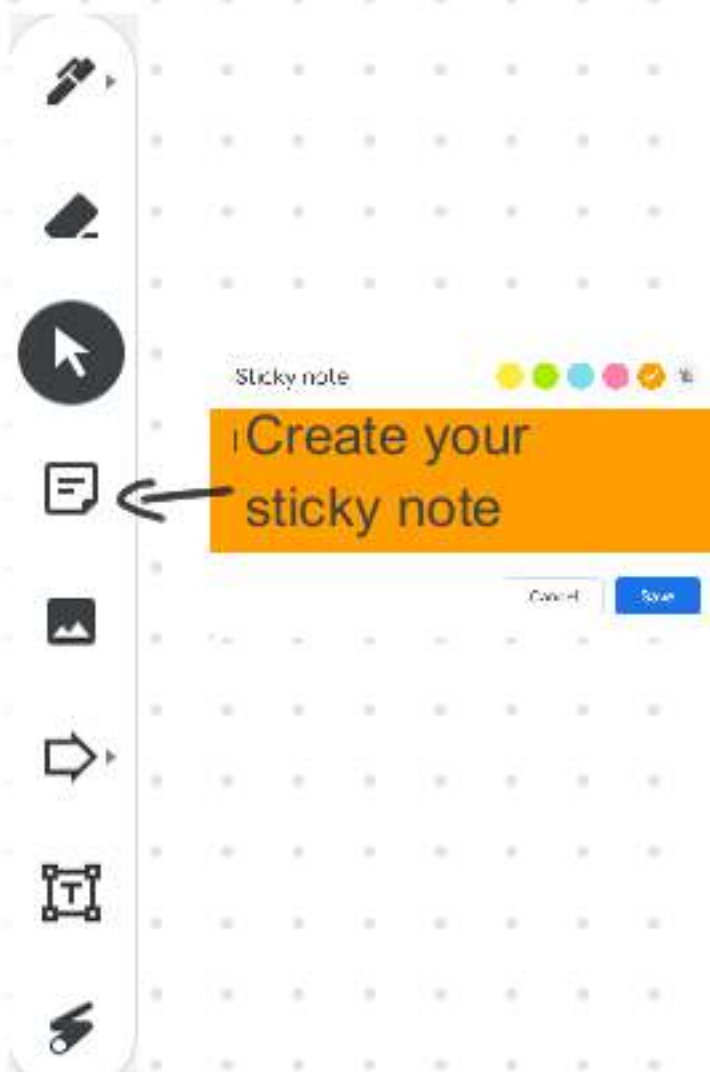
1) What are the strengths and the added value of the approach and policy scenarios to inform on the Inclusive Green Economy Transition?

It is good to combine a measurement framework for past performance, with models to forecast the trends and the overall performance in the future.

Showing progress, and the speed of progress across indicators, can support the identification of synergies and tradeoffs.

Two different aspects should be considered: Global level understanding of aggregate scenarios on GE indicators. Second: supporting country specific scenarios

The weighting system, particularly the first-step weighting, is very useful for sending the policy signals and incentives for advancing GEP.

The concise and multi-dimension of the GEP indicators including 15 indicators are very useful and implementable for countries.

It offers countries a way of benchmarking, and learning from the past experience of other countries, in order to inform their own planning.

It is important for policy makers to have a way to compare with other countries. Using indicators comming from strong modeling is better (evidence).

2) Recommendations for the GEPI Report: Upgrading the approach/methodology and/or policy and investment scenarios considering the key challenges and opportunities for the IGE transition

The recommendations are well aligned with results of most modeling exercises. I don't see a lot of novelty here. Maybe focus more on the results for specific indicators?

Hope GEP can link national targets with planetary boundaries, such as linking GHG emissions of 2 ton/capita/year of the world populations with 1.5 degree global warming target.

We also expect that GEP can provide policy implications for addressing the trade-offs and leveraging the synergies.

link with investments: e.g. what is investment potential triggered by embarking on specific policy scenario? Creat convincing change narratives backed by model..

3) Clarification and Open Questions on the GEPI Report:

Are scenario assumptions defined on a country by country basis, or a single global assumption is made across the board?

If the economy grows more in a decarbonization scenario, the investment amount in the economy should not be the same (the influx of $ can be, not total investment)

Is it possible to agrregate countries results by middle income type of countries? For policy makers is important to be compare with similar countries.

The results for employment seem counterintuitive. These will have to be explained in detail.

Covid recovery showed an increase in jobs, but not necesarily the same quality of jobs.

How open is the model? Will the code be shared for replication/ testing in country specific applications? How can a collaborative framework emerge around this exercise?

How are the impacts of global warming on society (e.g. labor productivity) and the economy (e.g. loss of capital) captured in the model?

How to interpretate some countries, such as Brazil, had positive GEP in the 2nd Edition but negative in the 3rd Edition. And how to interpretate the relationship between HDI and GEP?

I could not clearly understand why the GEPI results are worse by 2024 in the low carbon scenarios. What indicators perform worse than in BAU and Status Quo?

How has the GEP index used and how you see it being used by other researchers or organizations in the future?

E3ME/GEPI focusses around technology but wonder where further lens on climate resilience, conservation, SDG 14/15 etc. is present in the modelling capabilities?

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