

Analyzing Strategies and Measures for Inclusive, Sustainable and Shared Growth: Egypt After the Uprisings

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Abstract

Economic Growth with the overuse of resources has come largely at the expense of the environment, inclusive green growth ensures that economic and environmental sustainability are compatible. Growth is necessary, but it will be unsustainable unless it is both socially inclusive and environmentally sound. Inclusive green growth requires tackling political and economic constraints, overcoming deeply entrenched behaviors and social norms, and developing innovative financing instruments to change incentives and promote innovation and thus address the market, policy, and institutional failures that lead to the overuse of natural assets. Economic and social sustainability, on the one hand, and social and environmental sustainability, on the other, have been found to be not only compatible, but also largely complementary. This paper attempts to introduce the importance of inclusive green growth with a direct focus on the implications of economic development and its impact on the environment. Focusing on Egypt as its case study and addressing the severe repercussions of the two Egyptian revolutions January 25 and June 30th from 2011 to date on the economy and what the government is attempting to do to recover. While looking into the current economic reform measures the Egyptian Government is introducing, this paper is providing a number of measures or recommendations to be taken in to consideration during policy formulation and if administered will facilitate and ensure a more equitable sustainable future for Egypt.

Statement of the Problem:

Egypt has gone through a major economic downfall and sever political instability as a result of two revolutions, January 25th, 2011 and June 30th, 2013. Both resulting in the call for social justice, employment , freedom and democracy. The aftermath of these revolutions requires a severe economic reform plan. To be able to ensure a better more sustainable future for Egypt that includes economic, social and environmental development alike, the implementation of Inclusive Green Growth is essential. Growth has often come at the expense of the environment, applying inclusive green growth may directly result in sustainable development and a brighter future for Egypt.

Objectives of the Study:

1. Understanding what is meant by Inclusive Green Growth.
2. Looking into the political and economic constraints facing Egypt after the revolutions.
3. Promoting the use of Inclusive Green Growth as a mechanism for improving economic development.
4. Focusing on measures to be taken by the Egyptian Government to ensure a more sustainable future.

Questions of the Study:

1. What is Inclusive Green Growth?
2. How can Egypt move towards economic development without further harming of the environment?
3. Is Inclusive Green Growth the answer for economic, environmental and social sustainability?
4. What should the Egyptian Government do to implement Inclusive Green Growth?

Methodology: The methodology of this paper realizes on the qualitative approach to research, methods of collection of data mainly using secondary data, interviews, analyzing existing data, such as archival documents.

Key Words: Environmental Degradation, Sustainability, Inclusive Green Growth, Economic Growth, Social Equity, Public Policies

I. Introduction

Recent global developments, like the Arab spring uprisings, the financial crisis and high unemployment rates as well as unsustainable economic growth combined with high poverty rates, have elevated the critical issue of inequities in income and opportunities in Egypt. Income inequality is due to unequal opportunities, individuals that face better opportunities are able to develop their full human potential and achieve more favorable outcomes in terms of education and income. Social inequality was one of the main reasons for the Egyptian uprisings, the Egyptian youth and their movement towards a better future was the core of both revolutions, the main slogans being freedom, bread (employment) and social equity. Ensuring equity of opportunities created by economic growth, including equal access to basic social services (education and health services) is of utmost importance for stability. While Egypt's main focus for years was and is specifically on economic growth, great strain and overuse of our natural resources has made way to severe environmental degradation. The Egyptian Government today is trying to steer its economy in an environmentally sustainable direction, to be able to achieve economic growth and environmental, social sustainability. Therefore, inclusive green growth as a strategy of economic development is receiving international attention due to the rising concern that the benefits of economic growth have not been equitably shared. Apart from addressing the issue of inequality, inclusive green growth may also make poverty reduction efforts more effective by explicitly creating productive economic opportunities for the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

Cost of Environmental Degradation
 as Percentage of GDP equivalent

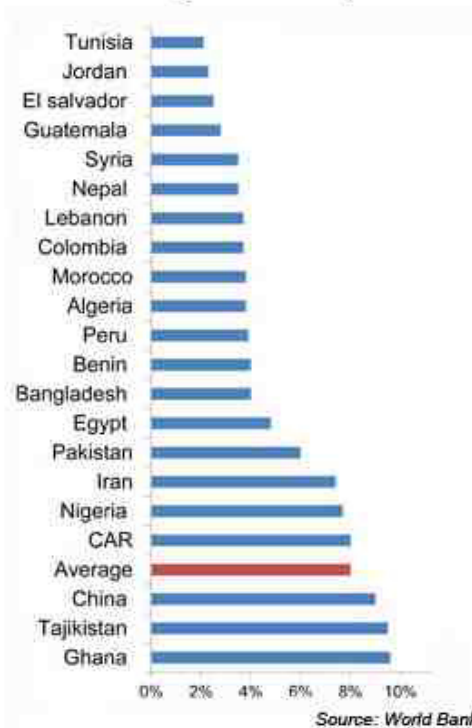


Figure (1): Cost of Environmental Degradation

The beginning of environmental problems in Egypt dates back to the 1960's during the Nasser era. Industrialization being on the top of Nasser's agenda regardless the environmental implications. Economic development and population growth are also the major cause of the continuing environmental degradation in Egypt. For countries in the early stages of development like Egypt the major environmental hazards to health are associated with widespread poverty and severe lack of public infrastructure, such as access to clean drinking water, sanitation, and lack of proper health care as well as problems of industrial pollution, giving rise to major health issues for the Egyptian population from respiratory disease to more severe illnesses like kidney diseases and various types of cancer. Developing countries are affected more by environmental degradation than in developed countries, due to differences in exposure to environmental risks and access to health care. The cost of

environmental degradation in Egypt is on the rise, as seen in the above figure being just above average. The impact of environmental degradation in Egypt is devastating, resulting in an increase in the mortality rate, the increase in the probability of premature death, health cost as well as decrease in productivity. Before tackling the Egyptian case further the next section of this paper is devoted to introducing and defining inclusive growth, sustainability and inclusive green growth.

II. Defining Inclusive Growth

According to Aghion and Howitt (1992), **Inclusive growth** is a concept which advances equitable opportunities for economic participants during the process of economic growth with benefits incurred by every section of society. The definition of inclusive growth implies direct links between the macroeconomic and microeconomic determinants of the economy and economic growth. The microeconomic dimension captures the importance of structural transformation for economic diversification and competition, while the macro dimension refers to changes in economic aggregates such as the country's gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP).

Sustainability as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is everything that we need for our survival and well-being depends, either directly or indirectly, on our natural environment. Sustainability creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic requirements of present and future generations. Sustainability ensures that we will continue to have, the water, materials, and resources to protect human health and our environment. (What is sustainability?, 2013).

The Three Spheres of Sustainability



Figure (2): The Three Spheres of Sustainability

Inclusive growth allows people to contribute to and benefit from economic growth, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. Rapid pace of growth is unquestionably necessary for substantial poverty reduction, but for this growth to be sustainable in the long run and have that trickledown effect reaching the poor, also known as pro-poor growth, it should be broad-based across all sectors. Inclusive growth refers both to the pace and pattern of growth, which are considered interlinked, and therefore in need to be addressed together. "Both the pace and pattern of growth are critical for achieving a high, sustainable growth as well as poverty reduction. Inclusiveness is a concept that encompasses equity, equality of opportunity. The inclusive growth approach takes a short and longer term perspective as the focus is on productive employment rather than on direct income redistribution, as a means of increasing incomes for excluded groups." (Barro, R. 2000).

In the short run, governments could use income distribution schemes to attenuate negative impacts on the poor, policies are intended to jump start growth. In poor countries such schemes can impose significant burdens on already stretched budgets, and it is theoretically impossible to reduce poverty through redistribution in countries where average income falls below US\$ 700 per year. According to a recent OECD study, even in developed countries, redistribution schemes cannot be the only response to rising poverty rates in certain segments of the population. (A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth ,2012)

The inclusive growth definition is synonymous with pro-poor growth, growth is considered to be pro-poor as long as poor people benefit in absolute terms. Growth is "pro-poor" if and only if the incomes of poor

people grow faster than those of the population as a whole in this case inequality declines. However, while pro-poor growth can be the result of direct income redistribution schemes, for growth to be inclusive, productivity must be improved and new employment opportunities created. Therefore, inclusive growth is about raising the pace of growth and enlarging the size of the economy, encouraging investment and increasing productive and employment opportunities. Various definitions of “inclusive growth” all focus on the need for new approaches to addressing economic, social and environmental issues, including inequalities in income, assets, financial and human capital, education, health, and economic opportunities. “The international community is, therefore, refocusing on “inclusive,” “sustainable,” and “shared” growth. These trio-objectives have become more apparent in the wake of recent global economic, food and fuel crises and how these have affected the poor.” (A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth, 2012).

III. Policies for Inclusive Growth: Private Sector and Public Sector

“Policies for inclusive growth are an important component of most government strategies for sustainable growth. For instance, a country that has grown rapidly over a decade, but has not seen substantial reduction in poverty rates may need to focus specifically on the inclusiveness of its growth strategy, i.e. on the equality of opportunity for individuals.” (Barro, 2000) In countries starting at a very low income level and low growth, an inclusive growth approach would be very close to an approach for speeding up the pace of growth, as the main focus should be on getting the fundamentals for growth right. Therefore, great emphasis is being re-directed on the private sector as a major force in development. They drive economic growth through investment, employment and business creation, innovation and knowledge transfer. Ensuring that this growth is likely to contribute to long-term poverty reduction requires private companies to include the poor as producers, suppliers, employees and consumers. Under the right circumstances, public-private partnerships that are based on the identification of complementary expertise and shared commercial and development interests are also an important tool that can harness the private sector’s contribution to inclusive growth. (Barro,2000)

Public sector performs another key function in the pursuit of inclusive economic growth, there is a key link between government institutions and development. Public institutions create the conditions and rules within which sustained and inclusive economic growth driven by the private sector is possible. Strong public sector capacity is needed to ensure that authorities are able to deliver services and carry out their regulatory and other responsibilities in a transparent manner that strengthens the accountability ties between them and their citizens. The combination of increased private sector activity alongside good public policies and robust institutions will likely to lead to success. Achieving inclusive growth, accelerating growth and creating enough jobs for countries with growing populations, governments must work to simplifying foreign direct investment and expand access to banking to more of the population through micro financing, encouraging SME's (Small Medium Enterprises). In addition, “governments should also reform the tax system and introduce a unified, national goods and services tax, while doubling its spending on infrastructure. The governments objective should be to harness growth and make the development process more inclusive and by doing so government's must focus on public policies.” (Alesina, A.& R. Perotti, 1996)

IV. Inclusive Green Growth: Taking the Environment Into Consideration

Inclusive green growth is a means to sustainable economic growth, by using natural resources in a sustainable manner. The focus is for governments to come up with a strategy that synthesizes economic growth and environmental protection. Building a green economy means proper management of a countries natural resources taking into consideration resources consumption and environmental impacts. The scarcity of natural and economic resources restoring GDP growth alone will not in itself permit us to overcome these social and environmental threats. Environmental and social sustainability of modern economies have been exacerbated by major threats we are facing, by 2030, average temperatures may increase by 1 ° C, global warming and climate change being the number one environmental problem the world is shedding light on. In response to global warming, resource depletion, economic downturns, high levels of poverty, wasteful settlement and urbanization patterns, and a scarcity of adequate, affordable housing and services, twenty-first century public and private decision-makers are focusing on sustainable development policies and programs designed to meet goals for a shared prosperity that encompasses economic, social, environmental issues.



Source: worldbank.org (2012)

Figure (3) Sustainable Development

Growth has often come at the expense of the environment. A variety of market, policy and institutional failures means that the Earth's natural capital tends to be used in ways that are economically inefficient and wasteful, without sufficient reckoning of the true social costs of resource depletion. These failures threaten the long-run sustainability of growth and progress made on social welfare (Alesina, A. & R. Perotti, 1996). Inclusive green growth aims to ensure that economic and environmental sustainability are compatible. During the past decade developing countries have been acting according to the notion that it's not a problem to "grow dirty and clean up later." Committing to "clean up later," comes at the expense of the irreversibility of environmental damages like the loss of biodiversity and ozone depletion which will make subsequent shifts to more environmentally benign structures and processes extremely costly. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012) Inclusive green growth or green growth also offers competitive advantage to countries that are committing to policy innovations that adapt to the international markets. The global market for green goods and services is vast and growing offering the benefit of prosperity and job creation. To achieve sustainable development a country needs well designed inclusive green growth policies that improves social welfare and promotes proper management of natural resources.

V. Inclusive Green Policies: What should governments do?

The policy considerations needed to implement inclusive green growth differs across countries depending upon their level of development. Poorer countries are more likely to find sustainable agriculture than improved industrial practices at the heart of inclusive green growth. The economies of developing countries like Egypt, especially low income countries (LICs), frequently exhibit characteristics that can hinder the implementation of inclusive green growth policies. (A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth, 2012). These characteristics often include the following:

- High dependence on natural resources for both livelihoods and economic growth
 - High degree of vulnerability to climate change
 - Lack of basic infrastructure and services
 - High levels of poverty and inequality
 - High population growth rates
 - Rapid urbanization processes and growth of urban areas
 - Severe economic, social and ecological threats from energy, food and water security
- (Deininger, K., and L. Squire, 1996)

Generic and specific policies are needed in all areas environmental, economic and social. For policies to work, appropriate policy frameworks and governance arrangements must be in place. Capacity building and knowledge sharing is also required as well as essential, the following are examples of instruments or mechanisms that can facilitate the implementation and formulation of policies that will in turn lead to the inclusive green growth:

1. **Environmental Reform and Charges:** A range of taxation and pricing measures which can potentially raise fiscal revenues, increase efficiency and improve social equity while furthering environmental goals.
2. **Public Environmental Expenditure Review:** Examining resource allocation among all sectors of the government the efficiency and effectiveness of those allocations in the context of environmental priorities.
3. **Sustainable Public Procurement:** A process whereby organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization but also to society and the economy, whilst minimizing damage to the environment.
4. **Strategic Environmental Assessment:** integrate environmental considerations into policies and evaluate the inter linkages with economic, social, and climate change considerations.
5. **Social Protection Instruments:** Social protection instruments ensure the provision of essential services and transfers for individuals in need of protection in an effort to prevent them from falling into poverty or to assist them out of poverty.
6. **Certification for Sustainable Production:** Certification identifies goods and services that have potential to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts. Differentiating between green products can increase the market value.
7. **Green accounting:** Green accounting extends national accounts to include the value of the damage and depletion of the natural assets that affect production and human well-being. Adjusting for the depreciation of assets and the depletion and degradation of the environment. (A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth, 2012)

Well-designed inclusive green policies improve social welfare, taking into account not only present but also future generations. Yet policy makers are also naturally concerned with the potential trade-offs and costs, as well as the potential co-benefits of green policies for near-term growth and employment. Green growth can provide a pathway to more sustainable development that reconciles the urgent need for sustained growth with the imperative of avoiding lock-in to unsustainable growth patterns and irreversible environmental damages. Inclusive green growth is not anti-growth; rather, it represents a change in how we manage economies to reflect a broader conception of what constitutes effective and sustainable growth. "Environmental assets like water, land, air, ecosystems and the services they provide represent a significant share of a country's wealth. Just like physical and human capital, natural capital requires investment, maintenance, and good management if it is to be productive and fully contribute to prosperity. To accurately measure progress toward greener growth, countries will find it useful to implement comprehensive wealth accounting and valuation of ecosystems alongside their more conventional measures like GDP. "(A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth, 2012)

IV. Inclusive Green Growth Strategy: A World Bank Perspective

Inclusive green growth requires policies that are on their own terms good for growth, as well as for the environment, examples of these policies are reforming energy subsidies or trade barriers that protect pollution-intensive sectors. It entails politically difficult reforms in the patterns of pricing, regulation, and public investment, and it calls for complex changes in behaviors and social norms. The World Bank's report on Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development, outlines three strategies to be implemented for pursuing greener growth:

- 1 – Tailor national inclusive green growth strategies to a country's circumstances, with an emphasis on maximizing local and immediate benefits. Optimal solutions will differ across countries with varying degrees of institutional capacity, transparency, accountability, and civil society capacity.
- 2 – Promote efficient and sustainable decision-making by policymakers, consumers, and the private sector. The use of pollution charges and other market-based instruments are important because they help incentivize efficiency and spur innovation. An array of complementary approaches will be needed to nudge individuals toward better behaviors and to unleash the power of the private sector. Critically, while we are still far from accurate pricing for ecosystem services, they are clearly valuable. Natural assets should be systematically incorporated into national accounts. The UN Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting as an international standard in February 2012, providing a broadly agreed methodology. Neglecting natural capital, like neglecting human and physical capital, is bad economics and bad for growth.
- 3 – Meet up-front capital needs with innovative financing tools. Given the scarcity of fiscal resources, governments and multilateral financial institutions must work urgently to increase the role of the private sector in green investment. Private-public partnerships are crucial, as is increasing access to financing for small and medium enterprises. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012)

VII. International Organizations Supporting Inclusive Green Growth

1. **The African Development Bank (AfDB)** is taking inclusive green growth to the heart of its long term strategy and designing its operations to account for the African specificities, notably addressing the infrastructure gap as a fundamental enabler for economic growth, managing more efficiently Africa's natural resources as its stock of wealth and main source of income, and boosting economic and social resilience. In addition to its suite of green financing instruments such as ClimDev-Africa, Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF), African Water Facility (AWF) and Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), AfDB is developing an Africa Green Growth Facility for upstream work and capacity development on inclusive green growth. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012)

2. **The OECD** (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) is actively engaged with developing countries in many areas closely related to inclusive green growth. It has synthesized good practices on topics such as Environmental Fiscal Reform, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Climate Change Adaptation, and Capacity Development for Environmental Management and Governance to support efforts towards inclusive green growth. OECD tracks development co-operation support with environmental objectives and is currently also working with its members to mainstream green growth in areas of development co-operation as diverse as private sector development, infrastructure investment, and trade-related assistance. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012)

3. **The UN** (United Nations) system is a major provider of support; the system itself represents the different elements of inclusive green growth—for example, with IFAD (International Fund for Agriculture Development) focusing specifically on eradicating rural poverty, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) promoting sustainable agricultural practices, WFP (World Food Program) fighting hunger worldwide, ILO (International Labor Organization) promoting green job creation, UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program) protecting the environment and providing advisory services on green economy, UNDP (United Nations Development Program) working to reduce poverty and inequality and strengthen governance and environmental sustainability, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) promoting youth empowerment, UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development) supporting sustainable industrial development, and WHO (World Health Organization) addressing health issues. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012)

4. **The World Bank** is working to mainstream inclusive green growth in its operations and knowledge activities. The World Bank has launched a series of complementary activities with partners. Such initiatives include: WAVES (Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services), LEDs (Low Emission Development), Climate Finance Options Knowledge Platform, to name a few. In addition, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the OECD, UNEP and the World Bank jointly launched in early 2012 a global network of researchers and development experts seeking to identify and address major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012)

VIII. Inclusive Green Growth: Egypt's Sustainable Future

Egypt is suffering its worst economic crisis since the 1930's, managing to draw international attention to its reforms and recovery. Four years have passed after the first revolution that swept away a 60-year-old autocratic system, Egypt needs a new economic vision based on more inclusive growth and greater social justice. Economic policies before the revolution achieved high growth, but they failed to be inclusive as they left about 45 million Egyptians trapped in lower middle class status living on \$2-\$4 a day and provided few opportunities for youth who felt economically and socially excluded. (Ghanem, H, 2014)

"Amid the political turmoil, economic growth remains weak with a high fiscal deficit and gross public debt (domestic and external) rising to nearly 100% of GDP at the end of June 2013. Low growth rates posed the danger of fuelling social frustration as they could not deliver the numbers of jobs and opportunities needed. Unemployment reached over 13% in June 2013. Critically, more than three-quarters of the unemployed are between 15 and 29 years of age." (Ghanem, H. 2014) Inclusiveness would require a more participatory decision-making process, as well as a shift away from a system of crony capitalism to one that focuses on developing small businesses and on creating more opportunities for the youth. The government is currently under pressure to adopt measures to stabilize the economy. Articulating a vision for future growth with economic development, social justice, and taking steps to implement it, could make such measures more acceptable to the majority of Egyptians.

Taking difficult stabilization measures is necessary because Egypt is facing a macroeconomic crisis. The fiscal deficit is about 12 percent of GDP, the public debt has increased to 80 percent of GDP, international

reserves barely cover three months of imports and the Egyptian pound is under increasing pressure. As a result investment and growth are down, unemployment is up, prices of basic necessities are rising, and fuel shortages and electricity blackouts are common occurrences. Egyptian being worse off today than from the beginning of the uprisings. "They have been patient, and have accepted temporary economic hardship as the price of freedom and democracy." (Ghanem, H, 2014)

For four years economic issues have been put aside while Egyptians focused on politics and questions of religion and national identity. As a result, the economic situation has seriously deteriorated and aspirations for better living standards and greater equity are far from being met. The Government decided to launch a broad economic dialogue. This dialogue needs to be institutionalized and extended beyond stabilization to include strategies to achieve inclusive growth. A strategy to achieve inclusive growth and social justice is one of the outcomes of such a dialogue. (Ghanem, H, 2014)

Programs to encourage youth entrepreneurship and develop small businesses should be part of such an inclusive growth strategy. It has become increasingly hard for educated young people to find jobs, and youth with secondary education or above represent about 95 percent of the unemployed in Egypt. The problem is particularly acute for young women who are 3.8 times more likely to be unemployed than young men. Of the young men and women who do find jobs, only 28 percent find formal sector jobs, 18 percent in the public sector and 10 percent in the formal private sector. The vast majority, 72 percent, end up working in the informal micro and small enterprise sector, often as unpaid family workers. For those who are paid, many have no labor contract, no job security or social benefits. (Poverty in Egypt, 2012).

Therefore, it seems quite clear that policies and programs that aim at expanding and modernizing small business, and encouraging educated youth to start their own enterprises would have a significant impact on employment, and would contribute to growth and social justice. The challenges facing Egypt with the structural imbalances facing the economy over decades, which is linked to environmental degradation is not only threatening growth but the continuity of human life in Egypt. Continuous and widespread variety of development programs streamline the joint interests of stakeholders, inviting participation nationwide. (Soliman, S. 2014) For this to be achieved the Egyptian government must look into both short-term and long term reforms for not Inclusive Growth but Inclusive Green Growth. After the second revolution and presidential elections resulting in Abdel Fatah El- Sisi taking office, his main focus is on Egypt's economic crisis and how to jump start and rescue the economy after two revolutions, January 25th and June 30th. Egypt's current economic reform plan is considered by many moving towards a new record pace, reaching the lowest unemployment rate 12.3% since 2011. Since Sisi's election and the introduction of a rigorous reform, there has been some economic improvement with the introduction of ambitious projects like the \$8.5 billion new Suez Canal, re-directing of subsidies as well as focusing on renewable energy sources. The following are short and long term recommendations to be taken into consideration that will eventually lead to Inclusive Green Growth and a sustainable future for Egypt.

Short-Term Reform:

1. Reassure low income groups by guaranteeing the basic and strategic goods.
 2. Apply minimum and maximum wage in both sectors. (currently being applied)
 3. Alleviate poverty through cash transfers, subsidies and strict control over prices of basic goods and services.
 4. Financial and marketing facilities for small and micro projects to create opportunities and incentives for new ones.
 5. Provide credit and financial facilities to troubled sectors for recovery.(tourism, agricultural)
 6. Upgrade technology to increase exports as well as environmentally friendly production.
- (Soliman, S. 2014)

Long-Term Reforms:

1. Widening of industrial export base.
 2. Dealing with productive sector bottle necks co-existing with unemployment and inflationary pressures.
 3. Widespread corruption, poverty and unemployment lie behind the waste of resources and low productivity. Therefore administrative, regulatory and legal measures are essential.
 4. Lack of strategic economic security with respect to Egypt's three basic needs food, energy and water.
 5. Strong and efficient executive, legislative, judicial and regulatory coordinated institutions.
 6. Work closely together with localities, NGO's and international institutions.
- (Soliman. S ,2014)

The new Egypt requires an administration with a vision to be able to raise the standard of living, provide social equity and justice with the implementation of inclusive green growth. Reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, focusing on pro-poor growth as well as achieving the trickledown effect which is the essence of inclusive green growth. The new administration must take into consideration inclusive green growth policies and strategy as well as implementing both the short-term and long-term reforms. These strategies must include problems of regional inequalities and rural poverty. By doing so Egypt will get closer to Inclusive Green Growth, thus providing a sustainable future for all Egyptians. The following table tries to put Egypt's future on the grid which abides by Inclusive Green Growth.

Table 1
Egypt 2020: The Future

Targets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase employment for age groups between 20-65 -Raising minimum wage - Reduce the number of Egyptians living under poverty line -Social Justice through proper pension plans and consumer subsidies -Enhancing education -Health care plan for all Egyptians -Decrease of Greenhouse Gas emissions -Increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources 		
Smart Growth	Sustainable Growth	Inclusive Growth
Innovation and education: Focusing on research and innovation, strengthening the innovation chain and boosting investment. Enhance the performance of the educational system.	Climate and Energy: 'Resource Efficient Egypt" Developing economic growth increase the use of renewable sources. Modernizing of transport sector and promoting energy efficiency.	Skills and Employment: Labor mobility and the development of skills better matching of labor demand and supply.
Digital Society: high speed internet benefiting from the digital market and focusing on enhancing e-government	Competitiveness: Improving the business environment especially for SME's (Small, Medium Enterprises). Developing a strong and sustainable base being able to compete globally.	Fighting and Poverty: ensure social and territorial cohesion benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are able to live in dignity.

Source: Researcher

IX. Conclusion

Inclusive green growth has a distinct character focusing on both the pace and pattern of growth. Rapid pace of growth is unquestionably necessary for substantial poverty reduction, but for this growth to be sustainable in the long run, it should be increasingly broad-based across sectors, and inclusive of the large part of the country's labor force. Inclusive green growth is not only about the pace of growth and enlarging the size of the economy, while leveling the playing field for investment and increasing productive employment opportunities. It focuses on constraints to sustained, high growth, and not only on one group – the poor. Policies for inclusive growth are an important component of any government strategy for sustainable growth and the frameworks for inclusive green growth. The inclusive green growth approach takes a longer term perspective. With this longer term perspective, it is important to recognize the time lag between reforms and outcomes. Inclusive green growth analytics is about policies that should be implemented in the short run, but for sustainable inclusive green growth in the future.

The social revolutions in the Middle East have brought inclusiveness to the center of debates, often with (youth) unemployment as a key concern, especially in the case of Egypt. Therefore, inclusive and pro-poor growth should be seen as fundamental to the Egyptian government's goals, with raising minimum wages, giving permanent status to temporary workers, consumer subsidies and pensions as key channels to enhance social justice. Thus, calling for not only inclusive growth but inclusive green growth, promoting sustainability and a better future for Egypt for generations to come. Green growth policies vary across countries depending on political, economic realities, resources and challenges. But in all cases, care must be taken that these policies further goals of inclusiveness and poverty reduction so they can contribute to achieving sustainable development. Finally, success in reaching inclusive green growth will require that policies be based on sound knowledge and be matched to local capacities, revolving around proper use of our natural resources. Knowledge and capacity building initiatives are therefore needed to produce results on the ground, providing a basis for greening economies through policies that drive green and inclusive growth.

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