

Green Economy Policy in Egypt: an Advocacy Coalition Perspective

Naglaa Fathy El Dessouky^{1,2}

¹Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Sadat Academy for Management Sciences, Maadi Cornich, Maadi, Cairo Governorate, P.O. box 2222, Egypt

²Department of Management and Marketing, Faculty of Business Administration, University of Bahrain, Zallak, P.O. Box 32038, Kingdom of Bahrain

Received: 3 Jan 2023, revised: 13 May 2023, Accepted: 17 May 2023.

Published online: 1 Jun. 2023.

Abstract: The new Egypt has adopted the green economy policy through its Sustainable Development Strategy “Egypt Vision 2030”. To achieve the objectives of this paper, a pragmatic model of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) was introduced to study the dynamics and networking processes of the key actors during the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt. This research presented a thorough qualitative analysis by using the documentary research methodology through the informative and the argumentative exploratory documentary research type to investigate the selected research topic. The paper concluded with concrete assumptions in relation to the external context, the public policy issue, the advocacy coalition, the policy-oriented learning, the advocacy coalition instruments and the policy change of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Keywords: Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF), Green Economy Policy, Networking, Egypt.

1 Introduction

The government of Egypt through its new Sustainable Development Strategy “Egypt Vision 2030”, has dedicated special attention to the elaboration of the green economy policy while taking the economic, social, and environmental development into consideration. In this endeavor, the changes at national, regional, and international level were substantial and driven by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) [1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9].

Taking into consideration the rights of the new generation for better and prosperous life, the government of Egypt formulated a general framework incorporating a policy reform with the aim to elaborate a rational national green economy policy. Through its new strategy, the government believes in equal opportunities for everyone by ensuring the efficient and effective usage of resources to make certain that the privileges dedicated to the future generations encompassing the three pillars of economic, social, and environmental development. By the year 2030, modern Egypt aspires to attain a *knowledge-based, competitive, diversified, and balanced economy* [1-2].

In the years of 2014 and 2015, the Egyptian government started the preparatory stages of the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The year 2014 showed the foundation stage as well as the classification of the key objectives related to the strategy. In 2015, the government started to select the significant policies and plans of the strategy in addition to the development of the strategy’s details through an open dialogue for all citizens, public, private, and civil society identities [2]. At RIO+20, Egypt announced the transition toward the adopting of the green economy policy including multi-sectors such as green and eco-friendly economy, green goods and services, energy, nature protection, food, water, national security, green manufacturing, and sustainable consumption. In this regard the Egyptian government elaborated various national policies, programs, and plans through the establishment of several institutions consist of the Egyptian Council on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)-Ministry of Environment, Industrial Modernization Centre and the National Cleaner Production Centre-Ministry of Industry, Supreme Council of Green Building-Ministry of Housing [1-10].

In general, this research paper aimed to examine the green economy policy in Egypt. Initially, the first section of this paper, through a systematic literature review, proposed a pragmatic model of Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) to study the green economy policy in Egypt. Then, this research paper conducted a qualitative analysis by using the documentary research methodology through the informative and the argumentative exploratory documentary research type to investigate the designated research topic. Moreover, the paper presented a detailed analysis and interpretation of

*Corresponding author e-mail: dr.naglaa.eldessouky@gmail.com

the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) leading to the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt. At the end, this study illustrated various conclusions and recommendations about the external context, the public policy issue, the advocacy coalition, the policy-oriented learning, the advocacy coalition instruments and the policy change of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Literature Review

The Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) is one of the most significant approaches in public policy proposed by Sabatier along with Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith in the early 1980s [11-12-13].

For the authors adhering to this approach, ACF framework provides better interpretation and enlightenment of the dynamics of various key players of a policy subsystem where policymaking takes place between the governmental authorities and the broader interest groups belonging to a wide-ranging of civil society, academic arena and public media in order to influence the cognitive aspects, the learning progress and the process of policy change in favor to an imperative public policy issue [14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32].

For the advocacy coalition framework (ACF), in order to succeed in pushing their groups' core believes and to turn them into existing policy, the participants in a specific policy subsystem rely on their ability to build strong networks and to harmonize their actions with similar groups' core believes participating in advocacy coalitions [30: 125, 128].

The advocacy coalition framework (ACF) proposed the "policy brokers or policy entrepreneurs" as key actors of the advocacy coalitions. The policy brokers have a fundamental role in harmonizing and reconciling between the diverse members of the advocacy coalition especially where there is a disagreement or a debate in the policy subsystem. Through their advisory role, the policy brokers always stive to keep the conflict at its satisfactory point and endeavor to overcome the situation intensity between the members of the policy subsystem by exchanging rational alternatives [20-33].

The policy subsystems are embedded within a wider external environment called "external perturbations". Usually, policy subsystems affect, and alternatively they are affected by the external context where several trigger events play a crucial role in altering the devotion and the resources of a policy subsystem to a specific public issue [19].

Furthermore, the scientific and technological information have a considerable role in the policy change process named "Policy-Oriented Learning" [19] since they can shift the participants' beliefs and interests form the governmental sphere and the research arena alike existing in the policy subsystem with the purpose to maintain or review the current policy priorities [19-20-34-35-36-37].

The advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF), illustrated by Sabatier [21] suggested the "belief system" of the policy subsystem including three key components starting with the "Deep Core" underlying individuals' philosophy and general normative assumptions of fundamental values; moving to the "Policy Core" about the policy assumptions and the different policy-related values; coming to the narrower "Secondary Beliefs" related to the implemented aspects.

For the policy change, Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith [19] has presented two general types of policy changes which are directly aligned to the 'belief system' of the policy subsystems. There are the "major policy changes" which are mainly related to the policy core beliefs and where the resistance to change is at its highest level. Besides, there are the "minor policy changes" which are associated to the secondary beliefs of the policy instruments and implementation, and where the change is easier to reach.

Weible and Nohrstedt [31], Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith [18-19] and Sabatier [21] proposed in their study the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) as a valuable approach to examine the public policy subsystems. The authors focused on three major theoretical propositions to study the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF). Starting with the *Advocacy Coalition*, moving to *Policy-Oriented Learning*, and coming to *Policy Change*. Moreover, Weible and Nohrstedt [31] highlighted six key themes providing a detailed analysis of the policy subsystems such as: The *public policy issue*, the *key players* of the policy subsystem, the *administrative arrangements* of the policy subsystems regarding their beliefs, communication style, attitude, actions and resources, the *external context*, the *networking process* between different policy subsystems, and the *time framework* necessary to study the policy subsystem formation, learning, the policy development and change [31: 127].

Regarding the subject of advocacy coalition instruments for public policy change, the literature review revealed three leading generations adopting this matter. In 1973, the first generation focused on the distinctions between the objectives and the outcomes of a specific public policy [38-39-40-41-42]. Throughout the 80s, different scholars, representing the second generation, highlighted the bottom-up approach of public policy implementation [43-44] which differs from the top-down perspective [39-45-46].

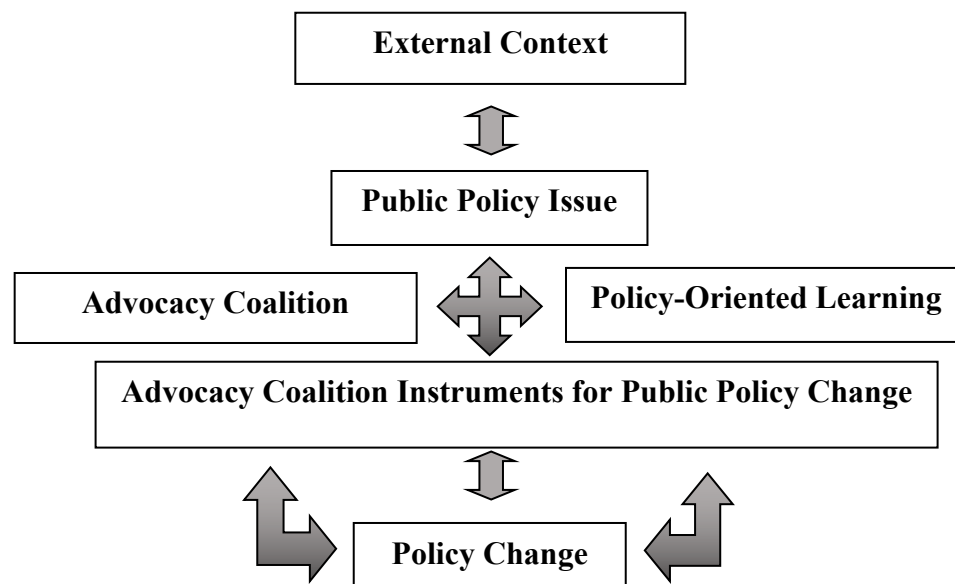
The third generation proposed the study of the motives and the rational driving a specific public policy tool (47: 162-163; 48: 185- 196).

In this endeavor, Howlett [49] along with Howlett and Ramesh [48: 194] suggested two major categories for governance tools. The authors presented the “*substantive instruments*” covering the governmental involvement level in the public policy actions, starting from the “*voluntary instruments*” where there is a minimum State intervention, going to the “*mandatory instruments*” where there is very strong form of State intervention, and the “*mixed instruments*” where both types are existing. Moreover, the authors indicated the “*procedural instruments*” highlighting the State manipulation level for the policy subsystem, starting from the “*low manipulation*”, going to the “*strong manipulation*”, and the “*mixed instruments*” where both types are existing.

Weible and Sabatier [30: 131-132] asserted that the Advocacy Coalition Framework represents a valuable tool for public policy analysis since the ACF provides a deep understanding of the policymaking process instead of the traditional approach of policy cycle focusing on the agenda-setting, policy formulation, policy implementation and policy evaluation. Moreover, ACF portrays the dynamics of key players within the policy subsystems by providing a detailed analysis regarding the scope and intensity of the actors’ conflict of interests. Likewise, ACF provides precise lens describing the networking process of the numerous key players striving to control the public policy processes and outcomes. Also, the ACF stresses the crucial role of scientists and information technology in promoting the pragmatic studying of public policy along with enhancing our knowledge about the process of public policy development and change. In addition, the ACF has been proved through several research papers to be a useful framework applicable to a wide range of policy areas, policy subsystems, administrative arrangements, internal and external contexts, and at the level of different countries.

Theoretical Framework

For the purpose of this research, we will be inspired by the paper presented by the authors Weible and Nohrstedt [31]; Sabatier [21]; Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith [19-20]. The authors focused on studying the three significant theoretical foundations of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) and their implementation on a specific “public policy issue” with concrete assumptions and clear questions one on the level of “Advocacy Coalition”, “Policy-Oriented Learning”, and “Policy Change”.



Graph 1: A pragmatic Model of Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) to Study the Green Economy Policy in Egypt.

Graph 1 illustrated the theoretical framework of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) for the purpose to study the green economy policy in Egypt. The framework presented the external context as a fundamental driver to change encompassing the trigger events at the national and international level.

Moreover, the framework described the public policy issue of green economy policy in Egypt through its legislative background leading to the formulation of the policy.

Furthermore, the framework illustrated the advocacy coalition for the purpose of studying the beliefs system, the interests, the structure, the networking settings, and the resources of the key players in the policy subsystem.

Likewise, the framework demonstrated policy-oriented learning where the role of actors’ experience and information technology are emphasized.

Additionally, the framework advocated for an important factor to be added to the theoretical proposition which is the advocacy coalition instruments for public policy change explaining the rational which guides the subsystem's choice of a particular policy tool. In this endeavor, the advocacy coalition instruments for public policy change have a significant role as an intermediary factor demonstrating the networking outcomes of the advocacy coalition and its effect on the policy change.

Besides, the theoretical framework determined the policy change by explaining the significant shifts in the policy orientations leading to the adoption of the green economy policy in Egypt.

2 Methodologies

For the main objective to study the elaboration processes of the green economy policy in Egypt, this research paper relied on qualitative analysis by conducting a documentary research methodology through the study and analysis of multiple official documents and texts as source materials related to the selected topic.

The documentary-methods were valuable research methodology techniques used for the purpose to classify, explore, and interpret the complexity of the investigated research topic along with the numerous key actors participating in the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt.

In this endeavor, various sources such as governmental publications, official websites, published documents from the public and private domain, national reports, and regulation frameworks were investigated.

This research paper depended on the informative documentary research type where facts, statistics and reliable information were presented. Besides, this paper applied the argumentative exploratory documentary research type to profoundly explore and investigate the relationship between the selected research's variables related to the green economy policy in Egypt.

3 Results

To realize the objective of this research paper, a thorough examination and study of the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt was demonstrated. The Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) was proposed as an expedient theoretical background explaining the dynamic and the networking process of the public policy subsystems in relation to investigating a complex issue such as the green economy policy.

The External Context

The dynamic external context plays a vital role driving the changes affecting the green economy policy in Egypt. These trigger events are rooted at the national, regional, and international level leading to major changes type related to the green economy policy adopted by the government and the key players with the purpose to move forward from the traditional economic perspectives to the green economy policy encompassing "*inclusive and balanced*" green economy programs for sustainable development [1-2].

At the national level, Egypt through its Sustainable Development Strategy "Egypt Vision 2030", has started to focus on the green economy policy taking the economic, social and environmental aspects into fully consideration [2].

At the international level, since the green economy represents one of the utmost important policies for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the changes at the regional and international level were noteworthy in this endeavor driven by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), Agenda 21, RIO Principles and the Sustainable Development Strategy for Africa-2063 [1-2-10].

Table 1: Type and Level of Change of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Type of Change	Major Changes
Level of Change	National, Regional, and International

The Public Policy Issue

Through Egypt Vision 2030, the green economy policy was integrated as an innovative long-term approach directed toward the fulfilment of the sustainable development goals with the aim to enhance the well-being of the current citizens and the future generations by reducing the environmental problems, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of natural resources in addition to averting the harm affecting the ecology [10].

The new green economy policy in Egypt was formulated based on a rational framework adopting the three perspectives of: Indorsing the green economy policy and its associated studies; Delivering consultancy activities; Adopting a

participatory/pluralistic approach by approaching varied key actors from researchers, citizens, public, private, and civil society organizations at the national, regional, and international level in the formulation and implementation of the green economy approach [10].

Table 2: The Public Policy Issue of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Type	Innovative and Policy Reform
Approach	Participatory/Pluralistic Approach
Perspective	Long-term Perspective
Focus	Economic, Social, and Environment Sustainable Development
Sectors	Multi-Sectoral

The Advocacy Coalition

To attain the purpose of this research paper, the advocacy coalition was introduced with the aim to examine the beliefs system, the values, the interests, the structure, the networking settings, and the resources of the key actors in the policy subsystem formulating the green economy policy in Egypt.

A thorough examination of the “belief system” underlying the fundamental values and interests of the key players elaborating the green economy policy in Egypt reveals that the “Deep Core” philosophy of this subsystem is represented in moving the Egyptian economy from the traditional economy which focuses mainly on the efficiency of the marketplace to go for a green and competitive economy which aspires the reduction of poverty and unemployment by offering new job prospects in addition to green management for the natural resources to be provided to the present citizens as well as to the new generations in Egypt. Moreover, the “Policy Core” believes of the green economy policy in Egypt reflects the policy core values of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at the economic, social, and environmental level as an inclusive development policy. For the “Secondary Beliefs” related to the implementation aspects, the Egyptian green economy policy revealed the existence of a solid Egyptian national program with a pluralistic networking approach between all sectors in Egypt including the Ministry of Environment, The Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Housing, The Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation, etc.

Moreover, the new Egyptian government secured thorough resources for the key players in the policy subsystem formulating and implementing the green economy policy. The information resources were provided through several constant consultancy activities, forums, workshops, public dialogues, training programs and the media channels with the aim to manage a strong circulation of information and to increase the awareness of all stakeholders participating in this endeavor. Furthermore, a long-term supportive financial policy is well elaborated to achieve a successful implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Table 3: The Advocacy Coalition of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Deep Core Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
Policy Core Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
Secondary Beliefs Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
Structure and Networking	Pluralistic Ties
Resources	Strong circulation of information and a long-term supportive financial policy

The Policy-Oriented Learning

This research paper demonstrated policy-oriented learning where the role of the key actors’ knowledge and information technology are emphasized.

As mentioned above, the key actors participating in the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt were experts belonging to different ministries and governmental authorities collaborating with the private and the civil society stakeholders with solid knowledge and experience in the related fields of green economy policy. However, we may describe the Egyptian initiative in the direction of this innovative policy as an embryonic new experience which needs long-term time framework to be well elaborated.

In this endeavor, the new Egypt in its sustainable development goals introduced in Egypt Vision 2030 recognized that information and communications technology in addition to the various technological tools and technical resources play a vital role in the promotion of the new green economy policy [1-2]. The Egyptian authorities provided available and accessible technological tools for all sectors with the main objective to alter the belief systems and to advance the learning process along with increasing the awareness of advocacy coalitions adopting the green economy policy.

The government of Egypt is providing an advanced ITC for all key players in an effort to generate new green job opportunities, increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of national natural resources, create a technology-based green manufacturing and green management of goods and services, decrease the carbon emissions causing the environmental pollution and the climate change in addition to avoiding the scarcity of biodiversity and ecosystem disequilibrium [1].

Table 4: The Policy-Oriented Learning of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Key Actors' Knowledge	Solid Collaborative Knowledge with an Embryonic New Experience
Time framework	Long-Term Time Framework
Technological Tools	Available and Accessible
Information and Communications Technology	Advanced

The Advocacy Coalition Instruments for Public Policy Change

This research paper advocated for a significant variable to be included in the theoretical background of the ACF which is the advocacy coalition instruments for public policy change by examining the rational which directs the subsystem's selection of a specific policy tools. In this attempt, the advocacy coalition instruments for public policy change shows a substantial role as a moderating variable explaining the relationship between the networking process outcomes of the advocacy coalition and its effect on the policy change.

The "*substantive instruments*" is demonstrating governmental intervention actions in the public policy development processes. By examining the elaboration process of the green economy policy in Egypt, we may advocate for the existence of "*mixed instruments*" regarding the involvement tools of the State along with the other key players where both types of "*voluntary instruments*" and "*mandatory instruments*" are existing. On one hand, going beyond regulations, the Egyptian government exercised minimum State interventions by empowering the community, the civil society along with the private sector to participate actively in various public dialogues, forums, seminars, workshops, and conferences. Moreover, the Egyptian government supported all the other non-governmental key actors through the provision of information, databases, and official websites in order to encourage the optimal formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt. On the other hand, The Egyptian government demonstrated a strong form of State intervention through direct participation by setting various subsidies, tax incentives, direct provision, and regulations in addition to the creation of public regulatory enterprises with the goal to manage the key players' activities designed for the adoption of the green economy policy objectives.

Furthermore, the "*procedural instruments*" is explaining the State manipulation level for the policy subsystems. By studying the formulation and implementation process of the green economy policy in Egypt, we may demonstrate the practice of "*mixed instruments*" implemented by the Egyptian government toward the advocacy coalitions of the green economy policy where both types of "*low manipulation*" and "*strong manipulation*" are prevailing. First, to change the key actors' behavior in the policy-making processes, the Egyptian government went through limited government commitment to networks "*networks management*" by encouraging the free creation and operation of networks, providing information management and distribution, enabling the funding of research for all interest groups, in addition to the creation of advisory committees. Alternatively, the State in Egypt adhered to a more fundamental restructuring of networks through institutional reform and reorganization of government in order to create new administrative entities with new roles and responsibilities promoting the green economy policy in Egypt locally, regionally and internationally.

Table 5: The Advocacy Coalition Instruments of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Substantive Instruments	"Mixed Instruments" where both types of " <i>Voluntary Instruments</i> " and " <i>Mandatory Instruments</i> " are privileged.
Procedural Instruments	"Mixed instruments" where both types of " <i>low manipulation</i> " and " <i>strong manipulation</i> " are privileged.

The Policy Change Process

This research demonstrated the policy change by explaining the prominent alterations in the policy directions leading to the Egyptian adoption of the new green economy policy. "*Major Radical Changes*" through fundamental transformation have shifted the Egyptian economy from the traditional economy which mostly underlined the effectiveness of the marketplace, toward the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals at the economic, social, and environmental level as an extensive development policy. These "*internal changes*" in Egypt intended the elaboration of a green and competitive economy targeting the improvement of poverty and unemployment levels by proposing new career opportunities besides the green management of natural resources designed for the present citizens and the new generations in Egypt as well. Besides, the "*external changes*" at the regional and international levels played a

significant role in portraying the networking process of the policy key actors leading to major shifts in their interests and behavior for the favor of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Two central approaches characterized the public policy change include the “*Top-Down*” and the “*Bottom-Up*” perspectives. For its part, the Egyptian government privileged a “*Bottom-up Approach*” for policy change through the constant consultation and collaboration processes between several key players from the scholars and researchers, citizens, general community, public, private, and civil society enterprises at the national, regional, and international level in the formulation and implementation of the new green economy policy.

Table 6: The Policy Change Process of The Green Economy Policy in Egypt

Policy Change Tactic	Major Radical change
Policy Change Approach	Bottom-up Approach

4 Discussions

In general, the findings indicated that the green economy policy in Egypt demonstrated a solid framework for the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Strategy “Egypt Vision 2030”.

Findings of the external context indicated that there were major changes type at the national, regional and international levels played a very significant role leading to the development of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Findings of the public policy issue demonstrated an innovative and Policy Reform type while retaining a participatory/pluralistic approach of networking between key players with a long-term perspective focusing on the economic, social, and environment sustainable development through the collaboration of a multi-sectoral actors.

Findings of the advocacy coalitions indicated that coalitions were portrayed with strong and consistent consensus characterizing their deep core belief system, their policy core believe system as well as their secondary beliefs believe system with the presence of pluralistic ties concerning the structure and networking process between the key actors of the public policy with strong circulation of information and a long-term supportive financial policy.

Findings of the policy-oriented learning indicated that the key actors’ knowledge was exposed as a solid collaborative knowledge with an embryonic new experience. Likewise, the policy-oriented learning revealed a long-term framework perspective with available and accessible technological tools and advanced information and communication technology.

Findings of the advocacy coalition instruments of the green economy policy in Egypt promoted for the substantives instruments through the selection of “Mixed Instruments” where both types of “Voluntary Instruments” and “Mandatory Instruments” are privileged. Also, the procedural instruments were designated through “Mixed instruments” where both types of “low manipulation” and “strong manipulation” are preferred.

Findings of the policy change process of the green economy policy in Egypt indicated that policy change tactics were described with a major radical change while the policy change approach followed a bottom-up style.

5 Conclusions

In the present study, a pragmatic model of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) was proposed to investigate the dynamics and networking processes of the key players participating in the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt in order to reach the Sustainable Development Strategy “Egypt Vision 2030”. The research paper determined fundamental assumptions regarding the external context, the public policy issue, the advocacy coalition, the policy-oriented learning, the advocacy coalition instruments and the policy change of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Table 7: Assumptions of The Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) to Study the Green Economy Policy in Egypt

<i>The Independent Variables</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Categories</i>
The External Context	Type of Change	Major Changes
	Level of Change	National, Regional, and International
The Public Policy Issue	Type	Innovative and Policy Reform
	Approach	Participatory/Pluralistic Approach
	Perspective	Long-term Perspective
	Focus	Economic, Social, and Environment Sustainable Development
	Sectors	Multi-Sectoral

The Advocacy Coalition	Deep Core Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
	Policy Core Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
	Secondary Beliefs Believe System	Strong and Consistent Consensus
	Structure and Networking	Pluralistic Ties
	Resources	Strong circulation of information and a long-term supportive financial policy
The Policy-Oriented Learning	Key Actors' Knowledge	Solid Collaborative Knowledge with an Embryonic New Experience
	Time framework	Long-Term Time Framework
	Technological Tools	Available and Accessible
	Information and Communications Technology	Advanced
The Advocacy Coalition Instruments for Public Policy Change	Substantive Instruments	"Mixed Instruments" where both types of "Voluntary Instruments" and "Mandatory Instruments" are privileged
	Procedural Instruments	"Mixed instruments" where both types of "low manipulation" and "strong manipulation" are privileged
The Policy Change Process	Policy Change Tactic	Major Radical change
	Policy Change Approach	Bottom-up Approach

6 Recommendations

The research recommends the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) as a rational significant model for the study of the dynamics and networking processes between the key actors participating in the formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Further studies supporting the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) will be an asset to this type of research especially when attempting to explore the networking processes between the concerned stakeholders and their outcomes during the elaboration stages of a specific complexed public policy.

Moreover, in order to achieve a fruitful development of the green economy policy in Egypt, the government of the new Egypt needs to build further strong ties with an elaborated pluralistic/collaborative perspective in addition to allocate sufficient resources especially the technological tools and the Information and Communications Technology to all key actors during the process of formulation and implementation of the green economy policy in Egypt.

Furthermore, the government of Egypt needs to establish solid participatory collaboration between different key players at the national, regional, and international level in order to attain an effective improvement and to gain new knowledge through the exchange of experience regarding the green economy policy.

Also, it is important for the Egyptian government to build not only pluralistic ties with the key actors, but also to build corporatist and clientelist networking structure through more formal channels of communication between the advocacy coalition members.

Likewise, it is essential for the government of Egypt to create more advisory committees for all sectors and to facilitate the finding of research through the collaboration between the government and the educational institutions as well as the research entities for reinforcing the circulation of information and the elaboration of new knowledge regarding the green economy policy.

Conflicts of Interest Statement

The authors certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

References

- [1] I. Ahmed. *Green Economy Policies and Sustainable Development in Egypt*. The Egyptian Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center. IDSC Policy perspective. Cairo: Egypt (13 August 2021).
- [2] *Egypt Vision 2030 – Publication*. [sds_egypt_vision_2030.pdf](#) retrieved on 15 August 2022. arabdevelopmentportal.com
- [3] *Enterprise - The State of the Nation. Egypt's green economy: What's to come in 2022?* Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Egypt%E2%80%99s%20green%20economy%20What%E2%80%99s%20to%20come%20in%202022%20%20Enterprise.mhtml>
- [4] *ESI Africa. Egypt: Green economy to growth through reconstruction and development*. Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Egypt%20green%20economy%20to%20growth%20through%20reconstruction%20and%20development.mhtml>
- [5] *Green Policy Platform – Egypt*. Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Egypt%20%20Green%20Growth%20Knowledge%20Platform.mhtml>
- [6] *Green Policy Platform – Green Economy: Egypt Success Stories*. Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Green%20Economy%20Egypt%20Success%20Stories%20%20Green%20Growth%20Knowledge%20Platform.mhtml>
- [7] *Green Economy*. Ministry of Environment – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Ministry%20of%20Environment%20-%20EEAA%20%20Topics%20%20Management%20%20Green%20Economy.mhtml>
- [8] *UN Environment Program – Egypt*. Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Egypt%20%20UNEP%20-%20UN%20Environment%20Programme.mhtml>
- [9] *Green Economy in Egypt: Challenges and Opportunities Event Activity*. [Zewail City of Science, Technology and Innovation](#). Retrieved on 15 August 2022. <file:///C:/Users/N/Desktop/Green%20Economy%20policies%20in%20Egypt/Documents/Green%20Economy%20in%20Egypt%20Challenges%20and%20Opportunities%20Event%20Activity.mhtml>
- [10] M. Fouda and M. Sarhan. *Promoting Green Economy Solutions at Protected Areas of Egypt: An Initiative Proposal*. Deliverable # 014-3668-013. Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs. Cairo: Egypt, (January 2013).
- [11] P. A. Sabatier and A. Basher. *From Vague Consensus to Clearly-Differentiated Coalitions: Environmental Policy at Lake Tahoe, 1964-1985*, in *Policy Change and Learning*. P. A. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith, Eds. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 149-176, (1993).
- [12] P.A. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith. *The Advocacy Coalition Framework: An Assessment*, in *Theories of the Policy Process*. P. Sabatier, Ed. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 117-166 (1999).
- [13] P. Sabatier. *An Advocacy Coalition Model of Policy Change and the Role of Policy Orientated Learning Therein*. *Policy Sciences*, **21**, 129-168 (1988). DOI: 10.1007/BF00136406
- [14] R. Hoppe and A. Peterse. *Handling frozen fire: political culture and risk management*. Boulder: Westview Press, (1993).
- [15] H. Jenkins-Smith, and S.C. Gilbert. *The Politics of Offshore Energy: Empirically Testing the Advocacy Coalition Framework*, in *Policy Change and Learning: An Advocacy Coalition Approach*. P. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith, Eds. Boulder, CO: Westview (1993).
- [16] P. Johns. *Is There Life After Policy Streams, Advocacy Coalitions, and Punctuations: Using Evolutionary Theory to Explain Policy Change?*. *Policy Studies Journal*, **31** (4), 481-498 (2003). DOI: [10.1111/1541-0072.00039](https://doi.org/10.1111/1541-0072.00039)
- [17] B. Jones. *Book Review of Policy Change and Learning: An Advocacy Coalition Approach*, edited by Paul Sabatier and Hank Jenkins-Smith. *Policy Currents*, **4** (1), 10 (1994).
- [18] P. Sabatier and A. Basher. *From Vague Consensus to Clearly-Differentiated Coalitions: Environmental Policy at Lake Tahoe, 1964-1985*, in *Policy Change and Learning*. P. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith, Eds. Boulder, CO:

- Westview Press, 149-176 (1993).
- [19] P. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith. *The Advocacy Coalition Framework: An Assessment*, in *Theories of the Policy Process*, P. Sabatier, Ed., Boulder, CO: Westview Press 117-166 (1999).
- [20] P. Sabatier and H. Jenkins-Smith, Eds. *Policy Change and learning: an advocacy coalition approach*. Boulder, CO: Westview (1993).
- [21] P. Sabatier. An Advocacy Coalition Model of Policy Change and the Role of Policy Orientated Learning Therein. *Policy Sciences*, **21**, 129-168 (1988). DOI: [10.1007/BF00136406](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00136406)
- [22] P. Sabatier. The Advocacy Coalition Framework: Revisions and Relevance for Europe. *Journal of European Public Policy*, **5 (1)**, 98-130 (1998). DOI: [10.1080/13501768880000051](https://doi.org/10.1080/13501768880000051)
- [23] P. Sabatier and C. Weible. *Theories of the policy process*. University of Colorado, Denver. Boulder, CO: Westview Press (2014).
- [24] P. Sabatier and P. Neil. Incorporating Multiple Actors and Guidance Instruments into Models of Regulatory Policymaking: An Advocacy Coalition Framework. *Administration and Society*, **19 (2)**, 236-263 (1987). DOI: [10.1177/009539978701900205](https://doi.org/10.1177/009539978701900205)
- [25] P. Sabatier and M. Zafonte. *Are Bureaucrats and Scientists Members of Advocacy Coalitions? Evidence from an Intergovernmental Water Policy Subsystem*, in *An Advocacy Coalition Lens on Environmental Policy*, under review, P. Sabatier, Ed. (2004).
- [26] E. Schlager and W. Blomquist. Comparison of Three Emerging Theories of the Policy Process. *Political Research Quarterly*, **49(3)**, 651-672 (1996). DOI: [10.1177/106591299604900311](https://doi.org/10.1177/106591299604900311)
- [27] E. Schlager. *Collective action and coalition formation among organized interests*, presented at The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, September 1–4, The New York Hilton: NY (1994).
- [28] E. Schlager. Policy making and collective action: Defining coalitions within the advocacy coalition framework. *Policy Sciences*, **28**, 243–270 (1995). DOI: [10.1007/BF01000289](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01000289)
- [29] C. Weible and H. Jenkins-Smith. *The advocacy coalition framework: an approach for the comparative analysis of contentious policy issues*, in *Contemporary Approaches to Public Policy*, B. Guy Peters and P. Zittoun, Eds. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 15-34, (2016)
- [30] C. Weible and P. Sabatier. *A Guide to the Advocacy Coalition Framework*, in *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis Theory, Politics, and Methods*, F. Fischer, G. Miller, Eds, New York: Routledge, 123-136, (2007).
- [31] C. Weible and D. Nohrstedt. *The advocacy coalition framework: Coalitions, learning and policy change*, in *Routledge Handbook of Public Policy*, E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh and X. Wu, Eds, New York: Routledge, 125-137, (2012).
- [32] C. Weible and P. Sabatier. *Theories of the Policy Process*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, (2017).
- [33] C. Weible, K. Ingold, D. Nohrstedt, A. Henry and H. Jenkins-Smith. Sharpening advocacy coalitions. *Policy studies journal*, **48 (4)**, 1054-1081 (2020). DOI: [10.1111/psj.12360](https://doi.org/10.1111/psj.12360)
- [34] H. Jenkins-Smith. *Democratic Politics and Policy Analysis*. Brooks/Cole Publishing, (1990).
- [35] P. Sabatier (1986). Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approaches to Implementation Research: a Critical Analysis and Suggested Synthesis. *Journal of Public Policy*, **6 (1)**, 21-48 (1986). DOI: [10.1017/S0143814X00003846](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X00003846)
- [36] C. Weible. Beliefs and perceived influence in a natural resource conflict: An advocacy coalition framework approach to policy networks. *Political Research Quarterly*, **58(3)**, 461–475 (2005). DOI: [10.1177/106591290505800308](https://doi.org/10.1177/106591290505800308)
- [37] M. Zafonte and P. Sabatier. Short-Term versus Long-Term Coalitions in the Policy Process: Automotive Pollution Control, 1963–1989. *Policy Studies Journal*, **32(1)**, 75–107 (2004). DOI: [10.1111/j.0190-292X.2004.00054.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0190-292X.2004.00054.x)
- [38] E. Bardach. *The implementation game: What happens after a bill becomes a law*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, (1977).
- [39] B. Hjern and C. Hull. Implementation Research as Empirical Constitutionalism. *European Journal of Political Research*, **10(2)**, 105–116 (1982). DOI: [10.1111/j.1475-6765.1982.tb00011.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-6765.1982.tb00011.x)
- [40] R. Mayntz. Modernization and the logic of interorganizational networks. *Knowledge and Policy*, **6**, 3–16 (1993).

- [41] J. Pressman and A. Wildavsky. *Implementation*. Berkeley: University of California Press, (1973).
- [42] D. Van Meter and C. Van Horn. The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework. *Administration & Society*, 6(4), 445-488 (1975). DOI: [10.1177/009539977500600404](https://doi.org/10.1177/009539977500600404).
- [43] D. Mazmanian and P. Sabatier. *Implementation and Public Policy*. Chicago: Scott Foresman and Co. (1983).
- [44] J. Pressman and A. Wildavsky. *Implementation: How Great Expectations in Washington are Dashed in Oakland: or, Why It's Amazing that Federal Programs Work at All, This Being a Saga of the Economic Development Administration as Told by Two Sympathetic Observers Who Seek to Build Morals on a Foundation of Ruined Hopes*, 3rd ed, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, (1984).
- [45] R. Elmore. Backward mapping: Implementation Research and Policy Decisions. *Political Science Quarterly*, 94(4), 601-616 (1979). DOI: [10.2307/2149628](https://doi.org/10.2307/2149628)
- [46] B. Hjerm and P. David. Implementation Structures: A New Unit of Administrative Analysis. *Organization Studies*, 2(3), 211–227 (1981). DOI: [10.1177/017084068100200301](https://doi.org/10.1177/017084068100200301)
- [47] M. Howlett and M. Ramesh. *Studying public policy: policy cycles and policy subsystems*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, (1995).
- [48] M. Howlett and M. Ramesh. *Studying Public Policy Cycles and Subsystems*, 2nd ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, (2003).
- [49] M. Howlett. Managing the ‘Hollow State’: Procedural policy instruments and modern governance. *Canadian Public Administration*, 43(4), 412–431 (2000). DOI: [10.1111/j.1754-7121.2000.tb01152.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1754-7121.2000.tb01152.x)